

A New Descriptive Geography,

A SYSTEM

OF

MODERN GEOGRAPHY,

COMPILED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES,

AND

ADAPTED TO THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE WORLD,

EXPRESSLY

FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES

IN THE

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA;

In which the Political and Physical Condition of the States Composing the Confederate States of America are fully Treated, and their Progress in Commerce, Education, Agriculture, Mechanic Arts, and Int'nal Improvements prominently set forth.



BY JOHN H. RICE.

1862.

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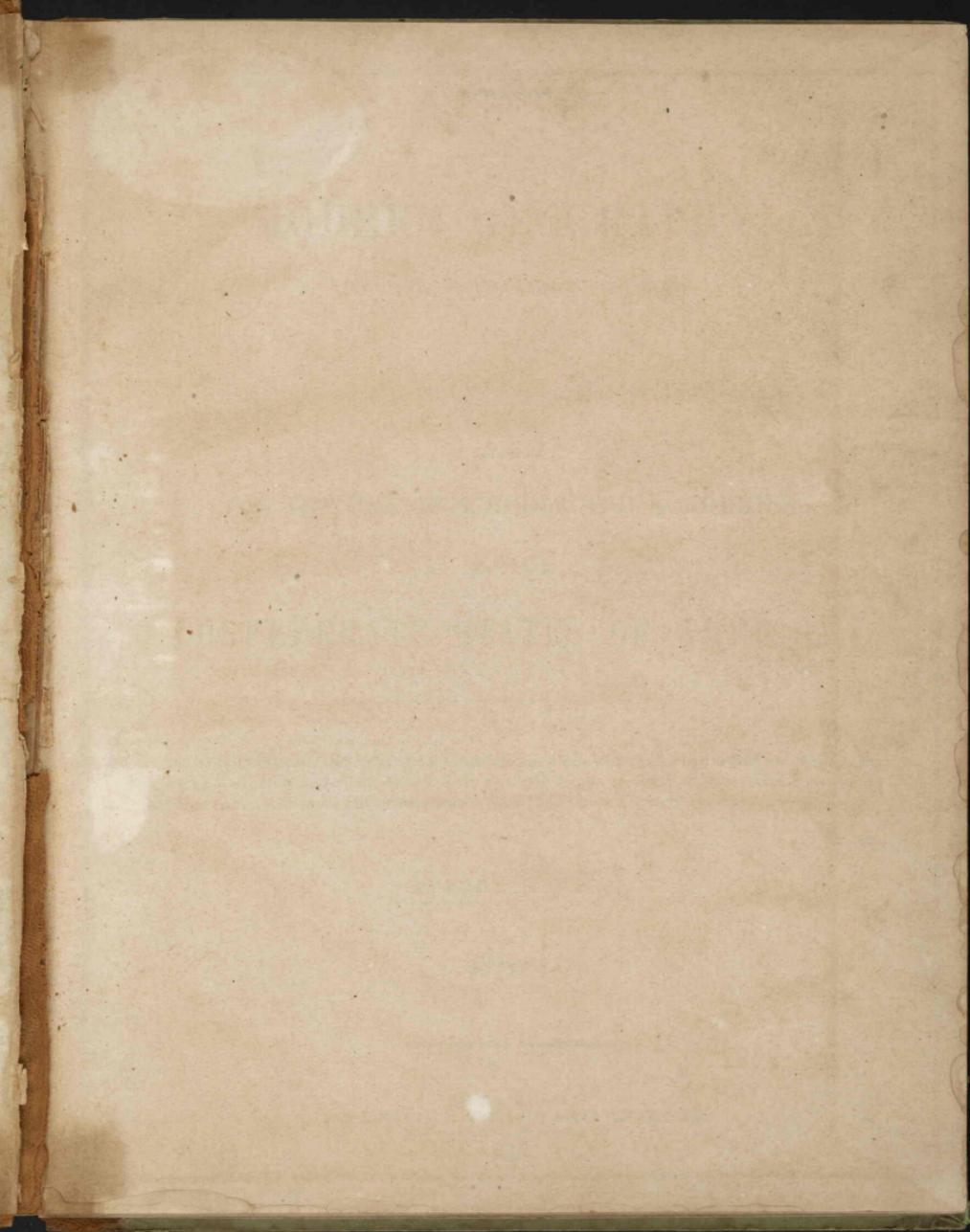
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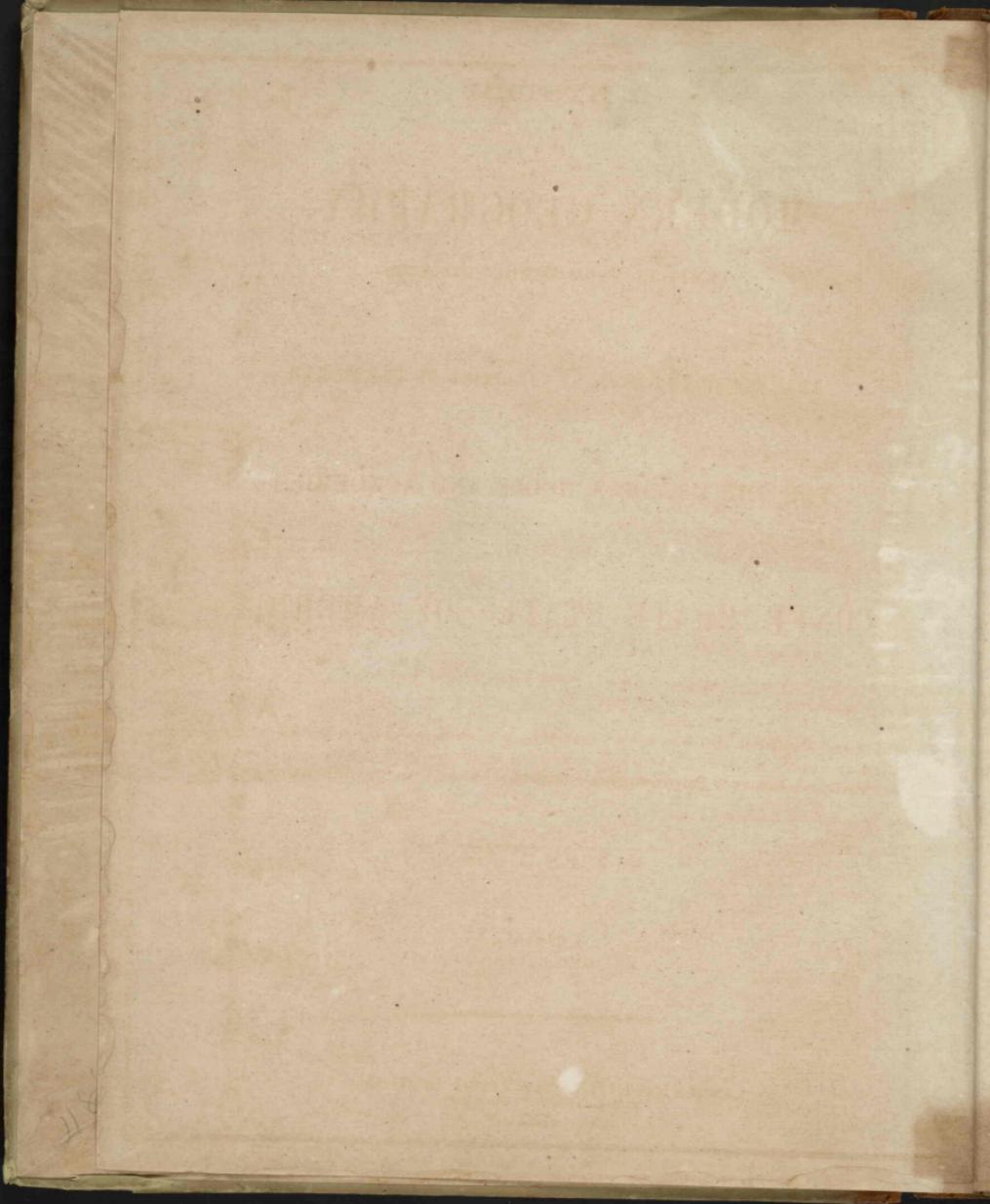
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EMPHASIS FROM AUTHOR'S SOURCE

ADAPTED TO THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE WORLD

FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS AND AMATEURS

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Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by  
**JOHN H. RICE,**  
In the Clerk's office of the Confederate States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia.

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# MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

## PREFACE.

In presenting to the Teachers in the Confederate States this geographical work, the compiler does not present it as an original work, but only as a compilation, made up from the best authorities at hand, upon the plan in part of Mitchell's Intermediate Geography, a part of the work being a reprint of Mitchell's, with such alterations as other authorities justified and the census of 1860 required.

In that part of the work relating to the Confederate States, the compiler has enlarged upon the plan, dividing the descriptive Geography into five Topics, to wit:

1. POSITION AND EXTENT. 2. NATURAL FEATURES. 3. PRODUCTS. 4. POPULATION. 5. CHIEF CITIES. 6. MANUFACTURES. 7. COMMERCE. 8. EDUCATION. 9. INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Each of these topics is treated of concisely and fully for a work of this description, and this is the only work in existence that approximates doing justice to the country now composing the Confederate States of America; its actual condition and resources having been studiously concealed by every yankee work, the only geographies in use in our schools. To avoid this evil, make us feel independant, and furnish the schools of the Confederate States with a geography, compiled by a Southern man, published upon our own soil—one that would approximate justice to ourselves, our institutions and our country, induced the attempt at this compilation which is now submitted to the charitable criticisms of the public.

This edition is issued without maps, to supply a present, pressing demand for it, for with mortification we must state that suitable maps can not be now procured in the Confederacy. But it is believed that many Teachers and pupils will prefer this without the maps, (using a wall map or globe) than continue the further use of Northern compilations with their many imperfections and studied omissions relative to our country.

So soon as it is possible to accomplish the purpose it is designed to issue an ample edition for any probable demand, carefully revised and enlarged, with maps, suitable to the character and style of the work.

Atlanta, March 15th, 1862.

THE COMPILER.

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DESCRIPTIVE GEOGRAPHY

PREFACE

The object of this book is to present a concise and accurate description of the physical features of the world, and to show the influence of these features on the human race. It is intended for the use of students and the general reader.

THE AUTHOR

THE AUTHOR'S name is [illegible] and he is a [illegible] of [illegible]. He has written several books on [illegible] and is well known for his [illegible] work.

A NEW  
DESCRIPTIVE GEOGRAPHY,

COMPILED

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

I.  
ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES.



**DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN GEOGRAPHY.**

*What is Geography?*

Geography is a description of the earth's surface.

Geography comes from two Greek words, *ge*, the earth, and *grapho*, to write.

*What is the Earth?*

It is the planet upon which we live.

*What is a Planet?*

A round body, in shape like an orange or ball, which revolves regularly around the sun, and receives light and heat from the sun.

*How many planets are there?*

There are eight, placed at different distances from the sun; the earth is one of them, and is the fifth in point of size.

About one-fourth of the Earth's surface is land, and the remaining three-fourths are water; that is, there is three times as much water as land.

*How is Geography divided, in order that it may be profitably studied?*

Into three parts: Natural or Physical Geography, Mathematical or Astronomical Geography, and Political Geography.

*What is meant by Natural or Physical Geography?*

A description of the Natural Divisions of the earth's surface.

*What do you mean by Natural Divisions?*

The divisions formed by mountain ranges, rivers, seas, lakes, oceans, or any other of the features of Nature.

Physical Geography also includes the consideration of the men and animals, and vegetable products of the earth's surface.

*What is meant by Mathematical or Astronomical Geography?*

A description of the earth as a planet, in its relation to the sun, moon, and other heavenly bodies; and of the effects of these bodies upon the earth itself.

*What is Political Geography?*

It is a description of the countries and nations on the earth, as to their governments and laws, their civilization, their language, their religion and national customs.

## II.

## NATURAL OR PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

## OF THE LAND.

*What are the principal divisions of the Land?*

Continents, Islands, Peninsulas, Isthmuses and Capes.

*What is a Continent?*

A Continent is one of the largest divisions of land, and often contains several countries.

*Give an example of a Continent.*

America is a Continent, and contains North and South America.

*How many Continents are there?*

There are three: the Eastern, the Western, and the South-Eastern, or Australian, Continent.

*What countries do these Continents include?*

The Eastern Continent includes Europe, Asia, and Africa; the Western Continent includes North and South America; and the South-Eastern Continent is Australia.

Australia is an island, but it is so large that it may be called a Continent.

*In what manner do we divide the Earth in order to represent all these Continents on one map?*

Into Hemispheres. The Earth is a sphere or ball, and *hemispheres half*. So we divide the Earth into halves, or two equal parts.

*What is an Island?*

It is a portion of land entirely surrounded by water.

Ireland is an island. Cuba and Madagascar are islands.

*What is a Peninsula?*

It comes from two Latin words, *pene*, almost, and *insula*, an island; and therefore means a portion of land, nearly surrounded by water, and connected with the Continent by a narrow neck or strip of land. Spain and Italy are peninsulas.

*What is an Isthmus?*

A narrow neck or strip of land uniting two continents, or joining a peninsula to a continent.

Thus, the Isthmus of Panama unites North and South America, and the Isthmus of Suez joins Asia with Africa. (See Map.)

*What is a Cape?*

It is a point of land jutting out into the sea.

Sometimes it is the extremity of a continent: thus, Cape Horn is the extremity of South America, and the Cape of Good Hope is the extremity of Africa. Sometimes it is only a bold headland extending out from a long line of coast, as Cape Fear, Cape Hatteras, Cape Conception. A Cape is also called a Promontory or a Headland. The south-western extremity of England is a Cape. (See Map.)

*What name is given to that part of the land which borders the sea?*

A coast or shore.

*What is a Mountain?*

A great elevation in the surface of the land. A slight elevation is called a Hill. When many of these mountains are joined together, forming a continuous line, it is called a chain or range of mountains.

Thus, the range of the Andes; the chain of the Alleghanies; the range of the Blue Ridge.

When from this chain or range, smaller ones extend out to a short distance, these are called spurs. Points, shooting far above the surrounding mountains, are called peaks.

*From what level on the earth's surface do we compute the height of mountains?*

From the level of the nearest sea.

Mountains vary in height from one-third of a mile to five or six miles. The Peak of Chimborazo, in the Andes Mountains, is five miles high; and one of the Himalaya Mountains is higher still.

*What is a Volcano?*

A mountain which casts, from an opening in its top, smoke, fire, stones, and melted lava. This opening is called a Crater. A volcano is a vent for the inner fires of the earth.

*How many Volcanoes are there in the world?*

There are more than four hundred, of which one hundred and seventy-three are in America.

*Do they burn all the time?*

No, they burn only at irregular intervals; occasionally they throw out these fiery streams to such a distance as to destroy cities and towns which are near them.

These burnings are called eruptions.

*What is a Valley?*

The low land situated between mountains or hills.

*What is a Plain?*

A tract of land almost or quite level. In North America the wide plains are called Prairies; in South America they are called Pampas, or Llanos (Liah'-nos); in Asia they are called Steppes. An elevated plain is called a Plateau or Table-land.

*What is a Desert?*

It is a large plain covered with sand; such as the Sahara or Great Desert of Africa. A small fertile spot in the midst of the deserts is called an Oasis.

*The pupil may verify these answers by pointing out the various features of the land upon a Map or Globe.*

## OF THE WATER.

*How is the water divided?*

Into Oceans, Seas, Lakes, Gulfs, Bays, Straits, and Rivers.

*What is an Ocean?*

It is the largest natural division of water.

An Ocean is composed of salt water. We sometimes comprise all the larger divisions of the water in the phrase, *The Ocean*, because at some points they are all joined together, and thus form one great body of water.

*Into how many parts is the Ocean divided?*

Into five parts: the Atlantic, the Pacific, the Indian, the Arctic or Northern Ocean, and the Antarctic, or Southern.

*What is the comparative size of these Oceans?*

The Pacific is the largest; the Atlantic is the second in size; the Indian Ocean is third; the Arctic is believed to be the smallest.

*What is a Sea?*

It is a portion of salt water, smaller than an ocean, and entirely or nearly surrounded by land. Sometimes also the Ocean is called the *Sea*.

*What is a Lake?*

A lake is a body of water, usually smaller than a Sea, nearly or quite surrounded by land.

A lake is usually the outlet of a river, and is also fed by other streams, or springs beneath its surface.

*Are lakes salt or fresh?*

Lakes are usually of fresh water, but a few are salt.

Fresh water lakes empty their waters, by a river outlet, into the sea.

*What is a Gulf or Bay?*

It is a portion of water extending into the land.

It is usually an arm of the sea which seems to have encroached upon the land; such as the Gulf of Mexico, the Persian Gulf; Hudson's Bay, and the Bay of Fundy. (See Map.)

*What is a Strait?*

A narrow passage of water, joining two larger portions of water.

The Straits of Gibraltar join the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea. Long and wide straits are sometimes called Channels, as the English Channel.

*What is a Sound?*

When the depth of water near the coast, or lying between two portions of land, may be readily measured by a sounding line, it is called a Sound, as Long Island Sound.

*What is a River?*

A stream of fresh water flowing through the land to join the sea, a lake, or another river. The beginning of a River is called its Source.

*What are the Banks of a River?*

The land bordering the river on both sides.

*What is the mouth of a River?*

The place where it empties into the sea or lake.

As you descend a river, facing towards its mouth, the bank on your right hand is called the right bank, and the other is the left bank.

*How are rivers formed?*

By the running together of smaller streams and springs.

*What are these smaller streams called?*

Brooks, Rivulets, and Creeks.

*When is a river called a Tributary or Affluent?*

When it flows into another river, and not into the sea. It is also called a Branch.

*What is a Cataract?*

It is the flow of a river over a precipice in its bed or channel. The Cataract of Niagara is the most famous example.

*What is the Delta of a river?*

It is the land enclosed between the extreme mouths of a large stream where it empties into the sea. Most large rivers have several mouths.

*Why is it called Delta?*

Because it is shaped like the Greek letter Delta, thus:  $\Delta$ .

Almost every large river has a delta; as the Delta of the Nile, of the Danube, of the Mississippi.

*What is a Canal?*

It is a long and wide ditch dug by men, into which water is brought from neighboring streams and springs.

*Of what use are Canals?*

To float shallow vessels, bearing produce and goods to a market; also to supply water for running machinery.

## THE RACES OF MAN.

The great family of mankind—although descended from Adam and Eve—by being spread over the surface of the earth, and subjected to the varieties of climate, and other causes, has been divided into several distinct races, differing in color, form, and features, and other bodily and mental characteristics.

*How many races of men are there?*

Five: the Caucasian, or White race; the Mongolian, or Yellow race; the African, or Black race; the Malay, or Brown race; and the American, or Red race.

*What is said of the Caucasian race?*

The Caucasian race is found among the civilized nations of Europe and America, and is superior to the rest in mind, courage, and activity.

*Of the Mongolian race?*

Most of the nations in Asia are of the Mongolian race; its best specimens are to be found in China and Japan.

*Of the Black race?*

The African, or Black race, is found in all parts of Africa, except on the Northern coast; and in America, where they have been brought and humanly reduced to their proper normal condition of Slavery.

*Of the Malay race?*

The Malay race is found in most of the Islands of the Pacific Ocean, and also in the Peninsula of Malacca, in Asia.

*Of the Red race?*

The American, or Red race, is found in America, where it is fast disappearing before the march of civilization. The people of this race are called commonly Indians, and include all the tribes of the Western Continent, except the Esquimaux at the North, who belong, with the Finns and Laplanders, to the Mongolian race.

NOTE.—Physical Geography treats also of animals, vegetation, climate, and of winds and tides; but of these subjects only enough is mentioned here to enable us to proceed in the study of General Geography.

## III.

## MATHEMATICAL OR ASTRONOMICAL GEOGRAPHY.

**OF THE MOTIONS AND MEASURES OF THE EARTH.**

THE word *round* may be used in three different senses; a thing may be round like a dollar, round like a pillar, or round like a ball.

The Earth, we have said, is round like a ball; but it should be observed that it is not quite round; it is a very little flatter at the poles than at the Equator. For the general purposes of study, we may suppose it to be exactly round. The Earth is called by various other names, the World, the Sphere, and the Globe.

*How many motions has the Earth?*

Two; a motion on its own axis, and a motion round the sun.

*What is the axis of the Earth?*

The axis of the Earth is a straight line passing through its centre and poles, around which the Earth moves once in every twenty-four hours, turning from West to East.

*What is the effect of the motion of the Earth on its axis?*

It produces the change of Day and Night, for it causes the sun to seem to rise in the East, and set in the West.

*What is said of the motion of the Earth round the sun?*

The Earth revolves round the sun in one year, and this, combined with the position of the Earth's axis, brings about the four seasons—Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter.

*What is meant by the circumference of the Earth?*

The distance around it.

*How large is the Earth around?*

Its circumference, or the measure around it, is about 25,000 miles.

*What is the diameter of the Earth?*

Its measure in a straight line through the centre.

*How large is it through the centre?*

Its diameter, or measure through the centre, is 8000 miles.

The axis of the Earth is one of its diameters.

**OF THE CIRCLES USED ON MAPS OF THE EARTH.**

In order to pass conveniently from point to point, on a map of the Earth, we suppose various lines and circles to be laid down on the Earth's surface. These, of course, are imaginary lines, such as we lay down on Geometrical figures or diagrams. (See Map.)

*What is a great circle?*

A circle which is cut out of the surface of the Earth by a plane passing through its centre. This circle is always supposed to pass around the greatest circumference of the Earth.

*What is a small circle?*

A circle cut out of the Earth by a plane not passing through its centre.

*What is the Equator?*

It is the great circle or circumference farthest from the poles. It is, at every point, about 6250 miles from the poles.

*What are the Tropics?*

They are two small circles parallel to the Equator, lying North and South of it. The one to the North is the Tropic of Cancer, and the one to the South is the Tropic of Capricorn. (See Map.)

*What are the Polar circles?*

They are two small circles parallel to the equator, and lying near the poles. The North Polar Circle is called the Arctic Circle, and the South Polar Circle is called the Antarctic.—(See Map.)

*What is meant by the Latitude of a place?*

Latitude means the distance of a place on the earth's surface from the Equator.

*What is meant by the Longitude of a place?*

The distance of a place, East or West from a given circle on the earth's surface, passing through the poles.

*How is Latitude represented on Maps?*

By circles called Parallels of Latitude, running across the map from East to West. (See Map.)

*How is Latitude counted?*

Latitude begins at the Equator, and is numbered in both directions, towards the North and South poles.

*What are the distances between the parallels of Latitude called?*

Degrees of Latitude.

*How many degrees are there between either pole and the equator?*

Ninety degrees, usually written thus:  $90^{\circ}$ .

*What is meant by North Latitude?*

Latitude measured Northward from the Equator.

*What is meant by South Latitude?*

Latitude measured Southward from the Equator.

Places on the Equator have no Latitude, that is: their Latitude is 0. New York is in  $41^{\circ}$  North Latitude. New Orleans about  $30^{\circ}$  North.

*How many miles make one degree of Latitude?*

60 Geographical miles, or  $69\frac{1}{2}$  miles of common measurement.

*What is the distance in degrees from the Equator to either of the Tropics?*

$23\frac{1}{2}$  degrees.

*What is the distance from the North Pole to the Arctic Circle, and from the South Pole to the Antarctic Circle?*

The same distance,  $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ .

*How is Longitude represented on maps?*

By great circles running from the poles across the Equator. (See Map.)

*What name is given to these circles of Longitude?*

They are called Meridians. This word comes from the Latin, *meridies*, or mid-day or noon, because all places in the same Longitude have their noon at the same time.

*How is Longitude measured, on the Map?*

In degrees East and West from a given meridian.

*What is the given or assumed meridian?*

The English reckon their Longitude from the meridian passing through Greenwich, in England, where they have their Royal Observatory; in America, Longitude is computed from the meridian passing through Washington City.

*How many degrees of Longitude do we number in passing round the Globe?*

$360^{\circ}$ , measured on the Equator.

*In what direction do you count Longitude?*

We begin with 0, at the assumed meridian, say the meridian of Greenwich, and count West Longitude up to  $180^{\circ}$ , which will be just opposite Greenwich. Then coming back to 0, at Greenwich, we count, East Longitude, to  $180^{\circ}$ .

*What is a Map?*

It is a plan or drawing of the whole or a part of the surface of the Earth.

*How is a Map of the World made?*

It is usually made by representing the two hemispheres, Eastern and Western.

*What does a Map show?*

All the features of land and water, the divisions of countries and the various circles just described. The top of the map is usually the North, and the bottom the South; and so the right is the East, and the left the West.

*What name is given to the North, South, East and West points?*

The Cardinal points.

*How can you most readily find the Cardinal points?*

By the use of the Mariner's Compass.

*What is the Mariner's Compass?*

It is a circular box, in which is a horizontal needle of magnetized steel, on a pivot in the centre, and this needle always points to the North.

*If you know the North point, how can you find the other Cardinal points?*

If you face towards the North, and then stretch out both hands from your sides, the South point will lie directly behind, your right hand will point to the East, and your left hand to the West.

*How many points of the Compass are there?*

Including the Cardinal points, 32.

## THE ZONES.

*What is a Zone?*

It is a belt or division of the Earth's surface, parallel to the Equator.

*How many Zones are there?*

Five: Two Frigid Zones, two temperate Zones and one Torrid Zone.

*What are the Frigid Zones and where are they found?*

The North Frigid Zone lies between the North Pole and the Arctic Circle, and the South Frigid Zone between the South Pole and the Antarctic Circle. Frigid means cold or frozen.

*Where are the Temperate Zones?*

The North Temperate Zone lies between the Tropic of Cancer and the Arctic Circle, and the South Temperate Zone lies between the Tropic of Capricorn and the Antarctic Circle.

*Where is the Torrid Zone?*

The Torrid Zone, which means the Hot or Burning Zone, occupies the whole space across the Equator between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. (See Map.)

Countries in the Torrid Zone are also said to lie in the Tropics.

*Why is it hot in the Torrid Zone?*

Because the sun, in his daily course, goes more nearly overhead or is vertical to places in this Zone; that is, between the Equator and the two Tropics.

*How broad is the Torrid Zone?*

47°. In miles, 3243.

*How do the days and nights compare in length in this Zone?*

They are sometimes exactly equal; and nearly equal at all times.

*When does the Sun rise and set in this Zone?*

It rises about six in the morning, and sets about six in the evening.

*How many seasons are there in the Torrid Zone?*

Two, the Wet and Dry.

*What do we know of animal and vegetable life in this Zone?*

The beasts of prey are very wild and ferocious; the reptiles are large and venomous. The birds are of many forms and beautiful colors. The flowers are of great variety and rare beauty, and the Earth yields many delicious fruits.

*What is said of man in the Torrid Zone?*

The inhabitants of the Torrid Zone are dark in color, and indolent in habits both of mind and body.

*Why is it less warm in the Temperate than in the Torrid Zone?*

Because the Sun's rays fall in a somewhat slanting direction upon this Zone, and they are not so powerful.

*How broad is each of the Temperate Zones?*

Each is 43°, or 2970 miles.

*How many seasons are there in this Zone?*

Four. Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter.

*What is said of the animals in this Zone?*

There are few wild beasts and venomous reptiles, compared with those within the Tropics. Useful animals abound, such as the horse, sheep, cow, and others.

*What is the climate of the Temperate Zone?*

It is more pleasant and healthy than that of any other part of the Earth.

*Mention some of the important products.*

Cotton, Tobacco, Rice, Sugar, Corn, Wheat, Rye, Barley, and other grains which form the staple for the support of man.

*Why is it cold in the Frigid Zone?*

Because the rays of the Sun in its daily course are very much slanted as they fall on those Zones and, consequently, of but little power.

*How is the year divided in the Frigid Zone?*

One-half the year it is day and the other half night.

*What kinds of animals are found there?*

Only those which can bear great cold, such as the white bear, reindeer, and musk ox.

*What is said of the inhabitants?*

They are savage tribes, few in number, and of dwarfish size; they are swarthy in complexion.

It is in the North Frigid Zone that Sir John Franklin was lost, and that Dr. Kane made his famous polar expedition.

NOTE.—All the circles, zones, lines, &c., of Mathematical Geography may be found upon a Globe or Map of the World.

## IV.

## POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

POLITICAL Geography is that branch of the study of Geography, which treats of the condition and progress of men in society; of the division of the world into countries, cities, and towns; of the various forms of government; of the different religions; of the numerous languages, and of national manners and customs.

**OF THE STATES AND THE PROGRESS OF SOCIETY.**

*Into how many classes are men divided?*

Into two great classes—the *nomadic*, or wandering tribes, and the civilized; but for convenience these are further divided into five: savage, barbarous, half-civilized, civilized, and enlightened.

*What is the savage state?*

The lowest stage of existence among the nomadic tribes.—Such live by hunting and fishing, and upon roots and wild fruit. They are very cruel in their warfare.

*Give examples of savage tribes.*

The negroes of Africa, and the wild Indians of the far West of America.

*Can they read and write?*

No. They have no knowledge of letters; no systems of laws, and no division of land.

*How are they governed?*

Usually by a king, who is an absolute and cruel despot.

*What is the barbarous state?*

The second stage, a little better than the savage state. The barbarous tribes feed on the flesh and milk of their flocks and herds.

*In what manner do they live?*

In tents or rude houses, which they move about from place to place, in search of pasture; their clothing is usually the skin of beasts; Agriculture and Mechanic Arts but little practised.

*Give examples of barbarous tribes.*

The Tartars, the Arabians and some of the African tribes.

*What is the half-civilized state?*

It is a decided progress from the barbarous stage of society, in which the useful arts are cultivated, agriculture pursued, and learning and literature well advanced.

*Give examples of half-civilized nations.*

The Hindoos, the Persians, the Moors, and many Indian tribes, are of this class.

*Explain what is meant by civilized and enlightened nations.*

Those nations which have made the greatest progress in refinement and justice, among whom art is improved, and science cultivated. Agriculture, commerce, and mechanic industry are systematically conducted; and thus great comforts and luxuries are provided.

*Are all such nations equally civilized?*

No; the degrees of civilization are various. The division of the social conditions of man is one made for the sake of convenience only; since there are various grades between any two of these classes. Thus, some nations are more savage than others; while, on the other hand, there are differences among enlightened nations, some being more enlightened than others. The same truth holds in the other states of society.

*Give examples of enlightened nations.*

The Confederate States, the United States, England and France.

**POLITICAL DIVISIONS OF COUNTRIES.**

*How are countries divided and classified?*

According to their forms of government, into republics, empires, kingdoms, duchies, and principalities.

*What is a republic?*

A country in which the people, by having the right to choose their own representatives, really govern themselves.

*What is an empire?*

A country governed by a single individual, called an emperor. Russia is an empire. France is at present an empire.

*What is a kingdom?*

A country governed by a single individual, called a king or queen. Prussia, Spain and Great Britain are kingdoms.

*What are principalities and duchies?*

A principality is a small division of country governed by a prince; and a duchy is one of a similar kind governed by a grand-duke or duke.

*How are countries subdivided for the purposes of government?*

Some are divided into provinces; some into states; and some into counties. Thus, France was divided into thirty-two provinces before the revolution; the Confederate States of America is divided into States, and the States into counties; while England is divided into counties.

*Where are the inhabitants of a country found in the greatest numbers?*

In cities and towns.

*What is a city?*

The place of residence of large numbers of people, with houses arranged in streets and squares.

*What is a town?*

It is a collection of houses and people, similar to a city, but generally smaller, and not having the same municipal powers and privileges.

*What is a capital city or town?*

It is the seat of government of the country or state; thus Paris is the capital of France; and Milledgeville is the capital of Georgia.

*What are the chief towns?*

Those which are most populous and of most importance to the commerce and well-being of a country.

## FORMS OF GOVERNMENT.

As, in accordance with the laws of God, men live together and form societies, it becomes necessary that there should be a system of rules for their conduct towards each other; so that the good may be protected and the bad restrained or punished. Such is the design of GOVERNMENT.

*What do you mean by a form of government?*

The system of laws by which a nation is controlled or governed.

*How many forms of government are there?*

They may all be included under three heads—monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy.

*What is a monarchy?*

A government in the hands of one person called a monarch.

Sometimes the monarch is a king, or queen, as in England; sometimes an emperor, as in Russia.

*How many kinds of monarchy are there?*

Two, limited and absolute.

*What is a limited monarchy?*

A limited monarchy is one in which the whole power does not lie in the hands of the monarch, but is limited by law, and shared by a parliament or legislature.

Great Britain, Holland and Spain, are limited monarchies.

*What is an absolute monarchy?*

It is one in which the whole power is in the hands of the monarch; in which the lives and property of all his people are subject to his will.

*What is an aristocracy?*

It is a government in which the power is in the hands of a few individuals, called nobles.

*Does an aristocracy exist alone, in our day?*

Rarely; it is usually combined with monarchy.

The nobles in a monarchy usually constitute a distinct rank between the throne and the people.

*What is a democracy?*

A government in which the power is in the hands of the people themselves.

*How do the people rule?*

By choosing persons to meet together and make laws for them.

*What are such persons called?*

Senators and representatives.

In the Confederate States the Congress is composed of senators and representatives.

*What is a republican government?*

It is a form of democracy, in which the representatives are chosen for a limited time, and all the citizens are governed by a constitution.

*What is the chief magistrate of a republic called?*

The president.

*What is the best example of a republican government in the world?*

THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.



## VARIETIES IN LANGUAGE.

THE languages of men in different parts of the world constitute a great distinction between them, and a great barrier to their intercourse: they thus serve to keep them distinct in national manners and customs.

*What is language?*

The power of expressing our ideas in words.

*Was there a time when but one language existed?*

Yes; the Bible tells us there was.

*How did many languages spring from this one?*

When the Tower of Babel was built to defy God, he confused the speech of the builders, so that they could not understand each other.

*How many languages are there now?*

About eighty.

*What is a dialect?*

A peculiar mode of speaking and writing a language.

The same language may have many dialects. Thus, the Italian language has the Tuscan, the Neapolitan, the Roman, and other dialects.

*How many dialects are there among all languages?*

More than 3500.

Of these, more than 1500 are of the Indian languages in America.

*What language is most spoken in the world?*

The English language. It is spoken in England, and all its dependencies, and in America.

*What other languages are much cultivated?*

French, German, Italian and Spanish.

*To what extent is French spoken?*

It is spoken in France, but it is also more commonly spoken throughout the continent of Europe than any other language.

*What may be said of German?*

Although German is not so extensively spoken as French, it is important on account of the numerous books containing valuable information on every subject.

*To what extent is Spanish used?*

The Spanish language is used in Spain, and, in not the same degree of purity, in Mexico, Cuba, and the Spanish Islands, and the greater part of South America.

*What may be said of the Italian?*

It is used chiefly in Italy, and is otherwise important because of the fine works of poetry and art which are written in it.

*What is the difference between the languages of civilized and uncivilized nations?*

Civilized nations have both a spoken and a written language; savages have only a spoken language, and, therefore, no learning and no books.

## DIFFERENT SYSTEMS OF RELIGION.

In all nations, and in all ages, the untaught mind of man has sought after God, a first great cause, the giver of life, and the dispenser of happiness. This has given rise to various systems of religion, as different as the varieties of man himself.

*What do you mean by religion?*

The reverent worship which man pays to some Deity or Divinity.

*What general name is given to the worshippers of idols?*

Pagans. More than half the world are Pagans: such as the Hindoos, the Chinese, the South Sea Islanders, and the barbarous African tribes.

*What is the principal religion in which a false prophet is followed?*

The Mohammedan. This religion was founded 1300 years ago by Mohammed, who claimed falsely to be the prophet of God. The houses of worship are called Mosques.

*Where does Mohammedanism now exist?*

In Turkey, the Barbary States and other parts of the East.

*Who are the Jews?*

They are the people descended from Abraham, whom God had peculiarly favored until the coming of Christ.

They deny that Jesus Christ is the Savior of the world. They believe in the Old Testament, and still expect a coming Messiah or Savior.

*Are they still preserved as a nation?*

They have no single country in which they live as a nation, but are scattered about through all countries. They number about four millions.

*What religions practice human sacrifice?*

Only the Pagans.

*Do all Pagans practice it?*

No; many have been turned from this practice by the general advance of civilization and commerce.

It is still, however, common among the tribes of Africa, and in some of the South Sea Islands.

*What are cannibals?*

Those who not only sacrifice, but eat human beings.

*Which is the only true religion?*

Christianity, or the Religion of Christ.

*In what does Christianity consist?*

In believing in Jesus Christ as the Son of God and the Savior of the world.

*Where are the doctrines of Christianity found?*

In the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament.

*Into what three great classes are Christians divided?*

Into Roman Catholics, Protestants and Greek Christians.

*Who are the Roman Catholics?*

Those who believe that the Pope, or Bishop of Rome, is the spiritual head of the Church.

*Who are the Protestants?*

Those who deny this power to the Pope, and have protested against certain doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church.

*Into what churches or sects are the Protestants divided?*

The principal ones are Episcopalians, Lutherans, Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, and Friends, or Quakers.

*What is the belief of the Greek Church?*

The Greek Christians believe many of the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church, but they deny the supremacy of the Pope.

The head of the Greek Church is the Patriarch of Constantinople.

## DESCRIPTIVE GEOGRAPHY OF THE EARTH.

By Descriptive Geography is meant a description of the position, extent, natural features, products, population, and other important characteristics and facts not capable of being expressed on a map.

1. The Earth is a round ball or sphere. As a proof of the roundness of the Earth, it is noticed that a ship at sea when sailing away from the observer, disappears by regular degrees, the lower part or hull first, until we lose sight of it entirely.

Its surface is diversified by land and water. The water consists of oceans, seas, gulfs, lakes, rivers, &c.; the land is divided into continents and islands. There is three times as much water as land. The extent of the land is about 50,000,000 square miles.

2. For convenience of study, the Earth is supposed to be divided into two equal parts, or hemispheres, by a plane passing through the axis.

When these are represented on the map, they are called the Western and Eastern Hemispheres. Upon them is represented the entire surface of the Earth. The great natural divisions of the land are called continents; the great political divisions are called grand divisions.

3. The land in the Western Hemisphere, comprising North and South America, is called the Western Continent. That in

the Eastern Hemisphere, including Europe, Asia, and Africa, is called the Eastern Continent. Australia is sometimes called the Southern Continent.

The grand divisions of the earth are Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, and Australia.

4. The entire population of the Earth is about 1,000,000,000. Of these, about 300,000,000 are Asiatics; about 500,000,000 of the Caucasian or white races; about 100,000,000 are Africans, and the rest Malays and American Indians.

These, as the Bible tells us, are the descendants of Shem, Ham, and Japheth, the sons of Noah, who were saved with him in the ark during the deluge which destroyed the Earth. Shem settled in Asia, Ham in Africa, and Japheth in northwestern Asia and Europe.

5. Asia is the largest of the grand divisions of the world, and comprises more than half the entire population. It is remarkable for its vast plains and lofty mountains.

America contains a third part of the land in the world, and is noted, above all other countries, for its extensive sea-coast, its large lakes, and its magnificent rivers.

Europe is the smallest of the grand divisions, but has thus far played the most important part in the world's history.

*Questions.*—1. What is the Earth? How is its roundness proved? What is the extent of land and water? 2. How is the surface divided? 3. What is the land in the Western Hemisphere called? In the Eastern? What is the South-

ern Continent? Mention the grand divisions of the Earth. 4. The population of the Earth? How distributed? Its origin? 5. What is said of Asia? Of America? Of Europe?

## THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

## QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

[SEE A MAP OR GLOBE.]

What grand divisions in the Western Hemisphere?  
 Into what two parts divided?  
 What ocean lies North-east of America? What ocean west?  
 What ocean north of North America? Around the South Pole?  
 How is the grand division of Oceania situated?  
 What sea in the north-west between Asia and America?  
 What islands south of the Sea of Kamtschatka?  
 What straits between Asia and Russian America?  
 Where is Greenland?  
 What bay and what strait between Greenland and the mainland?  
 What large bay in British America?  
 What gulf south of the Confederate States of America?  
 What Sea north of South America?  
 What large islands south of the Confederate States?

What isthmus unites North and South America?  
 What cape at the extremity of Greenland? What capes on the eastern coast of the Confederate States?  
 What cape at the southern extremity of South America?  
 Where is Cape Blanco? Cape Mendocino?  
 What is the southernmost land in South America?  
 What strait between Terra del Fuego and Patagonia?  
 What land in the Antarctic Ocean?  
 Where are the Sandwich Islands? The Washington Islands?  
 In what part of Oceania is New Zealand? New Hebrides? Navigator's Island? Cook's Island?  
 Through what division of America does the Equator pass? The Tropic of Cancer? Of Capricorn?

## THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

1. THE Western Hemisphere contains North and South America, and numerous islands in the Pacific Ocean, forming a considerable part of Oceania; and the West India Islands near the Gulf of Mexico. As America was not discovered until 1492, by Columbus, it is sometimes called the New World; the countries of the Eastern Hemispheres being called the Old World.

2. NORTH AMERICA is divided into Russian America on the north-west; British America and Danish America, including Greenland and Iceland, in the extreme north; the United States in the north-central; the Confederate States in the centre; Mexico and Central America in the south; and the West-India Islands.

Thus ranging from the North Pole to the tropics, it presents many great diversities of natural features, climate, soil productions, and population.

3. The original inhabitants were Indians, living in a barbarous condition, and making no development in civilization. European races have settled in the country, and the Indian tribes are fast disappearing.

4. The most desirable country in North America is the Confederate States. The people are the freest, most enlightened and prosperous in the world. The independence of man is here asserted, and the Christian religion has full sway.

5. SOUTH AMERICA, inhabited originally, like North America, by Indians, was principally conquered by the Spanish and Portuguese. It has not yet made as much progress as North America: but it has magnificent resources, which will cause it in time to become one of the richest countries in the world.

6. OCEANIA lies partly in the Western, and partly in the Eastern Hemisphere; it comprises the principal island groups in the Pacific Ocean. The greater part of the inhabitants of these islands are in a savage or barbarous state.

7. THE WEST-INDIA ISLANDS lie South of the Confederate States, between the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea — These Islands are the richest in the world, with a delightful climate. The inhabitants are principally Spaniards, Creols and Negroes.

8. In the Antarctic Ocean, land has been discovered. It is, however, so sterile and cold that the discovery has produced no practical good to the world. As far as it has been explored, it is believed to be uninhabited.

THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.—1. What grand divisions of the earth does the Western Hemisphere contain? What other name is given to it? Why?  
 2. How is North America divided? Its natural features? 3. Original inhabi-

tants? 4. Which is the most desirable country? What is said of it? 5. What is said of South America? 6. Of Oceania? 7. Of the West-Indies? 8. Of the Antarctic Land? What large Islands?

# NORTH AMERICA.

## QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF NORTH AMERICA.

Where is North America situated?  
 What Ocean bounds it on the North? What Ocean on the East? On the West? What is its extent?  
 What are the divisions of country in North America?  
 Where is Russian America? Where is Danish America? Where is British America?  
 What are the sub-divisions of British America?  
 Where are the Confederate States of America?  
 Where are the United States?  
 Mexico? Central America?  
 What large Bay in British America? What Strait unites it with the Atlantic Ocean?  
 What large Bay between British America and Greenland?

What large River runs North into the Polar Sea?  
 What large Lakes between British America and the United States?  
 What large Gulf East of British America?  
 What is the largest River in North America?  
 What large Gulf South of the Confederate States of America?  
 What large Gulf separates Lower California from Mexico?  
 What Sea East of Central America?  
 What Isthmus connects North with South America?  
 What large mountains in North America?  
 What Bay East of Yucatan?  
 What Strait separates North America from Asia?  
 What large Islands between Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea?

### NORTH AMERICA.

1. **NORTH AMERICA** is the largest and northernmost grand division of the Western Continent. It extends from the North Polar Sea to the Isthmus of Darien, or Panama, in Latitude  $74^{\circ}$  N., its greatest length being about 4500 miles, and average breadth about 2800 miles.

2. **NATURAL FEATURES.**—It has a greater variety of climate and soil, and a greater diversity of products, with finer natural features, than any other country on the globe. The country is interspersed with the largest lakes and rivers, lofty mountains, extensive prairies, fertile valleys, and the longest extent of sea-coast.

3. **POPULATION.**—The population of North America is estimated at 40,000,000, consisting of whites, Indians, and negroes.

4. **PRODUCTS.**—North of  $50^{\circ}$  of North Latitude, the country is a barren, frozen waste; between  $50^{\circ}$  and  $35^{\circ}$ , the country is subject to great extremes of heat and cold, and produces grass, grains, and various kinds of fruit in abundance. South of  $35^{\circ}$ , the climate becomes warm, and hot as you go far south, producing grains, tobacco, cotton, rice, sugar-cane, and indigo, and tropical fruits, such as oranges, lemons, figs, pine-apples, bananas, &c. The mineral treasures of North America are immense. The gold and silver mines of Mexico and California are the richest in the world. Rich gold mines have also been

opened in several of the Confederate States. Copper, iron, lead, tin, coal, sulphur, and other valuable minerals are abundantly obtained in many sections.

The forests produce the greatest variety of valuable timber. In the northern and middle sections are found the pines and firs of several kinds, many species of oaks, walnut, ash, beech, birch, willow, and other trees common to all countries. In the southern portion, the pine, live-oak, cypress, magnolia, tulip-tree, coffee tree, mahogany, palms, cotton-tree, acacia, and many others.

The animal kingdom embraces a great variety of species. In the northern regions are found the musk-ox, reindeer, and white bear. The vast prairies are peopled with buffaloes, elks, moose, deer, antelopes, &c. Carnivorous animals, such as black bear, wolf, grizzly bear, panther, lynx, &c., are numerous. Domestic animals, such as the horse, cow, sheep, &c., were introduced from Europe by the first settlers, and have increased to such a degree that some of them form large herds in a wild state.

5. The Continent of North America is divided into the following countries and jurisdictions: Russian America, which is a province of the Empire of Russia; Danish America, provinces of Denmark; British America, provinces of Great Britain; the Confederate States of America, the United States, Mexico, the Central American States, and the West Indies.

*Questions.*—1. Where is North America? Its length? Width? 2. What are the natural features? 3. What is the population? Of what races composed? 4. What productions of northern part? What of middle and southern part?

What are the mineral treasures? What varieties of trees in the north? What in the south? What kinds of wild animals? Domestic animals? 5. Into what countries or jurisdictions is North America divided?

## QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF RUSSIAN AMERICA, DANISH AMERICA, &c.

**RUSSIAN AMERICA.**—How is Russian America bounded?

What Strait between Russian America and the Continent of Asia?

What point of land at the North? What Cape at the West? What Sound? What Bay?

What Peninsula in the South-West? What Inlet in the South? What Islands belonging to Russian America? What Mountain in the South-East?

**DANISH AMERICA.**—What two Islands compose Danish America? Where situated? What Ocean South and East of Greenland? What Bay West? What Strait? What Cape at the East? At the South?

Where is Pane Sea? Where is Disco Island? What Ocean between Greenland and Iceland?

What Cape in the North-West of Iceland? What Mountain in the South?

**BRITISH AMERICA.**—How is British America bounded? What provinces does British America include?

*Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Prince Edward's Island.*

Canada.—What country North of Canada? What province East? What country South? West?

Nova Scotia.—What larger River flows North-West? What Island in the mouth of the St. Lawrence? What River separates Canada East from Canada West?

What Lake near the centre of Canada East? What Lakes South and West of Canada East?

What River unites Lake Superior and Lake Huron? What Falls between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario?

What Mountains in the North? In the South?

**NEW BRUNSWICK.**—What province North of New Brunswick? What Island East? What country South? What province South-East?

What River in the North? What large River in the Southern part? What Bay South? What Gulf North-East?

**NOVA SCOTIA.**—Where is Nova Scotia? What Bay separates it from New Brunswick? What Gulf North-East? What Islands form North Eastern part of Nova Scotia? What Island East? What Cape at the South?

**NEWFOUNDLAND.**—Where is Newfoundland?

What Ocean on the East and South? What Gulf on the West? What Strait North of Newfoundland? What Cape at the North? At the South-East? Where is Trinity Bay? Placentia Bay?

**PRINCE EDWARDS ISLAND.**—Where situated? What Strait between it and Nova Scotia and New Brunswick? What Island East? What Strait between it and Cape Breton Island?

### RUSSIAN AMERICA.

1. **POSITION AND EXTENT.**—Russian America lies to the north-west of British America, and has an area of 450,000 square miles. It is separated from Asia by Behring's Strait.

2. **NATURAL FEATURES AND PRODUCTS.**—As far as the country is known, which is mainly on the coast, it is rugged and mountainous. The soil is poor, and the climate very severe. Among the mountain peaks, Mount St. Elias is the most famous; it is about 18,000 feet high. The chief trade is in furs from seals, foxes, and other animals.

3. **POPULATION AND SETTLEMENTS.**—The population consists principally of Indians and Esquimaux, who sell their furs to the Russian traders. They number about 54,000. There are few settlements. Sitka, on an island of the same name, is the capital.

4. **GOVERNMENT AND RELIGION.**—The dominion of Russia is merely nominal, and the natives live without any well-defined notions of government and religion.

### DANISH AMERICA.

1. **POSITION AND EXTENT.**—Danish America includes Greenland and Iceland. Greenland is separated from the continent by Baffin's Bay. Its extent is 750,000 square miles.

2. **NATURAL FEATURES AND PRODUCTS.**—Greenland is cold and sterile, almost without vegetation. Little is known of the interior. Iceland is similar to Greenland, and is only settled on the coast.

**RUSSIAN AMERICA.**—1. Where is Russian America? Area? 2. What is the face of the country? Most noted mountain? Height? Chief trade? 3. What is the population? What is the capital? Where situated? 4. What said of government and religion?

3. **POPULATION AND SETTLEMENTS.**—The population consists chiefly of Esquimaux; in Greenland there are not more than 250 Europeans. The total number of inhabitants in Greenland and Iceland is within 80,000.

4. **GOVERNMENT AND RELIGION.**—The authority of Denmark over this region is merely nominal. Through the labor of Moravian missionaries, more than a thousand of the Esquimaux have been converted to Christianity. Iceland is more civilized; the inhabitants nearly all read and write.

### BRITISH AMERICA.

#### CANADA.

1. **POSITION AND EXTENT.**—Canada lies south of New Britain and Labrador, and north of the United States, and is divided, by the Ottawa River, into two parts—Canada East and Canada West. Their joint area is 350,000 square miles.

Canada West is sometimes called Upper Canada, and Canada East, Lower Canada, these names being given with reference to the flow of the St. Lawrence.

2. **NATURAL FEATURES.**—Through the southern part of Canada flows the river St. Lawrence; it is the outlet of the great lakes. Of these, Lake Superior lies in the northwestern part, Lake Huron and Georgian Bay in the west, and Lake Erie and Lake Ontario south of Canada West.

Near the city of Quebec are the beautiful Falls of the Montmorenci River. The Falls of Niagara lie partly in Canada and partly in the United States.

**DANISH AMERICA.**—1. Where is Danish America? What does it include? Area? 2. Natural features? Climate? 3. Of whom does population consist? What number? 4. What of government? Religion? Iceland?

3. **PRODUCTS.**—Various grains are produced. There are many wild animals which are hunted for their fur. Maple sugar is largely manufactured. Lumber is exported. Potash is made in great quantities.

The winters are long and severe; but in the west it is less cold than in the east.

4. **POPULATION.**—The population of Canada is quite varied. In Canada East it consists chiefly of descendants of French settlers, who still speak the French language; in Canada West, of English and American settlers. The whole number is 1,840,000.

5. **CHIEF CITIES.**—The capital is Ottawa, on the Ottawa River. Splendid buildings are proposed for the meetings of the parliament. Quebec, on the St. Lawrence, is a large city; it is so strongly fortified that it is called the Gibraltar of America.

Montreal, the largest city in British America, is on an island in the St. Lawrence, and is the chief depot of trade with the United States. Here is a famous Roman Catholic Cathedral. The new Victoria Bridge, across the St. Lawrence, is more than two miles in length.

Other important towns are Kingston, and Toronto and Hamilton, on Lake Ontario, in Canada West, and Three Rivers, in Canada East. At Toronto is a fine institution of learning, called the New University.

6. **GOVERNMENT AND RELIGION.**—The government of Canada is similar to that of Great Britain. At its head is a governor-general, appointed by the British monarch; he is assisted by a council appointed by himself. Besides these, there is a legislature, called "the provincial parliament."

The prevailing religion in Canada East is Roman Catholic. In Canada West the Church of England is most numerous. In both provinces the English Church is established by law.

### NEW BRUNSWICK.

1. **POSITION AND EXTENT.**—New Brunswick lies to the north-east of the United States, and south of Canada East. It has an area of 27,700 square miles.

2. **NATURAL FEATURES.**—The interior of New Brunswick is covered with extensive forests; but on the coast it is cleared. Along the Bay of Fundy, which separates it from Nova Scotia, it presents a rocky shore; on the eastern coast it is level, and, in some places, marshy.

The Bay of Fundy is noted for its high tides; at high water the surface of the bay rises 70 feet above low water mark.

3. **PRODUCTS.**—Potatoes are the chief product from the soil. The fisheries are of great importance. Lumber, dried fish, gypsum, and grindstones are exported. Iron and coal are found in abundance. Ship-building is carried on at St. John.

4. **POPULATION.**—The inhabitants, chiefly of English and Irish descent, number 194,000. In the northern part are descendants of French settlers.

### BRITISH AMERICA.

CANADA.—1. How is Canada situated? How divided? Area? Other names? 2. What great river in Canada? Lakes? Falls? 3. Products? 4. Population? 5. Capital? What of Quebec? Montreal? Other towns? 6. Government? Religion in Canada East? In Canada West? Established by law?

NEW BRUNSWICK.—1. Where is New Brunswick? Area? 2. Surface? What of the Bay of Fundy? 3. Products? 4. Population? 5. Capital? Chief town? What is said of St. John? 6. Government and religion?

5. **CHIEF CITIES.**—The capital is Fredericton, on the river St. John, 85 miles from its mouth. The chief town is St. John, near the mouth of the St. John; it has the principal trade, and its harbor is strongly fortified.

6. **GOVERNMENT AND RELIGION.**—New Brunswick is a British province. It is controlled by a lieutenant-governor and a council. There is, besides, a house of assembly. The religion is chiefly Protestant. The Church of England is established by law.

### NOVA SCOTIA.

1. **POSITION AND EXTENT.**—Nova Scotia is a peninsula, connected with New Brunswick by an isthmus 14 miles wide, and, in great part, separated from it by the Bay of Fundy. The Island of Cape Breton, at the northeast, separated from it by the Strait of Canso, is part of the province of Nova Scotia. The entire area is 21,800 square miles.

2. **NATURAL FEATURES.**—The surface is generally level, but rises to a table land in the interior. There are excellent harbors; but on the coast dense fogs often occur, rendering navigation difficult. South of Nova Scotia is the Sable Island Bank, a shallow tract in the sea, at the northeast of which is Sable Island.

3. **PRODUCTS.**—Grains of various kinds and potatoes are produced. Coal abounds. Lumber and gypsum are exported; and the fisheries form the chief source of traffic, especially in Cape Breton Island.

4. **POPULATION.**—The inhabitants were originally French; but they were exiled in great numbers when the English took possession. A few of their descendants remain, but the principal population is of English, Scotch, and Irish descent. They number 276,000.

5. **CHIEF CITIES.**—Halifax, the capital, and chief city, is situated on the southern coast; it has a fine harbor. Sydney, on Cape Breton, is a depot of the coal trade. Louisburg is noted for its part in the French wars; Pictou, for its coal.

6. **GOVERNMENT AND RELIGION.**—The government, under the direction of Great Britain, is similar to that of New Brunswick. The prevailing religion is Protestant in its various forms. The Church of England is established by law.

### NEWFOUNDLAND.

1. **POSITION AND EXTENT.**—Newfoundland lies south-east of Labrador, and is separated from it by the Straits of Belleisle. Its area is 46,000 square miles.

2. **NATURAL FEATURES AND PRODUCTS.**—On the coast, the surface is low and marshy; but in the interior, at the north, rocky and uneven. Various wild animals abound. The seal,

NOVA SCOTIA.—1. Position? What bay between it and New Brunswick? What island at the north? Area? 2. Surface? Harbors? Fogs? Banks? 3. Products? 4. Population? 5. Capital? Other towns? 6. Government and religion?

NEWFOUNDLAND.—1. Where is Newfoundland? Its area? 2. Surface? Animals? Products? Banks and bays? What of Trinity Bay? 3. Population? Chief town? 4. Government and religion?

sea-horse, and grampus are found; also one of the finest breeds of dogs, known as the Newfoundland dog.

The cod fisheries off the banks are extensive and profitable. These banks are elevations or shallow spots in the ocean, near the coast. There are numerous bays or inlets along the coast, in which the shore fisheries are carried on.

Trinity Bay is noted as one terminus of the Atlantic Ocean Telegraph between America and Ireland.

3. POPULATION AND CHIEF TOWNS.—The population, composed chiefly of Irish, numbers 100,000.

St. John's is the capital; it is on the south-east coast. Almost all the inhabitants are employed in the fisheries.

4. GOVERNMENT AND RELIGION.—The government is administered by an English governor and council, very much as in the other provinces. The majority of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics; but the Church of England is established.

### PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.

1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—This island lies east of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; it is separated from them by the Strait of Northumberland. Its area is 2100 square miles.

2. NATURAL FEATURES AND PRODUCTS.—The surface is level, and the soil fertile; the climate is milder and more moist than on the continent.

3. POPULATION AND CHIEF TOWNS.—The population is chiefly of French and Scotch origin, and numbers 63,000.

Charlotte Town, on Hillsborough Bay, is the principal town. The people are mostly engaged in ship-building.

4. GOVERNMENT AND RELIGION.—As a province of Great Britain, this island has a distinct provincial government; the executive consists of a council of nine members, appointed by the British monarch. The Church of England is established, but there are, among the inhabitants, other Protestants, and Roman Catholics.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND NEW BRITAIN are large tracts of territory under the control and government of the Hudson Bay Company, an English trading corporation.

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.—1. Where is Prince Edward's Island? What separates it from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia? Area? 2. Surface? Soil? Climate? 3. Population? 4. Government and religion?

# THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

[THIS New Government which claims a place in the family of nations, the independence of which it is resolved to maintain by the indomitable bravery of her sons, is composed of the following States that have seceded from the old Government of the United States, and Territories that have cast their fortunes with them in a struggle for freedom and independence, to-wit: VIRGINIA NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, FLORIDA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, ARKANSAS, TEXAS, MISSOURI, TENNESSEE, KENTUCKY, the Territories New Mexico and Arizona, and the Indian Territory. MARYLAND cannot properly be placed in the list of the Confederate States; yet we have in this treatise placed it at the conclusion of the Confederate States, as we are satisfied she will ally herself with them so soon as free from the shackles of despotism with which she is now bound ]

## QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

What country bounds the Confederate States on the North?  
 What rivers form part of the Northern Boundary line?  
 What Ocean East of the Confederate States?  
 What Gulf on the South?  
 What country on the South and West?  
 What great River rises far North in the United States, and runs South through the Confederate States, and empties into the Gulf of Mexico.  
 What great River rises in the far North-West of North America and runs southward through the State of Missouri? Where does it empty?  
 What great River rises in the Indian Territory, and flows South-East through the State of Arkansas? Where does it empty?  
 What large River rises in the northern part of Texas and flows East, and then South-East through the State of Louisiana? Where does it empty?  
 What large River forms the Western Boundary of Texas?  
 What large River forms the Eastern boundary of Missouri?  
 What large River forms the Northern boundary of Kentucky and North-West Boundary of Virginia?  
 What large River forms the boundary line between Virginia and Maryland? Where does it empty?  
 How is Virginia bounded? Its capital? Where is Chesapeake Bay?  
 What cape at the entrance to Chesapeake Bay?  
 What three capes on the coast of North Carolina?  
 Where are Albemarle and Pamlico sounds?  
 How is North Carolina bounded? Its capital? What sounds on the Coast?  
 How is South Carolina bounded? Its capital? What capes on the South Carolina coast?  
 How is Georgia bounded? Its capital? Name the Sounds on the Georgia coast?  
 How is Florida bounded? Its capital?  
 What Reefs at the South? What Islands?  
 What strait between Florida and the Bahamas Banks?  
 What lake in the Southern part of the State?  
 What capes on the Florida coast? What Bays on the South and West coast?  
 How is Alabama bounded? Its capital?  
 What large Bay in the Southern part of the State?

What Rivers flow into Mobile Bay?  
 How is Mississippi bounded? Its capital? What large River on the West?  
 What Islands South?  
 How is Louisiana bounded? Its capital?  
 What large Lake in the Southern part of the State?  
 What large River runs through the Southern part of the State?  
 What three Bays on the Southern Coast?  
 How is Texas bounded? Its capital?  
 What large Bay in South Eastern portion of the State?  
 What River flows into Galveston Bay?  
 What River forms part of its Northern Boundary?  
 How is Missouri bounded? Its capital?  
 What large River runs South-East across the State?  
 How is Arkansas bounded? Its capital?  
 What large River runs South-East across Arkansas?  
 How is Tennessee bounded? Its capital?  
 What large River runs through East Tennessee into Alabama, and back through the Western part of Tennessee and thence through Kentucky into the Ohio?  
 How is Kentucky bounded? Its capital? What rivers run through the South West of the State?  
 How is the Indian Territory bounded?  
 Name the prominent tribes of Indians that inhabit this country?  
 What large Rivers traverse this Territory?  
 How are the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona bounded?  
 What large Rivers traverse these territories?  
 How many States form the Confederate States of America?  
*Thirteen.*  
 Name them. Name the Territories.

[How is Maryland bounded? Its capital? What Bay nearly divides the State?  
 What large River enters Maryland from the United States and enters into the Chesapeake Bay?]

## THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

1. THE Confederate States of America embraces nearly all that portion of country lying between the 25th and 40th degrees of north Latitude, and included between the Atlantic

Ocean on the East, and Mexico and the Rocky Mountains on the West.

2. Its area is about 1,175,000 square miles.

3. CLIMATE AND PRODUCTS.—The climate varies with the latitude—mild and pleasant—being conducive to health. It

embraces every variety of soil, which, for productiveness, is unsurpassed. The more Northern and Western States produce wheat, corn, rye, barley, oats, tobacco, and hemp in vast profusion; while the more Southern States produce cotton, rice, sugar and tobacco, superior to any country in the world. In the extreme South, pine-apples, bananas, oranges, and other tropical fruits, are raised in abundance.

4. MINERALS.—The mineral productions are immensely valuable.

Gold is found in large quantities in Georgia; also, in North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia.

Copper is found in Georgia, Tennessee and North Carolina.

Beds of iron ore are found in Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Georgia, North Carolina, Alabama, and other States, in quantities sufficient to supply the world, and of very superior quality.

Inexhaustible beds of coal exist in Missouri, Arkansas, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia.

Lead is found in Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee and Alabama.

5. MANUFACTURES.—Extensive manufactures of Wool, Cotton, Iron, Brass, Wood, &c., are in active operation in every State. While new establishments of all kinds are constantly springing into existence.

Under the influence of slavery, which is the corner stone of her governmental fabric, and an indomitable spirit of self-reliance in the hearts of the people, the Confederate States has just commenced a career of greatness, to be rapidly augmented by the development of her vast agricultural and mineral resources, of which the world may be envious, while the industry and genius of her citizens will soon rate her second to no nation in the extent of her manufactures of raw material of her own production.

6. POPULATION.—The aggregate population of the Confederate States and Territories may be computed at 12,314,276, divided into the following classes: whites, 8,097,617; Indians, 135,000; negro slaves, 3,947,659; and free negroes, 134,000.

The white population is chiefly of English descent; but there are large Irish, French, Scotch, and German elements.

Slavery is expressly recognized in the Constitution, *as it is in the Word of God*, and practiced in all the States, and universally approved of by the people.

7. The English language is generally spoken; but in some portions of Florida, Louisiana, Texas and other States, the French, Spanish and German languages are spoken.

1. What territory does the Confederate States embrace? 2. Area? 3. Climate? Productions? 4. Minerals? Where is gold found? Copper? Iron ore? Coal? 5. What kinds of manufactures? Cause of progress? 6. Population? Number of whites? Indians? Slaves? Free negroes? What is said about slavery? 7. Language generally spoken? What others? 8. When did Government go into

8. GOVERNMENT.—The Government of the Confederate States, with its present permanent Constitution, went into operation on the 22d day of February, 1862.

The Government is a Confederate Republic, with powers prescribed and limited by a written Constitution; all powers not expressly given by this Constitution is reserved to the States and people.

Each State has a separate and distinct Government, which is republican in form.

Richmond, in the State of Virginia, is the Provisional Capital of the Confederate States.

The Government is divided into the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Departments.

The Executive, whose duty it is to administer the Government and see that the laws be executed, is elected by the people for six years, and eligible for only one term.

Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, is now serving his term as the first President of the Confederate States of America.

9. RELIGION.—There is no Religion established by law—every man being free to worship God in his own mode and manner.

Religious toleration exists in perfection. A large majority of the inhabitants are Protestants, but in some sections Roman Catholics are very numerous.

Christianity is the foundation of the Government and institutions. The Constitution expressly acknowledges the existence of God.

10. CHIEF CITIES.—New Orleans is the largest city in the Confederate States, and enjoys the largest commerce. St. Louis is the largest city on the Mississippi north of New Orleans, and next in size. Galveston, Mobile, Pensacola, Key West, St. Augustine, Fernandina, Savannah, Brunswick, Charleston, Georgetown, Wilmington, Beaufort, Norfolk, Richmond, are all seaports, or contiguous to the Ocean by large navigable rivers, and each enjoys a large commercial trade with foreign nations.

Memphis, Louisville, Natchez, Montgomery, Augusta, Macon, Atlanta, Nashville, Columbia, Raleigh, Lynchburg, Little Rock, are all flourishing cities, and enjoying a large and increasing trade.

11. EDUCATION.—The great masses of the people are refined and well educated. The governments of the different States have been the liberal patrons of learning, and the whole country is thickly dotted with well endowed universities, colleges, and schools. There are about 800 newspapers and magazines published in the Confederacy.

operation? What kind of government? How limited? State governments? Where provisional capital? Departments of government? Duty of President? Term of office? First President? 9. What is said about religion? 10. Largest city? Seaports? Other cities? What is said of education? Of schools? Of newspapers?

# VIRGINIA.

## QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF VIRGINIA.

How is Virginia bounded? What is its capital? What country north and west?

What State, bay, and ocean on the east?

What river separates Virginia from the United States on the northwest? What river separates Virginia and Maryland? Where does the Potomac empty? What three rivers empty into the Potomac? What three rivers empty into the Chesapeake Bay south of the Potomac? What four rivers empty into the Ohio?

On what river is the capital of the State? On what river is Lynchburg?

Petersburg? Wheeling? Fredericksburg? Where is Mount Vernon? Where is Norfolk? Portsmouth?

What capes at the entrance of Chesapeake Bay?

What two ranges of mountains traverse the State? Where are the Peaks of Otter? Where is the White-Top Mountain? What mountains in the southwest?

In what part of the State is Yorktown? Charlottesville? Alexandria? Fredericksburg? Winchester? Lynchburg?

Where is the Dismal Swamp? The Natural Bridge?

## VIRGINIA.

1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—Virginia is situated north of North Carolina, and south of Maryland and the United States. It has an area of 64,037 square miles.

2. NATURAL FEATURES.—Virginia is naturally divided into four sections. The first, extending from the coast about 120 miles, is low, and generally unhealthy; beyond this, the country gradually becomes elevated into the Blue Ridge. Between the Blue Ridge and Alleghanies is a large and beautiful valley. Beyond the Alleghanies, the country descends in broken ridges to the Ohio. The soil is generally fertile. There are many mineral springs in the State; the White Sulphur, Red Sulphur, Alum, and Bath are most noted. The Natural Bridge, in Rockbridge county, is a great curiosity. It is an immense arch of rock 215 feet above the small creek it spans, is 80 feet wide, and 55 in thickness. The Blue Ridge and Alleghany mountains pass through the State from northeast to southwest.

3. PRODUCTS.—Wheat, Indian corn, and tobacco, are the staple productions of the soil. Virginia raises more wheat and tobacco than any State in the Confederacy. The grape is largely cultivated. The mineral treasures are boundless. Gold, copper, iron, lead, coal, &c., are found in various parts of the State. In the western and northwest part of the State are salt springs. The principal works are on the Little and Great Kanawha, from which about three million bushels are annually produced.

4. POPULATION.—The population of the State was (1860) 1,595,183, and is principally of English descent. Virginia gave six Presidents to the old United States, Washington being the first.

5. CHIEF CITIES.—Richmond, on the James River, 150 miles from its mouth, is the capital of the State, and the largest

city; population about 40,000. Norfolk, the principal seaport, is on Elizabeth River, eight miles from its entrance into Hampton Roads; population 22,000. Portsmouth, opposite Norfolk, has a navy yard and naval hospital. Alexandria is an old town on the Potomac, six miles below Washington city. Petersburg, Lynchburg, Fredericksburg, Winchester, and Wheeling are flourishing towns. Mount Vernon, on the Potomac, nine miles below Alexandria is memorable for being the place of residence and burial of General George Washington. Manassas is a small village at the junction of the Manassas Gap and Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and is now noted as the vicinity of the first bloody battle between the Confederate army, under Generals Johnston and Beauregard, and the Federal invaders, led by McDowell, under the immediate direction of General Winfield Scott, on the 21st day of July, 1861, known as the battle of Manassas Plains, in which the Confederate army gained a glorious and decisive victory, putting the invaders to a total and disgraceful route.

6. MANUFACTURES.—Considerable attention has been given to manufactures. An extensive iron foundry is in operation in Richmond, where large amounts of heavy ordnance and small fire-arms are made. Small arms, percussion caps, and other munitions of war, and agricultural implements, are extensively manufactured in several other large establishments. There are in the State some 68 manufactories of pig and wrought iron. A type foundry is in successful operation. There are many large and extensive flouring mills in Richmond and on James River. An extensive paper mill is in operation.

At Fredericksburg is one of the most extensive Factories of Woolen goods in the Confederacy. In the State are 121 Wool and 27 Cotton Factories, turning out over \$3,000,000 worth of products annually.

Manufactories of iron, machinery, &c., are also located at Petersburg, Lynchburg, Norfolk, Fredericksburg, and other

parts of the State. Tobacco is largely manufactured at Richmond, Petersburg, and other places.

7. COMMERCE.—Norfolk enjoys the largest commercial trade of any city in the State. Richmond, Alexandria, and Portsmouth have an extensive trade. Tobacco, grain, and flour are largely exported.

8. EDUCATION.—Virginia is the mother of science as well as of statesmen. She has several noted institutes of learning. The University of the State is located at Charlottesville. William and Mary College, at Williamsburg. Richmond College, in Richmond; Randolph-Macon College, in Mecklenburg county; Bethany College, at Bethany; Henry and Emory College, near Abingdon; Washington College, at Lexington; Hampton Sydney College, in Prince Edward county. There are medical colleges at Richmond, Winchester, and Charlottesville. Theological schools—Episcopal Theological School in Fairfax county; Union Theological Seminary, in Prince Edward county; Virginia Baptist Seminary, at Richmond. There are also many other male and female schools of high order in

various parts of the State. The Common School fund is about \$1,850,000.

9. INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—There are some 1525 miles of railroad in operation in this State. The Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, from Bristol to Lynchburg, 204 miles; the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, from Lynchburg to Alexandria, 270 miles; Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, from Norfolk to Petersburg, 80 miles; the Southside Railroad, from Lynchburg to Petersburg, 123 miles; the Virginia Central Railroad, from Richmond to Stanton, 136 miles; the Richmond and Danville Railroad, 140 miles, are the most important routes. Canals—the Dismal Swamp Canal, between Chesapeake Bay and New Lebanon, N. C., 23 miles; the Lynchburg and Richmond Canal, 138 miles.

These important and extensive thoroughfares of trade have opened up an easy access to market to every part of the State, and are rapidly developing the vast agricultural and mineral resources of the State, and are adding new life to agriculture in many sections heretofore regarded as exhausted.

VIRGINIA—1. Where is Virginia? Its area? 2. Surface? Mineral springs? Natural Bridge? What mountains? 3. What principal products? Minerals? Salt springs? 4. What is the population? Descent? How many Presidents? Name first one? 5. What is the capital? Where situated? Population? Where is Norfolk? Portsmouth? Alexandria? Petersburg? Lynchburg? Fredericksburg? Winchester? Wheeling? Where is Mount Vernon? For what noted? Of Manassas?

For what famous? 6. What is said of manufactures? Where is iron made? Agricultural implements? Type? Tobacco? 7. What city has largest commerce? What other commercial cities? Chief exports? 8. Education? Where State University? Where other colleges? Medical colleges? Theological schools? 9. Internal improvements? What railroads? Between what points? Canals? Between what points? The effects on the resources of the State?

# NORTH CAROLINA.

## QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA.

How is North Carolina bounded? Its capital? Where situated?  
 What Ocean on the East? What large sounds on the East?  
 What rivers empty into Albemarle Sound? Into Pamlico Sound?  
 What Island South of Albemarle Sound? What Cape East of Pamlico Sound? Where is Cape Lookout?  
 Where is Smith's Island? What Cape at its extremity?  
 What River enters into the Atlantic near Cape Fear? What two rivers

in the extreme West that flow west? What two rivers in the West that flow South?

On what River is Wilmington?

What mountains in the Western part of the State? Where is Mitchell's Peak? Pilot Knob?

Where is Hillsboro'? Beaufort? Newbern? Greensboro'? Ashville? Goldsboro'? Fayetteville? Salisbury?

## NORTH CAROLINA.

1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—North Carolina lies South of Virginia, east of Tennessee, and north of South Carolina. Its area is 47,000 square miles.

2. NATURAL FEATURES.—The coast for about 80 miles back is low and sandy, being covered in many places with extensive pine forests. The interior of the State is broken and more fertile; and the western part mountainous. Mount Mitchell, in Yancey county, is the highest mountain in the Confederate States, and the highest on the American continent east of the Rocky Mountains, being 6470 feet above the level of the sea.

3. PRODUCTS.—Pitch, tar, and turpentine are largely produced. In the interior, corn, cotton, rice, wheat, and tobacco are raised. The grape is extensively cultivated for the manufacture of wine, about 12,000 gallons being produced annually. Gold, iron, copper, coal, and black lead are found in considerable quantities. A gold and copper mine near Greensboro' is said to be very rich in both metals.

4. POPULATION.—The population of the State was (1860) 992,667, and is chiefly of English descent.

5. CHIEF CITIES.—Raleigh is the capital, situated near the centre of the State. It was so called after Sir Walter Raleigh. Population about 7,000. Wilmington is the largest city, and principal seaport, situated on the Cape Fear River, 35 miles from its mouth; population about 16,000. Fayetteville is a flourishing town on the Cape Fear, 110 miles northwest of Wilmington. Newbern, Hillsboro', Beaufort, Greensboro', Ashville, Goldsboro', Salisbury, and Charlotte are important towns.

6. MANUFACTURES.—The mechanical genius of the people has heretofore been but poorly developed. A Confederate States branch mint is located at Charlotte. There is an extensive Government Arsenal at Fayetteville, the grounds of which

embrace some 50 acres; here fire-arms are manufactured by the Government in great numbers. Iron is made in the northern part of the State. Recently a large establishment has commenced operations at Wilmington for the manufacture of swords and fire-arms. There are 28 cotton mills in operation in the State, yielding \$1,000,000 of products annually. The celebrated Rock Island Wool Mills are in this State. Manufactories of all kinds are rapidly springing into existence in all parts of the State.

7. COMMERCE.—The principal exports are from the port of Wilmington. Beaufort and Newbern enjoy a small trade, mostly coastwise. Principal articles of export are naval stores and lumber.

8. EDUCATION.—The State University is located at Chapel Hill, 28 miles northwest of Raleigh. It is an institution of high character. Wake Forest College is located at Forestville. Davidson College is located in Mecklenburg county. The justly celebrated Female Seminary of the Moravians is located at Salem, their chief settlement. Female schools are located at Ashville, Greensboro', Raleigh, and other points.—The State has invested a fund of about \$2,000,000, the income from which is annually applied to the support of Common Schools.

9. INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—There are about 950 miles of railroad in the State. The Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, from Kingsville to Wilmington, 160 miles; Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, 162 miles; Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, from Weldon to Portsmouth, Va., 80 miles; North Carolina Railroad, from Raleigh to Camden, S. C., 63 miles; Gaston and Raleigh Railroad, from Raleigh to Weldon, 97 miles; and the North Carolina Central, from Goldsboro' to Charlotte, 223 miles; Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, from Goldsboro' to Beaufort, 95 miles; Western North Carolina Railroad, completed from Salisbury to Morgantown, 81 miles, are the principal routes.

NORTH CAROLINA.—1. Where is North Carolina? Area? 2. What is said of its natural features? What of Mount Mitchell? Its height? 3. Products? Minerals? 4. What is the population? Descent? 5. Chief cities? What is the capital? Where situated? Who named after? Which is the largest city? Principal seaport? Where is Fayetteville? What other large towns? 6. What is said about the

people? Where is the branch Mint? Arsenal? Where is iron made? How many cotton mills? Product? What other manufactures? 7. Where principal exports? Other seaports? Chief articles of export? 8. Education? What colleges? Common School fund? 9. How many miles of railway? Name the principal routes.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

## QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

How is South Carolina bounded? Its capital?  
 What River forms the boundary between South Carolina and Georgia?  
 What two rivers flow in Winyaw Bay? Into St. Helena Sound? What  
 two rivers unite and form the Santee?  
 At the junction of what two rivers is Charleston?

What mountains in the North-West? Where is King's Mountain?  
 What Cape on the coast? What Islands?  
 Which is the largest city? Where is Georgetown? Beaufort? Green-  
 ville? Aikin? Eutaw Spring? Hamburg? Abbeville? Cheraw?

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—South Carolina lies south of North Carolina, and east of Georgia. Its area is 29,080 square miles.

2. NATURAL FEATURES.—The coast, and for 100 miles back, is level and sandy, with swampy tracts here and there; the middle country is more rolling, consisting of small sand hills, resembling the waves of an agitated sea. The upper part of the State presents a beautiful alternation of hill and dale, and is well watered. The Climate is mild and salubrious.

King's Mountain is in York District, and is celebrated as one of the bloody battle grounds in the war of the first revolution, in which the British were defeated. Table Mountain, in Pickens District, is the most noted curiosity in the State.

3. PRODUCTS.—The chief products are cotton and rice. Tobacco thrives well. In the northern part of the State, wheat, corn, and oats are cultivated with profit. Sea-island cotton is extensively cultivated upon the many islands skirting the coast. Figs, apricots, almonds, olives, and oranges grow to good perfection. The grape is extensively cultivated for wine. Indigo is successfully cultivated, and with great profit, in many sections of the State.

4. POPULATION.—The population of the State was (1860) 715,371. This State was mostly settled by the English, some Scotch, Germans, and French Huguenots.

5. CHIEF CITIES.—Columbia is the capital. It is situated on the Congaree river, near the centre of the State, and has a population of about 14,000. Charleston is the largest city in the State, and has a population of 56,194. It is most beautifully situated, in the fork of the Cooper and Ashley rivers; is a close, compact built city; contains many fine public buildings, and has one of the finest harbors on the Atlantic coast. It is defended by three forts of massive structure: Fort Moultrie, on Sullivan's Island; Fort Sumter, in the channel leading into the harbor, and Castle Pinckney, nearer the city, on the point

of a small island. Fort Sumpter, in Charleston harbor, is noted for having been treacherously occupied by a company of United States soldiers, under Major Anderson, in violation of the pledged faith of the Federal Government, on the 24th day of December, 1860, and subsequently for the surrender of said Fortress to the forces of South Carolina, on the 13th day of April, 1861, after a terrific bombardment of 30 hours.

Georgetown, Aikin, Greenville, Camden, Spartanburg, Yorkville, Abbeville and Anderson are flourishing towns.

6. MANUFACTURES.—Not much attention has been heretofore given to manufactures. In Charleston are a number of foundries and machine shops, that are now engaged in the manufacture of heavy ordnance and brass cannon, stationary and railroad engines. Iron of a superior quality is manufactured in several of the northern districts. There are two Powder Mills, upon a small scale, in Pickens District. Paper, of excellent quality, is manufactured in large quantity at the Bath Paper Mills, near Granitville. There are 18 cotton mills in the State, engaged in manufacturing thread, shirtings, and osanaburgs, which yield an annual product of about \$850,000 in value. Porcelain, a superior kind of earthen ware, water-pipes, and fire-bricks are extensively manufactured at Kaolin, in this State.

7. COMMERCE.—Charleston is the principal seaport, has a fine harbor, and enjoys the largest foreign commerce of any seaport north of Mobile. The chief exports are cotton, rice, flour, and copper ore. South Carolina exports more rice than any State of the Confederacy. Charleston imports largely of fancy goods, hardware, etc., and the city does a large wholesale and jobbing business with her sister States. Georgetown and Beaufort have good harbors, and enjoy considerable trade.

8. EDUCATION.—South Carolina is renowned for her well-endowed colleges and schools. The State University is located at Columbia, and maintains a character second to none in the Confederacy. Charleston College is a flourishing, well-endowed institution. Erskine College, located at Due-West, in Ab-

beville District, and Wofford College, in Spartanburg, are flourishing institutions. Other male and female colleges are located at Greenville, Anderson, Spartanburg, and other points in the State. The Citadel Academy at Charleston is one of the most efficient military schools in the Confederacy. There is a medical college of high order in Charleston, and an orphan school, and other benevolent institutions, that will ever stand as monuments of the philanthropy and liberality of the people. The State makes an annual appropriation of \$74,400 for the support of Common Schools.

9. INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—South Carolina has the honor of building the first railroad in America. There are some 900 miles of railroad completed in this State. The South Carolina Railroad, from Charleston to Hamburg, 137 miles long; South Carolina and Charlotte Railroad, from Columbia to Charlotte,

N. C., 109 miles; Columbia Branch, Branchville to Columbia, 68 miles; Camden Branch, Junction to Camden, 37 miles; King's Mountain Railroad, Chester to Yorkville, 22 miles; North-eastern Railroad, from Charleston to Florence, 102 miles; Greenville and Columbia Railroad, from Columbia to Greenville, 144 miles; and Charleston and Savannah Railroad, from Charleston to Savannah, 104 miles, are the most important routes. Besides these is the Blue Ridge Railroad, from Anderson to Knoxville, Tennessee, 138 miles, when completed, a most important route. There are 86 miles (from Anderson to Walhalla) of this road completed.

There are two or three short canals in the State: the Santee Canal, connecting the Santee and Cooper rivers, is the most important work; length, 22 miles. It is 4 feet deep and 35 feet wide.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—1. Where is South Carolina? Area? What is said of its natural features? 2. Surface? Soil? Climate? Where is King's Mountain? For what celebrated? Of Table Mountain? 3. What are its chief products? Other products? 4. What is the population? Descents? 5. Chief cities? Capital? Where situated? Population? Largest city? Population of Charleston? Where situated? Harbor? How defended? What other important towns? For what is Fort Sumpter noted? 6. What of Manufactures? Foundries and Machine

Shops? Iron? Powder? Cotton Manufactures? How many? Value of products? Paper Mill? Porcelain Ware? 7. Principal seaport? Extent of trade? Chief exports? In what article does it excel? Imports what? Interior trade? Other seaports? 8. What is the State renowned for? Where is the State University? Where other colleges? Military school? Medical College? Orphan School? 9. What special honor entitled to? How many miles of railroad in the State? Principal routes? Canals? Where is the most important one?

# GEORGIA.

## QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF GEORGIA.

How is Georgia bounded? Its capital? Where situated?  
 What mountains in the northern part?  
 What River separates Georgia from South Carolina?  
 What two rivers unite to form the Altamaha (Ol-tah mah haw)?  
 Where does the Altamaha empty?  
 What large River traverses the south western part of the State?  
 What River forms a part of the boundary between Georgia and Alabama?  
 What two rivers form the Coosa? Where does the Coosa flow?

Where flows the Ogeechee?  
 Where is the Withlacoochee River? The Suwanee (Soo-waw-nee)? The  
 Appalachaw?  
 What city near the mouth of the Savannah River?  
 Where is Macon? Columbus? Augusta? Brunswick? Atlanta? Athens?  
 Dahlonega? Griffin? Rome?  
 Where is the Okefinokee (O kee-fe no kee) Swamp?  
 What Islands on the coast of Georgia? What harbors? Sounds?

## GEORGIA.

1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—Georgia is situated south of the Carolinas and Tennessee, and east of Alabama. It has an area of 58,000 square miles.

2. NATURAL FEATURES.—On the sea coast it is low and level; there are small islands lining the shore, which are very productive. In the interior it rises gradually, becoming undulating and hilly; in the northwest it is mountainous.

The climate varies in temperature with the elevation. Among the mountains are beautiful cascades, of which the Falls of Tallulah and Tocoa are the principal. The Stone Mountain, in DeKalb county, at the base of which the line of the Georgia Railroad is laid, is one of Nature's wonders. It is a huge peak of pure, naked granite, 2,200 feet in height, and six miles in circumference. Indian mounds of unknown antiquity are found in Bartow county, Baldwin, Early, and other localities.

There are a number of Mineral Springs in the State, celebrated for their medical virtues. The Catoosa, Gordon's, Cahuttah, Chalybeate and Warm Springs, in Meriwether county, are the most noted. The Atlanta Mineral Spring, in the suburbs of the city, is believed to be one of the most valuable springs in the Confederacy, for its medical qualities, and deserves to be widely known. Below is an analysis of the water made by Dr. Alexander Means, which we deem not inappropriate here:

*Estimates made upon one Gallon, Imperial Measure.*

Specific Gravity (distilled water being 1), 1.0065.  
 Temperature, 66° Fahr.  
 Quantity per hour, 32 gallons.  
**GASEOUS CONTENTS:**  
 Carbonic Acid: 7.96 cub. inch.  
 Hydro Sulph. Acid: 2.23 cub. inch.  
 Atmospheric Air: about 1½ per cent.

**SOLID CONTENTS:**  
 Iron as proto-Carbonate suspended in Carb. Acid Gas: 14.34 grs.  
 Sulphate of Magnesia: 11.74 grs.  
 Carb. of Magnesia: 4.16 grs.  
 —Magnesia as base in both: 6.10—  
 Sulphate of Soda: 8.82 grs.  
 Chloride of Sodium: 16.06 grs.  
 Lime: a trace.

Entire solid contents: 55.11 grains."

3. PRODUCTS.—The soil in most parts of the State is very fertile. The staple products are cotton, rice, wheat and corn. Other principal crops are oats, tobacco, potatoes, &c.

The grape is successfully cultivated in the middle and upper parts of the State.

The islands on the coast produce sea-island cotton in the greatest perfection. The lower part of the State produces the pine from which the celebrated Georgia pine lumber is procured. Large quantities of gold are found in Lumpkin, Forsyth, Cherokee, Bartow, and other counties. Inexhaustible beds of iron ore are found in Bartow; immense beds of coal in Dade; marble in Pickens and Gilmer, and limestone and granite throughout all the northern part of the State. Copper ore is found in considerable quantity in Fanin and Lumpkin counties.

4. POPULATION.—The population of the State was (1860) 1,082,797, principally of English descent.

5. CHIEF CITIES.—Milledgeville is the capital of the State. It is situated in Baldwin county, on the Oconee river; has a population of about 4,000.

Savannah, situated on a bluff on the Savannah river, 18 miles from its mouth, is the largest city in the State; population about 30,000. It is a beautiful city, finely adorned with trees, and contains many public buildings. The beautiful monuments erected to the memory of General Green and Count Pulaski, in the centre of splendid parks, attract much attention.

Augusta, in Richmond county, on the Savannah river, 127 miles by land above Savannah, is a flourishing city, and an important depot of the cotton trade. The city is regularly built, contains many fine public and private buildings. Population about 18,000.

Macon is a growing inland city, connected with Savannah by the Central Railroad. It is the county site of Bibb county, situated on the Ocmulgee river. Population about 9000.

Columbus is a flourishing city, on the Chattahoochee river, the county site of Muscogee county. Population 8000.

Atlanta, the county site of Fulton county, is the most growing city in the Confederacy. Its site being in woods some fifteen years ago, now contains a population of 15,000. It is noted as the great railroad centre of the Confederacy—four railroads completed, and two more located, centering there. It enjoys a very large trade with middle and northern Georgia, and Tennessee. The city contains many fine buildings, among which are the City Hall, Atlanta Female College building, and the Medical College.

Rome is a considerable city, at the head of the Coosa river, and enjoys a large trade with North Alabama, by means of her lines of steamboats on the Coosa. Dalton, Marietta, Athens, Madison, Griffin, Albany, and Americus are large towns.

6. MANUFACTURES.—Georgia bids fair to outstrip all her sister States in manufactures, her manufacturing capabilities being unsurpassed. At Rome is an extensive foundry and furnace, where all kinds of Stationary and Railroad Engines are made; also rifled cannon in large numbers are being most successfully manufactured. At Atlanta are the extensive Machine Shops of the railroads centering there, where engines of superior finish are built. The city also contains a rolling mill, the largest in the Confederacy, engaged in rolling ship-plates and railroad iron; two iron foundries, one brass foundry, an extensive hat manufactory, one candle manufactory, a gold foil manufactory. The Franklin Printing House is engaged in the extensive manufacture of all kinds of blank and other books. Large and extensive mills for the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods of all kinds, are in operation at Roswell, Athens, Newton Factory, Schull Shoals, Augusta, Columbus, Sweet-Water, Trion, Milledgeville, Macon, High Shoals, Eatonton, Troupe Factory, and other points in the State, there being in Georgia 35 cotton and 3 wool factories in successful operation, turning out products of the value of \$2,250,000 annually. There are extensive foundries and machine shops, manufacturing steam engines, agricultural implements, cannon, small arms, and other munitions of war, located at Macon, Columbus, Augusta, and Savannah. An extensive powder mill has been erected by the Confederate Government at Augusta. The largest iron establishment for the manufacture of the raw material in the Confederacy is located at Etowah, Bartow county. The ore obtained near by is of the very best quality. This establishment turns out large quantities of bar iron, nails, and castings. Many new manufacturing establishments, of all kinds are daily springing into existence in all parts of the State.

Large quantities of Salt-Petre is being made at the Salt-Petre Cave in Bartow county.

7. COMMERCE.—The principal imports and exports are through the port of Savannah, which is one among the best harbors on the coast. The chief exports are cotton, rice, flour, grain, lumber, and copper ore. Brunswick, Darien, and St. Marys', enjoy considerable commerce, mostly coastwise.

8. EDUCATION.—The people of Georgia very highly appreciate the benefits of a general diffusion of knowledge, and perhaps the people of no State have given so liberally of private means to build up and endow Institutions of learning. The State University is located at Athens, and under the fostering care of the State, is well endowed. The Military School, at Marietta, is now controlled by the State and in a flourishing condition. There are Male Colleges at Cassville, Oxford, Penfield, Midway, Bowden, and Monticello. At Covington is the Masonic Female College, under the control of the Grand Lodge of the State; another Masonic Female College is at Americus.

There are female colleges at Rome, Cassville, Atlanta, Griffin, Newnan, LaGrange, Columbus, Athens, Madison, Macon, Albany, Americus, and other locations.

There are medical colleges at Atlanta, Augusta, Griffin, and Savannah. High schools or academies are established in almost every county in the State. For the support of common schools, there is an annual fund of about \$150,000, which is distributed between the counties of the State.

9. INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—In Railroads, Georgia has taken the lead of her sister States, which have been the means of very largely developing her vast resources. There are about 1350 miles of railway completed, and several hundred miles located and partially constructed. The Western & Atlantic Railroad, running from Atlanta to Chattanooga, Tennessee, was built and is owned by the State. Length, 138 miles. The Georgia Railroad, from Atlanta to Augusta—171 miles; the Macon & Western Railroad, from Atlanta to Macon—101 miles; the Atlanta & West-Point Railroad, from Atlanta to West-Point—87 miles; the Central Railroad, from Macon to Savannah—191 miles; the South-Western Railroad, from Macon to Albany—106 miles; the Muscogee Railroad, from Columbus to Fort Valley—70 miles; the Augusta & Savannah Railroad, from Augusta to Millen—53 miles; the Savannah, Albany, and Gulf Railroad, from Savannah to Thomasville—188 miles; the Gordon & Eatonton Railroad, from Gordon to Eatonton—38 miles; the Rome Railroad, from Kingston to Rome—20 miles; the Macon & Brunswick Railroad, from Macon to Brunswick—171 miles, (not finished); are the most important routes.

The Savannah and Ogeechee Canal connects the Savannah and Ogeechee rivers—length 16 miles.

GEORGIA.—1. Where is Georgia? Its extent? 2. What are its natural features? Islands? What of climate? Principal cascades? Describe Stone Mountain. Where are ancient mounds? Most noted springs? What of Atlanta Mineral Spring? Analysis? 3. What of the soil? Staple products? Other products? Sea-island productions? Gold—where found? Coal? Marble? Granite? Copper? 4. What is the population? Descend? 5. What is the capital? Where situated? What of Savannah? Situation? Population? Monuments? Augusta—where situated? Population? Macon—where situated? Population? Columbus—where situated? Population? Atlanta—where situated? What of its growth? Population? For what noted? Trade? Public buildings? Rome—where situated? Trade? What other important towns?

6. What is said of manufactures? Where are steam engines built? Railroad iron made? Where are foundries? Books? Other articles? Where cotton factories? How many cotton and wool factories in the State? Value of products? Where are agricultural tools and munitions of war made? Powder mill? Largest iron establishment? Produces what? Where is Salt-Petre made? 7. Where principal commerce carried on? Harbor? Chief exports? Other ports? 8. What of education? Where State University? Military school? Male colleges? Masonic female schools? Where other female colleges? Medical colleges? What support for common schools? 9. Progress in railroads? Number of miles? Name the chief routes. Between what points? What canal? Length?

# FLORIDA.

## QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF FLORIDA.

How is Florida bounded? Its capital? Where situated?  
 What is Florida called? What are its most important rivers?  
 Where does the river St. John's empty? The Suwannee? The Apalachicola? The Escambia?  
 What capes on the Atlantic coast? Where is Cape Canaveral? Cape Sable? Cape Romans? Cape San Blas?  
 Where is Pensacola Bay? Apalachee Bay? Perdido Bay? Choctaw-

hatchie Bay? Warsaw Bay? Tampa Bay? Charlotte Harbor? White Water Bay?

What sounds on the coast? What reefs at the South?  
 Where are the Everglades? Lake Okecho'bee? What islands?  
 Where is Key-West? Tortugas? Santa Rosa Island? St. George's? Cedar Keys?

### FLORIDA.

1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—Florida is a long Peninsula, at the South-East of Georgia, partly enclosing the Gulf of Mexico. The sea-coast is over 1000 miles long. Area: 59,268 square miles.

2. NATURAL FEATURES.—The surface in general is low and level. In the Southern part, dense thickets, in marshy ground form the "Everglades." In the Northern part, it is more elevated and fertile. Near the water courses, the land is very rich and productive. The climate is hot, and the winters very mild. The coast line is very shallow, and there are but few good harbors.

3. PRODUCTS.—The important productions are cotton, sugar, rice, tobacco, and tropical fruits—such as oranges, lemons, olives, pine apples, etc. The forests produce valuable pine and live oak timber for ship building. The State is noted for its brilliant flowering shrubbery and beautiful forests of evergreens.

4. POPULATION.—The population of the State was (1860) 145,694. It was originally sparsely settled by the Spaniards.

5. CHIEF CITIES.—Tallahassee is the capital, situated in the northern part of the State, about 30 miles North of Apalachee Bay. Population about 4,000. Pensacola is situated on Pensacola Bay, 64 miles East of Mobile, Alabama. It has one of the largest and safest harbors on the coast. Population, 5,000. St. Augustine, on the eastern coast, is the oldest town in the Confederate States—being settled by the Spaniards in 1565. Apalachicola is a flourishing town, at the mouth of the river of the same name.

FLORIDA.—1. Where is Florida situated? Length of sea-coast? Area? 2. Surface? Where Everglades? Fertility? Climate? Coast line? 3. Chief products? Timber? For what is the State noted? 4. What is the population? Who settled it? 5. Chief cities? Capital? Where situated? Where is Pensacola? St. Augustine? When was it settled? Where is Apalachicola? What other impor-

tant towns? Key West, St. Marks, Fernandina, and Jacksonville, are all important towns.

6. MANUFACTURES.—But little progress has yet been made in Manufactures beyond that of simple articles for home consumption. There is one Cotton Factory which turns out products of the value of \$50,000 per annum. At Pensacola is an extensive Government Navy Yard, in which ship building and repairing can be carried on upon a large scale.

7. COMMERCE.—The chief exports are cotton, rice and lumber. Pensacola is the principal seaport, and has a large foreign trade with all parts of the world. It is connected with Montgomery, Alabama, by railroad.

Apalachicola, St. Marks, Tampa, Key West, St. Augustine, and Fernandina, all enjoy considerable trade and commerce.

8. EDUCATION.—Education has been much neglected, as is generally the case with a sparse population. There are good schools at Tallahassee, Ocala, Marianna, Jacksonville, Monticello and other points. The two first named are under the patronage of the State. The State has an annual School Fund of about \$60,000.

9. INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—There are 290 miles of railroad in actual operation in the State. The Alabama & Florida Railroad, from Pensacola to Alabama line—about 45 miles; Tallahassee Railroad, from Tallahassee to St. Marks—26 miles; the Pensacola & Georgia Railroad, from Tallahassee to Lake City—115 miles; the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad, from Jacksonville to Lake City—60 miles; the Florida Railroad, from Fernandina to Gainsville—105 miles.

The St. Johns and Indian River Canal is an important work, and now in process of construction.

tant towns? 6. What progress in manufactures? Cotton Factory? Value of products? Where is the Government Navy Yard? 7. Chief exports? Principal seaport—inland connection? Other seaports? 8. In what condition? Where schools? Amount of School Fund? 9. How many miles of railroad? What are the important routes—between what points? What Canal?

## ALABAMA.

## QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF ALABAMA.

How is Alabama bounded? Its capital? Where situated?  
 What River flows across the northern part of the State? What two rivers unite and form the Alabama? What two rivers unite and form the Mobile? Where does the Mobile River empty?

What large Bay is in this State? What large Shoals in Tennessee river?  
 What River forms part of the Eastern Boundary?  
 Which is the largest city? Where is Montgomery? Huntsville? Tuscaloosa? Tuscumbia? Cahawba? Jacksonville? Florence?

## ALABAMA.

1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—Alabama lies West of Georgia, South of Tennessee, and East of Mississippi. Area is 50,722 square miles.

2. NATURAL FEATURES.—In the South, the land is low and level; in the centre, the ground rises and is generally fertile prairie land; in the northern part, it is hilly and parts mountainous, interposed with rich valleys. It is well watered, and has fine agricultural resources. The climate in the southern part of the State is pleasant, being moderated by the breezes from the Gulf; in the northern part it is very salubrious.

3. PRODUCTS.—Cotton is the great staple; more being raised in Alabama than in any other State. Sugar, rice, wheat, corn, oats, tobacco and potatoes are largely cultivated. Inexhaustable beds of coal and iron ore are found in the northern part of the State; also a beautiful variety of marble and stauary granite.

POPULATION.—The population is (1860) 955,867. Alabama was first settled by the French, in 1783. Its present population has been made up by emigration from the other States.

5. CHIEF CITIES.—Montgomery is the capital of the State, and is situated on the Alabama River. It has a population of about 9,000, and contains many elegant buildings.

Mobile, situated on Mobile Bay, thirty miles from the Gulf, is the largest city in the State, and the only seaport. It has a fine harbor. Population about 29,000. Huntsville, Tuscaloosa, Tuscumbia, Cahawba, Selma, Tuskegee, Eufaula, Florence and Jacksonville are important towns.

MANUFACTURES.—There are 12 Cotton Factories in operation in the State, turning out products of the annual value of \$390,000. Extensive Foundries and Machine Shops are in operation at Mobile, Montgomery, Huntsville, and several other points. Hats are manufactured at Montgomery.

There are 14 establishments engaged in the manufacture of pig iron, wrought iron and castings.

7. COMMERCE.—The chief exports are cotton, sugar and rice. Mobile, on Mobile Bay, is the commercial emporium of the State, and next to New Orleans, is the largest cotton market in the Confederacy.

8. EDUCATION.—The people of the State appreciate liberal education, and have done much to establish High Schools and Colleges in many parts of the State.

The University of Alabama is located at Tuscaloosa, and has been well endowed by the State. Howard College is located at Marion. Spring Hill (Catholic Institution,) at Spring Hill. LaGrange College, at LaGrange. Florence Wesleyan College, at Florence. There are Male and Female High Schools in Montgomery, Mobile, Huntsville, Tuskegee, and other points in the State.

There are two Military Institutes under the patronage of the State: one at LaGrange, and one at Glennville—both in a flourishing condition. The State has invested a fund of \$1,425,000 for the support of Common Schools.

9. INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—Alabama has 790 miles of railroad in actual operation, and several other important roads in progress of construction.

The Montgomery & West-Point Railroad, from Montgomery to West-Point—88 miles; the Alabama & Florida Railroad, from Montgomery to Florida State line—130 miles; the Alabama & Tennessee River Railroad, from Selma to Talladega—110 miles; Mobile & Ohio Railroad—some 65 miles in this State; the Memphis & Charleston Railroad—some 170 miles in this State; the Mobile & Girard Railroad, from Girard to Union Springs—53 miles; the Mobile & Great Northern Railroad, from Tensas River to Pensacola—some 35 miles in this State; Columbus & Opelika Railroad, from Columbus, Georgia, to Opelika—30 miles; Tuscumbia & Decatur Railroad, from Tuscumbia to Decatur—43 miles—are the most important routes.

ALABAMA.—1. Where is Alabama? Area? 2. Surface? Climate? 3. Chief Products? Other productions? Coal? Marble and Granite? 4. What is the population? By whom settled? Present population where from? 5. What is the capital? The largest city? Other towns? 6. Manufactures? Cotton Factories?

Annual products? Machine Shops? Iron Manufactures? 7. Chief exports? What seaport? Cotton market? 8. What of Education? Where University? Other Colleges? High Schools? Military Schools? Common School Fund? 9. How many miles of Railroad? Principal routes—Between what points?

## MISSISSIPPI.

## QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF MISSISSIPPI.

How is Mississippi bounded? Its capital? Where situated? What large River forms the Western Boundary? What River empties into the Mississippi near Vicksburg? What River forms part of the boundary between Mississippi and the East of Louisiana? Where does Pearl River empty? Big Black River? Pascagoula?

What River in the North-East flows into the Alabama? What Gulf on the South? What Sound? What Islands South, near the coast? Where is Natchez? Vicksburg? Columbus? Holly Springs? Mississippi City? Port Gibson? Monticello?

## MISSISSIPPI.

1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—Mississippi is situated West of Alabama, and East of the Mississippi River. Its area is 47,156 square miles.

2. NATURAL FEATURES.—Mississippi is generally a level and fertile State. The southern part of the State is mostly a level, sandy pine forest, interspersed with prairies and cypress swamps; the centre and middle portions of the State form a table land, with a gentle sloping towards the Mississippi; the North-East is prairie land, sloping towards Alabama. The State is well watered. The soil and climate resembles Alabama.

3. PRODUCTS.—The great staple is cotton; rice, corn, wheat and sweet potatoes are important productions. Figs, bananas, and various fruits are raised in profusion.

4. POPULATION.—The population of the State numbers (1860) 887,158. This State was first settled by the French, but it was not permanent. The inhabitants are chiefly of English and Irish descent.

5. CHIEF CITIES.—Jackson, the capital is finely situated on Pearl River, occupying a central position in the State. It is a flourishing and healthy place and contains a population of about 7,000. Natchez, the largest city in the State, is situated on a high bluff on the Mississippi River, and is the center of trade for a large part of the State. Population about 16,000.—Vicksburg, Columbus, Holly Springs, Port Gibson, and Monticello are large and prosperous towns.

6. MANUFACTURES.—The people of this State are almost exclusively agriculturists, and but little effort has been made in manufacturing to any extent. There are two Cotton Factories in the State, operating upon a small scale, and eight Iron Furnaces for the manufacture of castings. Several Foundries for the manufacture of machinery, agricultural implements, and

fire arms, are in operation at Natchez, Vicksburg, Jackson and other points. The present revolution is giving a new impetus to this important branch of industry.

COMMERCE.—This State enjoys no foreign commerce, having no harbors. A small coast-wise trade, through the shallow waters of the Mississippi Sound and Lake Borgne, is carried on, principally in cotton and lumber. A very large commercial trade is carried on, upon the Mississippi River, with every section of the South and West, watered by that majestic stream.

8. EDUCATION.—The University of the State is located at Oxford. It is a prosperous institution, and well endowed by the State.

Madison College, located at Sharon; Mississippi College, at Clinton, and Semple Broadus College, at Centre Hill, are all prosperous institutions, and reflect much honor upon the founders.

There are numerous High Schools, male and female, throughout the State.

There is no uniform Common School system in this State. Each township has a school fund, arising from rents for lands, set apart for that purpose—every 16th section in each township having been so granted. The money received as rents is loaned, and the interest is appropriated to support schools in each township.

9. INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—There are about 860 miles of railroad in actual operation in this State.

The New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern Railroad, from Jackson to New Orleans, Louisiana, 206 miles—some 125 miles being in this State; the Mississippi Central Railroad, from Jackson to Grand Junction—237 miles; the Mississippi & Tennessee Railroad, from Garner to Memphis, Tennessee—88 miles; the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, from Corinth to Mobile, Alabama—328 miles—about 250 miles of which is in this State; the Southern Mississippi Railroad, from Vicksburg to Meridian, 140 miles, are the most important routes.

MISSISSIPPI.—1. Where is Mississippi? Its extent? 2. What are its natural features? Water? Soil and Climate? 3. Staple product? Other important products? Fruits? 4. What is the population? Who first settlers? Descent? 5. What is the capital? Where situated? Largest city? Where situated? Other large towns? 6. What is said of the people? Of Manufactures? Cotton Fac-

ories? Iron Furnaces? Foundries? Effect of present revolution? 7. What is said about foreign commerce? Coast trade? 8. Where State University? What other colleges? High Schools? What is said about the support of Common Schools? 9. How many miles of railroad? What are the principal routes—between what points?

## LOUISIANA.

## QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF LOUISIANA.

How is Louisiana bounded? What is its capital? Where situated?  
 What Gulf on the South? What River separates Louisiana from Missis-  
 sippi? What River flows South-East and empties into the Mississippi?  
 What rivers empty into Red River? What River forms part of Western  
 boundary between Louisiana and Texas?  
 Where is Lake Pontchartrain? Lake Borgne? Sabine Lake? Soda Lake?  
 Grand Lake?

How many principal mouths has the Mississippi River?  
 Where is At-cha-fay-a Bay? Vermillion Bay? Barataria Bay?  
 Where is Last Island? Marsh Island? Black Island?  
 How is the city of New Orleans situated? Where is Shreveport situated?  
 Franklin? Natchitoches? Opelousas? Plaquemine?

## LOUISIANA.

1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—Louisiana is situated South of Arkansas, East of Texas, and West of Mississippi. It has an area of 46,431 square miles.

2. NATURAL FEATURES.—Louisiana is a large, fertile State. It presents the appearance of an immense plain, divided into prairies, marshes, pine forests and alluvions. The part bordering on the Gulf of Mexico consists of low prairie land and marshes, intersected with numerous bays and rivers. The most fertile portions of the State are the alluvions bordering the Mississippi, Red and Washita Rivers.

A considerable part of the State is lower than the Mississippi River. To prevent its overflow, levees, or embankments of earth, have been raised on the sides of the river, from five to forty feet in height. These levees are frequently washed away by the high freshets in the river, and vast extents of country are deluged and great destruction to crops and farms ensue.

3. PRODUCTS.—The agricultural resources of Louisiana are immense. The staple productions are Cotton, sugar and rice. Oranges, lemons, figs, bananas, and other tropical fruits flourish in the southern part of the State. Corn and other small grains are cultivated in the northern part. This State produces more sugar than all the other States together.

A great number of horses and cattle are raised in the south-western part of the State.

4. POPULATION.—The population numbers (1860) 709,433, and is chiefly of French descent—her territory having belonged to France until 1803.

5. CHIEF CITIES.—Baton Rouge, the capital of the State, is situated on a high bluff on the east bank of the Mississippi River, 110 miles above New Orleans, and is a growing city. The population is about 12,000.

New Orleans, the chief city, is situated on the Mississippi, 105 miles from its mouth. It is the largest city in the Confederate States, and is the great commercial Metropolis of the Mississippi Valley. The plan of the city is regular, and lies on the river in the form of a crescent, hence it is called the *Crescent City*.

New Orleans is distinguished for its charitable and humane institutions. Of these, Charity Hospital, Stone's Hospital and the Naval Hospital, hold a rank among the first institutions of the kind in the country.

No city on the Globe possesses so great natural advantages for a commercial capital—being accessible from the Ocean for the largest ships, while the Mississippi and its tributaries above have an extent of 20,000 miles of steamboat navigation. The population numbers about 200,000.

Shreveport, on the Red River, and Plaquemine, on the Mississippi, are flourishing towns. Opelousas is an inland town of considerable trade. Donaldsville, on the Mississippi, and Alexandria, on Red River, are important towns.

6. MANUFACTURES.—Heretofore, the people of this State have directed but comparatively little attention or capital to manufactures. In New Orleans are a number of extensive Iron Foundries and Machine Shops, where large numbers of iron and brass cannon, small fire arms, and all kind of munitions of war are manufactured upon a large scale; also steam engines of every description, and agricultural implements. A Confederate States Branch Mint is located at New Orleans. Powder in large quantities, is manufactured near that city.

There is, in New Orleans, in operation upon a large scale, a Shoe Factory, where every kind of shoe is made in all its parts—lasts, pegs, thread, wax and every thing pertaining to the business of manufacturing boots and shoes upon an extensive scale.

There are in the State eight establishments for the manufacture of iron, castings, hollow ware, stoves, etc.

7. COMMERCE.—This State enjoys, through the port of New Orleans and the Mississippi and its tributaries, the largest foreign and domestic commerce of any State in the Confederacy. The exports are chiefly cotton, rice, sugar and flour. The value of exports (1860) was \$101,666,538, and of imports it was \$18,349,516.

8. EDUCATION.—The University of Louisiana is located at New Orleans, and is a prosperous institution. Dolbear's Commercial College, a noted institution, is located at New Orleans. Washington College, in Washington county, and Centenary College, at Jackson. Female institutions and other high schools are in operation at Baton Rouge, Shreveport, Plaquemine and other points. The State has set apart a Seminary Fund of \$137,000. The Common School Fund of the State, appropriated from the proceeds of lands granted for that purpose, and

escheated lands, amounts each year to about \$900,000. A Normal School was organized in the first district of New Orleans in 1859, and is in successful operation.

9. INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—There are about 420 miles of railroad in actual operation in this State.

The Jefferson & Lake Pontchartrain Railroad, from Carrollton to Lake Pontchartrain—12 miles; the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Western Railroad, from New Orleans to Canton, Mississippi, about 81 miles of which is in this State; the New Orleans, Opelousas & Great Western Railroad, from Algiers to Brashear—80 miles; the Clinton & Port Hudson Railroad—22 miles; the Mexican Gulf Railroad, from New Orleans to Proctorville—27 miles; the West Feliciana Railroad, from Bayou Sara to Woodville, Mississippi—28 miles; the Vicksburg, Shreveport & Texas Railroad, from Vicksburg to Monroe, 75 miles, are the most important routes.

1. Where is Louisiana? Its capital? Where situated? Area? 2. Surface? Appearance? Southern part of the State? Most fertile part? Levees? For what purpose? 3. What are the agricultural resources? Staple productions? Other products? 4. What is the population? Descent? To whom did the territory formerly belong? 5. What is the capital? Population? Which is the largest city? Commercial importance? Population of New Orleans? 6. State of Manu-

factures? Where Iron Foundries? Munitions of war? Powder? The Branch Mint? 7. Extent of commerce? Chief exports? Of imports? 8. Where is the State University? Dolbear's Commercial College? Washington College? Centenary College? Other schools? Seminary Fund? Common School Fund? Normal School? 9. Miles of Railroad? Most important routes—between what points?

## TEXAS.

## QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF TEXAS.

How is Texas bounded? Its capital? Where situated?  
 What Territory North and West? What country on the South-West?  
 What river forms part of boundary between Texas and Indian Territory?  
 What river forms the South-Western Boundary?  
 What large River traverses the State and empties into Matagorda Bay?  
 What river empties into Trinity Bay? What river into Corpus Christi Bay?  
 What river flows across the Northern part of the State? Where does the Pecos River flow and empty?

What Lake in the south-east corner of the State? What five Bays on the South? What Islands?  
 What mountains in the West? Where are the Sand Hills? Castle Mountain? Comanche Peak?  
 Where is Galveston? Houston? Corpus Christi? Brownsville? Washington? Indianola? Sabine City? Marshall? Huntsville? San Jacinto?  
 Where is Fort Belknap? Fort Quitman? Fort Fillmore? Fort Clark? Fort Mason?

## TEXAS.

1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—Texas lies West of Louisiana, and is bounded on the North by the Indian Territory, on the West by the territories of New Mexico and Arizona, on the South-West by Mexico, and on the South by the Gulf of Mexico, and is the most South-Western of the Confederate States.

It is the largest State in the Confederacy—having an area of 274,356 square miles.

2. NATURAL FEATURES.—The country along the coast is level and exceedingly fertile; the central portion of the State is a fine, rolling surface, and very fertile, while the north-western part becomes more broken, and a part mountainous. The greater part of the State is well watered; the State is traversed by a great many rivers and numerous large creeks.

Texas is characterized by having most of its timber on the water courses, in reference to which the farms are surveyed—having a front on the rivers and running back on the prairies. The climate is mild, pleasant and healthy.

3. PRODUCTS.—Texas is yet but comparatively little cultivated, a great part being inhabited only by the Indians. The soil is extremely fertile. The principal crops are cotton, sugar, rice, tobacco and wheat. Corn, oats and barley are also cultivated. The Indigo plant thrives well in many sections of the State. Fruits, of almost every kind, flourish.

Great numbers of horses, cattle and sheep are raised; while vast herds of wild horses and buffaloes roam the great prairies.

4. POPULATION.—The population numbers (1860) 601,039, and is of a varied character. It is chiefly made up of emigrants from the other States, from the United States, Mexicans, Germans and French.

5. CHIEF CITIES.—Austin is the capital. It is situated on the Colorado River, about 130 miles from the Gulf. Its population is about 6,000. Galveston, on an Island in Galveston Bay, is the chief city of the State, and contains a population of about 18,000. Matagorda, Houston, San Antonio, Corpus

Christi, Huntsville, Indianola and Brownsville are towns of importance.

There are numerous forts, erected for the defense of the settlers against the hostile Indians. Forts Belknap, Quitman, Fillmore, Clarke and Mason, have proved the most efficient.

5. MANUFACTURES.—The people of this State have paid but little attention to manufactures. There is one Wool Factory in the State, which turns out about \$20,000 of woollen goods per annum. There are, also, two Iron Foundries, for the manufacture of castings.

7. COMMERCE.—Galveston is the principal seaport. Corpus Christi, Indianola, Matagorda, and Sabine City, are seaports of considerable commerce. The chief exports are cotton, sugar, hides and wool.

8. EDUCATION.—Education, in this State, has formerly been much neglected. There are two Male Colleges—Baylor University, at Independence, and Aranama College, at Goliad.—Male and Female High Schools are in successful operation at Austin, Galveston, Washington, Marshall and other points in the State. The State has a permanent Common School Fund of \$2,192,000, and this fund is increased every year by the addition of one-tenth of the annual tax revenue of the State. In addition to this fund, each county has 18,712 acres, (four leagues) set apart for the support of schools.

A few years ago, the State set apart 221,400 acres of land for the founding of a State University, but it has not yet become available.

9. INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—There are only about 200 miles of Railroad in actual operation in this State. The Galveston, Houston & Henderson Railroad, from Galveston to Houston—50 miles; the Southern Pacific Railroad, starting at Marshall and running West, is but very partially completed, but will be a very important road to the people of this State. About 3,000 miles of railroad have been surveyed and located, and when built will develop the immense resources of this large and rich State, which, in a great measure, are unimproved.

TEXAS.—Where is Texas situated? Area? Size? 2. Natural features? Fertility? Rivers? Peculiar features? Climate? 3. Chief crops? Other important products? Fruits? Horses? Cattle? Sheep? Wild horses and buffaloes? 4. Population? Character of it? 5. Capital? Where situated? Where is Galveston? Other important towns? Ports? Most important? 6. Progress of Manufactures?

Wool Factory? Foundries? 7. Chief seaport? Other seaports? Principal exports? 8. Progress of education? Where Baylor University? Where Aranama College? High Schools? Amount of Common School Fund? Increased how? School lands? State University lands? 9. Miles of railroad in the State? Important routes—between what points? Projected roads?

# ARKANSAS.

## QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF ARKANSAS.

How is Arkansas bounded? Its capital? Where situated?

What large river passes through Arkansas and empties into the Mississippi? What large river flows across the south-western corner of the State? Where does White River flow and empty? Where is the Washita River? The St. Francis? Little Red? The Big Black River?

What mountainous elevation traverses the State?

Where is Hot Springs? Marion? Huntersville? Magnolia? Van Buren? Fulton? Gainsville? Clinton? Benton? Fort Smith? Napoleon? Helena?

### ARKANSAS.

1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—Arkansas lies north of Louisiana, and west of the Mississippi River, and has an area of 52,198 square miles.

2. NATURAL FEATURES.—The eastern part of the State is generally low, level and marshy. The interior is traversed by the Ozark Mountains, and is more elevated, healthy and pleasant. The western part is more level and interspersed with fertile prairies. The soil is generally fertile and the climate pleasant and salubrious.

3. PRODUCTS.—The chief products are cotton, corn and wheat. Oats, barley and tobacco are largely cultivated. Salt is found in many localities. The lead mines in this State are inexhaustible. Tin is also found. Large beds of coal are found in Perry, Johnson, Franklin and other counties.

4. POPULATION.—The population of the State numbers (1860) 440,775. This State was first settled by the French. The present population are mostly emigrants from the other States and from the United States.

5. CHIEF CITIES.—The capital of the State is Little Rock, on the Arkansas River, 300 miles from its mouth. It is the depot of an extensive trade; contains a population of about 4,000.

Other important towns are Mount Vernon, Napoleon, Magnolia, Clinton, Marion, Fulton, Van Buren, Gainsville, Benton, Fort Smith and Helena.

6. MANUFACTURES.—There are four cotton factories in the State operating upon a large scale. One at Van Buren has also cards and looms for manufacturing woollen goods. In Newton County large quantities of saltpetre is manufactured.

Salt is made on White River in considerable quantity; also near the Louisiana line, and on the Ouachita.

A Confederate States Arsenal is located at Little Rock, with machinery for making and repairing fire-arms.

There are several large factories in operation at Camden, Little Rock, and other points, turning out cannon and munitions of war. At Hopefield, the machine shops of the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad are extensively engaged in preparing small fire-arms. Coal oil is manufactured in large quantity on the Ouachita. A soap and candle factory is in operation at Little Rock.

7. COMMERCE.—Arkansas being an inland State, enjoys no foreign commerce. A large trade is carried on with the upper and lower Mississippi Valley by means of steamboats on the White, Arkansas and Mississippi rivers. Her exports are cotton, tobacco and lead.

8. EDUCATION.—Very little importance has been given to education. The State has founded no University, and no College exists in the State. There are high schools at Little Rock, Fort Smith and many other localities. There is also great indifference on the subject of common schools. The interest on the money arising from the sale of every 16th section of land in each township is appropriated by law for support of common schools; also, the proceeds of escheated estates, and fines for certain crimes and offences, is paid into the treasury of each county for support of schools.

9. INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—There are but 38 miles of railroad in operation in this State—the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad, completed from Memphis to Madison, 38 miles. Other roads have been projected and charters granted, but no progress has yet been made towards building them.

ARKANSAS.—1. Where is Arkansas situated? Its area? 2. Surface? Soil? Climate? 3. Chief products? Other products? Salt? Lead? Tin? Coal? 4. Population of the State? First settlers? Present population—where from? 5. Capital—where situated? Other important towns? 6. Cotton factories? Wool? Saltpetre? Salt—where manufactured? Foundries? Fire-arms—

where made? Coal oil? Soap and candles? 7. Why no foreign trade? Commerce with sister States? Exports? 8. Progress of education? High schools? Common school support? 9. Number of miles of railroad—between what points?

## MISSOURI.

## QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF MISSOURI.

How is Missouri bounded? What is the capital? Where situated?

What country on the North and West?

What river forms the Eastern boundary? What large river forms part of the Western boundary, and crosses the State and empties into the Mississippi? Where does Grand River flow and empty? The Osage? The Gasconade? The Maramec?

Where is the Iron Mountain? Pilot Knob? The Ozark Mountains?

Where is St. Louis situated? Platt City? Ocoola? Jackson? Lexington? Cape Girardeau? Independence? Hannibal? Boonville?

## MISSOURI.

1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—Missouri lies south of the United States, east of the Mississippi River, and north of the State of Arkansas. Its area is 67,380 square miles.

2. NATURAL FEATURES.—The surface of the State is undulating; it abounds with plains and prairies, interspersed with forests, and is remarkable for the magnitude of its navigable rivers. The Ozark Mountains, in the southern part of the State, and Iron Mountain, in St. Francis County, are the only mountainous elevations. The climate is mild, and the soil very rich and productive.

3. PRODUCTS.—The chief products are corn, wheat, tobacco, rye and hemp. Cotton is raised in the southern part, and vast herds of cattle and sheep are raised on the prairies. The grape is extensively cultivated. The most remarkable feature in Missouri are the two mountains of iron—Pilot Knob and Iron Mountain—the first of which is three miles long, one mile wide and 300 feet high, composed of the richest iron ore. The lead mines of Missouri are the richest and most extensive on the Continent. They are estimated to cover an area of 3,000 square miles, and are immensely rich. They are situated about 70 miles from St. Louis.

4. POPULATION.—The population of the State numbers (1860) 1,201,209. Missouri was first settled by the French; the present inhabitants are principally emigrants from the other States, from the United States and Europe. The people are mostly farmers or miners.

5. CHIEF CITIES.—Jefferson City is the capital. It is situated on the Missouri River, about 130 miles from its mouth, and has a population of about 4,600.

St. Louis, on the Mississippi, is the largest city in the State, and the most flourishing city in the Mississippi Valley, and is the centre of a very large trade. It contains a population of

170,000. Independence, Hannibal, Booneville, Lexington, and St. Josephs are large and important towns.

6. MANUFACTURES.—But slow progress has been made in manufactures. There are two cotton and two wool factories in the State, that turn out, annually, products at the rate of \$200,000. There are thirteen iron establishments for the manufacture of pig and bar iron, and castings. There are large and extensive foundries and machine shops for the manufacture of steam engines, cannon, small fire-arms, and agricultural implements, at St. Louis, Lexington, Jefferson City, and other points.

7. COMMERCE.—Missouri being an inland State, has no direct foreign commerce. The principal exports are lead and furs. The river commerce, on the Mississippi and Missouri, with New Orleans, Cincinnati, Louisville, Pittsburg, and other portions of the Mississippi Valley, is immense.

8. EDUCATION.—The State University is located at Columbia; St. Charles College at St. Charles; a Masonic College is located at Lexington; the University of St. Louis, at St. Louis, a Catholic institution. Other colleges and high schools are in operation at Cape Girardeau, Palmyra, St. Genevieve, Hannibal, and other points.

The St. Louis Medical College is a flourishing institution.

The common school fund of the State, distributed annually between the counties for the tuition of poor children, is about \$100,000 per annum.

9. INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—There are about 752 miles of railroad in actual operation in this State. The Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, from Hannibal to St. Joseph, 206 miles; the North Missouri Railroad, from St. Louis to Hudson, 168 miles; the Pacific Missouri Railroad, from St. Louis to Sedalia, 187 miles; the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad, from St. Louis to Pilot Knob, 87 miles; Cairo & Fulton Railroad, from Bird's Point to Sikeston, 26 miles, are the most important routes.

1. Where is Missouri situated? Its area? 2. Surface remarkable for what? Climate? 3. Chief products? Other products? Cattle? Remarkable feature? Extent of Iron Mountain? Lead mines? Extent? 4. What is the population? First settled by whom? Present population where from? Occupation? 5. What is the capital? Population? Where is St. Louis? Its importance? Population? Other large towns? 6. Progress of manufactures? Cotton factories?

Wool factories? Their products? Iron establishments? Foundries and machine shops? 7. Why no foreign commerce? Exports? River commerce? 8. Where is State University? St. Charles College? Masonic College? Catholic Institute? Other colleges and high schools? Common school fund? 9. Miles of railroad in actual operation? Important routes—between what points?

## TENNESSEE.

## QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF TENNESSEE.

How is Tennessee bounded? Its Capital? How situated? What river forms the western boundary? What river flows through the northern part of the State? Where flows the Tennessee River? Where flows the Hiwassee River? The Clinch? The Holston?

What mountain range divides Tennessee from North Carolina? What mountains east of the centre of the State?

Where is Memphis? Jackson? Murfreesboro'? Clarksville? Chattanooga? Knoxville? Greenville? Blountville?

## TENNESSEE.

1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—Tennessee lies north of Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, and south of Kentucky. It has an area of 45,000 square miles.

2. NATURAL FEATURES.—The surface is varied. The western and middle parts are generally level or pleasantly undulating; the eastern, in some parts, is mountainous. That portion lying between the Alleghany and Cumberland Mountains is called East Tennessee; between the Cumberland Mountains and Tennessee River is Middle Tennessee; the rest of the State is called West Tennessee. The soil is generally fertile. The climate is delightful—the winters being short and the heat of summer less severe than in the Gulf States.

3. PRODUCTS.—The staple productions are cotton, corn, wheat, hemp and tobacco. Oats, rye, barley and hay are important crops. Great numbers of hogs, cattle and mules are raised. Immense beds of copper ore are found in Polk County, and the mines are now worked with great profit. Smelters have been erected, and the copper is now run into ingots at the mines. Coal, iron ore, alum and lead are found in considerable quantities. Marble, gypsum and limestone abound. There are many valuable salt springs.

4. POPULATION.—The population of this State numbers (1860) 1,146,640. It was settled principally by emigrants from North Carolina and Virginia, and many from other States.

5. CHIEF CITIES.—Nashville is the capital of the State. It is a growing city, situated on the Cumberland River, in Middle Tennessee, and contains a population (1860) of 23,713, and is the depot of a large trade. Memphis, on the Mississippi River, is a flourishing and rapidly increasing city, and enjoys a large cotton trade. Population about 25,000. Knoxville, situated on the Holston River, in East Tennessee, is a flourishing town and the centre of a large trade, and contains a population of 5,000. Jackson, Murfreesboro', Clarksville, Chattanooga, Greenville, Franklin and Lebanon, are important towns.

6. MANUFACTURES.—There are 33 cotton factories and 4 wool factories in operation in this State, yielding an annual product of the value of \$525,000. There are 81 foundries, furnaces and forges manufacturing bar, pig iron and castings. The value of home-made manufactures, annually, amounts to the sum of \$3,200,000—largely exceeding any State of the Confederacy. Extensive establishments are in operation at Nashville and Memphis, manufacturing steam engines, agricultural implements, iron and brass cannon, fire-arms, &c. Percussion caps are made in immense quantity at Nashville. There are also at Nashville two extensive Book Publishing Houses. At Knoxville is an extensive foundry and machine shop, manufacturing railroad engines, agricultural implements, cannon and fire-arms. The Middle Brook Paper Mills, near Knoxville, make all kinds of writing, printing and envelope paper.

New manufacturing establishments are almost daily coming into operation in all parts of the State.

7. COMMERCE.—Tennessee being an inland State, has no foreign commerce; but a large domestic trade is carried on by means of the Tennessee, Cumberland and Mississippi Rivers with the Mississippi Valley and the West.

8. EDUCATION.—The people of this State have highly appreciated the benefits of liberal education, and have done much to foster and build schools and colleges. Washington College, in Washington County, is the oldest college in the State, being founded in 1795. Tusculum College, four miles north of Greenville, is a valuable and flourishing institution. The University of East Tennessee is located at Knoxville; the University of Nashville, at Nashville; Franklin College near Nashville; Union University, at Murfreesboro'; Cumberland University, at Lebanon; Jackson College, at Columbia; Batts Creek College, near Madisonville; the Hiwassee College, near New Market; the Episcopal University of the Confederate States is located at Sewanee, in this State. There are female colleges at Jonesboro, Greenville, Knoxville, Nashville, Winchester, and various other localities.

The State has invested a fund for the support of common schools, made up of bank dividends, bank bonuses, poll tax, and other special taxes, amounting to an annual fund, for distribution among the counties, of about \$230,000.

9. INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—There are 977 miles of railroad in actual operation in this State. The East Tennessee & Virginia Railroad, from Knoxville to Bristol, 130 miles; and the East Tennessee & Georgia Road, from Knoxville to Chattanooga, 112 miles—the same to Dalton, Georgia, 110 miles; and the Nashville & Chattanooga Road, from Nashville to Chatta-

nooga, 151 miles; the Nashville & Decatur Road, from Nashville to Decatur, Alabama, 122 miles; the Edgefield & Kentucky Road, from Nashville to State Line, 47 miles—same to Clarksville, 62 miles; the Nashville & North-western Road, from Nashville to Kingston Springs, 24 miles; the Louisville & Nashville Road, from Nashville to Louisville, Kentucky, 186 miles—some 65 miles of which is in this State; and the Memphis & Ohio Road, from Memphis to Paris, 132 miles, are the most important routes.

TENNESSEE.—1. Where is Tennessee situated? Its area? 2. Surface? What is East Tennessee? Middle? West? Soil? Climate? 3. Staple products? Other products? Stock? Copper—where found? Extent of mines? Coal? Iron ore? Lead? 4. Population of the State? Settled by whom? 5. Capital? Where situated? Population? Memphis? Population? Other important towns? 6. Cotton factories? Wool? Annual value of products? Iron establishments? Value of home-made manufactures? Where are cannon and fire-arms made?

Percussion caps? Books? 7. Why no foreign commerce? Trade how carried on? 8. Progress of education? Where is Washington College? When founded? Where is Tusculum College? East Tennessee University? University of Nashville? Union University? Cumberland University? Jackson College? Bath Creek College? Hiwassee Episcopal University? Female Colleges where? 9. Number of miles of railroad? Most important routes—between what points?

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## KENTUCKY.

## QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF KENTUCKY.

How is Kentucky bounded? Its Capital? Where situated?  
 What country north of Kentucky?  
 What river separates Kentucky from the United States? What river forms the north-eastern boundary between Kentucky and Virginia? Where flows the Cumberland River, and where does it empty? What large river

empties into the Ohio at Paducah? Where does Green River flow and empty? The Kentucky? The Licking?

What mountains between Kentucky, and Virginia, and Tennessee?  
 Where is Louisville? Lexington? Bowling Green? Columbus? Paducah? Newport? Maysville? Prestonburg? Hickman?  
 Where is the Mammoth Cave?

## KENTUCKY.

1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—Kentucky lies south of the United States from which it is separated by the Ohio River, east of the State of Virginia and north of Tennessee. It has an area of 37,680 square miles.

2. NATURAL FEATURES.—The face of the country along the Ohio is hilly; the central part of the State is generally level, or slightly undulating; the eastern part is broken and mountainous. The State is generally well-watered, and is distinguished for its mild climate and fertile soil. There are many natural curiosities, the most wonderful of which is the Mammoth Cave, a few miles south of Green River, and north of Bowling Green. Its extent has not been ascertained; it has been explored a distance of ten miles. The banks of many of the rivers are great curiosities. The precipices formed by the Kentucky River are, in many places, awfully sublime, presenting perpendicular banks of 300 feet of solid limestone. Many ancient fortifications and mounds are found in various parts of the State.

3. PRODUCTS.—The staple productions are wheat, corn, hemp and tobacco. Rye, barley, oats and hay are important crops. Fruits, such as apples, pears, cherries, &c., grow in great perfection. Domestic animals are large and beautiful—particularly the horse—and are raised in great numbers. Coal and iron ore are found in the State. There are numerous salt springs in the State from which salt is manufactured. At Harrodsburg is a spring holding in a solution Epsom Salts.

4. POPULATION.—The population numbers (1860) 1,159,609. This State was first settled by Daniel Boone, in 1775. The present population is composed of emigrants and their descendants from Virginia, the United States and Europe.

5. CHIEF CITIES.—Frankfort is the capital. It is a pleasant and handsome town, situated on the Kentucky River, 60

miles from its mouth, and contains a population of 16,000. Louisville is situated at the rapids of the Ohio River; it is the largest city in the State, containing a population of 75,200, and the trade of a great extent of country. It is regularly built, contains many elegant buildings, and distinguished for its rapid increase in population and wealth. Lexington is finely situated on a branch of Elkhorn River, 22 miles southwest of Frankfort, in the most lovely, fertile section of the State. Maysville, Columbus, Paducah, Covington, Newport, Hopkinsville, Bowling Green, Danville, Columbia, Franklin Springs, are all important towns.

6. MANUFACTURES.—There are 8 cotton and 25 wool factories in operation, yielding an annual product of the value of \$600,000. There are 45 establishments engaged in manufacturing pig and bar iron and castings. There are a great many large manufacturing establishments at Louisville, Lexington, Frankfort, Newport, Bowling Green, and other localities, making steam engines, agricultural implements, cannon, fire-arms, percussion caps, powder, boots and shoes, white lead, glass, paper, and machinery of all kinds. The home-made manufactures of the State amount to \$2,500,000 annually.

6. COMMERCE.—Kentucky being an inland State, has no direct foreign commerce. A very large commercial trade is carried on with the other States and the Mississippi Valley, by steamboat navigation on the Ohio and her lines of railroad south. The chief exports are agricultural implements, hemp, pork, bacon and tobacco.

8. EDUCATION.—The people of this State are refined and well-educated; hence, education is appreciated and encouraged. Transylvania College is located at Lexington; St. Joseph's College at Bardstown; Centre College at Danville; Georgetown College at Georgetown; Kentucky College at Harrodsburg; the University of Louisville; the Kentucky Military

Institute is located at Franklin Springs, and is fostered by the State. There is a Baptist Theological Institute at Georgetown, and a Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Danville.

There are a number of male and female colleges and high schools at Louisville, Bardonia, Shelbyville, Lexington, Paducah, Frankfort, Hopkinsville, and many other localities. The State has provided liberally for the support of common schools, having invested, in State bonds and bank stock, for that purpose \$1,465,332, besides an annual school tax on property, which raises annually about \$204,000.

9. INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—There are 460 miles of railroad in operation in this State.

The Louisville & Nashville Road, from Louisville to Nashville, Tennessee, 186 miles; the Memphis, Clarksville & Louisville Road, from Bowling Green to State Line, about 45 miles; the Kentucky Central Road, from Covington to Lexington, 100 miles; the Louisville & Lexington Road, from Louisville to Lexington, 94 miles; the Lexington and Southern Kentucky Road, from Lexington to Nicholasville, 13 miles, are the most important routes in the State.

1. Where is Kentucky situated? Area? 2. Surface? Water? Climate and soil? Natural curiosities? Mammoth Cave? River banks? Ancient fortifications and mounds? 3. Staple products? Other important crops? Fruits? Domestic animals? Salt springs? Epsom Salts? Coal and iron? 4. What is the population? First settle? Present inhabitants—where from? 5. What is the capital? Where situated? Louisville—its population? Where situated? Distinguished for what? Lexington—where situated? Other important towns? 6.

Progress of manufactures? Cotton factories? Wool? Iron forges and furnaces? Clay manufactures? Establishments? Articles made? 7. Why no direct foreign commerce? Extent of commercial trade? With what sections? Exports? 8. State of education? Number of colleges? Location? Theological schools? Common schools—how provided for? 9. Number of miles of railroad? Most important routes—between what points?

## THE TERRITORIES.

## QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

How is the Indian Territory bounded? What country on the North?  
What large River flows across the territory? What are its tributaries?  
What River forms part of the Southern boundary?

Where is Fort Gibson? Fort Arbuckle? Fort Washata?  
What tribes of Indians inhabit this territory?

## INDIAN TERRITORY.

1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—The Indian Territory lies South of the United States, West of Arkansas, and North of Texas and the Red River. Its area is 58,000 square miles.

2. NATURAL FEATURES.—This Territory is noted for its numerous rivers, extensive forests, fertility of soil, and salubrious climate.

3. PRODUCTS.—The chief products of the soil are Indian corn, wheat, potatoes and peas. Of late years, considerable attention has been given to agriculture. Formerly large quantities of furs and skins were obtained by hunting and trapping, but game is becoming very scarce in the Territory.

4. TRIBES, POPULATION AND GOVERNMENT.—The Indians that inhabit this Territory are known as the Cherokees, Greeks, Choctaws, Shawnees, Chickasaws, and Seminoles, with some small wild tribes. The whole numbering about 135,000.

The Cherokees emigrated to this Territory from Georgia and Tennessee; the Creeks from Georgia and Alabama; the Choctaws, Chickasaws and Shawnees mostly from Alabama.

Each of these tribes have a regular organized Government, modeled after our State Government, and presided over by a chief.

The Indian tribes have entered into treaties, offensive and defensive with the Confederate States, and the Territory is guaranteed to them for a peaceable and permanent residence, and the inhabitants stand in relation of "wards" to the Confederate States' Government.

5. STATE OF CIVILIZATION.—These Indian tribes pay considerable attention to Education. They print books in their own language; have built churches and school houses; own farms, and many of them are large farmers. They are all slaveholders—many owning quite a large number. Slavery is established by their own laws.

For these attainments in civilization they are indebted to the exertions of zealous christian missionaries.

6. CHIEF CITIES.—These Indians have but few towns. Talahuah, situated a few miles East of the Neosho River, is the capital of the Cherokees. The government business of the Creeks is transacted at Micco.

INDIAN TERRITORY.—1. Territory where situated? Extent? 2. Natural features? For what noted? 3. Principal products of the soil? State of agriculture? Furs? Game? 4. Names of tribes? Entire population? From where did the

Cherokees emigrate? The Creeks? The Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Shawnees? Governments? Treaties? 5. Progress of civilization? Slavery? Means to advance civilization? 6. Towns? Where is Talahuah?

## QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA.

How is New Mexico bounded? Its capital? Where situated?  
 What country on the North? What country on the West? What country  
 South of Arizona?

What large River rises in the United States and flows through the Ter-  
 ritory, forming part of the Western boundary?

Where flows the Gila River? The Rio Grande? The Pecos?  
 Where are the Guadalupe Mountains? The Mogollon Mountains?  
 Where is Fort Craig? Fort Stanton?  
 Where is Mowry-City? Tubac? Zuni?

### NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA.

1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—New Mexico lies West of Texas and South and East of the United States. Arizona composes about one-third of the original Territory of New Mexico and lies South of New Mexico, and North of Mexico. The area of New Mexico proper is 168,000 and of Arizona 86,000 square miles.

2. NATURAL FEATURES.—The surface is mostly an elevated table land, traversed by several ranges of mountains, of which the Mogollon and Guadalupe are the largest. Near the rivers the soil is very fertile and productive. Many delicious fruits abound.

Iron, coal, lead and gypsum are found to a limited extent. Gold and silver are found in large quantities in Arizona.

3. POPULATION.—The population of New Mexico is about 60,000, and Arizona about 24,000. The inhabitants are principally Indians, Mexicans, and mixed races, with some few Americans.

4. CHIEF CITIES.—The capital of New Mexico is Santa Fe situated on the Santa Fe River, a small tributary of the Rio Grande.

Albuquerque, San Filpe, Taus and Zuni are the principal towns in New Mexico, and Mowry City, Tubac and Tucson are the principal towns of Arizona.

1. How is New Mexico and Arizona bounded? The Area of New Mexico? Of Arizona? 2. Surface? Mountains? Foli? Fruits? Iron? Coal? Gold and Silver? Where found? 3. What is the population of New Mexico? Of

Arizona? Inhabitants—composed of whom? 4. The apitol of New Mexico? Where situated? What other towns in New Mexico? What towns in Arizona?

# MARYLAND.

[MARYLAND cannot be placed among the Confederate States, but the Compiler is unwilling to include her among the United States—satisfied that when her voice can be heard, she will alleign herself upon the side of her sister Slave States, law and constitutional liberty; therefore, in this treatise, she is placed as an independent State until such decision is made.]

## QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF MARYLAND.

How is Maryland bounded? Its capital? Where situated?  
 ■What country bounds it on the North-East? What Confederate State on the South?  
 What Bay divides Maryland into two parts? What large River divides Maryland from the State of Virginia? What River empties into the Chesapeake Bay, north of the Potomac?

Which is the largest city? Where is Baltimore situated?  
 Where is Frederick? Emmittsburg? Elkton? Cumberland? Easton? Hagerstown?

## MARYLAND.

1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—Maryland lies North of the Confederate State of Virginia, and South and West of the United States, and is divided into two equal parts by the Chesapeake Bay. It has an area of 10,356 square miles. The District of Columbia, having an area of about 6 square miles—in which is situated the capital of the United States—lies within the bounds of Maryland, on the north side of the Potomac.

2. NATURAL FEATURES.—The Western part of the State is rolling and hilly; the Eastern portion is generally low and level.

3. PRODUCTS.—The chief products are wheat and tobacco. Corn, rye, oats and potatoes are important crops. The soil is generally productive.

Coal and iron are found, in the Western part of the State, in abundance.

4. POPULATION.—The population of the State was (1860) 731,565, and descended principally from English Roman Catholics. The slave population is about 88,000.

6. CHIEF CITIES.—Annapolis is the capital of the State and contains a population of about 9,000. It is situated on the Severn River, an arm of the Chesapeake Bay.

Baltimore is situated on the Patapsco Bay, and is the largest and most important city in the State. It contains a population of 211,824.

The city contains many fine and spacious buildings, and is noted for the fine monuments that adorn its public squares—the Battle and Washington monuments being the most noted. Frederick, Emmettsburg, Elkton, Easton and Hagerstown are flourishing towns. Cumberland is noted for its coal trade.

6. MANUFACTURES.—There are in the State 24 Cotton and 38 Wool Factories, turning out annually products of the value of \$2,421,000.

There are 51 establishments engaged in manufacturing pig and wrought iron, and castings.

There are quite a number of large powder mills in the State. Extensive Foundries are in operation in the city of Baltimore and Anapolis, where iron machinery, agricultural implements, railroad engines, cannons and small fire-arms are made in large quantities. There are several large Shot Towers in Baltimore for the making of drop-shot. Almost every branch of manufacture is extensively carried on in and around Baltimore.

7. COMMERCE.—Annapolis and Baltimore have each fine harbors, and the latter particularly enjoys a large commerce with foreign nations. The chief exports are flour and tobacco.

8. EDUCATION.—St. Charles College, at Ellicott's Mills, and Mount St. Mary's College, at Emmetsburg, are noted Catholic institutions. St. John's College, at Annapolis, St. James College, in Washington County, and Washington College, at Chestertown, are flourishing colleges. There are numerous male and female seminaries and high schools at various locations—the result of private munificence. There is no well-organized system of Common Schools supported by the State.

9. INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—There are in Maryland 480 miles of railroad in actual operation.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, from Baltimore to Wheeling, in Virginia—380 miles, of which some 170 miles are in Maryland; the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Road, from Baltimore to Philadelphia—98 miles, of which about 40 miles

are in this State; the Baltimore & Susquehanna Road, from Baltimore to Pennsylvania's State line—36 miles; the Annapolis & Elk Bridge Road, from Annapolis to Washington Branch, 21 miles, are the most important routes.

The Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, from Cumberland to Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, is a very important work.

MARYLAND.—1. How is Maryland situated? Area? Where is the District of Columbia situated? 2. Natural features? 3. What is the chief products? Other sources? Coal? Iron? 4. What is the population of the State? Descend? Number of slaves? 5. What is the capital? Where situated? Population? Which is the largest city? Where is Baltimore situated? Its population? For what noted? Other important towns? 6. Number of Cotton and

Wool? Facories? Annual value of products? Number of Iron Manufacturers? Powder Mills? Foundries? Shot towers? 7. Harbors? Chief exports? 8. Education? Universities? Colleges? Law-schools? Other schools? What of Common Schools? 9. General improvements? 10. What railroads—between west ports? West Cape?

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF MARYLAND

1. What is the location of the State? 2. What is the population of the State? 3. What is the capital? 4. What is the largest city? 5. What is the chief products? 6. What is the chief exports? 7. What is the chief imports? 8. What is the chief manufactures? 9. What is the chief education? 10. What is the chief improvements?

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The State of Maryland is situated on the eastern shore of the Chesapeake Bay, and is bounded on the north by Pennsylvania, on the west by Virginia, and on the south by the Potomac River and the Chesapeake Bay. The State is divided into several counties, and is governed by a Governor and a General Assembly. The State is famous for its tobacco, wheat, and other agricultural products. The State is also famous for its universities and colleges, and for its many beautiful cities and towns.

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## MEXICO.

## QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF MEXICO.

What States does Mexico comprise?  
 What country bounds it on the north? What Gulf on the east? What ocean on the south and west?  
 What river forms the boundary between Texas and Mexico?  
 What Gulf east of Lower California?  
 What bay west of Yucatan?  
 Where is the Gulf of Tehuantepec (Tay-whan-tay-pek)?  
 What two rivers empty into the Gulf of Mexico near Tampico?  
 What two capes on the western coast of Lower California? What capes on the southern coast of Lower California? Where is Cape Corrientes?  
 What cape in the northern part of Yucatan? Where is Cape Roxo (Ro-ho)?

What island on the north-east coast of Yucatan?  
 Where are The Three Marias? St. Margarita Island?  
 What is the capital of Mexico? How situated?  
 Where is Puebla (P'web-la)? Vera Cruz (Vay-ra Crooze)? Guanajuato  
 Tampico? Acapulco (Ac-a-pull-co)? San Luis Potosi (Po-to-se)? Mazatlan? Chilhuahua (Che-wa-wah)? Monterey? Loreto?  
 What range of mountains extends through Mexico?  
 What volcanoes near Puebla? Where is Orizaba?  
 Where is Lake Chapala?  
 What three rivers flow into the Gulf of Campeche?  
 What is the capital of Yucatan?  
 In what part are the Table Lands of Mexico?

## MEXICO.

1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—Mexico lies south of the Confederate States, and is chiefly included between the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean. It has an area of 668,000 square miles.

2. NATURAL FEATURES.—The great chain of the Sierra Madre Mountains runs through Mexico, but it is broken, in the centre, into spurs, lofty peaks, and elevated table lands.

On the gulf-coast it is low, sandy and unhealthy; but towards the interior, the surface rises, like a colossal stair-case, until the table-land of Mexico is reached, 7,000 feet above the level of the sea. This elevated plain is about 150 miles wide, and descends rapidly in the west to the Pacific coast.

Between Mexico and Puebla are the splendid twin volcanoes, Po-po-cat-a-pet-l, (the hill that smokes) and Iz-tack-se-hwat-l, (the white lady.) The former is 17,720 feet high, and is still active; the latter, 15,250, is extinct. They present the most picturesque objects to the residents of Mexico and Puebla.

Near Orizaba, in the south-east, is the fine volcano of Orizaba, crowned with perpetual snow, the lofty summits of which may be seen at a great distance, and greet the mariner as the first point of land when he approaches the coast. It is now extinct; its height is 17,380 feet above the sea. It presents a grand appearance from the beautiful city of Jalapa.

On the gulf-coast Mexico has no good harbors; the sweeping current bearing shifting sands into all the bays and inlets; but on the Pacific coast there are splendid harbors, among which that of Acapulco is most noted.

3. PRODUCTS.—Owing to the difference of elevation, Mexico produces the fruits and grains of the higher latitudes, as

well as a great variety of tropical fruits. Perhaps in variety and abundance, it exceeds any other known land.

Corn, sugar, coffee, indigo and tobacco are produced. The cochineal insect is found upon the large *cactus* plants, known in this country as the *prickly-pear*.

On the coast are magnificent forests of valuable woods, such as the mahogany, the Brazil wood, the Campeachy wood, American ebony, and numerous other varieties.

Mexico is renowned for its mineral products. The silver mines are particularly rich.

4. POPULATION.—The inhabitants number 7,437,972. They are composed of the aboriginal Indians, who constitute nearly one-half of the population, descendants of Spanish emigrants and the mixed races.

They are an indolent people, and have done nothing towards internal improvement. The roads are infested with banditti, who rob and murder travellers almost with impunity.

5. CHIEF CITIES.—The capital, Mexico, is situated in a large plain or valley, cinctured by beautiful hills and diversified with numerous lakes.

The city is near Lake Tezcuco; indeed, it formerly was on the border of the lake, but the waters have been gradually contracting and receding from it. It was the seat of the Aztec civilization, and was conquered by Cortez and his Spaniards in 1520.

At Cholula, about seven miles from Puebla, is a large and remarkable pyramid, built of unburnt brick, but now overgrown pith vegetation; upon this stood an Aztec temple, dedicated to the God of Air. It is replaced by a Roman Catholic chapel.

Vera Cruz, on the sea coast, is a strong-walled town, and is defended by the castle of San Juan de Ulua (San-whan-day-

oo-loo-ah) on a little island in the harbor. The city and castle were taken by General Scott, and the United States Army, in the late war.

Gaudalaxara (Gwa-da-la-ha-ra) is the second town in size in the territory. Guanaxato and San Luis Potosi are in the silver district. Tampico is an important seaport on the gulf. Acapulco is the chief city on the Pacific coast.

Guaymas and Mazatlan are on the Gulf of California. An effort has been made, thus far unsuccessfully, to unite the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific by a canal and railroad across the isthmus between the Bay of Campeche and the Gulf of Tehuan-tepec. The river Coatzacoacoas, and an adjoining lake make the project a feasible one.

6. GOVERNMENT AND RELIGION.—Mexico is a republic. It was formerly a Spanish province, but it declared its independence in 1821. After many schemes of government, a republican form was chosen, but there has been much anarchy and misrule.

The established religion is the Roman Catholic. No other worship is permitted. The church is very rich, and the numerous cathedrals, churches and convents are richly adorned with gold, silver and precious stone.

#### YUCATAN.

This province, situated at the south-east of Mexico, has frequently declared its independence; but it is now, voluntarily, under the Mexican government, and forms part of the confederation. The climate is hot; the country is not well watered.

It is chiefly noted for its mahogany and logwood. Merida, the capital, is in the north. Campeche and Sisal are important towns. At Uxmal are remarkable architectural remains of great interest.

MEXICO.—1. How is Mexico situated? Its area? 2. Surface? Elevation? What is said of the volcano of Popocatepetl? Its height? Of Ixtaccihuatl? Its height? What is said of the volcano of Orizaba? Is it still active? Its height? Harbors? 3. Products? Of the cochineal-insect? Forests? Minerals? 4. Population? Travelling? 5. Capital? How situated? What of

Puebla? Cholula? Vera Cruz? What towns in the mining districts? Matamoros? Monterey? Tampico? Acapulco? Project at Tehuantepec? 6. Government? Religion?

YUCATAN.—How is Yucatan situated? Products? Capital? Architectural remains?

## CENTRAL AMERICA.

### QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF CENTRAL AMERICA, BALIZE, &c.

**CENTRAL AMERICA.**—What country and what sea north of Central America? What sea on the east? What division of America on the south-east? What ocean on the south-west.

What is the capital of Guatemala? How situated? Where is Old Guatemala?

What bay on the north-east? What gulf empties into Honduras Bay?

Where is Honduras? What is its capital? How situated?

What cape at the north?

Where is Truxillo (Troo-bil-yo)?

Where is Nicaragua? Its capital? How situated?

What cape on the east?

What name is given to the eastern coast?

What lake near the west coast? What river is its outlet?

Where is San Juan del Norte? Granada? Rivas? San Juan del Sur?

Where is San Salvador? Its capital? How situated?

What gulf at the south-east?

Where is Costa Rica (Rich Coast)? Its capital? How situated?

What gulf on the west?

Where is Chiriqui (Choo-ree kee) Island? What ocean south of Costa Rica? What sea north?

**BALIZE.**—What province on the north? What bay on the east?

What state of Central America on the east and south?

What is the capital of Balize? How situated?

### CENTRAL AMERICA.

1. **POSITION AND EXTENT.**—Central America includes the long and irregular strip of country lying south of Mexico, and united to South America by the isthmus of Panama. It comprises Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, San Salvador and Costa Rica. It has an area of 199,810 square miles.

2. **NATURAL FEATURES.**—A long range of mountains runs through the whole extent, expanding into table-lands, shooting up into peaks or descending to the coast in terraces. The face of the country is in consequence quite diversified; and the climate varies much with the elevation.

3. **PRODUCTS.**—Indigo, sugar and cotton are the principal products. Mahogany and log-wood are important articles of commerce. Cattle are raised in great numbers. Numerous venomous reptiles are found here. Birds of gaudy plumage abound in the forests.

4. **POPULATION.**—The population, numbering 2,344,097, is about one-fourth of whites, and the remainder of Indians, negroes, and mixed races. They are indolent and rebellious people.

5. **CHIEF TOWNS.**—New Guatemala is the capital of the province of Guatemala; it was built after the destruction of the city of Old Guatemala. Comayagua is the capital of Honduras; Leon is the capital of Nicaragua; San Jose that of Costa Rica, and Cojuepeque that of San Salvador.

A route to the Pacific has been formed through Nicaragua by the river San Juan, the Lake Nicaragua, and a short road thence to the coast.

6. **GOVERNMENT AND RELIGION.**—The States of Central

America are independent republics, but they are at present in a condition of great anarchy and confusion. The Roman Catholic Religion generally prevails.

### BALIZE.

The possessions of Great Britain on this coast comprise the Balize, or British Honduras, a small strip of coast lying south of Yucatan, and the Bay Islands in the Bay of Honduras. They are chiefly of value for their logwood and mahogany.

The Balize is about 170 miles long by 100 broad. The coast is studded with numerous small islands. It has a fine climate and good soil. The principal of the Bay Islands are Ruatan, Bonaeca, Barbarate and Helene.

### MOSQUITO TERRITORY.

The Mosquito Territory occupies the extensive, but not well-defined, strip lying south of Honduras, in the north eastern part of Central America. Its area, including portions now contested for by Costa Rica and Nicaragua, is about 37,000 square miles.

The Indian inhabitants are under the assumed protection of Great Britain. Their chief calls himself King of Mosquito, and considers the country independent; but New Granada claims the whole as a part of her territory.

### THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

1. Although the Isthmus of Panama belongs to South America, being a province of New Granada, recent events have proved it to be of principal importance to North American

interests. A few words concerning it will therefore be properly introduced in this place.

It was formerly called the Isthmus of Darien. Its average breadth is fifty miles.

2. On Navy Bay, which opens northward into the Caribbean Sea, is situated Aspinwall, the principal depot of the steamers bearing passengers and produce to cross the isthmus. It has one of the finest harbors on that coast.

3. West of Navy Bay lies Chagres, at the mouth of the Chagres River; it was formerly the principal port, but has become of less importance since Aspinwall was built.

From Aspinwall, there is a railroad directly crossing the isthmus to Panama, on the Pacific coast. It is forty-nine miles in length.

4. Numerous American steamers sail at stated periods to Aspinwall, designed to connect with steamers sailing also periodically from Panama to San Francisco.

5. The British mail steamers have a landing here, with the right to have their mails conveyed across by railroad, and a corresponding landing for their Pacific steamers at Panama.

**CENTRAL AMERICA.**—1. How is Central America situated? Area? Surface and climate? 2. Products? Animals? 3. Population? 4. Capital of Guatemala? How situated? Of Honduras? How situated? Of Nicaragua? How situated? Of San Salvador? How situated? Of Costa Rica? How situated? 6. Government? Religion?

**BALIZE.**—How is Balize situated? To whom does it belong? Other British possessions? Products? Size of British Honduras? Climate and soil? Mention the principal Bay Islands.

**MOSQUITO TERRITORY.**—How is Mosquito Territory bounded? Its area? Its government? By what state claimed?

**THE Isthmus of PANAMA.**—1. To whom does the Isthmus of Panama belong? Why mentioned here? Its other name? Average breadth? 2. Where is Aspinwall? 3. Chagres? Railroad? 4. Lines of American steamers? 5. British?

## THE WEST INDIES.

### QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF THE WEST INDIES.

Of what do the West Indies consist?

*Of several groups of Islands lying south east of the Confederate States.*  
Into how many groups are they divided?

#### Bahama Islands.

Where are the Bahama Islands?

What strait separates them from Florida?

Where is Guanahani or San Salvador? For what remarkable?

Which is the principal of the Bahama Islands? *New Providence.*

#### Greater Antilles.

What islands form this group?

*Cuba, Jamaica, Hayti and Porto Rico.*

Which is the largest of the West India Islands?

What is the capital of Cuba? How situated?

Where is Matanzas? Baracoa? Buena Esperanza Bay?

In what direction from Cuba is Jamaica? What and where is the capital of Jamaica? Where is Kingston? What mountains in Jamaica?

What large islands of Cuba and Jamaica?

How is the Island of Hayti divided?

*Into Hayti Proper and Dominica, or St. Domingo.*

What is the capital of Hayti Proper? Of Dominica?

Where is Aux Cayes? Cape Haytien? Port Platte?

What strait or passage separates Cuba and Hayti?

What mountains in Hayti?

In what direction from Hayti is Porto Rico?

What is its capital, and how situated?

Where is Aguadillo (Agua deel yo)?

What passage between Hayti and Porto Rico?

What group of islands east of Porto Rico?

#### Caribbee Islands

Into what two groups are these islands divided?

In which group is Gaudaloupe? Martinique? Antigua? Mariegalante? Barbadoes? What is the chief town in Trinidad?

What gulf between Trinidad and South America?

#### Lesser Antilles.

In what direction from South America are the Lesser Antilles? In what part of the group is Curacao?

Where is Tortuga? Margarita? Los Roques?

### THE WEST INDIES.

1. THE WEST INDIES include all the groups of islands lying around the Caribbean Sea, from the southern coast of the Confederate States to the northern coast of South America. They received their name from the fact that Columbus thought

he had discovered the extreme coast of India when he landed at San Salvador.

2. They are divided into four groups: The Bahama Islands, the Greater and Lesser Antilles, and the Caribbee Islands. The Greater Antilles embrace Cuba, Jamaica, Hayti and Porto Rico.

3. The climate is hot, and in most of them unhealthy on the coast. They are subject to violent storms called hurricanes, which are very destructive, both on sea and land.

4. They produce large crops of sugar, coffee, cotton, tobacco, and allspice. Tropical fruits, such as oranges, lemons, pine-apples, cocoa-nuts and bananas abound. The green turtle is found, and is used for food.

5. The inhabitants are whites and negroes: the negroes being six times as numerous as the whites. In the Spanish islands the negroes are slaves. In most of the others they are free.

### BAHAMA ISLANDS.

POSITION AND EXTENT.—These islands lie off the coast of Florida, and are separated from it by the Gulf Stream. Among them is San Salvador, the first land discovered by Columbus in 1492. Nassau, in New Providence, is a place of resort for invalids.

### GREATER ANTILLES.

CUBA.—1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—Cuba is the principal of the West India Islands, both in size and political importance. It lies south of Florida, and covers 42,380 square miles; it is 650 miles long, and averages 60 miles in breadth.

2. NATURAL FEATURES.—A mountain range runs like a spine through the whole length of the island. There are few rivers. In the northern part the soil is fertile; on the coast the climate is hot, and, in parts, unhealthy, but in the mountains of the interior it is healthy and delightful.

3. PRODUCTS.—Tobacco is grown and manufactured here; also, sugar, coffee, Indian corn and cotton are produced, with the tropical fruits.

4. POPULATION.—The population is chiefly of whites and negroes, and numbers 1,247,230. The negroes are slaves.

5. CHIEF CITIES.—Havana is the capital; it is at the north of the island and has a fine harbor. Matanzas is a place of fine commerce.

1. What islands do the West Indies include? How did they receive their name? 2. How divided? What islands are in the Greater Antilles? What of the other groups? 3. The climate? Of hurricanes? 4. Soil? Chief products? 5. The inhabitants? What is the condition of the negroes?

BAHAMA ISLANDS.—What separates the Bahama Islands from Florida? For what is San Salvador distinguished? Nassau?

GREATER ANTILLES.—CUBA.—1. What is said of Cuba? How situated? Area? Length and Breadth? 2. Mountains? Rivers? Soil? Climate? 3. Products? Vegetation? 4. Population? 5. Capital? How situated? What of Matanzas? 6. Government? Religion?

6. GOVERNMENT AND RELIGION.—Cuba is a colony of Spain and is governed by a Spanish captain-general. The religion is Roman Catholic.

JAMAICA, HAYTI AND PORTO RICO.—*Jamaica* is south of Cuba, and contains 5,400 square miles. The Blue Mountains traverse the island. The climate and soil are like those of Cuba. Sugar, rum and coffee are the chief products. The population, whites and negroes, numbers 379,690. The blacks are free. Spanishtown is the capital. Kingston, ten miles distant, has a fine harbor. Jamaica is a British colony.

*Hayti* lies east of Cuba, and has an area of 29,000 square miles. It has every variety of tropical climate, and produces the finest mahogany. The population, consisting entirely of free negroes, numbers 900,000. The island is divided into two states, Hayti and St. Domingo, or Dominica. The former is an empire, with a black emperor, and the latter a republic of free blacks. Port au Prince is the capital of Hayti, and St. Domingo is the capital of Dominica. Aux Cayes (O-ki) and Cape Haytien are the chief towns. The Roman Catholic Religion is established.

*Porto Rico (Rich Port)* is the smallest of these islands; it has 3,800 square miles. Its population, of whites and negroes, numbers 420,000. St. John is the capital. It belongs to Spain. The negroes are slaves.

### CARIBBEE ISLANDS.

This group, divided into the Leeward and Windward islands, extends from Porto Rico to South America. Trinidad, Antigua (An-te-gwa) and others belong to England; Guadeloupe (Gau-da-loop) and Martinique (Mar-in-eeek) to France. Others to Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Spain.

### LESSER ANTILLES.

This is the smallest group; it lies just north of South America. Curacao (Ku-ra-soa) belongs to the Dutch; of the others, some belong to Spain and some to South America. Margarita belongs to Venezuela.

JAMAICA, HAYTI AND PORTO RICO.—Where is Jamaica situated? Its area? Mountains? Climate? Soil? Productions? Population? Capital? Where is Kingston? What of its harbor? To whom does Jamaica belong? How is Hayti situated? Its area? Climate? Products? Population? What is the condition of the negroes? Capital? Other important towns? What governments exist in the island? What religion? How is Porto Rico situated? How does it compare in size with the other islands? Its area? Population? Capital? To whom does the island belong? Government and religion?

CARIBBEE ISLANDS.—How is the Caribbee group divided? How situated? To whom do Trinidad and Antigua belong? Guadeloupe and Martinique? LESSER ANTILLES.—What is said of the Lesser Antilles? Where does it lie? To whom does Curacao belong? To whom do the other islands belong?

## THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

## QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

What country bounds the United States on the North?  
 What Ocean east of the United States? What country on the South? What Ocean on the West?  
 What mountains in the Eastern part of the United States? In the Western?  
 What great river rises in the northern part of the United States and runs south through the Confederate States and empties into the Gulf of Mexico?  
 Where does the Ohio River rise, flow, and empty? The Missouri? The Columbia River? What river forms part of the north-eastern boundary of the United States?  
 What southern boundary of the United States?  
 Where are the Sierra Nevada Mountains? The Coast Mountains? The Cascade Mountains?  
 What cape at the eastern extremity of Massachusetts? Where is Cape Ann? What point at the eastern extremity of Long Island? What cape at the south of New Jersey? At the south east of Delaware? What cape on the north-west of Washington Territory? What four capes on the coast of Oregon? Where is Cape Mendocino?  
 What lakes lie between Canada and Michigan?  
 What lake between Michigan and Wisconsin?  
 Where is Lake Erie?  
 What lake between Lake Huron and Lake Erie?  
 Where is Lake Ontario? What river is its outlet?  
 What falls between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario?  
 Where is Georgian Bay?  
 What bay in the eastern part of Maine?  
 Where is Penobscot Bay? Casco Bay? Long Island Sound? New York Bay?  
 What bay between New Jersey and Delaware?  
 What straits separate Vancouver's Island from Washington Territory?  
 What lake in California?  
 Which is the largest lake in Utah?  
 In what part of Utah are the Mud Lakes? Nicolet Lake?  
 How is Maine bounded? Its capital? How situated?  
 What mountain peaks in Maine?  
 How is New Hampshire bounded? What is its capital? How situated?  
 What mountains?  
 What river flows between New Hampshire and Vermont?  
 How is Vermont bounded? What is its capital? How situated?  
 What mountains?  
 What lake at the north-west?  
 How is Massachusetts bounded? Its capital? How situated?  
 What river flows through it?  
 How is Rhode Island bounded? Its capital? How situated?  
 What island off the southern coast of Rhode Island?

How is Connecticut bounded? Its capital?  
 How is Hartford situated? New Haven?  
 What river flows through Connecticut? What island on the south?  
 How is New York bounded? What is its capital? On what river?  
 What city at the mouth of the Hudson? What city on Lake Erie?  
 What lake forms part of the northern boundary? What river?  
 How is New Jersey bounded? Its capital? How situated?  
 What river on the west? What bay on the south?  
 How is Pennsylvania bounded? What and where is the capital?  
 Where is Philadelphia? Pitsburg?  
 What mountains in Pennsylvania?  
 How is Delaware bounded? What and where is its capital?  
 What river and bay on the east?  
 What river flows through Pennsylvania and empties into Chesapeake Bay?  
 What is the capital of the United States? Washington.  
 On what river is its situated?  
 Within the bounds of what State?  
 How is Ohio bounded? Its capital? How situated? What river on the south?  
 Lake on the west?  
 How is Michigan bounded? What and where is its capital?  
 What lake on the north? On the east? On the west?  
 How is Indiana bounded? Its capital? How situated?  
 How is Illinois bounded? Its capital? How situated?  
 How is Kansas bounded? Its capital? How situated?  
 How is Wisconsin bounded? Its capital? How situated?  
 What river on the west? What lake in the north? In the east?  
 How is Minnesota bounded? What and where is its capital?  
 What great river rises in Minnesota?  
 What lake in the north-east? On the northern boundary?  
 How is Iowa bounded? Its capital? How situated?  
 How is California bounded? Its capital? How situated?  
 How is Oregon bounded? Its capital? How situated?  
 Which States are called the Eastern States?  
*Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island.*  
 Which States are called the Middle States?  
*New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware.*  
 Which States are called the Western States?  
*Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, California, and Oregon.*  
 Name the Territories  
*Washington, Nebraska, Dakota, Utah.*  
 How is each bounded? How situated?

## THE UNITED STATES.

1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—The United States of North America comprises that portion of country lying between British America at the North, and the Confederate States of America on the South.

Its length is about 2800 miles, and its breadth 600. Its area is about 1,680,000 square miles, lying principally between 40 and 49 degrees of latitude.

2. NATURAL FEATURES.—At the north, separating the United States from British America, is the chain of great lakes, which, from their size and grandeur, may be called inland seas. Lake Superior, the largest, has an area of 31,500 square miles.

On the Niagara River, which connects Lake Erie with Lake Ontario, is the most remarkable cataract in the world, called the Falls of Niagara. The river, which is the outlet of the great lakes, falls over a precipice 160 feet high with irresistible force and a roar like thunder.

Some parts of Maine, New Hampshire, New York, and Pennsylvania, are mountainous. The Rocky Mountains traverse the United States from north to south below the Western Territories and California.

The climate, varying with the latitude, is colder than that of European countries in the same parallels, but is conducive to health, energy and longevity.

The soil in most parts is fertile: it is especially so throughout the Western States.

3. PRODUCTS.—The productions are extensive and various. Wheat, rye, barley, Indian corn, oats, and various other grains, are produced.

The mineral products are also valuable.

Copper is obtained in the north-west. Gold is found at Pike's Peak, in Kansas; but especially in the mines of California. Silver is also found in many localities.

4. POPULATION.—The population numbers about 19,000,000 and is composed of numerous European elements: English, Irish, Scotch, Germans, French, Swedes, Dutch and others. The English is the prevailing element; but the great variety seems to give activity and energy to the mass.

The English language is the one chiefly spoken; but in some parts of Pennsylvania and the West, German is used.

The native element or "Yankee," are noted as a keen, thrifty, speculating, ingenious people; money-loving and money making, without much restraint as to means, *success* being the all absorbing object.

5. CHIEF CITIES.—New York, with a population of 814,277, and Philadelphia, with a population of 568,034, are the largest cities in the United States, and the principal cities on the Atlantic coast. Cincinnati, on the Ohio, is a fine city, with a population of 130,000.

Chicago, on Lake Michigan, is the largest grain depot in the world, and has a population of 109,420; San Francisco is the great commercial depot on the Pacific coast, with a population of 68,000. Boston, Pittsburg, Milwaukee, Cleveland and Detroit are important cities.

6. MANUFACTURES.—Manufactures are numerous; the mechanical skill of the inhabitants is great, and causes constant improvements.

There are extensive manufactories of printing presses, of every description, and several large type foundries; also, manufactories of cotton and woolen goods, paper, glass, leather, and fire-arms; powder mills, and foundries for working in iron, brass, etc., in most or all of the States.

7. COMMERCE.—The foreign commerce of the United States is immense, and is carried on with every nation on the Globe.

8. EDUCATION.—Education is considered of primary importance. In no country in the world are schools more numerous. In many of the States, there are free schools in which the children are taught the rudiments of learning free of charge.

Infidelity, and a reckless puritanical fanaticism is fast robbing the people of all ennobling traits of character.

9. INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—The General Government has generally left internal improvements to be carried on by the States and private individuals, with the exception of the improvements of a few rivers and harbors, and the construction of military roads.

10. GOVERNMENT.—The government of the United States is a Federal Republic. By Federal is meant the *union* of States into a *league*. This government was established by a solemn agreement called the Constitution of the United States, which has been overthrown, and despotism reigns supreme in the hands of a political anti-slavery party.

There were thirteen States originally, when England acknowledged the independence of the United States; they increased to 34. This number was reduced to 20 States, in 1861, by the secession of 14 of the Southern States, which formed a new Government under the title of the Confederate States of America, upon a permanent basis, the corner stone of which is African Slavery—which has shorn the United States of nearly all its greatness and prosperity. This secession was caused by the gross injustice of the Northern States in repeated oppressive violations of the Constitution.

Each State has a separate and distinct government, and manages its own internal affairs; but the general or federal government is administered for them all, at present, at Washington, in the District of Columbia. Washington is the capital of the United States.

The Federal Government is divided into three Departments: the Executive, the Legislative and the Judiciary.

The Executive, which is designed to carry out the laws, and to sustain all the relations of the country at home and abroad, is confided to a *President of the United States*, who has secretaries and subordinate officers to aid him in conducting the government.

The Legislative Department, which makes the laws, is divided into two Houses—the Senate and House of Representatives. These two constitute the *Congress of the United States*.

The Judiciary consists of a Supreme Court, which judges of the constitutionality of the laws made by Congress, and other courts of lower jurisdiction. The courts apply the laws to the particular cases brought to their notice.

The government of each State is modelled upon the United States Government. But the executive officer of a State is called a *Governor*, and the legislative bodies are usually called the *State Legislatures*. They meet to make laws at the Capital of the State.

There is no established religion in the United States. Every man may worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience.

Most of the inhabitants are Protestants of various denominations, but there are many Roman Catholics, especially among the European emigrants.

UNITED STATES.—1. What does the United States comprise? Its length and breadth? Area? Latitude? 2. Natural features? Great Lakes? Falls? Climate and soil? 3. Products? Minerals? Copper? Gold? 4. Population? Prevailing element? Effect of variety? Languages spoken? Character of the people? 5. Mention largest cities and the principal cities on the Atlantic coast? The chief city on the Ohio? The Pacific? Largest grain depot? What is the population of these cities? Other important cities? 6. Manufactures? Various kinds? 7. Com-

merce? 8. Education? Free schools? What is the present condition of the people? 9. Internal improvements? 10. Government? What is meant by Federal? How many original States? Present number? Of the government of each State? Where is the federal government administered? How is the federal government divided? Explain the Executive, the Legislative, the Judiciary. What is said of each State government? Religion? Roman Catholics?

## QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF MAINE AND NEW HAMPSHIRE.

### Maine.

How is Maine bounded on the North? On the South? On the East? On the West?

What river forms part of the eastern boundary?

Of what lakes is the St. Croix River the outlet?

What rivers form parts of the northern boundary?

What mountains on the north-west?

Into what bay does the St. Croix River empty?

Where does the Penobscot rise, and in what direction does it flow?

Into what bay does it empty? Through what lakes does it pass in the north?

What river rises in Moosehead Lake, and flows south into the Atlantic?

On what river is Augusta situated?

What large river empties very near the mouth of the Kennebec?

Of what lakes is the Androscoggin the outlet?

Mention the principal bays, beginning at the east?

What island south of Passamaquoddy Bay?

What island in Frenchman's Bay? What islands in Penobscot Bay?

On what bay is Portland situated?

What mountain east of Chesuncook Lake?

On what river is Saco situated?

What river forms part of the south-western boundary between Maine and New Hampshire?

### New Hampshire.

What country bounds New Hampshire on the north? What State on the east? On the west? On the south?

What river runs between New Hampshire and Vermont?

What is the capital? Where situated?

Through what States does the Merrimac flow at the south?

What lake near the centre of New Hampshire?

What mountains in New Hampshire? Which is the principal peak?

Where is Manchester? Portsmouth? Haverhill? Exeter?

### MAINE.

1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—Maine, the largest and most eastern of the New England States, has an area of 32,854 square miles.

2. NATURAL FEATURES.—Near the coast the land is low and level; in the interior it is hilly, and in the north mountainous. Mount Katahdin, near the centre of the State, is 5000 feet high. The face of the country is diversified by the large lakes in the interior. Fine rivers flow towards the south, into the deep bays which indent the coast. The climate is cold and the winters long.

3. PRODUCTS.—The principal production of Maine is lumber, which is felled in extensive forests, and floated down the large streams; it is exported in great quantities. Marble, lime, and ice are also exported; and fisheries of cod and salmon are profitable. Ship-building is largely carried on.

4. POPULATION.—The population, composed chiefly of descendants of English settlers, numbers 619,950.

5. CHIEF TOWNS.—Augusta is the capital; it stands chiefly on the right bank of the Kennebec River, and is one of the principal depots of the lumber trade. Portland, the largest city, is situated on a fine harbor in Casco Bay. The principal foreign commerce of the State is centred here.

Bangor, one of the great lumber depots, is on the Penobscot, sixty miles from its mouth. Eastport is on an island in Passamaquoddy Bay. Other important towns are Brunswick, Bath, Saco, Gardiner, and Hallowell. Waterville is the seat of Waterville College, and Brunswick, of Bowdoin College.

MAINE.—1. How does Maine compare with the other New England States?—Its area? 2. Surface? How high is Mount Katahdin? What is said of the face of the country? Climate? 3. Chief products? 4. Population? 5. Capital? How situated? Other towns?

### NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—New Hampshire lies south and west of Maine, and has an area of 9,280 square miles.

2. NATURAL FEATURES.—The Connecticut River separates it from Vermont, and numerous towns are situated upon its bank. The Merrimac flows through the State from north to south, while at the north mountain clusters, interspersed with beautiful lakes, give great picturesqueness of scenery. New Hampshire has been justly styled "the Switzerland of America." Mount Washington, the most elevated peak of the White Mountains, is 6,234 feet high, and is much visited by tourists in summer. The climate of New Hampshire is similar to that of Maine. The soil is rather suited to grazing than agriculture. Lake Winnipiseogee, near the centre of the State, is surrounded by mountains and studded with islands.

3. PRODUCTS.—The chief products are wheat, rye, barley, Indian corn, and other grains. Iron is found in several places. Lumber is an important article of trade. Manufactures are numerous. The foreign commerce is small.

4. POPULATION.—The population, chiefly of English descent, numbers about 326,000.

5. CHIEF TOWNS.—Concord, the capital, is situated on the right bank of the Merrimac River. Portsmouth, on the Piscataqua, three miles from the sea, is the chief town, and the only seaport. At Kittery, opposite Portsmouth, in the State of Maine, is a United States Navy Yard.

Dover, on one of the branches of the Piscataqua, is the oldest town in the State. Hanover is the seat of Dartmouth College. It is on the Connecticut. Manchester, Nashua, Exeter, Bristol, Keene, and Haverhill are flourishing towns.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—1. Where is New Hampshire? Area? 2. How separated from Vermont? What is said of the Merrimac? The mountains? Highest peak? 3. Chief products? Foreign commerce? 4. Population? 5. Capital? Other towns. For what noted?

## QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF VERMONT AND MASSACHUSETTS.

## Vermont.

How is Vermont bounded on the north? What State on the east? On the south? On the west?  
 What river separates Vermont from New Hampshire?  
 What large lake on the north-west?  
 What lake in the north, lying partly in Vermont, and partly in Canada?  
 What river flows nearly north and empties into Lake Champlain?  
 Mention the rivers in the northern part which flow into Lake Champlain.  
 What is the capital? On what river is it situated?  
 What range of mountains traverses the State, from north to south?  
 Where is Burlington? Brattleboro? Bennington?

## Massachusetts.

What two States bound Massachusetts on the north? What water on the east? What States on the south? What State on the west?  
 What river flows through the State from north to south?  
 What river at the north-east?  
 What is the capital? On what bay is Boston situated?  
 What large bay south of Massachusetts Bay?  
 What cape at the north-east? Where is Cape Cod? Cape Malabar?  
 On what river is Springfield? What mountain near the centre of the State?  
 Where is Mount Tom? Mount Holyoke?  
 How is Northampton situated? Pittsfield? Worcester? Concord? Lexington? Salem? Lynn? Newburyport? Nantucket?

## VERMONT.

1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—Vermont, which is separated from New Hampshire by the Connecticut River, has an area of 8,000 square miles. It was formerly a part of New York.

2. NATURAL FEATURES.—The Green Mountains (French, *Verts Monts*) traverse the State from north to south, giving their name to it. The highest peak of the range is Mansfield Mountain, 4,859 feet above the sea. The scenery is very picturesque.

On the west, Lake Champlain is an outlet for the commerce of the State, both to Canada and New York. It is famous in the naval history of the United States, principally as the scene of McDonough's victory over the English in 1814. Lake Memphremagog, on the northern boundary, is about thirty miles long and two or three wide. The climate is less cold than that of Maine or New Hampshire, and is very healthy.

3. PRODUCTS.—In the valleys of Vermont and along the rivers the soil is rich; the mountain sides are suited to cattle breeding. Vermont is noted for its cattle, sheep, and horses. Wool is produced and woolen goods are manufactured. Maple sugar is made in large quantities.

4. POPULATION.—The population is chiefly of English origin, and numbers 315,827.

5. CHIEF TOWNS.—Montpelier, the capital, is on the Winooski or Onion River. The chief city is Burlington, on Lake Champlain. It is the site of the Vermont University. From the cupola of the University building may be seen one of the most beautiful panoramas in the country.

Bennington is famous as the place of a revolutionary victory. The other flourishing towns are Brattleboro', Danby, Rutland, and Woodstock. Windsor is the seat of Norwich University, and Middlebury, of Middlebury College.

VERMONT.—1. What is the area of Vermont? Of what State formerly a part? 2. How does it get its name? Highest peak of the Green Mountains? What lake on the west? For what famous? What lake at the north? Climate? 3. Soil? Chief products? 4. Population? 5. Capital? Chief city? Bennington? Other towns?

## MASSACHUSETTS.

1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—Massachusetts lies south of New Hampshire and Vermont, and has an area of 7,800 square miles.

2. NATURAL FEATURES.—This State has great variety of surface and scenery. As it is bounded on the east by Massachusetts Bay, it is frequently called *the Bay State*. West of the centre the Connecticut River flows through it from north to south, and is fed by many tributaries. In the eastern part it is level; in the west, mountainous.

Not far from the banks of the Connecticut are Mount Tom and Mount Holyoke; the former is 1200 and the latter 910 feet high. Mount Wachusett, a little to the north-west of the centre, is 2000 feet high. The climate is salubrious, but the winters are severe.

3. PRODUCTS.—The chief products are Indian corn, oats, and potatoes; cattle are raised in great numbers. Massachusetts is noted for her extensive whale fisheries. By means of its seaport, Boston, the largest of the New England cities, Massachusetts has a large foreign commerce.

4. POPULATION.—The population is more numerous, in proportion to the area, than that of any other State. They are chiefly descendants of the English Puritans, known as the *Pilgrim Fathers*. The population is 1,231,494. The inhabitants of Massachusetts have always been distinguished for their devotion to public education.

5. CHIEF TOWNS.—Boston, the capital, is situated on a peninsula at the head of Massachusetts Bay. Connected with Boston by two bridges is Charlestown, the site of the Battle of Bunker Hill, fought in 1775.

Here is the Bunker Hill Monument. It is 220 feet high. Lexington and Concord are famous for the first battle of the revolution. Plymouth as the landing place of the Pilgrims.

Cambridge, Amherst, and Williamstown are seats of colleges. Andover has a theological seminary. Other important towns are Lowell, Worcester, Newburyport, Salem, Lynn, New Bedford, Holyoke, Northampton, Pittsfield, and Nantucket, on the island of Nantucket.

MASSACHUSETTS.—1. What is the area of Massachusetts? 2. Variety of surface? What mountains near the Connecticut? How high is Mount Tom? Mount Holyoke? Mount Wachusett? Climate? 3. Chief products? Whale fisheries? Foreign commerce? 4. Population? For what noted? 5. Capital? What is said of Charlestown? What name has been given to Boston, and why? What of Lexington and Concord? Plymouth? Springfield? Other towns?

## QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF RHODE ISLAND AND CONNECTICUT.

### Rhode Island

- What State north and east of Rhode Island? What ocean on the south?  
 What State on the west?  
 What are the capitals of Rhode Island?  
 Near the mouth of what river is Providence situated?  
 On what island is Newport situated? What bay west of Newport?

### Connecticut.

- What State bounds Connecticut on the north? On the east? What water on the south? What State on the west?  
 What large river flows through the State from north to south?  
 What river in the eastern part? In the western?  
 What are the capitals?  
 How is New Haven situated? On what river is Hartford?  
 How is Bridgeport situated? New London? Stonington? Litchfield? Saybrook?

## RHODE ISLAND.

1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—Rhode Island, the smallest of the United States, has an area of 1,306 square miles. It lies between Massachusetts and Connecticut.

2. NATURAL FEATURES.—In the north-west it is hilly, but becomes level as you approach the sea. Through the eastern part of the State are large bays studded with fertile islands, of which the largest is Rhode Island; from this island the State derives its name.

3. PRODUCTS.—Rhode Island is principally noted for its manufactures—especially of cotton goods: in these it exceeds all the other States, in proportion to its area and population. Fine cattle are raised, and large quantities of apples are produced.

4. POPULATION.—The population, as in the other Eastern States, is mainly of English descent, and numbers 174,621.

5. CHIEF TOWNS.—The principal town, and one of the capitals, is Providence, at the head of Narragansett Bay.—But the Legislature also meets at Newport. Newport, on Rhode Island, has a fine harbor, and a very healthy climate. It is a fashionable resort in summer for sea-bathing, and sea-air.

The other chief towns are Bristol and Greenwich. Pawtucket is a considerable manufacturing town, and is partly in Rhode Island and partly in Massachusetts. Brown University is at Providence.

RHODE ISLAND.—1. What is the size of Rhode Island? 2. Its surface? 3. For what noted? Products? 4. Population? 5. Capitals? What of Newport? Other towns?

## CONNECTICUT.

1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—Connecticut lies south of Massachusetts and west of Rhode Island. It has an area of 4,674 square miles.

2. NATURAL FEATURES.—The State is traversed by fine rivers running from north to south, and emptying into Long Island Sound. In the west it is hilly. The climate is similar to that of Massachusetts.

3. PRODUCTS.—The chief products are cattle and various grains. Apples and pears are also produced, and cider is manufactured. There are extensive manufactures of cotton and woolen fabrics. Connecticut is largely concerned in whale fisheries. Although it has so long a line of coast, the commerce is not extensive. Its nearness to New York and Boston makes those cities the channels of its trade.

4. POPULATION.—The people, chiefly of British descent, are educated and industrious. They number 460,000. The school system of Connecticut is one of the finest in the world.

5. CHIEF TOWNS.—There are two capitals: *Hartford* and *New Haven*. The Legislature meets in these alternately.—*Hartford* is situated on the right bank of the Connecticut River, about fifty miles from its mouth. *New Haven* lies at the head of a bay on Long Island Sound. It is chiefly noted as the seat of Yale College, one of the largest seminaries in the United States.

New London and Stonington, on the Sound, are the chief depots of the whale fisheries. Bridgeport, Middletown, Meriden, Norwich, and Fairfield, are flourishing towns. Wesleyan University is at Middletown, and Trinity College at Hartford.

CONNECTICUT.—1. Where is Connecticut? How large is it? 2. Face of the country? 3. Chief products? Manufactures? Commerce? 4. Population? Schools? 5. Capitals? Other towns?

## QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY.

### New York.

What province bounds New York on the north? What States on the east? On the south? What on the west?

What large lakes at the north and north-west?

What river unites Lake Erie and Lake Ontario? What Falls on this river?

What large river flows between Canada West and New York, and is the outlet of Lake Ontario?

What lake between New York and Vermont?

Where does the Hudson River rise, flow, and empty?

Where does the Oswego River empty? What is its principal branch?

Mention the lakes of which the Oswego River is the outlet, beginning at the east. What river between New York and Pennsylvania?

Where is Sackett's Harbor?

What large branch of the Hudson flows into it just above Troy?

Where does the Genesee River empty?

What mountain range does the Hudson pass through?

Where are the Catskill Mountains?

What is the capital of New York? On what river?

On what river is Rochester?

What city at the north-east of Lake Erie?

Where is Syracuse? Schenectady? Saratoga? Troy? Catskill?—Poughkeepsie? West Point?

At the mouth of what river is New York situated?

Where is Brooklyn?

To what State does Long Island belong? *New York.*

### New Jersey.

What State bounds New Jersey on the north? What water on the east?

What bay at the south? What State on the west?

What river flows between New Jersey and Pennsylvania?

What mountains in the north-west? Where is Schooley's Mountain?

What river flows into the arm of the Atlantic near Amboy?

What island opposite Amboy? Where is Sandy Hook?

Where does the Passaic River empty?

What is the capital of New Jersey? On what river?

Where is Newark? Princeton? Burlington? Camden?

What cape at the southern extremity of the State?

## NEW YORK.

1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—New York lies west of Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. It has an area of 46,000 square miles.

2. NATURAL FEATURES.—New York has a great variety of surface and scenery. In the north and east, the country is hilly, and even mountainous. The Adirondack Mountains form a wild and picturesque tract: while the Catskill Mountains and the Highlands, seen from the Hudson, present scenery of great beauty.

The St. Lawrence and the Hudson Rivers, and the great lakes, offer rare facilities for navigation, and fine water views. The Falls of Niagara form one of the grandest of natural objects. In the middle of the Niagara River is a small island called Goat Island, below which the river rushes violently over a precipice 160 feet high.

3. PRODUCTS.—The chief products of New York are wheat, Indian corn, and other grains. Cattle and horses are raised in great numbers. New York abounds in manufactories of various kinds, including cotton and woolen goods, paper, and leather. There are valuable salt springs in the State. The commerce of New York is larger than that of any State in the United States.

4. POPULATION.—The population is of Dutch and English origin, and numbers 3,851,563.

5. CHIEF TOWNS.—The capital is Albany, situated on the right bank of the Hudson. New York is the chief city, and is the largest city in America. It is built upon the island of Manhattan, at the mouth of the Hudson River. It is one of the finest cities in the world. Population 814,277.

Buffalo, on Lake Erie, and Oswego, on Lake Ontario, are the principal depots of the lake trade. There are numerous flourishing towns, among which are Rochester, Syracuse, and

Utica, in the interior, and on the Hudson River, Troy, Hudson, Poughkeepsie, and Newburg.

Rochester and Schenectady are seats of Colleges. At West Point, on the Hudson, is the United States Military Academy.

Long Island belongs to New York, and has an area of 1,450 square miles. It is separated from New York by the East River and the Sound. Brooklyn is a large city at its western extremity, and contains a United States Navy Yard. On Staten Island, which also belongs to New York, the Quarantine Station of the City of New York is placed.

## NEW JERSEY.

1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—New Jersey, lying to the south of New York, has an area of 6,320 square miles, or about one-sixth of New York.

2. NATURAL FEATURES.—Although New Jersey has an extended sea-coast, it has few good harbors, and little commerce. In the north it is hilly, in the centre it is more level, in the south flat and sandy.

3. PRODUCTS.—The chief products are fruits and garden vegetables. Marl is found in abundance. There are numerous manufactories, and some important railroads, forming part of the communication between the north and south Atlantic coast. It has also fine canals.

4. POPULATION.—The population, descended from Dutch, English, and Swedes, numbers about 676,084.

5. CHIEF TOWNS.—Trenton, on the Delaware, is the capital. Newark, on the Passaic, has large manufactories. Princeton and New Brunswick are seats of Colleges. At Freehold, formerly called Monmouth, one of the famous battles of the Revolution was fought. Paterson, Elizabeth, Burlington, and Camden are important towns. Cape May, at the southern extremity, and Long Branch and Atlantic City, on the coast, are noted watering-places.

New York.—1. Where is New York? Its area? 2. Surface and scenery? Mountains? Rivers and lakes? Famous Falls? 3. Chief products? Manufactures? What is said of the commerce of New York? 4. Population? Ot-

gin of? 5. Capital? Chief city? Population? Other towns? What is said of Long Island? Staten Island?

New Jersey.—1. How large is New Jersey? 2. What is said of its coast? Surface? 3. Chief products? Manufactures? Railroads and canals? 4. Population? 5. Capital? Other towns? Watering-places?

## QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE.

### Pennsylvania.

What State bounds Pennsylvania on the north? On the east? What country on the south? What two on the west?

What river separates Pennsylvania from New Jersey?

Into what bay does it empty?

What large river rises in New York, and empties into Chesapeake Bay?

What two principal branches has the Susquehanna?

What two rivers unite to form the Ohio?

What city at their junction? What lake at the north-west corner?

What mountains extend from the northern part of New Jersey to the south west?

Where are the Alleghany Mountains?

Of what river is the Juniata a branch?

What is the capital of Pennsylvania? On what river is it?

How is Philadelphia situated?

What river flows into the Delaware just below Philadelphia?

Where is Easton? Bethlehem? Reading? Lancaster? York? Washington? Erie?

### Delaware.

What State on the north of Delaware? What bay and ocean on the east?

What country on the south and west?

What cape at the south-east of Delaware?

What is the capital? How situated?

Where is Wilmington? Newcastle?

What bay south of Cape Henlopen? Where is the Breakwater?

## PENNSYLVANIA.

1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—Pennsylvania lies south of New York, and has an area of 47,000 square miles.

2. NATURAL FEATURES.—Its surface is varied, but in most parts it is mountainous or hilly. Between the mountain ranges are rich and beautiful valleys, finely watered.

Contrary to the ordinary geographical law, the rivers of Pennsylvania cleave through the mountains. No State in the Union has a greater variety of picturesque scenery, or of vegetable and mineral products.

3. PRODUCTS.—It is especially noted for its ore. Coal and iron are produced in much greater quantities than in any other State. The soil is well adapted to agriculture and grazing; wheat and corn are produced in abundance, and the finest cattle are raised.

4. POPULATION.—Pennsylvania was principally settled by English Quakers, and by Germans. In some parts, the German language is spoken. The population is 2,924,500.

5. CHIEF TOWNS.—The capital is Harrisburg, on the Susquehanna. Philadelphia, the chief city, and the second in the Union, is situated on the right bank of the Delaware; it is famous for its extensive manufactures, and for its State House, where the Declaration of Independence was promulgated. In Philadelphia are numerous literary, scientific, and benevolent institutions. It is the great mart of the coal and iron trade, and has a good foreign commerce. Lancaster is the chief town of Lancaster county, one of the most beautiful and fertile districts in the State.

Pittsburg, at the junction of the Alleghany and Mononga-

hela rivers, is noted as a coal mart, and for its numerous and extensive iron foundries. Reading is a great manufacturing town on the Schuylkill.

Other important towns are Alleghany City, Reading, Erie, York, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, and Pottsville. There are Colleges at Carlisle, Easton, Gettysburg, Cannonsburg, and Washington. Germantown, near Philadelphia, is the site of a famous battle during the Revolution.

## DELAWARE.

1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—Delaware lies to the south-east of Pennsylvania, and has an area of 2,120 square miles.

2. NATURAL FEATURES.—The surface of the State is, with very small exceptions, level, and in the south, flat and sandy. Its coast is deficient in good harbors. A canal in the northern part of the State connects the Delaware and Chesapeake Bays.

3. PRODUCTS.—The products are chiefly Indian corn, wheat, and garden vegetables. The Brandywine, flowing past Wilmington into Delaware Bay, supplies water-power for several manufactories. Delaware contains important manufactories of gunpowder.

4. POPULATION.—The population, descended from Swedes, Finns and English, is 112,353.

5. CHIEF CITIES.—Dover is the capital; it is situated on Jones' Creek. Wilmington is the chief city, at the junction of Christiana Creek with the Brandywine. Smyrna and Newark are important towns.

PENNSYLVANIA. 1. Where is Pennsylvania? Its area? 2. Surface? How do the rivers flow? Scenery? 3. Chief products? 4. Population? 5. Capital? Chief city? Lancaster? Pittsburg? Other towns?

DELAWARE.—1. Where is Delaware? Area? 2. Surface? Coast? Canal? 3. Products? Manufactures? 4. Population? 5. Capital? Chief city? Other towns?

## QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF MICHIGAN AND OHIO.

### Michigan.

What large lake north of Michigan? What lake and what provinces on the east? What States on the south? What lake on the west?

What point in the north extending into Lake Superior? What bay south of Keweenaw Point? Where is Green Bay?

What river unites Lake Superior and Lake Huron?

Where is North Channel? What straits join Lake Huron and Lake Michigan? What two bays on the east coast?

Where is Lake St. Clair? What river joins it with Lake Huron? With Lake Erie? What islands east of the Strait of Mackinac?

Where is Grand Traverse Bay? What rivers flow into Saginaw Bay?

Where is Huron River? Raisin River? Where does Thunder Bay River empty? Au Sable River? Cheboygan River? Manistee? Muskegon? Grand? Kalamazoo? St. Joseph's?

What is the capital? How situated? Where is Detroit? Lansing? Ann

Arbor? Grand Rapids? Tecumseh? Kalamazoo? Saginaw? Ducau? Marquette?

Where is Lake Higgins? Manitow Lake? Where is the Copper Region?

### Ohio.

What State and what lake north of Ohio? What States on the east? What State on the west? What country bounds it on the South? What river forms part of the boundary between Ohio and the Confederate States?

What river empties into Lake Erie near the boundary between Ohio and Michigan? Where does the Sandusky River flow and empty?

What river empties into the Ohio at the south-west corner of the State?

Where does the Scioto River flow and empty? The Hocking? The Muskingum?

What is the capital of Ohio? On what river?

How is Cincinnati situated? Cleveland? Zanesville? Dayton? Chillicothe? Steubenville? Mount Vernon? Sandusky? Marietta?

## MICHIGAN.

1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—Michigan is divided by the lakes into two peninsulas; the northern lying on the shore of Lake Superior, and the latter included between Lake Michigan, on the west, and Lake Huron and Lake Erie, on the east. It has an area of 56,243 square miles. It is sometimes called the Lake State.

2. NATURAL FEATURES.—Almost surrounded as Michigan is by lakes, she has great commercial facilities. The surface of the country is generally level. There are numerous small rivers emptying into the lakes.

The soil in the southern peninsula is fertile; but in the north it is not productive. The climate, particularly in the northern part, is extremely cold in winter.

On the coast of Lake Superior are sandstone rocks, worn by the tide into curious forms: of these the "Pictured Rocks," about 60 miles west of the strait of St. Marie, are the most famous.

3. PRODUCTS.—The principal products are corn, wheat, oats, apples and other northern fruits. In the lakes are found salmon-trout, and white fish, which are highly valued. In the northern peninsula are the noted copper mines, said to be the richest in the world. Iron is also found.

4. POPULATION.—The population is 754,290. It is made up of persons of French and English descent, and of emigrants from the Eastern States.

5. CHIEF TOWNS.—The capital, Lansing, is situated on Grand River. Detroit is the principal city; it is on the west bank of Detroit River, seven miles below Lake St. Clair.

Monroe, Kalamazoo, Grand Rapids, Adrian, and Tecumseh, are flourishing towns. Ann Arbor is the seat of the University of Michigan. At Ypsilanti is the State Normal School. Sault St. Marie and Mackinaw, on an island in the Strait of Mackinaw, were French trading-posts with the Indians.

## OHIO.

1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—Ohio lies between Pennsylvania, on the east, and Indiana on the west. The Ohio River is the southern boundary, separating it from the Confederate States on the south. Its area is 39,964 square miles.

2. NATURAL FEATURES.—The surface of the State is generally undulating, but nowhere mountainous; it rises gradually into an elevated plain in the centre, from which the rivers flow north into Lake Erie, and south into the Ohio. The State is thus well watered.

The soil is fertile, and the climate salubrious. It is very cold on the lake coast at the north, but mild at the south.

3. PRODUCTS.—The chief vegetable products are wheat, corn, other grains, and tobacco. Iron and coal are found. The vine is planted in many localities in Ohio, and large quantities of excellent native wine is manufactured. Pork is the chief article of export. Cattle, hogs, and horses are raised.

MICHIGAN. 1. How is Michigan situated? Area? How sometimes called? 2. Lake coast? Surface? Soil and climate? Pictured rocks? 3. Products?

Fish? Minerals? 4. Population? 5. Capital? How situated? Other towns? Where is the university?

There are numerous manufactories of woolen goods, of leather and paper; and on the Ohio River are built many steamboats to ply on that river and on the Mississippi.

There is but little foreign trade. The towns on Lake Erie have a considerable trade with Canada; but the chief commerce is by steamboats on the Ohio and Mississippi, and upon the numerous railroads that traverse the State.

4. **POPULATION.**—The population is 2,377,917. Ohio has increased in population as rapidly as any other State in the United States. The inhabitants are chiefly emigrants from the Eastern States; they are principally devoted to agriculture.

5. **CHIEF CITIES.**—Columbus, the capital, is situated on the Scioto River, and is a flourishing city. Cincinnati, one of the largest cities in the West, is situated in the south-west on the Ohio River. Its population is 160,000.

Cleveland, on Lake Erie, is an important city. Toledo, Sandusky, Dayton, and Zanesville are flourishing towns. Marietta is noted for being the first settlement in Ohio, made in 1788. Oxford, Gambier, Athens, Marietta, and Yellow Springs are seats of colleges.

OHIO.—1. How is Ohio situated? How separated from the Confederate States? Its area? 2. Surface? Soil and climate? 3. Chief products? What is said of

the vine? Commerce? 4. Population? 5. Capital? How situated? Chief city? Other towns? Seats of colleges?

## QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF INDIANA.

What lake and what State north of Indiana? What State on the east? On the west? What country bounds it on the south?

What river between Indiana and the Confederate States?

What river forms part of the boundary between Indiana and Illinois?

Where does the Tippecanoe River empty? The West Fork? The White River?

What is the capital? How situated?

Where is Michigan City? Monticello? Fort Wayne? Lebanon? Vevay?

Terre Haute? Vincennes? Lawrenceville? Madison? New Albany?

Rockport? Evansville?

## INDIANA.

1. **POSITION AND EXTENT.**—Indiana lies west of Ohio, and south of Michigan, and has an area of 33,809 square miles.—It touches Lake Michigan on the north-west, and is bounded on the south by the Ohio River.

2. **NATURAL FEATURES.**—The surface is generally level and well watered. Towards the south, it is undulating, and near the Ohio it becomes hilly. The soil is very fertile. There are vast prairies, which are very productive. These are interspersed with forests. The Wabash is a fine river forming a part of the Western boundary.

3. **PRODUCTS.**—The chief products are corn, wheat, oats,

rye, and maple sugar. There are also minerals, among which coal and iron are the most important. Salt is also manufactured. In the south-east there are vineyards which produce excellent native wine.

4. **POPULATION.**—The population of the State is 1,370,802. It was originally of French descent, but a variety of emigrants has made the principal increase. The people are chiefly farmers.

5. **CHIEF CITIES.**—Indianapolis, the capital of the State, lies on the West fork of White River. At New Albany, on the Ohio, many steamboats are built. Madison, Terre Haute, Lafayette, and Logansport are flourishing towns.

Bloomington, South Hanover, Crawfordsville, and Greencastle are seats of institutions of learning. Vincennes, on the Wabash, is the oldest town in the State.

INDIANA.—1. How is Indiana situated? Its area? 2. Surface? Soil? 3. Products? 4. Population? 5. Capital? How situated? Other towns? Seats of

learning? Oldest town?

## QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF ILLINOIS AND IOWA.

### Illinois.

What State on the North? What lake and States on the East? What country on the south and south-west? What State on the West?

What river forms the Western boundary? Where does Rock River empty? Where flows and empties the Illinois River? The Kaskaskia! The Sangamon? The Spoon River! The Little Wabash? Where is Peoria Lake?

What is the capital? How situated? What large city on Lake Michigan? Where is Bloomington? Rock Island? Cairo? Salem? Alton? Nauvoo? Freeport? Galena?

### ILLINOIS.

1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—Illinois lies south of Wisconsin and east of the Mississippi River. It has an area of 55,405 square miles.

2. NATURAL FEATURES.—The surface of the State is generally level. In the south are extensive forests; the rest of the State consists of large prairies, interspersed with woodland.

Bounded by the Mississippi, the Wabash, and the Ohio, the State is well watered by tributaries flowing into these rivers. It has a small lake coast at the north-east. The soil is good, and the climate milder than in the same latitude on the Atlantic coast.

3. PRODUCTS.—Corn, wheat, rye, and tobacco are the chief products. Lead, coal, and iron abound, and salt is manufactured in considerable quantities.

4. POPULATION.—The population is 1,687,400. The French were the original settlers; but the present inhabitants are chiefly emigrants from the Eastern States and from Europe.

5. CHIEF TOWNS.—Springfield, the capital, is situated near the centre of the State, four miles south of Sangamon River. Chicago, the most populous city, and the largest grain market in the world, is situated on Lake Michigan, at the mouth of Chicago River.

Galena, Peoria, Alton, Quincy, and Rock Island are flourishing towns. Jacksonville, Upper Alton, Lebanon and Galesburg are the seats of colleges and seminaries. Kaskaskia, set-

### Iowa.

What State on the north? What States on the east? What country on the south? What territories on the west?

What river separates Iowa from Wisconsin and Illinois? From Dakota? From Nebraska? What river empties into the Mississippi at the south-east corner of the State? In the north-east?

Where is Iowa River? Cedar River? Racoon Fork? Shunk River? Where is Spirit Lake?

What is the capital of Iowa? How situated?

Where is Dubuque? Sioux City? Fort Dodge? Iowa City? Council Bluffs? Knoxville? Fort Madison? Keokuk?

led by the French in 1673, is the oldest town in the Western States.

### IOWA.

1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—Iowa is situated west of Wisconsin and Illinois, and south of Minnesota. It has an area of 50,914 square miles.

2. NATURAL FEATURES.—The surface of the State consists of large prairies interspersed with fine forests. Bounded on the east and west by the Mississippi and Missouri, it is well watered by numerous affluents of these rivers. The soil is very fertile, and so deep as to be almost inexhaustible.

3. PRODUCTS.—Corn and wheat are the chief products.—Lead, iron, and zinc abound. Coal is also found of a good quality. Lumber constitutes an important article of trade.

4. POPULATION.—The population is 680,000. It consists chiefly of emigrants from Europe and from the more Eastern States of the United States. The French were the original settlers.

5. CHIEF TOWNS.—Des Moines, the capital, is situated at the junction of the Des Moines and Racoon rivers. Iowa City, on the Iowa River, is an important place, and the seat of the State University. Dubuque, Burlington, Davenport, and Keokuk are growing towns.

There are institutions of learning at Iowa City and Mount Pleasant.

ILLINOIS.—1. How is Illinois situated? Its area? 2. Surface? Rivers? Lake coast? Soil and climate? 3. Products? Minerals? 4. Population? 5. Capital? How situated? Chief towns?

IOWA.—1. How is Iowa situated? Its area? 2. Surface? Soil? 3. Products? 4. Population. 5. Capital? How situated? Chief towns?

## QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF KANSAS AND WISCONSIN.

### Kansas.

- What Territory north of Kansas? What State on the east? What country on the south? What Territory on the west?  
 Where does the Kansas River flow and empty? The Arkansas River?  
 What mountains in the west? Where is Pike's Peak?  
 Where is the Gold Region?  
 What is the capital? How situated?  
 Where is Leavenworth? Lawrence? Le Roy? Fountain City? Topeka? Denver City? Fort Atkinson?  
 What tribes of Indians in Kansas?

### Wisconsin.

- What lake and what state on the north? What bay and what lake on the east? What state on the south? What states on the west?

- What rivers separate Wisconsin from Minnesota?  
 Where is the Chippewa River? The Manitowish? The Black River?  
 Where does the Wisconsin River rise, flow, and empty?  
 What river forms part of the north-eastern boundary, and empties into Green Bay?  
 What rivers unite Lake Winnebago with Green Bay?  
 What islands off the north coast in Lake Superior?  
 What is the capital? How situated? What large town on Lake Michigan?  
 Where is Racine? Superior? Stevens' Point? Sparta? Falls of St. Croix?  
 Where is Lake Winnebago? Lake Koshkonong?

## KANSAS.

1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—Kansas lies immediately south of Nebraska, and bounded west by the Confederate States.—It has an area of 115,000 square miles.

2. NATURAL FEATURES.—The State is well watered and the soil very fertile.

3. PRODUCTS.—The chief products are corn, rye, barley, and potatoes. In the western part is the gold region, and Pike's Peak is the locality in which gold is chiefly found.

4. POPULATION.—The population, chiefly composed of emigrants from the New England States, is estimated at 143,000, and is rapidly filling up.

The Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians still roam in the north, and the Osages in the south.

5. CHIEF TOWNS.—Leocompton, the capital, is situated on the Kansas River. Leavenworth, Lawrence and Topeka are flourishing towns.

## WISCONSIN.

1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—Wisconsin is situated west of Michigan, and north of Illinois. It has an area of 53,924 square miles.

2. NATURAL FEATURES.—The surface is varied, although in no part mountainous. South of the Wisconsin River it is level, diversified with prairies and forests.

In Wisconsin are found "the Oak Openings," or prairie land, interspersed with a scattered growth of fine oak trees. In the northern part are vast forests of pine, clustering around the head waters of the Wisconsin and Chippewa rivers.

North of the Wisconsin, the surface becomes undulating; and in the north-west there is a watershed or ridge dividing the rivers that flow into the Mississippi from those that flow into Lake Superior.

3. PRODUCTS.—Corn and wheat are the chief products. Maple sugar is made; and lumber is an important article of trade. Copper is found in the southern part, and to some extent in the north, joining the copper region of Michigan and Lake Superior; and lead has been found, thus far, more abundantly than in any other State.

The state has great facilities for commerce, through the great inland seas which bound it on the north and east; and by the valley of the Mississippi, through that river itself and its numerous tributaries. A canal is also in process of construction between the Wisconsin and Fox Rivers.

The lead region joins that of Illinois and Iowa; and extends over a great area. There are numerous other minerals, among which the various ores of iron are the richest and most important.

4. POPULATION.—The population numbers 768,485. The state was originally settled by the French, but its chief growth has been by emigration from the more eastern states, and by direct emigration from various parts of Europe. The inhabitants are principally farmers.

5. CHIEF TOWNS.—Madison, the capital, is situated between two lakes in the southern part of the state. It is the seat of the University of Wisconsin. The chief city is Milwaukee, on Lake Michigan. It has a flourishing commerce.

Prairie du Chien is an old French settlement. Racine, Kenosha, Watertown, and Sheboygan are now flourishing towns. There are several colleges and numerous seminaries in the state.

At Aztalan and Prairieville are ancient fortifications and mounds, of great interest to the antiquarian.

KANSAS.—1. How is Kansas situated? Area? 2. Surface? Soil? 3. Chief products? Gold? 4. Population? Indian tribes? 5. Capital? How situated? Other towns?

WISCONSIN.—1. How is Wisconsin situated? Area? 2. The surface? What are "Oak Openings"? What other forests? 3. Products? Commerce? Minerals? 4. Population? 5. Capital? How situated? Chief towns? Ancient fortifications and mounds?

## QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF MINNESOTA AND CALIFORNIA.

### Minnesota.

What lake and what state on the east of Minnesota? What state on the south? What territory on the west?  
 What rivers form part of the eastern boundary? Of the western?  
 What river in the north-east flows into Lake Superior?  
 Where does the Mississippi River rise and flow? The Minnesota? The Blue Earth? The Rum? The Cannon?  
 What lakes on the western boundary?  
 Where is Leech Lake? Winnibigoshish Lake? Mill Lake? Itasca Lake?  
 What is the capital? How situated?  
 Where is Burlington? Fond du Lac? Geneva? Forest City? St. Anthony? Minneapolis? Little Falls? Fort Ripley? Fort Ridgely? Fort Abercrombie? Stillwater?

### California.

What state on the north? What territory on the east? What country on the south? What ocean on the west?

What river forms part of the eastern boundary?  
 What two rivers flow into San Francisco Bay?  
 What lake south of the centre of the state?  
 Where is Mono Lake? Lake Owen?  
 What lake on the eastern boundary?  
 What three bays on the coast? What cape? What point?  
 Where is Sandy Desert? What is the Gold Region?  
 What mountain ranges in the east? Near the coast?  
 Where is Mount Shasta?  
 What group of islands at the south-west? South of the Santa Barbara Islands?  
 What is the capital? How situated?  
 How is San Francisco situated? Monterey? Santa Barbara? San Diego?  
 San Luis Obispo? Yuba City? Stockton?  
 What channel near Santa Barbara?

## MINNESOTA.

**POSITION AND EXTENT.**—Minnesota lies to the west of Wisconsin and north of Iowa. It is at present the most northern of the United States. Its area is 78,000 square miles.

**2. NATURAL FEATURES.**—Its surface consists of elevated prairie lands, well watered by the streams which constitute the head waters of the Mississippi River. The soil is fertile, and the climate salubrious.

There are numerous beautiful lakes, one of which, Itasca Lake, is the source of the Mississippi River. St. Anthony's Falls, on the upper Mississippi, present an object of interest to tourists. The river has a perpendicular fall of eighteen feet, and the effect from the elevated plain on which the town is built is very beautiful.

Among other points of interest are the Maiden's Rock, on Lake Pepin, 400 feet high; Fountain Cave, two or three miles above St. Paul, 150 feet long and 20 feet wide. Owing in part to its picturesque nature it was regarded as the finest hunting-ground by the northern Indians.

**3. PRODUCTS.**—The products, which are yet limited in amount, are chiefly grains. Many varieties of fish are found in the streams and lakes. Red pipe stone, from which Indian pipes are made, is found here. Salt is manufactured. Copper, iron, and coal are found, but not in such quantities as to warrant the hope that any mineral products will be abundant.

**4. POPULATION.**—The population numbers 172,793. It consists of emigrants from the more eastern states. Minnesota was admitted into the Union in 1858.

**5. CHIEF TOWNS.**—St. Paul, its capital, is situated on the Mississippi River, near its junction with the Minnesota River.

St. Anthony and Minneapolis on the Mississippi, are flourishing places. St. Peter, St. Cloud, Winona, and Stillwater are growing towns.

At St. Anthony is the University of Minnesota, a well-endowed and flourishing institution. The state has also a public system of free schools.

**MINNESOTA.**—1. How is Minnesota situated? Its area? 2. Surface? Soil and climate? Falls? Other points of interest? 3. Products? 4. Population? 5. When was Minnesota admitted into the Union? 6. Capital? Chief towns? University.

## CALIFORNIA.

**1. POSITION AND EXTENT.**—California lies on the Pacific Ocean, south of Oregon, and west of Utah. It has an area of 160,000 square miles.

**2. NATURAL FEATURES.**—Throughout the greater part of California there are mountain ranges. In the south-east is the Sandy Desert. In its long line of coast are several bays and harbors; that of San Francisco is the finest. The soil in the valleys is very fertile, and the climate unsurpassed for salubrity.

**3. PRODUCTS.**—Wheat, barley, oats, and other grains are produced. Fruit and garden vegetables grow to a much larger size than elsewhere. On the western slope of the Sierra Nevada are the gold "diggings," which have already produced immense quantities of the precious metal, although discovered but a few years ago. Gold is found also in other parts of the state. Quicksilver is also obtained. The famous quicksilver mine of New Almaden is said to be the richest in the world.

**4. POPULATION.**—The population is estimated at 348,700 (1860), but has greatly increased since then. It consists of a few Mexicans, who inhabited the state before it was ceded by Mexico to the United States in 1848, and of emigrants from the Atlantic states. Many Chinese have been brought over from China.

**5. CHIEF TOWNS.**—The capital is Sacramento City; it is situated on the Sacramento River, and is accessible for large vessels.

San Francisco, the chief city on the Pacific coast, is situated on the west side of San Francisco Bay. The fine entrance to San Francisco, from the ocean, is called the "Golden Gate." Monterey, San Antonio, Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, and San Diego, are important towns on the coast. Marysville and Yuba are growing towns in the interior.

**CALIFORNIA.**—1. How is California situated? Area? 2. Natural features? Bays? Soil and climate? 3. Products? Where are the gold "diggings"? What other metal is found? 4. Population? 5. Capital? How situated? Chief city? Other towns?

## QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF OREGON.

### Oregon.

What territory on the north and east? What state and what territory on the south? What ocean on the west?  
What river forms part of its northern boundary? Its eastern boundary?

What two capes on the coast?  
What mountain range east of the centre? West of the centre?  
Where is Mount Hood?  
What is the capital? How situated?

### OREGON.

1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—Oregon is situated south and west of Washington Territory, and is bounded on the west by the Pacific ocean. It has an area of 185,000 miles.

2. NATURAL FEATURES.—Traversed by two ranges of mountains, and watered by the tributaries of the Columbia, Oregon presents many varieties of soil, climate, and scenery. Between the Cascade Mountains and the ocean the soil is remarkably fertile: the climate of the state is milder than that of most other countries in the same latitude.

3. PRODUCTS.—Wheat and corn are the principal products.

Lumber, from forests of gigantic pines, form an article of trade. It has great mineral resources. Gold and coal have been found in several localities.

4. POPULATION.—The population of Oregon is estimated (in 1806) at 52,556. It consists of emigrants from the more eastern states. The number of inhabitants increases with great rapidity, and the state is being cultivated and developed in a surprising manner.

5. CHIEF TOWNS.—Salem, the capital, is situated on the Willamette River. Portland, Astoria, and Oregon City, are flourishing towns.

OREGON.—1. How is Oregon situated? Its Area? 2. Natural features? Soil

and climate? 3. Mineral? 4. Population? 5. Capital? How situated? Chief towns?

## QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF THE TERRITORIES.

### Nebraska.

What province on the north? What territory and what states on the east? What territory on the south? What territories on the west?

What river forms the eastern boundary? What mountains on the west? What hills in the south-west? Near the centre?

What famous pass between Nebraska and Washington Territories in the north?

What tribes of Indians in the western part?

What tribes in the eastern portion?

Describe the flow of the Milk River. The Maria River. The Nebraska or Platte River.

What is the capital? On what river?

Where is Logan? De Soto? Brownsville? Fort Randall? Fort Kearney? Fort Laramie?

### Dacota.

What province on the north? What states on the east? What territory on the south and west?

What river forms part of the eastern boundary?

What river bounds it on the west?

Where is the White earth River? The Mouse River? The Shyenne.

Into what river do the Big Sioux and the James River empty?

Where is Devil Lake? Where is Pembina?

What tribes of Indians in Dacota?

### Utah.

What state and territory north of Utah? What territories on the east?

What country on the south? What state on the west?

What large river rises in the north-east and runs in a southerly direction?

Where does the Grand River flow and empty? The Humboldt River?

What mountains on the east? East of the centre? In the south-east?

Where is Humboldt Mountain? What large lake in the north?

Where is Utah Lake? Mud Lakes? Pyramid Lake? Carson Lake? Walker Lake? Nicollet Lake? Little Salt Lake?

What is the capital? How situated?

Where is Cedar City? Fillmore City? Provo? Fort Bridger? Lehi? Manti?

Where is the Great Interior Basin? What tribes of Indians in Utah?

### Washington.

What province on the north? What territory on the east? What state and territory on the south? What state and ocean on the west?

What strait forms part of the northern boundary?

From what island does the Strait of Fuca divide Washington?

What inlet in the north-west? What rivers form part of the boundary between Washington and Oregon?

What mountains separate Washington from Nebraska?

What mountains in the west?

Where is Mount Baker? Mount St. Helena? Mount Olympus?

What pass at the south-east?

Where is Pend d'Oreille Lake? Flat Head Lake?

What is the capital? How situated?

Where is Stellaacoom? Cape Flattery? What Bay on the coast?

What tribes of Indians in Washington?

Where is the Island of San Juan?

## THE TERRITORIES.

### NEBRASKA.

NEBRASKA, the largest of the territories, lies south of British

America, between the Rocky Mountains and Missouri River. Its area is 335,000 square miles. It has many mountain spurs and peaks, and is well watered by the Missouri and its numerous tributaries.

Omaha City is the capital, and is situated on the Missouri River. De Soto and Logan are new settlements. There are several forts, garrisoned with United States soldiers, to protect emigrants from the Indians. Population of the territory, numbers about 28,890.

The principal tribes of Indians are the Blackfeet, the Crows, the Assineboines, the Mandans and Ricarees, the Omahas, the Pawnees, and the Dakotas or Sioux.

#### DACOTA.

THIS territory lies east of Minnesota, from which it is separated by the Missouri River. It has an area of about 88,000 square miles. It is not as yet much settled or developed. The principal tribes of Indians are the Dakota or Sioux Indians. It has not yet been organized as a territory by Congress. Pembina is the principal town.

#### UTAH.

UTAH lies south of Oregon and Washington Territory and east of California. It has an area of 188,000 square miles, most of which is sandy and barren.

There are numerous lakes, of which Great Salt Lake and Utah Lake are the principal. On the former is the capital, Salt Lake City. Utah is the residence of the Mormons—a religious sect who claim to have received a new revelation, and who practice polygamy. Population about 50,000.

#### WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY is situated north and east of Oregon, and has an area of 123,030 square miles. The soil is fertile and the climate mild for the latitude. The capital and chief town is Olympia, on Puget's Sound. Steilacoom is an important and growing place.

In the centre of the territory lies the great plain of the Columbia. There are numerous tribes of Indians, of which the Spokanes, the Flat Heads, and the Shoshones, are the principal. Estimated population, 11,624 (1860).

#### PASSES IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

1. THERE are numerous gaps or passes in the Rocky Mountains, through which practicable roads may be made for travel from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast.

Only a few of these have been examined; and some of them have been long used for the passage of wagon roads. They vary in elevation from 6,000 to 10,000 feet above the sea.

2. But their chief importance seems to be in connection with the project of building a railroad across the country, to unite the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

Several routes have been proposed, in accordance with the practicability of these passes, and the various sectional interests which are affected.

3. The most northerly pass is in the northern part of the frontier between Nebraska and Washington Territory; it is called *Cladotte's Pass*. The proposed road would start from St. Paul, the capital of Minnesota, and traverse Nebraska and Washington Territory as far as Olympia, the capital of Washington Territory.

4. At the south-eastern corner of Washington Territory is the *South Pass*, and the railroad route which would cross the Rocky Mountains at this pass is projected to start from Chicago, in Illinois, and, running through Nebraska, Utah, and California, to have its western terminus at San Francisco Bay.

5. Of these passes surveys have been made by the United States government, and the fact clearly demonstrated that a Pacific railroad is practicable.

THE TERRITORIES.—How is Nebraska situated? Size and area? Face of the country? Capital? Other towns and forts? Name the principal Indian tribes. How is Dakota situated? Its area? Is it much developed? Indian tribes? Is it yet organized? Principal town? How is Utah situated? Area? Surface?

Principal lakes? Capital? How situated? Inhabitants? Their creed? How is Washington situated? Area? Soil and capital? Other towns?

PASSES IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.—1. What is said of the passes? How used? 2. Chief importance? 3. Most Northerly pass? 4. How surveyed?

## THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

1. The District of Columbia, the first seat of government of the United States is delightfully situated on the left side of the Potomac river, within the territory of the State of Maryland.

Its area is 50 square miles.

It is not a State, but is under the immediate control and government of Congress, and was given to the United States for the purpose of a Capitol, by the State of Maryland in 1790.

2. The District is 120 miles from the mouth of the Potomac, and 290 from the Ocean. Population of the District is 75,821.

The surface is moderately uneven with a sandy soil. The climate healthy and delightful, the greater part of the year.

3. Washington, the Capitol, is situated immediately on the left of the Potomac, 295 miles from the Atlantic Ocean. Its situation is pleasant and its plan regular and extensive. Its population is 61,403.

4. Among the public buildings may be noticed the Capitol

and the President's House, both of which are situated on little eminences, a little more than a mile apart, and both are visible at the same time from almost every part of the city.

5. The Capitol, in which Congress meets, is constructed of yellow free-stone, painted white. Two spacious wings of white marble are now being added, which, when completed, will render it one of the most superb state houses in the world.

6. The President's House is also a very handsome structure. Both of these buildings, with many others at Washington, were burnt, during the last war with Great Britain, in 1814, by the British troops under Gen. Ross, but were soon rebuilt with great splendor.

7. *Georgetown* is finely situated on the Potomac, two miles above Washington. It contains a Roman Catholic College, and a nunnery with a noted school for young ladies.

1. Position? Within the territory of what state? Its area? For what purpose given? 2. Distance from the mouth of the Potomac and the Ocean? Population

of District? Surface? Climate? 3. Of what is Washington the Capitol? What is its population? 4. What public buildings? 5. Describe the Capitol? 6. The Presidents House? 7. What other town? Colleges?

## QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF EUROPE.

### Europe.

What ocean bounds Europe on the north? What grand division on the east? What seas on the south? What ocean on the west?

What countries are embraced in Europe?

*Great Britain and Ireland, France, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Denmark, Prussia, Austria, Switzerland, Italy, Greece, Turkey in Europe, Russia, and the Islands.*

In what part of Europe is Great Britain?

In what direction from Great Britain is Ireland?

How is Spain situated?

What country north-east of Spain? West? What sea south?

How is Italy situated? Austria? Turkey?

How is Denmark situated?

What countries north of Denmark?

What mountains between Norway and Sweden?

What great country in the north-east of Europe?

What country south of Turkey?

What sea lies between Great Britain and Denmark?

What sea in the northern part of Russia? Between Sweden and Russia?

What gulf north of the Baltic Sea? North-east?

What lake east of the Gulf of Finland?

What sea south east of Russia? South?

What sea divides Italy from Austria and Turkey?

Where is the Archipelago?

What sea between the Black Sea and the Archipelago?

What strait between Spain and Africa?

What bay between France and Spain?

What strait between England and France?

What channel and what sea between England and Ireland?

What groups of islands north of Scotland? What group west?

What islands east of Spain?

What two large islands west of Italy? What island south of Italy?

Where are the Ionian Islands? Malta? Candia?

What mountains and river form part of the boundary between Russia and Asia?

What river flows through Austria and Turkey and empties into the Black Sea?

What river flows through Germany and Holland and empties into the North Sea?

Where are the straits of the Dardanelles?

## EUROPE.

1. EUROPE lies in the north-western part of the Eastern Continent, and includes numerous countries, some of which are the most powerful and enlightened in the world. It has an area of 3,757,950 square miles. It is the smallest of the grand divisions of the earth.

2. It extends from the 36th degree of north latitude, northward into the Arctic circle, and has, consequently, many varieties of climates and productions. The southern part is milder than other parts of the world in the same latitude, and has a delightful climate and many southern fruits.

3. From the numerous seas and bays which surround and indent its coast, Europe is well adapted to commerce, and is noted for the number of its maritime states; of these England is the chief; but France, Spain, Denmark, and Italy have numerous fine ports and a large commerce.

4. There are several ranges of mountains, of which the Alps, the Apennines, and the Pyrenees are the most noted.

The Alpine scenery in Switzerland is beautiful and sublime. The great glaciers or seas of ice constitute a striking natural feature. Mont Blanc is the most noted peak.

5. Among numerous picturesque rivers the Rhine, with its castellated banks and romantic memories, is the most renowned. The Danube is a famous historic river flowing through the centre of Europe into the Black Sea.

Russia contains many large rivers: the principal is the Volga, which empties into the Caspian Sea. The Don, the Dnieper, and the Dneister are also celebrated.

6. The population of Europe consists of many varieties of the Caucasian or white race. They are variously divided by nationality and language. In most of the nations the mass of the people are distinguished from the nobles and

higher orders. Personal equality does not exist there as in the Confederate States. The whole number of inhabitants is 275,807,000.

7. Most of the European capitals are splendid cities. London, in England, is the largest city of Europe. Paris, in France, is noted for the magnificence of its buildings and the variety of its institutions of art and learning, its fine museums, and its splendid churches; of the latter, one of the most remarkable is the Church of the Madeleine.

Among the other most remarkable cities is Berlin, the capital of Prussia; Vienna, that of Austria; and St. Petersburg, that of Russia. Rome is a city of great classical and historical interest; and Constantinople is the great capital of the Ottoman Empire.

8. The different quarters of Europe are thoroughly connected by railroads, rendering travel easy and pleasant. The country is more cultivated by the arts of civilization than any other part of the world.

9. Education among the higher and middle classes is now very much attended to. In most of the countries the lower orders are not so well instructed as in our country.

The fine arts are assiduously cultivated; there are in Italy, and in the great capital, splendid galleries of paintings and sculpture, to illustrate the study of the fine arts.

Universities and colleges are numerous; they are well endowed and provided with all appliances of learning. Such are Oxford and Cambridge in England; and many institution in Germany and France.

10. The governments of Europe are mostly monarchies. In a few cases, as in Austria and Russia, they are absolute; but in most of the countries they are limited or constitutional mon-

achies, in which the power of the sovereign is limited by the representatives of the people. Such is the government of Great Britain.

11. The Christian religion prevails chiefly in Europe. In the northern part the people are mostly Protestant Christians, in the south principally Roman Catholics, and in Russia and Greece the Greek Church is established. In Turkey, the Mo-

hammedan faith prevails. There are also, in various parts of Europe, many Jews.

12. Great Britain, France, Austria, Russia, and Prussia are called the five great powers of Europe; when they are in a state of alliance and peace they rule the rest of Europe; war between any two endangers the peace of the whole continent.

Questions.—1. How is Europe situated? Its area? Its size? 2. Its extent? Variety of climate? 3. Commerce? What commercial nations? 4. Mountains? Scenery? Mention the principal rivers. 6. Population, how composed? How divided? Number? 7. Principal cities? Name the largest city of Europe.—

Mention the capitals. 8. Travelling facilities? Cultivation? 9. Education?—Fine arts? Universities and colleges? 10. Government? Absolute? Limited or constitutional? 11. Religion? 12. Mention the great powers. Their influence.

## QUESTIONS ON THE DIFFERENT COUNTRIES OF EUROPE.

**Questions on the Map of Great Britain and Ireland.**

**MENTION** the countries composing the **BRITISH ISLES**.

Which is the most northern of these countries? Which the most western?

What islands north of Scotland? What islands west of Scotland?

What sea east of Scotland? What channel separates Scotland from Ireland?

What sea between England and Ireland?

What channel between Ireland and Wales? What channel between England and France? What strait?

Which is the largest of the Hebrides? Next in size?

What cape south of Ireland? What is the south-west point of England?

What islands off Land's End? What channel south of Wales?

**Scotland.**

How is Scotland bounded on the north? On the south? On the east?

On the west?

What island group on the north? On the west?

What water between Scotland and the Hebrides?

What two large friths on the north-east?

What hills in the centre?

Where is Ben Nevis? Ben Lomond? Aberdeen? Edinburgh?

On what river is Glasgow? Dumfries?

What name is given to the country north of the Grampian Hills? *The Highlands.*

What is the capital of Scotland? *Edinburgh.*

**England and Wales.**

What hills and what river bound England on the north? What sea on the east? What channel on the south? What channel and sea on the west?

In what part of Great Britain is Wales? What bay on the west of Wales?

What channel at the mouth of the river Severn?

How is London situated? On what river is Liverpool?

What strait separates England from France? Where is Dover?

What mountains in the north of Wales?

Where does the Humber empty? The Thames? Where is the Wash?

What island south of England? North of Wales? West of Anglesea Island?

On what river is Manchester? Leeds?

In what direction from London is Cambridge? Oxford?

Where is Bristol? Bath? What is the capital of England?

**Ireland.**

How is Ireland bounded on the North? On the south? On the east?

On the west?

What channel separates Ireland from Scotland?

Where is Malin Head? The Giant's Causeway?

What bay in the west? What bay in the north-west?

What islands in Galway (Gol-way) Bay?

Where is Loop Head? Cork? Dublin? Belfast?

Where is the river Boyne? What is the capital of Ireland? *Dublin.*

## GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

1. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is the most powerful state in the old world. It comprises two large islands, situated north-west of Europe, which are called the British Islands; but their wealth and power consist mainly in colonies and dependencies in many parts of the world.

2. The larger of the British Isles, called Great Britain, is divided into Scotland, England, and Wales; Ireland is the smaller island. The population of the United Kingdom is 28,888,596.

3. The government of Great Britain is a limited monarchy. The present sovereign is a queen, and the laws are made by a Parliament, consisting of two houses; the House of Lords, and the House of Commons. The first is composed of lords temporal and lords spiritual; the second, which is much larger, of representatives of the people. The seat of government is London. The local government of Ireland is vested in a lord-lieutenant and a council appointed by the British monarch.—Dublin is the capital.

4. Great Britain has colonies and possessions on the Mediterranean; in Asia; in Africa; in Oceania; and in America. These are not only sources of wealth, but they give her a great influence in the affairs of the world.

**SCOTLAND.**

1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—Scotland is the most northern

division of Great Britain, and has an area of 30,000 square miles. It was known to the ancients, and called by them Caledonia. It is about three hundred miles long.

2. NATURAL FEATURES.—It is divided into the Highlands and Lowlands, by the Grampian Hills. In the Highlands there are high mountain-peaks, beautiful lakes, and picturesque scenery. The soil in the greater part of the north is not fertile; the climate is cold and damp, but in most parts healthy.

In the Islands of Staffa, one of the Hebrides group, there is a remarkable cave called Fingal's Cave, formed of natural basaltic columns, which look like the work of art. It is 227 feet deep, and 66 feet above the ocean tide. The sea never leaves it entirely, but forms its constant floor.

3. PRODUCTS.—In the Highlands cattle are raised; in the Lowlands, oats, barley, and wheat grow, and there are mines of coal, lead, and iron. Woolen stuffs are manufactured: there are also large fisheries of herring, cod, and salmon on the coast.

4. POPULATION.—The population numbers 3,000,000. It is composed of two distinct elements. In the Highlands live the descendants of the Celts, and they speak the old Celtic or Gaelic language; in the Lowlands are a mixed race, like the English, who speak the English language with some difference in pronunciation.

5. CHIEF TOWNS.—The principal town, which is also the capital, is Edinburgh; it is built on hills near the Frith of

Forth. It has a famous stronghold called "the Castle." Glasgow is a flourishing town on the Clyde. Leith, Aberdeen, Dundee, and Paisley are important towns. Inverness is the chief town of the Highlands.

6. **GOVERNMENT AND RELIGION.**—Scotland is a part of the kingdom of Great Britain, and sends representatives to the parliament at London. Its established religion is Protestant, in that form known as the Presbyterian. The people are industrious, independent, well-educated, and moral.

## ENGLAND.

1. **POSITION AND EXTENT.**—England, the southern and most important part of the island of Great Britain, has an area of 51,000 square miles, or is about as large as the State of North Carolina.

2. **NATURAL FEATURES.**—It is varied in surface; the south-eastern part is level, but the northern part is hilly, and among the hills are beautiful valleys and lakes. The climate is mild and moist, and the verdure of the fields is remarkable.

3. **PRODUCTS.**—The products are wheat, oats, barley, and garden vegetables. The English are good farmers, and England is so highly cultivated that it is like one large garden. Horses and cows are bred with great care. There are large mines of coal and iron; and lead, copper, and salt are also found. England is noted for the number and variety of her manufactures.

4. **POPULATION.**—The population numbers 17,600,000. They are chiefly descendants of the Saxons, but in the north there are a few of Danish extraction. The people are very much crowded in England, and there are a great many poor and ignorant.

5. **CHIEF TOWNS.**—London is the capital, and is also the seat of government of the British Empire. It is the largest city in the world, having a population of 3,000,000. It is situated on both sides of the river Thames, which is crossed by nine bridges and a famous tunnel under its bed.

There are numerous famous buildings, such as St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey, The Royal Exchange, and the Houses of Parliament. Liverpool is the place of largest commerce. In Manchester cotton goods are manufactured. Sheffield is famed for its cutlery, and Bath, Cheltenham, and Brighton are watering-places.

6. **GOVERNMENT AND RELIGION.**—The queen resides in a palace at Windsor, above London, on the Thames. The Houses of Parliament are in London. The House of Lords is composed of peers, or the highest nobles, who are called *Lords temporal*, and the bishops, who are called *Lords spiritual*. The House of Commons consists of members elected from the people.

The religion is Protestant Episcopal, established by law. The Church is governed by Bishops who are appointed by the Queen. All creeds however are tolerated; and a large number of wealthy and influential people are found among the dissenters. Dissenter means one who dissents from, or does not in all things agree to, the established religion.

## WALES.

1. **POSITION AND EXTENT.**—Although Wales is a part of England, it must be specially noticed, because it is a principality in itself, the eldest son of the British monarch being styled Prince of Wales. It lies on the west of England, and has an area of 7000 square miles.

2. **NATURAL FEATURES.**—It is a mountainous region, and abounds in picturesque scenery. The climate is like that of England, but the soil is not so fertile. There are beautiful valleys, however, which yield bountifully. Mount Snowdon, the highest point, is 3500 feet above the sea.

3. **PRODUCTS.**—Wheat, barley, and oats are the principal grains. There are large mines of coal and iron. Domestic manufactures of flannel and hosiery are productive and profitable. Cattle are raised for sale in England.

The Menai Strait, between Wales and the Island of Anglesea, is crossed by two iron bridges. One is a suspension bridge, beneath which the largest ships can sail; the other consists of an immense tube, through which railway trains pass; it is called the tubular bridge.

4. **POPULATION.**—The population numbers 1,288,000, and consists mainly of the descendants of the Ancient Britons, a Celtic race. They speak the old Welsh language, which is entirely different from the English. The people are honest, moral, and industrious.

5. **CHIEF TOWNS.**—Merthyr Tydvil, in the iron region, is the chief town, and is surrounded by foundries and furnaces. Caernarvon is a fine town in the north, and is noted as the birthplace of Edward II, the first English Prince of Wales.

Pembroke, on Milford Haven, is remarkable for ship-building.

6. **GOVERNMENT AND RELIGION.**—Wales, as a part of the British Empire, sends representatives to the British Parliament at London, and has no distinct government. The Church of England is established by law, but many dissenting churches flourish. Among these the Methodists are most numerous.

## IRELAND.

1. **POSITION AND EXTENT.**—Ireland is an island lying west of England and Wales, and separated from them by the Irish Sea and St. George's Channel. Its Irish name is *Eriu*. Its area is 33,000 square miles.

2. **NATURAL FEATURES.**—It has a rocky coast, but much of the interior consists of extensive plains, which are rendered so green by the moist and mild climate, that it is called the Green, or Emerald Isle. There are many fine rivers; the Shannon is the largest.

There are also beautiful lakes, among which those of Killarney are most noted. The Giant's Causeway is a striking natural curiosity. It is a large platform of basaltic columns, so regularly laid and supported that it seems the work of man. It is on the northern coast of Ireland.

3. **PRODUCTS.**—Potatoes form the principal crop, and are

used as the chief article of food. Oats, wheat, barley, and flax are also produced. There are large manufactures of linen goods; and whiskey is distilled in great quantities.

4. **POPULATION.**—The population, consisting of descendants of the ancient Celts, numbers 6,653,000, or two hundred persons to every square mile. Owing to the numbers crowded into so small a space, and other causes, there is much poverty and misery in Ireland. In many parts of Ireland the Irish or *Erse* language is spoken. It is entirely different from the English.

5. **CHIEF TOWNS.**—Dublin, the capital, is on the river Liffey, at the head of Dublin Bay. It has many splendid buildings.

**Questions.**—1. What is said of the United Kingdom? In what do their wealth and power consist? 2. Into what is the larger island divided? What is the smaller island? What is the population of the United Kingdom? 3. Government? The present sovereign? By whom are the laws made? How is the parliament composed? Where is the seat of government? How is Ireland governed? 4. What is said of the British colonies?

**SCOTLAND.**—1. What is said of Scotland? Area? Ancient name? 2. How divided? What of the Highlands? The soil and climate? What is said of Finlay's Cave? 3. Products? 4. Population? How composed? 5. Chief town? For what noted? Other towns? 6. Government? Religion? What of the people.

**ENGLAND.**—1. How is England situated? Its area? 2. Surface? Climate? 3. Products? Mines? Manufactures? 4. Population? How descended? Of

Belfast, in the north, is the second city, and has the largest manufactures of linen in the world. Cork is noted for its trade in provisions. Galway is a fine seaport on the west. At Maynooth is a famous Roman Catholic college.

6. **GOVERNMENT AND RELIGION.**—Ireland is governed by the British. It sends representatives to the parliament at London. The taxes are oppressive, and little is done for the education and improvement of the people. The Church of England is established by law, but more than three-fourths of the people are Roman Catholics. In the north there are many Presbyterians.

their condition? 5. Capital? Population? How is the Thames crossed? Famous buildings? What is said of Liverpool? Manchester? Sheffield? Other places? 6. Where does the queen reside? Where are the Houses of Parliament? How composed? Religion? How is the Church governed?

**WALES.**—1. Why is Wales mentioned apart from England? Who is the Prince of Wales? Its area? 2. Surface? Scenery? Climate? Soil? Highest point? 3. Products? How is Menai Strait crossed? 4. Population? Language? 5. Chief town? For what is Caernarvon noted? Pembroke? 6. Government? Religion?

**IRELAND.**—1. What is said of Ireland? Its Irish name? 2. Surface? Climate? What is it called? Principal river? Lakes? What is said of the Giant's Causeway? 3. Products? 4. Population? Condition of the people? Language? 5. Capital? For what is Cork noted? Galway? Maynooth? 6. Government? Religion?

## QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF FRANCE.

### France.

What channel and what country on the north? What countries on the east? What sea and what country on the south? What bay on the west? What strait separates France from England? Where does the Seine River flow and empty? The Marne? The Yonne? What two large rivers empty into the Bay of Biscay? What are the other principal rivers? What mountains near the centre of France? East of the centre?

What mountains in the south? In the north-east?

What mountains separate France from Sardinia? From Switzerland?

What is the capital of France? How situated?

What large city on the Gulf of Lyons? On the Garonne?

What city on Dover Strait? Where is Havre?

What large city at the junction of the Rhone and the Saone?

What islands on the northern coast? Where is the Island of Corsica?

## FRANCE.

1. **POSITION AND EXTENT.**—France lies south of Belgium and the English Channel, and north-east of Spain. It has an area of 212,736 square miles. France has also colonial possessions in northern and western Africa, in the Indian Ocean, in South America, and the West Indies.

2. **NATURAL FEATURES.**—The surface in the west is level; but in the east and south it is mountainous. The soil is generally excellent, and the climate mild and healthy.

3. **PRODUCTS.**—The productions of France are very numerous. Grains of various kinds, and beet-root, from which sugar is made, are among the vegetable products.

There are extensive forests. Silks and laces of the finest quality are manufactured. Coal and iron are found in various parts, and salt is manufactured. France is famous for her wines and brandy, and porcelain.

4. **POPULATION.**—The population is 36,746,432, chiefly of the ancient Celtic race; in the north-east are a few of German

extraction. Science, art, and literature are cultivated to a great extent; but the masses of the people are not educated. The French are a very military people. Paris has been frequently the scene of revolutionary conflicts.

5. **CHIEF TOWNS.**—Paris, on the Seine, is the capital. It is one of the finest cities in the world. At Lyons, on the Rhone, there are famous manufactures of silk. Bordeaux is noted for its wines; Sevre for its porcelain ware. Havre is an important seaport.

Marseilles, on the Mediterranean, Nantes, on the Loire, Strasburg, near the Rhine, are all towns of historic fame. There are numerous universities in France, of which that at Paris is the most extensive (in the number of students and its library) in the world.

6. **GOVERNMENT AND RELIGION.**—France, for many centuries a kingdom, under the rule of the Bourbon family, is now an empire, under Louis Napoleon, the nephew of Napoleon Bonaparte. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic; but all others are tolerated.

**FRANCE.**—1. How is France situated? Area? Colonial possessions? 2. Natural features? Soil and climate? 3. Products? Manufactures? 4. Population?

5. Capital? Other cities? 6. Government? Religion?

## QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

### Spain.

What bay and what country bound Spain on the north? What sea on the east and south? What country and what ocean on the west?

What mountains separate France from Spain?

What mountains in the north-west?

What three other mountain ranges run from east to west?

What river rises in the Cantabrian Mountains, and empties into the Mediterranean Sea?

What river flows between the Cantabrian Mountains and the Mountains of Castile, and empties into the Atlantic?

What two rivers flow between the Mountains of Castile and the Sierra Morena?

What is the most northern cape? What cape west of cape Ortegal?

What is the capital of Spain? How situated?

What city at the head waters of the Douro?

What city on the Tagus, south-west of Madrid?

What town at the mouth of the Ebro?

What city on the Guadalquivir? On the Gadiana?

Where is Corunna? Barcelona? Malaga? Gibraltar? Cadiz? Cartagena?

What islands off the east coast? What strait separates Spain from Africa?

### Portugal.

What country north of Portugal? What ocean on the south and west?

What mountains extend from Spain into Portugal?

What four rivers flow into the Atlantic?

What rivers form part of the eastern boundary?

What cape at the south-west?

What is the capital? How situated?

## SPAIN.

**1. POSITION AND EXTENT.**—Spain lies south-west of France, from which it is separated by the Bay of Biscay and the Pyrenees. It has an area of 176,670 square miles. Spain and Portugal, together, are frequently called, in history, "the Peninsula."

Andorra is a small republic, with an area of 100 square miles, situated on the Spanish side of the Pyrenees. Although it claims to be independent, it is in some respects under the jurisdiction of both Spain and France.

The Balearic Islands, of which Majorca, Minorca, and Ivica, are the principal, belong to Spain. Port Mahon, in Minorca, has a fine harbor.

Spain also has possessions in the Philippine Islands. She owns Cuba and Porto Rico, and Ceuta, a fortress in Africa, opposite Gibraltar.

**2. NATURAL FEATURES.**—The surface of Spain is greatly diversified by mountain ranges running east and west, and including in the valleys between them, fine rivers, which flow into the Atlantic and Mediterranean.

The natural scenery of Spain is varied and picturesque. The soil is generally fertile; the climate varies with the latitude, being temperate in the north and warm in the south.

**3. PRODUCTS.**—The chief products are grains, wine, raisins, almonds, and, in the south, olives, figs, and sugar cane. Leather is manufactured of an excellent quality; and fine steel of a peculiar temper. Merino sheep, which produce the finest wool, are raised in great numbers.

**4. POPULATION.**—The population numbers 15,867,758. It is composed of various elements: the Celts and Goths of the north; the Romans from Italy; and the Moors from Africa.

The highest classes are proud, courteous, and dignified. The great mass of the people are ignorant and lazy: there is little enterprise, and scarcely any attempts have been made at internal improvement. The bull-fight is their chief amusement.

**5. CHIEF TOWNS.**—Madrid, the capital, is situated on the river Manzanares, a small branch of the Tagus River: it is a handsome city. Valladolid was formerly the capital. Gran-

ada, Seville, and Corvoda, are noted for the remains of Arabic architecture and art which they contain. Ferrol is the chief naval station, and has a fine harbor.

Gibraltar is the strongest fortification in the world: it belongs to the English, who have it permanently garrisoned.

**6. GOVERNMENT AND RELIGION.**—The government is a limited monarchy. The Roman Catholic religion is established by law: no other creed is tolerated.

## PORTUGAL.

**1. POSITION AND EXTENT.**—Portugal lies west and south of Spain, and upon the Atlantic Ocean. It has an area of 34,500 square miles.

Besides this domain, Portugal has colonial possessions: the chief of which are the Azores, Cape de Verd, and Madeira Islands; colonies on the western coast of Africa; on the eastern coast, at Mozambique; and a few small settlements in the East Indies.

**2. NATURAL FEATURES.**—The surface presents a gentle and undulating declivity from Spain to the Atlantic. The soil is fertile and the climate salubrious. Portugal has been visited by many fearful earthquakes.

**3. PRODUCTS.**—The products are similar to those of Spain. Neither agriculture nor manufactures are in a flourishing condition. Portugal is, however, noted for its wine, of which that made near Oporto is the most famous: it is called port wine. Salt is manufactured at St. Ubes.

**4. POPULATION.**—The population is 3,568,900: it is of the same lineage and character as that of Spain. The people are indolent and generally uneducated. There is scarcely any internal improvement.

**5. CHIEF TOWNS.**—The capital is Lisbon, on the Tagus, near its mouth: it has a splendid harbor. Oporto is an important commercial port in the Douro. Coimbra contains the only university.

**6. GOVERNMENT AND RELIGION.**—The government is a limited monarchy; the people are ruled with mildness. The Roman Catholic religion is established by law.

SPAIN.—1. How is Spain situated? Area? What are Spain and Portugal called? What of Andorra? Foreign Spanish possessions? 2. Surface? Scenery? Soil and climate? 3. Chief products? 4. Population? How composed? Character? Amusement? 5. Capital? How situated? Former capital? Moorish towns? Naval station? Gibraltar? 6. Government? Religion?

PORTUGAL.—1. How is Portugal situated? Area? Foreign possessions? 2. Surface? Soil and climate? Earthquakes? 3. Products? 4. Population? 5. Capital? How situated? Other towns? Where is the university? 6. Government? Religion?

## QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF BELGIUM AND HOLLAND.

### Belgium.

What country north of Belgium? East? South? What sea on the west? What river flows through Belgium? What of the centre? East of the centre? In the south-east?  
What is the capital? How situated?

### Holland.

What sea north and west of Holland? What countries on the east?—

What country on the south?

What rivers flow through Holland in the North Sea?

What river forms part of its eastern boundary?

What inlet or bay in the north?

What island at the entrance of the Zuyder Zee?

What is the capital? How situated?

How is Amsterdam situated? Leyden? Rotterdam?

## BELGIUM.

1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—Belgium lies south of Holland, and has an area of 11,313 square miles. It was formerly known as Flanders.

2. NATURAL FEATURES.—It is chiefly level in surface, and its coast is protected by dykes. Although the soil is not naturally fertile, it is highly cultivated and rendered productive. Its topography is such that it has been a great battle-field in European wars.

3. PRODUCTS.—Wheat, barley, flax, hops, and tobacco are produced. It has a great abundance of coal, and some iron. As in Holland, internal communication is made by means of numerous canals. Carpets and lace of the finest quality are made in Belgium.

4. POPULATION.—The population is 4,671,189. It is of German and French descent. They are an enterprising and contented people.

5. CHIEF TOWNS.—Brussels is the capital; it is situated on a branch of the river Scheldt, and is a splendid city. Ten miles south of Brussels is the famous battle-field of Waterloo. Antwerp, Ghent, and Louvain are noted cities. There are universities at Brussels, Louvain, Leige, and Ghent.

6. GOVERNMENT AND RELIGION.—The government is a limited monarchy. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic, but all creeds are tolerated.

BELGIUM.—1. How is Belgium situated? Its area? Former name? 2. Surface? Soil? Military topography? 3. Products? Manufactures? 4. Population? 5. Capital? What celebrated battle-field? Other cities? 6. Government? Religion?

## HOLLAND.

1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—Holland, or the Kingdom of the Netherlands, is situated on the North Sea, west of Hanover and Prussia. It has an area of 13,890 square miles.

Holland also has possessions in Java, Sumatra, Borneo, and the Spice Island; and in Africa, the West Indies, and South America.

2. NATURAL FEATURES.—The Rhine and the Meuse flow through it, forming numerous mouths; some of which have been connected by artificial canals. The country is so low that the water from the ocean is kept out by means of embankments called dykes. The air is very moist.

3. PRODUCTS.—Butter and cheese are the chief articles of export. Cattle are raised with great success. The internal communication is by means of canals, upon which boats ply in summer; when frozen in winter, they form excellent highways. There are manufactures of linen, earthenware, velvet, and Holland gin.

4. POPULATION.—The population is 3,494,161. It is chiefly of German origin. They are honest, frugal, and industrious.

5. CHIEF TOWNS.—The capital is the Hague. It is situated near the North Sea, and is a handsome city. Amsterdam, on an arm of the Zuyder Zee, is the chief city. Rotterdam is an important town. At Leyden, Utrecht, and Groningen, are renowned universities.

6. GOVERNMENT AND RELIGION.—The government is a limited monarchy, mildly administered. The prevailing religion is that form of Protestantism known as Presbyterian.

HOLLAND.—1. How is Holland situated? Area? Foreign possessions? 2. Rivers? Surface? 3. Products? Internal communication? Manufactures? 4. Population? 5. Capital? Other towns? 6. Government? Religion?

## QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF THE GERMANIC CONFEDERATION.

### Germany.

What countries constitute Germany, or the Germanic Confederation?  
*Portions of Austria and Prussia; Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, Wirtemberg, twenty-eight smaller states, and four republics of free cities.*

### Prussia.

What countries and what sea north of Prussia? What country on the east? What countries on the south? On the west?  
 What river in the north-east?  
 What river flows into the Gulf of Dantzic?  
 Where does the Oder flow and empty? Mention its tributary.  
 What river in the west flows from Prussia into Holland?  
 Where does the Elbe flow and empty? The Weser?  
 What mountains in Prussia west of Saxony.  
 What cities in Prussia on the Rhine? On the Ems?  
 What is the Capital? How situated?  
 What city at the mouth of the Vistula? What four on the Oder.

**Hanover.**—What sea on the north? What river separates it from Holstein and Mecklenburg? What country on the south?  
 What river flows through Hanover?

What is the capital? How situated?  
 What is Bremen? Eden? Göttingen?

**Saxony.**—What country bounds Saxony on the north? East? West? What countries on the south?

What large river flows through Saxony?  
 What is the capital? How situated? Where is Leipzig?  
 What mountains between Saxony and Bohemia?

**Bavaria and Wirtemberg.**—What country bounds Saxony on the north? East? West? What countries on the south?

What large river flows east through Bavaria?  
 What mountains between Bavaria and Bohemia in Austria?  
 What is the capital? How situated?  
 How is Wirtemberg situated? Its capital?  
 Where are the Black Forest Mountains?

### Austria.

What countries north of Austria? What on the east? What country and what sea on the south? What countries on the west?  
 What mountains in the north-east? In the west and south west?  
 What large river flows through Austria?  
 How does the Theiss flow and empty? The Danube? The save?  
 In what part of Austria is Bohemia? Hungary? Galicia? Transylvania? Venice?

What is the capital of Austria? How situated?  
 What is the chief city of Bohemia?  
 How is Buda situated?  
 What city opposite Buda on the Danube?  
 How is Trieste situated? Venice? Presburg?

## GERMANY, OR THE GERMANIC CONFEDERATION.

1. GERMANY, or the Germanic Confederation, includes numerous states in the centre.

These are united together in a league for mutual protection. While each state is independent in its own local government, they are controlled by a "Diet," or legislative body composed of representatives from the several states.

2. The Confederation comprises portions of Austria, Prussia, and Denmark, the whole of Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, Wirtemberg, and twenty-eight smaller states, and four free cities.

The smaller states consist of grand duchies, duchies, and principalities. Of these the Grand Duchy of Baden, the Hessian States, the Saxon Duchies, and Mecklenburg, are the principal.

3. The free cities are Bremen, on the river Weser; Hamburg, on the Elbe; Lubeck, on the Trave, near the Baltic; and Frankfurt, on the Main. These towns are all that remain of a great league of free cities, called the Hanscatic League, which existed 600 or 700 years ago.

## PRUSSIA.

1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—Prussia lies in the northern part of Central Europe, partly on the Baltic; on the east is the Russian province of Poland; and on the south a number of the German states. Its area is 107,300 square miles.

The country consists of two detached parts. That on the Rhine, called Rhenish Prussia, is separated from the other by Hanover and the Hesses.

2. NATURAL FEATURES.—The face of the country is generally level. The soil in some parts is good; but in others it is poor. The country is well watered. The climate varies much with the locality.

3. PRODUCTS.—Grains of various kinds are produced. Cattle and swine are raised in great numbers. There are mines of iron and copper. Amber is found on the shores of the Baltic. Fine iron is cast into many and delicate forms, known as Berlin iron.

4. POPULATION.—The number of inhabitants is 17,759,913. They are composed of Germans and Slavonians. Jews are numerous in Prussia. The people are better educated in Prussia than elsewhere in Europe: they are required by law to attend the schools.

5. CHIEF TOWNS.—Berlin, the capital, is situated on the river Spree, a branch of the Elbe: it is a beautiful city. Dantzic, Königsberg, Breslau, and Magdeburg, are towns famous in history.

There are several universities, of which those at Berlin and Halle are well known.

6. GOVERNMENT AND RELIGION.—The government is a limited monarchy. Military service is required of every citizen for three years. The prevailing religion is that of the Lutheran Church: all creeds are tolerated.

## AUSTRIA.

1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—Austria lies south of Prussia and Russia, and north of Turkey in Europe. It has an area of 257,830 square miles. It includes a part of Germany, a part of Italy, and the whole of Hungary, Galicia, and Dalmatia.

2. **NATURAL FEATURES.**—Surrounded or traversed by numerous mountain ranges, Austria presents a varied surface. The Danube and the Theiss, passing through Hungary, make it a flat and low province, sloping gently to the south.

3. **PRODUCTS.**—The products are varied. In the mountains are found gold, copper, iron, and quicksilver. There are mines of rock salt, which are productive. Hungary is noted for its wines. Great numbers of cattle are raised in Hungary.

4. **POPULATION.**—The inhabitants number 39,411,310; they are of various extraction—German, Slavonian, Italian, and Hungarian. The inhabitants of Hungary are called Magyars; they have made a strong effort to render their country independent of Austria, but without success,

5. **CHIEF TOWNS.**—Vienna, on the Danube, is the capital. It is one of the finest cities in Europe. Prague is the chief city of Bohemia. Laybach, Gratz, Inspruck, and Lintz are important towns.

Buda and Pesth, situated opposite each other, on the Danube, are the chief towns of Hungary. Trieste is the chief seaport on the Adriatic. Venice in Austrian Italy is on an island in the Gulf of Venice.

6. **GOVERNMENT AND RELIGION.**—The government is an empire; it is absolute and despotic. The Roman Catholic religion is established, but others are tolerated.

GERMANY.—1. What does Germany include? How are the states united? 2. What states are comprised in Germany? 3. Mention the free cities?

PRUSSIA.—1. How is Prussia situated? Area? Two divisions? 2. Surface? Soil and climate? 3. Products? Mines? 4. Population? Education? 5. Capital? Other cities? What towns are famous in history? What river con-

tains points of interest? Universities? 6. Government? Military service? Religion?

AUSTRIA.—1. How is Austria situated? Area? Provinces? 2. Surface? 3. Products? 4. Population? How composed? 5. Capital? Other towns? 6. Government? Religion?

## QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF DENMARK.

### Denmark.

What water on the north of Denmark? On the east? What country on the south?

What is the principal peninsula of Denmark called?

What is the capital? How situated?

What river separates Denmark from Hanover?

## DENMARK.

1. **POSITION AND EXTENT.**—Denmark lies north of Hanover, from which it is separated by the Elbe, and between the Baltic and the North Sea. It has an area of 21,856 square miles.

It comprises the peninsula called Jutland, the Duchies of Holstein and Lauenberg at the south, which belong to the Germanic Confederation, and numerous islands on the east, of which the largest constitutes the province of Zealand.

2. **NATURAL FEATURES.**—Denmark presents a low and flat surface, and being nearly surrounded by water, dykes, or embankments of earth, are used in many parts to keep the surface from inundation. The climate is damp, but mild for the latitude. The soil near the coast is good.

3. **PRODUCTS.**—Various northern grains are produced; but the principal source of agricultural is found in pasturage for cattle. The fisheries are extensive and important.

4. **POPULATION.**—The population is 2,915,000. It is chiefly of Teutonic extraction. They are honest and industrious. Through the patronage of the government education is extended to all classes.

5. **CHIEF TOWNS.**—The capital is Copenhagen, on the island of Zealand. It is a beautiful and flourishing city.

Elseneur is the place where toll was collected from all foreign vessels entering the Baltic. This toll was called "the Sound dues." These dues have been lately abolished. Alsona, on the Elbe, is an important city. There are universities at Copenhagen and Kiel.

6. **GOVERNMENT AND RELIGION.**—The government is an absolute monarchy; it is administered with mildness. The Lutheran Church is established by law; but other creeds are tolerated.

DENMARK.—1. How is Denmark situated? Area? What does it comprise? 2. Surface? Climate? Soil? 3. Products? 4. Population? How composed? 5.

Capital? How situated? What is said of the Sound dues? Where are these universities? 6. Government? Religion?

## QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF NORWAY AND SWEDEN, AND SWITZERLAND.

### Norway.

- What ocean north and west of Norway? What state on the east? What sea on the north and west?  
 What mountains separate Norway from Sweden?  
 What mountains in the northern part? What cape at the north?  
 What islands in the north west? Where is the Naze?  
 What water separates Norway from Denmark?  
 What is the capital of Norway? How situated?

### Sweden.

- What state north of Sweden? What country on the north east? What golf and what sea on the east and south? What water and what state on the west?  
 What mountains form the western boundary?  
 What river separates Sweden from Lapland?  
 Mention the five principal rivers which flow into the Gulf of Bothnia?

Where is Lake Wener? What river empties into it?

- What lake east of Lake Wener?  
 What is the capital of Sweden? How situated?  
 What town at the mouth of Tornea River?  
 What islands between the Baltic Sea and the Gul' of Bothnia?  
 Where is Gothland? Oland?

### Switzerland.

- What countries north of Switzerland? East? What country on the south? On the west?  
 What mountains on the south? On the west?  
 What lake in the south-west? In the north east? What river is its outlet?  
 What is the capital? How situated?  
 What city at the west end of Lake Geneva?

## NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—Norway and Sweden lie in the north-western part of Europe, and together occupy what is called the Scandinavian peninsula. They are divided by the Kiolen Mountains: their united area is 292,440 square miles.

2. NATURAL FEATURES.—The surface of Norway is mountainous and the climate bleak: Sweden is nearly level, and well watered by streams flowing into the Gulf of Bothnia, and the Baltic Sea.

The soil is not fertile: the winters are long and very cold. On the coast of Norway there is very picturesque scenery; the malstrom is a whirlpool south of the Loffoden Islands, which, at every turn of its current, is dangerous to navigation.

3. PRODUCTS.—In both countries, rye, barley, oats, hemp, and flax, are produced. The fisheries constitute a principal source of trade and wealth. In Sweden there are mineral deposits of value. Copper and lead are found, but there is an inexhaustible supply of iron, of a superior kind.

4. POPULATION.—The population, composed chiefly of the Teutonic races,—light-haired and blue-eyed—numbers 5,129,000. The people are intelligent and enterprising.

5. CHIEF TOWNS.—Stockholm is the capital of Sweden, and Christiania that of Norway. Bergen, on the west coast of Norway, was the early seat of Norwegian commerce, and is now the principal depot of the fisheries. Drontheim, in Norway, and Upsal, in Sweden, are important towns. Hammerfest is the most northern town in Europe.

6. GOVERNMENT AND RELIGION.—Norway and Sweden form one kingdom under the same sovereign. The government is a limited monarchy. Each state has its own constitution, laws, and legislature. The prevailing religion is that form of Protestantism known as the Lutheran Church.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN.—1. How are Norway and Sweden situated? Area? 2. Surface of Norway? Of Sweden? Soil? Winters? Malstrom? 3. Products? 4. Population? 5. Capital of Sweden? Of Norway? Other towns? 6. Government? Religion?

## SWITZERLAND.

1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—Switzerland lies north of Italy, and east of France. It has an area of 25,261 square miles. It comprises a confederation of free states, called *cantons*.

2. NATURAL FEATURES.—Switzerland, traversed by the Alps, is the most mountainous country in Europe, and is renowned for the grandeur of its mountain scenery. The soil is rocky and sterile, but the industry of the inhabitants has made most parts productive.

There are many beautiful lakes and waterfalls. The Falls of the Rhine, near Schaff hausen, are especially noted.

The fields of ice, composed of waters caught by the frost among the mountain summits, are called glaciers. Large portions of snow compacted into rolling masses, and containing detached pieces of rock, are sometimes loosened and sent thundering down the mountain sides, destroying life and occasionally crushing whole villages. These are called avalanches.

3. PRODUCTS.—Grains and the vine are cultivated, cattle are pastured in the valleys; and cheese is made in great quantities. There are numerous manufactures of silk, cotton, and linen goods. The manufacture of jewelry, and watch-making, are extensively carried on.

4. POPULATION.—The inhabitants number 2,391,416. They are chiefly of German and Gallic extraction. They are honest, frugal, industrious and brave. The great majority are educated.

5. CHIEF TOWNS.—Berne, on the Aar, is the capital. Geneva, Zurich, and Lucerne are important cities. Basle, near the great bend of the Rhine, is famous for its manufactures and its institutions of learning. Lausanne is known as a place where literary men of eminence have lived in retirement. At Basle, Berne, and Zurich, are noted universities.

6. GOVERNMENT AND RELIGION.—The government is a federal republic somewhat like that of the Confederate States. There are 22 cantons, each of which sends representatives to a federal diet, or legislature of two houses, which meets at Berne. The Presbyterian and Roman Catholic religions divide the inhabitants.

SWITZERLAND.—1. How is Switzerland situated? Area? What does it com-  
 prise? 2. Surface? What is said of its mountain scenery? Of the soil? Lakes  
 and waterfalls? What is an avalanche? 3. Products? 4. Population? 5. Cap-  
 ital? Other towns? For what is Lausanne known? 6. Government? Religion?

## QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF ITALY.

### Italy.

What countries constitute Italy?

*The Kingdom of Sardinia; the Austrian province of Venice; the duchies of Parma and Modena; the grand duchy of Tuscany; the States of the Church; and Kingdom of Naples.*

What mountain range passes through the whole length of Italy?

What sea on the east? On the south and west?

### Sardinia.

What country north of Sardinia? East? What state and what gulf on the south? What country on the west?

What mountains in the north and west? In the south?

In what part of Sardinia is the province of Lombardy?

What river runs east through Sardinia?

What is the capital? How situated? Where is Milan? Mantua?

What city on the Gulf of Genoa? Where is the Island of Sardinia?

What is the chief town in the Island of Sardinia?

### Parma, Modena, and Tuscany.

How is Parma situated? In what direction from Parma is Modena?

What mountains south of both.

How is Tuscany situated? What mountains in the east?

What is the capital?

What island off the coast? Where is Leghorn? Pisa?

### The States of the Church.

What river separates these states from the Austrian province of Venice?

What sea bounds them on the east? What country and what sea on the south? What states on the west?

What is the capital? How situated? What city in the north?

### Naples.

Of what does the kingdom of Naples consist?

*Of the southern part of Italy and the island of Sicily.*

What strait separates Naples from Turkey? What gulf in the south?

What strait between Sicily and the main-land?

What islands north of Sicily?

What is the capital of Naples? On what bay?

What volcanic mountain near the city of Naples?

What cape in the south of Sicily?

What volcano in Sicily.

## ITALY.

1. ITALY lies south of Switzerland, and between the Mediterranean and Adriatic Seas; it consists principally of a long peninsula, shaped somewhat like a boot. Its area is about 100,000 square miles. It is traversed by the Apennine Mountains. In the north the Alps form a lofty and picturesque boundary.

At its southern extremity is the island of Sicily, which forms part of its territory. Italy was the country of the ancient Romans. The inhabitants are of a mixed race, chiefly of Gauls and Greeks.

2. Italy comprises:—Sardinia, including Lombardy; Venice; the Duchies of Parma and Modena; the Grand Duchy of Tuscany; the States of the Church; and the Kingdom of Naples, or the Two Sicilies.

3. Italy is renowned as the great depository of art. There are finer collections of paintings and sculpture than in any other country in the world.

SARDINIA occupies the north-western portion of Italy, lying east of France and south of Switzerland; and the island of Sardinia, in the Mediterranean; it also, by a recent cession, includes Lombardy, which, until the late war, belonged to Austria. It has an area (including Lombardy) of 37,645 square miles.

The soil is fertile and well cultivated, and the climate delightful. The chief manufactures are of silk. The population is 11,029,213. The capital is Turin, on the river Po. Genoa, on the Mediterranean, is a beautiful city, famed as the birthplace of Columbus.

Milan, noted for its cathedral, is the chief city of Lombardy. Cagliari is the chief town on the island of Sardinia. The government is a constitutional monarchy; the Roman Catholic religion prevails, although others are tolerated.

VENICE or VENETIA, is an Austrian province, until lately a part of the Lombardy-Venetian Kingdom, governed by an Austrian viceroy. Its chief city, Venice, is a beautiful town, built

upon 72 small islands, united by 306 bridges, and strongly fortified.

Instead of streets there are canals, and persons go about the city in boats, called gondolos. Over the Great Canal is a famous bridge, called the Rialto.

TUSCANY lies on the west coast of Italy, south-east of Sardinia; though small, it is one of the most cultivated and beautiful countries of Europe. It has an area of 8212 square miles. The capital is Florence, on the river Arno, which is much resorted to by foreigners; it is one of the most beautiful cities in Europe.

Leghorn and Lucca are important towns. Pisa is noted for its leaning tower, and its university. Tuscany has 1,761,140 inhabitants. It is governed by a grand duke.

PARMA and MODENA are small districts north-east of Tuscany, whose chief cities bear the same names. Their combined area is about 4500 square miles; and their united population about 1,000,000. They are governed by dukes.

THE STATES OF THE CHURCH.—The states lie diagonally across Italy, from north-east to south-west; and cover an area of 17,48 square miles. Rome, the capital, lies on the Tiber, and is one of the most renowned cities in the world. It contains the famous cathedral of St. Peter, and numerous other specimens of modern architecture; and it has besides many remains of classic times.

These states are governed by the Pope, who resides in Rome, and who is the head of the Roman Catholic Church. The population is 2,908,115. Bologna and Ferra are towns of historic note, and Ravenna is noted for having been at one time the capital of the Roman empire of the west.

NAPLES or THE TWO SICILIES.—The Kingdom of Naples comprises the southern part of Italy; the island of Sicily; and the Lipari group of islands. The combined area is 41,521 square miles. The climate is mild and delightful, and the soil luxuriant.

Naples, on the Bay of Naples, is the capital. Near it is the famous volcano Mount Vesuvius, which is frequently in a state of eruption. Palermo and Messina are the chief towns on the island of Sicily. Mount Etna, also on the island of Sicily, is a noted volcano.

ITALY.—1. Of what does Italy consist? Area? Mountains? Inhabitants? 2. What countries? 3. How renowned? How is Sardinia situated? What does it comprise? Area? Soil and climate? Manufactures? Population? Capital? What of Genoa? Milan? Government? Religion? To whom does Venice belong? Area? Chief city? How situated? How is Tuscany situated? Area? Capital? Other towns? Population? How governed? How are Parma and

Stromboli, one of the Lipari Islands, has another volcano, which has been called the lighthouse of the Mediterranean. Naples is governed by a king, who is despotic in his rule. The number of inhabitants is 8,704,000.

Modena situated? Chief cities? Area? Population? How governed? How are the States of the Church situated? Area? Capital? What is said of Rome? How governed? Population? Other towns? What does Naples comprise? Area? Climate? Capital? Volcano? Chief towns of Sicily? Volcano? Stromboli? How is Naples governed? Population?

## QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF GREECE AND TURKEY IN EUROPE.

### Greece.

What country north of Greece? What sea on the east? South? West? In what part of Greece is the Morea? What gulf near the centre of Greece? What cape at the south? What is the capital? How situated? Where is Corinth? Thebes? What group of islands on the west? Where is the island of Negropont? **Turkey in Europe.** What countries north of Turkey? What sea on the east? What sea and

country on the south? On the west?

In what part of Turkey is the province of Moldavia? Wallachia? Servia? What mountains in the north? In the centre? In the west? What river in the north forms part of the boundary between Austria and Turkey? What sea between Turkey in Europe and Turkey in Asia? What gulf in the Archipelago? What strait unites the Sea of Marmora and the Black Sea? What is the capital? How situated? What small independent government in the western part? *Montenegro.*

## GREECE.

1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—Greece comprises the two peninsulas south of Turkey. It is the most renowned country in classic history. Its area is 18,244 square miles.

2. NATURAL FEATURES.—It is divided by the Gulf of Lepanto into the two provinces of Hellas and the Morea. The surface is principally mountainous; but there are fine and fertile valleys. The climate in most parts is healthy and delightful.

3. PRODUCTS.—Wheat, barley, rice, and cotton are produced. Olives, figs, dates, and other southern fruits are cultivated.—Goats, sheep, and cattle are raised; bees are abundant, and honey one of the staple products.

4. POPULATION.—The inhabitants number 1,067,220. They are of ancient Greek origin, intermixed with Slavonian emigrants and Turks. Most of the people are engaged in farming and tending flocks, although Greece still maintains a considerable foreign commerce.

5. CHIEF TOWNS.—Athens, the capital, is situated on a plain near the Gulf of Egina. It was one of the most famous cities of antiquity; and contains interesting architectural remains of its former greatness.

6. GOVERNMENT AND RELIGION.—The government is a limited monarchy. Greece was long enslaved by Turkey, but threw off the yoke in 1821. The people generally belonged to the Greek Church.

## TURKEY IN EUROPE.

1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—Turkey in Europe lies south of

Russia and Austria. It has an area of 189,470 square miles.

2. NATURAL FEATURES.—The Carpathian Mountains in the north, and the extensive range of the Balkan Mountains in the centre, render the surface generally mountainous. In the valley of the Danube, and on many parts of the coast, the soil is fertile, and the climate salubrious.

3. PRODUCTS.—Indian corn, wheat, rice, cotton, and wine are produced; fine horses, sheep and cattle are raised. Many of the southern fruits, such as the olive, orange, and fig, are cultivated in Turkey.

4. POPULATION.—The population, numbering 16,440,000, is composed of Turks, Greeks, Armenians, and Jews. They are indolent and effeminate. Women veil their faces when they appear in the streets.

5. CHIEF TOWNS.—Constantinople, the capital, is situated on the Bosphorus, the strait which joins the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmora. It is famous in history; and contains many fine mosques, or places of Mohammedan worship. Adrianople and Salonica are important cities.

6. GOVERNMENT AND RELIGION.—The government is a despotism; the monarch is called a Sultan; every one trembles at his frown. Servia, Wallachia, and Moldavia—called the Danubian provinces—are governed by their own princes, but pay an annual tribute to the Sultan.

The religion is Mohammedan, established by law; but in the Danubian provinces there are numerous Greek Christians.

GREECE.—1. How is Greece situated? Area? 2. How divided? Soil and climate? 3. Products? 4. Population? 5. Capital? How renowned? Other towns? 6. Government? Religion?

TURKEY IN EUROPE.—1. How is Turkey in Europe situated? Its area? 2. Mountains? Soil and climate? 3. Products? 4. Population? Their character? 5. Capital? How situated? Other towns? 6. Government? Religion?

## QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF RUSSIA.

### RUSSIA.

What ocean north of Russia? What grand division on the east? What province of Asia, what sea and what European countries on the south?—What countries, what sea and what gulf on the west? What is the most north-western province of Russia? What province on the Gulf of Bothnia? What mountains separate Russia from Siberia? Into what sea does the Ural River empty? What two capes north? What Gulf? Mention the three principal rivers that flow into the White Sea. What other large river in Russia? Where is Lake Ladoga? Lake Onega? What lakes north of the Gulf of Finland?

In what part of Russia is Poland? The Crimea? Circassia? What is the capital of Russia? How situated? On what river is Moscow? What city on the Niemen River? On the southern branch of the Niemen? What straight joins the Sea of Azov with the Black Sea? What city on the vistula? In what part of Russia are extensive forests? Where is the great plain of Russia? What is the nature of the country on the eastern shore of the Caspian? Where is Archangel? Onega? Cronstadt? Abo? Revel? Riga, on what gulf? Smolensk? What city in the southern part of Crimea? What mountains separate Russia from Georgia?

### RUSSIA.

RUSSIA is a great empire, comprising about one-half of Europe, nearly a third of Asia, and a small portion of North America. In this place we shall only consider Russia in Europe. The rest are treated of in the consideration of North America and Asia.

#### RUSSIA IN EUROPE.

1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—Russia in Europe extends from the Baltic Sea to the Ural Mountains, the Ural River, and the Caspian Sea; and from the Arctic Ocean to the Black Sea and the Caucasus Mountains; it has an area of 2,095,000 square miles. It is divided into numerous provinces, for convenience of government and for geographic reference.

2. NATURAL FEATURES.—The surface is chiefly level, and well watered by noble rivers. The Valdai Hills are in the eastern part. The central part, among the tributaries of the Volga, of the Don, and the Dnieper, from its succession of steppes or plains, is called the great plain of Russia.

The climate is very cold. In winter a great quantity of snow falls; and traveling is chiefly done in sleighs and sleds.

3. PRODUCTS.—The products vary with the latitude. In the south, wheat, tobacco, corn, and rice are raised; in the centre and north, barley, oats, and other grains; in the extreme north little is produced, on account of the extreme cold.

There are numerous forests of pine, fir, spruce, and other varieties.

4. POPULATION.—The population is 63,932,080. They are chiefly of the Slavonic race; but a few of the Tartar race are intermixed with them in the south-eastern part.

The great majority of the people are serfs or slaves, who are bought and sold with the land; they are very ignorant and poor, but the present emperor is doing much to ameliorate their condition.

5. CHIEF TOWNS.—St. Petersburg is the capital; it is situated at the mouth of the Neva River, and is one of the finest cities in Europe.

Moscow was the former capital; it is a fine city on the river Moskwa. It was burned to the ground by the inhabitants after Napoleon had taken it in 1812, but has been rebuilt with increased splendor. Here is the famous cathedral in which the emperors are crowned.

Sevastopol is renowned for its heroic defence against the English and French in 1854. Warsaw is famous in Polish history. Archangel is the chief town in the north. Astrachan and Odessa are important towns. At Niznei Novgorod the great annual fair is held. Cronstadt is remarkable for its fortifications and dockyard.

6. GOVERNMENT AND RELIGION.—The government is an absolute monarchy. The monarch is called a Czar (zar), and, in view of his possessions in other parts of the world, he is styled Autocrat of all the Russias. The established religion is the Greek Church, but others are tolerated.

#### LAPLAND.

This is a cold and barren territory lying in the north-west of Russia, and bordering on Sweden. It belongs to Russia and Sweden, but is of so little importance to either that it is left without any decided government. Its area, not well defined, is supposed to be about 150,000 square miles.

The climate is intensely cold; the people live in rude huts and dress in skins and furs. They are supposed to number 60,000, composed of Swedes and Russians.

The reindeer is the most valuable of the animals in Lapland; its milk and flesh are good for food; its skin for clothing; its sinews for thread; and its horns for various domestic utensils. It is used for travel, in light sleds, to which it is harnessed like a horse.

RUSSIA.—What does Russia comprise? 1. How is Russia in Europe situated? Its area? How divided? 2. Its surface? Steppes or plains? 3. Products? Forests? Furs? 4. Population? Of the lower classes? 5. Capital? How sit-

uated? Former capital? What of Sevastopol? Moscow? Other towns? 6. Government? Religion? What is Lapland? How situated? To whom does it belong? Area? Climate? Population? What is said of the reindeer?

## THE ISLANDS OF EUROPE.

### THE ISLANDS OF EUROPE.

**Mention** has already been made of the principal islands and groups, in connection with the countries to which they belong ; but they are now classed together for more systematic reference.

**The Laffoden Islands** form a group on the west coast of Norway. They are principally important for their fisheries.

**The Faroe, Shetland, and Orkney Islands**, lie at different distances, north of Scotland. They are, in the main, rocky and barren.

**The Hebrides or Western Islands**, on the north-west coast of Great Britain, are renowned for their wild and romantic scenery.

**The Isle of Man**, in the Irish Sea; **Anglesea Island**, on the north coast of Wales; the **Sicily Island**, near Land's End, and the **Isle of Wight**, on the southern coast of England, all belong to great Britain.

**The Channel Islands**, near France, in the English Channel belonging to Great Britain. Jersey, Guernsey, and Alderney, are the principal.

**The Danish Islands** lie on the east coast of Denmark.—Zealand and Funen are the largest.

**Oland and Gothland**, in the Baltic, belong to Sweden: the **Aland Islands**, to Russia; **Rügen** to Prussia.

**The Island of Sardinia** forms part of the kingdom of Sar-

dinia. It lies 120 miles from the coast of Italy. Cagliari is the chief city.

**Corsica**, renowned as being the birthplace of Napoleon Bonaparte, belongs to France. Ajaccio (A-yat-che-o) is the capital. **Elba** is noted as the place of Napoleon's first exile: it belongs to Tuscany.

**Sicily** lies south of Italy; and forms, with the lower part of the peninsula, the kingdom of Naples; or the Two Sicilies.—**The Lipari Islands**, lying between Sicily and Italy, belong also to Naples.

**Malta and Gozzo (Got-so)** are two small islands lying between Sicily and Africa. They belong to Great Britain. Malta is strongly fortified.

**The Ionian Islands** form a group on the west coast of Turkey and Greece. They consist of Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, and many smaller islands, and form a republic dependent on Great Britain. Corfu, the seat of government, contains a British garrison.

**The Grecian Archipelago** contains a great number of islands famous in ancient history. They belong to Turkey and Greece.

**Candia**, formerly called **Crete**, lying south of Greece, and to some extent shutting in the Archipelago, belongs to Turkey. It has a delightful climate. Candia is the principal town.

**THE ISLANDS IN EUROPE.**—How are the Laffoden Islands situated and for what important? What islands groups north of Scotland? North-west? Where are the Channel Islands? Mention the principal? What of the Danish Islands?

The islands in the Baltic? The Balearic Isles? Sardinia? Corsica? Elba?—Sicily? The Lipari Islands? Malta and Gozzo? The Ionian Islands? The Grecian Archipelago? Candia?

# ASIA.

## QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF ASIA.

What ocean bounds Asia on the north? On the east? On the south? —  
What grand divisions on the west?

What countries are embraced in Asia?

*Siberia, Chinese Empire, Japan, India, Independent Tartary, Afghanistan and Beloochistan, Persia, Arabia, Turkey in Asia, Georgia, and the Asiatic Islands.*

Which is the most northern country of Asia?

What empire south of Siberia?

What province east of the Chinese Empire?

In what direction from China is Hindoostan (Hin-doo'-stan)?

What sea west of Kamtschatka (Kam-shat'-ka)?

What strait separates Asia from North America?

What sea east of Kamtschatka? What island east of Mantchooria?

What sea between Japan and the mainland?

Where is the China Sea? The Bay of Bengal (Ben-gol)? The Arabian Sea?

What sea between Arabia and Africa?

What sea north of Turkey? What sea west?

What sea between Tartary and Georgia?

Name the countries of Asia which border on the Pacific?

Those which border on the Indian Ocean?

## ASIA.

1. ASIA is the largest and most eastern of the grand divisions of the earth. It contains 16,813,000 square miles. It is divided, politically, into Siberia, or Asiatic Russia, the Chinese Empire, Japan, India, Independent Tartary, Afghanistan, Beloochistan, Persia, Arabia, Turkey in Asia, and Georgia.

2. Asia presents every variety of climate and natural features, ranging as it does from the Arctic Ocean to the equator. For the same reason, its natural products are various.

In the centre are high table-lands lying between the Altai (AY-tay), the Himalaya (Him-aul'-i-ah), and other ranges of mountains. Asia has larger rivers than any other country, except America. Its mountains are the highest in the world, being 28,000 feet above the level of the sea.

3. The most noted products are tea, pepper, cinnamon, and other spices. Gold is found in Siberia; diamonds in India; and the finest pearls on the coast. Beasts of prey abound in the

southern part and the elephant is used for carrying burdens.

4. The people are of different races, but principally of the Caucasian and Mongolian, with a few Malays. They are supposed to number about 750,000,000.

5. The most remarkable transactions recorded in the Bible occurred in Asia. Here our first parents were created; here lived Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and all the patriarchs and prophets; here the human race was preserved from the deluge.

In Asia dwelt the Israelites; here appeared our Savior; here he was crucified, and here the glorious news of salvation through Jesus Christ was first preached to man.

6. The foreign commerce of this division of the globe is chiefly carried on by the nations of Europe and America. The internal trade is mainly conducted by caravans, which traverse not only many countries of Asia, but also of Africa.

These caravans are frequently composed of many thousands of merchants or pilgrims, with an equal number of camels, by means of which their goods are transported.

Questions.—1. What is said of Asia? Its area? Political divisions? 2. Climate and soil? Products? Surface? Rivers? 3. Products? 4. Population?

What races? 5. What important transactions has Asia been the scene? 6. Commerce? How carried on?

## QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF SIBERIA AND THE CHINESE EMPIRE.

### Siberia.

- What ocean north of Siberia? What seas on the east? What empire and what province on the south? What grand division on the west? What country in the north-eastern part of Siberia? Where is Lena Gulf? What islands north of Lena Gulf? What island north-west of Siberia? What sea between Nova Zembla and the coast? What gulf east of the Sea of Kara? Near what gulf does the Lena River empty? Into what gulf does the Yenesei (Yen-sa'-e) empty? What river empties into the Gulf of Obe? What are the principal mountains? What river forms part of the southern boundary? What is the capital of Siberia? *Tobolsk* (To'-bolsk)? On what river situated? Where is the Island of Saghalien (Sag-ar-leen)? What gulf west of it?
- Georgia.**—What mountains north of Georgia? What sea on the west? On the east? What countries on the south? What river flows between Persia and Georgia?

### Chinese Empire.

- What country north of the Chinese Empire? What sea and what ocean on the east? What country on the south? What provinces on the west? In what part of the empire is Manchooria? Mongolia? China? What province west of China? What are the principal mountains? What desert near the centre of Mongolia? What separates China from the northern provinces? *The Great Wall.* Where is Corea? What sea between Corea and China? Where is Elee? *It includes Soongaria and Little Bockhara.* What gulf north west of the Yellow Sea? What is the capital of China? On what river is Peking situated? Where is Canton? Shanghai (Shang' hi)? Nankin? Amoy? Ningpo? Macao (Ma cal'o)? What river empties into the Yellow Sea? What river empties into the ocean near Shanghai? What are the principal mountains? What island east of Amoy? What strait between Formosa and the coast? What island in the gulf of Tonquin (Ton-keen)?

## ASIATIC RUSSIA, OR SIBERIA.

- 1. POSITION AND EXTENT.**—The Russian possessions in Asia occupy the entire northern part of the Asiatic Continent. They comprise an area of 5,249,000 square miles.
- 2. NATURAL FEATURES.**—The surface of Siberia is for the most part a frozen plain, sloping towards the north and intersected by large rivers flowing into the Arctic Ocean. The climate is very severe, and the vast steppes or plains are unproductive; elsewhere there is much good soil, but it is mostly uncultivated.
- 3. PRODUCTS.**—The chief products are gold, silver, and platinum, which are found in the Ural and Altai Mountains. Costly furs are also obtained, principally from the sable and ermine, and constitute an important article of traffic.
- 4. POPULATION.**—The population, chiefly consisting of Russian emigrants, numbers 4,562,000. It is chiefly confined to the southern districts. The towns are inhabited principally by Russians who have voluntarily settled there. The Russian government banishes political offenders to Siberia.
- 5. CHIEF TOWNS.**—Irkoutsk, the principal town in the south, lies on the river Angara, near Lake Baikal: it is well built, and a pleasant residence. Tobolsk, the chief town in the west, is the capital? It is on the Irtysh, and is the principal depot of commerce.
- 6. GOVERNMENT AND RELIGION.**—The government, like that of all Russian possessions, is an absolute despotism; rigorously maintained in this as a penal colony. The nominal religion is that of the Greek Church.

### GEORGIA.

GEORGIA is situated on the south of the Caucasus Mountains, between the Caspian and the Black Sea. Its area is about 20,000 square miles. It is noted for the beauty of its women. It is now a Russian province. Tiflis is the capital.

- SIBERIA.—1. Where is Siberia? Its area? 2. Surface and climate? 3. Product? 4. Population? 5. Chief towns? Capital? 6. Government and religion? GEORGIA.—Where is Georgia? Its area? To whom does it belong?

## THE CHINESE EMPIRE.

- 1. POSITION AND EXTENT.**—The Chinese Empire comprises China, Elee, Mongolia, Manchooria, Corea, and Thibet. Of these the principal division is China. Of the rest comparatively little is known. The whole area is 5,000,000 square miles.
- 2. NATURAL FEATURES.**—China presents a varied surface; the Peling and Nanling Mountains intersect the country, and immense rivers flow into the Pacific, making it one of the best watered countries in the world. Manchooria and Corea are mountainous. In Mongolia is the Great Desert of Cobi. The soil in China is fertile.
- 3. PRODUCTS.**—The Chinese Empire produces, sugar, rice, cotton, hemp, tobacco, camphor, cinnamon, and, in the south, various tropical fruits. Tea, porcelain, and silk, are the chief sources of wealth. China provides tea for the world. There are many varieties of animals, of which a fine breed of hogs is the most remarkable.
- 4. POPULATION.**—The population, numbering about 26,000,000, is mainly of Mongolian origin, including many of the Tartar family. To divide China from Tartary, the Great Wall was built about 2000 years ago. It is nearly 1500 miles long, 24 feet high, and 15 feet thick. The Chinese are remarkable artists in their powers of imitation.
- 5. CHIEF TOWNS.**—Peking, the capital, is one of the largest cities in the world; it is in the northern part of China. Nankin, the old capital, is famous for its porcelain. Canton, on the Hokiang, and Shanghai, are the chief sea-ports. Ningpo and Amoy are towns of note. Teentsin, the port of Peking, on the Peiho, is strongly fortified. Hong-Kong is an island near Canton, which belongs to the British, and is the depot of a large foreign trade. Victoria is its chief settlement.
- 6. GOVERNMENT AND RELIGION.**—The government is an unlimited despotism. Until recently it has refused to have dealings with other nations. The religion is known as Buddhism, or the worship of Fo. They venerate the memory of the philosopher Confucius. In Thibet the Grand Lama is worshipped.

- THE CHINESE EMPIRE. 1. How is the Chinese Empire divided? Its area?—2. Surface? 3. Products? 4. Population? Great Wall? Chinese art? 5. Capital? Chief towns? 6. Government and Religion?

## QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF JAPAN AND INDIA.

### Japan.

Of what does the Empire of Japan consist?  
 Of a group of islands east of the Chinese Empire.  
 Which is the most northern? The largest?  
 What islands between Jesso and Kamtschatka?  
 What straight between the island of Saghalien and Jes'so?  
 Between Jes'so and Niph'on? Between Japan and Corea?  
 What is the capital of Japan? How is Jed'o situated?  
 On which island is Hakoda'di? Nangasa'ki? Kiu'siu? Simo'da?  
 Mia'co?

### India.

How is India divided?  
 Into Hindoostan and Farther India.  
 What empire north of India? What sea on the east? What bay in the south? What sea on the west?

What countries north-west of Hindoostan?

What the principal mountains?

What river in the north-west?

What river in the north flows into the Bay of Bengal?

What mountains near the centre of the Hindoostan? In the south?

What islands south east of Hindoostan?

What gulf between Ceylon and the coast?

What is the capital of Hindoostan? How situated?

Into what bay does the Nerubudh River empty?

What groups of islands south west of Hindoostan?

Which is the most northern province of Farther India?

What province south-east of Birmah?

Where is Anam? Coch'in China? Cambidia? Siam? Malacca?

What is the capital of Siam? On what gulf?

What is the capital of Coch'in China?

Where is Ava? Umerapo'ra? Amherst? Malac'ca? Singapore?

## JAPAN.

1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—The Empire of Japan consists of several islands, lying east of Asia, of which Niphon and Jesso are the chief. Their combined area is 260,000 square miles.

2. NATURAL FEATURES.—The principal islands are mountainous, and contain volcanoes. Earthquakes are not uncommon. The soil is not generally fertile, but it is assiduously cultivated. The climate is variable.

3. PRODUCTS.—The principal products are tea and rice. The people excel in making lacquered ware, in the form of waiters, trays, &c., which is called Japan ware. The principal animal food is fish.

4. POPULATION.—The people, of similar origin with the Chinese, are divided according to professional caste, each man following the trade of his father. The people are better educated than in most other Asiatic countries. The population number 40,000,000.

5. CHIEF TOWNS.—Jed'o, the capital, on the east of Niphon, is one of the largest cities in the world. Miacco is the chief seat of religion and learning. Nagasaki was for a long time the only port open to foreign trade.

6. GOVERNMENT AND RELIGION.—The government is a despotism, conducted by two emperors, one at the head of civil affairs and the other controller of religion.

Until recently the Japanese were not inclined to trade with foreign nations. But since the treaty negotiated by Commodore Perry, two ports have been opened to American vessels. The religion is similar to that of China.

## INDIA.

1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—India, the most southern part of Asia, is divided into two parts: Hindoostan and Farther India. The latter is sometimes called *Chin-India*, and together they

constitute the East Indies. The combined area is 2,200,000 square miles.

2. NATURAL FEATURES.—North of Hindoostan are the Himalaya Mountains, some of the peaks of which rise more than five miles above the sea. The Indus flows through the Panjaub (*land of five rivers*) into the Arabian Sea, and the Ganges, or Sacred River, into the Bay of Bengal.

There are numerous mountains in the southern part. Farther India is intersected by long river courses, of which the Cambodia is the principal. The climate is very hot.

3. PRODUCTS.—Rice, cotton, indigo, tobacco, and sugar are the chief agricultural products. Diamonds are found in the mountain streams. India silks and Cashmere shawls of the richest description are manufactured. The banyan tree is remarkable for sending its branches downward, which take root and form new trees, until one parent trunk produces a forest.

4. POPULATION.—There are four castes, or conditions of society; first, the Brahmins or priests; second, soldiers; third, traders and farmers; fourth laborers. Besides these are a lower class, called pariahs (*pah-riahs*) or outcasts. None of these casts intermarry. The whole population of India is 175,000,000.

5. CHIEF TOWNS.—The chief city, and capital of British India, is Calcutta, on the Hoogly River; it is called "the city of palaces." Bombay is an important port on the west of Hindoostan. Madras lies on the east coast. Ava is the capital of Birmah; Bangkok, that of Siam, and Hue, on the west coast, of Anam.

6. GOVERNMENT AND RELIGION.—The native governments of India are despotisms, but a great portion of the country has been conquered by Europeans, especially the English who have introduced their own provincial government.

The India army consists of native troops, called sepoy, commanded by English officers. The religion, called Brahminism, is one of the worst forms of idoltry: there are also a great many Mohammedans.

JAPAN.—1. Of what does Japan consist? Area? 2. Natural features? 3. Products? 4. Population? 5. Capital? 6. Government? Recent treaty? Religion?

INDIA.—1. Where is India? How divided? Area? 2. Natural features? 3. Products? Remarkable tree? 4. Castes? Population? 5. Chief towns? 6. Government and religion? India army? Sepoy?

## QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF TARTARY, AFGHANISTAN AND BEOOOCHISTAN, AND PERSIA.

### Independent Tartary.

How is Tartary bounded on the north? East? South? What sea on the west?

What sea in the north?

What mountains at the south-east? At the south?

What river flows north and empties into the Sea of Aral?

What desert between the Sea of Aral and the Caspian Sea?

Where is the Sihon (Si hon) River?

What is the capital? How situated?

### Afghanistan and BEOOOchistan.

What mountains separate Afghanistan (Af-gan-is-tan) from Tartary?

What country on the east? What sea south of BEOOOchistan?

What country on the west? What river in Afghanistan?

Where is Cabul? Kelat? Choubar?

### Persia.

What countries and what sea north of Persia? What countries on the east? What straits and gulf on the south? What country on the west?

What mountain in the north?

What and where is the capital? Where is the Great Salt Desert?

### TARTARY.

1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—Tartary lies to the west of the Chinese Empire, and has an area of 640,000 square miles.

2. NATURAL FEATURES.—The face of the country is level, except in the south and east, where it is mountainous. Around the sea of Aral, on the east shore of the Caspian Sea, the surface is desert. The climate is variable: the eastern portion is a fine fertile country, the western is a desert.

3. PRODUCTS.—Silk, cotton, wool, corn, and fruits are produced.

4. POPULATION.—The inhabitants live a roving life, the greater portion tending their flocks and herds, or hunting. Caravans pass through on their way to India. The population is supposed to number 6,800,000.

5. CHIEF TOWNS.—The chief towns are Bokhara, Samarcand, and Khokan.

6. GOVERNMENT AND RELIGION.—The government is patriarchal in its character: the chief ruler is a khan (kawn); all the people being members of a great family. The religion is Mohammedanism, but mingled with Eastern superstitions.

### AFGHANISTAN AND BEOOOCHISTAN.

1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—Afghanistan and BEOOOchistan once formed part of Persia, and are sometimes called East Persia. The area of the former is 300,000 square miles, and that of the latter, 150,000.

2. NATURAL FEATURES.—Afghanistan is mountainous in the north and east; in BEOOOchistan are extensive deserts. The climate is variable.

3. PRODUCTS.—The chief products are rice, tobacco, and rhubarb. Great numbers of goats and cattle are raised.

4. POPULATION.—The people are of Tartar origin; those who do not live in towns, dwell in tents and lead a wandering life.—They number, in the two countries, 8,000,000.

5. CHIEF TOWNS.—The capital of Afghanistan is Cabul, on a branch of the Indus. Kelat is the chief town of BEOOOchistan; it is strongly fortified.

6. GOVERNMENT AND RELIGION.—These countries are governed by khans, or patriarchal chiefs. There are many fierce and independent tribes. The religion is Mohammedanism.

### PERSIA.

1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—Persia lies east of Turkey, between the Caspian Sea and the Persian Gulf. It has an area of 470,000 square miles.

2. NATURAL FEATURES.—It is varied in surface: in the interior it is elevated, but desert.

3. PRODUCTS.—Wheat, cotton, rice, and tobacco are cultivated. Silks, beautiful carpets, and shawls are manufactured.

4. POPULATION.—The people are divided in condition between those who live in towns and those who live in tents. The latter lead a wandering life, hunting and tending their flocks. The population is estimated at 9,500,000.

5. CHIEF TOWNS.—Teheran (Tay-hay-ran), the present capital, at the foot of the Elborz Mountains, is a walled city. Is-pahan, the old capital, is the largest town. Shiraz is the birth-place of the renowned poet, Hafiz.

6. GOVERNMENT AND RELIGION.—The government is a despotism; the ruler is called a Shah. The Mohammedan religion prevails, but there are still many Ghebers (Gay-bers), or worshippers of fire.

TARTARY.—1. Where is Tartary? Its area? 2. Natural features? 3. Products? 4. Population? 5. Chief towns? 6. Government and religion?

AFGHANISTAN AND BEOOOCHISTAN.—1. Where are Afghanistan and BEOOOchistan? By what other name called? Area? 2. Natural features? 3. Products? 4. Pop-

ulation? 5. Chief towns? 6. Government and religion.

PERSIA.—1. How is Persia situated? Its area? 2. Natural features? 3. Products? 4. Population? 5. Capital? Chief towns? 6. Government and religion?

## QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF ARABIA AND TURKEY IN ASIA.

### Arabia.

- What country and sea north of Arabia? What gulf and straits east?—  
 What gulf south? What sea on the west?  
 What isthmus between Arabia and Africa?  
 What desert in the north? In the south?  
 Where is Mecca? Medina? Muscat?  
 What straits unite the Red Sea and the Gulf Aden?  
 Where is Mount Sinai?

### Turkey in Asia.

- What sea and what country north of Turkey? What country on the east? On the south? What sea on the west?

What mountains in the north?

What two rivers flow into the Persian Gulf?

Where is Mount Ararat? Smyrna? Aleppo? Bagdad?

In what part of Turkey is Palestine?

What mountains in the northern part of Palestine?

What country east of Palestine? South?

What sea on the west? What lake in the north?

What river flows from it to the south?

Into what sea does the Jordan empty?

Where is Jerusalem? Bethlehem? Nazareth? Mount Tabor? Sidon? Tyre? Mount Hermon? Mount Pisgah?

## ARABIA.

1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—Arabia is a large peninsula in the south-western part of Asia; its area is 1,200,000 square miles.

2. NATURAL FEATURES.—The greater portion of Arabia is desert or barren; but along the Red Sea is a strip of fertile land, and there are a few other tracts favorable to agriculture.

3. PRODUCTS.—The chief products are coffee, dates, indigo, spices, and various gums, of which one bears the name gum-arabic. The deserts are crossed by caravans, in which the camel is principally used to convey merchandise. Arabia is famous for its fine breed of horses.

4. POPULATION.—The inhabitants are descendants of Ishmael. The people who live in towns, differ in habits from the wandering tribes who live in tents. These latter, called Bedouins (Bed-oo-ens'), are fierce and cruel, often attacking the caravans for plunder. The population numbers 10,000,000.

5. CHIEF TOWNS.—Mecca, near the Red Sea, is renowned as the birthplace of Mohammed, who founded the religion which bears his name. It is therefore the Holy City, to which his disciples make pilgrimages.

Medina, to which Mahomed fled, contains his tomb. Muscat, in the south-east, has a large commerce, and is the capital of the most civilized native power in Arabia. Mt. Siani is at the head of the Red Sea.

6. GOVERNMENT AND RELIGION.—There are many tribes in Arabia, independent of each other, each governed by its own patriarchal chief, called a sheik (sheek). The Mohammedan religion prevails.

ARABIA.—1. What is said of Arabia? Its area? 2. Natural features? 3. Products? Camels? Horses? 4. Population? 5. Chief towns? 6. Government and religion?

TURKEY IN ASIA.—1. Where is Turkey? Its area? For what celebrated?

## TURKEY IN ASIA.

1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—Turkey is the most western of the countries of Asia: it is larger than Turkey in Europe. It contains 437,000 square miles. It is a country famous for its connection with ancient history. Palestine, so renowned in sacred history, forms its southern part.

2. NATURAL FEATURES.—The soil is varied, in many parts fertile; but it is not much cultivated, owing to the insecurity of the country from lawless and marauding tribes.

The Dead Sea, in Palestine, is a remarkable natural feature. Its brackish waters contain no living thing. It is supposed to be the site of the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah.

3. PRODUCTS.—The chief products are tobacco, which is extensively used; flour, grain, coffee, and figs. Fine leather is manufactured: rich carpets and shawls are exported.

4. POPULATION.—The population, consisting of Turks, Jews, Greeks, and Arabs, numbers 11,000,000. The inhabitants are so fierce and revengeful, and so infest the roads, that there is little commerce: traveling is dangerous.

5. CHIEF TOWNS.—The principal seaport is Smyrna; it has more commerce than all the rest of Turkey. The ruins of Babylon are on the banks of the Euphrates, and those of Nineveh on the Tigris. Bagdad is an important town. Damascus and Antioch are ancient towns. The most interesting localities are found in Palestine: Jerusalem, the Holy City, so often the scene of carnage in religious wars; Bethlehem, the birthplace of Christ; and the numerous regions which he visited during his life and ministry.

6. GOVERNMENT AND RELIGION.—The government is an absolute despotism, under the Sultan, who resides at Constantinople: The religion is Mohammedan.

Where is Palestine? 2. Natural features? The Dead Sea? 3. Products. 4. Population? 5. Chief towns? Ruins? Jerusalem? Bethlehem? 6. Government and religion?

## THE ASIATIC ISLANDS.

### THE ASIATIC ISLANDS.

Besides the Japan Islands already described, the following lie near the coast, and constitute the Asiatic Islands:—

The *Kurile Islands* are a long group running from Kamtschatka to Japan, and containing an area of about 3000 square miles. They are 22 in number, exclusive of the very small ones; Shoonska and Paramousie being the two largest. The inhabitants live upon seals, fish, and the produce of the chase.

The island of *Saghalien*, lying north-west of Jesso, is claimed in parts by the Chinese and Japanese. It is about 550 miles long by 90 miles medial breadth.

The *Loo Choo* groups lie south of Japan, and belong to that power; they are 36 in number. The climate and soil are the finest in the world. The fruit and vegetable productions

are of the most exquisite description. Their capital is Kintching. They produce sulphur, and salt.

*Formosa* is separated from China by the Strait of Formosa; here camphor, sugar, and rice are produced. This island is 180 miles long and 70 wide. The capital is Taiouang, situated on the west end of the island. The soil is very productive.

*Ceylon*, at the south of Hindoostan, is famous for its spices and pearl fisheries. It is 270 long by 170 wide. This island ranked high in population and influence antecedent to the Christian era; having sent an embassy to Rome in the reign of the Emperor Claudius. The population is about 1,500,000. The climate is very pleasant a great portion of the year. Spring commences in October, and the hottest season is from January to April. Colombo is the capital. Negombo, Arrabo, Matura,, and Candy are the largest towns.

THE ASIATIC ISLANDS.—Where are Kurile Islands? Area? Number? The largest? Inhabitants mode of living? Where lies the Island of Saghalien? Size? Where is the Loo Choo group? Number? Climate and soil? What of

productions? Where is Formosa? Productions? Size? Soil? Where is Ceylon? Size? Ancient character? Population? Climate? Seasons? Capital? Other important towns?

# AFRICA.

## QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF AFRICA.

How is Africa bounded?

In what direction is Africa from Europe? From Asia?

What sea separates Europe from Africa? From Asia?

What six countries on the Mediterranean, beginning at the west?

What straits separate Morocco from Spain?

What ocean west of Africa?

East? What great desert at the north of Africa?

What countries are called the *Barbary States*?

*Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, Tripoli, and Barca.*

What cape on the west coast, off the great desert?

What cape on the west coast of Senegambia?

On the coast of Liberia?

At the Southern extremity of Africa?

At the eastern extremity?

What isthmus unites Asia and Africa? What large island on the eastern coast?

What island's off the coast of Senegambia?

What is known of Ethiopia? *It is almost entirely unexplored.*

Where is the Mauritius Island? Bourbon Island?

What islands between Madagascar and Africa?

What channel separates Madagascar from Africa?

Through what countries of Africa does the Equator pass?

In what direction from Africa is St. Helena?

## AFRICA.

1. AFRICA is one of the grand divisions of the world, and is situated south of Europe. It is joined to Asia by the Isthmus of Suez. Its area is 10,900,000 square miles, or about three times that of Europe.

2. Such is the heat and insalubrity of its climate, that except in the south few white people can exist there. In its natural features it differs widely from the other grand divisions.

In the northern part is the Desert of Sahara; it is the greatest in the world. The winds blow its sands into storms destructive of human life. It is crossed by camels in regular companies called Caravans. The few fertile spots in the desert are called *Oases*.

3. There is a great variety of vegetation; the oil-palm tree has a nut which is eaten when green, and when dry furnishes a fine oil. Ivory from elephants' tusks, gold dust, and ostrich feathers, form the chief articles of export.

There are numerous wild beasts, among which the principal are the lion, rhinoseros, hippopotamus, and elephant. From Africa negroes have been carried as slaves to many parts of the world, and christianized.

4. In the greater part the population comprises many varieties of the negro race; at the north it consists of Moors, Berbers, and Arabs. The total population is variously estimated at from 70,000,000 to 160,000,000. The negroes are called *Caffres* and *Hottentots* in the south.

5. The boundaries between the countries are not clearly defined; and, except in the northern states and the European colonies, the people live in a most degraded and savage condition. Their introduction to slavery in our country, and consequently to civilization and christianity, would confer a blessing upon them and their posterity.

Questions. 1. How is Africa situated? Joined to Asia? Area? 2. Climate? Desert? *Oases*? 3. Vegetation?

Trade? Wild beasts? 4. Population? 5. Condition of the people? What would improve it?

## QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF THE BARBARY STATES AND EGYPT.

**Morocco.**—How is Morocco bounded?  
What is the capital of Morocco? How situated?  
What mountains in Morocco?

**Algeria.**—How is Algeria bounded?  
What is the capital of Algeria? How situated?  
What province in the southern part of Algeria?

**Tunis.**—How is Tunis bounded?  
What is the capital of Tunis? How situated?  
What cape at the north-west of Tunis?

**Tripoli.**—How is Tripoli bounded?  
What is the capital and where is it situated?  
To what country does Fezzan belong? *To Tripoli.*

**Barca.**—Where is Barca situated? What towns are near the Mediterranean?  
What towns in the Great Desert, south of Barca?

**Egypt.**—How is Egypt bounded? (See Map of Egypt.)  
What large river flows through Egypt?  
What isthmus at the north-east?  
How is Alexandria situated?  
What is the Delta?  
What is the capital of Egypt?  
Where is Cario (Ki-ro) situated? In what direction from Cario are the Pyramids?  
What gulf in the north-western part of the Red Sea?  
How is Thebes situated? What desert south-east of Egypt?

### THE BARBARY STATES.

1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—The Barbary states, on the Mediterranean, include Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, Tripoli, and Barca. Fezzan, in the desert, belongs to Tripoli. Their united area is 700,000 square miles.

2. NATURAL FEATURES AND PRODUCTS.—The Atlas Mountains run through the centre of Morocco, and the northern part of Algeria; and separate ranges pass through Tunis and Tripoli. On the coast the soil is fertile, but the climate is unhealthy. Wheat, barley, grapes, almonds, and olives are the chief products. South of Algeria is a large tract which is called Beled-el-Jered, the *land of dates*. Wool is manufactured, and the skin of goats is made into fine leather called Morocco. These countries are often scourged by the plague.

3. POPULATION AND CHIEF TOWNS.—The population of the Barbary states numbers about 18,000,000, and consists of Moors, Berbers, and Arabs. These races lead different kinds of life. The Moors live in the cities; the Arabs lead a wandering life and live in tents; while the Berbers cultivate the soil, dwelling in the rural hamlets.

*Morocco* is the capital of Morocco, and lies just north of the mountains. *Algiers*, on the Mediterranean, is the capital of Algeria. *Constantina* is remarkable for its strength. *Tunis*, the capital of Tunis, is on the Gulf of Tunis. *Tripoli*, on the Mediterranean, is the capital of Tripoli.

4. GOVERNMENT AND RELIGION.—Morocco is an empire. Algeria, long governed by a Mohammedan *dey*, is now a French province. Tunis and Tripoli are governed by rulers called *beys* and *pashas*; they are under the influence of Turkey, in their choice of rulers.

*Barca* is ruled by Tripoli. The Mohammedan religion is established by law; but there are many Jews and Christians, who, under numerous disabilities, are allowed residence.

THE BARBARY STATES.—1. Name the Barbary states. To whom does Fezzan belong? Area? 2. What mountains? Soil and climate? Products? Where are dates found? Manufactures? 3. The population? How do the people live? Capital of Morocco? Of Algeria? What is said of Constantina? Capital of Tunis? Of Tripoli? 4. Government of Morocco? Of Algeria? Tunis and

### EGYPT.

1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—Egypt, one of the most famous countries of antiquity, lies on the Mediterranean, at the north-east of Africa, and has an area of 180,000 square miles. Egypt is renowned for its monuments, which throw great light upon ancient history, and especially scripture history. Among these are the ruins of gigantic temples and the famous pyramids.

The principal pyramid, near Cairo, is near five hundred feet high, and its base covers thirteen acres. The catacombs are tombs in which many mummies are found. The Sphinx is a reclining figure, with the head of a woman and the body of a lion; it is 125 feet long, and is now nearly covered with sand.

2. NATURAL FEATURES AND PRODUCTS.—Egypt was called by the Egyptians the gift of the Nile; because its settled part consists of the narrow valley of the river. The Nile overflows its banks every year, and gives to them great fertility. The climate is hot, and it very seldom rains. The Delta of the Nile, or the country between its mouths, is quite fertile, but it is often scourged by the plague. Rice, cotton, wheat, corn, and indigo are produced.

3. POPULATION AND CHIEF TOWNS.—The inhabitants are of three races: the Copts, or descendants of the ancient Egyptians; the Turks, who rule; and a large number of Arabs, called Fellahs. The capital is Cairo, on the Nile; *Alexandria*, *Damietta* and *Rosetta* at the mouths of the Nile, are chief towns.

4. GOVERNMENT AND RELIGION.—Egypt belongs to Turkey, and is governed by a viceroy, with despotic power. The Mohammedan creed is established, but all others are tolerated.

Tripoli? Under what influence are Tunis and Tripoli? What of Barca? Religion?

EGYPT.—1. What is said of Egypt? Its area? For what renowned? What monuments? The great pyramid? Catacombs? The Sphinx? 2. What was Egypt called?

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF NUBIA & ABYSSINIA, EASTERN COAST AND CAPE COLONY.

**Nubia and Abyssinia.**

- How is Nubia bounded?
- What River runs through Nubia? What desert in Nubia?
- What is the capital of Nubia? How situated?
- How is Abyssinia bounded?
- What is the capital, and where situated?
- What branch of the Nile separates it from Soudan?

**Countries of the Eastern Coast.**

Mention the countries on the east coast, in order, from north to south.

What mountain range separates them from Central Africa?  
Where is the country of Bechuanas?

**Cape Colony.**

Where is Cape Colony? What is its capital?  
Where is Grahamstown? What mountains in Cape Colony?  
Where does the Orange river empty?  
Where is the country of the Bechuanas?

**NUBIA AND ABYSSINIA.**

1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—Nubia lies south of Egypt, and Abyssinia south-east of Nubia. Together, they cover 600,000 square miles.

NATURAL FEATURES AND PRODUCTS.—The greater part of Nubia is rocky and desert; but there is good soil on the banks of the Nile. Abyssinia is more elevated, and has fertile valleys. They are not much known to civilized nations. In both countries, tobacco, the *dhourra*, a coarse grain, and indigo are cultivated. The giraffe is found here.

3. POPULATION AND CHIEF TOWNS.—The population is mixed of the Arabian and negro races. In Abyssinia the negroes are of immense size. The population of Nubia is 600,000; that of Abyssinia 5,000,000. Khartoom, the capital of Nubia, is the place of meeting for caravans. Gondar, in the interior, is the capital of Abyssinia.

4. GOVERNMENT AND RELIGION.—Nubia belongs to Egypt; Abyssinia does in part: in both countries the government is unstable and weak. The religion of Nubia is partly Christian and partly Mohammedan. The Abyssinians are Christians, but their creed is very impure.

**THE COUNTRIES ON THE EASTERN COAST.**

1. This division of Africa includes the country of the Somaulies, Zanguebar, Mozambique, the country of the Zoolus, and the colony of Natal. Comparatively little is known of this region.

2. THE COUNTRY OF THE SOMAULIES, of which Ajan, on

the coast, is the chief district, extends from the Gulf of Aden to Zanguebar. Berbera is the chief town.

3. ZANGUEBAR lies south of the Somaulie country; it belongs to the Sultan of Muscat; but under him natives govern. The capital is Zanzibar, and is on an island of the same name. The chief trade is in gold, elephants' teeth, and slaves.

4. MOZAMBIQUE. This country, of which very little is known, belongs nominally to Portugal, but is inhabited to an unexplored distance inland by savage tribes. Mozambique, on the coast is the capital. The Zoolu country is inhabited by a race of Caffras. Natal is an English colony, as is also a part of *Caffraria*.

5. MADAGASCAR. Madagascar is a large island situated about two hundred and fifty miles from the coast of Mozambique. It is a thousand miles long, and about two hundred and fifty miles broad. Its surface rises in terraces from the coast to the mountain range in the centre. The native government is a despotism. Tananarivo, near the centre of the island, is the capital.

**CAPE COLONY.**

Cape Colony is a British possession, and is mainly valuable as a stopping-place on the route to the East Indies. The Orange River is its northern boundary. The Snow Mountains pass through the centre from east to west. Cape Town, on the Cape of Good Hope, is the capital.

The Orange River Free State, and the Trans-Vaal Republic, are provinces in which the people have declared their independence of Great Britain,

NUBIA AND ABYSSINIA.—1. Where is Nubia? Abyssinia? Their area? 2. Soil? Products? What animal is found? 3. Population? Capitals? 4. To whom does Nubia belong? Abyssinia? Government? Religion?

THE COUNTRIES ON THE EASTERN COAST.—1. Mention the eastern countries. 2. Where is the country of the Somaulies? Chieftown? 3. Where is Zanguebar?

To whom does it belong? Capital? Chief trade? 4. To whom does Mozambique belong? Capital? What of Zoolu country? Of what country is Natal a colony? Caffraria? 5. What is said of Madagascar? Capital?

CAPE COLONY.—What is said of Cape Colony? Its northern boundary? Mountains? Capital?

## QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF THE WESTERN COUNTRIES AND CENTRAL AFRICA.

### Countries on the West Coast.

Name the countries on the west coast, from south to north.  
 What desert east of the Hottentot country?  
 What river separates it from Cape Colony?  
 Where is the country of the Damaras?  
 How is Guinea situated?  
 How divided? Into *Upper and Lower Guinea*.  
 Where is the Congo River?  
 Into what gulf does the Niger empty?  
 What mountains north of Ashantee?  
 Where is the Gold Coast?

What is the capital of Liberia? Of Sierra Leone?

### Central Africa.

How is Soudan situated? *It is a long strip of country running through the centre of Africa, and comprising many independent states.*  
 What large river runs through it, west of the centre?  
 What lake in the centre? Where is Bornou?  
 What is known of Ethiopia? *The northern part is unexplored; in the centre and south it is being explored.*  
 What large lake in Ethiopia?  
 What island in the centre? What town on the east coast?

### THE WESTERN COUNTRIES.

1. The principal divisions of western Africa are Senegambia, Upper and Lower Guinea, the country of the Damaras, and that of the Hottentots. This division has the most fatal climate in the world for Europeans; and is the chief locality of the slave trade.

2. SENEGAMBIA, so named from its chief rivers, Senegal and Gambia, is governed by native chiefs. *Sierra Leone* is a British colony of free blacks, governed by white officials.

3. LIBERIA is the colony of free blacks established in 1821 by the American Colonization Society. It is now independent.

4. UPPER GUINEA, extending from Senegambia to the mouths of the Niger, is divided, according to its trade, into small strips of coast, as Grain Coast, Ivory Coast, Gold Coast, and Slave Coast. LOWER GUINEA lies to the south, and includes Congo, Loango, Angola, and Benguela.

THE WESTERN COUNTRIES.—1. Principal divisions? Climate? Trade? 2. From what is Senegambiar named? What of Sierra Leone? 3. Liberia? 4. Upper Guinea?

### CENTRAL AFRICA.

1. This division includes all the countries lying between the Great Desert at the north, and the sea-coast countries on the east, west, and south, already mentioned. The whole is comprised in Soudan and Ethiopia.

2. SOUDAN is divided into numerous provinces, of which Bornou, Houssa, and Bambara are the principal. It is fertile, and in most parts healthy. The Niger is the principal river. Lake Tchad lies near the centre. Barth has made valuable explorations in Soudan and Senegambia.

ETHIOPIA is very little known. Dr. Livingstone has explored the southern part of Africa from the mouth of the Zambezi to Loango, on the west coast. He discovered Lake Ngami at the south; and learned from the natives that near the centre of Ethiopia, there is a lake called Uniamesi, probably as large as the Black Sea in Europe. It is also called *Ukerewe*, or *Inner Sea*.

CENTRAL AFRICA.—1. What does Central Africa include? Its divisions? 2. Principal states of Soudan? Soil and climate? River? 3. What did Dr. Livingstone discover? How large is Lake Uniamesi? Its other name?

## OCEANICA.

## QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF OCEANICA AND MALAYSIA.

**Oceanica.**

Of what does Oceanica consist?

*Of the three great island groups; Malaysia, Australasia, and Polynesia.*

In what ocean do these principally lie?

How is Malaysia situated? Australasia?

Which division has the greatest extent of water?

Which is the largest island in Oceanica? *Australia?*

**Malaysia.**

What island south and west of Malacca?

What island south-east of Sumatra?

Where is Quallah Battoo? Bencoolen? Palembang?

What straits between Sumatra and Java?

What is the capital of Java?

How is Batavia situated?

Which is the most northerly group of Malaysia?

How is Borneo situated?

What island east of Borneo?

What group east of Celebes?

What strait between Borneo and Celebes?

**OCEANICA.**

1. OCEANICA is the great Island division of the earth. It includes Malaysia, Australasia, and Polynesia. The extent of the land surface is 4,500,000 square miles.

2. This division is not made according to nationality and government; *Malaysia* is so named, because these groups are principally inhabited by the Malay race. *Australasia* means those lands lying south of Asia. *Polynesia* comes from two Greek words *Polus*, many, and *Nessos*, an island, and means many islands. Malte-Bran first gave them these names.

3. As these islands are spread over so large an extent of the earth's surface, there are of course great varieties of climate and production, not admitting a general description.

**MALAYSIA.**

**POSITION AND EXTENT.**—This division, sometimes called *West Oceanica*, contains the islands of Borneo, Sumatra, Java, Celebes, the Philippines, and others.

**2. NATURAL FEATURES.**—Lying principally under the Equator, the climate is hot, but tempered by the sea breezes, and by the mountains which are found in all the principal islands.—The trees grow to a great height, and the vegetation is exceedingly dense. Borneo, Sumatra, and Java, are known as the *Sunda Islands*.

**3. PRODUCTS.**—In this division are found tropical products of nearly every variety. In Borneo are gold and diamond mines. Cloves, nutmegs, mace, and other spices are found in the group known as the *Molucca* or *Spice Islands*.

The Philippine Islands are the most northerly in Malaysia,

and are particularly noted for their hemp and tobacco. They lie in the region of violent hurricanes. Tin is found in the little island of Banca, east of Sumatra.

**POPULATION.**—It is impossible to state the number of inhabitants in Malaysia, or even in the individual islands; as they are for the most part tenanted by barbarous tribes, no census has been made. Intelligent estimates have placed the number at 21,500,000.

There are two native races; the Malay or brown race, and the Papuan or negro (found principally in New Guinea). With these are mingled in the various islands, a few Europeans—Dutch, Spanish, English, and Portuguese—who have small possessions there.

The Malays are the chief race: they are very fierce and savage.

**5. CHIEF TOWNS.**—*Manilla*, the capital of the Philippines, is a place of large commerce in hemp and tobacco. *Batavia*, the capital of Java and of Malaysia, is the chief town of the Dutch in this region.

**6. GOVERNMENT AND RELIGION.**—Apart from the colonies of Europeans, who are governed in these matters by the mother countries, but little is known of the native governments. Most of them are absolute despotisms, but there are a few which, in form, are elective.

Java and the Spice Islands belong to the Dutch. They have also possessions in Borneo, Sumatra, and Celebes. The Philippine Islands belong to Spain.

Saravak in Borneo belongs to Great Britain, and some of the minor islands are owned by the Portuguese.

The religion of these islands presents many varieties of the most debasing superstition.

**Questions.**—1. What is Oceanica? Its groups? Extent? 2. Why is Malaysia so named? Australasia? Polynesia? 3. Climate and products?

**MALAYSIA.**—1. What islands does Malaysia contain? 2. How situated? Climate? Trees and vegetation? Which are the *Sunda* islands? 3. Products?

In Borneo what mines? What do Sumatra and Java produce? The Molucca Islands? Philippines? Where is tin found? 4. Population? What two native races exist? What is said of the Europeans? What is said of the Malay? 5. What is said of Manilla? Capital of Java? Of Malaysia? 6. Governments?

## QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF AUSTRALASIA AND POLYNESIA.

### Australia.

What is the principal island of this group?

*Australia: It is sometimes called a Continent.*

Into what parts is Australia divided?

What gulf at the north of Australia? What island directly south?

What large island north of Australia?

Where is Sydney? Melbourne? Swan River Colony?

What towns in Tasmania?

In what direction from Australia is New Zealand? Of what two islands does New Zealand consist?

What cape at the north of New Zealand? Where is New Leicester?

What sea on the north-east of Australia?

Where is Chatham Island? Antipodes Island?

How is the Pacific Ocean divided by the Equator?

### Polynesia.

In what ocean do these islands lie?

What degree of latitude passes through the Sandwich Islands?

Where is Hawaii? Molokai?

What group of islands north of Austria? North east? East?

How is the group of Navigator's Islands situated? Anson's Archipelago? Melanara's Archipelago?

## AUSTRALASIA.

THIS division includes the great island of Australia, formerly called New Holland; Papua or New Guinea; New Zealand; and many other smaller islands.

**Australia.**—1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—This island, the largest in the world, lies at the south-east of the Malaysian group, and has an area of 3,120,000 square miles. It is divided into the provinces of North Australia, West Australia, South Australia, New South Wales, and Victoria.

**NATURAL FEATURES.**—There is much fertile land on the eastern and south-western coast, and the climate is in general healthy; but inland, where it has been but little explored, it is wild and barren. Nearly all the trees are evergreens, and the vegetation is different from that of other countries.

3. **PRODUCTS.**—Rich gold mines have been recently discovered in the mountains west of Sydney, which produce large amounts. Agriculture has been as yet little attended to. The raising of cattle and sheep is more cared for.

4. **POPULATION.**—The natives are of the Papuan negro race, and are about 60,000 in number; the total population of the island is estimated at 750,000.

5. **CHIEF TOWNS.**—Sydney, the capital of New South Wales, is a flourishing town on the east coast; Melbourne is the seaport of the gold region, and lies in the province of Victoria. Adelaide is the principal town in South Australia, and Perth in West Australia.

6. **GOVERNMENT AND RELIGION.**—The British have planted colonies in this island, and, with them, their religion and government. For a long time British convicts were transported to New South Wales: but this practice was discontinued in 1840.

*Van Dieman's Land*, now called *Tasmania*, lying very near to Australia, at the south, is principally noted for its sheep and cattle. Hobart Town is the capital. Population of the island is about 10,000.

*New Zealand* consists of three islands of New Ulster, New Munster and New Leicester, so named after provinces in Ireland. In soil and climate, it is like Australia. Auckland is the capital. Population of New Zealand is estimated at 200,000.

## POLYNESIA.

1. **POSITION AND EXTENT.**—Polynesia is the most extensive division of Oceania, including the islands lying in nearly the whole Pacific Ocean. The Sandwich Islands from the principal group, and under the influence of missionaries they have become Christianized.

2. **NATURAL FEATURES AND PRODUCTS.**—The soil and climate vary, of course, so that no single description will apply to all the islands. In the principal groups, cocoa-nuts, yams, and the bread fruit are produced, with oranges, pine-apples, and most of the tropical fruits.

In the Sandwich Islands there are active volcanoes, among which the principal in Mauna-Loa, which is almost constantly in a state of eruption. Many of these islands are formed by the coral insect, and are very flat, rising far above the surface of the ocean.

3. **POPULATION AND CHIEF TOWN.**—The population is varied, and has been difficult to determine. At an enumeration in 1853, there were 72,964. The principal race is the Malaysian.

Hondulu is the capital of the Sandwich Islands, situated on the island of Oahu. Hawaii is the principal island of that group. In these islands the natives rapidly decrease when the whites take possession.

4. **GOVERNMENT AND RELIGION.**—The governments of the Polynesian group are barbarous and despotic, and their religion grovelling and superstitious; but in the Sandwich Islands, there is a monarchy, one king ruling over the whole group. The Christian religion, without regard to denomination, is established there.

**AUSTRALASIA.**—What does Australasia include? 1. Of Australia what? Where situated? Area? Divisions? 2. Soil and climate? The trees and vegetation? 3. Mines? Of agriculture? What do they raise? 4. Population? 5. What is the capital of New South Wales? Of Victoria? Where is the gold region? 6. What colonies? Where were British convicts formerly sent? Where is Van Diemen's Land or Tasmania? For what noted? Its capital.

How is New Zealand composed? After what named? Soil and climate?

**POLYNESIA.**—1. Extent of Polynesia? Principal group? Missionaries? 2. Of the soil and climate? Products in the principal islands? Volcanoes? 3. Population? Capital of the Sandwich Islands? Chief island? Of the decrease of the natives? 4. Government? Religion?

AREAS OF PRINCIPAL ISLANDS AND LAKES, HEIGHTS OF PRINCIPAL MOUNTAINS AND VOLCANOES,  
LENGTHS OF PRINCIPAL RIVERS IN THE WORLD.

AREAS OF PRINCIPAL ISLANDS.

	AMERICA.	Sq. miles.
Newfoundland.....		46,500
Cuba.....		42,000
Iceland.....		20,000
Hayti.....		29,000
Vancouver Island.....		13,000
EUROPE.		
Great Britain.....		87,000
Ireland.....		32,000
Sicily.....		10,500
Sardinia.....		9,300
ASIA.		
Nippon.....		109,000
Jesso.....		62,000
Seghalien.....		47,000
Kiusiu.....		28,300
Ceylon.....		25,000
Sikoko.....		21,200
AFRICA.		
Madagascar.....		225,000
Socotra.....		1,000
OCEANIA.		
Australia.....		3,120,000
Borneo.....		300,000
Papua, or New Guinea.....		260,000
Sumatra.....		150,000
New Zealand.....		95,000
Celebes.....		70,000
Luzon.....		56,600
Java.....		50,000
Mindanao.....		35,000
Tasmania.....		28,000

HEIGHTS OF THE PRINCIPAL MOUNTAINS IN THE WORLD.

	NORTH AMERICA.	Feet.
Mount St. Elias, Russian America.....		17,860
Popocatepetl, Mexico.....		17,735
Mt. Brown, Rocky Mountains.....		16,000
Sierra Nevada, or Snowy Range of California.....		15,500
Mount St. Helens, Oregon Territory.....		14,440
Frémont's Peak, Rocky Mountains.....		13,470
Long's Peak, Rocky Mountains.....		12,500
Cibao Mountains, Hayti.....		8,600
Sierra del Cobre, Cuba.....		7,200
Mitchell's Peak, highest of the Blue Ridge, North Carolina.....		6,476
Mt. Washington, White Mountains, New Hampshire.....		6,234
SOUTH AMERICA.		
Aconcagua, Chili.....		23,100
Chimborazo Equador.....		21,420
Sorato, Bolivia.....		21,286
Chimquibamba, Peru.....		21,000
Toima, New Granada.....		18,200
Cerro de Potosi, Bolivia.....		16,150
EUROPE.		
Elbruz, the highest of the Caucasus Mountains, Russia.....		17,776

Mont Blanc, highest of the Alps.....	15,668
Mulhacén, highest of the Sierra Nevada, Spain.....	11,678
Mount Maladetta, highest of the Pyrenees.....	11,436
Monte Corvo, or Cavallo, highest of the Apennines.....	10,154
Mount Scardus, highest of the Balkan Mountains, Turkey.....	10,000
Mount Ruska Poyana, highest of Carpathian Mountains.....	9,912
Mount Skagelos Find, highest of Doirafeld Mountains.....	8,070
Ben Nevis, highest of Grampian Hills, Scotland.....	4,368
Snowden, highest mountain in Wales.....	3,571
Ghurano Tual, highest mountain in Ireland.....	3,404
ASIA.	
Mt. Everest, Himalaya Mountains.....	29,100
Hindoo Koo, or Koosh, Cabul.....	20,000
Mt. Ararat, Turkey in Asia.....	17,210
Mt. Demavend, Persia.....	14,000
Mt. Lebanon, Syria, Jeb-el-Makmel.....	12,000
Mt. Olympus, Turkey in Asia.....	9,100
Mt. Sinai, Arabia.....	7,497
AFRICA.	
Abba Yared, Abyssinia.....	15,290
Piton des Neiges, Isle of Bourbon.....	12,500
Talba Waha, Abyssinia.....	12,000
Mt. Mitsin, highest of Atlas, Morocco.....	11,400
Snowy Mountains, Cape Colony.....	10,000
Peak of Pico, Azores.....	7,613
OCEANIA.	
Mount Ophir, Sumatra.....	13,842
Semero Mountain, Island of Java.....	13,000
Mount Tahiti, Georgian Isles.....	10,250
Mount Kosciuszko, New South Wales.....	6,500
Mount Humboldt, Tasmania.....	5,520

ESTIMATED AREAS OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL LAKES.

	Sq. miles.
Caspian Sea.....	145,000
Lake Superior.....	31,500
Sea of Aral.....	30,000
Lake Michigan.....	23,150
Lake Huron.....	23,100
Lake Baikal.....	14,000
Lake Slave Lake.....	11,800
Lake Erie.....	7,800
Lake Ontario.....	6,900
Lake Winnipeg.....	5,500
Lake Ladago.....	6,190
Lake Nicaragua.....	4,000
Lake Titicaca.....	4,000
Great Salt Lake.....	1,875

LENGTHS OF THE PRINCIPAL RIVERS IN THE WORLD.

	NORTH AMERICA.	Miles.
Missouri, to its junction with the Mississippi.....		2,900

Missouri, to the sea, forming the longest river in the world.....	4,100
Mississippi proper.....	2,800
Mackenzie's.....	2,500
St. Lawrence.....	2,200
Rio Grande.....	1,500
Columbia.....	1,200
Colorado, of California.....	1,100
Brazos, Colorado of Texas, each.....	650
Alabama.....	600
Apalachicola and Chattahoochee.....	500
Susquehanna, Potomac, James, Roanoke, and Savannah, each.....	500
St. Johns, of New Brunswick, Connecticut, Great Pedee, Trinity.....	450
Great Whale, Delaware, Altamaha, Sacramento, each.....	400
Penobscot, Hudson, Cape Fear, Pearl, Nueces, Sabine, each.....	350
Severn, Kennebec, each.....	300

SOUTH AMERICA.	
Amazon.....	3,600
Rio de la Plata.....	2,250
Orinoco.....	1,500
San Francisco.....	1,300
Tocantins and Araguay.....	1,100
Colorado.....	1,000
Magdalena, Paranaiba, each.....	900

EUROPE.	
Volga.....	2,000
Danube.....	1,600
Don, Dnieper, each.....	1,000
Rhine.....	950
Dwina.....	700
Petchora, Elbe, Loire, each.....	600
Vistula, Tagus, each.....	550
Dniester, Gardiana, each.....	500
Oder, Douro, Rhone, Po, Seine, each.....	450
Mezens, Dnestra, Bog, Guadalquivir, do.....	400
Duna, Niemen, Ebro, each.....	350
Dahl, Bug, Weser, Gironde, each.....	300
Thames.....	233

ASIA.	
Yang-tse-kiang.....	2,800
Lena.....	2,600
Oder, Hoang-ho, each.....	2,500
Yenesi.....	2,300
Amoor.....	2,200
Cambodia.....	2,000
Indus, Irrawaddy, each.....	1,700
Ganges.....	1,600
Brahmapootra, or Burrampooter.....	1,500
Euphrates.....	1,400
Amoo, or Oxus, Salween, or Saluen each.....	900
Tigris, Nerbuddah, Meinam, each.....	800

AFRICA.	
Nile.....	3,000
Niger, Joliba, or Quorra.....	2,600
Senegal.....	1,200
Orange.....	1,000
Gambia.....	700

OCEANIA.	
Murray.....	1,900

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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