POLAND.

SITUATION, BOUNDARIES, AND EXTENT.

POLAND, situated between 15° 30' and 33° East longitude, and between 47° 30' and 56° 30' North latitude, is bounded, on the North, by the Baltic and Prussia; on the East, by Russia; on the South, by Hungary and Turkey; and on the West, by Germany. Its length is 700 miles, and breadth 600.

DIVISION. Before the dismemberment of this country by Russia, Austria, and Prussia, it was divided into thirteen provinces, subdivided into palatinates : but it is now di-vided into fourteen provinces; of which nine belong to Russia, three to Prussia, and two to Austria. N. B. In the following division, the cities distinguished by capital letters are

Chief Chies of the new provinces.			
RUSSIAN DOMINIONS(See Map, No. 57.)			
ANCIENT PROVINCE			NEW PROVINCES.
COURLAND ******	******	MITTAU······	
SAMOGITIA		Rosienie	··· / w
	Wilna	Troki	
	Livonia	Duneburgh	
GRAND DUCHY	Polock	POLOCK	
OF	Witepsk	Witepsk	···· ? MOHILOW.
LITHUANIA.	Micislaw	MOHILOW)
	Minsk		
POLESIA	Novogrodek		
FOLESIA *** *****	Divese	SLONIM *******	
VOLHYNIA	. Volhynia	Luck	
- manager		PINSK)
UKRAINE *** ****	. Kiow		
PODOLIA *** *****	· SKaminiec · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	KAMINIEC Braclaw	PODOLIA.
	PRUSSIAN D		
POLISH PRUSSIA.	S Pomerelia		
roussi raussia.	Marienburgh	Marienburgh •••	
0. 0	SPoznan	A A MARKET	SOUTH
GREAT POLAND.	Kalisz		
a second second second second	Crannan		

AUSTRIAN DOMINIONS.

RED RUSSIA Russia LEMBERG GALICIA. The following Palatinates, formerly belonging to Prussia and Austria, now form the

NEW KINGDOM OF POLAND, governed by

e Emperor of Russia, viz.	
PALATINATES.	CHIEF CITIES.
Podlakia	Bielsk
Mazovie	Warsaw
Polock	Polock
Culm	Culm
Brzesc	Brzesc
Siradia	Siradia
Lenczica	Lenczica
Rawa	
Cracow	Cracow
Sandomir	
Lublin	Lublin

In the following description, the new division of Poland has been preferred; to which, however, we shall prefix a short account of the ancient government. ANCIENT CONSTITUTION OF POLAND.

The constitution of Poland differed little from an aristocracy, whence it has been indifferently called a kingdom and a commonwealth. The King, who was at the head of the republic, was elected by the nobility and clergy in the plains of Warsaw. The election always took place on horseback; and when the mi-nority proved refractory, the majority had no other control over them, than to nority proved refractory, the majority had no other control over them, than to cut them to pieces with their sabres; but if the minority were sufficiently strong, a civil war ensued. Immediately after his election, the King signed the *pacta* conventa of the kingdom, by which he engaged that the crown should be elec-tive; that his successor should be appointed during his life; that the diets should assemble every two years; that every nobleman or gentleman in the realm should have a vote in the diet of election; and that in case the King should in-fringe the laws and privileges of the nation, his subjects should be absolved from their allegiance. In fact, the King was no more than president of the se-nate, which was composed of the Primate of Gnesna, the Archbishop of Lem-berg, fifteen Bishops, and 130 Laymen, consisting of the great officers of state, the Palatines, and Castellans. The Palatines were governors of provinces, who held their offices for life. The office of the Castellans in time of peace was almost nominal; but when military or feudal services were required, they were almost nominal; but when military or feudal services were required, they were the lieutenants of the Palatines, and commanded the troops of their several districts. The diets of Poland were either ordinary or extraordinary : the former met once in two, or sometimes three years; the latter when summoned by the King, upon critical emergencies, but could not sit longer than a fortnight; and one dissenting voice rendered all their deliberations void.

The population of the whole of Poland before its first dismemberment in 1772, vas estimated at 13,404,000; the population of the new kingdom is estimated at 2,400,000.

AUSTRIAN DOMINIONS. (GALICIA.) CLIMATE, SOIL, AND PRODUCE.

The climate of Galicia is the mildest of the late kingdom of Poland; and the

air, though rather cold, is very pure. The soil is very productive; and, except in a few sandy tracts, is extremely fertile, both in corn and pasturage. Galicia produces in abundance, grain of every kind, as also hemp, flax, tobac-co, honey, and wax. The woods abound in oak, beech, pine, and fir trees.

NATURAL HISTORY.

MOUNTAINS.—Galicia is, in general, a level country, except towards the South, on which side it is separated from Hungary by the Carpathian mountains. RIVERS.—The principal rivers are—the Vistula, which, rising in the Carpa-thian Mountains, traverses the country, and falls into the Baltic Sea near Dant-zic, after a course of about 450 miles;—the Bug, which divides Galicia from Russian and Prussian Poland, and falls into the Vistula below Warsaw;—the Division and Prussian Poland, and falls into the Vistula below Warsaw;—the Dniester and the Pruth, which rise in South Galicia, and, after watering Moldavia, fall into the Black Sea.

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The established religion of Galicia is the Roman Catholic ; but Lutherans, Calvinists, and Greeks are tolerated; and the Jews, who are very numerons, enjoy considerable privileges. There is one archbishopric at Lemberg, and three bishoprics at Cracow, Chelm, and Luckow.

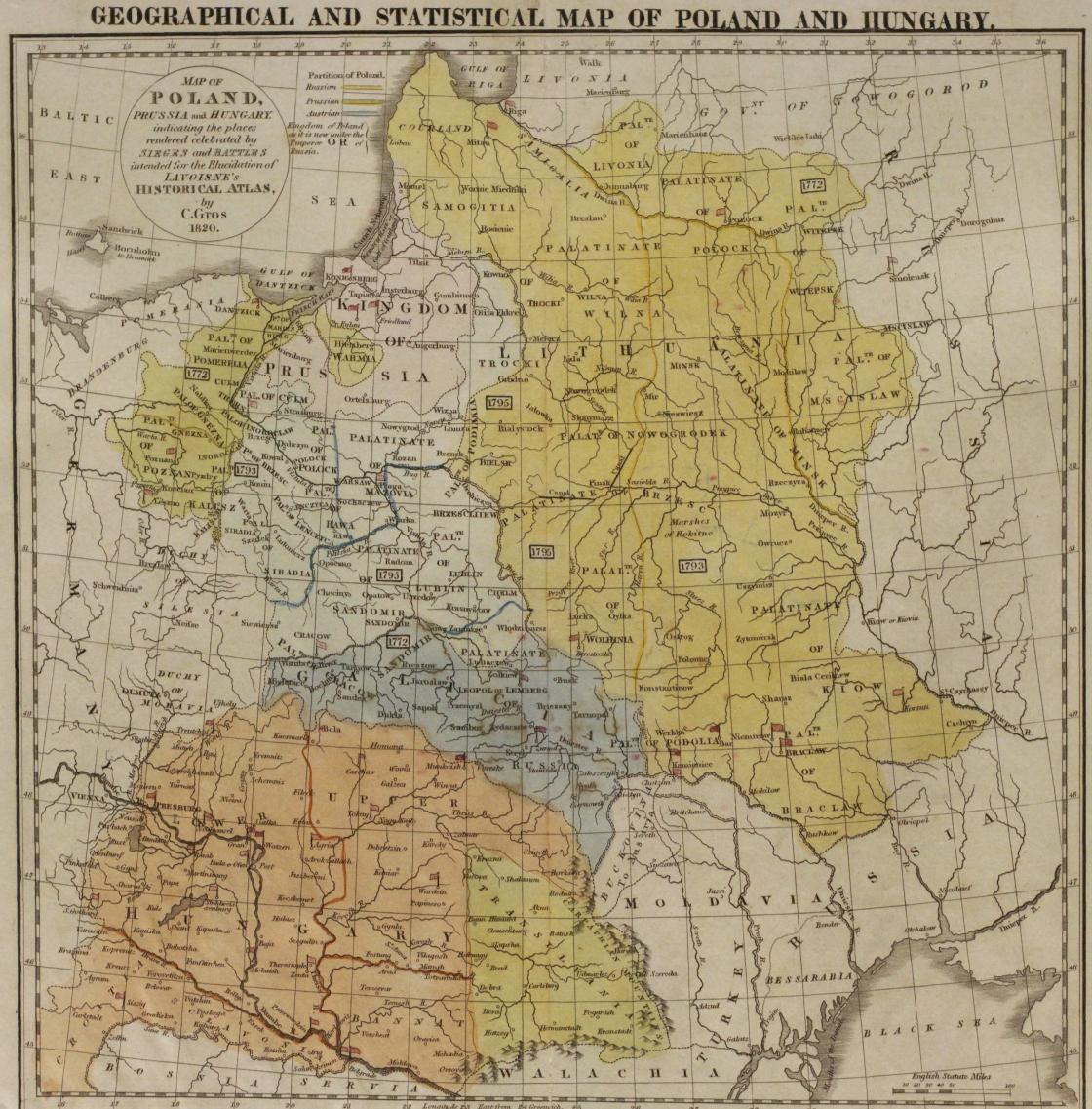
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BATTLES AND SIEGES IN POLAND, &c.

Prussie

Polana

Poland

1 1700 Rigg . hesieged by Frederick August

A.D. 1044 Rach. Abs. King of Hu

- 1146 Poznam : besieged by Wladyslaus II. who is defeated and dethroned 1345 Cracow : besieged by John of Luxemburgh,
- King of Bohemia, who is forced to raise the
- 1563 Polock : besieged and taken by the Rus-)
- 1576 Polock : retaken by Stephen Batthori
- 1611 Smolensk : besieged and taken by Sigismond III. Russia 1621 Choczim : the Turks defeated by the Poles Moldavia
- 1632 Smolensk : besieged by the Russians, who are forced to raise the siege by Wladyslaus VII. Russi
- 1637 Korsun: the Poles defeated by the Cos-- Kiow in Russic sacks
- 1651 Beresteczko : the Cossacks and Tartars defeated by John Casimir - - Volhyn 1656 Warsaw : taken by the Swedes, after a bat-Volhunia in Russia Polano
- tle of three days - - -1671 Bar, Niemirow, and Braclaw : taken from) Podolia.
- -5 in Russia. Galicia 1673 Choczim: taken by John Sobieski, after a
- signal victory gained over the Turks -1676 Zurano: Sobieski besieged in his camp by Moldavia
- the Turks Galici 1684 Buckovina Forest : the Turks defeated by the Poles under Jablonowski Buckovina

	1700 Riga: besieged by Frederick Augustus 1.	1044 Raab; Aba, King of Hui
	who is forced to raise the siege by Charles	slain by the Emperor He
	XII. of Sweden Livonia in Russia.	1389 Caschaw; the Hungar
-	1706 Frawstad: Schalemberg, General of the	Amurath I. who is slai
	Saxons, defeated by the Swedes under	by a wounded Christian
	Renschild Prussia.	1448 Caschaw; Hunniades
	1739 Choczim : The Turks defeated by the Rus-	rath II.
	sians, under Munich Moldavia.	1456 Belgrade ; Mahomet II. d
	1758 Konigsberg : taken by the Russians Prussia,	to raise the siege, by Hu
	1788 Chuczim : taken from the Turks by the	1526 Mohatz ; Louis II. defe
	Russians Moldavia.	Solyman II
•		1527 Tokay; the army of John
1	(Warsaw: taken by the Polish insurgents)	by that of his competitor,
	after they had defeated the Russians -	1541 Buda; the Hungarians
•	Cracow: taken by the Prussians, after	ed by Solyman II
	having defeated Kosciusko Deland	(Siszig ; the Turks cut
•	Warsaw : besieged by the Prussians, who	
	raise the siege after two months -	ed by the Archduke
•	Warsaw: taken and plundered by the	
	Russians, under Suwarrow	Stuhlweissemburg ; tl
•		by the Hungarians
	1806 Thorn: taken by the French under Mar-7	1596 Agria; capitulates to M
	shal Ney	1598 Raab; retaken from th
	(Prussich Eylau: the Russians defeated by	Schwartzenberg -
	the French	1660 Wardein; taken by the
•	Dantzic : capitulates to the French under > Prussia.	of 47 days
	1807 General Lefevre	1663 Neuhausel; taken by t
	Friedland: the Russians completely de-	siege of 36 days, with a
	feated by Napoleon	1664 St. Gothard; the Vizir
1	Konigsberg: taken by the French -	defeated by Montecucul
	1812 Smolensk : taken by the French after a bat-	1683 Barkan, near Gran;
	tle gained over the Russians Russia.	feated by the Vizir Kara
	T uic	

William C. Wonders Map Collection University of Alberta Libraries

BATTLES AND SIEGES IN HUNGARY.

ians defeated by a after the battle Upper	1687 Mohatz; The Turks defeated by the Dukes	Lower lungar
efeated by Amu- efeated, and forced miades Servia.	1688 Munkatsh: the Princess Tekeli capitu- lates, after a blockade of several years Upper H Stahlweissenburg; taken from the Turks by Count Caraffe Lower H	
ated and slain by - Lower Hungary. Zapolski, defeated Ferdinand I. Upper Hungary.	Elector of Bavaria	Servi
completely defeat- Lower Hungary. to pieces or drown- Ernest and Monte- e Turks defeated	success dubious 1697 Zenta, (five miles south of Theresipole on the Theiss): signal victory gained by Prince Eugene, in which the Vizir, 17	lavoni
ahomet III. le Turks by Baron Furks, after a siege	drowned, and 3000 taken prisoners Lower H 1708 Trentchin; Racoczi, a pretender, defeated by General Heister - Lower H	10000
he Turks, after a)	1716 Temeswar; taken from the Turks by Prince Eugene	lavoni Banne
John Sobieski de- Mustapha -	1717 Belgrade; the Turks defeated, and the city taken, by the Imperialists	Servi

POLAND.

No. 55.

PRUSSIAN DOMINIONS.

THE Prussian dominions, besides the three provinces of New East, West, and South Prussia, dismembered from the late kingdom of Poland, consist of the an-cient kingdom of Prussia, enclosed in Poland, which now forms the province of East Prussia; chief city, Konigsberg

CLIMATE, SOIL, AND PRODUCE.

The climate of Prussia is more damp and raw, and the cold of longer duration, than that of Germany; but the air is salubrious, and the natives frequently attain to a considerable age. The soil is tolerable, and produces corn, flax, hemp, hops, tobacco, various kinds of fruits, and timber in abundance.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The kingdom of Prussia is, in general, a level country; there are no mountains. LAKES.—Prussia abounds with lakes; the principal of which are, the Sperling See, the Mauer See, and the Gneserich Lake. The first of these is twenty miles long, and as many broad. In East Prussia there are reckoned three hundred small lakes, and one hundred and sixty in West Prussia.

RIVERS.—The chief rivers are the Vistula, the Memel, or Niemen, the Pregel, which falls into the Black Sea below Konigsberg, the Warta, and the Netze. Frederick's and Bromberg Canals unite the Netze with the Vistula.

At the mouths of the rivers Vistula and Memel are irregular havens, called by the Germans haffs, formed by long narrow tracts of land. That at the mouth of the former is called *Friesch-haff*, and that at the latter *Carisch-haff*. GOVERNMENT.

His Prussian Majesty is absolute through all his dominions. The government is by a regency of four Counsellors of State : viz. the Great Master, the Great Burggrave, the Great Chancellor, and the Great Marshal. There are also some other councils, and 37 bailiwicks. The States consist of Counsellors of State, of deputies from the nobility, and of those from the commons. Besides these in-stitutions, Frederick II. erected a board for commerce and navigation.

RELIGION. The religion of Prussia is very tolerant. The established religions are the Lu-theran and Calvinist, chiefly the former; but almost all other sects are tolerated. UNIVERSITIES, LITERATURE, &c.

The university of Konigsberg was founded in 1544; to this must be added the Polish university of Posen or Poznan, which has now become subject to Prussia. There are many schools and seminaries of education in the kingdom of Prussia; but they have produced few men of eminence.

COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES.

The Prussian manufactures, which are not inconsiderable, consist of glass, iron-work, paper, gunpowder, copper and brass mills; manufactures of silk, cloth, cam-let, linen, silk-stockings, and other articles. The inhabitants export a variety of naval stores, amber, linseed and hempseed, oatmeal, fish, mead, tallow, and caviare; with which it is said 500 ships are loaded every year, chiefly from Konigsberg.

HUNGARY.

SITUATION, BOUNDARIES, AND EXTENT.

HUNGARY PROPER, situated between 16° and 25° East longitude, and between 46° and 49° 30' North latitude, is bounded, on the North, by Galicia; on the East, by the Buckovinia and Transylvania; on the South, by Servia, Sclavonia, and Croa-tia; and on the West, by the circle of Austria and Moravia. Its length is 320 miles and breadth 300; containing 80,000 square miles, with 105 inhabitants to each.

DIVISION.

Hungary is divided into Upper and Lower Hungary, situate on opposite sides Hungary is divided into Upper and Lower Hungary, situate on opposite sides of the Theiss. These are again each divided into two circles, viz, in Lower Hun-gary, the Country within the Danube (chief city, Presburgh), and the Country beyond the Danube (chief city, Buda); in Upper Hungary, the Country within the Theiss (chief city, Caschaw), and the Country beyond the Theiss (chief city, Groswardein). The province of Temeswar, called Bannat, was formerly consider-ed as distinct from Hungary; because it was governed by an independent King. It was several times in possession of the Turks : but the Austrians gaining pos-session, it was incorporated with the kingdom of Hungary.

CLIMATE, SOIL, AND PRODUCE.

The climate of the Southern parts of Hungary is unhealthy, owing to the nu-merous lakes, stagnated water, and marshes; but in the Northern part, which is mountainous and barren, the air is pure and wholesome.

No country in the world can boast a richer soil than the plain, which extends three hundred miles, between Presburg and Belgrade. The chief productions of Hungary are, corn, grass, tobacco, saffron, asparagus, melons, hops, pulse, millet, buck-wheat, delicious grapes, and fruits of various kinds. The vines of Hungary deserve particular attention, for the excellent wine afforded by their grapes, particularly the celebrated Tokay. Hungary is re-markable for a fine breed of horses, generally mouse-coloured, and highly esteem-ed by military officers, so that great numbers of them are exported.

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distance from the right bank of the Danube.

RIVERS.—The principal rivers are—the Danube, which, entering Hungary near Presburgh, after watering that city as well as Buda, Peterwardein, &c. enters Turkey in its course to the Black Sea;—the Raab, which rises in Austria, and falls into the Danube below Raab;—the Vag, which rises in the Carpathian Moun-tains, and falls into the Danube, not far from the mouth of the Raab;—the Theiss, which rises among the same mountains, waters Tokay, and falls into the Danube above Belgrade ;---the Drave or Drau, which rises in Austria, separates Lower Hungary from Croatia and Sclavonia, and falls below Essek into the Danube ;--the Save or Sau, which rises in Austria, separates Sclavonia from Turkey, and falls into the Danube near Belgrade ;—the Marosh, which rises in the Carpathian Mountains, to the East of Transylvania, separates the Bannat from Upper Hungary, and falls into the Theiss. MINERAL WATERS.—The Hungarian baths and mineral waters are esteemed

the most powerful and celebrated of any in Europe; but their magnificent build ings, raised by the Turks when in possession of the country, particularly those of Buda, are suffered to go to decay.

METALS AND MINERALS .- Hungary contains mines of gold, silver, copper, very silver at Schemnitz, both in the North of Lower Hungary. Several kinds of precious stones are found in Hungary, particularly the opal, which has hitherto been discovered in no other country in the world. GOVERNMENT.

The Hungarians have a diet, or parliament, consisting of two houses; the first composed of Magnates, or the great officers of the crown, Princes, Counts, Barons, and Archbishops; and the second of the Abbots, Prelates, and deputies from the chapters and each of the 52 counties, into which the kingdom is divided. These houses, however, form but one body, as their votes are taken together. There is likewise a Hungary-office, resembling the English chancery, which resides at Vienna; a Palatine's council, somewhat similar to the British privy council, but possessing a municipal jurisdiction, which resides at Presburgh. Every Royal town has its senate, and the counties have magistrates, similar to British Justices of the Peace. There is also an exchequer, nine chambers, and other subordinate courts RELIGION.

The established religion of Hungary is the Roman Catholic; but the Protestants, who are very numerous, enjoy complete toleration. There are two Archbishop-rics, and eleven Bishoprics. The Archbishop of Gran is Lord-Lieutenant of the country, Primate and Chancellor of Hungary; and has the exclusive right of officiating at the coronation of the King.

UNIVERSITIES.

The principal university of Hungary is that of Buda, which has an annual income equal to \pounds 20,000 sterling, of which, \pounds 4000 is allotted to pay the salaries of the professors. Here is a large library, and an observatory. Raab and Caschaw are likewise styled universities, but are rather academies, founded by the Jesuits. The university of Tarnau has within these few years been removed to Pest, a city on the left bank of the Danube, opposite Buda, of which it may be considered a suburb.

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ANCIENT PROVINC	ES. PALATINATES.	CHIEF CITIES. N MITTAU	EW PROVINCES. COURLAND.
SAMOGITIA ••••••	Wilna Troki	Rosienie · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
GRAND DUCHY	Livonia ········· Polock ··· ·····	Duneburgh	POLOCK.
LITHUANIA.	Witepsk Micislaw	Witepsk	Mouilow.
POLESIA	Minsk ••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	MINSK Novogrodek Brzesc	MINSE. SLONIM.
VOLHYNIA		SLONIM	S
UKRAINE	• Kiow ••••••	PINSK ····································	VOLHYNIA. KIOW.
PODOLIA *******	• { Kaminiec • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	KAMINIECBraclaw	PODOLIA.
PRUSSIAN DOMINIONS,			
POLISH PRUSSIA.	S Pomerelia Marienburgh	DATTZIC Marienburgh	C
GREAT POLAND.	Poznan •••••• Inoroclaw •••••• Kalisz •••••	Poznan ••••••••• Inoroclaw ••••••• Kalisz ••••••	SOUTH PRUSSIA.
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Polock **********************	Polock
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Lenczica ••• •••••••	Lenczica
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RELIGION.

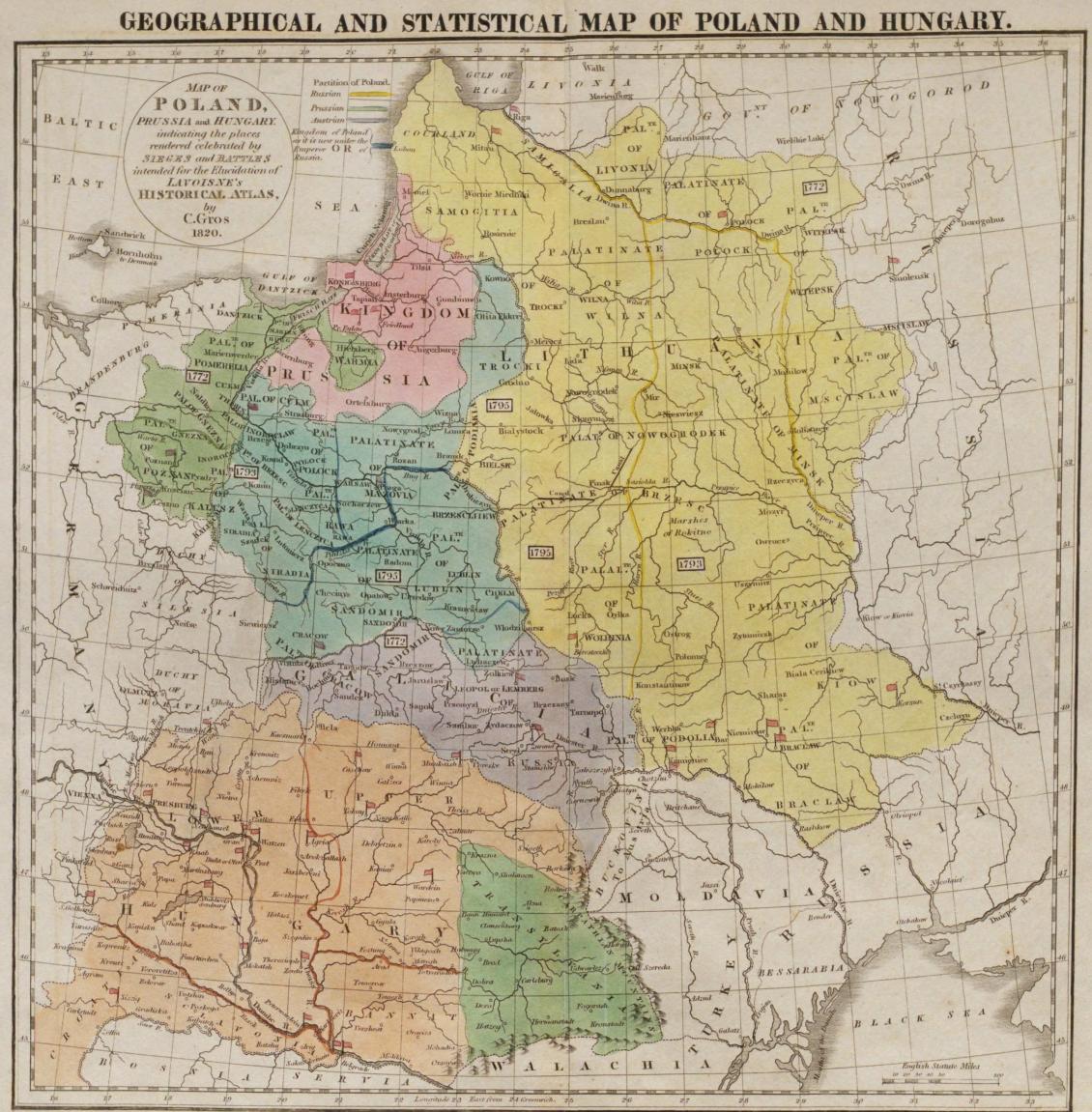
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BATTLES AND SIEGES IN POLAND, &c.

Poland.

Poland

Moldavio

Buckovina.

Galicia.

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- 1632 Smolensk : besieged by the Russians, who
- are forced to raise the siege by Wladyslaus Russia VII. 1637 Korsun: the Poles defeated by the Cos-
- sacks 1651 Beresteczko : the Cossacks and Tartars de-- Kiow in Russia.
- feated by John Casimir Volhynia in Russia 1656 Warsaw : taken by the Swedes, after a bat-Poland. tle of three days - - - -
- 1671 Bar, Niemirow, and Braclaw : taken from) Podolia the Cossacks by John Sobieski - -1672 { Kaminiec : taken by Mahomet IV. Lemberg : taken by Mahomet IV. in Russia. Galicia
- 1673 Choczim: taken by John Sobieski, after a
- signal victory gained over the Turks -1676 Zurano : Sobieski besieged in his camp by the Turks -
- 1684 Buckovina Forest : the Turks defeated by the Poles under Jablonowski - -

1700 Riga: besieged by Frederick Augustus I. who is forced to raise the siege by Charles XII. of Sweden Livon 1706 Frawstad: Schalemberg, General of the Saxons, defeated by the Swedes under Livonia in Russia. Prussia.

- Renschild 1739 Choczim: The Turks defeated by the Russians, under Munich 1758 Konigsberg : taken by the Russians
- 1788 Choczim : taken from the Turks by the Russians - - - - -

Warsaw : taken by the Polish insurgents after they had defeated the Russians Cracow: taken by the Prussians, after having defeated Kosciusko 1794 Warsaw : besieged by the Prussians, who raise the siege after two months Warsaw: taken and plundered by the Russians, under Suwarrow

- 1806 Thorn: taken by the French under Mar-) shal Ney (Prussich Eylau: the Russians defeated by
- the French Dantzic : capitulates to the French under 1807 General Lefevre -Friedland: the Russians completely de-feated by Napoleon -
- Konigsberg : taken by the French -1812 Smolensk : taken by the French after a bat
 - tle gained over the Russians

- 1044 Raab; Aba, King of Hungar slain by the Emperor Henry 1389 , Caschaw; the Hungarian Amurath I. who is slain af by a wounded Christian 1448 Caschaw; Hunniades defea rath II. 1456 Belgrade ; Mahomet II. defea
- to raise the siege, by Hunnia 1526 Mohatz ; Louis II. defeated Solyman II. 1527 Tokay ; the army of John Zap

Moldavia.

Moldavia

Prussia.

Russia.

Prussia.

- by that of his competitor, Fer 1541 Buda; the Hungarians com
- ed by Solyman II. Siszig ; the Turks cut to p ed by the Archduke Erne Poland.
 - 1593 < cuculli -Stahlweissemburg; the T by the Hungarians 1596 Agria; capitulates to Maho
 - 1598 Raab; retaken from the T
 - Schwartzenberg 1660 Wardein ; taken by the Turk
 - of 47 days 1663 Neuhausel; taken by the
 - siege of 36 days, with a loss 1664 S'. Gothard; the Vizir Maho defeated by Montecuculli 1683 Barkan, near Gran; John
- feated by the Vizir Kara Must

BATTLES AND SIEGES IN HUNGARY.

y, defeated and	1684 Watzen; 15,000 Turks defeated by the
III Lower Hungary.	
defeated by	1687 Mohatz; The Turks defeated by the Dukes Hungary.
ter the battle Upper	of Lorraine and Bavaria
Hungary.	(Munkatsh: the Princess Tekeli capitu-
ated by Amu-	lates, after a blockade of several years Upper Hungary.
ted, and forced	1688 Stahlweissenburg ; taken from the Turks
des Servia.	by Count Caraffe Lower Hungary.
and slain by	
Lower Hungary.	1688 Belgrade; taken, sword-in-hand, by the)
polski, defeated	Elector of Bavaria Servia.
dinand I. Upper Hungary.	
pletely defeat-	
Lower Hungary.	1691 Salenkemin; bloody battle fought by the
ieces or drown-	I mot of Dauch against the I uns, the
1 1 25-1-	
Croatia.	1697 Zenta, (five miles south of Theresipole
urks defeated)	on the Theiss): signal victory gained by Prince Eugene, in which the Vizir, 17
· · /	Pachas, and 20,000 Turks, are slain, 10,000
urks by Baron Hungary.	1708 Trentchin; Racoczi, a pretender, defeated
]	by General Heister Lower Hungary.
s, after a siege	
	(Peterwardein; the Turks defeated by
Furks, after a	Prince Eugene Sclavonia.
of 15,000 men	1716 Temeswar; taken from the Turks by
omet Cuprogli Lower	Prince Eugene Bannat.
(Hungary.	and my to the material for the land the sites
Sobieski de-	1717 Belgrade; the Turks defeated, and the city taken, by the Imperialists Servia.
tanha -	taken, by the Imperialists Servia.

POLAND.

PRUSSIAN DOMINIONS.

THE Prussian dominions, besides the three provinces of New East, West, and South Prussia, dismembered from the late kingdom of Poland, consist of the an-cient kingdom of Prussia, enclosed in Poland, which now forms the province of East Prussia; chief city, Konigsberg.

CLIMATE, SOIL, AND PRODUCE.

The climate of Prussia is more damp and raw, and the cold of longer duration, than that of Germany; but the air is salubrious, and the natives frequently attain to a considerable age. The soil is tolerable, and produces corn, flax, hemp, hops, tobacco, various kinds of fruits, and timber in abundance.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The kingdom of Prussia is, in general, a level country; there are no mountains. LAKES.—Prussia abounds with lakes; the principal of which are, the Sperling See, the Mauer See, and the Gneserich Lake. The first of these is twenty miles long, and as many broad. In East Prussia there are reckoned three hundred small lakes, and one hundred and sixty in West Prussia. RIVERS .- The chief rivers are the Vistula, the Memel, or Niemen, the Pregel,

Arvers.— The chief rivers are the visiting the Menlet, of Menlet, in Frederic, which falls into the Black Sea below Konigsberg, the Warta, and the Netze. Frederick's and Bromberg Canals unite the Netze with the Vistula. At the mouths of the rivers Vistula and Memel are irregular havens, called by the Germans haffs, formed by long narrow tracts of land. That at the mouth of the former is called *Friesch-haff*, and that at the latter *Carisch-haff*. GOVERNMENT.

His Prussian Majesty is absolute through all his dominions. The government is by a regency of four Counsellors of State: viz. the Great Master, the Great Burggrave, the Great Chancellor, and the Great Marshal. There are also some other councils, and 37 bailiwicks. The States consist of Counsellors of State, of deputies from the nobility, and of those from the commons. Besides these institutions, Frederick II. erected a board for commerce and navigation. RELIGION.

The religion of Prussia is very tolerant. The established religions are the Lu-theran and Calvinist, chiefly the former; but almost all other sects are tolerated. UNIVERSITIES, LITERATURE, &c.

The university of Konigsberg was founded in 1544; to this must be added the Polish university of Posen or Poznan, which has now become subject to Prussia. There are many schools and seminaries of education in the kingdom of Prussia; but they have produced few men of eminence.

COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES.

The Prussian manufactures, which are not inconsiderable, consist of glass, iron-work, paper, gunpowder, copper and brass mills; manufactures of silk, cloth, cam-let, linen, silk-stockings, and other articles. The inhabitants export a variety of naval stores, amber, linseed and hempseed, oatmeal, fish, mead, tallow, and caviare; with which it is said 500 ships are loaded every year, chiefly from Konigsberg.

HUNGARY.

SITUATION, BOUNDARIES, AND EXTENT.

HUNGARY PROFER, situated between 16° and 25° East longitude, and between 46° and 49° 30' North latitude, is bounded, on the North, by Galicia; on the East, by the Buckovinia and Transylvania; on the South, by Servia, Sclavonia, and Croatia; and on the West, by the circle of Austria and Moravia. Its length is 320 miles and breadth 300; containing 80,000 square miles, with 105 inhabitants to each. DIVISION.

DIVISION. Hungary is divided into Upper and Lower Hungary, situate on opposite sides of the Theiss. These are again each divided into two circles, viz, in Lower Hun-gary, the Country within the Danube (chief city, Presburgh), and the Country beyond the Danube (chief city, Buda); in Upper Hungary, the Country within the Theiss (chief city, Caschaw), and the Country beyond the Theiss (chief city, Groswardein). The province of Temeswar, called Bannat, was formerly consider-ed as distinct from Hungary; because it was governed by an independent King. It was several times in possession of the Turks: but the Austrians gaining pos-session, it was incorporated with the kingdom of Hungary.

CLIMATE, SOIL, AND PRODUCE. The climate of the Southern parts of Hungary is unhealthy, owing to the nu-merous lakes, stagnated water, and marshes; but in the Northern part, which is Mountainous and barren, the air is pure and wholesome. No country in the world can boast a richer soil than the plain, which extends three hundred miles, between Presburg and Belgrade.

The chief productions of Hungary are, corn, grass, tobacco, saffron, asparagus, melons, hops, pulse, millet, buck-wheat, delicious grapes, and fruits of various kinds. The vines of Hungary deserve particular attention, for the excellent wine afforded by their grapes, particularly the celebrated Tokay. Hungary is re-markable for a fine breed of horses, generally mouse-coloured, and highly esteem-ed by military officers, so that great numbers of them are exported.

NATURAL HISTORY.

MOUNTAINS.—The Carpathian Mountains, which divide Hungary from Poland on the North, are the principal, though many detached mountains are found in the country. Their tops are generally covered with wood, and on their sides grow the richest grapes in the world.

LARES.—Hungary contains several lakes, particularly the Platten Sea, near Stuhlweissenburgh, in Lower Hungary, about forty-six miles long and eight broad, abounding in fish ; and the Newiedler Sea, near the Western frontiers, at a little distance from the right bank of the Danube.

RIVERS .- The principal rivers are-the Danube, which, entering Hungary near RIVERS.—The principal rivers are—the Danube, which, chtering Hungary near Presburgh, after watering that city as well as Buda, Peterwardein, &c. enters Turkey in its course to the Black Sea;—the Raab, which rises in Austria, and falls into the Danube below Raab;—the Vag, which rises in the Carpathian Moun-tains, and falls into the Danube, not far from the mouth of the Raab;—the Theiss, which rises among the same mountains, waters Tokay, and falls into the Danube above Belgrade;—the Drave or Drau, which rises in Austria, separates Lower Hungary from Croatia and Sclavonia, and falls below Essek into the Danube;— the Save or Sau, which rises in Austria, separates Sclavonia from Turkey, and falls into the Danube near Belgrade :—the Marosh, which rises in the Carpathian falls into the Danube near Belgrade ;--the Marosh, which rises in the Carpathian Mountains, to the East of Transylvania, separates the Bannat from Upper Hungary, and falls into the Theiss.

MINERAL WATERS .- The Hungarian baths and mineral waters are esteemed the most powerful and celebrated of any in Europe; but their magnificent build ings, raised by the Turks when in possession of the country, particularly those of Buda, are suffered to go to decay.

METALS AND MINERALS.—Hungary contains mines of gold, silver, copper, very rich antimony, coal, salt, and alum. The gold mines are at Kremnitz, and the silver at Schemnitz, both in the North of Lower Hungary. Several kinds of precious stones are found in Hungary, particularly the opal, which has hitherto been discovered in no other country in the world. GOVERNMENT.

GOVERNMENT. The Hungarians have a diet, or parliament, consisting of two houses; the first composed of Magnates, or the great officers of the crown, Princes, Counts, Barons, and Archbishops; and the second of the Abbots, Prelates, and deputies from the chapters and each of the 52 counties, into which the kingdom is divided. These houses, however, form but one body, as their votes are taken together. There is likewise a Hungary-office, resembling the English chancery, which resides at Vienna; a Palatine's council, somewhat similar to the British privy council, but percenting a multiplication which resides at Preselversh Preselversh every Royal town possessing a municipal jurisdiction, which resides at Presburgh. Every Royal town has its senate, and the counties have magistrates, similar to British Justices of the Peace. There is also an exchequer, nine chambers, and other subordinate courts. RELIGION.

The established religion of Hungary is the Roman Catholic; but the Protestants, who are very numerous, enjoy complete toleration. There are two Archbishop-rics, and eleven Bishoprics. The Archbishop of Gran is Lord-Lieutenant of the country, Primate and Chancellor of Hungary; and has the exclusive right of officiating at the coronation of the King.

UNIVERSITIES.

UNIVERSITIES. The principal university of Hungary is that of Buda, which has an annual income equal to $\pounds 20,000$ sterling, of which, $\pounds 4000$ is allotted to pay the sala-ries of the professors. Here is a large library, and an observatory. Raab and Caschaw are likewise styled universities, but are rather academies, founded by the Jesuits. The university of Tarnau has within these few years been removed to Pest, a city on the left bank of the Danube, opposite Buda, of which it may be considered a suburb be considered a suburb

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