

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.

Before the dismemberment of this country by Russia, Austria, and Prussia, it was divided into thirteen provinces, subdivided into palatinates; but it is now divided into fourteen provinces; of which nine belong to Russia, three to Prussia, and two to Austria.

Table with columns: RUSSIAN DOMINIONS, ANCIENT PROVINCES, PALATINATES, CHIEF CITIES, NEW PROVINCES. Lists various provinces like Courland, Samogitia, Grand Duchy of Lithuania, etc.

PRUSSIAN DOMINIONS, POLISH PRUSSIA, GREAT POLAND, AUSTRIAN DOMINIONS. The following Palatinates, formerly belonging to Prussia and Austria, now form the NEW KINGDOM OF POLAND, governed by the Emperor of Russia, viz.

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.

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.

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.

RELIGION. The established religion of Galicia is the Roman Catholic; but Lutherans, Calvinists, and Greeks are tolerated; and the Jews, who are very numerous, enjoy considerable privileges.

UNIVERSITIES, LITERATURE, &c. The university of Cracow, founded in 1364, consists of eleven colleges, and had the superintendance of fourteen grammar-schools, dispersed through the city.

COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES. The manufactures of Galicia are not very considerable, being confined to articles of immediate necessity; they are, however, greatly favoured by the Austrian government, and are increasing and improving.



BATTLES AND SIEGES IN POLAND, &c.

Table of battles and sieges in Poland, listing year, location, and outcome. Includes entries for 1146 Poznan, 1345 Cracow, 1563 Polock, 1571 Smolensk, 1621 Choczim, etc.

BATTLES AND SIEGES IN HUNGARY.

Table of battles and sieges in Hungary, listing year, location, and outcome. Includes entries for 1044 Raab, 1389 Caschau, 1448 Caschau, 1456 Belgrade, etc.

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 ancient kingdom of Prussia, enclosed in Poland, which now forms the province of East Prussia; chief city, Königsberg.

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.

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 Spierling See, the Mauer See, and the Gneserich Lake.

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 Burgrave, the Great Chancellor, and the Great Marshal.

RELIGION. The religion of Prussia is very tolerant. The established religions are the Lutheran and Calvinist, chiefly the former; but almost all other sects are tolerated.

UNIVERSITIES, LITERATURE, &c. The university of Königsberg was founded in 1544; to this must be added the Polish university of Posen or Poznan, which has now become subject to Prussia.

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, camlet, linen, silk-stockings, and other articles.

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 Buckovina and Transylvania; on the South, by Servia, Slavonia, and Croatia; and on the West, by the circle of Austria and Moravia.

CLIMATE, SOIL, AND PRODUCE. The climate of the Southern parts of Hungary is unhealthy, owing to the numerous lakes, stagnated water, and marshes; but in the Northern part, which is mountainous and barren, the air is pure and wholesome.

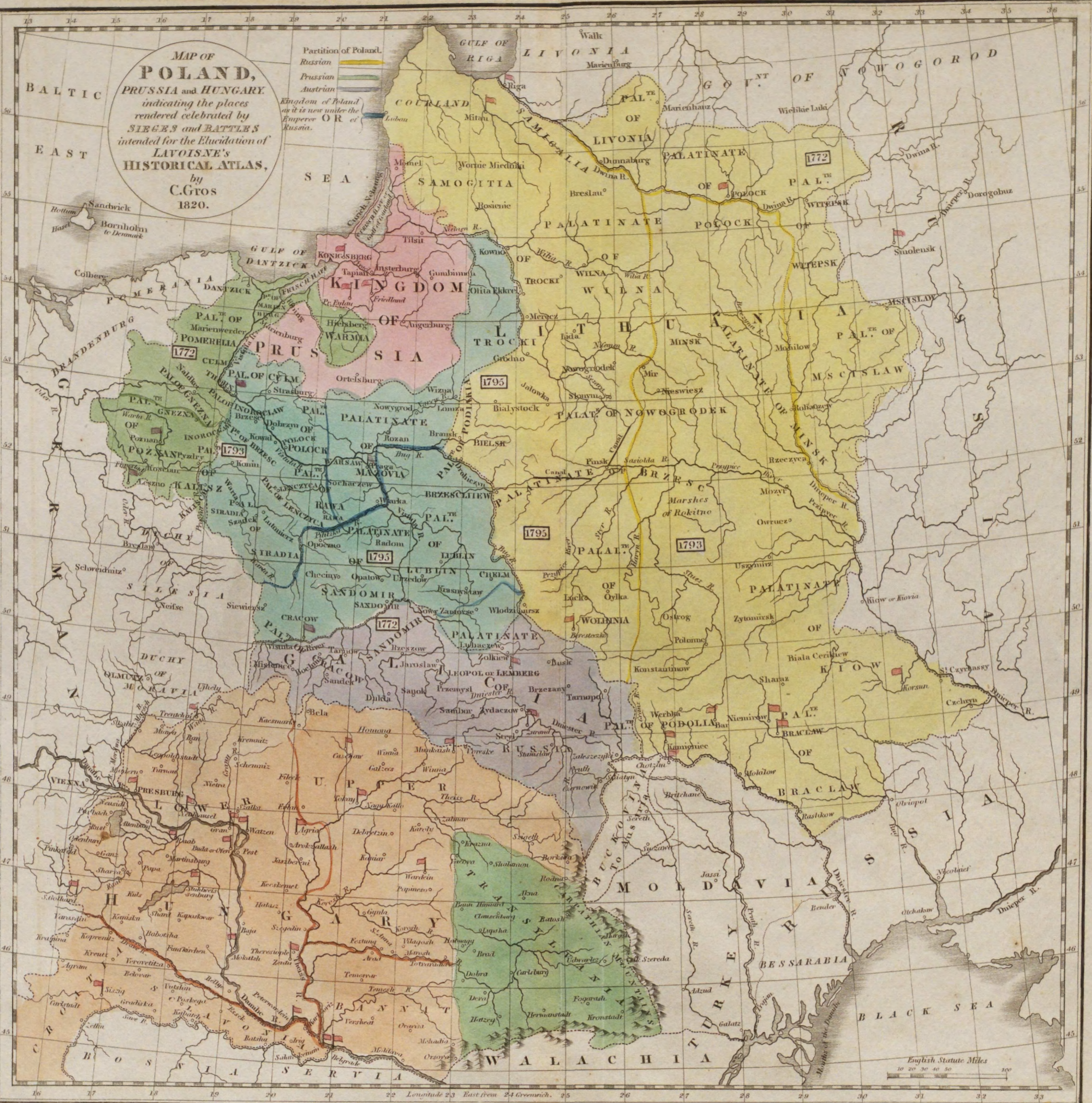
NATURAL HISTORY. MOUNTAINS.—The Carpathian Mountains, which divide Hungary from Poland on the North, are the principal, though many detached mountains are found in the country. Their tops are generally covered with wood, and on their sides grow the richest grapes in the world.

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

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 of the 52 counties into which the kingdom is divided.

UNIVERSITIES. The principal university of Hungary is that of Buda, which has an annual income equal to £20,000 sterling, of which £4000 is allotted to pay the salaries of the professors. Here is a large library, and an observatory.

Second Philadelphia Edition, 1820.—Printed by T. H. Palmer, for M. Carey & Son, from the London Edition of 1817, with corrections and additions.



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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 divided into fourteen provinces; of which nine belong to Russia, three to Prussia, and two to Austria.

- ANCIENT PROVINCES. PALATINATES. CHIEF CITIES. NEW PROVINCES. COVLENLAND..... MITYA..... COVLENLAND. SAMOGITIA..... Rosienie..... COVLENLAND. GRAND DUCHY OF LITHUANIA..... Polock..... POLOCK. MINSK..... MINSK. WILNA..... WILNA. POLESIA..... SLONIK..... SLONIK. VOLHYNIA..... LUCK..... VOLHYNIA. UKRAINE..... KIOW..... KIOW. PODOLIA..... KAMINIEC..... KAMINIEC. BRACLA..... BRACLA. POLISH PRUSSIA..... WEST PRUSSIA. GREAT POLAND..... SOUTH PRUSSIA.

- RUSSIAN DOMINIONS. Pomerelia..... WEST PRUSSIA. Marienburg..... WEST PRUSSIA. Poznan..... SOUTH PRUSSIA. Inoroclaw..... SOUTH PRUSSIA. Kalisz..... SOUTH PRUSSIA. AUSTRIAN DOMINIONS. RED RUSSIA..... GALICIA.

NEW KINGDOM OF POLAND, governed by the Emperor of Russia, viz. PALATINATES. CHIEF CITIES. Podlakia..... Bielsk. Mazowiec..... Warsaw. Polock..... Polock. Culm..... Culm. Brzesc..... Brzesc. Siradia..... Siradia. Lenczica..... Lenczica. Rawa..... Rawa. Cracow..... Cracow. Sandomir..... Sandomir. Lublin..... Lublin.

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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.

NATURAL HISTORY. GALICIA. Mountains.—Galicia is, in general, a level country, except towards the South, on which side it is separated from Hungary by the Carpathian mountains.

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BATTLES AND SIEGES IN POLAND, &c.

- 1146 Poznan: besieged by Wladyslaw II. who is defeated and dethroned. Prussia. 1345 Cracow: besieged by John of Luxemburg, King of Bohemia, who is forced to raise the siege. Poland. 1563 Polock: besieged and taken by the Russians. Poland. 1576 Polock: retaken by Stephen Bathori. Poland. 1611 Smolensk: besieged and taken by Sigismund 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 Wladyslaw VII. Russia. 1637 Korsun: the Poles defeated by the Cossacks. Kiow in Russia. 1651 Beresteczko: the Cossacks and Tartars defeated by John Casimir. Volhynia in Russia. 1656 Warsaw: taken by the Swedes, after a battle of three days. Poland. 1671 Bar, Nemirov, and Braclaw: taken from the Cossacks by John Sobieski. Podolia in Russia. 1672 Kaminnic: taken by Mahomet IV. Galicia. 1673 Choczim: taken by John Sobieski, after a signal victory gained over the Turks. Moldavia. 1676 Zuravo: Sobieski besieged in his camp by the Turks. Galicia. 1684 Bukovina Forest: the Turks defeated by the Poles under Jablonowski. Bukovina.

BATTLES AND SIEGES IN HUNGARY.

- 1044 Raab: the King of Hungary defeated and slain by the Emperor Henry III. Lower Hungary. 1389 Caschaw: the Hungarians defeated by Amurath I. who is slain after the battle by a wounded Christian. Upper Hungary. 1448 Caschaw: Hunniades defeated by Amurath II. Upper Hungary. 1456 Belgrade: Mahomet II. defeated, and forced to raise the siege, by Hunniades. Serbia. 1526 Mohatz: Louis II. defeated and slain by Solyman II. Lower Hungary. 1527 Tokay: the army of John Zapolski, defeated by that of his competitor, Ferdinand I. Upper Hungary. 1541 Buda: the Hungarians completely defeated by Solyman II. Lower Hungary. 1593 Sziz: the Turks cut to pieces or drowned by the Archduke Ernest and Montecuculli. Croatia. 1596 Agria: capitulates to Mahomet III. Lower Hungary. 1598 Raab: retaken from the Turks by Baron Schwartzberg. Lower Hungary. 1660 Warden: taken by the Turks, after a siege of 47 days. Upper Hungary. 1663 Neuhausel: taken by the Turks, after a siege of 36 days, with a loss of 15,000 men. Lower Hungary. 1664 S. Gothard: the Vizir Mahomet Cuproglu defeated by Montecuculli. Lower Hungary. 1683 Baska, near Gran: John Sobieski defeated by the Vizir Kara Mustapha. Serbia.

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RELIGION. The religion of Prussia is very tolerant. The established religions are the Lutheran and Calvinist, chiefly the former; but almost all other sects are tolerated.

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, camel, linen, silk-stockings, and other articles.

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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 Hungary, 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, Groswarden).

CLIMATE, SOIL, AND PRODUCE. The climate of the Southern parts of Hungary is unhealthy, owing to the numerous lakes, stagnated water, and marshes; but in the Northern part, which is mountainous and barren, the air is pure and wholesome.

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.

LAKES.—Hungary contains several lakes, particularly the Platten Sea, near Stuhlweisemburg, in Lower Hungary, about forty-six miles long and eight broad, abounding in fish; and the Neudieker 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 Presburgh, after watering that city as well as Buda, Peterwarden, &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 Mountains, 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 Slavonia, and falls below Esek into the Danube;—the Save or Sava, which rises in Austria, separates Slavonia from Turkey, and falls into the Danube near Belgrade;—the Marosh, which rises in the Carpathian Mountains, to the East of Transylvania, separates the Banat 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 buildings, 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 Schanibitz, 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 Hungarian 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 Archbishops, and eleven Bishops. 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 £200,000 sterling, of which £4000 is allotted to pay the salaries of the professors. Here is a large library, and an observatory. Raab and Caschaw are likewise stiled universities, but are rather academies, founded by the Jesuits. The university of Tarna 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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