

ORDEL, a small island in the Eastern seas, near the SE coast of Gilolo, in S lat. $0^{\circ} 50'$.

ORDESALL, or **ORDSALE**, a parish of Nottinghamshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of E. Retford. Area 1,989 acres. Pop. in 1841, 955; in 1851, 1,342.

ORDIE, a small river of Perthshire, which falls into the Tay above Lunarty.

ORDINO, a village in the Val d'Andorra, in the Pyrenees, 30 m. SSW of Foix.

ORDINSKA, a town of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. and 180 m. SW of Tomsk, on the l. bank of the Obi.

ORDIQUHILL, a parish of Banffshire, 7 m. S of Portsoy. Pop. in 1841, 637; in 1851, 644.

ORDOM, a river of Morocco, which rises to the E of Mequinez, and joins the Sebu, on the l. bank, after a NW course of 100 m.

ORDU, a village of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Sivas, 24 m. ESE of Fatsa, near the site of the ancient *Cotyora*.

ORDUNA, a town, of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. NW of Vittoria, on the l. bank of the Nervion, in a pleasant valley surrounded by steep and lofty mountains. Pop. 4,000. It is the chief place of a privileged district called the Four Towns. There is a good road from this place to Bilbao; and here is one of the chief custom-houses for merchandise going by land from France into Spain.

ORE, a parish of Sussex, 2 m. NNW of Hastings. Area 2,149 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,745.

OREBRO. See **ORREBRO**.

OREHOUA, one of the smaller Sandwich islands. It is a single high hummock, separated from Onehow by a channel about 1 m. in breadth, and apparently of sufficient depth to admit of vessels to pass in safety. It is wholly composed of rugged naked rock, to all appearance destitute of soil.

OREGANA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. E of Segovia.

OREGON, a county on the S border of Missouri, U. S. Area 1,600 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 1,432.—Also a village in Helt co., in Missouri.

OREGON CITY, a village of Ogle co., in Illinois, U. S., 176 m. N of Springfield, on the N side of Rock river.

OREGON TERRITORY, an extensive territory of North America, including, in the widest application of the term, all the territory between the Rocky mountains, and the Pacific ocean N of the parallel of 42° , and S of that of $54^{\circ} 40'$,—a tract of country somewhat more than 1,150 m. in length, with an average breadth of about 450 m.; but now restricted to that portion of this territory which lies S of the parallel of 49° ; and is bounded on the N by the British territories, from which it is separated by the parallel of 49° , which strikes the gulf of Georgia at Point Robert's, 5 m. S of the mouth of Frazer's river, whence the boundary-line passes through the Canal-de-Arro to De Fuca's straits; by the Rocky mountains on the E; by New California on the S; and by the Pacific on the W. It extends along the coast from Cape Mendocino, in N lat. $40^{\circ} 29'$, to Cape Flattery, in N lat. $48^{\circ} 55'$, or 600 m. of direct distance. Its longitudinal extent from E to W, along the parallel of 42° , is 650 m., but in the N does not exceed 450 m., only 9° of long. intervening between the Rocky mountains and the E shore of the gulf of Georgia, which separates the continent from the SE end of Vancouver's island.—From Cape Mendocino to Cape Flattery, the coast runs in an uninterrupted line, unbroken by islands, sounds, or gulfs, and differing in this respect from all the remainder of the NW coast, which, as far as Behring's straits, is studded with islands, and singularly broken with numerous creeks and sounds. The region between the parallels of 38° and 48° has been denominated New

Albion,—an appellation founded on the opinion that Sir Francis Drake first discovered the NW coast of America between the above latitudes; but the fact is, that the coast of New California had been examined as far as N lat. 43° , by Cabrillo, an eminent Spanish navigator, in 1542, or 36 years previous to Drake's voyage. To speak correctly, the term New Albion ought to have been restricted to that part of the coast which lies beyond the limits of Cabrillo's discoveries, viz., from Cape Orford or Blanco to the entrance of the straits of San-Juan-de-Fuca. This coast was again examined by Sebastian Viscayno in 1602, to the mouth of a river, in 43° N lat., believed by Martin de Aguilár to be the W extremity of the straits of Anian. The mouth of the Columbia river was first discovered in 1775, by Quadra, commander of a Spanish voyage of discovery, who denominated it the entrance of Heceta, after one of his colleagues, and the river of Ascension. The same coast was afterwards examined to the N of Cape Orford, by Cook, but without seeing the mouth of the Columbia. The appellation Columbia was first given to that great river by the American navigator, Gray, not in memory of the great Columbus, but as the name of the sloop which he commanded when he entered the river in 1792. The whole coast was traced in the same year by Vancouver, who, being unable to discover any entrance between N lat. 45° and the channel of Fuca, doubted of the existence of such a river as the Columbia, or the entrance of Heceta, though one of his own lieutenants sailed a considerable distance up the river without any suspicion of its being the Columbia, and on the 4th June 1792, Vancouver took possession, with the usual formalities, of all the coast of New Albion, from $39^{\circ} 20'$ N lat. to the inlet of San-Juan-de-Fuca. In 1793, Mr.—afterwards Sir Alexander—Mackenzie crossed the Rocky mountains, and reached the Pacific in about 52° N. Soon after, the Hudson's Bay company established the fort of Alexandria, on the Frazer river,—discovered by Sir Alexander,—in about $52\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N. Mr. Howes appears to have been engaged exploring this NW territory about the same time as Mackenzie. How long Mr. Howes' operations were continued is uncertain; but he was in Great Britain in 1812, and before his return from America he had pushed on to the S as far as a point on Flathead river, where the company's establishment of Flathead-house now stands. Flathead-house was not an isolated position; it was a regular trading-station, connected with Fort Alexandria and the establishments E of the Rocky mountains by a chain of intermediate stations. In the same year that Astoria was founded by the agents of Mr. Astor of New York, at the mouth of the Columbia river, on the S bank, the N bank was occupied by Mr. David Thompson, an agent of the North-west company, in the name of the British government. During the presidency of Mr. Jefferson, in 1803, an expedition under Captain Lewis and Clarke was sent out to explore the western territory, and they and their followers were the first subjects of the United States who passed the Rocky mountains. They crossed a little to the N of 46° from the head-waters of the Missouri to the Arrowstone. They descended this stream, crossed the valley of the Flathead, and then descended the Salmon, Snake, and Columbia rivers, to the sea, where they wintered, near the last-mentioned, on its S bank. Towards the close of Mr. Jefferson's presidency—about 1807 or 1808—Mr. Astor, a German settler in New York, conceived the idea of forming an American fur company to rival the North-west and Hudson's Bay companies, and to form a permanent establishment at the mouth of the Columbia for the purposes of trade. In 1813 was

broke out between the United States and Great Britain; Mr. Astor claimed protection for his settlement; but Astoria was taken by a British cruiser in the course of the war. No attempt was made to re-occupy it on the part of the Americans; but, by the arrangement of 1818, they reserved the power of claiming it.

Physical features.] The general appearance of the O. territory adjoining the sea is flat, but rising gradually as it retires from the coast into hills of moderate elevation; farther eastward, the prospect is bounded by ranges of snowy mountains. The interior consists of extensive plains or prairies without timber, extending 350 m. from E to W, on both sides of the Columbia, but gradually contracting to the N. This district may be denominated the valley of the Columbia, as comprising all the open space between the Rocky mountains and another range of mountains which runs parallel with the coast as far as Cook's inlet, in N lat. 61° 29', W long. 148° 43'. On the S of the Columbia the country is mountainous, and totally destitute of timber in that part which lies between the western Snowy range and the Rocky mountains. Between the W range and the sea timber is abundant, especially pines, some of which are said to attain a height of 250 ft., and to be from 36 to 45 ft. in circumf., frequently presenting a solid trunk for upwards of 170 ft. without a single protruding branch! The summits of the mountains are composed of rough craggy rocks, and are covered with snow the greater part of the year; but some sheltered and fertile valleys are found among them, and the country bordering upon the Oregon and its branches has a fertile soil. The prairies are covered with grass, and spangled in summer with beautiful flowers. Wild sage here grows to the size of a small tree, and forms one of the principal articles of fuel. The timber on the mountains is chiefly spruce, pine, and fir. The shore for some distance inland is covered with forests of pine and hemlock; and many of the trees attain here also an enormous height. The prairies in the spring of the year are covered with a profusion of pale pink flowers rearing their delicate stalks among the rough blades of the wild grass. These are too fragile to withstand the scorching heat of summer, but are succeeded by gorgeous flowers of red, yellow, purple, and crimson, sometimes growing singly, and at others spreading in beds of several acres in extent. Throughout this region hill follows hill, and hollow succeeds hollow, with the same regularity as the sweeping billows of the ocean. Occasionally a high broken bluff rears its solitary head, like some lonely sentinel overlooking the country, upon the top of which may frequently be seen an Indian, standing in bold relief against the sky, or seated upon some pleasant spot on its summit, and basking in the sunshine with that lazy air of enjoyment which characterises the race. Sometimes the traveller issues from the forest upon a beautiful prairie, spreading out as far as the eye can reach an undulating carpet of green, enamelled with flowers, and lit up by the golden rays of the setting sun. Occasionally a grouse bustles from among the high grass, and flies whirring over the tops of the neighbouring hills; and when the heat of the afternoon has yielded to the cool breezes of sunset, the deer, which during the scorching mid-day have nestled among the thickest groves which dot the prairie, begin to steal from their hiding-places, and are seen bounding over the green sward, or standing buried up to their heads among the tall flowers, and gazing wildly at some exploring party. The Indians often set fire to these prairies, when the flames spread with tremendous rapidity, and are said to present one of the grandest and most terrible spectacles in nature.

The whole territory may be regarded as being divided into three plateaux or valleys, separated by ranges of mountains, which follow irregularly the direction of the coast. The first plateau lies along the Pacific, and extends from 100 to 150 m. to the Cascade range; the second, lies between the Cascade range and the Blue mountains; the third, between them and the principal range of the Rocky mountains. These several plateaux are distinguished by different soil, climate and productions. The S part of the W section, especially in the valley of the Willamette, is supposed to be the most fruitful in O.; it grows the finest wheat and other grains. The middle plateau is of a light sandy loam, having in the valleys a rich alluvium, but is barren on the hills. The third, or E section, is rugged and barren, except on the low grounds, which are adapted to grazing. Some of the Cascade mountains rise to the height of 4,000 ft. above the level of the sea; but in the Eastern, or great range, the summits sometimes reach the elevation of more than 6,000 ft., and these lofty altitudes are so continuous as to present a serious barrier. Only three places have yet been found in this chain that admit of passage. The first, and northernmost, was found by Lewis and Clarke, and lies in N lat. 46° 30'; the next is in 44° 30', where a road is practicable; the third is the 'South Pass,' discovered by Col. Fremont. This last is the most eligible passage, and will become the great thoroughfare from the states to O. A range of mountains, called the Klamet, runs from the great range W towards the Pacific.

Rivers.] The principal river is the Columbia or Oregon, which rises in the NE, among the lofty elevations of the Rocky mountains, running for a great distance N, at an elevation of 3,600 ft. above the level of the sea, then S and SW, with numerous falls and rapids, receiving tributaries and increasing in volume, until it reaches the W base of the Cascade mountains. From this point there is a reach of 40 m. of still water navigation, which is again obstructed by short rapids, after which it continues to the Pacific, affording uninterrupted navigation for large vessels 120 m. from its mouth. See COLUMBIA. Lewis river rises in the SE, among the mountains, and runs NW until it joins the Columbia at Fort Wallawalla.—The Willamette rises in the SW part of the territory, and runs N about 100 m. into the Columbia, about 120 m. from the Pacific. These are the principal rivers yet explored. There are a number of small lakes in the territory.

Climate.] The climate of the three sections may be classed as mild, temperate, and severe. That of the western comes under the first class, having neither the extremes of heat during the summer, or of cold during winter; this is probably owing to the prevalence of the SW winds, and the mists which they bring with them from the ocean. The winters are short, lasting from December to February, and may be termed open. Snow seldom falls, and when it does, lasts but a few days. Frosts, however, occur in the latter part of August, which is accounted for by the proximity of the snowy peaks of the Cascade range, a mountain or easterly wind invariably causing a great fall in the temp. These winds, however, are not frequent. The wet season lasts from November till March, but the rains are not heavy, though frequent. The climate during winter is not unlike that of England, and as to temp. is equally mild with that of 10° lower lat. on the eastern coast of the American continent. The fruit-trees blossom early in April. The mean temp. at Nisqually from the middle of May to the middle of July was 67°, maximum 98°, minimum 39°; the barometer 30.04 in. From June to September, at Vancouver, the mean temp. was 66°, maximum 87°, minimum 51°. Out of 106 days, 76 were fair, 19 cloudy, and 11 rainy. The second or middle section is subject to long droughts, the summer is much drier and warmer, and the winter colder, than the western section. Its extremes of heat and cold are more frequent and greater; the mercury at times rises to 108° in the shade in summer, and falls as low as -18° in winter; the daily range of temp. is 46°. The atmosphere is, however, extremely pure and healthy. In summer the air is cooled by the strong W winds prevailing daily on the Columbia, which flow in to fill up the void produced by the heated prairie grounds. No dew falls in this section.—The climate of the third or eastern section is ex-

tremely variable, the temp. during the day differing 50° to 60°, renders it generally unfit for agriculture. In each day all the changes incident to spring, summer, autumn, and winter occur: this is true for nearly all seasons of the year.—[Wilkes.]

Soil and Productions.] The lands around Gray's harbour, clear of timber, are flat and wet, being for the most part salt marshes. Near the coast inside of Point Adams, at the confluence of Young's river with the Columbia, exists some good land. Above this the shores of the Columbia, as far as the mouth of the Willamette, are chiefly steep and rocky, with occasional patches of alluvial deposit. The hills on both sides are covered with stately timber, belonging mostly to the family of the *Conifera*. Majestic trees of cotton wood, maple, and *Arbutus procera*, with occasional belts of oak, line its shores and islands, and occupy the alluvial patches. In the neighbourhood of Fort Vancouver, on both sides of the river, the country presents a more encouraging aspect to the farmer. Close to the fort, rich and extensive tracts have been cleared and are now in a high state of cultivation. The best wheat lands are of a deep rich brown loam, originally of a very tenacious consistency, but now become friable by being tilled and cropped for a succession of years. The woodlands are of a brown sandy nature, and when cleared produce good crops of pease, oats, barley, rye, potatoes, and turnips. On the opposite side of the Columbia, near its junction with the Willamette, there are fine undulating prairie lands, which have been rightly designated 'the Garden of Oregon.' The depth and richness of the soil will stand comparison with the finest lands in the United States. A great many situations are to be found on the shores of the Columbia, between the sea-coast and the Dalles, suitable for the cultivation of the grape-vine. In the portion of country to the S of the Umpqua river, along the banks of the Klamet, where the finer European varieties would unquestionably succeed, a kind of fox-grape is found indigenous. Peaches, nectarines, apricots, cherries, and plums thrive well at Vancouver, and it is believed, that the deep rich soils in the valley of the Willamette are still better adapted to the growth of such fruits. Pears, and the English gooseberry, with the black, red, and white currant, all produce good crops. The raspberry and strawberry are found growing indigenous in woods and along banks of streams. Water and cantelope melons, with pumpkins, gourds, squashes and cucumbers, are grown. The melons are inferior in flavour to the same kinds of fruit produced in the state of Virginia, but equal to those of New Jersey, New York, or Pennsylvania. The vegetables cultivated are the following: beans, pease, cauliflowers, broccoli, cabbages, asparagus, carrots, parsnips, beets, turnips, radishes, lettuce, endive, onion, leeks, shallots, and scorzoneria, with a variety of pot-herbs of the more common kinds. The soils on the Willamette are admirably adapted to the growth of esculents, as the onion, carrot, and cabbage. Towards the Umpqua the more tender kinds of vegetables would attain greater perfection. In the interior of Oregon, where settlements have been made, some opportunities have been presented to demonstrate with what success horticulture in this part of the country can be practised. At these, most culinary vegetables succeed. A variety of indigenous fruits and roots are used as food by the Indians of O. Of these, the *Comassia esculenta*, a kind of squill, having a bulb which resembles a small hyacinth root, is found in greatest abundance in meadows of the prairie country above Fort Nezperces; it is also common in alluvial lands on the margins of rivers and streams. The tubers of several species of umbelliferous plants belonging to the genus *penedantem*, and bulbs of various species of *calococcus* are also eaten by the Indians, but the roots

being small, they do not form a very important article of food. They are found in the greatest abundance on dry prairies near the frontier of California. The roots of the *Lupinus littoralis* taste very much like liquorice. It is found on the low sand-hills between Gray's harbour and Chinook bay. The root of the *Lewisia rediviva* when macerated in water, forms a substance resembling starch. It is found only in the dry sandy districts of the interior. In time of scarcity the *Sagittaria sagittifolia* also becomes an article of food, but in plentiful seasons is seldom used by the Indians. The Indians collect the nuts or seeds of the *Pinus Lambertiana*, which grows to a great size on the Umpqua mountains, and store them away for winter-consumption. The seeds of the sunflower, radias, and numerous other annual and perennial plants, are collected in great quantities, and are generally scalded in hot water before being eaten. Among the numerous fruits indigenous to O. are: The *Fragaria Chilensis*, a species of strawberry. It is found in the interior as far as Fort Colville, but is most abundant on the banks of the Columbia, near Vancouver, on Paget's sound, and in the Willamette valley. It ripens in June and July. The *Rubus spectabilis* has a yellowish fruit, of an oblong form, and somewhat translucent. The *Rubus strigosus* is smaller than the yellow, and of higher flavour; there is also a third species, bearing a black berry. There are several different species of blackberries, gooseberries, currants, and whortleberries, many of which are dried by the natives, and put aside for winter stores. The Indians make use of the dried leaves of the *Arbutus Uva-ursi* to mix with imported tobacco, which they smoke.—Quadrupeds and birds of every description abound; but they are comparatively scarce in the high country immediately W of the Rocky mountains. Every animal common to the NW coast of America, is to be found here; and the grizzly bear, so formidable to the Indians, is by no means a scarce animal in this quarter.—It is reported that gold and platinum have been discovered in the middle region of the O. territory; and coal near the Willamette.

Population.] The number of Indians of different tribes in this country is estimated at 140,000. They retain most of the features of the savage character. To surprise a hostile tribe, to massacre them with every exercise of savage cruelty, and to carry off their scalps as trophies, is their highest ambition. Mr. Hale, in his report to Congress, says: "The Indians W of the Rocky mountains seem to be on the whole inferior to those E of that chain. In stature, strength, and activity, they are much below them. Their social organization is also more imperfect. The two classes of chiefs, those who preside in time of peace, and those who direct the operations of war,—the ceremony of initiation for the young men,—the distinction of clans or totems,—and the various important festivals which exist among the eastern tribes, are unknown to those of Oregon. Their conceptions on religious subjects are of a lower cast. It is doubtful if they have any idea of a Supreme Being. Their chief divinity is called the Wolf, and seems, from their descriptions, to be a sort of a compound being, half beast and half deity. They have no fixed habitations, and yet they are not properly speaking a wandering people. Nearly every month in the year they change their place of residence,—but the same month of every year finds them regularly in the same place. The circumstances which have given rise to this course of life are the following: 1. The territory of O. abounds beyond example in esculent roots of various kinds, which without cultivation grow in sufficient quantities to support a considerable population: more than 20

species, most of them palatable, and obtainable generally with little labour, are found in the different parts of this territory. At certain seasons the natives subsist almost entirely upon them. As the different species come to maturity at different times, the people remove from one root-ground to another, according to the time when experience has taught them to look for a new crop. 2. Several kinds of fruits and berries are found at certain seasons in great abundance, and offer another cause for a temporary change of place. 3. At a particular period of the year the salmon ascend the rivers to deposit their spawn, and then the Indians assemble in great numbers on the banks of the streams for the purpose of taking them. Two months afterwards the fish appear again, floating in an exhausted condition down the current; and though by no means so agreeable for food, are yet taken in large quantities, principally for winter stores. These two seasons of fishing are the occasion of two removals. 4. The tribes of the interior depend in part for their clothing on the buffalo skins which they obtain either by barter or by hunting; and for both these purposes it is necessary for them to visit the region near the foot of the Rocky mountains frequented by that animal. This however does not, except with some of the Shoshonees, give rise to a general removal of the tribe, but merely an expedition of the principal men, their families being left in the mean time encamped in some place of safety. The tribes near the coast remove less frequently than those of the interior. Some of them spend the summer on the sea-shore, and the winter in a sheltered nook on the banks of an inland stream. Others do not change their place of residence at all; but at the approach of summer they take down the heavy planks of which their winter habitations are made, bury them in the ground, where they will be out of the way of injury, and having put up a temporary dwelling of bark, brushwood, and matting, feel no apprehensions at leaving it for two or three weeks at a time, to fish, hunt, collect roots, and gather fruit." The tribes N of the Columbia exist in a still more degraded condition. The Carriers, Qualioquas, Tlatskanies, Umpquas, Soughwaps, Flat-heads, Chickeeles, Cowlitz, and Killamukes, with the Chinooks, the Yacones, and in part the Calapuyas, the Nootkas, and other tribes of Vancouver's island, are among the ugliest of their race. "They are below the middle size, with squat, clumsy forms, very broad faces, low foreheads, lank black hair, wide mouths, and a coarse rough skin, of a tanned or dingy copper complexion. This description applies more particularly to the tribes of the coast. Those of the interior—the Carriers, Soughwaps, and Selish—are of a better cast, being generally of the middle height, with features of a less exaggerated harshness. In the coast tribes, the opening of the eye has very frequently the oblique direction proper to the Mongol physiognomy; but in the others this peculiarity is less common. The intellectual and moral characteristics of these natives are not more pleasing than the physical. They are of moderate intelligence, coarse and dirty in their habits, indolent, deceitful, and passionate. They are rather superstitious than religious, and greatly addicted to gambling. All these disagreeable qualities are most conspicuous in the tribes near the mouth of the Columbia, and become less marked as we advance into the interior towards the N." Mr. Hale conjectures that, "if we might suppose that the hordes which at different periods overran the Mexican plateau had made their way through this territory, we might conclude that the numerous small tribes there found were the scattered remnants of these wandering nations, left along their line of

march as they advanced from the frozen regions of the N into the southern plains." Laying out of view the Indian tribes which make this territory a part of their range, its present civilized pop. consists of about 800 or 900 British subjects, and about 10,000 citizens of the United States. The bulk of this pop., both British and American, is concentrated round the lower waters of the Columbia, chiefly occupying a region not much more than 100 m. in length from E to W, and probably not much more than 50 m. in breadth from N to S. The 800 or 900 men who compose the British portion of this people are all of them understood to be in the service of the Hudson bay company, and are engaged as hunters, trappers, or factors in the fur trade.

American settlements.] The Willamette is the chief seat of American colonization in O. On one side of this stream, and not distant from its banks, a range of high mountains stretch along, leaving between them and the river a flat of bottom-lands. About 5 m. up this river is a somewhat elevated spot supposed to be eligible for a town; and here one has been laid off, which is to figure in geography as Linntan. Near this place, and crossing the mountains, a good road conducts the traveller to Fallaty plains, which, it would appear, have attained some celebrity. Far to the westward, these prairie-lands present the most beautiful features of landscape, encircled as they almost entirely are by verdant mountains; promising settlements too are distributed here. Up the Willamette to 5 m. above Linntan, vessels of lighter burthen pass without difficulty; but above this only the smallest vessels and steamers can proceed, and these only to within a few miles of the falls.—Above the falls, which are 30 m. from the mouth of the river, the flourishing 'Oregon city,' with a pop. of several hundreds, is located. A canal in this vicinity is projected, to connect the upper and the lower navigation of the Willamette. Between 'Oregon city' and the chief town of the territory, situated on the river 95 m. from the mouth of the Columbia, several small settlements exist. These were originally seats of the retired servants of the Hudson's Bay company, but are now filling-up with other pop. The chief town of O. was originally the seat of a Methodist mission, and now numbers 200 families. The church, hospital, academy, mills, workshops, dwellings, &c., though rude, already mark the progress of art in that quarter, and a judicial and military organisation are in a state of infancy. The settlers are represented to be doing well. On the W side of the river, immediately opposite the falls, a 'city' called Linn city has been laid out, and improvements are going a-head. It already contains one tavern, one chair manufactory, one cabinet-shop, one gunsmith-shop, and one waggon-shop! Next on the list of 'cities' comes Multnomah city, immediately adjoining Linn city, and opposite to Oregon city. Multnomah city is located on a beautiful site, and must, says a local authority, in a short time be a city in appearance as well as name. The falls of the Willamette afford ample water-power for the erection of machinery of every description to any extent desired; and a canal on each side of the river, commencing at the head of the falls, and locked down for a distance of 1 m., would afford power for the manufacturing of everything necessary for internal purposes as well as transportation.

Washington territory.] The N part of Oregon was organised in 1853 into a separate territory, under the name of Washington territory. Its N frontier is the parallel of 49° to the crest of the Rocky mountains; on the E it is bounded by the Rocky mountains to the parallel of 46°, and on the S by the Columbia river from Fort Walla-Walla to its mouth. An

accurate survey of this territory is about to be undertaken by the United States government. Lewis and Clark, Father de Smet, the Irving Astoria map, and the Indian bureau and Topographical bureau maps, all represent the mountain-ranges of O. differently. Lewis and Clark exhibit four distinct ranges, with which the best recent explorations essentially agree, indicating at least three parallel ranges running nearly NW, instead of the more prevalent indication of a single N and S range. The Columbia river was thoroughly surveyed by Captain Wilkes, 2 sheets out of 6 being now published. It was also surveyed by Beleher in 1839, and 2 sheets are published among the Admiralty charts. The Coast survey has twice surveyed its mouth, and published one sheet. A comparison of these several surveys with Vancouver's indicates a remarkable degree of shifting in the sandbanks at its mouth. Shoalwater bay has been surveyed by the Coast survey, but the survey is not published. Grey's harbour has also been just surveyed, and this with Chickalees river has been surveyed and the survey published by Captain Wilkes. The Admiralty charts embrace the straits of Fuca, and many harbours on the mainland and on Vancouver's island. A coast survey reconnaissance has now extended up the entire Pacific coast, and along the S coast of the Straits of Fuca, and will soon be published. The surveys under Captain Wilkes, and his narrative, give full information of all the group of islands in the gulf of Georgia, and the channels leading to and making up Puget's sound, with much detail. The shores of this wonderful network of channels are so favoured in soil and location that they must soon possess great value. Through a surprising extent of line they are directly accessible for ocean vessels, and form, as it were, an immense network of harbours, penetrating far into the heart of the W half of Washington, the resources of which they will greatly aid in developing. Fort Nisqually and Olympia at the S extremity of Puget's sound, must rapidly advance with the growth of this territory. The interior portion of this section is but imperfectly known. The land-office surveys N of the Columbia have as yet made but little progress; but the sketches prepared in that office give more recent and correct information than is elsewhere to be found on the section between that river and Puget's sound. On penetrating further towards the Rocky mountains the country is essentially unknown. The narrative of Lewis and Clark, the book on Oregon missions by Father de Smet, published in New York in 1847, and Irving's Astoria, are the chief publications of value on this ground. These serve merely to show that the country bordering the Rocky mountains between 46° and 49° on both sides is still a fine field for exploration. The seat of the government has of course not yet been designated; but it is the opinion of many that Olympia, a town at the mouth of the Tenulquets or Shute's river, which flows into the S extremity of Puget's sound, under the 48th parallel of lat., will prove the most eligible point.

Pacific railroad.] By a recent act of congress the War department is authorised to survey the several proposed routes of a railroad from the Mississippi to the Pacific; and in pursuance of this authority, the secretary of war has placed under the charge of Governor Stevens the exploration and survey of a route from the sources of the Mississippi to Puget's sound. The first thing to be ascertained in the survey of this route is the practicability of the undertaking. A topographical survey will be made of the Rocky and Cascade mountains, between the 46th and 49th parallels, and of the intervening country, to determine the general course of the railroad, and to guide the civil engineers in determining its precise route. This reconnaissance will embrace the prominent features of the country, the mountain ranges and passes, the windings of rivers and streams and their dividing ridges, the prairies, and everything necessary for the construction of a map of the country. This will comprehend the important points of the Missouri and Columbia rivers, the *abouches* of the passes of the Cascade and Rocky mountain ranges, the fixing of the latitude

and longitude of all important points, and all the facts bearing upon the construction of the road. It is not doubted that the controlling points will prove to be the passes of the Cascade and Rocky mountains; and the opinion is entertained that the location of a road between the two ranges, and for a long distance E of the Rocky mountains, may be suspended until these passes shall be thoroughly examined and a practical avenue discovered. It is proposed to construct a general map from the head-waters of the Mississippi to the Pacific; a map of Washington territory, and thence eastward to the head-waters of the Mississippi; maps of the Cascade range, Rocky mountains, and other critical points of the route, and of the mountain-passes. The Hudson's Bay company has manifested a laudable disposition to render every aid in its power to facilitate the operations of the expedition, and the hospitality of its posts and the friendly offices of its agents may be depended upon. "The information that will be furnished by Stevens's report and survey," says an American writer, "will have not a little to do with the well-being of millions Europe is yet to send to our shores. We have found that our western territory got filled up with pop. as fast as we gained an exact knowledge of its geography and facilities. The light which Stevens will shed over a region so little known will impart a new and almost almighty impulse to the progress of pop. in a direct line from New York to the mouth of the Columbia river. There lies what is now the territory, and what will soon be the state of O. It has long been in the process of settlement. The operations of the English and American fur-traders had made that coast, with much of its interior and the road to it, known to our people; and in 1845, before the Mexican war began,—while California was yet a Mexican province, and its gold mines were unknown,—O. was rapidly filling up with Eastern people. Emigration to that quarter was for a while arrested by the rush to California; but when the first fury of the gold fever subsided, O. again resumed its importance, which, as an agricultural district larger than France, will be the seat of a powerful and rich empire. It assimilates closely to New England in its early settlers, its soil, its climate, and its domestic institutions; and it is filling up with the hardiest, the bravest, and the best pop. in the United States. O. is the purest Anglo-Saxon community beyond the limits of New England." The common objection urged against Governor Stevens's route is the winter snows; but there is little force in this objection: from all accounts the snow falls quite as deep on the mountains 1,000 or 1,500 m. to the S. Fremont's last expedition, with which the world is familiar, crossed the mountains nearly or quite 2,000 m. S of the Columbia river; and yet it is known that this expedition suffered more from the cold than any other we ever sent to the Pacific: several of the men, and all the animals perished. The real objections to Stevens's route are of quite a different character. The recent Memphis convention discussed this question in some of its principal aspects. Its members doubtless spoke the sentiments of the southern states on the subject. The south will oppose the northern route. They want to have the road run through slave-territory as far as slave-territory goes, especially through the great cotton-districts of Texas and Arkansas. Hence they desire to connect it with the great Central Texas railroad enterprise, which, if carried out, will surpass in magnitude the Erie road, which connects New York with Lake Erie, a distance of nearly 500 m. The next question that arises is, how this stupendous work is to be accomplished,—by the money of the national government, or by private capital guaranteed by the public credit and aided by the public lands? The South has always opposed every attempt to get the aid of the government to build public works; but so important is this Pacific road deemed to the southern states, that it will encounter no opposition from that quarter if they are satisfied with the route. The prevailing opinion in the Memphis convention, and throughout the south, seems to be in favour of granting liberal donations of the public domain, with perhaps the loan of the public credit, by guaranteeing the bonds of the company, taking a lien on the road itself. If this plan is adopted and a company well-organised, 100,000,000 dols., the estimated cost of the road, would soon be raised. The security to the lenders would be ample; for the amount of land along the line of the road would, when the road was done, be worth far more than the cost of the road itself. The revenue of such a road would be of necessity very great. If only the same number of passengers went over it as now regularly cross the isthmus to and from California, at 200 d. per head, it would give the road an income of from 40,000,000 d. to 50,000,000 d. But the freight business would be incalculable. The commerce of the Pacific ocean and the Eastern Asiatic world would flow through this new channel. New York would be brought within 20 days of Canton,—nearer than England ever can be. It is thought, too, that so vast would be the influence upon the commerce of Europe, it would not only affect the business now done by the Cape of Good Hope, but perhaps in the end change the channels of European and Asiatic commerce. Be this as it may, the Pacific railroad, if it is ever completed, seems likely to affect the business of the entire world."

Political history.] It will be sufficient for our purpose to touch very lightly upon the salient points of the case presented by the British and American diplomatists, on behalf of their respective governments, with reference to the sovereignty of the Oregon territory. The claim of Great Britain was divisible into a right of joint occupancy, derived from treaty with Spain, and of exclusive dominion, arising out of priority of discovery and settlement. In 1790, by a convention between England and Spain for the peaceful settlement of a dispute caused by the seizure of British

vessels at Nootka sound, it was agreed that "their respective subjects should not be disturbed or molested, either in navigating or carrying on their fisheries in the Pacific ocean or the South sea, or in landing on the coasts of those seas in places not already occupied, for the purpose of carrying on their commerce with the natives of the country, or of making settlements." This article clearly established the right of joint occupancy. The claim to exclusive sovereignty as against the United States, was founded upon the discoveries and purchases of British subjects on the NW coast, especially the discovery of the Columbia by an officer of the British navy, and the first establishment of posts on that river and its tributaries by our fur companies. On the part of the United States it was pleaded that the convention of 1790 was nullified by the outbreak of hostilities between Spain and Great Britain in 1796, and that its provisions had not been recognised by any subsequent treaty; that all the titles of Spain were transferred to the United States by the treaty of 1818; that the first navigation of the Columbia river, and the earliest exploration of the country it traverses, were accomplished by Americans; that the justice of the American claim was virtually acknowledged by the British government in its recitation of Astoria; and that, by reason of contiguity, the right of the United States to the O. territory was more potential than that of any other nation. The efforts of the negotiators to effect a permanent arrangement between Great Britain and the United States having proved unsuccessful, the limits of their respective territories W of the Lake-of-the-Woods were left undetermined by the treaty of Ghent. The 3d art. of a convention signed at London on the 20th of October 1818, stipulated that all territories claimed by either Power between the Rocky mountains and the Pacific ocean should, with their harbours, bays, and rivers, be free and open for ten years to the vessels, subjects, or citizens of both, with the understanding that this agreement was not to be construed to prejudice the claims of either nation, or of any other, to any portion of the territories in question. These stipulations were renewed by a convention signed August 6, 1837, which embraced a supplementary provision empowering either of the contracting parties to annul and abrogate the arrangement at any time after the 20th of October 1828, on giving twelve months' notice. This arrangement continued in force up to 1845, when notice was given by the American government of its desire to suspend the temporary convention of 1818. Impartial writers of both countries were agreed that the positive claim of either country to the whole district was imperfect. English diplomacy therefore wisely rested on the defensive, and took up its ground on the Nootka-sound treaty, by which Great Britain enjoys the right of joint-occupancy. The following lucid and succinct summary of the British claim was drawn up by Mr. Huskisson at the close of the negotiation in 1826:—"Great Britain claims no exclusive sovereignty over any portion of the territory on the Pacific between the 42d and the 49th parallels of latitude. Her present claim, not in respect to any part, but to the whole, is limited to a right of joint occupancy in common with other states, leaving the right of exclusive dominion in abeyance, and her pretensions tend to the mere maintenance of her own rights in resistance to the exclusive character of the pretensions of the United States. The rights of Great Britain are recorded and defined in the convention of 1790; they embrace the right to navigate the waters of those countries—to settle in and over any part of them—and to trade with the inhabitants and occupiers of the same. These rights have been peaceably exercised ever since the date of that convention—that is for a period of nearly 46 years. Under that convention valuable British interests have grown up in those countries. It is admitted that the United States possess the same rights although they have been exercised by them only in a single instance, and have not since the year 1813 been exercised at all; but beyond these rights they possess none. In the interior of the territory in question the subjects of Great Britain have had for many years numerous settlements and trading posts; several of these posts are on the tributary streams of the Columbia; several upon the Columbia itself; some to the northward, and others to the southward of that river. And they navigate the Columbia as the sole channel for the conveyance of their produce to the British stations nearest the sea, and for the shipment of it thence to Great Britain; it is also by the Columbia and its tributary streams that their posts and settlements receive their annual supplies from Great Britain. To the interests and establishments which British industry and enterprise have created, Great Britain owes protection; that protection will be given, both as regards settlement and freedom of trade and navigation, with every attention not to infringe the co-ordinate rights of the United States; it being the desire of the British government, so long as the joint occupancy continues, to regulate its own obligations by the same rules which govern the obligations of every other occupying party." In 1842, the American president, Polk, in a formal message to Congress, on the 5th of December, made the extraordinary announcement that "the United States have always contended that their rights appertained to the whole region of country lying on the Pacific, from 42° to 60° 40' N lat." The claim put forth with so much boldness was of course scouted by Great Britain; but the alternative of a war between the two countries was happily avoided by the conclusion of a treaty at Washington, in June 1846, containing the following articles:

"Art. 1. From the point on the 49th parallel of N lat., where the boundary laid down in existing treaties and conventions between Great Britain and the United States terminates, the line of boundary between the territories of her Britannic Majesty and

those of the United States shall be continued westward along the said 49th parallel of N lat. to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's island, and thence southerly, through the middle of the said channel, and of Fuca's straits, to the Pacific ocean, provided, however, that the navigation of the whole of the said channel and straits, S of the 49th parallel of N lat., remain free and open to both parties.

"Art. 2. From the point at which the 49th parallel of N lat. shall be found to intersect the great N branch of the Columbia river, the navigation of the said branch shall be free and open to the Hudson's-bay company, and to all British subjects trading with the same, to the point where the said branch meets the main stream of the Columbia, and thence down the said main stream to the ocean, with free access into and through the said river or rivers, it being understood that all the usual portages along the line thus described shall in like manner be free and open. In navigating the said river or rivers, British subjects, with their goods and produce, shall be treated on the same footing as citizens of the United States; it being, however, always understood that nothing in this article shall be construed as preventing, or intended to prevent, the government of the United States from making any regulations respecting the navigation of the said river or rivers, not inconsistent with the present treaty.

"Art. 3. In the future appropriation of the territory S of the 49th parallel of N lat., as provided in the first article of this treaty, the possessory rights of the Hudson's-bay company, and of all British subjects who may be already in the occupation of land or other property lawfully acquired, within the said territory, shall be respected.

"Art. 4. The farms, lands, and other property of every description, belonging to the Puget's-sound Agricultural company, on the N side of the Columbia river, shall be confirmed to the said company. In case, however, the situation of those farms and lands should be considered by the United States to be of public and political importance, and the United States' government should signify a desire to obtain possession of the whole or of any part thereof, the property so required shall be transferred to the said government at a proper valuation, to be agreed upon between the parties."

OREGRUND. See OREGUND. *

OREGUE, a village of France, in the dep. of Basses-Pyrenees, cant. and 4 m. NW of St. Palais. Pop. 1,000.

OREL, or ORLOV, an interior province or government of European Russia, extending from 32° 50' to 39° E long., and from 52° to 54° N lat.; and bounded on the N by the govts. of Kaluga and Tula; on the NE by Tambov; on the E by Voronej; on the S by Kursk; and on the W by Chernigov and Smolensk. It extends 230 m. from E to W; and has an area of 18,253 sq. m., with a pop. in 1846, of 1,502,900 Russians and Cossacks. Its surface is generally level. Its W portion belongs to the basin of the Black sea, and is watered by the Desna, a tributary of the Dnieper, and which is joined by the Botva, the Navlia, and the Nerusa; the central portion, watered by the Oka, a tributary of the Volga, and by its affluents the Orlik, and the Nerutsha, belongs to the basin of the Caspian; the E part enters the basin of the sea of Azov, being drained by the Don. The soil is fertile, and the climate temperate, so that this is one of the best corn districts in Russia. Hemp, flax, and linseed are also extensively grown. Its pastures also are good, and rear a number of horses. The sheep produce a sufficient quantity of wool for home use, but little for export; the rearing of bees forms an object of considerable importance to the agricultural pop. As yet manufactures have made little progress, and are nearly limited to the preparation of a few articles produced on the spot. There are, however, sugar manufactories, distilleries, tanneries, and steel-works. Iron, copper, mill-stones, and nitre, form articles of export. The trade of the province is of more consequence, its position rendering its capital an entrepot between the N and the S provinces of the empire. The gov. is administratively divided into 12 circles, viz.: Bolkhov, Briansk, Mzensk, Orel, Karetschev, Trubtshevsk, Sievsk, Dmitrovsk, Kromy, Malo-Arkhangelsk, Livny, and Jeletz. In 1833, this gov. possessed only 24 public schools, with 4,290 pupils.

OREL, the capital of the above government, is situated on the Oka, at the confluence of the Orel, or Orlik, in N lat. 52° 58', E long. 35° 57', 225 m. SSW

of Moscow. It is surrounded with palisades, and defended by an ancient citadel. Its houses are of wood, and arranged in narrow tortuous streets. It contains several churches and convents, an ecclesiastical seminary, and a gymnasium. Its pop. was 33,090 in 1846. It has considerable manufactures of cotton and woollen stuffs, and tanneries, distilleries, and a tallow-boiling house, and forms a main entrepot for the grain destined for the consumption of Moscow and St. Petersburg. It suffered much by fire in the year 1848.

ORELLANA. See **AMAZON.**

ORELLANA-LA-SIERRA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 3 m. SE of Orellana-la-Vieja, near the Guadiana. Pop. 650.

ORELLANA-LA-VIEJA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 52 m. E of Badajoz, near the r. bank of the Guadiana. Pop. 1,950. Iron, red ochre, and lead are mined in the vicinity.

ORELLE, a town of Savoy, 6 m. WNW of Morane, on the r. bank of the Arc. Pop. 1,200.

ORELLUDOS, a river of Ecuador, which runs SSE, and enters the Yapura or Caqueta on the l. bank. It gives name to a tribe of Indians on its banks.

ORENBURG, a government of Russia, mostly within the limits of Europe, but partly in Asia, stretching between the parallels of 47° 10' and 56° 30' N, and between the meridians of 48° and 65° E; bounded on the N by the gov. of Viatka, from which it is separated by the Kama, and by the gov. of Perm; on the NE by the gov. of Tobolsk; on the E and SE by the Kirghiz territory, from which it is in great part separated by the mountain-ranges of Naurzim, Or, Ilek, and Ural; on the S by the Caspian sea and the gov. of Astrakhan; and on the W by the gov. of Saratov, Simbirsk, and Kasan. It has an estimated area of 144,000 sq. m.; with a pop. in 1840, of 1,407,300; in 1846, of 1,948,500. It is one of the most mountainous districts of the empire, being pervaded through its centre by the great chain of the Urals, which in the SW part of the gov. sends off the Obchtchei-syrt; in the S, the mountains of Guberlinskaia; and in the SE, the Kitchik-Karatsha. The smaller division of the gov. situated to the E of the Urals and of the Kitchik-Karatsha, belongs to the basin of the Arctic ocean, and is watered by the Tobol, the Abuga, the Oui, and the Mias, and their tributaries. The W division belongs to the basin of the Caspian; and the Obchtchei-syrt here forms the dividing highlands between the basin of the Volga on the NW, and that of the Ural on the SE. The great tributaries of the Volga in this gov., are the Samara and the Kama, with its affluent the Belaia. The principal affluents of the Ural are the Or, the Sakmara, and the Ilek. The soil is in general highly fertile, and yields grain sufficient not only for internal consumption, but even as an object of exportation. It maintains also vast flocks and herds; and even the camel is bred on its plains, for the purposes of land-trade with interior Asia. The breeding of bees is here, as in many other parts of the empire, a profitable branch of industry. A great quantity of fish taken in the Ural, and of caviar or cured roe, is exported. The mountains are a source of inexhaustible wealth, being filled with the richest mines of copper and iron; and there are several saline lakes which yield a principal article of commerce. An important traffic is conducted by caravans with Bokhara, Khiva, and Afghanistan.—In 1833, this gov. contained 24 towns with a total pop. of 43,713; and only 15 schools with 2,419 pupils. It is divided into 12 districts. On the Tartar frontier this prov. is exposed to the incursions of the Kirghis and Kalmuk hordes, for de-

fence against whom, the government has erected a chain of *Kreposts*, or frontier forts, forming a cordon from Sverino-Golovsk on the Tobol to Gurief at the embouchure of the Ural.

ORENBURG, a town in the above government, of which it was the cap. till 1702, when the seat of government was transferred to Oufa. It is situated in a vast plain, on the r. bank of the Ural, at the confluence of the Samara, in N lat. 51° 48', E long. 55° 12'; and presents a striking appearance from its situation on the very edge of the desert. Its streets are straight and well-built; and it contains two cathedrals, a Tartar mosque, several churches, an exchange, a custom-house, a house-of-correction, a military school, and extensive barracks. Pop. in 1840, 13,500, of whom 9,009 were military. It has tanneries and tallow-boiling houses; but is chiefly supported by the trade with Tartary, Bokhara, and the interior of Asia, conducted by means of caravans, which traverse the vast intervening steppes. Through this channel are exported cloths of different qualities, velvets, Russia leather, linens, copper and iron utensils, sugar and other colonial produce, toys, glass, and various species of ornaments. The caravans bring back cotton wool, India muslins and cottons, Persian silks, a little gold-dust, *lapis lazuli*, and a few precious stones; also the skins, wool, and hair of different animals. The Kalpuks and the Kirghiz bring to the market of O. from 40,000 to 60,000 sheep, and 10,000 horses annually. The horses are transported into Russia, and the sheep are chiefly employed in the production of tallow for the Petersburg market. A considerable branch of traffic consists in the sale of golden eagles, which are highly valued by the Kirghiz. O. was the point from which the famous expedition to Khiva set out in 1839. The latter place is about 600 m. distant. The expedition was absent five or six months, but did not get much beyond the Emba, a river which forms the nominal Russian frontier, or not much above one-third of the distance, having lost all its camels by the intense cold.

ORENSE, an administrative province of Spain, forming the SE part of Galicia, and bounded on the N by the prov. of Lugo; on the NE by Villafranca; on the E by Zamora; on the S by Portugal; and on the W by the prov. of Vigo. It is traversed by ramifications of the great Cantabrian chain, under the names of the Sierra de Porto, Segundera, Seca, San-Mamed, Penama, and Penagache. The Mino or Minho intersects the prov. in the NW; the Lima runs through the SW. The territory is in general fertile, particularly along the banks of the Mino, the Sil, the Avia, and throughout the whole Limia, or plain of the Limia. Pop. in 1834, 319,038. It is subdivided into 11 partidos-judiciales, and 858 pueblos.—Its cap., of the same name, is situated upon the l. bank of the Mino, 46 m. SSW of Lugo. Pop. in 1845, 5,022. It is the see of a bishop. Its cathedral is built of granite, and is extremely rich in its ornamental architecture. On the E skirt of the town is a large cemetery; at the W extremity are abattoires. O. is renowned for its chocolate and hams.

ORESSATA, a town of Bosnia, in the sanj, and 63 m. W of Bagna-Luka, near the r. bank of the Unna.

ORESTE (SANTO), a town of the States-of-the-Church, situated on Mount Soracte, 22 m. N of Rome, at an alt. of 746 yds. above sea-level. Pop. 1,400.

OREZZA, a town of Corsica, 20 m. S by W of Bastia, celebrated for its mineral baths.

ORFAH, or URFAH, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. and 78 m. SW of Diyarbekir. It is a well-built town, with a pop. estimated at 30,000, Turks,

Greeks, Arabs, Armenians, and Jews. It has several handsome churches and mosques; and is a place of considerable traffic, forming an entrepot between N. Syria and Mesopotamia. The ruins of the ancient *Haran* or *Charan* are about 20 m. SE by S of Orfah.

ORFANO, a small town of European Turkey, in Romania, in the sanj. of Salonika, 27 m. SSE of Seres, on the gulf of Contessa, and near the ruins of the ancient *Contessa* and *Amphipolis*. It has a good roadstead, and considerable commerce.

ORFORD, a town of Suffolk, situated at the confluence of the Ald and Ore, 18 m. ENE of Ipswich. Area of p. 2,740 acres. Pop. in 1801, 751; in 1841, 1,028; in 1851, 1,045. It was once a place of considerable importance, but gradually fell into decay, from the loss of its haven, the mouth of which became blocked up by a bar. The most remarkable object in the town is the castle, situated on a rising ground, on a spot which appears to have been formerly the centre of the town. The church is of great antiquity. O., until disfranchised by the reform act, sent 2 members to parliament.

ORFORD, a township and village in Grafton co., New Hampshire, U. S., on the E side of the Connecticut, 64 m. NNW of Concord. Pop. 1,700. A bridge across the Connecticut unites the township with Fairlee in Vermont.

ORFORD (CAPE), a conspicuous point on the NW coast of America, in N lat. 42° 52', formed by a point of low land projecting from a high rocky coast a considerable way into the sea, and terminating in a wedge-like perpendicular cliff.—Also a cape on the SE coast of New Britain, in S lat. 5° 40', E long. 151° 35'.

ORFORD-NESS, a cape on the coast of Suffolk, about 2 m. E of Orford, on which there is a lighthouse, in N lat. 52° 4' 8", E long. 1° 34' 2". A submarine telegraph line has been laid down between this point of the English coast, and Schevening on the coast of Holland, a distance in a straight line of 115 m.—Also a cape on the NE coast of Australia, in S lat. 11° 18'.

ORFUI, a headland of the E coast of Africa, in the Somali territory, 90 m. S of Cape Guardafui.

ORGANA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 60 m. NE of Lerida, partido and 15 m. SSW of Seu-de-Urgel, near the Segre. Pop. 1,023. It has a collegiate church and an hospital.

ORGAOS (SERRA DOS), a range of mountains in Brazil, which run parallel to the coast, through the provs. of Rio-de-Janeiro, São-Paulo, and Santa-Catharina, and attain an alt. of from 3,000 to 4,000 ft. above sea-level. It is separated by the rivers Parahiba and Parahibuna from the Serra Mantiqueira, and from the Aimores on the E by the Rio-Macacu. The principal ramifications of this chain are the Serras Bangu, Cubatão, Fácão, Ilhagrande, Jerexino, Macacu, Orgãos, and Tejuco. The Serra Orgãos is in the prov. and 40 m. NE of Rio-de-Janeiro. It is separated from the Cordilheira-dos-Aimores by the Rio-Macacu, and terminates in that direction in a series of inaccessible peaks. The name, signifying 'Organ mountains,' originated in the fancied resemblance which the peaks of this serra, rising gradually one above the other, bear to the pipes of an organ. Their sides are clothed with a mass of gigantic vegetation, amongst which are Palms, Laurus, Ficus, Cassia, Bignonia, Solanum, Myrtaceae, and Melastomaceae. At an elevation of about 2,000 ft., a large species of bamboo, *B. Tagawa*, makes its appearance. The stems of the gigantic grass are often 18 inches in circumf., and attain a height of from 50 to 100 ft. The underwood at the foot of the mountains principally consists of Melastomaceae, Myrtaceae, Compositae, Solanaceae, and Rubiaceae.

ORGARSWICK, a parish of Kent, 4 m. N by E of

New Romney, and 18 m. S by W of Canterbury. Area 392 acres. Pop. in 1831, 8; in 1851, 6.

ORGAZ, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in the prov. of Toledo. The town is 15 m. SSE of Toledo, in a finely undulating plain. Pop. 2,670. Its streets are well-paved, and the houses generally neat in appearance. It has a parish-church, a castle, an hospital, and a custom-house; and possesses manufactories of woollen fabrics, leather, saltpetre, and brandy. In its vicinity is a mine of silver.

ORGE, a river of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Oise, which has its source in the cant. and 5 m. W of Dourdan; passes Arpajon; and, after a course, in a generally NE direction, of about 30 m., throws itself into the Seine, on the l. bank, 2 m. SW of Villeneuve-St-George's. Its principal affluents are the Remarde and Yvette. Near Juvisy it is crossed by a fine bridge.

ORGELET, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Jura, and arrond. of Lons-le-Saulnier. The cant. comprises 26 coms. Pop. in 1831, 10,894; in 1841, 9,870. The town is 12 m. SSE of Lons-le-Saulnier, at the source of the Velouze. Pop. in 1841, 2,017. It has extensive tanneries, and several saw-mills. The locality is noted for its cheese. O. was almost entirely destroyed by fire in 1752. It was formerly fortified.

ORGERES, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Eure-et-Loir, and arrond. of Chateaudun. The cant. comprises 17 coms. Pop. in 1831, 8,444; in 1841, 8,753. The village is 20 m. ENE of Chateaudun, and 24 m. SSE of Chartres, on the l. bank of the Connie-Platê. Pop. 380. It has manufactories of Tunis caps.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and 9 m. S of Rennes. Pop. 1,189.

ORGES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Marne, cant. and 3 m. N of Chateau-Vilaine, on the r. bank of the Anjon. Pop. 1,102. It has a blast-furnace and a finery.—Also a small stream in the same dep., which issues from a fountain near the village of the same name, and throws itself into the Anjon, on the r. bank, below the village of Pont-la-Ville, and after a course of about 3 m.—Also a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, and arrond. of Neufchateau. Pop. of dep. 1,023; of com. 403.

ORGEVAL, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Oise, cant. and 3 m. W of Poissy, and 11 m. NW of Versailles. Pop. 1,593. It has a mineral spring.

ORGLANO, a town of Austria, in Lombardy, in the gov. of Venice, deleg. and 15 m. SSW of Vicenza, district and 6 m. SE of Lonigo. Pop. 2,000.

ORGNAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Correze, cant. and 6 m. SW of Vigeois, and 14 m. NNW of Brives. Pop. 1,254.

ORGON, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Bouches-du-Rhône, and arrond. of Arles. The cant. comprises 7 coms. Pop. in 1831, 8,845; in 1841, 9,558. The town is 23 m. ENE of Arles, and 42 m. NNW of Marseilles, at the foot of a steep mountain and near the l. bank of the Durance. Pop. in 1841, 2,748. It has the remains of ancient walls and of a fortress, and in the vicinity is the still unfinished canal of Boisgelin. It is an ill-built and ill-paved town, but has a considerable trade in linen, and woollen fabrics, and in hardware.

ORGOSOLO, a village of Sardinia, in the div. of Cato Cagliari, prov. and 9 m. SSE of Nuoro, district and 8 m. NE of Fonni. Pop. 2,000.

ORGOUN, a mountain of Mongolia, in the country of the Khalkas, to the SE of Ourga.

ORGRAVE, or ORGHEAVE, a hamlet in Alrewas parish.

ORGULLA, or **URGULL**, a mountain of Spain, in the prov. of Guipuscoa, immediately N of San Sebastian on the coast of the gulf of Gascogny, in N lat. 43° 19'. It has an alt. of nearly 1,333 toises = 2,813 yds., above sea-level, and forms an important landmark. On one of its slopes is the castle of Mota, containing a large cistern, barracks and an extensive magazine, and considered one of the most formidable fortresses in Spain.

ORI, a sanjak of Turkey in Asia, and pash. of Akhalziké.

ORIA, a river of Spain, in the prov. of Guipuscoa and partido of San Sebastian, which has its source in mount Horadada, commonly called Puerto-de-S. Adrian; runs in a generally N direction; passes Villafraña and Tolosa; becomes navigable at Belmonte; and after a course of 36 m. throws itself into the gulf of Gascogny, a little below Orio.—Also a town in Andalusia, in the prov. and 48 m. N of Almería and partido of Purchena, on the slope of a hill of the same name, and on the road from Baza to Vera. Pop., including that of its dependencies, 5,670. It has a parish church, an elementary school, and a custom-house, and has manufactories of blankets and cotton counterpanes. In the environs are several silver mines.

ORIA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Citra, district and 11 m. SE of Castrovillari, cant. and 5 m. SSE of Cassano.

ORIA, or **URITANA**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra d'Otranto, district and 24 m. WSW of Brindisi, and 26 m. E of Tarento, on a hill between two small lakes. Pop. 4,300. It has a cathedral, several convents, and an hospital. This place formed one of the first establishments of the Greek refugees in the 15th century. Tobacco is extensively cultivated in the vicinity.

ORIATKHOVA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of the Don Cossacks, and district of Oust-Medvieditza, 300 m. NE of Novo-Tcherkask, on the r. bank of the Medvieditza.

ORICO-GUAÇU, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, and comarca of Ilheos. It has its source in the Serra Cincura, and flows into the l. bank of the Rio-de-Contas.

ORIEKHOV, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of the Taurida. The district consists of an extensive and completely desert plain. Pop. 100,000. The town is 210 m. NNE of Simféropol, and 75 m. SSE of Yekaterinoslav, on the l. bank of the Konskaia. Pop. 1,600. It has a church.

ORIEL, or **ORELI**, a river of Russia in Europe, which has its source in the gov. of Kharkov, and district of Zmiey, near Efrémovskaia; runs SW along the confines of the gov. of Yekaterinoslav and that of Poltova; passes Alexapol; and after a course of 135 m. throws itself into the Dnieper, on the l. bank, at Orelk. Its waters are sluggish and muddy.

ORIENT, a township of Aroostook co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 222 m. NE of Augusta. Pop. in 1840, 68.—Also a village of Scnhold township, Suffolk co., in the state of New York, 252 m. SSE of Albany, delightfully situated at the head of Oyster Pond harbour, and formerly called Oyster Ponds. It consisted in 1840 of about 50 dwellings.

ORIENT (L'). See **LORIENT**.

ORIENTAL. See **EAST CAPE**.

ORIGNY, or **ORIGNY-SAINTE-BENOITE**, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Aisne, cant. and 4 m. NNE of Ribemont, and 10 m. E of Saint-Quentin, on the l. bank of the Oise. Pop. in 1841, 1,892. It has manufactories of gauze, shawls, fine woollen and linen fabrics, and fringe. It formerly contained a Benedictine abbey.

ORIGNY-EN-THIERACHE, a commune of

France, in the dep. of the Aisne, cant. and 4 m. SW of Hirson, on the r. bank of the Thon. Pop. 2,001. It has a manufactory of bone black, and is the centre of extensive manufactories of baskets.

ORIHMATILA, a parish of Russia in Europe, in Finland, in the gov. of Kymmenegard and district of Cétre-Hollola, 30 m. SSW of Heinola.

ORIHUELA, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Valencia, in the prov. of Alicante. The town is 39 m. SW of Alicante, and 105 m. SSW of Valencia, at the foot of a calcareous ridge, by which it is defended on the N, and on the river Segura which is here crossed by two bridges. Pop. 17,452. It is oblong in form, and consists of 4 parts, enclosed with walls, with 7 gates and defended by a fortress. The streets are generally straight and capacious, and furnished with foot-paths. The greater number of the houses are neat in aspect, many of them are even handsome. There are no public fountains, and the water of the Segura is employed for all domestic purposes. It contains 5 squares, and has a cathedral, 3 parish churches, numerous convents, 3 hospitals, a university, a classical school, 3 libraries, a colosseum, a theatre, cavalry barracks, &c. It possesses manufactories of linen, starch, soap, soda, and saltpetre, several silk-spinning-mills, tanneries, and numerous oil-mills. The trade consists chiefly in the productions of the locality.—The origin of O. is lost in antiquity. It was passed from the *Contestani* by the Carthaginians, passed from them to the Romans, and afterwards to the Goths. In 715 it was taken by the Moors, and held by them till 1264, when they lost it to the Aragonese. It was devastated by the plague in 1648, and in 1651 was to a great extent destroyed by an extraordinary inundation of the Segura. In 1706 it was taken by Bellenga, bishop of Murcia, and given up to pillage. In 1829 it was seriously damaged by an earthquake. Its name has undergone repeated modifications. By the Romans it was called *Orcelis*, by the Goths *Orzuella*, and by the Moors *Orgnella*. The surrounding country is remarkable for its fertility. It forms a continuation of the huerta or plain of Murcia, and presents a succession of fields and gardens abounding with the richest productions, and verifying the proverbial saying in this part of Spain, Rain or no rain, there is always corn in Orghuela.

ORINDI-AÇU, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, which has its source in the Serrados-Orgaos, and flows into the Guapi-Açu.

ORINDI-MIRIM, a small river of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, an affluent of the Guapi-Açu.

ORINOCO, a great river of South America, which absorbs all the streams that water Venezuela and the eastern part of New Granada, with the exception of the coast-rivers. The name given to this river by its first discoverers is unknown in the interior of the country, where it is called simply by a term signifying 'the River,' or 'the Great river.' The name *Orinoco* is Tamanatti; and Diego-de-Ordaz first heard it pronounced it 1531, when he ascended the river to the mouth of the Meta. According to La Cruz's map of South America the O. rises in a small lake, called Ipava, in N lat. 5° 5', W long. 64° 30'. Schomburgk supposes its sources must be in about N lat. 2° 30', and W long. 64° 58'. La Cruz's map represents it as running first a southerly course, then winding round the base of the circular range of the Mei mountains; then running SE and receiving a branch of the Parima or White river of Portuguese Guayana, through a gorge of the mountains, just before its entrance into a lake of the same name. Others represent it as separated in its whole course from both the river and lake of Parima; which latter opinion seems more probable, from the configu-

ration of the mountains that separate the Parima from the O. Humboldt is of opinion that all that has been asserted of the lake-origin of the O. is fabulous; and that even the little reedy swamp or lake of Amucu is 4° of long. E of the district in which the real sources of the river must exist. Not far below Esmeralda—the uppermost Spanish mission on the stream—and a little S of the massive Mount Diuda [alt. 8,823 ft. above sea-level], it sends off a large and powerful branch, called the Cassiquari, to the Rio Negro, a tributary of the Marañon, thus connecting the latter river with the O. See CASSIQUIARI. After throwing off this bifurcation, the O. turns to the NW, and pursues that course to the junction of the Ventuari at Santa Barbara. It then flows W, a little to the N of the parallel of 4°, to the junction of the Guaviare at San Fernando-de-Atabapo, in N lat. 4° 4', W long. 68° 10'. Hitherto the O. has flowed westward for about 350 m., with a gentle current through a level alluvial plain; but from this point to the junction of the Meta, its course is northerly, gradually bending round a little towards the E, through a rocky country and with a swift current; and throughout this part of its course it separates New Granada from Venezuela. In its further progress NNE it receives the large streams of the Arauca and the Apure. Below the junction of the Apure its course is prevailing E. It receives the Caura, at Ciudad-Real; and 200 m. below Ciudad-Real, receives the Caroni from the S, after a winding course of 400 m. Below Veta-Guayana, or Old Guayana, about 150 m. from the sea, the river forms an extensive delta, watered by innumerable channels, and extending 180 m. in length, by 120 m. in breadth. The entire course of the O. now traced is nearly semicircular; its mouths lie only a little to the E of the longitude of its sources. The mouths of this vast stream are above 50 in number, and 10 of them are navigable for large vessels. The chief mouth—which is the most southern, and in the direct course of the river—the Boca-Grande, or Great Mouth, is 18 m. in breadth. The current produced by the O. between the mainland and the island of Trinidad, is so strong that ships with all sail set, and with a favourable breeze, can with difficulty make head against it. Contiguous to the delta, and extending from the N banks of the river to the shores of the Caribbean sea, are the *Llanos altos* or elevated plains of the O. stretching about 350 m. from E to W, and more than 200 m. from N to S. The mouths of the stream are of difficult navigation, and require expert pilotage.

Inundations, &c.] Next to the majestic Marañon, the O. is perhaps the largest stream in the world in respect of depth and breadth; although in mere length it is surpassed by the Danube. Humboldt, who sailed down the stream from Esmeraldas to the sea, found the breadth, at 600 m. up the river, to be from 3 to 3½ m., and the depth 717 ft., without islands. At St. Thome, the breadth is 3,500 toises, or 4 m. and 1,265 ft., but there is a small island in the midst of the stream. Its depth at the same place is 65 fath. or 390 ft. in the month of March, when the river is at the lowest. The rise of the annual inundation is 78 ft., which of course gives a depth of 468 ft. in September, in a stream then exceeding 4½ m. in breadth, without islands. At Angostura, where the river is narrowest, but about 1½ m. across, the rise is 120 ft. The tide, which is very strong at the mouths of the river, experiences so many subdivisions from the number of channels it enters, that it is scarcely perceptible at St. Thome, 360 m. up, by the windings of the stream, and then only in the summer, and when the wind is from the sea.—The inundations of the O. commence in April, and ter-

minate in the month of August. The river remains all the month of September with the same quantity of additional water which it had acquired in the five preceding months; it is in that month, therefore, that the river appears in all its grandeur. The whole flat country is then one continuous sheet of water from 20 to 30 leagues broad, for 600 m. distance from E to W; and the rise is perceptible at 1,050 m. from its mouth, increasing as it approaches the sea. The inundation is not every year equal, but the difference never exceeds 6 ft. The approach of the rains which swell the O. and all its tributary floods is announced by the cries and frightful shrieks of the larger apes; while the cayman and the boa, long concealed in a torpid state under the hardened mud, burst with sudden and tremendous noise from their caverns. During the inundation of the delta, when the numerous islands inhabited by the Guaranos or Warrows are completely submerged, these Indians nestle among the tops of the fan-leaved palms, in extended hammocks constructed with netting made from the fibres of the leaves and lined partly with mud. On these pensile of hanging and humid floors, their women light their fires and cook their vegetable diet! The tree to which each family is attached furnishes moreover its sole subsistence. The pith of the fan-leaved palm, resembling sago, is formed into thin cakes; and its scaly fruits, in the different stages of their progress, afford some variety of excellent food. In October, the inundation commences its decline, and the plains are insensibly abandoned by the waters, which return to their ancient bed. Multitudes of rocks and islands now display themselves in the bosom of the river; and by the end of February the river is at its lowest state, which continues to the beginning of April. The direct course of the O. does not exceed 1,200 m.; but if its extraordinary windings be included, this length will be doubled, and the surface drained by its confluent streams may be estimated at 400,000 square miles.

Cataracts.] There are several cataracts and rapids on the O., amongst which Humboldt has distinguished those of Maypures and Atures. Neither of them is of great elevation, and both owe their existence to an archipelago of little islands and rocks formed by a series of transverse shelving granite rocks and dykes, between the parallels of 5° and 5° 40' N. These rapids—or *raudales*, as the Spaniards call them—present an extremely picturesque appearance, and consist of a countless number of little cascades succeeding each other like steps. "When the traveller descends from the village of Maypures to the brink of the river, after clearing the rock of Manimi he enjoys a truly astonishing prospect. A sheet of foam stretches out before him for 4 m. [with a breadth of nearly 8,500 ft.]. Masses of rock, of an iron black colour, rear their rugged fronts, like towers, out of this misty cloud. Every island, every rock, is ornamented with luxuriant trees closely grouped together. A thick smoke constantly hangs suspended over the water; and through this foggy vapour which rises from the foam, shoot up the tops of lofty palm-trees. When the glowing rays of the setting sun are refracted by this humid cloud, the optical phenomena produced give an air of enchantment to the scene. The coloured arches successively appear and disappear, and their image incessantly hovers before the eye at the mercy of the wind. During the long season of the rains, the streaming waters accumulate little islands of vegetable earth round the naked rocks, adorned with *Melastomas* and *Droseras*, and small silver-leaved *mimosas* and ferns." [Humboldt.] The raudal of Atures closely resembles that of Maypures: like it, it is a cluster of

islands covered with palms, between which the river forces its way for 10,000 or 12,000 yds.

Communication with the Amazon.] "The communication," says Malte Brun, "which exists between the O. and the Amazon constitutes one of the most astonishing phenomena of physical geography. The Portuguese made this fact known to the world above 50 years ago; but the systematic geographers leagued together to prove that such conjunctions of rivers were impossible: in the present day we no longer stand in need of either analogies or critical reasoning. M. de Humboldt has navigated both these rivers, and has examined this singular arrangement of the land. It is now certain that the O. and the Rio-Negro flow along a plateau, which at this part has no actual declivity; a valley then occurs, and both their waters flow into it; they are thus united, and form the celebrated Cassiquiare, by means of which natural canal M. Humboldt and Bonpland passed from the Rio-Negro into the O. It is believed that there are other communications between the Rio-Negro and the different tributary streams of the Amazon. The lake Parima, if it have only a temporary existence, may very possibly empty itself both by the O. and by the White river or Parima, which flows into the Amazon." The source of the third great water-course on the continent, the Rio-de-la-Plata, approaches so nearly in position and level to those of the other two, that hereafter, by a slight exertion of human industry, the whole may be united into one network of water-communication, opening up a vast system of internal commerce, and affording access to a new outpost on the ocean. A mesa or eminence rising imperceptibly from the surrounding plain, forms the watershed from SW to NE between the affluents of the O. and the streams flowing to the N coast of Terra-Firma.

Navigation.] The exclusive privilege of navigating the O. by steam having been granted by the Venezuelan government to Mr. Vespasian Ellis, the United States charge-d'affaires to that republic, a company with a subscribed capital of 300,000 dols. was about two years ago formed in the United States; and, with the usual activity of American enterprise, measures were immediately taken for carrying their project into action. The object of the company, as we understand it, seems to be to establish itself as carriers for the trade which now flows down the O. from Bogotá to its mouth, a direct line of 1,500 m., and embracing, by means of its tributaries, nearly three times that amount of river-coast. That trade at present scarcely extends beyond Angostura, not one-fourth of the distance, the extremely tedious nature of the voyage above Angostura driving commerce, in spite of a long inland journey, to the opposite or N coast of the continent, which runs parallel with the O. at the distance of 100 m., and to the river Magdalena. Beyond and around Angostura lies a country abounding in cattle, mules, tobacco, and indigo, drugs and dyewoods, which, from the impossibility of carrying them to a market, are of no value, the cattle being slaughtered for the sake of their hides, the meat and even the tallow being abandoned from the want of means to secure it—capital never having penetrated to the district in which it so abounds. Indigo and tobacco are indigenous weeds, and a variety of starch-yielding roots grow spontaneously and yield in prolific abundance. It will give a fair idea of the difficulties which at present attend and hamper the trade of the O. when we state that the average length of voyage up the river from this island to Angostura is 15 days, sometimes requiring a month, a large portion of the distance being passed by 'poling' along the banks of the river, or hauling by ropes which are carried for-

ward and made fast to a tree; and the facilities and probability of a great impulse being given to the traffic by the introduction of steam-carriage may be easily calculated, when we reflect that this voyage will in future be reduced to 60 or 65 hours.

ORIO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 6 m. WSW of San Sebastian, situated on the coast, at the mouth of the river Orio. Pop. 800.—Also a town of Austrian Italy, in the prov. of Lodi, 80 m. SSE of Milan. Pop. 1,390.—Also a village of the Sardinian states, in the prov. and 12 m. S of Ivrea. Pop. 900.—Also a small port of Greece, on the N coast of Negropont.

ORIOLO, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Alemtejo, 15 m. S of Evora.

ORIOLO, a village of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Citra, 24 m. NE of Castrovillari.—Also a village of the Papal states, 27 m. NW of Rome.

ORISKANY-FALLS, a village of Oneida co., in the state of New York, U. S., on a creek of the same name which flows into the Mohawk. Pop. 600.

ORISSA, a province of Hindostan, situated between the 18th and 23d parallels of N lat., and bounded on the N by Bengal and Bahar; on the E by the bay of Bengal; on the S by the Godavery; and on the W by Gundwana. It stretches about 400 m. from NE to SW, and has an average breadth of 70 m. Area 28,000 sq. m. The principal modern subdivisions of this prov. are Cuttack, Mohurbunge, and Konjeur. O. Proper is almost wholly included in the modern division of Cuttack. The chief rivers are the Godavery, Mahanaddy, Byturni, and Subanrika. The greater part of the interior consists of rugged hills and uninhabited jungles, in which wild animals, particularly elephants, abound. Although generally a barren country, the SE part of it equals in fertility most parts of India. The grain chiefly raised is rice. The overthrow of the independent sovereignty of O., which extended as far as Hugli on the N, and beyond the city of Rajamundry on the S, took place in 1558. After the expulsion of the Afghans from Bengal by the Moguls, in the 16th cent., the former took refuge in O., and retained possession of parts of it, including the temple of Jagernaut, till 1615. After the decline of the Mogul empire, the most valuable parts of O. fell to the share of the Nizam, by whom, in 1765, the whole of the sea-coast, as far N as the Chilka lake, denominated the Five Circars, was transferred to the British. The other parts of O. were seized on by the Mahrattas, soon after their establishment at Nagpore in 1740; and they compelled the nabob Aly-Verdy-Khan to cede to them the extensive district of Cuttack, and all O. W of the Subanrika river, which had been attached to the gov. of Bengal. The war of 1803 against the Mahrattas, compelled them to restore the whole of these districts, and all the valuable parts of O. are now in the hands of the British. Some of the hilly regions are still in possession of native chiefs, who pay a trifling or nominal tribute to the Nizam, or to the British. The principal rivers of O. are Cuttack, Jagernaut, and Balasore.

ORISTANO, or **ORISTAGNI**, a town on the W coast of the island of Sardinia, on a fine bay, and near the l. bank of a river of the same name, 53 m. NNW of Cagliari. Pop. 6,000. It is surrounded by lofty walls; but the only buildings worth notice are the cathedral, a hospital, and a school of the order of Piarists. A considerable tunny fishery is conducted from this place; and in the environs a large quantity of wine is made. The harbour is tolerably good, but is 2 m. distant from the town. The trade of the port chiefly consists in the export of wine, oil, and corn. The export duties in 1844

amounted to £317; the import, to £707. The river O., which here falls into the sea, is one of the largest in the island. It rises to the E. of Buduso, and has a SW course of upwards of 60 m.

ORISTA-Y-TORRA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 32 m. N of Barcelona, near the river G. barresa. Pop. 1,250.

ORIVAL, a village of France, in the dep. of Seine-Inférieure, cant. and 1 m. N of Elbeuf, near the l. bank of the Seine. Pop. 1,200.

ORIZABA, a town of Mexico, in the state and 60 m. WSW of Vera Cruz, near the source of the Rio-Blanco. It has some manufactories of coarse cloth, and several tanneries. The valley in which the town is situated is overshadowed with verdant forests, above which rises on the NW, the volcano of Orizaba, or Citlaltepétl, covered with perpetual snow, which is clearly seen from the gulf of Mexico, its alt. exceeding 18,000 ft.

ORJACHOV. See **PEREKOP**.

ORJIBA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 32 m. SSE of Grenada, on the Rio-Grande. Pop. 2,800.

ORJITZA, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 90 m. W of Poltava, on the r. bank of a river of the same name, an affluent of the Sula.

ORKNEY AND SHETLAND, a county in the extreme north of Scotland, consisting of the Orkney islands, the Fair isle, and the Shetland islands: see these articles. The area of the co. is 1,325 sq. m., or 848,000 acres; and of this 230,000 acres are cultivated, 112,000 are pastoral, and 516,000 are unprofitable. The valued rent in 1674, was £56,551 Scots, exclusive of fisheries and the kelp-manufactory. The annual rent of real property, as assessed in 1815, was £20,938; in 1843, £16,449. Pop. in 1801, 46,824; in 1831, 58,239; in 1841, 61,065; in 1851, 62,533. Inhabited houses in 1831, 10,296; families, 11,805. Inhabited houses in 1841, 11,569; in 1851, 11,334. The co. returns one member to parliament. Constituency in 1839, 526; in 1850, 643. Kirkwall, the only royal burgh, is the county-town. Though the two archipelagos have long been nominally one county or stewardry, Shetland, till the passing of the reform bill, had no vote for a member of parliament, and occupied the anomalous position of being part of the United Kingdom, and yet lying beyond the pale of the British constitution. In 1834, there were in the co. 28 parochial-schools, attended by 1,980 scholars; and 113 schools non-parochial, attended by 2,179.

ORKNEY ISLANDS, the southern section or archipelago of the northern isles of Scotland—the Orcaades of the Romans—separated from the NE extremity of continental Scotland and of Caithness by the Pentland frith. They measure in extreme length from N to S, about 57 m., and in extreme breadth from E to W, about 27 m. At their S extremity, with the exception of the Pentland skerry, they are from 6 to 12 m. distant from the coast of Caithness; and they lie between the parallels of 54° 47' and 59° 20' N lat., and 2° 4' and 3° 23' W long. of Greenwich. Their aggregate area is computed to be about 384,000 acres; of which 84,000 are supposed to be in a productive state, and 300,000 pastoral or waste. They are grouped with considerable compactness; being separated from one another by sounds or straits, which are seldom more than 5, and very often less than 2 m. wide. The number of inhabited islands is 29; of small islands, locally called *holms*, covered with herbage, and regularly or occasionally stocked with cattle or sheep, 38; that of rocky islets, called *skerries*, which carry little or no herbage, and are altogether waste, is very considerable, but not accurately ascertained. These islands appear to have been at one time a continuous territory, and not improbably were attached

to continental Scotland. Their geognostic features, in confronting coasts, have, in general, an exact correspondence; and their intersecting and separating friths and sounds are, to a great extent, so shallow as to offer serious obstacles to navigation. They are abruptly and boldly, though not in an alpine sense, mountainous in the extreme SW; but speedily subside into hills as they recede from the SW seaboard, and fall off in gentle slopes in the interior; and, with some exceptions, they stretch away toward the E and NE in valleys or undulating plains which are rarely 100 ft. above sea-level. The strictly rugged or boldest district is confined to Hoy and Walls; and occasionally exhibits some of the finest rock-scenery in Scotland. The highest ground is the hill of Hoy, which has an alt. above sea-level of about 1,600 ft. The surface of the low grounds is now heathy, now covered with coarse pasture, and now vividly green or mellow, with good or even rich crops of grain; yet from the utter absence of trees, or even of tall shrubs, except in a few gardens principally around Kirkwall, from the great prevalence of heath, from the general want of distinctive contour along the surface, and from the constant monotonous alternation of low bleak grounds with rock-dotted belts of sea, the aggregate landscape is far from possessing attractions to one who has dwelt among the scenic beauties of either the lowland or the highland continent. The coast-line of nearly all the islands, except along the stern cliffs of the SW and W, is exceedingly curved, dented, and jagged, forming numerous recesses for bays and landlocked havens, in which fleets of the largest vessels may securely ride. The harbour of Long-Hope in Hoy, and that of Widewall, directly opposite in South Ronaldshay, in particular, afford shelter amid all winds, except a gale from the N, to vessels passing through the Pentland frith. The impetuous tides of the Pentland, which have a velocity of nearly 3 m. at neap, and the speed of 9 m. at spring, are nearly if not quite equalled by those of some of the intersecting sounds and friths. Ordinary neap-tides rise about 34 ft., and ordinary spring-tides about 8 ft. Within 3 m. of the W coast, the depth of water is from 40 to 50 fath.; but at the same distance on the E side, it does not exceed 32 fath.

Climate.] The O. are strangers to the extremes both of summer heat and of winter cold. They have little snow, less frost, and never any great continuance of either. The mean heat throughout the year is 45°; and the widest general range of the therm. is between 25° and 75°. Rain often falls heavily, and is supposed to have a deeper aggregate than over an equal extent of country in most parts of Scotland. The heaviest rains and the prevalent and strongest winds are from the SW and the SE. Fogs are common even in summer; and both form and disperse with singular rapidity. Thunder-storms are most common in winter. The spring is cold and tardy; the summer, though of short continuance, is remarkable for rapidity of vegetation; winter is in general a continued series of high winds, heavy rains, and every varying storm. During about a month at midsummer, the light, owing jointly to the highness of the latitude, and the superior reflecting power of water over land, is so strong at midnight, that, when the sky is clear, a student may either read in the open air, or regale himself with the continued music of the lark, the land-rail, and other feathered songsters.

Geology and soil.] Primitive rock occurs only in the district around Stromness, in the SW of Pomona, and impinging upon Greensay. It consists chiefly of gneiss, seeming totally to want the metalliferousness which so generally distinguishes that rock in other regions. Around the primitive strata lies a zone of conglomerate, whose base is argillaceous or silicious. All other parts of the islands, SE and N, appear to lie upon a field of schistose strata, ranging from the transition series considerably up the secondary formation.—Though sand in some places, and clay or moss in others, is found of great depth, the general soil of O. is shallow, lying upon either till or rock, and often so near as to be touched by the plough. Much the greater part of it is peat or moss, forming, from the nature and nearness of the subsoil, a wet, spongy, and irremediable moorland. Yet a considerable proportion of the moss is what the inhabitants call *parfa* soil, consisting of bent moss, and easily improvable. Loams of various degrees of tenacity cover an area next in magnitude to that of the mosses. Sandy soils are extensive; and in a few spots, particularly in West-

ray, Stronsay, and Sandy, they degenerate into beds of loose drifting sand, entirely sterile, and superincumbent on the real soil. Of the arable lands, probably about one-third have sandy soils.

Agriculture.] Nearly all the land of O. is freehold, but burdened with payments in kind to the Crown, or to the earl of Zetland, as the Crown's donatory. Farms are of various sizes, from 6 or 8 acres to even upwards of 1,000; but they are for the most part small, averaging probably 10 or 11 acres; and are flung or maintained together in clusters called *towns*. An Orcadian town is a portion of ground, partly arable and partly in pasture, provided with a number of houses corresponding to the number of clustered farms, and severally occupied by the different farmers, whether proprietors or tenants. It was all originally, and in general still is, in *runrig*, belonging mixedly to the farmers, but apportioned to them in their respective shares. Much, perhaps the chief extent of the arable land of the islands, is periodically tortured out of heart by an alternate cropping of oats and bere, and is sustained as long and as fully as possible in its energies by a liberal dosing of sea-weed. Pasturing seems more suitable than husbandry for most of the land in O., and would probably long ago have become general but for the peculiar nature of the tenure.—The cattle do not seem to be of a breed materially different from those of Caithness and Sutherland. The only breed of native sheep seems to be the *ovis cauda brevi*, 'the short-tailed sheep' of Iceland, Shetland, the Hebrides, the interior of the Highlands of Scotland, and in general the far or mountainous N of Europe. Sheep of this breed, mixed with other breeds, and amounting jointly to about 50,000, run wild on the hills and common moors, and yield but trivial advantage to their owners. But on holms or separate grazing islands, and on some peninsulas artificially shut out from the adjacent commons, there are thriving and profitable flocks of Swedish Merinos, South Downs, Cheviots, and approved cross-breeds. The horses of O. now generally used appear to be descended from the breed of the northern counties of Scotland; and are reared in such numbers as to be sent back in considerable annual supplies to the land of their origin.—The pigs are of a middle size, generally black or dark-red in colour, flat-bodied, with backs highly arched, carrying a quantity of long stiff bristles over a fleece of coarse wool, their ears erect and sharp-pointed, their nose amazingly strong, and their whole figure and appearance bearing a closer resemblance than is found in any other of our domesticated breeds, to the wild boar.—Rabbits are found in most of the islands. Poultry of all sorts are reared, and particularly geese.

Manufactures.] The manufacture of linen yarn and cloth, somewhat extensively conducted in the O., received a severe check from the difficulty of obtaining flax during the war with the continent, and has dwindled away into a state approaching extinction.—The manufacture of kelp, during the halcyon days of that rude and congenial employment, was pursued with avidity. The greatest annual export occurred in 1826, and amounted to 3,500 tons, valued at £7 per ton.—Straw-plaiting, for ladies' bonnets and gentlemen's hats, has been a large but fluctuating manufacture. It was introduced about the beginning of the cent., and, about 10 or 15 years after its introduction, employed 6,000 or 7,000 females, and annually brought into the country about £20,000. The material then employed was split ripened wheat straw. A successful imitation of the Leghorn plait, from the unripe, unsplit, but boiled and bleached straw of rye, was afterwards introduced, and for some years employed 3,000 hands.—The only other manufactures are three distilleries, two of them at Kirkwall, and one at Stromness.

Fisheries.] The fisheries were long neglected, amid the absorbing attention given to the manufacture of kelp. Lobster fishing is the only department of some standing; it was introduced by an English company; and was long vigorously conducted. The cod-fishery is now conducted by well-appointed sloops, and has a promising appearance. The herring-fishery in 1832 produced 65,000 barrels. English and Scottish whale-ships annually touch at the islands of both O. and Shetland, and obtain from them a large proportion of their quota of men for working the Baffin-bay fishery. The number of boats employed in the herring, cod, and ling fisheries in 1849 was 471, manned by 2,127 hands.—The registered vessels of O. and Shetland, in 1833—much the larger proportion of them belonging to O.—were 78, carrying 4,049 tons and 319 seamen. The vessels registered at Kirkwall in 1850 were 51 = 3,567 tons, and at Lerwick 64 = 2,225 tons. They are, for the most part, schooner-rigged: are well-built, uninsured, worked by able and sober seamen, and subject to fewer accidents than vessels of most other districts. They trade chiefly with the ports of England and of Ireland.

Population.] The Orcadians, though of the same parental stock as the Shetlanders, have fewer and less marked peculiarities of manner. The language spoken is a dialect of the English, considerably purer in vocables and pronunciation than that spoken in almost any part of the Lowlands of Scotland, but marked in the utterance by the sibilant and guttural softness which belongs more to the Celtic than the Saxon tongues. Funerals, as in England and Ireland, are attended promiscuously by men and women. The dress, the customs, and all characteristic properties, have little or nothing in common with those of the Celtic Highlanders.

History.] The O. islands seem to be the *Oreas* of Diodorus Siculus. Under their classical or Romanized name of *Orcades*, they became familiar to the Romans. *Orc* is one of the three principal isles of Britain mentioned by the Welsh Triads. *Orch*, in the British language, signifies what is outward, extreme, or bordering, and aptly designates the relative position of the islands during the British period; and joined to *ynys*, *ynys*, or *inis*, the words respectively in British, Cornish, and Gaelic, for 'an island,'—it occasioned the group, as Romanizing or purely Celtic influence prevailed, to be variously denominated *Orcades*, *Orcadia*, *Orchadia*, *Orchades*, *Orkenies*, and *Orkneys*. Such is the apparently clear and natural origin of the name as traced by the author of *Caledonia*. Yet a writer in the *Edinburgh Encyclopaedia* says, "The origin of the name is undoubtedly Teutonic, and is probably derived from *orkin*, a large marine animal which has been applied both to whales and seals. Orkney, therefore, means 'land of whales or of seals.'" The same Celtic people who colonized South and North Britain, seem to have been the original or earliest inhabitants of the O. The O. appear to have become, toward the close of the 3d cent., or early in the 4th, the harbours of the ferocious seamen of northern Europe. In 570, Columba found one of the Orcadian chiefs at the court of the Pictish King Bridei II., and arranged with him a mission of his disciple Cormac to the Orkneys. In 876, Harold Harfager made a descent on the O. and Hebridean islands, and subdued both. On his return to Norway, he conferred the administration of O. on Ronald, the father of Rollo, the famous invader of Norway, and the great-grandfather of William the Conqueror. In 920, Sigurd, the brother of Ronald, received by peaceful cession from him the Orcadian dominion; and he afterwards added to it Caithness, Sutherland, Easter Ross, and Moray. The two brothers are jointly reckoned the founders of the Orcadian dynasty. A long line of Scandinavian *jarls* or earls who succeeded them, affected the style of independent princes. The whole race of Scandinavian earls or sea-kings were considered high in rank, skillful in peace, and redoubtable in war. They intermarried with the noble families of neighbouring countries, with the daughters of the petty kings of Ireland, and with the powerful royal families of Norway in Scotland. From the year 1068, when Magnus Barefoot, the powerful king of Norway, castigated the Orcadians, and made them smartingly feel his superiority, the earls acknowledged their dependence on the Norwegian crown. On the failure of the Scandinavian dynasty, the earldom passed to Malls, Earl of Strathern, who was married to the only daughter of the last Earl, Magnus V. In 1379, it passed to the line of St. Clair or Sinclair. While William Sinclair, the 3d of his name, held the earldom, the young king of Scotland—James III.—pressed with the difficulty of Christian I., king of Denmark, Norway, and Swe-

den, having demanded payment of a long arrear of "the annual of Norway"—married Margaret, the princess of Denmark; and, in 1468, obtained as her dowry 2,000 florins in money, and the impignoration of O. for 50,000 florins, and of Shetland for 8,000 more. As the islands were never ransomed from the pledge, they thenceforth became politically and entirely attached to Scotland. In 1470-1, the earldom of Orkney and the lordship of Shetland were, as to their "hall right," purchased by James III. from the Sinclair, and annexed by acts of parliament to the Crown, not to be alienated, except in favour of a lawful son of the king. For two centuries after their cession by Norway to the Crown of Scotland, O. and Zetland seem to have been much in the condition of a Turkish province undergoing the rival and emulating scourings of a quick succession of rapacious pastias. In 1643, they were granted by Charles I. in mortgage to William, Earl of Morton. They were mortgaged by the next earl to assist Charles, and were afterwards confiscated by Cromwell. At the Restoration, they were given back to the earl of Morton. In 1609 they were again, by act of parliament, annexed 'for ever' to the Crown; and, during upwards of 30 years, they were anew leased out to various farmers-general. In 1707 they were restored in the old form of a mortgage—redeemable by the Crown for £30,000, but subject to an annual fee-duty of £500 to James, Earl of Morton. In 1706, the Earl of Morton sold the estate for £60,000 to Sir Lawrence Dundas, the grandfather of the present Earl of Zetland. The revenues of the see of O. are under the control of the commissioners of the woods and forests.

ORKUB, or **PRECOB**, a town of Servia, in the sanj, and 27 m. SE of Kinkovatz.

ORLA, a small river of Saxony, in the Voigtland, which rises E. of Triptis, and falls into the Saale, near Orlamunda, after a WNW course of 21 m.—Also a village of Russia, in the prov. and 30 m. S of Bialystok.

ORLAMUNDA, a town of the duchy of Saxe-Altenburg, on the l. bank of the Saale, at the influx of the Orla, 14 m. S by E of Weimar. Pop. 1,154.

ORLAND, a township of Hancock co., Maine, U. S., on the E side of the Penobscot, 61 m. E by N of Augusta. Pop. 1,881.

ORLANDO (**CAPO DI**), a cape on the N coast of Sicily, 25 m. W by S of Melazzo, in N lat. 38° 7' 46", 82 m. SE of Palermo. It is a steep rock of moderate height, crowned by a ruinous pile called the castle. It is remarkable for sudden squalls, and heavy swells.

ORLATH, a village of Transylvania, 9 m. SW of Hermanstadt.

ORLAU, a town of Austrian Silesia, 12 m. NW of Teschen. Pop. 900.

ORLE, a village of Russia, in the gov. of Grodno, 36 m. SSW of Leda.

ORLEANS, a city in the central part of France, the cap. of the dep. of Loiret, situated on the r. or N bank of the Loire, 58 m. SSW of Paris, in N lat. 47° 54' 12", E long. 2° 45' 49". Pop. in 1789, 35,574; in 1806, 40,272; in 1841, 42,584. It is of an oblong form, extending along the bank of the river 1½ m., and surrounded by rich and highly-cultivated environs. It is built with tolerable regularity, the streets being in general straight, but they are narrow and incommodious. There are four squares or open spaces in the town, of which one, near the centre of the city, the Place du Martroy, is spacious and handsome. The finest street, the Rue Royale, extends in a straight line N and S from the central square to the extremity of the bridge over the Loire, a structure consisting of 9 large arches, equally admired for solidity and boldness and lightness of construction. It is 354 yds. in its entire length. The most recently constructed street, leading up to the W front of the cathedral, is also well-built and handsome. The houses are mostly in an antiquated style, and in the older parts of the city are chiefly of timber, and destitute even of the picturesque effect of mediæval buildings. Among the public edifices, the principal is the cathedral, one of the finest Gothic buildings in France. Its general plan is that of a Latin cross, with an apsidal east end, the west end terminating in three enriched portals with lofty flanking towers. The other churches and convents are numerous, but of little interest. The Mairie or town-house, an edi-

fice of the 15th cent., now a museum, is in course of restoration. The court-of-justice, the mint, and the theatre, are also entitled to notice. The literary institutions are an academy, a secondary medical school, and a royal college or high school. The public library contains above 30,000 vols. There are public walks along the ramparts and the quays, but the most agreeable are along the banks of the river. In front of the Mairie is placed a fine statue of the Maid of Orleans, executed by the Princess Marie, daughter of Louis Philippe.

The position of O. is favourable to trade. Placed almost in the centre of the kingdom, and communicating by means of the Loire and its tributary streams with several fertile departments of the interior, it forms a great entrepot for their productions; while, on the other hand, the foreign commodities imported at Nantes, La-Rochelle, and some smaller ports, are forwarded to O., and subsequently distributed into different parts of the kingdom. The chief articles of export are corn, wine, brandy, and fruit. The manufactures of O. are chiefly stockings, woollens, hats, leather, and pottery-ware. It has also breweries, sugar-refineries, and tanneries.

O. is the seat of a prefect, and of the departmental offices. It is also the see of a bishop, and the seat of one of the great provincial courts of justice.—It is a place of great antiquity, having been besieged by Attila in 450. In the Middle ages it was the occasional residence of the kings of France. It has been the seat of 11 church-councils, and has since the middle of the 14th cent. conferred the title of duke, a title commonly held by a prince of the blood royal. In English history it is chiefly known by the memorable siege which it sustained against the English in 1428, and in which the celebrated Joan of Arc acted so distinguished a part. In French history it is farther known for a siege sustained in it by the Protestants against the Catholics in 1563. This siege was remarkable for the death of the duke of Guise, the first and most celebrated of the name.

The cant. of O., comprising 24 coms., had a pop. of 64,042 in 1831, and of 67,312 in 1841.—The arrond. has an area of 240,259 hect., and comprises 9 canis. Pop. in 1841, 144,032.—The **ORLEANAIS**, an ancient territorial division of France, comprising the O. propre, the Gatinais Orleanais, the Blaisois, the Sologne, and the Beauce, with a total area of 920,119 hect., is now partitioned among the departments of Indre, Indre-et-Loir, Loir-et-Cher, and Loiret. Its principal towns were O., Meuse, Beaugency, Pithiviers, Cleic, Gergeau, Sully, and Ferté-Seneclerre.

ORLEANS, a county in the N part of the state of Vermont, U. S., comprising an area of 675 sq. m., and lying between the E and W range of the Green mountains. It contains a portion of Memphremagog lake in the N, and is drained by Barton, Black, and Clyde rivers, affluents of Lake Memphremagog, and by the head-branches of Mississque and Onion rivers. It is hilly, but generally fertile and well-cultivated. Pop. in 1840, 13,634; in 1850, 15,705. Its cap. is Irasburg.—Also a co. in the NW part of the state of New York, containing a superficies of 362 sq. m. It is intersected from E to W by the Mountain ridge, and has a generally undulating surface. The soil, consisting of loam or gravel, with an intermixture of clay and sand, is fertile. It is drained by Oak Orchard, Johnson's, and other creeks, affluents of Lake Ontario, and is crossed from E to W by the Erie canal. Pop. in 1840, 25,127; in 1850, 28,464. Its cap. is Albion.—Also a parish in the SE part of the state of Louisiana, containing an area of 160 sq. m. The surface is low and marshy, and, except on the streams, is incapable of successful cultivation. Sugar, cotton, rice, Indian corn, fruit, and

vegetables, are its chief productions. Pop. in 1840, 102,193, of whom 23,450 were slaves. Its cap. is New Orleans.—Also a township of Barnstable co., in the state of Massachusetts, 95 m. SE of Boston. It extends across the narrow part of Cape Cod, and is bordered on the E by Pleasant bay, in which there are several islands, included in the township. The surface is hilly, and the soil sandy and unproductive. Fishing and the manufacture of salt form the chief branches of local employment. Pop. in 1840, 1,974.

—Also a township of Jefferson co., in the state of New York, 12 m. N of Watertown, and 172 m. NNW of Albany. It has an undulating surface, and is drained by Chautmont and Perch rivers. The soil consists of clay and loam, with a substratum of limestone. Pop. 3,001.—Also a village of Phelps township, Ontario co., in the state of New York, 190 m. W of Albany, on Flint creek. Pop. about 300.—Also a village of Orange co., in the state of Indiana, 86 m. S by W of Indianapolis. Pop. about 250.

ORLEANS (ISLAND OF), an island of Lower Canada, in the St. Lawrence, below Quebec, 20 m. long from SW to NE, and 5 m. broad. This island, next in size to that of Montreal, approaches it in fertility and richness of soil more nearly than any other part of the district of Quebec. Its W extremity is only 4 m. from Cape Diamond. The shores slope gradually to the beach; in some places there are a few rocky cliffs, but not of great extent or elevation. Bordering the N channel the beach is flat and muddy, with reefs of rocks running along it; but on the S side it is a fine sand, with only a few rocks sticking up here and there. The centre part is thickly wooded. The soil on the high lands is commonly a light good earth, mixed with sand, or sand and clay; on less elevated situations there is a fine black mould, which is likewise blended with sand. It is but scantily watered by the little river Dauphin, the rivulet Maheux, and a few trifling streams, all of which in summer-time nearly fail. A good road encompasses the island, and several others cross it. The pop. in 1825 was 4,022; in 1831, 4,349.

ORLEANS (NEW). See **NEW ORLEANS**.

ORLEAT, or **ORLIAT**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dome, cant. and 3 m. NE of Lezoux, and 7 m. W of Thiers. Pop. 1,164.

ORLESTONE, a parish of Kent, 5 m. S by W of Ashford, 2 m. N of the Grand Military canal, and 4½ m. S of the South-Eastern railway. Area 1,825 acres. Pop. in 1841, 316; in 1851, 334.

ORLETON, a parish in Herefordshire, 5 m. N by W of Leominster, in the line of the Leominster canal. Area 2,603 acres. Pop. in 1841, 603; in 1851, 618.—Also a chapelry in Eastham p., Worcestershire, 6½ m. E by S of Tenbury, on the S bank of the Teme. Pop. in 1841, 111; in 1851, 107.

ORLHONNAC, a village of France, in the dep. of the Aveyron, cant. and 5 m. SSW of Villefranche, near the r. bank of the Aveyron. Pop. 200.

ORLIAC, a village of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, cant. and 8 m. N of Villefranche-de-Belvez, and 15 m. SW of Sarlat. Pop. 350.

ORLIANSK, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Simbirsk, and district of Samara. It makes part of the military line of Samara, and is inhabited exclusively by Cossacks and invalided soldiers.

ORLIENAS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Rhone, cant. and 4 m. NE of Mormant, and 10 m. SW of Lyon. Pop. 750.

ORLIK, or **ORIEL**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 90 m. S of Poltava, district and 27 m. SSE of Kobyliake, at the confluence of the Oriel and Dnieper.

ORLINGBURY, a parish of Northamptonshire,

4 m. NW by N of Wellingborough. Area 1,990 acres. Pop. in 1841, 351; in 1851, 330.

ORLOV, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 30 m. WSW of Viatka, on the r. bank of the river of that name, at the confluence of the Pleskikha. Pop. 3,600.—Also a town in the gov. and district and 21 m. NE of Voronej, on the r. bank of the Usman. Pop. 3,500. It was built in the 17th cent., by the czar Alexis Mikhailovitch, to defend the frontier from the incursions of the Nogais.

ORLOVKA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Chernigov, district and 36 m. SW of Noygorod-Severskoï. Pop. 1,560.

ORLOVSKAIA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of the Don Cossacks, district and 66 m. NNE of Oust-Medveditzka, on the r. bank of the Medveditzka.

ORLOW, a town of Poland, in the woiwodie of Masovie, obwod and 21 m. SSE of Gostynin, and 19 m. ENE of Lenczy, in the midst of a marsh, on the l. bank of the Bzura, an affluent of the Vistula. Pop. 413.

ORLY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Seine, cant. and 5 m. SSE of Villejuef, and 7 m. SE of Seceaux, on the brow of a hill. Pop. 520. It contains the old tower of the church, which, in 1360, sustained a siege for 3 months against the English.

ORLYA, a village of Transylvania, in the comitat of Hunyad, 12 m. SSW of Vajda-Hunyad.

ORMAIG, a parish of Tasmania, in the co. of Monmouth, bounded on the W by Wallaby river, and S by the p. of Staffa.

ORMAIZTEGUI, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Guipuscoa and partido of Aspetia, 21 m. SW of Villafranca. Pop. 550. It contains several fountains.

ORMEA, a town of Sardinia, in the dio. of Coni, capital of a mandemento, in the prov. and 20 m. S of Mondovi, and 21 m. NNW of Onelle, in the Apennines, on the l. bank of the Tanaro, and at an alt. of 809 yds. above sea-level. Pop. 4,750. It is a dull ill-built town, enclosed by an old wall, and defended by a small castle on an adjacent height. It has extensive manufactories of linen. This town suffered severely at the commencement of the campaign of 1796.

ORME-HEAD (GREAT), a steep limestone cliff, on the coast of Carnarvonshire, in N lat. 53° 20' 0", W long. 3° 51' 7". It has an elevation of 664 ft., and its ridge takes a SE direction for about 1½ m. On its summit is a telegraph in connection with Holyhead and Liverpool.

ORMENYES, a district of Transylvania, in the lower circle of the comitat of Klausenburg. It contains the village of Mezo-Ormenyes.

ORMES (LES), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Vienne, cant. and 3 m. N of Dauge, and 13 m. NNE of Châtellerault, on the r. bank of the Vienne. Pop. 1,715. It has a fine castle with a magnificent park.—Also a village in the dep. of the Yonne, cant. and 6 m. WSW of Aillant-sur-Tholon, and 12 m. SSW of Joigny. Pop. 400.

ORMESSON, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Seine, cant. and 4 m. WNW of St. Denis, and com. of Epinay-sur-Seine, in the valley of Montmorency. It has a fine castle, and possesses manufactories of calico, plain and printed, and a cotton spinning-mill.

ORMIANEB, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Podolia, district and 15 m. NW of Kamenez.

ORMIDIA, a town of Turkey in Asia, on the S coast of the island of Cyprus, on cape Grega, 15 m. S of Famagousta.

ORMIGOS. See **HORMIGOS**.

ORMISTON, a parish and village of Haddington-

shire, 2½ m. S of Trancent. Area 3,245 acres. Pop. in 1841, 826, of whom 335 were in the v.; in 1851, 811.

ORMOERBEAR. See **MORBEYA.**

ORMOND, an ancient Irish principality, or petty kingdom, on the l. bank of the Middle Shannon, in the middle of the N part of Munster. It nearly corresponded with the present baronies of Upper Ormond, Lower Ormond, and Owey and Arta, in co. Tipperary; but it figured less as a principality of the Irish period, than as an earldom of the period of the Anglo-Normans; and in the latter connection, its history is strictly identical with that of the earls and dukes of Ormond.

ORMOND ISLAND, an island at the E entrance of the strait of the Fury and Hecla, in N lat. 69° 46', W long. 82° 45'. It is 9 m. in length, and 4 m. in breadth; and is separated from Liddon island on the W by a channel of little more than 1 m. in breadth.

ORMONDS (LES), a district of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud and district of Aigle. It is almost entirely enclosed by the Alps, and is liable to inundation. It is traversed by the Grande Eau. It comprises the communes of Ormonds-dessus, pop. 935; and Ormonds-dessous, pop. 1,574.

ORMOY, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Saone and cant. of Jussy, 24 m. NNW of Vesoul, on the l. bank of the Saone. Pop. 1,168.—Also a village in the dep. of the Haute-Marne, cant. and 6 m. SW of Chateau-Villain, on a stream, near the r. bank of the Aube.

ORMSBY, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. W by N of Guisborough, comprising the townships of Eston, Morton, Normanby, and Upsall. Area 8,948 acres. Pop. in 1831, 901; in 1851, 1,172.

ORMSBY-ST.-MARGARET, a parish in Norfolk, 4½ m. N by W of Yarmouth. Area with Scratby and St. Michael, 2,761 acres. Pop. in 1831, 720; in 1851, 884.

ORMSBY-ST.-MICHAEL, a parish in Norfolk, 1½ m. W by N of Great Ormsby. Area 1,220 acres. Pop. in 1831, 273; in 1851, 294.

ORMSBY (NORTH), a parish in Lincolnshire, 5 m. NW by N of Louth. Area 1,707 acres. Pop. 131.

ORMSBY (SOUTH), a parish in Lincolnshire, 6 m. NNW of Spilsby. Area 2,377 acres. Pop. in 1831, 237; in 1851, 261.

ORMSIDE, or **ORMES-HEAD**, a parish in Westmoreland, 1½ m. SSE of Appleby, on the S bank of the Eden. Area 2,034 acres. Pop. in 1851, 198.

ORMSKIRK, a parish and market-town in the co.-palatine of Lancaster, 35 m. S by W of Lancaster, and 12 m. N by E of Liverpool, comprising the townships of Bickerstaffe, Birkdale, Burscough, Latham, and Scarisbrick, and the chapelry of Skelmersdale. Area 30,832 acres. Pop. in 1851, 14,608; in 1851, 16,490. The town consists chiefly of four streets, intersecting each other at right angles, with the market place in the centre. Its pop. in 1851 was 5,548. Cotton-spinning and hat-making are carried on here. There are considerable coal-mines in the p., the transport of the produce of which is facilitated by the Leeds and Liverpool canal, which passes about 3 m. N of the town. O. is one of the polling-places for the S division of the co.

ORMUK, an island of the Arabian gulf, off the coast of Yemen and to the SE of Lohia. Its only inhabitants are a few fishermen.

ORMUZ, or **HORMUZ**, an island in the Persian gulf, in N lat. 27° 12', E long. 56° 25', 45 m. N of Cape Mussendos, the ancient *Oziris*. It is a mass of hills of rock-salt and sulphur, varying in colour as much as in shape, about 15 m. in circumf., and having a pop. not exceeding 300. The rocks which compose

nearly the whole island sink abruptly near its N extremity into a plain comprising about 6 or 7 sq. m. of comparatively level country, terminating in a sandy spit that divides the harbour of O. into two parts, and on which stands the old Portuguese fort. When the Portuguese fleets had found their way round the cape into the Indian seas, their cupidity was soon excited by O., which was reported to be a place of immense wealth. They made several abortive attempts to obtain possession of it, but in 1515, the great Albuquerque sailed thither with a force so overwhelming that resistance was scarcely attempted. It continued to be one of the main seats of Portuguese power, and numbered under them 4,000 houses and 40,000 inhabitants, till the reign of Shah Abbas, when that monarch conceived the design of wresting this valuable appendage to the Persian empire, from a foreign power. His efforts would probably have been fruitless, had he not engaged the aid of an English squadron, which happened to be cruising in the Indian seas, the commanders of which, conceiving themselves authorised to adopt any measures hostile to the Portuguese, readily engaged in the enterprise. The combined forces began with taking possession of the island of Kishme, 9 m. WSW, on which O. mainly depended for supplies. They then landed and obliged the Portuguese to evacuate the town, and retire into the castle, which was at last reduced by famine. The Persian monarch made it now his object to transfer the trade of O. to Gombrani situated on the coast opposite to it; and ultimately, in furtherance of this favourite object, the inhabitants were ordered to evacuate the place, leaving only a Persian garrison. About the end of the last cent., O. was taken possession of by the imam of Maskat; but as a city and mart, it had no longer any existence; it did not then contain more than 20 families. The fort has been put into a tolerable state of repair. The whole of the ancient city, near the N extremity of the island, is one mass of ruins, the reservoirs for water being the only buildings that are at all in a perfect state. The present inhabitants are chiefly employed in preparing rock-salt, from which the imam derives a considerable revenue. The island also produces copper, iron, red ochre, and sulphur.

ORNACHOS, or **HORNACHOS**, a town of Spain, in Estremadura in the prov. and 54 m. ENE of Badajoz and partido of Almendralijo. Pop. 1,200.

ORNAIN, a river of France, which has its source in the dep. of the Haute-Marne and cant. of Sully, near Germizey, 11 m. ESE of Joinville; passes through the NW extremity of the dep. of the Vosges; waters the S part of that of the Meuse, in which it bathes Gondrecourt, Ligny, Bar-le-Duc, and Rivigny; flows thence into the dep. of the Marne; receives the Saulx on the l., a little below Estressy; passes Vitry-le-Briul; and, after a course in a generally NW direction of about 90 m., joins the Marne on the l. bank, about 1 m. N of Vitry-le-Francais. Timber from the forests of the Vosges forms the chief article of transit on this river.

ORNANS, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Doubs, and arrond. of Besançon. The cant. comprises 28 coms. Pop. in 1831, 13,314; in 1841, 13,975. The town is 12 m. SE of Besançon, on the Loue, in a picturesque situation, at an alt. of 398 yds. above sea-level. Pop. in 1841, 3,040. It has a library and a small seminary, and possesses manufactories of cheese, a flour and saw-mill, several tanneries, and a paper-mill. Cherries are extensively cultivated in the locality for the manufacture of kirschwasser.

ORNAVASSO, a town of Sardinia, in the div. of Novara, capital of a mandemento, in the prov. and

9 m. WNW of Pallanza, and 12 m. SE of Domo-d'Ossola. Pop. 1,652.

ORNBAU, a town of Bavaria, in the presidial and 8 m. SE of Herrieden, on the l. bank of the Altmühl. Pop. 860.

ORNE, a department in the N of France, comprising a portion of the old provs. of Normandy and Perche; stretching between the parallels of 48° 12' and 48° 48' N, and between 1° E and 1° W long.; bounded on the N by the depts. of Calvados and Eure; on the E by Eure and Eure-et-Loir; on the S by Sarthe and Mayenne; and on the W by Manche. It has an area of 610,561 hectares. Pop. in 1821: 422,884; in 1841, 442,072; in 1851, 439,884.—The surface is elevated. A chain of hills intersects it from E to W, separating the basins of the Orne and the Seine from those of the Loire. The principal rivers are the Orne, the Mayenne, the Sarthe, the Eure, the Rille, the Dives, the Huisne, the Charenton and the Iton.—The soil is of various qualities. About 114,000 hect. are a rich loam. The chief productions of the dep. are wheat, rye, barley, oats, buck-wheat, hemp, flax, pulse, potatoes, and beet-root sugar. The consumption of corn is, however, greater than the quantity raised, great part of the dep. consisting of pasture and forest land. In 1839, 56,707 hect. were under wheat. Apples and pears are abundant here, as in the rest of Normandy; and a great quantity of cider and perry is made. The breed of horses is good; and cattle, hogs, and poultry are extensively reared for the Paris market.—The principal mineral product is iron, which is worked in various parts of the dep.; manganese and porcelain clay are also wrought. The manufactures of the dep. consist of coarse linens, lace, leather, paper, and glass, which, along with cattle, horses, and wood form the chief articles of export.—The dep. belongs to the diocese of Séez, and to the jurisdiction of the royal court of Caen. It is divided into the 4 administrative arrondissements of Alençon, Argentan, Domfront, and Mortagne, which are subdivided into 35 cants., and 513 coms. The chief town is Alençon.

ORNE, a river of France, which has its source in the neighbourhood of Séez; flows NW; becomes navigable at Caen, and discharges itself into the English channel, about 9 m. below that town after a course of 90 m. Its principal affluents are the Rouvre, the Noireau, and the Odon.

ORNES, a town of France, dep. of Meuse, 9 m. NE of Verdun. Pop. 1,000.

ORNETO, a village of Corsica, in the cant. of Tavagna, 21 m. S of Bastia.

ORO (RIO-DEL), a river of New Granada, in the prov. of Santa-Marta, which rises to the NE of Pamplona; runs N, and joins the Solia on the r. bank.—Also a river of the same state, in the prov. of Neiva, which enters the Magdalena.—It is the name of several other small streams in South America, in whose sands gold has been found.

ORO (MONTE D'), a mountain in the centre of the island of Corsica, 6 m. S of Mont Rotondo, and 24 m. NE of Ajaccio. Alt. above sea-level 8,700 ft.

ORO (MONTE DELL'), a summit of the Rhetian Alps, to the W of Mount Bernina. Alt. above sea-level 2,590 metres = 2,832 yds.

ORODADA, a port on the coast of Peru, 6 m. S by W of Payta.

OROHONA, one of the highest peaks of the island of Tahiti. It has an estimated alt. of 8,480 ft., and appeared to Dr. Pickering, who ascended it about 1,500 ft., as if it were the centre from which the different ridges of the island radiate in ten or twelve directions towards the coast.

OROMUCTO, a river of New Brunswick, which rises in two small lakes in York co; runs N; and

falls into St. John's river, 12 m. SE of Fredericton. It is navigable for small vessels 20 m. At its mouth is one of the oldest settlements in the country. By this passage the Indians have a communication with Passamaquoddy bay.

OROMTSHI, a town of Tibet, 48 m. E of Manas-Hotun.

ORON, a town of Switzerland, in the Pays-de-Vaud, 10 m. ENE of Lausanne, on the r. bank of the Broye.—Also a town of Spain, in the prov. and 42 m. NE of Burgos, on the Oroncillo, an affluent of the Ebro.

ORONHI, a town of Tibet, 38 m. W of Yolotou-Hotun.

ORONO, a township of Penobscot co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 75 m. NE of Augusta. Pop. 1,521.

ORONOKO, a village of Berrien co., in Michigan, U. S. Pop. 335.

ORONZO, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. ENE of Pampeluna, on the l. bank of the Salazar. Pop. 150.

ORONSAY, one of the smaller Hebrides, on the W coast of Scotland, separated by a narrow channel from Colonsay. The walls of a priory, said to have been founded by St. Columba, are still to be seen on it.

ORONTES, EL-AAZY, or MAKLUB, a river of Northern Syria, the largest by which that country is watered. It rises in two sources on the W slopes in the Anti-Libanus, in about N lat. 34° 5', 10 m. NE of Baalbec, not far from the source of the Jordan; but while the latter river rolls southward to Lake Asphaltites, the O. flows in the opposite direction. At the village of Ar-Ras, the united streams fall into a more abundant stream anciently called *Typhon*, but now El-Aazy, which bursts at once from the foot of the Anti-Libanus, with a considerable volume of water. Entering the valley of Homs, the O. forms the Bahr-el-Kades, a lake 6 m. in length, by 2 m. wide, and issuing from its N extremity passes 1½ m. W of Homs; then sweeping round Mount Erbayn, passes through the city of Hamah, and flows NW through the valley of El-ghab. On reaching the plain of 'Umk, it makes a bold sweep to the NW, receives the Lower Karas coming from the Agadenghiz, at Gazel-Burj; then skirts the slopes of Daphne, and winds in a tortuous course to the SW; and approaching the sea receives the Kutchuk-Karachai, and the Buyuk-Karachai; and entering the plain of Suweidujeh, winds along the foot of Mount Casius, till it passes over a difficult bar into the bay of Antioch, 21 m. by the windings of its course below Antioch. Its stream is in general so deep sunk in rocks, that it can be rendered subservient to the purposes of irrigation only by being laboriously raised with wheels. The rains which commence in November swell the river till the early part of January. In April and May, the melting of the snow again fills its bed; after which it gradually decreases in volume of water till November.

OROPESA, the capital of the prov. of Cochabamba, in Bolivia, situated on one of the tributary streams of the Rio-Grande, in a beautiful and fertile valley in N lat. 17° 22'. Pop. 17,000. Its inhabitants are chiefly employed in supplying the neighbouring provs. with fruits and grain.—There are some other inconsiderable settlements of this name in Spanish America.

OROPESA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Avila, 20 m. W by S of Talavera-de-la-Reyna. Pop. 1,500.—Also a village in the prov. and 15 m. ENE of Castellon-de-la-Plana. Pop. 300.

OROPESA (CAPE), a cape of Spain, on the coast of Valencia, in N lat. 40° 5' 33".

OROPO, or **ORORUS**, a village of Greece, in At-

tica, about 2 m. from the small bay of Ai-Apostolos, and 30 m. N of Athens, on the r. bank of the Aso-pis, formerly of importance in a military sense, as commanding the adjacent plain of Tanagra, a tract of great fertility. Some large blocks of hewn stone are all that remain of its ancient fortifications.

OROS, a village of Albania, in the sanj. and 45 m. SE of Skutari.

OROSEI, a town of Sardinia, in the prov. and 21 m. ENE of Nuoro, on the r. bank and near the mouth of a small stream of the same name, the *Cedrinus* of Ptolemy. Pop. 1,650. It exports corn, almonds, cheese, cork, cattle, hides, honey, and fruit, but in small quantities only.

OROSHAZA, a town of Hungary, in the palatinate of Bekesch, 28 m. W by S of Gyula. Pop. 9,000.

OROSZVAR. See CARLBURG.

OROTAVA, or CAORA, a town on the W side of the island of Teneriffe, beautifully situated on a gently sloping hill, in a valley about 25 m. from Santa-Cruz, at an alt. of 1,200 ft. above sea-level, amid fields of corn, gardens, and vineyards. It is a well-built, clean, airy little town, and has a small stream of water running through each of its streets. Pop. 8,000. It carries on considerable commerce by its port, Puerto-de-la-O, which is about 2 m. distant, and has a pop. of 4,500. The wines of the island are mostly shipped here. O. and its port were terribly devastated by a hurricane in November 1826.

OROTE, one of the Mariannes group, in the S. Pacific, in N lat. 13° 26', E long. 144° 49'.

OROUY, a village of France, in the dep. of Oise, cant. and 4 m. N of Crepy. Pop. 600.

OROVESA, a lake of Finland, in the district of Kuopio, about 40 m. NW of Lake Ladoga. It communicates with Lake Pielis on the N, and Lake Kallavesi on the W.

OROYA (LA), a small Indian village of Peru, in S lat. 11° 38', W long. 75° 20', 25 m. ENE of Yauli. It lies on the l. bank of a river of the same name, at an alt. of 12,010 ft. above sea-level, and communicates with the r. bank by a rope-bridge 50 yds. long. Pop. 200. From this place a road leads SE, over the level height of Cachi-Cachi to Janja; and another road leads NE to Tarma.

ORPIERRE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Upper-Alpes, and arrond. of Gap. The cant. comprises 8 com. Pop. in 1831, 2,718; in 1841, 2,597. The town is 27 m. SW of Gap, on the Soyan. Pop. 932. It has a Calvinist consistorial church, and carries on a considerable trade in prunes.

ORPINGTON, a parish of Kent, 7 m. SW of Dartford, and 22 m. WNW of Maidstone. Area 3,477 acres. Pop. in 1831, 842; in 1851, 1,203.

ORRELL, a township in Wigan parish, Lancashire, 3½ m. W of Wigan, and 1 m. S of the Leeds and Liverpool canal. Area 1,542 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,518; in 1851, 2,762.

ORRELL AND FORD, a township in Sefton parish, Lancashire, 4½ m. N of Liverpool, on the Liverpool and Leeds canal.

ORRERY, an ancient barony in the N of co. Cork, now united to Kilmog. It gives the title of earl to the family of Boyle; but this title is now united to that of Earl of Cork. Both the fourth and the fifth earls were persons of considerable literary celebrity; the former, in particular, devoted the later years of his life to philosophical investigations, and patronized an ingenious watchmaker, of the name of George Graham, who invented the well-known machine or instrument which represents the composition, motions, and phases of the planetary system, and called it, in honour of his patron and benefactor, an orrery.

ORRES (Les), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Hautes-Alpes, cant. and 5 m. SE of Embrun. Pop. 1,119.

ORREST HEAD, a township in Windermere parish, Westmoreland, 6 m. SE by S of Ambleside.

ORRIN, a river which has its source in the SE corner of Ross-shire, flows E, and after a course of about 27 m. joins the Conan.

ORRINGTON, a township of Penobscot co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 70 m. NE of Augusta, bounded on the W by Penobscot river. It is intersected by a small affluent of that river, and has a generally fertile soil.

ORRISMORE, a large, boggy moor, in the parishes of Ballindoon and Moyrus, co. Galway, from 2 to 7 m. SSE of Clifden. This tract, about 7 m. by 4, generally speaking is a plain not much elevated above the sea. It is intersected by many low ridges of mica slate, and in the hollows between them are a multitude of lakes, in number about 143, of different sizes, and many of them having numerous and intricate arms. The quantity of red bog in O. is 14,000 Irish acres.

ORROIR, a dep. of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and arrond. of Audenarde, watered by the Rhône. Pop. 902. It has manufactories of linen.

ORROLI, a village of Sardinia, in the div. of Capo Cagliari, prov. and 11 m. SE of Isili, and 36 m. NNE of Cagliari. Pop. 1,429.

ORSA, a parish of Sweden, in the prefecture of Stora-Kopparberg and haerad of Ofvan-Siljan, 54 m. NW of Falun.

ORSARA, a village of Naples, in the prov. of Capitanata, capital of a circondario, in the district and 6 m. NW of Bovino. Pop. 4,200.

ORSAY. See ORCAT.

ORSCHWIHR, or ORSCHWEIR, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Upper Rhine, cant. and 4 m. N of Guebwiller, and 12 m. SSW of Colmar. Pop. 1,306.

ORSE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. and 4 m. E of Cateau-Cambresis, on the slope of a hill, near the l. bank of the Sambre. Pop. 1,289.

ORSE, or ORSE-LE-PIERREUX (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, cant. and 6 m. N of Thenon, and 20 m. E of Perigueux. It affords good red wine.

ORSENNES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Indre, and cant. of Aigurande. Pop. 1,702.

ORSERA, a town of Austrian Illyria, on the W coast of Istria, with a good harbour, near the mouth of the river Lemo, 4 m. N of Rovigno, in N lat. 45° 8' 20". Pop. 550.

ORSETT, a parish of Essex, 24 m. E by N of London. Area 4,134 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,274; in 1851, 1,592.

ORSHA, or ORSHAN, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 40 m. N of Mohilev, on the Dnieper, which here receives the Orshitzka. Pop. 2,000. It has 3 churches of the Greek communion, 5 Catholic monasteries, and a college of Jesuits.

ORSINFAING, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxembourg, and dep. of Villers-sur-Semois. Pop. 163.

ORSINVAL, a village of France, in the dep. of Nord, cant. and 2 m. NNW of Quenoy, on the l. bank of the Ronelle. Pop. 450.

ORSKALA, a port of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. and 155 m. ESE of Orenburg, situated on the Or, about 1½ m. above its junction with the Ural. Like most other of the Russian frontier-towns, it is composed of one long straight street, bordered with wooden houses. It has several churches, a large market-place, and artillery-barracks. The Asiatic

caravans usually pass the latter river here, on their way to Orenburg.

ORSMAEL, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Orsmael-Gussenhoven. Pop. 413.

ORSMAEL-GUSSENHOVEN, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and arrond. of Louvain, watered by the Ghete. Pop. of dep. 655; of com. 413.

ORSOGNA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Citra, 6 m. W of Lanciano.

ORSONG, or **ORESUNG**, a river of Hindostan, which rises on the SW of the prov. of Malwah, and entering Gujerat, joins the Nerbuddah on the r. bank after a SW course of about 65 m.

ORSOVA (New), or **NEU-ORSCHOWA**, a small town and fortress of Wallachia, situated on an island in the Danube in N lat. $44^{\circ} 42'$, 50 m. N by W of Viden, and 100 m. E of Belgrade. The fortress was frequently taken and retaken by the Turks and imperialists, but has remained in the hands of the former since the treaty of Sistow in 1789. The town consists of four filthy, narrow, and village streets.

ORSOVA (Old), or **ALT-ORSCHOWA**, a fortress in the S of Hungary, in the military or frontier district of Temesvar, at the influx of the Czerna into the Danube, opposite to New O., and about 3 m. from the frontier. Pop. 900, chiefly Wallachians. Its custom-house and quarantine establishments give it importance, and it is a place of some trade. During the French continental blockade vast quantities of goods were sent up the Danube, and overland to O., on account of the merchants of Trieste.

ORSOY, a town of Prussia, on the W bank of the Rhine, at the confluence of the Kennell, 24 m. SE of Cleves. Pop. 1,500. It has manufactures of fine woollens.

ORT, a town of Lower Austria, 15 m. E of Vienna, near the l. bank of the Danube. Pop. 1,400.

ORTA (LAGO D'), the *Lacus Cusius* of the ancients, a small lake of the Sardinian states, in the prov. of Novara, about 3 m. W of Lago-Maggiore. It is 6 m. long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide, and has within it the little islet of San-Giulio. Overhanging it is Monterone, the flanks of which are composed of enormous masses of red granite, exceedingly beautiful when reduced to a polished state.

ORTA, a small town of the Sardinian states, in the prov. of Novara, situated on the lake of Orta or San Giulio, 30 m. N of Vercelli. It has 2 chapels, and a number of convents.—Also a town of Naples, in the Capitanata, 26 m. SW of Manfredonia. Pop. 1,500.

ORTA-TAGH, a mountain-chain of Bokhara, to the NW of the city of Bokhara, which joins the Kelinebok.

ORTAKSHI, a village of Asiatic Turkey, in the sanj and 18 m. ESE of Guz-el-Hissar, near the l. bank of the Meander.

ORTE, a town of the Papal States, in the deleg. of Viterbo, on the Tiber, 36 m. N by W of Rome.—Also a town of Russian Poland, in the prov. of Bialystock. Pop. 900.

ORTEGA ISLES, two small islands in the S. Pacific, in the Salomon archipelago, in S lat. 8° , E long. $157^{\circ} 20'$.

ORTEGAL (CAPE), a promontory of Spain, in Galicia, in N lat. $43^{\circ} 46' 40''$, W long. $7^{\circ} 54' 0''$, forming the SW limit of the gulf of Gascony, and the most northern point of land in the kingdom.

ORTELSBURG, or **SOYTNO**, a town of E. Prussia, in the gov. of Königsberg, situated on a small lake, in N lat. $53^{\circ} 53'$, 80 m. SSE of Königsberg. Several actions were fought here in 1807, between the Russians and the French.

ORTENAU, a district of Germany, lying between the Rhine on the W, the Black-forest on the E, and the Brisgau on the S. The greater part of this district belonged to Austria, but was ceded in 1802 to the duke of Modena, and came after his death to the Austrian archduke Ferdinand. It was assigned to Baden by the treaty of Presburg, in January 1806, and now forms part of the circle of Kinzig.

ORTENBERG, a small town of Hesse-Darmstadt, 22 m. ENE of Frankfort-on-the-Maine, near the l. bank of the Nidder.—Also a village in the grand-duchy of Baden, 1 m. SE of Offenburg.

ORTENBURG, a town of Bavaria, 5 m. S of Vilzhofen. Pop. 1,200.

ORTEZ, a small river of Buenos Ayres, which runs N into the Plata.

ORTHEVILLE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, and dep. of Tenneville. Pop. 152.

ORTHEZ, or **ORTIÈS**, a town of France, in the dep. of Basses-Pyrenees, situated on the declivity of a hill, on the r. bank of the Gave-de-Pau, 22 m. NW of Pau, and 80 m. E of Bayonne. Pop. 6,800. It has manufactures of flannel and leather, and its environs produce slate, pitcoal, and petroleum, and silver. It suffered greatly in the religious wars of the 16th cent. On the 25th of February 1814 the British obtained here a decisive advantage over the French under Soult, the latter being driven from a succession of positions, with a heavy loss both in killed and prisoners.

ORTHO, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, and arrond. of Marche, watered by the Ourthe. Pop. of dep. 1,132; of com. 200.

ORTHOSA, or **ORTOSA**, a small seaport of Syria, in the pash. of Tripoli, on the coast of the Mediterranean, 12 m. N of Tripoli.

ORTI, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra Ima, 2 m. S of Calanna. Pop. 1,000.

ORTLER, **ORTELER**, or **ORTEL-SPITZE**, the highest mountain of the Austrian empire, situated in Tyrol, on the borders of the Engadine, in the co. and 9 m. NNE of Bormio, in N lat. $46^{\circ} 30' 16''$, E long. $10^{\circ} 32' 31''$. Its elevation is given by M. Mercey at 14,466 ft., but some measurements make it 15,400 ft., or very nearly as high as Mont Blanc. Its top was first reached in 1804, by Joseph Pichler, a chamois hunter of Passeyr.

ORTSHIK, a river of Russia, which rises to the S of Valki, in the gov. of Kharkov, and joins the Oriel on the r. bank, after a S course of 60 m.

ORSTON, a parish in Notts, 8 m. S by W of Newark, on the E bank of the Devon. Area 1,940 acres. Pop. in 1831, 439; in 1851, 461.

ORTON, a chapelry in Rothwell p., Northamptonshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W by N of Kettering. Area 940 acres. Pop. in 1831, 109; in 1851, 90.—Also a parish and market-town in Westmoreland, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW by S of Appleby. The town is pleasantly situated on the road between Appleby and Kendal, and consists chiefly of one long irregularly built street. Area 24,430 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,501; in 1851, 1,456.

ORTON, or **OVERTON GREAT**, a parish in Cumberland, 5 m. W by S of Carlisle, and 3 m. N of the Maryport and Carlisle railway, including the townships of O. and Baldwin-Holme. Area 4,277 acres. Pop. in 1831, 445; in 1851, 519.

ORTON-ON-THE-HILL, a parish in the co. of Leicester, 7 m. W by N of Market-Bosworth. Area 2,290 acres. Pop. in 1831, 350; in 1851, 330.

ORTON, or **OVERTON-LONGUEVILLE**, a parish in the co. of Huntingdon, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by E of Stilton. Area 2,400 acres. Pop. in 1831, 286; in 1851, 224.

ORTON WATERVILLE, a parish in the co. of

Huntingdon, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Stilton. Area 1,350 acres. Pop. in 1831, 286; in 1851, 302.

ORTONA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Abruzzo-Citra, district and 9 m. N of Lanciano, and 12 m. E of Chieti, on the Adriatic, on which it has a small port. Pop. 6,900. It has a cathedral, and several churches and convents. Wine is extensively cultivated in the vicinity.

ORTRAND, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, circle and 24 m. SE of Liebenwerda, on the l. bank of the Putsnita. Pop. 1,820.

ORTUCCHIO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra, district and 12 m. SE of Avezzano, cant. and 5 m. NW of Gioja, on the SE bank of Lake Fusino.

ORTUERI, a village of Sardinia, in the div. of Capo Cagliari, prov. of Busachi, district and 6 m. NNW of Meana, and 24 m. ENE of Oristano. P. p. 1,197.

ORUA. See **ARUBA**.

ORULGANSKI MOUNTAINS, a chain of mountains in Siberia, dividing the valleys of the Lena and the Jána, and extending in a WNW direction to the Polar sea. Their geological formation is clay-slate.

ORULONG, a small island of the S. Pacific, in the Pelew archipelago, to the W of the island of Baubelthotap. It is about 3 m. in circuit, and is surrounded with steep rocks covered with wood.

ORUNE, or **ORUNI**, a village of Sardinia, in the div. of Capo Cagliari, prov. and 12 m. NNE of Nuoro, district and 5 m. S of Billi. Pop. 1,438.

ORURILLO, a town of Peru, in the intendancy and 150 m. SSE of Cuzco, at the N extremity of Lake Titicaca.

ORURO, or **SAN-PHILIPPO-D'ORURO**, a province and town of Bolivia, in the dep. of Charcas. The town is 105 m. WNW of Chuquisaca, and 66 m. WSW of Oropesa, in a fine valley, at an alt of 4,147 yds. above sea-level. Pop. 5,000. It contains several churches and convents. The climate of the prov. is cold, dry, and liable to tempestuous winds. It affords extensive pasture, and possesses large herds of cattle and llamas. It contains productive gold-mines.

ORUSCO, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 30 m. E of Madrid, partido and 18 m. SE of Alcalá-de-Henares, on the brow of a hill, and on the r. bank of the Tajuna. Pop. 860. It has two paper-mills.

ORUST, an island of Sweden, in the Cattegat, in the strait and 28 m. NW of Gottenburg, in N lat. $58^{\circ} 12'$, E long. $11^{\circ} 39'$. It is 15 m. in length from NE to SW, and 12 m. in width. It has a level surface, and affords excellent pasturage. The rearing of cattle, fishing, and the culture of hops, form the chief branches of local industry.

ORVAL, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Manche, and cant. of Montmartin-sur-Mer, 5 m. SW of Coutances, near the r. bank of the Sienne. Pop. 1,290.—Also a village of Belgian Luxemburg, 9 m. S of Neufchateau.

ORVAULT, a village of France, in the dep. of Loire-Inferieure, cant. of La-Chapelle-sur-Erdre, 5 m. NW of Nantes. Pop. 1,845.

ORVIETO, a town of the Papal states, situated on a steep hill, 60 m. NNW of Rome, at the confluence of the Paglia and Chianna, in N lat. $42^{\circ} 49'$, E long. $12^{\circ} 7'$. Pop. 5,418. It is the see of a bishop, and has a cathedral, a fine Gothic edifice containing some good sculptures and paintings. Several of its other churches, chapels, and convents, are admired; and it has three or four large palaces. The only public institution worth notice is a college of Jesuits.—The deleg. of O. has an area of 167,750 hect., with a pop. in 1843 of 26,141.

ORVIGO, or **ORRIGO**, a river of Spain, which rises in the Cantabrian chain, in the N of Leon; runs S; and joins the Esla, on the r. bank, after a course of 85 m., near Benavente.

ORVIN, or **ILLFINGEN**, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Berne, 6 m. E of Courtelary. Pop. 639.

ORVISO, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. SE of Vittoria. Pop. 320.

ORWELL, a parish of Kinross-shire, 12 m. N of Dunfermline. Pop. in 1841, 2,715; in 1851, 2,569.

ORWELL, a river of Suffolk, which rises in the middle of the co., near Felsham; runs SE by Needham-Market to Ipswich, from whence it is navigable; and, uniting with the Stour at Manningtree, forms the fine harbour of Harwich. Above Ipswich it takes the name of the Gipping. Vessels of considerable burden ascend it to Ipswich.

ORWELL, a township of Rutland co., Vermont, U. S., on Lake Champlain. Pop. 1,504.—Also a township of Bradford co., Pennsylvania, 146 m. N of Harrisburg. Pop. 1,037.—Also a township of Oswego co., New York, 148 m. WNW of Albany. Pop. 808.—Also a township of Ashtabula co., in Ohio.

ORWIGSBURG, the capital of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania, U. S., 62 m. NE of Harrisburg. Pop. 779.

ORXHAUSEN, a village of Brunswick, 3 m. W of Gandersheim, on the l. bank of the Gande.

ORZI-NOVI, a town of Austrian Italy, in the prov. of Brescia, on the Oglio, 34 m. E of Milan. Pop. 4,500.

ORZI-VECCHI, a village of Austrian Italy, in the prov. and 15 m. SW of Brescia, and 3 m. NE of Orzi-Novì. Pop. 1,020.

OSA, a river of Tuscany, in the prov. of Sienna, which rises to the W of the hamlet of Montiano, and flows SSE and then WSW to the Mediterranean, at Talamone-Vecchio, 3 m. NNW of the mouth of the Albegna.—Also a town of Russia, in the gov. and 62 m. SW of Perm, on the l. bank of the Kama. Pop. 1,000.

OSACCA, or **OSAKA**, a city of Japan, the port of Meaco, at the embouchure of the Yedogava, in the isle of Nifon, in N lat. $35^{\circ} 5'$. It is the seat of an extensive trade, and one of the most flourishing cities in the empire. Its pop. is said to amount to 80,000.

OSA-DE-LA-VEGA (LA), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 42 m. SW of Cuenca. Pop. 1,400.

OSA-DE-MONTREL, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 66 m. E of Ciudad-Real, on the site of the ancient *Lagos*.

OSAGE, a river of Missouri, U. S., which flows into the Missouri, 153 m. above the confluence of the latter with the Mississippi, in N lat. $38^{\circ} 35'$. Its general course is W and WSW, through a rich and level country. At its junction with the Missouri it is 397 yds. wide. It is navigable for boats 600 m.; for steam-boats 200 m. Its banks are covered with timber, and possess in general a rich soil.—Also a co. of Missouri, a little SE of the centre of the state. Area 860 sq. m. Its cap. is Alexander. Pop. in 1850, 6,705.—Also the cap. of Benton co., in Arkansas, 200 m. NW by W of Little Rock.

OSAGES, a tribe of Indians in North America, who have settlements near the sources of the river of that name. They are divided into three bands, the Grand Osage, the Little Osage, and those of the Arkansas. The tribe is estimated to amount to 4,200. They have begun to pay some attention to agriculture.

OSAGE-WOMAN'S RIVER, a river of Missouri, U. S., which falls into the Missouri about 60 m. from the confluence of the latter with the Mississippi. It is 30 yds. wide at its mouth.

OSAKA. See **OSACCA**.

OSARA, or **ASARA**, a village in the Syrian desert,

near the r bank of the Euphrates, 30 m. SE of Kerk-hissa.

OSASIO, a village of the Sardinian states, 18 m. S of Turin, in the prov. and 15 m. E of Pignerol.

OSBALDESTON, a township in Blackburn p., co-palatine of Lancaster, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW by N of Blackburn. Area 980 acres. Pop. in 1831, 349; in 1851, 250.

OSBALDWICK, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E of York, comprising the townships of Murton and O. Area 1,740 acres. Pop. 372.

OSBANIKET, a village of Tartary, on the Sirr, 30 m. W of Tocat.

OSBASTON, a township in Cadeby p., Leicestershire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE by E of Market-Bosworth. Area 1,230 acres. Pop. in 1831, 186; in 1851, 227.

OSBORNE ISLES, a group of the NW coast of Australia, in the E part of Admiralty gulf, in S lat. $14^{\circ} 20'$.

OSBOURNBY, a parish in Lincolnshire, 3 m. NW of Folkingham. Area 1,260 acres. Pop. 654.

OSCAR ISLE, one of the Ellice group, in the S. Pacific, in S lat. $8^{\circ} 29'$.

OSCARSTAD, a village of Sweden, 42 m. NW of Carlstad, on a small lake which communicates with Lake Wener.

OSCEOLA, a village of St. Clair co., in Missouri, U. S., 132 m. W of Jefferson city, on the S side of Osage river.

OSCH, or **Oss**, a town of Holland, in the prov. of N. Brabant, 12 m. NE of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 3,500.

OSCHATZ, a town of Saxony, near the river Dollnitz, 32 m. NW of Dresden. Pop. 5,362, employed partly in woollen manufactures. In the neighbourhood is a mountain called the Culmberg, which was frequently occupied as a military station in the war of 1756.

OSCHERSLEBEN, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, in the principality of Halberstadt, 19 m. WSW of Magdeburg, on the Bode. Pop. 3,501.

OSCHIRI, a village of Sardinia, 18 m. N of Ozieri. Pop. 1,500.

OSCHITZ, a village of Bohemia, 21 m. N of Jung-Bunzlau. Pop. 600.

OSCHMIANKA, a village of Russia, in the gov. and 32 m. SE of Vilna.

OSENSOE, a lake of Norway, in the bail. of Hedenmarken. It is 15 m. in length from NW to SE, and about 1 m. in breadth, and discharges its waters by the Osenely into the Gummen.

OSERA, or **OSICERDA**, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. SE of Saragossa, on the l. bank of the Ebro. Pop. 275.

OSERO, or **LOSINE**, an island of Austrian Illyria, in the Adriatic, to the SW of the larger island of Cherso, with which its NE end is joined by a bridge. Its S point is in N lat. $44^{\circ} 28'$, E long. $14^{\circ} 28'$. A steep barren limestone chain runs lengthwise through it. The town of O., the ancient *Apsoros*, situated on the NE coast of the island, 15 m. SSE of Cherso, though containing only 400 inhabitants, is the see of a bishop, and contains a fine cathedral.—About 5 m. from the S end of the island is Lossin, or Lussin, a well-built town with upwards of 3,000 inhabitants, and a well-sheltered, but narrow port.

OSETES. See **OSSETES**.

OSETR, a river of Russia, which lies near Lipshina, in the gov. of Tula; runs E and N; and flows into the Oka, on the r. bank, near Grodnia, after a course of 74 m.

OSGATHORPE, a parish in Leicestershire, 5 m. ENE of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and 14 m. NW of Leicester. Area 1,220 acres. Pop. in 1831, 344; in 1851, 346.

OSGODBY, a parish in Lincolnshire, 3 m. NW by N of Marky-Baisen. Area 1,710 acres. Pop. in

1831, 350; in 1851, 492.—Also a township in Lavington p., Lincolnshire, 2 m. NE by N of Corby. Area 1,150 acres. Pop. in 1831, 99; in 1851, 79.—

Also a township in Hemingborough p., Yorkshire, 2 m. NE by E of Selby, and about 1 m. N of the Selby and Hull railway. Area 1,524 acres. Pop. in 1831, 170; in 1851, 185.—Also a township in Cayton p., Yorkshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S by E of Scarborough, on the coast. Area 1,375 acres. Pop. in 1831, 64; in 1851, 59.

OSGYAN, a village of Hungary, in the comitat and 21 m. WSW of Gomor, and 42 m. NNW of Erlau. There is a Lutheran college here.

OSIAKOW, a town of Poland, in the woivodie and 54 m. SE of Kalesch, obwod and 13 m. ENE of Wielun, on the r. bank of the Warthe. Pop. 180.

OSIDDA, a village of Sardinia, 8 m. SSW of Buddoso. Pop. 420.

OSIEC, a town of Poland, in the woivodie of Siedlec, obwod and 46 m. W of Lukow, and 9 m. ENE of Czersk, in a marshy locality. Pop. 670.

OSIECZNO. See **STOCHNEST**.

OSIEK, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 8 m. S of Jaslo, near the l. bank of the Wisloka.—Also a small town of Poland, in the gov. and obwod and 20 m. SW of Sandomir, and 22 m. S of Opatow, near the l. bank of the Vistula, in a marshy locality. Pop. 590.—Also a town of Poland, in the gov. of Pollachia and obwod of Lukow. Pop. 1,000.

OSILO, a town of Sardinia, in the div. of CapoSassari, prov. and district and 6 m. E of Sassari, on a hill commanding an extensive and fertile plain. Pop. 2,000. On an adjacent height are the ruins of a castle belonging to the Doria family.

OSIMA, an island of Japan, near the S coast of the island of Nifon and prov. of Kinokuni, a little to the E of Cape Diun, the S extremity of Nifon.—Also an island of Japan, in the sea of that name, to the SW of the island of Jesso, in N lat. $41^{\circ} 31' 30''$, and E long. $139^{\circ} 19'$. It is nearly circular in form, and near the centre has several rocky mountains, from which smoke is constantly emitted, and which occasionally pour out streams of lava.

OSIMO, a town of the Papal states, in the deleg. and 11 m. S of Ancona, near the l. bank of the Musone, beautifully and salubriously situated on a hill. Pop. 6,500. It is the see of the bishopric of Osimo and Cingoli, is well-built, and has a fine episcopal palace, and several churches and convents. It has manufactures of woollen fabrics. Corn and silk form its chief articles of trade. This town after a long resistance was taken by Belisarius from the Goths.

OSINOVA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Voronej, district and 24 m. N of Starobielsk.

OSIO-DI-SOTTO, a village of Austria in Lombardy, in the prov. and 8 m. SSW of Bergamo, district and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of Verdello. Pop. 1,019.

OSKOL, a river of Russia in Europe, which has its source in the gov. of Kursk, a little to the SE of Tim, passes Staroi-Oskol and Novoi-Oskol; traverses the W part of the gov. of Voronej; enters that of Kharkov; and passing the Kupiansk, after a course in a generally S direction of about 210 m., throws itself into the Donetz, on the l. bank, 9 m. SE of Izioum. It is navigable, and abounds with fish.

OSKOL (Novoi), a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Kursk. The district is flat and possesses little wood, but is generally fertile. Pop. 79,155. The town is 99 m. SE of Kursk, on the l. bank of the Oskol. Pop. 5,000. The environs are extremely fertile. The town, which was built in 1656, was peopled by colonists from several surrounding districts, but chiefly from that of Oskol-Staroi.

OSKOL-STAROI, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Kursk. The district is

scantly wooded, but produces in abundance grain and fruit, and pastures large herds of cattle. It has numerous distilleries. Pop. 77,810. The town is 78 m. ESE of Kursk and 69 m. WSW of Voronej, on a mountain near the r. bank of the Oskol, and at the junction of the Oskoletz. Pop. 6,000. It has several suburbs, 8 churches and a convent. It has an active inland trade. In the environs are extensive orchards and numerous tile-kilns.

OSLASTON, or **OSLESTON** and **THURVASTON**, a township in the p. of Sutton-on-the-hill, Derbyshire, 6½ m. W by N of Derby. Area with Sutton-on-the-hill, 2,542 acres. Pop. in 1841, 441; in 1851, 524.

OSLAWAN, or **OSLAWANT**, a town of Austria in Moravia, in the circle and 14 m. W of Brunn, on the r. bank of the Oslawa, an affluent of the Iglawa. Pop. 1,162. On an adjacent height is an old castle. In the environs are extensive coal-mines.

OSLI, a town of Nubia, in Sheyghia, on the l. bank of the Nile, 9 m. S of Hannek.

OSMA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 33 m. WSW of Soria, and partido of Burgos-del-Osma, at the foot of a mountain on the r. bank of the Uero. Pop. 617. It is the see of a bishopric, and has a parish church, a university, a custom-house, and a public granary. A few traces only of its ancient walls are now to be seen. It has some manufactories of linen fabrics. This town, the *Uzama* or *Ozoma* of the Romans, is of great antiquity, and contains numerous Roman remains, of which a tower of a fortress and a cistern are in a good state of preservation. It was taken by Alphonso I. in 764 from the Moors; and again in 1019 by D. Sancho-de-Garcia, count of Castile.

OSMA, a river of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria and sanj. of Rustchuk, which has its source on the N side of the Balkan; runs N; passes Loftsha; and after a course of 120 m., throws itself into the Danube, on the r. bank, a little above Nikopol. It is the ancient *Osmus*.

OSMAN-BAZAR, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, in the sanj. and 42 m. SSE of Rustchuk. It has manufactories of *abas*, a coarse species of woollen cloak.

OSMANJIK, a town of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. and 150 m. NW of Sivas, sanj. and 45 m. N of Tehurum, on the r. bank of the Kizil-Irmak, which is here crossed by a fine bridge of 10 arches. It consists of about 450 houses, inhabited by Turks, and has an old castle on an isolated rock. The environs are adorned with gardens, orchards, and vineyards. This place is generally supposed to be the ancient *Pinolis*.

OSMAN-KEUL, a village of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. and 45 m. E of Diarbekir, on the l. bank of the Tigris, and on the slope of a rocky mountain, remarkable for the number and beauty of the excavations which are found in its acclivities.

OSMASTON, a parish in Derbyshire, 2½ m. SE of Ashborne. Area 1,254 acres. Pop. in 1831, 289; in 1851, 366.—Also a parish in Derbyshire, 2½ m. SE by S of Derby, crossed by the Derby canal, and in the line of the Birmingham and Derby railway. Area 1,254 acres. Pop. in 1831, 172; in 1851, 125.

OSMINGTON, a parish in Dorset, 5½ m. SE of Dorchester. Area 2,307 acres. Pop. in 1831, 421; in 1851, 485.

OSMOTHERLEY, or **OSMUNDELEY**, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. ENE of North-Allerton, comprising the townships of Ellerbeck, Harsley West, Thimbleby, and Osmotherley. Area 7,220 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,417; in 1851, 1,253.

OSMOTHERLY, a township in Ulverstone p.; co-palatine of Lancaster, 2 m. NW by N of Ulverstone. Area 1,140 acres. Pop. in 1831, 293; in 1851, 325.

OSNABURG, or **OSNABRUCK**, a province of Hanover, lying between the grand-duchy of Oldenburg and the Prussian prov. of Westphalia. The prov. embraces the principality of O., with an area of 903 sq. m.; the county of Lower Lingen, comprising 127 sq. m.; the duchy of Arenberg-Meppen, with an area of 632 sq. m.; and the county of Bentheim, with an area of 399 sq. m. The pop. of the whole was 263,645 in 1833, and 269,747 in 1842, of whom the majority were Lutherans, and the rest Catholics. A large proportion of this principality consists of heaths, moors, and sandy eminences; and in no part is the soil fertile. The grain raised is chiefly rye, oats, and buck-wheat. Hemp and flax are extensively grown, but the quality is inferior. Of the coarse linen so well known by the name of Osnaburgs great quantities are manufactured, especially in the principality and in Lingen, from home-spun thread. The annual value of this linen, and of the linen yarn spun in the principality, was several years ago computed at nearly £200,000.—It is divided into six bailiwicks. This prov. was formerly the territory of a bishop, the see having been founded it is said by Charlemagne. After the Reformation, many of the inhabitants embraced the Lutheran faith; and it was arranged in the treaty of Westphalia that the bishop should be alternately a Catholic and a Lutheran, the chapter being left at liberty in their choice of the former, but limited in the election of a Protestant to the family of Brunswick-Laneburg. The Catholic bishop was generally an aged member of the chapter, and the Protestant a young prince. In 1802, it was agreed that the bishopric should devolve in perpetuity on the house of Hanover, as a compensation for certain territorial cessions. It was annexed in 1807 to the kingdom of Westphalia, but restored to Hanover in 1814.

OSNABURG, the capital of the above principality, is situated on the river Hase, a tributary of the Ems, 76 m. W by S of Hanover. Pop. 11,000. It is divided into an old and a new town, and is surrounded with walls and ditches. It is irregularly built, and many of the houses are very low. The principal buildings are the cathedral, which possesses several relics of antiquity; the town-house, in which was concluded the peace of Westphalia in 1648, O. having been the place of conference for the Protestant ambassadors, whose portraits are still preserved in the town-house; and the court of justice. The other public buildings are two Lutheran and two Catholic churches, a Lutheran orphan-house, three hospitals, a work-house, a Catholic and a Lutheran gymnasium with each 10 professors, and a house-of-correction. There are here manufactories of coarse woollens, leather, paper, and tobacco, and several large linen bleachfields. O. is the see of a Roman Catholic vicar-general; and the seat of the provincial government and chancery.

OSNABURG, a township of Stark^{co.}, in Ohio, U. S., 129 m. NE of Columbus. Pop. 2,330.

OSNABURG. See MATTEA.

OSOGNA, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Ticino, 6 m. N of Bellinzona, on the l. bank of the Ticino. Pop. 262.

OSOPO, a fortress of Austrian Italy, in the prov. and 15 m. NW of Udine, on the l. bank of the Tagliamento.

OSORNILLO, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. NNE of Palencia, on the r. bank of the Pisuerga. Pop. 270.

OSORNO, a ruined town of Chili, on the l. bank of a stream of the same name, an affluent of the Bueno, 24 m. from the sea, and 212 m. S of La Concepcion. It was burnt in an incursion of the Araucanian Indians.—Also a volcanic mountain

in the Andes chain, in S lat. 40° 36'. It is almost a perfect cone in outline, and stands out in front of the cordillera clothed in eternal snow, yet emitting volumes of smoke, and when seen in activity from the deck of the *Beagle*, 80 m. off, presenting a most magnificent spectacle. "At midnight it appeared like a bright star, which gradually increased in size for three hours; and then, with the aid of a telescope, dark objects could be seen in constant succession, in the midst of a red glare of light, to be thrown up and to fall down again."

OSORNO-LA-MAYOR, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 32 m. N of Palencia, on the r. bank of the Abanades. Pop. 700.

OSPEDALETTO, a village of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. of Lodiet-Crema, 3 m. W of Casal-Pusterlengo.

OSPEREN, a village of Belgian Luxemburg, 15 m. ESE of Diekirch. Pop. 550.

OSPICIO (SANTO), a fortified town and harbour of the Sardinian states, in the prov. and 4 m. ESE of Nice.

OSPITALETTO, a village of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 7 m. W of Brescia. Pop. 1,400.

OSPRINGE, a parish of Kent, 1 m. WSW of Faversham. Area 2,798 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,111.

OSRUSHNAH, a town of Bokhara, capital of a district of the same name, 65 m. NNW of Samarcand. It is said to have had at one period of its history 70,000 inhabitants.

OSS. See OSCH.

OSSA. See OSA.

OSSA, a river of Western Prussia, which rises in the circle of Rosenberg, and falls into the Vistula, 3 m. above Graudenz, after a sinuous course of 52 m.—Also a town on the S coast of the island of Gilolo, in N lat. 0° 45', E long. 128° 22', on the S side of a great bay of the same name, entering between Cape Salaway and Cape Tabo. It affords every convenience for ships touching at it for water, provisions, or spars.

OSSA. See KISSOVA.

OSSABAW, an island near the coast of Georgia, U. S., at the mouth of the Ogechee. It is low and sandy, and 20 m. in circumf.

OSSAU (GAVE D'), a river of France, in the dep. of Basses-Pyrenees, which rises in the Pic-du-Midi; runs N to Arudy; then NW; and joins the Aspe, on the r., at Oleron.

OSSEG, a village of Bohemia, 20 m. NW of Leitmeritz. It has a large woollen manufactory, and a splendid abbey.

OSSEGHEM, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Molenbeek-Saint-Jean. Pop. 527.

OSSEL, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Brusseghe. Pop. 328.

OSSELLE, a village of France, in the dep. of Doubs, cant. and 3 m. WSW of Boussiere, on the l. bank of the Doubs. Pop. 520.

OSSEMEREE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, and dep. of Serville. Pop. 128.

OSSENBROEK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, and dep. of Oordgehem. Pop. 133.

OSSENDRECHT, a village of Belgium, in North Brabant, 13 m. N by W of Antwerp.

OSSENWEG, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Leau. Pop. 105.

OSSERO. See OSERO.

OSSETES, or OSSETINTZ, a people who inhabit the N part of the mountains of Caucasus, from the Terek to the Phasis. They call themselves Ir or Irones; and have a language peculiar to themselves, composed in a great measure of Persian, mixed with some Slavonic and Finnish words. They are nominally subject to Russia. They have princes and a hereditary nobility, and can

muster on an emergency 10,000 horsemen, but have scarcely any village with more than 100 inhabitants.

OSSETT, a township of Dewsbury p. in Yorkshire, 3½ m. W of Wakefield. Area with Gauthorpe, 3,019 acres. * Pop. in 1831, 5,325; in 1851, 6,266.

OSSL, a village of Sardinia, 3 m. SSE of Sassari. Pop. 1,500.

OSSLAC, a village of Austrian Illyria, in Carinthia, on a lake also called Ossiac, 15 m. WNW of Klagenfurth.

OSSLIAN, a township of Alleghany co., in New York, U. S., 244 m. W by S of Albany. Pop. 938.

OSSIERY. See OSIERI.

OSSIG, a village of Prussian Silesia, 12 m. NNE of Liegnitz. Pop. 350.

OSSIPEE, a township of Carroll co., in New Hampshire, U. S., 52 m. NNE of Concord, with a village of the same name, on the W side of Ossipee lake. Pop. 2,170.—Also a lake and river in Strafford co., New Hampshire. The lake has an area of 7,000 acres; and discharges itself by the river into the Saco, in Maine, 15 m. E of Lake Ossipee.

OSSIPEE (LITTLE), a river of Maine, U. S., which runs into the Saco, 12 m. below the larger Ossipee.

OSSLAU, a village of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, 3 m. NE of Coburg, on the l. bank of the Itz. Pop. 240.

OSSMANSTEDT, a village of the grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar, 6 m. NE of Weimar.

OSSOGNE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, and dep. of Havelange. Pop. 160.—Also a commune in the prov. of Hainault, and dep. of Thuillies. Pop. 130.

OSSOLA, a province of the Sardinian states, in the division of Novara; bounded on the N by Switzerland; on the SE by the prov. of Pallanza; and on the S by that of Valsesia. It is covered with ramifications of the Alps, amongst which lie the valleys of Formazza, Antegorio, Bugnanco, Antrona, and Anzascia. It is subdivided into 4 mandamenti and 64 comuni.

OSSOWIEC, a village of Poland, in the obwodzie and 27 m. SW of Augustowo, on the r. bank of the Bobra.

OSSUN, a town of France, in the dep. of Hautes-Pyrenees, 7 m. SW of Tarbes. Pop. 3,016.

OSSUNA. See OSUNA.

OSTABAT, a town of France, in the dep. of Basses-Pyrenees, on the Bidouze, 6 m. S by W of St. Palais.

OSTALRICK. See HOSTALRICH.

OSTANITZA, a town of Albania, in the sanjak and 26 m. NNW of Joanina. It is a poor town of 300 houses, occupying a superb site, and has upwards of 20 ruined churches.

OSTAPA, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 36 m. W of Poltava, on the r. bank of the Psiol.

OSTASHKOV, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 110 m. W of Tver, in N lat. 57° 9', E long. 33° 12'. Pop. 7,000. It is nearly surrounded by Lake Selig, which communicates with the river Volga by means of a canal, and gives the town the advantage of water-carriage to Novgorod and St. Petersburg. It has a trade in corn, wood, hides, tallow, wax, honey, and salt fish. The chief employments are the manufacture of leather, and the building of barks for the navigation of the Volga.

OSTDORF, a village of Wurtemberg, in the bail. and 3 m. NNW of Ballingen. Pop. 950.

OSTE, a river of Hanover, which rises in the principality of Luneburg, in an extensive marsh; flows through the province of Bremen; and falls into the Elbe on the l. bank, 3 m. NE of Otterndorf, after a NW course of 80 m.

OSTEN, a village of Hanover, on the river Oste, 11 m. NW of Stade.

OSTEND. or **OSTENDE**, in Flemish and Dutch **OOSTENDE**, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, 14 m. W by N of Bruges, and 25 m. ENE of Dunkirk, on the coast, in N lat. 51° 14', E long. 2° 55'. Pop. in 1835, 12,161; in 1845, 14,506. Its old fortifications, a great earthen mound and a moat around the town, are still kept up; and the approach to it may be rendered very difficult by inundating the surrounding country, which is low and perfectly level. One large battery, called Fort Wellington, is of modern construction. The streets are straight, and the houses in general well-built, but deficient in height. Their architecture is "neither Dutch, French, nor Flemish, but a mixture of all three;" and they are painted with all kinds of gaudy colours. In 1834 O. contained 1,403 houses, 57 streets, 5 squares, 3 churches, and 6 schools. It has no public edifices of importance except the town-house, and the baths on the levee or long rampart originally raised to protect the town from inundation by the sea. The Western gate, constructed in 1819, forms a handsome entrance.—The flat shore of Flanders has few good harbours: that of O. is reckoned one of the best; but it is formed only by the tide entering the mouth of a small river, and ships of burden can only enter at high water. A quay has been constructed, flanking the sides of the passage with extensive timber piers. It is cleared at low water by opening the sluices, and discharging in a copious stream the water collected on the land-side during the influx of the tide. At the inner extremity of the harbour, basins have been constructed for the accommodation of the canal boats.—O. has sugar and salt refineries, sailcloth and rope works, distilleries, soap works, and building docks. Its commercial prosperity was greatest between 1780 and 1794, having then been the residence of a number of merchants, chiefly English, attracted thither by the privilege of trading with India and elsewhere under the Austrian flag. On its capture by the French in 1794 the merchants transferred their business chiefly

to Hamburg and Copenhagen, and the commerce of O. was of little importance for twenty years previous to 1814. The number of merchant vessels that entered the port in 1815 was 700, exclusive of packet-boats. In 1838, 581 vessels = 72,948 tons entered the port. In 1849, 444 vessels = 48,918 tons entered, and 401 = 45,608 tons cleared. The trade of O. is now chiefly confined to exporting the produce of Flanders, and, in return, supplying it with colonial and other foreign goods. The chief articles of export are wheat, clover-seed, flax, cattle, tallow, and hides. The linens shipped here come mostly from Ghent and Bruges, and a good deal of the trade of these places passes by way of O. The imports are coffee, sugar, tobacco, rum, oak bark, dyewoods, spices, salt, tallow, Spanish wool, French wines, and British cottons. The value of goods placed in the bonded warehouses of O. in 1845* was 3,332,000 francs; in 1848, 1,276,000 fr.—O. is 153 m. from London, and 106 m. by railway from Brussels. It is connected by an almost continuous line of railway, with the principal cities of Germany and Austria. It also communicates by a large canal with Bruges and Ghent.—In 1372, O. was a mere fishing village. It was enclosed with walls in 1445, and regularly fortified in 1583. O. is remarkable for a very long and obstinate siege, from 1601 to 1604, by the Spaniards, to whom it at last capitulated on honourable terms, after nearly 100,000 men had found a grave within and around its walls. In 1798, a detachment of English troops landed here, and destroyed the works of the Bruges canal; but, the wind shifting before they could reembark, their retreat was cut off, and a part of them were obliged to surrender to the French. In September 1826, the explosion of a powder magazine seriously damaged the town.—In the subjoined chart the entrance to the fort is marked *a a a*; the lighthouse *b*; the levee *c*; the Grande Place *d*; the West gate *e*; the Quai de Empereur, *f f*; the arsenal *g*; the barracks *h*; the Ostend canal *m m m*; the railway to Brussels and Cologne *n n n*.



OSTENO, a village of Austrian-Lombardy, in the delegation and 15 m. N of Como, district and 5 m. SW of Porlezza, on the E bank of Lake Lugano.

OSTER, for names commencing with this word not found amongst the following, see **OESTER**.

OSTER, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, and dep. of Odeigne. Pop. 142.

OSTER, or **Ostr**, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Tchernigov. It takes its rise in the district and to the SE of Borzna; runs W; passes Negin and Kozéletz; and after a course of about 108 m. throws itself into the Desna, on the r. bank, at a town of the same name. Several towns were founded on its banks by Vladimir I.—Also a town, capital of a district in the same gov., 45 m. SSW of Tchernigov, on the l. bank of the Desna, at the confluence of the Oster. Pop. 2,000. It contains 4 churches, and the ruins of several convents and of the ancient dwellings of its Polish lords. It has a considerable trade and extensive fisheries. This town occupies a portion of the site of the ancient Gorodetz, which was twice ruined by the Polovtzi.

OSTERACH, a river of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, which has its source in Württemberg, and flows into the Danube.

OSTERBERG, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Swabia, to the W of Babenhansen. Pop. 640.

OSTERBRUCH, a village of Hanover, in the gov. and 25 m. NW of Stade, and 5 m. SE of Otterndorf. Pop. 700.

OSTERBURG, a town of Prussia, capital of a circle of the same name, in the prov. of Saxony, regency and 47 m. N of Magdeburg, on the Üchte. Pop. in 1837, 2,137. It has an hospital, and contains a brewery and a distillery of brandy. The circle comprises an area of 147 sq. m., and 28,494 inhabitants.

OSTERBURKEN, or **OSTERBARKEN**, a town of Baden, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, amt and 9 m. SE of Buchen, on the Kirnaubach. Pop. (Cath.) 1,106.

OSTER-CAPELN, a market-town of Hanover, in the gov. and principality, and 9 m. NE of Osna-brück. Pop. 516. It has a Catholic church.

OSTERDALEN, a parish of Norway, in the amt of Hedemarken, on the Glommen.

OSTER-EMS. See **Ems**.

OSTERENDE-OTTERNDORF, a parish of Hanover, in the gov. and 27 m. NW of Stade, and 1 m. E of Otterndorf. Pop. 1,320.

OSTERFELD, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, regency and 19 m. SSW of Merseburg, circle and 8 m. S of Weissenfels, on a small river. Pop. in 1837, 1,179.

OSTERFINGEN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 8 m. WSW of Schaffhausen, and district of Unter-Klettgau. Pop. 557. It has mineral baths.

OSTERHOFEN, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Bavaria, presidial and 9 m. NW of Vils-hofen, and 18 m. NNE of Landau, on the Danube. Pop. 1,100. On an adjacent mountain is an ancient church of remarkable structure.

OSTERHOLZ, a market town of Hanover, in the gov. and 39 m. SW of Stade, and 11 m. N of Bremen, near the marsh of Düvels-moor. Pop. 740.

OSTERIA, a village of the Papal States, in the delegation of Forli, on the shore of the Adriatic, SE of Rimini.

OSTERLAND, an ancient country of Germany, in Saxony, between the Saale on the W, and the circle of the Erzgebirge on the E, and now comprised in the grand-duchy of Saxe-Weimar, and the duchies of Saxe-Altenburg and Saxe-Meiningen. Its chief towns were Neustadt-an-der-Orla and Altenburg.

OSTERNBURG, a parish of the duchy of Oldenburg, in the circle and bail, and 1 m. SE of Oldenburg. Pop. 1,300.

OSTERODE, a town of Hanover, in the gov. and 36 m. SSE of Hildesheim, and principality of Gruben-hagen, 21 m. NE of Göttingen, in the Harz mountains, between the Söse and the Apenke. Pop. in

1845, 5,197. It is enclosed by walls; and has 3 suburbs, 3 churches, 2 hospitals, and a gymnasium. It possesses manufactories of linen, woollen, and cotton fabrics, white lead, nails, needles, wooden ware, soap, tobacco, and comfits, a copper foundry, several tanneries, and several breweries and distilleries. In the vicinity are quarries of chalk, alabaster, and gypsum.—Also a circle and town of Prussia, in the prov. of East Prussia, and regency of Königsberg. The circle comprises an area of 213 sq. m., and 27,496 inhabitants. The town is 75 m. SSW of Königsberg, at the confluence of the Drewenz with the lake of that name. Pop. 2,600. It is enclosed by walls, and has 3 suburbs, and 3 Lutheran churches. It has manufactories of cloth, hats, and of brandy, a saw-mill, and a brewery.

OSTER-RISOER, or **OESTER-RISOEER**, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Christiansand, and amt of Nedenaes, on a tongue of land which projects into the Cattegat, 24 m. NE of Arendal, and 105 m. SW of Christiania. Pop. 1,794. It has a good port, and carries on an active trade in wood and iron. In the environs are 2 extensive forges.

OSTERSTADE, a marshy tract in Hanover, in the gov. of Stade, duchy of Bremen and bail of Hagen. It affords pasturage to large numbers of cattle and horses.

OSTERSUND, a laen and town of Sweden, in the prov. of Jamtland. The laen or administrative prov. comprises an area of 435 Swedish sq. m., of which $\frac{1}{4}$ ths have an alt. of 721 yds. above sea-level. Pop. in 1840, 45,769; in 1845, 49,077. It is mountainous in the W, towards the confines of Norway, but is elsewhere flat. Its produce in grain is insufficient for local supply, and pasturage is also scarce. Wood, iron, and copper, form its chief productions. It has several foundries and saw-mills, and some manufactories of linen and woollen fabrics. The laen comprises 3 hærads, 3 fogderi, and 58 parishes.—The town, which is the cap. of a laen of the same name, is 357 m. NNW of Stockholm, on Lake Stor, opposite the small island of Froson. Pop. 418.

OSTERVILLE, a village of Barnstable township and co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 72 m. SSE of Boston, on the E side of Oyster bay.

OSTERWALD, a village of Hanover, in the principality of Kalenberg, bail, and 4 m. NE of Lauenstein, and 20 m. SSW of Hanover, in a mountainous and woody locality. Pop. 360. It has a glass-work and a tile-kiln, and in the vicinity is a coal-mine.

OSTERWICK, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, reg. and 44 m. WSW of Magdeburg, and circle of Halberstadt, on the Ilse. Pop. in 1837, 3,104. It is enclosed by walls, and has two churches and an hospital, and manufactories of cloth, linen, hats, and hosiery, several tanneries, a brewery, and a distillery of brandy.

OST-FRISE, or **OST-FRIESLAND**. See **FRIESLAND**.

OSTHAMMER, a small seaport town of Sweden, in the laen and 65 m. NE of Stockholm, on the Aland's-Haff, opposite the island of Sodero. Pop. 550.

OSTHAUSEN, a village of the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, to the W of Krannickfeld. Pop. 350.

OSTHEIM, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Upper Rhine, and cant. of Kayserberg, 8 m. N of Colmar, on the Techt. Pop. in 1841, 1,869.

OSTHEIM (KLEIN), a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Franconia, presidial and 5 m. NW of Aschaffenburg, on the r. bank of the Main. Pop. 860. Cabbage is extensively cultivated in the environs.

OSTHEIM (GROSS), a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Franconia, presidial and 8 m. NNW of Obernburg, on the Radheim. Pop. 1,796.

OSTHEIM-VOR-DER-RHON, a town of the grand-duchy of Saxe-Weimar, in the principality and 39 m. SSE of Eisenach, on the Sren. Pop. 2,529. It is enclosed by walls, is well-built, and has a small college and an hospital. It has several spinning-mills and manufactories of linen, and has some trade in wine. In the vicinity are the ruins of the castle of Lichtenberg.

OSTHOFEN, a market-town of the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the prov. of the Rhine, on the r. bank of the Muhl, 6 m. NNW of Worms, and 23 m. SSE of Mayence, on the Rhine. Pop. 2,740. It has a sulphureous spring.

OSTIA, a town of the Papal states, situated on the l. bank of the S branch of the Tiber, near its influx into the Mediterranean, 13 m. SW of Rome, in N lat. 41° 45'. Pop. 200. It is unhealthy, from the vicinity of the Pontine and other marshes. In the neighbourhood are extensive salt-works. O. was originally founded in 634 B.C. It was situated at the mouth of the Tiber, and as the supplies for the capital arrived by the river, it was of importance to improve the navigation, and to provide for the shelter of the fleet which usually lay in the roadstead. Accordingly the emperor Claudius determined to construct a new harbour, entirely independent of the river, but at the same time having a connection with it. The general plan of this work, as described by Suetonius, consisted of an extensive outer harbour, formed by two artificial moles, each projecting about 1,900 ft. into the sea, enclosing a space of about 130 acres. Between the extremities of the moles was situated another detached mole, which formed a breakwater, supported a lighthouse, and gave two entrances to the harbour, across which chains could be drawn to form a closed port in time of war. A small inner harbour was also constructed, in which vessels could always remain afloat. This covered about 7 acres, and communicated with the Tiber by means of two parallel canals furnished with stop-gates, in order that the water of the river might be turned through the harbour for scouring away the muds, or for other purposes. The walls of the moles were constructed upon arches, so as to give free access to the current; but at the same time they were sufficiently solid to break the sea, and to produce tranquillity within. This was very necessary; for, from the geological condition and the geographical position of O., the coast was subject to constant advance from the alluvial deposit brought down by the Tiber. By this means a delta has constantly been in progress of formation, and in the course of 2,480 years the line of shore has advanced about 3 m. 600 yds. All the attempts to improve the entrance of the Tiber were by this deposit rendered completely abortive. Eventually the ports of Claudius and of Trajan suffered the same fate; and although the works at O. were considered by the Romans as their greatest labour, they were of necessity abandoned, and the harbour of *Centum Cellæ* or *Civita-Vecchia* was constructed as a substitute. The site of the ancient O. was a little elevated above the surrounding sand and marshes. It is now marked by heaps of ruined buildings. The modern fort or castle consists of 3 lofty but ruinous brick towers, united by a curtain, and surrounded by a ditch.

OSTIAKS, a people of Siberia, forming a considerable proportion of the native race by which that region is peopled. The greater number are collected upon the Ob, in the gov. of Tobolsk, and extend northward along that river to the frontier of the Samoyedes. Another large section are scattered along the banks of the Jenisei. The O. are generally rather under than above the middling size; their figure is slender; their hair is commonly of a light red or yellow colour, and allowed to float loosely over their head. Fish forms their chief article of subsistence. Some of the richer classes have herds of rein deer, and even of cattle. Before the Russian conquest, the O. were go-

vernored by princes or hereditary chiefs, who still administer justice among them, though they enjoy no revenue. The obedience exacted from them by the Russian government consists chiefly in the payment of their tribute of furs. Their language has considerable affinity with that of the Finns, but still more with that of the Voguls, and has recently been ascertained to bear much affinity to the Hungarian. Some of them have submitted to Christian baptism; but the great majority still adhere to their ancient pagan or Shaman rites.

OSTIANO, a town of Austrian Italy, in the deleg. of Mantua, on the l. bank of the Oglio, 13 m. NE of Cremona. Pop. 5,400.

OSTIEN (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Loire, cant. and 3 m. NE of Saint-Julien-de-Chapteuil. Pop. 1,480.

OSTIGLIA, a village of Austrian Italy, in the prov. of Mantua, on the N bank of the Po, near the junction of the Mincio. 12 m. SW of Legnago. It represents the ancient *Hostilia Vicus*.

OSTIZ, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 9 m. NNE of Pampeluna. Pop. 300.

OSTR, a river of Russia, which rises in the gov. of Smolensk, and joins the Soja on the l. bank, at Kholm, after a SW course of 70 m.

OSTRACH, a village of the principality of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, 12 m. SE of Sigmaringen, on the Ostrer, a small affluent of the Danube. Pop. 1,100. In 1793, a French army under Jourdan was defeated here by the Austrians under the archduke Charles.

OSTRAU, or **OSTRAWA**, a town of Moravia, on an island in the river March, 7 m. SSW of Hradisch. Pop. 2,140.

OSTRAU (MAHRISCH), a village of Moravia, 6 m. SSW of Oderberg, on the l. bank of the Ostrawitzu. Pop. 1,690.

OSTRAWITZA, a river of Moravia, which rises on the frontiers of Hungary, and joins the Oder on the r. bank, 2 m. N of Mährisch-Ostraw, after a NNW course of 40 m.

OSTRITZ, a town of Saxony, on the Queiss, 7 m. S of Gorlitz, on the l. bank of the Neisse. Pop. 1,478.

OSTRO (POINT), a cape on the coast of Dalmatia, 18 m. NW of Cattaro, in N lat. 42° 23', E long. 18° 31', at the W entrance of the gulf of Cattaro.

OSTROG, a town of Russian Poland, in the gov. of Volhynia, on the l. bank of the Vallia, an affluent of the Goryn, 120 m. ENE of Lemberg. Pop. 6,400. It is the see of the Greek archbishop of Volhynia and Jitomir. It has several Greek and Roman Catholic churches, a priory of the order of Malta, a college of Jesuits, and a military school. Its annual fairs are well-attended. The surrounding district is fertile and well-wooded.

OSTROGOSK, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 60 m. S of Voronez, on the l. bank of the Sosna, in N lat. 51° 40'. It contains 11,000 inhabitants, a part of whom are Cossacks. It contains 10 churches, and a number of shops and magazines. At the fairs held here, great numbers of horses and oxen, brought hither from different parts of the Ukraine, are bought for the markets of Moscow and St. Petersburg. Tallow forms an important article of traffic.

OSTROLENKA, a town of Poland, on the l. bank of the Narew, 21 m. WSW of Lomza. Pop. 1,698, chiefly Jews. On the 25th February 1806, a corps of Russians suffered a severe loss here, in an action with the French; and here also, in 1831, the Poles obtained an advantage over the Russians.

OSTRÓPOLE, a village of Russian Poland, in the gov. of Volhynia, on the l. bank of the Slutsk, 60 m. SW of Jitomir. Pop. 1,142.

OSTROSATZ, a town of Bosnia, in the sanj, and 38 m. W of Bagna-Luka, on the l. bank of the Unna.

OSTROTCHATZ, a town of Bosnia, in the Her-

zegovina, 9 m. N of Mostar, on the l. bank of the Nereta.

OSTROV, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 36 m. S of Pskov, situated partly on an island in the river Velikaja, and partly on the r. bank of the stream. Pop. 900.

OSTROVA, an island of the Danube, belonging to the military or frontier part of the Banat of Temesvar, 12 m. below Semendria.—Also a town of European Turkey, in the sanj. of Monastir, on a small lake 45 m. WNW of Salonika.

OSTROVETZ, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 30 m. ESE of Vilna.

OSTROVIZZA, a town of Dalmatia, in the co. and 21 m. ESE of Zara.

OSTROVNO, a village of Russian Lithuania, on the Southern Dvina, 17 m. W of Vitebsk.

OSTROVSKJIA, a village of Russia, near the confluence of the Don and the Medveditz, in the Don Cossacks territory.

OSTROW, a town of Prussian Poland, 49 m. NE of Breslau. Pop. 4,500.—Also a town of Poland, 22 m. NE of Lublin, on the r. bank of the Tysmienica. Pop. 1,500.—Also a village of Poland, in the obwodie and 26 m. SE of Ostrolenka. Pop. 580.

OSTROWIEC, a village of Poland, in the obwodie and 9 m. N of Opatow, on the l. bank of the Kamienna. Pop. 1,000.

OSTROWNOJE, a Russian settlement, consisting of a few huts surrounded by a palisade, on an island in the Lesser Aniu, in N lat. 68°, E long. 196° 10'. A great annual fair is held here in the month of February, at which Russian merchants exchange tobacco, hardware, and beads for furs and walrus-teeth with the Tschuktschi.

OSTRUMJA, or **STROMJEA**, a town of Turkey, in the sanjak and 60 m. SSW of Ghiustendil, near the r. bank of the Radovitz. Pop. 1,500. In the neighbourhood are hot and cold baths.

OSTUNI, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto, 30 m. NE of Taranto, and within 4 m. of the Adriatic. Pop. 6,000. It is the see of a bishop; but is remarkable for little except the number of its churches and convents. Its Latin name was *Hostunum* or *Spelunca*.

OSUNA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. ESE of Seville. Pop. 17,556. It is situated at the foot of a hill that screens it to the eastward, and the summit of which is occupied by an old castle. The streets are wide and well-paved, and the houses particularly good. It contains a university which was suppressed in 1824, and 14 convents; but has little or no trade. The vicinity is fruitful in olives and corn, and is nearly level in surface all the way to Seville. It is the *Urso* or *Genua Ursorum* of the Romans.

OSVEIA, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 100 m. NW of Vitebsk.

OSWALD (SANKT), a village of Austria, in the Muhl circle, 4 m. E of Freystadt.

OSWALDKIRK, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 3½ m. S of Helmsley. Area with Ampleforth, 3,573 acres. Pop. in 1831, 400; in 1851, 428.

OSWALDTWISTLE, a township in Whalley p. co., palatine of Lancaster, 3 m. ESE of Blackburn. Area 4,770 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,897; in 1851, 7,654. The cotton manufacture gives employment to a great number of the inhabitants.

OSWEGATCHIE, a river of St. Lawrence co., New York, U. S., which runs into the St. Lawrence at Ogdensburg, after a NW course of 120 m.—Also a township of St. Lawrence co., 16 m. W of Canton. Pop. 3,193.

OSWEGO, a river of New York, U. S., which has its sources very near that of the Mohawk. It passes

through Oneida lake; and after a very tortuous course of 18 m. it receives the Seneca, besides the waters of several smaller streams and many small lakes, and flows NW to Lake Ontario. At the mouth of the river there is a good harbour; but it has falls near its mouth which prevent its navigation. A canal 62 ft. wide, and 7 ft. deep, has been carried past the falls.—Also a county in the N part of New York, U. S. Area 923 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 43,619; in 1850, 62,150. Its chief towns are O. and Pulaski.—The town and port of O. lies on both sides of the river of the same name, at its entrance into Lake Ontario, 160 m. WNW of Albany. It is regularly laid out in streets 100 ft. wide; and its two parts are connected by a bridge 700 ft. in length. A canal connects it with the Erie canal at Syracuse. A pier 1,219 ft. in length is run out into the lake, and the depth of water within it is from 10 to 20 ft.

OSWELL, a village of Württemberg, 1 m. E of Ludwigsburg, near the l. bank of the Neckar. Pop. 1,100.

OSWESTRY, a parish and borough of the co. of Salop, 171 m. NW of London, and 18 m. NW of Shrewsbury. The parish comprises the townships of Llanforda, Trefarclwdd, Pontreagaer with Llynymon, Maesbury, Morton with Cricieth, Middleton, Aston, Hisland with Wooton, Weston, Iweeny, and Treflach with Tresound. Area 15,703 acres. Pop. in 1831, 8,581; in 1851, 8,796.—The town, an ancient municipality, was at one time the chief flannel mart for North Wales; but the Shrewsbury merchants removed the mart to Shrewsbury in 1621, by refusing to attend at O. It had a pop. of 4,817 in 1851. The name of O. is connected with some of our earliest historical transactions.

OSWIECZYM, or **AUSCHWITZ**, a village of Galicia, on the r. bank of the Sola, near its junction with the Vistula, 15 m. WNW of Wadowice.

OSYTH-CHICK (SAINT), a parish of Essex, 11 m. SE of Colchester. Area 9,671 acres. Pop. 1,696.

OSZLAN, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Bars, 24 m. WSW of Kremnitz.

OTABALO, or **OTAVALO**, a town and district of Ecuador, in the dep. of Imbabu. It is 12 leagues long from NW to SE, and contains 8 towns or villages, the lands of which are laid out in plantations, principally of sugar-cane. Wheat and barley thrive well; sheep, black cattle, and horses are reared in numbers; and quantities of butter and cheese are exported. The native Indians are industrious, weaving cottons, bed furniture, and carpets of brilliant colours.—The town is situated 30 m. NNE of Quito, in N lat. 0° 14'. Pop. 15,000. The inhabitants manufacture cotton stuffs.

OTAGO. See article NEW ZEALAND, p. 557.

OTAHA, one of the Society islands, in the S. Pacific ocean, situated to the N of Ulitea, surrounded with a reef of rocks, but has a good harbour on the E. Its N end is in S lat. 16° 33', W long. 151° 35'.

OTAEITE. See TAHITI.

OTAKI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the prov. of Bessarabia, district and 60 m. E of Khotin, and 8 m. SW of Mohilev, near the r. bank of the Dniester. Pop. 1,500.

OTAMATE, a town of Mexico, in the state of Sonora, 80 m. S of Sinaloa, near the entrance of the Imaya into the gulf of California.

OTAVALO. See OTABALO.

OTCHAKOV, a village and port of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 60 m. W of Kherson, and dist. of Tiraspol, 42 m. ENE of Odessa, on the r. bank of the Dnieper, at its entrance into the Black sea. Since the destruction of its citadel it has greatly sunk in importance; and since the founding of Odessa its trade and population have rapidly declined. The

Turkish buildings have given place to "some Russian cabins, and about 50 miserable shops." Its fortress, now dismantled, was the object of repeated struggles between the Turks and Russians in the latter half of the last cent. In 1788 it was taken by the Russians under Potemkin, after a siege of six months, during which upwards of 40,000 men fell within and around its walls.

OTCHERSK, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Perm, dist. and 9 m. SW of Okhantsk. It has extensive iron-works.

OTEGO, a creek of the state of New York, U. S., which has its source in Burlington, Otsego co., and empties itself into the E branch of Susquehanna river.—Also a township of Otsego co., in the same state, 22 m. SW of Cooperstown. It is partly hilly, and is drained by Otsego creek and Susquehanna river. Pop. 1,919. It has a village containing 300 inhabitants.

OTEIZA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Navarra, partido and 9 m. ESE of Estella, and 21 m. SW of Pamplona, in a valley of the Solana. Pop. 732.

OTEO, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Alava, and partido of La Guardia, 18 m. SE of Vittoria, on the l. bank of the Ega. Pop. 167.

OTEPPE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege and arrond. of Huy, watered by the Burdinnah. Pop. 600.

OTERO (EL), a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 24 m. WNW of Toledo, and partido of Escalona, on a mountain. Pop. 154.

OTERO-DE-CENTENOS, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 48 m. NW of Zamora, and partido of Puerla-de-Sanabria, in a well-watered and salubrious locality. Pop. 306.

OTERO-DE-HERREROS, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and partido and 15 m. SSW of Segovia, at the foot of the Sierra-de-Guadarrama, in a cold and sterile locality. Pop. 696. It has a parish church and a custom-house.

OTERO-DE-LAS-DUENAS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and partido and 15 m. WNW of Leon. Pop. 180. It has a convent.

OTERO-DE-REY, a town of Spain, in Galicia, in the prov. and partido and 6 m. NW of Lugo. Pop. 175.

OTERO-DE-SORIEGO, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 24 m. N of Zamora, and partido of Benevente. Pop. 116.

OTFORD, a parish in Kent, 3½ m. N of Seven-Oaks, on the E bank of the Darent. Area 2,852 acres. Pop. in 1831, 746; in 1851, 837.

OTHAM, a parish in Kent, 2½ m. SE by E of Maidstone, on a branch of the Medway. Area 947 acres. Pop. in 1831, 344; in 1851, 357.

OTHAM, a river of France, which has its source in the dep. of the Moselle, at Norroy-le-Sec, and 8 m. WNW of Briey; flows into the dep. of the Meuse; separates it for some distance from the dep. of the Moselle; and after a total course of about 24 m. unites with the Chiers, on the l. bank, a little below Montmedy.

OTHE, an ancient district of France, in Champagne, in the Senonais, now comprised in the departments of the Yonne and Aube. Aix-en-Othe was one of its chief places.

OTHEE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Liege. Pop. 987.

OTHERY, a parish in Somersetshire, 4 m. NW by N of Langport. Area 1,820 acres. Pop. 681.

OTHMARSINGEN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Argovia, dist. and 1½ m. ENE of Louisburg, and 9 m. E of Aarau, on the Bunz. Pop. 360. Cretinism prevails in the locality.

OTHRYS (MOUNTAINS). See HELLOVO.

OTIS, a township of Hancock co., in the state of Maine, U. S. It contains several large ponds which discharge themselves into Blue-hill bay and the Penobscot river. Pop. in 1840, 88.—Also a township of Berkshire co., in the state of Massachusetts, 15 m. SE of Lenox. It is hilly, and is drained by the head branches of Farmington and Westfield rivers. Pop. 1,177.

OTISCO, a lake of the state of New York, U. S., in the W part of Onondaga co. It is 5 m. long, and 2 m. wide; and discharges itself by Nine Mile creek into Onondaga lake.—Also a township of Onondaga co., in the same state, 138 m. W by N of Albany. The surface is hilly; but it has a loamy soil, and is generally well cultivated. On the W it is bordered by a lake of the same name, and is drained by its outlet Nine-Mile creek. Pop. in 1840, 1,906. It has a village containing about 160 inhabitants.—Also a township of Ionia co., in the state of Michigan. Pop. 212.

OTISFIELD, a township of Cumberland co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 71 m. SSW of Augusta. It has a fertile soil; and is drained by Crooked river, an affluent of Sebago pond. Pop. in 1840, 1,307.

OTLEY, a parish in Suffolk, 6 m. NW of Woodbridge. Area 2,157 acres. Pop. in 1831, 616; in 1851, 616.—Also a parish and market-town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 28 m. WSW of York. The p. comprises the chapelries of Baildon, Burley, and Denton, with the townships of Bramhope, Esholt, Farnley, Hawksworth, Lindley, Menstone, Newhall with Clifton, Otley, Poole, and Little Timble. Area 22,799. Pop. in 1831, 10,163; in 1851, 12,385. The church is a spacious and elegant edifice, and contains some interesting monuments. The town is situated in a highly-cultivated valley, watered by the Wharfe; its old thatched houses are disappearing, and the place is rapidly improving. The woollen and cotton trade employ collectively upwards of 1,200 hands within the p.

OTMATE, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency and circle of Oppeln.

OTOMACOS, or **OTOMACS**, a tribe of Indians, who inhabit the plains and forests to the W of the Orinoco, in Venezuela, in the prov. of Achaguas, between the Meta and Apure. These Indians are of nomadic habits, are ignorant of agriculture, and subsist on gum, roots, insects, reptiles, and on a species of earth. The earth which the O. eat is a soft unctuous clay, a true potter's clay of a yellowish-grey colour due to a little oxide of iron. They seek for it in particular spots on the banks of the Orinoco and the Meta, and select it with care. They distinguish the taste of one kind of earth from that of another, and do not consider all clays as equally agreeable to eat. They knead the earth into balls of about 5 or 6 inches diameter, which they burn or roast by a weak fire until the outside assumes a reddish tint. The balls are moistened when about to be eaten. It is a proverb even among the most distant of the nations living on the Orinoco, when speaking of anything very unclean, to say it is "so dirty that the Otomacs eat it." Humboldt says: "We found heaps of balls in their huts, piled up in pyramids 3 or 4 ft. high. It is absolutely false that the earth is stearitic, and contains magnesia. Vauquelin did not discover any traces of this earth in it; but he found that it contained more silica than alumina, and 3 or 4 per cent. of lime. The O. do not eat every kind of clay indifferently; they choose the alluvial beds or strata that contain the most unctuous earth and the smoothest to the feel. The savage regards everything as nourishing that appeases hunger; when, therefore, you inquire of an O. on what he subsists during the two months when the river is the highest, he shows you his balls of clayey earth: this he calls his principal food, for at this period he can seldom procure a lizard, a root of fern, or a dead fish swimming at the surface of the water. But if the Indian eat earth from want during two months, he does not the less regale himself with it during the rest of the year: every day in the season of drought, when fishing is most abundant, he scrapes his balls of *pepa*, and mingles a little clay with his other aliment. What is most surprising is, that the Otomacs do not become lean by swallowing such quantities of earth: they are, on the contrary, extremely robust, and far from having the belly tense and puffed up. The following are the facts which we were able to verify. The O. during some months, eat daily three quarters of a pound of clay slightly hardened by fire, without their health being sensibly affected by it. They moisten the earth fresh when they are going to swallow it. It has not been possible to

verify hitherto with precision how much nutritious vegetable or animal matter the Indians take in a week at the same time; but it is certain that they attribute the sensation of satiety which they feel, to the clay, and not to the wretched aliments which they take with it occasionally. No physiological phenomenon being entirely insulated, it may be interesting to examine several analogous phenomena, which I have been able to collect. I observed every where within the torrid zone, in a great number of individuals, children, women, and sometimes even full-grown men, an inordinate and most irresistible desire of swallowing earth; not an alkaline or calcareous earth, to neutralize acid juices, but a fat clay, unctuous, and exhaling a strong smell. It is often found necessary to tie the children's hands, or to confine them, to prevent their eating earth, when the rain ceases to fall. At the village of Banco, on the bank of the river Magdalena, I saw the Indian women who make pottery continually swallowing great pieces of clay. The Negroes on the coast of Guinea delight in eating a yellowish earth, which they call *couac*. The slaves who are taken to America try to procure for themselves the same enjoyment; but it is constantly detrimental to their health. They say, 'that the earth of the West Indies is not so easy of digestion as that of their country.' In the Indian archipelago, at the island of Java, M. Labillardiere saw, between Surabaya and Samarang, little square and reddish cakes exposed to sale. These cakes, called *tanaampo*, were cakes of clay, slightly baked, which the natives eat with appetite. M. Leschenault, one of the naturalists of the expedition under the command of Captain Baudin, has published some curious details on the *tanaampo*, or *ampo*, of the Javanese. 'The reddish and somewhat ferruginous clay,' he says, 'which the inhabitants of Java are fond of eating occasionally, is spread on a plate of iron, and baked, after having been rolled into little cylinders in the form of the bark of cinnamon. In this state it takes the name of *ampo*, and is sold in the public markets. This clay has a peculiar taste, which is owing to the torrefaction; it is very absorbent, and adheres to the tongue, which it dries. In general it is only the Javanese women who eat the *ampo*, either in the time of their pregnancy, or in order to grow thin; the want of plumpness being a kind of beauty in this country. The use of this earth is fatal to health; the women lose their appetite imperceptibly, and no longer take without disgust a very small quantity of food; but the desire of becoming lean, and of preserving a slender shape, can brave these dangers, and maintains the credit of the *ampo*.' The savage inhabitants of New Caledonia also, to appease their hunger in times of scarcity, eat great pieces of a friable *lapis ollaris*. M. Vauquelin analysed this stone, and found in it, beside magnesia and silic in equal portions, a small quantity of oxide of copper. Goldberry had seen the Negroes in Africa, in the islands of Bunek and Los Idolos, eat an earth of which he had himself eaten, without being incommoded by it, and which also was a white and friable steatite."

OTOQUE, a small island of New Granada, in the bay of Panama, and dep. of Istmo, in N lat. 8° 30' 35", and W long. 79° 30' 28".

OTRADA, a village of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Saratov and district of Tzaritzyn, on the Yeltchanka. It is inhabited by Germans, who employ themselves in the culture of the vine, tobacco, and mustard.

OTRANGE, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, arrond. and 4 m. SSW of Tongres, watered by the Jaer or Geer. Pop. 345. It has a flour-mill.

OTRANTO, TERRA D'OTRANTO, or PROVINCIA DI-LECCE, a peninsular district forming the SE extremity of the kingdom of Naples, and of Italy, and lying betwixt the parallels of 39° 47', and 40° 52' N. It is bounded on the NW by the prov. of Terra-de-Bari; on the NE by the Adriatic; on the E by the straits of Otranto; on the SE by the Ionian sea; on the S by the gulf of Taranto; and on the W by the prov. of Basilicata. It has a superficial extent of 2,504 Italian sq. m., with a pop. in 1820 of 314,216; in 1844 of 396,899, of whom about 50,000 were Greeks and Arnauts. It is traversed by a low calcareous ridge, an eastern branch of the Southern Apennines, which separates the streams flowing to the Adriatic from those of the gulf of Taranto. Though rugged and mountainous, this prov. is fertile; but suffers severely from want of water. The most important production is olives, whole forests of which grow wild; cotton of three species, tobacco, vines, and fruit, especially almonds and figs, are likewise raised; and the rearing of bees and silkworms forms an object of attention. The hilly nature of the ground is favourable to pasturage, and the extent of sea-coast to fishing. A large number

of mules and asses are reared. The prov. is subdivided into the districts of Lecce, Taranto, Brindisi, and Gallipoli.

OTRANTO, a town and port in the Neapolitan province to which it gives name, situated on the Adriatic, in N lat. 40° 9', E long. 18° 29', 24 m. SE of Lecce. Pop. 1,600. It is tolerably fortified, but is ill built, and daily falling into ruin. Its harbour is indifferent, but some trade in olive-oil, fruits, and horses is conducted from it. Its castle, celebrated in the annals of romance, is "a fort of no considerable extent or power, but not entirely deficient in picturesque beauty." [Craven.] It occupies the site of the ancient *Hydruntum*. In 1810, Fouché, Bonaparte's minister of police, received the title of duke of O.

OTRANTO (CAPO DI), a cape of Italy, on the coast of the Adriatic, a few miles SE of the town of Otranto, in N lat. 40° 6' 15".

OTRAR, or FARAB, a town of Khokan, situated upon the r. bank of the Sibun, 90 m. NW of Tunkat. It was formerly a place of considerable importance, and it is generally stated that Timur died at this place.

OTRICOLI, a town of the Papal states, in the deleg. and 26 m. SSW of Spoleto, situated on a hill near the l. bank of the Tiber. Pop. 800. The remains of the ancient *Oriculum*, from which it takes its name, lie scattered along the banks of the Tiber.

OTSEGO, a county in the central part of New York, U. S. Area 892 sq. m. It is watered by the Susquehanna, and the Cherryvalley, Butternut, and Otsego creeks. Its cap. is Cooperstown. Pop. in 1840, 49,628; in 1850, 48,746.—Also a township in the co. of the same name, 66 m. W of Albany, to the W of Otsego lake, a sheet of water 9 m. in length, and from 1 to 2 m. broad, from which the Susquehanna issues.—Also a township in Allegan co., in Michigan, 149 m. W by N of Detroit. Pop. 480.

OTSELIC, a township of Chenango co., New York, U. S., 15 m. NW of Norwich. Pop. 1,621.—Also a river of the state of New York, which joins the Tonghnioga, after a course of 43 m.

OTSHAKOV. See OTCHAKOF.

OTSQUAGA CREEK, a river of New York, U. S., which flows into the Mohawk, after a course of 23 m.

OTTAJANO, a town of Naples, 12 m. E of the city of Naples, at the NE base of Vesuvius. It has a castle and 3 churches. Pop. 1,500.

OTTANGE, a village of France, in the dep. of Moselle, 9 m. NW of Thionville. Pop. 1,450. It has iron furnaces and foundries.

OTTAWA, UTAWA, or GRANDE-RIVIERE, a great river of Canada, which issues from Lake Temiscanung, but has its remotest sources nearly 100 m. beyond that lake, in the highlands which separate the basin of Hudson's bay from that of the St. Lawrence; and flows in a SSE course of upwards of 400 m. to the St. Lawrence, separating throughout nearly its whole course, Upper Canada on the W, from Lower Canada on the E. A little below its outlet from Lake Temiscanung, it receives the large tribute of the Montreal on its r. bank; and under the parallel of 46° 40', it receives on the same bank the Little River issuing from Turtle lake. At the Allumettes, under the parallel of 46°, it divides into two channels which enclose between them an island 15 m. long, by 4 m. in breadth; and the S channel expanding below the falls and rapids forms the Lac-des-Allumettes. About 12 m. below the reunion of the two channels, it again bifurcates, and forms an island 20 m. in length, with an average breadth of 7 m. Under the parallel of 45° 30', it begins to expand into the Lac-des-Chats, about 15 m. in length, by 1 m. in breadth, and 6 m. below the falls of the Chats, which are

from 16 to 20 ft. in height, it expands into Lake Chaudière, a sheet of water 18 m. in length, and 5 m. in breadth. Issuing from the SE end of the lake, it forms a series of rapids, till it reaches the Chaudière falls, the principal of which is 60 ft. in height. Below the latter falls, the river is navigable for steamboats 60 m. to the Long Sault at Grenville. Below this point it continues at intervals rapid and of difficult navigation, until it expands into the lake of the Two Mountains, a wide opening which unites with that expanse of the St. Lawrence which contains the island of Montreal. Its lower rapids are now avoided by a canal on the N bank of the river, and it is rendered navigable for about 90 m. Passengers ascending the river from Montreal, take coach to La Chine; thence go by steamer to Point Fortune; thence by stage to Lorigal; and thence by steamer to Bytown at the foot of the Chaudière falls.

OTTAWA, a county of Lower Canada, in the district of Montreal, skirted on the SW by the river of that name, and stretching from the parallel of 45° 34' to that of 47° 54'. Pop. in 1844, 12,434.

OTTAWA DISTRICT, a district of Upper Canada, comprising the cos. of Prescott and Russell, and bounded by the Ottawa river on the N. Its principal villages are Hawkesbury, Caledonia, and Huttfield. Pop. in 1848, 10,364.

OTTBORGEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 45 m. SE of Minden, on the Nethe. Pop. 500.

OTTENAU, a village of Baden, on the Murg, 7 m. ESE of Rastadt.

OTTENBACH, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Zurich, on the Reuss, 9 m. SW of Zurich. Pop. 1,169.

OTTENBEUREN, a village of Bavaria, 42 m. SW of Augsburg. Pop. 1,500. It has a fine church and castle.

OTTENBOURG, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant and arrond. of Louvain, watered by the Dyle. Pop. 907.

OTTENHAUSEN, a village of Austria, 6 m. SSE of Grieskirchen, on an affluent of the Traun.

OTTENHEIM, a village of Baden, on the Rhine, 7 m. WNW of Lahr.

OTTENSCHLAG, a town of Lower Austria, 8 m. SSE of Zwettel.

OTTENSEN, a village of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein, 2 m. W of Altona. Pop. 1,500. The poet Klopstock was buried here.

OTTENSHEIM, a town of Austria, on the l. bank of the Danube, 6 m. WNW of Lintz, on an acclivity surmounted by a castle. Pop. 1,200. Alum and coal are mined in the vicinity.

OTTENSTEIN, a town of the duchy of Brunswick, near the l. bank of the Weser, 6 m. SW of Bodenwerder. Pop. 1,000.—Also a town of Prussia, in the bail. of Münster, and principality of Salms, 22 m. WNW of Münster. Pop. 850.

OTTER, a river of Devonshire, which rises on Blackdown, and flows by a SSW course of 25 m. to the sea, 5 m. E of the mouth of the Ex.

OTTER BAY, a bay on the S coast of Newfoundland, between Bear-bay and Swift-bay.

OTTERBERG, a town of Bavaria, 5 m. N of Kaiserslautern. Pop. 1,400.

OTTERBOURNE, a parish in Southamptonshire, 4½ m. SSW of Winchester. Area 1,508 acres. Pop. in 1831, 583; in 1851, 596.

OTTERBURN-WARD, a township in Elsdon p., county of Northumberland, 20 m. N by W of Hexham, on the N bank of the Reed. Area 8,517 acres. Pop. in 1831, 385; in 1851, 415. The village is pleasantly situated at the foot of a steep hill. It is celebrated as the scene of a desperate contest in

1388, betwixt the English and Scots, under Percy and Earl Douglas, in which the former was taken prisoner, and the latter was killed.

OTTER CREEK, a river of Vermont, U. S., which rises in Mount Tabor, on the W side of the Green mountains, runs N about 90 m., and falls into Lake Champlain, at Ferrisburgh. There are large falls in this river at Middlebury, Weybridge, and Vergennes. Between these falls the current is slow, and the river is navigable for the largest boats. The source of this river approaches within 30 ft. of the head-waters of the Hudson river, which runs in a contrary direction. It is navigable for sloops to Vergennes 6 m.—Also a river of Kentucky, which runs into the Ohio, in N lat. 37° 45'.—Also a river of Virginia, which runs into the Staunton, in N lat. 36° 55'.

OTTERDEN, a parish in Kent, 12 m. E by S of Maidstone. The village consists of a few houses scattered over different parts of what is called Otterden-street. Area 1,434 acres. Pop. in 1851, 181.

OTTERFORD, a parish in Somersetshire, 6½ m. S of Taunton. Area 2,387 acres. Pop. in 1831, 406; in 1851, 461.

OTTERGEM, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, arrond. of Termonde. Pop. 431.

OTTERHAM, a parish in Cornwall, 6½ m. NE by N of Camelford. Area 3,262 acres. Pop. in 1831, 227; in 1851, 198.

OTTERHAMPTON, a parish in Somersetshire, 5 m. NW of Bridgewater, on the W bank of the Parret. Area 1,117 acres. Pop. in 1831, 240; in 1851, 210.

OTTERINGTON (NORTH), a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m S of Northallerton, containing the townships of Thornton-le-Beans, Thornton-le-Moor, and North O. Area 3,625 acres. Pop. in 1831, 617; in 1851, 667.

OTTERINGTON (SOUTH), a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 4½ m. S by E of Northallerton. Area 1,414 acres. Pop. in 1831, 241; in 1851, 412.

OTTER PEAKS, the summits of the Blue ridge, in Virginia, U. S., 100 m. W of Richmond. The E peak is 3,104 ft., and the W, 2,946 ft. above sea-level.

OTTER RIVER, a river of Louisiana, U. S., which joins the Arkansas.—Also a river which rises on the E side of the Rocky mountains, and falls into the Yellowstone.

OTTERNDORF, a town of Hanover, in the district of Hadeln, duchy of Bremen, on the Medem, 26 m. NW of Stade. Pop. 1,800.

OTTEROE, an island off the W coast of Norway, in N lat. 62° 43'. It is 11 m. in length.

OTTERSBERG, a town of Hanover, in the duchy of Bremen, on the r. bank of the Wümme, 17 m. ENE of Bremen. Pop. 1,000.

OTTERSLEBEN (GROSS), a village of Prussian Saxony, in the reg. and 4 m. SW of Magdeburg. Pop. 1,300.

OTTERSTEIN, a summit of the Schneegebirge, in Prussian Silesia, near Glatz. Alt. 3,160 ft.

OTTERSWEYER, a town of Baden, 3 m. S of Bühl. Pop. 1,400.

OTTERTON, a parish in Devon, 3½ m. SW by W of Sidmouth, on the E bank of the Otter. Area 3,479 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,178; in 1851, 1,231.

OTTERY-ST.-MARY, a parish and market-town in the co. of Devon, 12½ m. E by N of Exeter, and 15 m. SE of Tiverton. Area of p. 9,942 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,849; in 1851, 4,421. The town is pleasantly situated on the E bank of the Otter. Its pop. in 1851 was 2,534. It is large, but irregularly built. The silk manufacture is carried on here, and there are tanyards and rope-walks. The church, originally collegiate, is the most distinguished object in the town, and resembles the cathedral of Exeter in

its construction. In Mill-street are the remains of the ancient mansion of Sir Walter Raleigh. O. was the birth-place, in 1772, of S. T. Coleridge. His father was vicar of the parish.

OTTIAMONT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, and dep. of Sombreffe. Pop. 125.

OTTIGLIO, a village of the Sardinian states, 20 m. NW of Alessandria. Pop. 1,600.

OTTIGNIES, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, arrond. and 10 m. NE of Nivelles, watered by the Dyle. Pop. 1,053.

OTTMACHAU, a town of Prussian Silesia, in the reg. of Oppeln, on the l. bank of the Neisse, 18 m. SW of Grottkau. Pop. 2,200.

OTTO, a township of Cattaraugus co., in the state of New York, U. S., 10 m. NW of Ellicottville. Pop. 2,133.

OTTOBEUREN. See **OTTENBEUREN**.

OTTOCHACZ, a town of Croatia, on the river Saschizza, 6 m. W of Fiume. Most of the houses are built on piles.

OTTOJANO. See **OTTAJANO**.

OTTOKRIN, a village of Austria, 3 m. W of Vienna, near Kahlenberg.

OTTOMAN EMPIRE. See **TURKEY**.

OTTONE, a village of the Sardinian states, 24 m. NE of Genoa, on the r. bank of the Trebbia.

OTTOWA, a county in the NW part of Ohio, U. S., skirted by Lake Erie on the N. Area 350 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 2,248; in 1850, 3,308.—Also a co. in the NW of Michigan. Area 700 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 708; in 1850, 6,490. Its cap. is Grand Haven.—Also a village in La Salle co., in Illinois, 130 m. NNE of Springfield. Pop. 500.

OTTRE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, and dep. of Bihain. Pop. 235.

OTTRINGHAM, a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 1½ m. E by S of Kingston-upon-Hull. Area 4,320 acres. Pop. in 1831, 627; in 1851, 663.

OTTROTT (NIEDER), a village of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, 15 m. N of Schelestat. Pop. 1,100.

OTTSVILLE, a village of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, U. S.

OTTWEILER, a town of Prussia, in the reg. of Treves, 15 m. N of Saarbruck, on the r. bank of the Biëse. Pop. 2,500. It has manufactories of woollens and of pottery-ware.

OTTYNIA, a village of Galicia, 15 m. SE of Stanislawow, on the Worona.

OTUMBA, a town of the state of Mexico, 30 m. NE of the city of Mexico, in N lat. 19° 40', inhabited by 10 or 12 Spanish families, and 400 Indians. Near this town are the pyramids of Teotihuacan.

OTUNGURRA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bahar, district of Chuta-Nagpore, in N lat. 23°.

OTWAY (CAPE), a bluff head on the S coast of Australia, on Bass's straits, in S lat. 38° 51', E long. 143° 29'. A lighthouse, with a revolving light at the height of 300 ft. above high-water, is erected upon it. It is the Cape Desaix of French geographers.

OTWAY (PORT), an inlet on the W side of Holloway sound, on the W coast of Patagonia, 15 m. from Cape Tres-Montes, in S lat. 47°.

OTZBERG, a mountain of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the district of Dieburg, near Hering. Alt. 1,230 ft. On its summit is a castle.

OUAARA. See **WAARA**.

OUACHITTA. See **WASHITA**.

OUAN, a town of Corea, 53 m. WSW of Koang.—Also a town of China, in the island of Hainan, 75 m. S of Kioung-tcheou.

OUANNE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Yonne, 12 m. SW of Auxerre, near the source of a stream of the same name, an affluent of the Loing.

OUARREAU, a river of Lower Canada, which falls into the Assomption river, 3 m. below St. Paul.

OUARVILLE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Eure-et-Loire, 15 m. SE of Chartres. Pop. 800.

OUARY. See **WARRI**.

OUICHE, a river of France, in the dep. of the Cote-d'Or, which rises near Lusigny, and falls into the Saone, about 12 m. below Dijon, after a course of 50 m. The canal of Burgundy runs along its bank.

OUCHITZA, a town of Russian Poland, in the gov. of Podolia, 23 m. ESE of Kamenetz. Pop. 2,000.

OUCHY, or **RIVE**, a village of the Swiss cant. of Vaud, about 1 m. S of Lausanne, with a small harbour on the lake of Geneva.

OUCKENE, a canton and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, and arrond. of Ypres. Pop. 2,149. It has manufactories of linen, and several spinning-mills.

OUQUES, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Loir-et-Cher, 16 m. N of Blois. Pop. 1,362. It has manufactories of linens and cottons.

UDANULA, a town of Bengal, in the district of Rahjemale, at the foot of a range of hills which approach the W bank of the Ganges. In the vicinity of this place the intrenched camp of the nabob Cossim-Ali was attacked and carried by the British troops under the command of Major Adams.

UDAPITTA POINT, a headland of moderate height on the N coast of Ceylon, in N lat. 6° 25', E long. 80° 7'.

UDA. See **UDA**.

UD-BEYERLAND, a village of Holland, in the prov. of S. Holland, 14 m. W of Dort.

OUDDORP, a village of Holland, in the prov. of S. Holland, 25 m. WSW of Rotterdam.

OUDE, a province of Hindostan, situated between the 26th and 28th parallels of N lat., and bounded on the N by Nepal; on the E by the prov. of Bahar; on the S by Allahabad; and on the W by Delhi and Agra. In length it is estimated at 200 m., by 120 m. in breadth, with an area of about 23,950 sq. m. The whole surface is flat, being an extensive plain stretching northward to the lower ranges of Himalaya, and bounded on the S and W by the Ganges. The Ganges, the Gogra, the Sai, and the Gumti, are all navigable throughout their respective courses within the territory, but the three last rivers are little used in consequence of the imposition practised on traders; and even on the Ganges few boats frequent the Oude bank. It has a rich alluvial soil, extremely fertile, and well-watered by copious streams which intersect the country and flow to the Ganges. Good crops of wheat, barley, rice, and a variety of other grains, cotton, sugar-cane, indigo, and poppies, are grown. It is also celebrated for its grapes, mangoes, and other fruits. Some of the districts produce saltpetre and lapis lazuli. The climate is better than that of Bengal; the rains are neither so violent nor of so long a duration; and the four cold months of the year are delightful. The hot winds commence about the middle of March, and blow with violence till the first or second week in June. To the NE, near the hills, are extensive woods and plains covered with grass, which abound in game and animals of all kinds.—The principal towns of the prov. are Lucknow the capital, Fyzabad, Oude, Khyrabad, Goruckpore, and Bahreich. The inhabitants, estimated at 3,000,000, are about one-fifth Mahomedans, the other four-fifths are Hindus of all castes. The latter furnish three-fourths of the Bengal native infantry.

Oude, properly called Ayodhya, is a kingdom under British protection. A British resident constantly resides at the court of its ruler, and carries

on all the correspondence with Calcutta. A battalion of infantry is also always stationed at Lucknow, to preserve tranquillity, and to protect the persons of the king and the resident. The kingdom is divided into 25 *chucklas*, which yield a gross annual revenue of £1,280,000, exclusive of the jaghire lands. Each *chuckla* is farmed out to a private individual, who engages to pay the government the stipulated rent, after which he becomes invested with the entire revenue arrangements, the right of property in the soil belonging exclusively to the Crown. This system is fraught with evil; while the connexion with the Company is also very burdensome in a pecuniary point of view, and works ill as resulting in a kind of double government. There are not less than 100,000 soldiers in the service of Zemindars; and in more than half the districts are strong forts, surrounded with dense jungle, which perpetuate anarchy throughout this unhappy country. The present king, Mahommed Amjad Ali, ascended the throne on the death of his father, in May 1842.

OUDE, or **AYODHYA**, the ancient capital of the above province, along the residence of a Hindu dynasty, and subsequently the seat of the provincial government, is situated on the S bank of the Gogra river, in N lat. 26° 48', E long. 82° 4'. Abulfazel states its length at 148 coss, and its breadth at 36 coss. These admeasurements must be greatly exaggerated; but though it bears little trace of former magnificence, its ruins extend along the river to the vicinity of the modern but also decaying city of Fyzabad. In the vicinity are two large tombs of great antiquity, which the Mahommedans venerate, believing that they are the tombs of the prophets Seth and Job. After the battle of Buxar, in 1764, the nabob Shuja-ad-Dowleh founded the city of Fyzabad on the ruins of the ancient capital, at the distance of 2 m. from the modern town, which was in consequence abandoned by its principal inhabitants, and is now in a ruinous state.

OUDE-BERKOOP, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Friesland, 9 m. E of Heerenveen. Pop. 500.

OUDCAPPELLE, a canton and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, and arrond. of Furnes. Pop. 282.

OUDGHEM, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, cant. and 2 m. SW of Dendermonde. Pop. 1,300.

OUDGYSSELSTRAET AND TURKYEN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Niekerken-Waes. Pop. 205.

OUDE-HASKE, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Friesland, 18 m. S by E of Leuwarden. Pop. 900.

OUDEMAN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Waterland-Oudeman. Pop. 120.

OUDENAARDEN. See **AUDENARDE**.

OUDENBOSCH, a town of Holland, in the prov. of N. Brabant, 12 m. W of Breda, on the Mesk. Pop. 1,800.

OUDENBOURG, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, on the canal from Nieupoort to Ostend, 11 m. WSW of Bruges. Pop. 1,080.

OUDENGOD, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Mooreghem. Pop. 108.

OUDENMEULEN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Aeltra. Pop. 455.

OUDENSTOK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Lang-Dorp. Pop. 248.

OUDE-PEKEL-A, a town of Holland, in the prov. of Groningen, 4 m. SSW of Winschoten.

OUDER-ANDE, a village of the island of Java, 12 m. SE of Bantam.

OUDERDOM, a commune of Belgium, in the

prov. of W. Flanders, and dep. of Reninghelst. Pop. 167.

OUDERKERK, a village of Holland, in the prov. of S. Holland, on the l. bank of the Yssek 6 m. E by N of Rotterdam. Pop. 1,400.—Also a village of the prov. of N. Holland, on the r. bank of the Amstel, 4 m. S of Amsterdam. Pop. 1,320.

OUDE-SCHAUS, a fort of Holland, in the prov. and 30 m. ESE of Groningen, on a bay of the Dollart.

OUEVELDSTRAET, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Saffelaere. Pop. 668.

OUEVELDSTRAETE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Seveneeken or Zeveneeken. Pop. 320.

OUEWATER, a town of Holland, in the prov. of S. Holland, on the Yssel, in N lat. 52° 1', 5 m. E of Gouda. Pop. 1,900. It has extensive rope-walks. It was the birth-place of the well-known Jacob Arminius. In 1575 it was burned by the Spaniards.

OUDGHYR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 45 m. NW of Bejapore, belonging to the Nizam. It has a small fort.

UDINSK. See **UDINSK**.

UDIPORE. See **ODEYPORE**.

UDJEIN. See **UJEIN**.

UDON, a town of France, in the dep. of Loire-Inférieure, on the N bank of the Loire, 15 m. NE of Nantes. It has a chateau with a curious ancient tower.—Also a river which rises near La Gravelle, in Mayenne, and runs S to the Mayenne, which it joins on the r. bank, after a course of 54 m. Its principal affluents are the Hierre and the Arraise.

UDSHOORN, a village of Holland, in the prov. of S. Holland, on the Old Rhine, 8 m. E of Leyden. Pop. 1,300.

OUEL. See **WEL**.

OUELLE, a river of Lower Canada, which has its rise in a range of mountains in the township of Ashford, which border the S bank of the St. Lawrence, and, after a NE course of little more than 10 m., falls into the St. Lawrence, 40 m. below the island of Orleans.

OUEEN (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Charente-Inférieure, cant. and 5 m. SSW of Marans. Pop. 350.—Also a village of the dep. of the Ile-et-Vilaine, cant. and about 2 m. SE of St. Meen, and 11 m. WNW of Montfort. Pop. 1,150.

—Also a village in the dep. of the Indre-et-Loire, cant. and 5 m. N of Amboise, on the Ramberge, and 17 m. ENE of Tours. Pop. 600.—Also a village in the dep. of the Nièvre, cant. and 9 m. NW of Decize, and 11 m. ENE of Nevers, at the foot of a woody hill. Pop. 560. It has an iron-mine.—Also a hamlet in the dep. of Calvados, cant. and com. of Caen. Pop. 1,150.

OUEEN (SAINT), or **OUEEN-SUR-SEINE (SAINT)**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine, cant. and 1½ m. SW of St. Denis, and 5 m. N of Paris, pleasantly situated on the r. bank of the Seine. Pop. in 1841, 1,190. It is noted as the place in which the celebrated declaration to the charter was signed by Louis XVIII. on the 2d May 1814. It has manufactories of silk and cotton fabrics, cashmeres, bricks, pottery, and soap, several ice-houses, extensive subterranean granaries, and a spinning-mill; and carries on a considerable trade in cattle, sheep, pigs, and legumes. A little to the W of the village is the port of St. O., a large basin, the water of which is supplied by artesian wells, and which communicates with the Seine by a lock capacious enough for the admission of vessels of the largest size. A steam-engine of 40 horse-power is kept constantly at work, in order to maintain the water

at the necessary level. According to some authors, King Dagobert had a castle in this village.

OUEN-DES-ALLEUX (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and 5 m. N of St.-Aubin-du-Cormier, and 12 m. W of Fougères, near the r. bank of the Cuesnon. Pop. 1,085. It has several tanneries.

OUEN-L'AUMONE (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Oise, cant. and 1½ m. S of Pontoise, on the slope of a hill on the l. bank of the Oise. Pop. 1,500. It has a fine castle. In the environs are the ruins of the celebrated abbey of Maubuisson, founded in 1236 by Blanche of Castile, and destroyed during the First revolution.

* **OUEN-DE-LA-COUR (SAINT)**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Orne, cant. and 3 m. NNE of Bellême, and 8 m. S of Mortagne. Pop. 2,542.

OUEN-DE-MINBRE' (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Sarthe, cant. and 1½ m. NE of Freney-le-Vicomte, and 17 m. WNW of Marmers. Pop. 1,030. It has manufactories of linen.

OUEN-DE-LA-ROUERIE, or ROYERIE (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and 3 m. W of Antrain, and 15 m. NW of Fougères. Pop. 2,076.

OUEN-DES-TOITS (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Mayenne, cant. and 6 m. N of Liron, and 8 m. NW of Laval. Pop. 1,750. It has several tanneries.

OUESSANT. See USHANT.

OUFA. See UFA.

OUFFET, a canton and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and arrond. of Huy. Pop. of cant. 893; of com. 688. It has manufactories of pottery, and of straw-hats.

OUGARNEE, or OWENGARNEY, a small river of France, which rises S of Lough O'Grady, and runs 12 m. SSW past Six-Mile-Bridge to the Shannon.

OUGHAVAL. See AUGHAVAL.

OUGHTER (LOUGH), a lake in co. Cavan. Its length is 3½ m.; its breadth is 3 m.; and its area comprises 3,334 acres. Its surface-elevation above sea-level is 160 ft. Its shores are intricate; and its scenery is interesting and beautiful. Its principal islands are Inch Trinity and Eonish.

OUGHTERARD, a town in the p. of Kilcommon, co. Galway, on the W shore of Lough Corrib, 8 m. S by W of Cong. The Feagh forms a series of rapids immediately above the town; flows through it from end to end; and finally dives into the earth, and passes through a natural tunnel of limestone into Lough Corrib. Pop. in 1851, 982.—Also a parish in co. Kildare, 5 m. NE of Naas. Area 2,919 acres. Pop. in 1831, 223; in 1851, 440.

OUGHTERLEAGUE, or BILL, a parish of co. Tipperary, 3½ m. N by W of Golden-bridge. Area 2,617 acres. Pop. in 1831, 975; in 1851, 669.

UGHTMANA, a parish in co. Clare, containing the villages of Aughinish and Finavarra. Area 3,843 acres, of which 34 acres are in Lough Murree. Pop. in 1851, 1,138.

UGREE, a canton and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Liege. Pop. 1,420.

UGUELLA, a village of Portugal, in the prov. of Alemtejo, comarca and 18 m. NNE of Elvas, near the r. bank of the Gebora. Pop. 140.

OUIATSHUAN, OUGUATSHOUAN, or WIDTSHUAN, a river of Lower Canada, which rises 7 m. above Lake Quaquagamache, and flows into the SW corner of Lake St. John, after a course of 60 m. About 1 m. from its influx into the lake, it forms a magnificent fall of 236 ft.

OULLY-LE-BASSET, a village of France, in the dep. of Calvados, cant. and 9 m. W of Falaise. Pop. 750.

OUISCONSIN. See WISCONSIN.

OULART, a village in the p. of Millenagh co. Wexford, 9 m. NNE of Wexford. Pop. in 1831, 161; in 1851, 238.

OULER (LOUGH), a small lake in the p. of Derry-lossery, 2½ m. N of Glendalough, co. Wicklow. It lies at an elevation of 1,829 ft. above sea-level.

OULES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Isère, cant. and 3 m. WNW of Bourg-d'Oysans, and 17 m. ESE of Grenoble. Pop. 230. In the adjacent mountain of Grand Galbert is a mine of copper.

OULLINS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Rhone and cant. of Saint-Genis Laval, 4 m. S of Lyon, near the r. bank of the Rhone. Pop. in 1841, 3,673. It has manufactories of printed muslin, tin, and pinchbeck, and a fine glass-work.

OULMES, a commune of France, in the dep. of Vendée, cant. and 6 m. S of Saint-Hilaire-sur-Autise, and 9 m. SE of Fontenay-le-Comte. Pop. 601. It has manufactories of linen.

OULSTON, a township in Coxwold p., in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 8 m. SW by S of Helmsley. Area 1,502 acres. Pop. in 1831, 215; in 1851, 197.

OULTON, a township in Wigton p., Cumberland, 2 m. NNW of Wigton. Pop. in 1831, 379; in 1851, 421.—Also a parish in Norfolk, 3½ m. WNW of Aylsham. Area 1,849 acres. Pop. in 1831, 386; in 1851, 384.—Also a parish in Suffolk, 3 m. W by N of Lowestoft. Area 1,997 acres. Pop. in 1831, 809; in 1851, 742.

OULTON, or OLD TOWN, a chapelry in the p. of Rothwell, W. R. of Yorkshire, 5½ m. NNE of Wakefield. The church, a beautiful specimen of the pointed style of architecture, was erected in 1828, at a cost of £16,000. The village is pleasant and rural. Dr. Richard Bentley was born here in 1661.

OULTRE, a canton and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and arrond. of Audenarde, watered by the Dendre. Pop. of cant. 1,726; of com. 736.

OULX, a town of Sardinia, capital of a mandemento, in the prov. and 14 m. SW of Susa, and 15 m. NE of Briançon, on the r. bank of the Doire, at the confluence of the Bordonechia. Pop. 1,200. It is well-built and has a communal college.

OUNDLE, a parish and market-town in Northamptonshire, 30 m. NE of Northampton, and 12½ m. SW by W of Peterborough, on a gentle declivity, nearly surrounded by the river Nene. Area of the p. 5,300 acres. Pop., including the hamlets of Ashton, Biggin, Churchfield, and Elmington, in 1831, 2,450; in 1851, 3,108. The town is well-constructed, and the streets are well-paved and lighted. The church is a fine edifice, in the early English style.

OUPEYE, a canton and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and 9 m. N of Liege. Pop. 812. Coal is wrought in the vicinity.

OUR, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, and dep. of Opont. Pop. 146.

OURAL. See URAL.

OURCE, a river of France, which has its source in the dep. of the Upper Marne, and cant. of Auberville, a little to the SE of Poinsnot; runs NW; traverses the NE part of the dep. of the Cote d'Or; enters that of the Aube; passes Essoyes; and after a course of about 66 m., throws itself into the Seine, on the r. bank, a little above Bar-sur-Seine. Its principal affluents are the Grame, Digenne, and Cunfin-de-Beaumont.

OURCHES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Meuse and cant. of Void, 9 m. from Commercy, and 29 m. from Bar-le-Duc, on the Meuse. Pop. 250. It has a large wax bleachery.

OURCQ, a river of France, which has its source in the forest of Ris, in the dep. of Aisne, and runs

SE to the Marne, which it joins on the r. bank, near Lisy, after a course of 50 m. Its principal affluents are the Saviere and the Corey.

OURE. See OARE.

OUREM, a walled town of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, 48 m. S of Coimbra, and 12 m. E of Leiria. Pop. 3,000.—Also a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, on the r. bank of the Rio-Guama, 48 m. E of Para.

OURIQUE, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Alemtejo, 32 m. SW of Beja. Pop. 2,400.

OURJOURM, a village of Russia, in the gov. and 94 m. S of Viatka, on the Ourjoumka, an affluent of the Viatka, in N lat. 57° 18'. Pop. 450.

OURO (ILHA DO), an island formed by the Rio São-Francisco, in the Brazilian prov. of Sergipe, 12 m. above the Ilha-do-Ferro.

OURO (Rio do), a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Mato-Grosso, which runs NE to the Rio-Diamantino.—Also a river in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, a tributary of the Capivari.

OURO-BRANCO, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, 10 m. SE of Ouro-Preto. Pop. 1,600.

OUROE, an island of Denmark, in the S part of the Ise-fjord, on the N coast of Sicland. It is 4 m. in length.

OURO-FENO, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Govaz, 8 m. E of the town of Govaz.—Also a hamlet in the prov. of Mato-Grosso, 26 m. NE of Mato-Grosso.

OURO-PRETO, formerly VILLA-RICA, a city of Brazil, the capital of the prov. of Minas-Geraes, in S lat. 20° 40', W long. 44° 55'. 200 m. NW of Rio-de-Janeiro, and 6 m. SW of Marianna. It stands on one side of the Serra-de-San-Sebastião, which forms the NW boundary of a deep narrow valley, through which runs a small stream called the Ribeiro-de-Ouro-Preto, or Rio-do-Carmo; and is divided into an upper and lower town. The upper town contains a number of handsome buildings, the barracks, the treasury, and the palace of the provincial government, also the finest of the six churches which the city contains. The houses are built of stone, two stories high, covered with tiles, and white-washed. The pop. is about 8,000. A preparatory college in which Latin, French, English, philosophy, mathematics, and pharmacy are taught, was founded here in 1840. About 1 m. from the city is a botanic garden. This town conducts a very brisk trade with the interior and with Rio.

OUROUER, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Cher, cant. of Nerondes, 20 m. NE of St. Amant-Mont-Rond. Pop. 1,480.

OUROUX, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of La Nièvre, cant. and 4 m. WSW of Montsanche. Pop. of com. 2,018.

OUROUX (St. Antoine d'), a village of France, in the dep. of Rhone, 18 m. NNW of Villefranche. Pop. 950.

OUROUX-SUR-SAONE, a village of France, in the dep. of Saone-et-Loire, 6 m. SE of Chalons-sur-Saone. Pop. 1,850.

OURRID (Lough), a lake of co. Galway, 1½ m. in length. It lies immediately W of Halfway-house, and has a surface-elevation of 156 ft. above sea-level. A mountain which overhangs the N side of the lake has an alt. of 2,128 ft.

OURS (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dome, cant. and 2 m. NE of Pont-Gibaud. Pop. 1,808.

OURTH, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, and dep. of Beho. Pop. 217.

OURTHE, or OURT, a river of Belgium, which rises near Engreux in Luxemburg, in two head-

streams; runs N; passes La Roche and Durbuy, and falls into the Meuse, on the r. bank, at Liege, after a sinuous course of 75 m. Its principal affluents are the Aisne, Ambleve, and Weeze.

OURVILLE, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of Seine Inferieure, 32 m. NW of Rouen. Pop. 1,340.

OUS, a parish and village of Norway, 15 m. SSE of Bergen.

OUSBY, or ULSBY, a parish in Cumberland, 8½ m. ENE of Penrith. Area 6,000 acres. Pop. 295.

OUSDEN, a parish in Suffolk, 6½ m. ESE of Newmarket. Area 1,200 acres. Pop. in 1851, 384.

OUSE, a navigable river of Yorkshire, forming the principal branch of the Humber trunk river. It is formed by the junction of the rivers Swale and Ure or Yore, running southwards from the northern districts of Yorkshire. From the junction, about 5 m. below Boroughbridge, where the whole mass of waters acquires the name of Ouse, from an insignificant rivulet also falling into it, the river runs by Nun-Monkton, where it is joined by the Nidd; thence flows gently to York, where it is joined by the Foss; afterwards bounds the E and W ridings southwards to Nun-Appleton, where it is reinforced by the waters of the Wharfe; and passing onwards, by Selby eastward, to its successive junctions with the Derwent, the Aire, and the Don, all very considerable rivers, falls into the Humber at its confluence also with the Trent. This noble river is navigable throughout its whole course, and even its head-streams, the Yore and the Swale, are also partly navigable; as are its tributaries the Foss, the Wharfe, the Derwent, the Aire, and the Don. See YORKSHIRE. Previously to 1834, the navigation of the O. from Selby up to Boroughbridge, a distance of nearly 39 m., was so much impeded by shoals that all vessels drawing more than 5 ft. water were compelled to wait until the spring-tides set in for sufficient depth of water to ascend. Sea-borne vessels and steamers drawing from 11 to 12 ft. water now at all periods navigate to York, a distance of 80 m. from the Humber.

OUSE, or GREAT OUSE—as it is sometimes called, to distinguish it from the Little Ouse, one of its tributaries; or LESSER OUSE, as it is sometimes also called, to distinguish it from the Ouse of Yorkshire above described—a river rising in the SE corner of the county of Northampton, and passing successively through the cos. of Buckingham, Bedford, Huntingdon, Cambridge, and Norfolk, in which articles its more particular course will be found fully traced, to its efflux into the Wash at LYNN-REGIS; which also see. It is navigable to Bedford; and its earliest navigable tributary is the Ivel, which is navigable from its junction at Tempsford below Bedford to Shefford. In its course through Cambridgeshire it is joined by the Cam, which is navigable to Cambridge from Denver sluice near Downham, to which point the O. is diverted, in a straight line, through the New Bedford river, from above its natural junction with the Cam. The Stoke, navigable to Stoke-ferry, and the Wisbeach canal from the river Nene, also join it at Denver sluice, whence the navigation descends to the Eau-brink cut, and the junction at Lynn with the Nar, another navigable river.

OUSEBURN (GREAT), a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 4½ m. SE by S of Aldborough. Area 840 acres. Pop. in 1831, 534; in 1851, 629.

OUSEBURN (LITTLE), a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. SE by S of Aldborough, comprising the townships of Kirkby-Hall, Thorp-Underwoods, Widdington, and Little O. Area 4,066 acres. Pop. in 1831, 511; in 1851, 566.

OUSEFLEET, a township in Whitgift p., W. R.

of Yorkshire, 6 m. SE by E of Howden. Area 1,690 acres. Pop. in 1831, 243; in 1851, 227.

OUSEL. See BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

OUSSELGHEM, a canton and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, and arrond. of Courtrai, watered by the Lys. Pop. 1,193. It has several spinning-mills.

OUST, or **Aoust**, a river of France, which rises in the forest of Lorge, in the dep. of Cotes-du-Nord; runs SE; and joins the Vilaine, on the r., near Redon, after a course of 90 m. It is navigable from Maletroit. Its principal affluents are the Lié, Trinité, Duc, Claye, Aff, and Artz.—Also a cant., com., and v. of France, in the dep. of Ariège, arrond. and 8 m. SE of St. Girons. Pop. of com. 1,621; of cant. 18,037.

OUSTON, or **ULSTAN**, a township in Chester-le-Street p., co.-palatine of Durham, 9 m. N of Durham. Area 636 acres. Pop. in 1831, 273; in 1851, 300.

OUSTON-WITH-NEWBOLD, a parish in Leicestershire, 7½ m. S by E of Melton-Mowbray. Area 2,460 acres. Pop. in 1831, 197; in 1851, 178.

OUTARVILLE, a canton and com. of France, in the dep. of Loiret, arrond. and 9 m. W. of Pithiviers. Pop. of com. 485; of cant. 11,985.

OUTCHESTER, a township in Bambrough p., Northumberland, 2½ m. E by S of Belford. Area 1,044 acres. Pop. in 1831, 111; in 1851, 118.

OUTDORP, a village of Holland, in the prov. of S. Holland, 12 m. SW of Brielle. Pop. 1,000.

OUTEIRO, a village of Brazil, in the prov. and 380 m. W of Para, near the E shore of Lake Uru-buquaca.—Also a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Tras-os-Montes, comarca and 12 m. SE of Braganza. Pop. 1,600.

OUTRAGH, or **OUGHTERAGH**, a parish in co. Leitrim, containing the town of Ballinamore. Area 21,689 acres. Pop. in 1831, 8,449; in 1851, 7,023. Bencroy, the highest ground, situated on the N boundary, has an alt. of 1,707 ft. above sea-level. Lough St. John lies on the SW boundary, and has a surface-elevation of 205 ft. above sea-level.

OUTRAGH, or **OUTERAGH**, a parish in co. Tipperary, 3 m. NNE of Cahir. Area 1,547 acres. Pop. in 1831, 692; in 1851, 408.

OUTRATH, a parish in co. Kilkenny, 2½ m. S by E of Kilkenny. Area 2,050 acres. Pop. 441.

OUTREAU, a village of France, in the dep. of Pas-de-Calais, cant. of Samer, near the l. bank of the Liane, 1 m. SSW of Boulogne. Pop. 1,420.

OUTRE-FURAND, a village of France, in the dep. of Loire, cant. and 1 m. E of St. Etienne, on the Furand. Pop. 2,500. It has bottle-works.

OUTRE-LEAU, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, and dep. of Alken. Pop. 712.

OUTREPRESZ, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, and dep. of Herseaux. Pop. 125.

OUTRETOUXHE, a canton and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and arrond. of Huy. Pop. 133.

OUTREWE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and dep. of Housoe. Pop. 102.

OUTSEATS, a hamlet in Hathersage p., Derbyshire. Pop. in 1831, 202; in 1851, 221.

OUTWELL, a parish partly in Cambridgeshire, and partly in Norfolk, 5 m. SE of Wisbeach. Area 3,018 acres. Pop. in 1831, 986; in 1851, 1,648.

OUVANE, a mountain-rivulet of co. Cork, which rises among the Shehy mountains, and runs 7½ m. SW to the head of Bantry-bay.

OUVEILLAN, a village of France, in the dep. of Aude, cant. of Genestas, 6 m. N of Narbonne. Pop. 1,010.

OUVEZE, a river of France, which rises near

Montauban; runs W, passing Buis and Vaison; and then turning S, falls into the Sorgue on the r., 2 m. NE of Avignon.

OUVILLE-L'ABBAYE, a village of France, in the dep. of Seine-Inférieure, cant. and 3 m. NW of Yerville. Pop. 650.

OUZOUER-LE-MARCHE, a canton, commune, and village of France, in the dep. of Loir-et-Cher, arrond. and 22 m. NNE of Blois. Pop. of cant. 8,301; of com. 1,251.

OUZOUER-SUR-LOIRE, a canton, commune, and village of France, in the dep. of Loiret, arrond. and 8 m. NW of Gien. Pop. of cant. 5,508; of com. 730.

OUZOUER-SUR-TREZEF, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Loiret, cant. of Briare, 8 m. E of Gien. Pop. 1,488.

OVADA, a town of the Sardinian states, in the prov. and 9 m. SW of Acqui, on the Orba.

OVAMPO, a recently discovered nation of S. Africa, on the W coast, to the N of the Damara, between the parallels of 16° and 19° S. Mr. Galton, the first explorer of their territory, describes them as a people of comparative civilization, well centralized and with strong local attachments, "honest, laborious, and neat, yet still with much of the Negro in them." Their country is fertile, and they raise considerable quantities of corn. Ondonga, their capital, is in S lat. 18° 4', E long. 15° 14', between 70 and 80 m. S of the great river Amorongo-Achillanda, the Nourse of our maps.

OVAR, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, 9 m. SSW of Feira, and 18 m. S of Oporto, on the Ovar, an affluent of the Vouga. It is a well-built town, with 10,500 inhabitants.

OVELGONNE, a town in the duchy and 16 m. NE of Oldenburg, on a small affluent of the Weser. Pop. 700.

OVELINGEN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, and dep. of Gelinden. Pop. 204.

OVENBROEK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, in the dep. of Ousselghem. Pop. 260.

OVENDON, a township in Halifax p., Yorkshire, 1½ m. NW of Halifax, comprising the villages of Illingworth, Mixenden, Hebble-Bridge, Holdsworth, Wheatley, and Bradshaw. Area 5,170 acres. Pop. in 1831, 8,871; in 1851, 12,738.

OVER, a parish in Cambridgeshire, 9½ m. NW of Cambridge. Area 3,700 acres. Pop. in 1831, 989; in 1851, 1,256.—Also a parish and market-town in the co.-palatine of Chester, 4½ m. W of Middlewich, comprising the townships of Low, Oulton, O., and Wetenhall. The town consists chiefly of one long irregular street. Area of the p., 7,469 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,928; in 1851, 2,926.—Also a tything in Almondbury p., Gloucestershire, 6½ m. NW of Bristol. Area 2,890 acres. Pop. in 1851, 107.

OVERBECK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Asper. Pop. 593.—Also a commune in the prov. of W. Flanders, and dep. of Markeghem. Pop. 440.—Also a commune in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Wetteren. Pop. 403.

OVERBOULAERE, a canton and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and arrond. of Audenarde. Pop. of cant. 1,596. The village is 6 m. SE of Audenarde, near the l. bank of the Dendre.

OVERBROEK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Meerendre. Pop. 395.—Also a commune in the prov. of Limburg, and dep. of Wellen. Pop. 378.

OVERBURY, a parish in Worcestershire, 5½ m. NE of Tewkesbury, comprising the chapels of Alstone, Teddington, and Little Washbourn, with

the hamlet of Conderton. Area 3,820 acres. Pop. in 1831, 817; in 1851, 956.

OVERDA' A AND STEENPAEL, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, and dep. of Eschen. Pop. 106.

OVERDORP, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Wambeke. Pop. 584.

OVEREYNDE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, and dep. of Houthaalen. Pop. 102.

OVERFLAKKEE, or **ZUIDVOORN**, an island of Holland, in the prov. of S. Holland, at the influx of the Maese into the German ocean, between the branch called the Haring Vliet on the N, and the Krammer on the S, from the adjacent island of Ostvoorn by the small stream called the Flakkee.

OVERHEEMBEECK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Nederoverheembecck. Pop. 479.

OVERHEET, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Berlaere. Pop. 292.

OVERHESPIN, a canton and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and arrond. of Huy, watered by the Gêthe. Pop. 248.

OVERJMPE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Lede. Pop. 355.

OVERLAER, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Hougaerde. Pop. 168.

OVERMANDEL, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Roosebeke. Pop. 802.

OVERMEIRE, a canton and com. of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and arrond. of Termonde. Pop. of cant. 2,158; of com. 529. It has several breweries and oil-mills.

OVEROTH, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and dep. of Baelen. Pop. 129.

OVERPELT, a canton and com. of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, and arrond. of Hasselt, watered by the Dommel and Halvenschebeck. Pop. of cant. 1,377; of com. 127. It has a distillery and several breweries.

OVERPOUCKE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Meerendre. Pop. 426.

OVERREPEN, a canton and com. of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and arrond. of Tongres. Pop. of cant. 334; of village, 178.

OVERSCHIE, a village of Holland, in the prov. of S. Holland, 3 m. NW of Rotterdam, on the Schie. Pop. 2,400.

OVERSLAG, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Wachtebeke. Pop. 434.

OVERSLEY, a hamlet in Arrow p., Warwickshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. SE of Alcester, on the E bank of the Arrow. Area 1,660 acres. Pop. in 1851, 308.

OVERSTONE, a parish in Northamptonshire, $\frac{4}{3}$ m. NE by N of Northampton. Area 1,940 acres. Pop. in 1831, 203; in 1851, 226.

OVERSTOWEY, a parish in Somersetshire, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. W by N of Bridgewater. Area 3,647 acres. Pop. in 1831, 592; in 1851, 551.

OVERSTRAND, or **OXSTRAND**, a parish in Norfolk, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE by E of Cromer. Area 598 acres. Pop. in 1831, 178; in 1851, 260.

OVERTON, a parish in the co. of Southampton, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. ENE of Whitchurch. Area 6,572 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,507; in 1851, 1,550.—Also a township in Malpas p., co.-palatine of Chester, 13 m. SSE of Chester. Area 708 acres. Pop. in 1831, 111; in 1851, 122.—Also a parish and village of Flintshire, $\frac{4}{3}$ m. NNW of Ellesmere. It unites with Flint in returning a member to parliament; and is one of the polling-places for the co. Area 4,398 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,746; in 1851, 1,479.—Also a chapelry in Lancaster p., co.-palatine of Lancaster, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW

of Lancaster, on the W bank of the Lune. Area, with Sunderland and Saltmarshes, 6,314 acres. Pop. in 1831, 336; in 1851, 334.—Also a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. NW of York, of the river Ouse, comprising the townships of Shipton, Skelton, and O. Area 5,163 acres. Pop. in 1831, 704; in 1851, 699.—Also a parish in Wilts, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S by W of Marlborough, including the chapel of Alton-Priors and the tything of Stowell. Area 8,030 acres. Pop. in 1831, 923; in 1851, 1,025.

OVERTON, a county on the N side of Western Tennessee, U. S. Area 890 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 9,279; in 1850, 11,217. It is intersected by the Obies river. Monroe is the chief town.—Also the capital of Claiborne p., in Louisiana, 406 m. NW of New Orleans.

OVER-WATER, or **OVER-MERE**, one of the lakes of Cumberland, situated between Binsey and Cald-Bek fells. It is about a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, and a $\frac{1}{4}$ m. in breadth; but is neither characterised by beauty of situation nor picturesque scenery.

OVERWINDEN, a canton and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and arrond. of Huy. Pop. 300.

OVERWINGHE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Winghe-St.-Georges. Pop. 238.

OVERYSSEL, or **OVER-IJSSEL**, a province of Holland, lying between the parallels of 52° 8' and 52° 52' N; and bounded on the N by Friesland and Drenthe; on the E by Hanover; on the SE by Prussia; on the S by Gueldreland; and on the W by the latter prov. and the Zuyder-zee. It has an area of 60,530 German or 128,575 English sq. m.; with a pop. in 1841 of 205,701; in 1851, of 218,702. The surface is generally level and low, and presents large tracts of marshy ground; towards the E and the centre are some slight elevations. The whole belongs to the basin of the Zuyder-zee. The principal rivers are the Yssel, the Zwarte-water and its affluent the Vecht, the Schipbeek, and the Havelter-aa, all slow-flowing streams. In the NW are some small lakes. The climate is humid, and in some places unhealthy, from the exhalations arising from standing waters. The soil is chiefly sandy, with a large proportion of bog-land. On the borders of the Yssel are tracts of rich clay; and there are excellent pasture-lands bordering on the Zuyder-zee. The productions are wheat, rye, oats, buck-wheat, potatoes, a little fruit, and rape-seed. Timber and oak-bark are exported, but the rearing of cattle and sheep is the most important branch of industry. Butter, cheese, tallow, hides, wool, turf, and linen, are also articles of export. The prov. contains 20 towns and 40 villages. The chief town is Zwolle.—The inhabitants of this prov. retain more of the ancient national costume and manners than is to be found in other parts of Holland. Their condition is represented by a recent writer in the *Morning Chronicle* as being "more than usually easy. Their houses," he says, "are models of cleanliness and comfort. Some of the peasant-farmers have not less than 100 servants of both sexes in their employ, all well paid, well clothed, and well fed. We may take the average price of a day's labour on the farm at 60 cents, or about 1s. English money, exclusive of certain articles of food. The costume of the peasantry is picturesque without pretension. The men wear velvet trousers, and jackets of woollen cloth; the head-dress is a fur cap, or a woollen one trimmed with fur. The costume of the women consists of a woollen petticoat—sometimes dark, sometimes gaily coloured, according to the taste of the wearer—and a jacket of the same; a kind of half-cap half-bonnet, of curious antique shape, with long stiff folds, something like those the children

wear in Ireland to protect their faces from the sun. Over this is worn a straw hat; their shoes have round toes and large silver buckles; and to complete the toilette, whether in summer or in winter—for the same heavy dress is always worn—the woman coming on her marketing business into the town carries on her arm a great woollen mantle, as a protection against sudden mists or rain. The universal passion of the women for jewellery is a marked feature in their character, which they share with certain of the people of Northern Germany inhabiting the Prussian and Hanoverian provinces not far distant. This jewellery is of the largest and most ponderous kind; and its beauty of form seldom bears any fair proportion to its massiveness or intrinsic value. In character they are reserved, cold, taciturn, inaccessible to foreigners, obstinate, but strongly patriotic, and deeply tinged with nationality. The women are generally more handsome than the men; but they do not come up in beauty to the Frisian women. Their children are taught in their tenderest years the great lesson that they must labour for their subsistence. You see the boys coming into the towns from the country—children of from eight to nine years—groaning under the weight of a heavy yoke, to which is appended on each side a huge milk pail or can. Whatever the physical injury, however, the effect of the moral training is excellent; they are a sober, plodding, industrious, honest race. Education here is very good,—not showy or superficial, but sound."

OVID, a town of Seneca co., New York, U. S., 189 m. W of Albany, between Seneca and Cavuga lakes. Pop. 2,721.—Also a v. in Franklin co., Ohio; and a township in Branch co., in Michigan.

OVIDIOPOL, a town of European Russia, in the gov. of Cherson, on the l. bank of the Dniester, near its embouchure in the Black sea, 21 m. SSW of Odessa. Its harbour is shallow and insecure. Pop. 1,400. It conducts some commerce with Akermann in salt. Its site has been identified with that of the ancient *Tomi*, the place of exile of Ovid, whence its name. Pop. in 1786, 7,495; in 1845, 10,500.

OVIEDO, a province of Spain, bounded on the N by the gulf of Gascogne; on the E by the prov. of Santander; on the S by those of Leon and Villafraña; on the W by Lugo. It has an area of 173-45 German sq. m., and is nearly identical with the old prov. of ASTURIAS; which see. Pop. in 1849, 510,000.

OVIEDO, the chief place of the above prov., situated in a plain at the confluence of the Ovia and the Nora, in N lat. 43° 22'. Its streets are straight, regular, and well-paved, meeting in a handsome central square. It is a bishop's see, and has a cathedral in the Gothic style, rich in relics, and containing the remains of many of the kings and queens who reigned in the N of Spain at the time that the rest of the peninsula was in the hands of the Moors. The university, founded in 1580, is a neat edifice. The castle, episcopal palace, 3 churches, 3 monasteries, 3 convents, 3 hospitals, and a theatre, form the other public buildings. A fine aqueduct of 41 arches supplies the town with water from Gitoria. The trade of the place is chiefly in colonial produce landed at Gijon, and in coal, which is wrought in the vicinity. Hats, combs, leather, metal buttons, and fire-arms, are manufactured in the town. A few miles from O. are the hot springs of Rivera-de-Abajo.

OVIGLIO, a town of the Sardinian states, the cap. of a mandemento, in the prov. and 9 m. WSW of Alessandria, on the l. bank of the Balbo. Pop. 2,200.

OVILL, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 84 m. NNE of Vilna, district and 57 m. ENE of Wilkomirz.

OVINDOLI, a town of Naples, in the prov. of

Abruzzo-Ultra, district and 8 m. NNE of Avezzano, cant. and 5 m. NW of Celano.

OVING, or **UVING**, a parish in Bucks, 5½ m. NW of Aylesbury. Area 971 acres. Pop. in 1831, 384; in 1851, 442.—Also a parish in Sussex, 2½ m. E of Chichester. Area 2,946 acres. Pop. in 1851, 876.

OVINGDEAN, a parish in Sussex, 2½ m. E by S of Brighton. Area 1,618 acres. Pop. in 1851, 149.

OVINGHAM, a parish in Northumberland, 11 m. W of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in the line of the Carlisle and Newcastle railway, comprising the townships of Dukershagg, Eltringham, Harlowhill, Hedley, Hedley-Woodside, Horsley, Mickley, Nafferton, Ovington, Prudhoe, Prudhoe-Castle, Rouchester, Spittle, Welton, Whittle, Wylam, and O. Area 15,740 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,028; in 1851, 3,962.

OVINGHAM, a parish of New South Wales, in the co. of Northumberland, bounded on the N by the p. of Belford and Whittingham; on the W by that of Vere; and on the E by that of Rothbury.

OVINGTON, a parish in Essex, 6½ m. ESE of Haverhill. Area 705 acres. Pop. in 1831, 179; in 1851, 152.—Also a parish in Norfolk, 1½ m. NE by N of Watton. Area 1,497 acres. Pop. in 1831, 230; in 1851, 314.—Also a township in Ovingham p., Northumberland, 12½ m. W of Newcastle. Area 1,105 acres. Pop. in 1831, 339; in 1851, 405.—Also a parish in Southamptonshire, 2 m. W by S of New Alresford. Area 1,270 acres. Pop. in 1831, 179; in 1851, 163.—Also a township in Forcett p., Yorkshire, 9 m. NW of Richmond, on the S bank of the Tees. Area 530 acres. Pop. in 1851, 173.

OVINOV, a headland of Russian America, on Behring's sea, in N lat. 57° 40', W long. 163° 15'.

OVO, a reef or rocky island of the Archipelago, to the N of Candia, in N lat. 30° 37' 50", E long. 25° 34' 40".—Also a headland of Naples, in the prov. and on the gulf of Otranto, 22 m. SE of Tarento, in N lat. 4° 16' 40", E long. 17° 35'.

OVOCA, or **AVOCA**, a superbly scenic river in co. Wicklow, formed by the confluence of the Avonbeg and Avonmore. From the point of confluence, it flows 3½ m. S to the confluence with it of the Aughrim river, and 4 m. SE thence to the sea immediately below Arklow. The confluence of the Avonbeg and the Avonmore is now topographically as well as poetically known under the designation of 'The Meeting of the Waters;' and its place of confluence with the Aughrim river, as 'The Second Meeting of the Waters.'

OVRUTSH, or **OWRUCZ**, a town of Russia in Europe, cap. of a district, in the gov. of Volhynia, 90 m. N of Jitomir, and 120 m. W of Chernigov, on the l. bank of the Narynia. Pop. 2,500. It has an abbey belonging to the order of St. Basil, the inmates of which are divided between the Romish and the United Greek churches. O., anciently called Vrutshi, belonged to the Drevliens. Under the Polish government it depended upon the woiwodie of Kiev, and was the chief place of a dietine.

OVUTSI, a town of Japan, in the island of Sikokf and prov. of Sanaki, 36 m. WNW of Ava.

OWASCO, a township of Cayuga co., in the state of New York, U. S., 3 m. SE of Auburn, bordered on the SE by a lake of the same name, and drained by several of the affluents of that lake. It has an undulating surface, but is fertile, and highly cultivated. Pop. in 1840, 1,319. It has a village, containing about 150 inhabitants. The lake is 12 m. long, and about 1 m. broad, and abounds with trout and other fish. It discharges itself by a stream of the same name into Seneca river.

OWASSO, a township of Shiawassee co., in the state of Michigan, U. S., 82 m. NW of Detroit. Pop. in 1840, 234. The village is on Shiawassee river.

OWEGO, a township of Tioga co., in the state of New York, U. S., 161 m. WSW of Albany. It has a hilly surface, and is drained by a creek of the same name, and by Susquehanna river. Pop. in 1840, 5,340. It has a village, containing about 1,800 inhabitants. The creek has its sources in Courtland and Tompkins cos., and joins the Susquehanna at Oswego village.

OWEN, a town of Württemberg, in the circle of the Danube, bail, and 5 m. S of Kirchheim, and 22 m. SE of Stuttgart, on the r. bank of the Lauter, in a fine valley at the foot of the Teck. Pop. in 1840, 1,629. It has an old church, containing the tombs of the ducal family of Teck. On the Teckberg, which has an alt. of 2,309 ft. above sea-level, are the remains of the celebrated fortress of Teck. Marble is quarried in this mountain.

OWEN, a county in the N part of the state of Kentucky, U. S., comprising an area of 320 sq. m., bounded on the SW by Kentucky river, and drained by Eagle creek. Pop. in 1840, 8,232, of whom 1,281 were slaves; in 1850, 10,456. Its cap. is New Liberty.—Also a central co. of the state of Indiana, containing a surface, generally undulating, of 396 sq. m., watered by the W fork of White river and its tributaries, and Mill creek, a branch of Eel river. Its soil is fertile and well-wooded. Pop. in 1840, 8,359; in 1850, 12,040. Its cap. is Spencer.

OWENASS, a rivulet of Queen's co., which rises on Baunreecong, whose summit soars to an alt. of 1,676 ft. above sea-level, and runs 9 m. ENE and NE past the town of Mountmellick to the river Barrow, at a point $\frac{1}{2}$ m. below Mountmellick. It receives the tributary streams of the Blackwater and the Murglash.

OWENBEG, a rivulet in co. Kerry, which rises near the SE extremity of the Clanruddy mountains, and runs 6 m. NNE through a mountainous region to the Feale, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. below Wellesley-bridge.—Also a rivulet of co. Sligo, which rises among the Ox mountains, at an elevation of upwards of 1,500 ft. above the level of the sea, and flows 12 m. E to the Uncheon, Arrow, or Ballysadere river at the village of Collooney.

OWENCARROW, a rivulet in co. Donegal, which issues from Lough Veagh, at an elevation of 149 ft. above sea-level, and runs 4 m. NNE to Lough Glen, at an elevation of 84 ft. above sea-level. The superfluency of Lough Glen to the sea takes the name of Glen river.

OWENCOCKER, a rivulet of co. Donegal, which rises among the mountain heights of Benbane, and runs 8 m. NW and W to the head of Loughrusbeg estuary, a little below the village of Ardara.

OWENDUFF, a rivulet of co. Mayo, which rises among the mountains, at an elevation of upwards of 1,500 ft. above sea-level, and 3 m. N of Clew bay, and runs 7 m. N, and 3 m. W, to the W side of Tulloghaan bay. Its chief tributary is the Tarsaghaunmore.—Also a rivulet in co. Wexford, which rises about 24 m. SSE of New Ross, and flows 8 m. to the head of Bannow bay.—Also a parish in co. Wexford, 54 m. SE by S of New Ross. Area 7,980 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,348; in 1851, 2,146.

OWENEA, a rivulet in co. Donegal, which issues from Lake Ea, and flows 10 m. W to the head of Loughrusmore estuary.

OWENMORE, a rivulet of co. Mayo, which issues from the small lake Lugacollivee, at an elevation of 791 ft. above sea-level, and runs NW, ESE, and SSW to the formation of the Errive, at the confluence of the Owenduff.—Also a river of co. Mayo, formed by the confluence of a stream of 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. of length from the S, with a voluminous and ramified stream which comes down from Tyrallow. It runs 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.

W to the head of Tulloghaan bay, receiving in its progress the tribute of the Munhin, coming from the great lake of Carrowmore. The O. is the largest and most important in the NW of Mayo; its principal supply of water is derived from the N sides of the Corlieve and Nephinbeg mountains.

OWENREAGH, a small and early tributary of the river Roe, co. Londonderry. It rises among the Sperin mountains, and runs about 4 m. N to the Roe.—Also a rivulet of co. Tyrone, which rises among the mountains, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S by W of Fintona, and runs WNW, N, and ENE, to the Drumragh, at a point 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. above Omagh.

OWENSBORO, a village of Davies co., in the state of Kentucky, U. S., 166 m. WSW of Frankfort, on the S side of Ohio river. Pop. about 200.

OWEN-SOUND, an arm of Georgian bay, Upper Canada, forming a long narrow inlet at the SW extremity of the bay. On Big bay, a branch of the O. sound, is a settlement of Chippewa Indians.

OWENSVILLE, a village of Somers township, Westchester co., in the state of New York, U. S., 115 m. S of Albany, on Croton river, containing in 1840 about 20 dwellings.

OWER-MOIGNE, a parish in Dorsetshire, 6 m. SE of Dorchester. Area 3,271 acres. Pop. in 1831, 379; in 1851, 400.

OWERSBY (NORTH and SOUTH), a parish in Lincolnshire, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW by N of Market-Raisen. Area 5,528 acres. Pop. in 1831, 407; in 1851, 448.

OWEY, an inhabited island in the p. of Templecroan, co. Donegal. It lies a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. WNW of the nearest part of the mainland, and 3 m. NNE of Arran. It has a low surface, and measures about 3 m. in circumf.

OWHEL, or **OUEL** (LOUGH), a lake in co. Westmeath, extending SE from within $\frac{1}{2}$ m. of Bunbrosna to a point 2 m. from Mullingar. It sends from the SE end the new-born Brosna, and from the NW end a stream to Lough Iron, and thence to the river Inny; and it serves also, in the direction of the Brosna, as the grand reservoir for the summit-level of the Royal canal. Its length is 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; its extreme breadth 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; and its area comprises 2,527 acres. Its surface-elevation above sea-level is 326 ft. in summer, and 329 ft. in winter.

OWLPEN, or **OLDPEN**, a parish in Gloucestershire, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E of Dursley. Area 720 acres. Pop. in 1831, 255; in 1851, 82.

OWL'S HEAD, a cape on the SE coast of Nova Scotia, in N lat. 44° 42'.

OWMBY, a parish in Lincolnshire, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W by S of Market-Raisen, on a branch of the new river Ancholme. Area 1,860 acres. Pop. in 1851, 289.

OWNING, or **BEAULIEU**, a parish in co. Kildare, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by W of Pilltown. Area 40,030 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,281; in 1851, 1,161. The N district, and a small part of the NW border, are mountainous; but the other districts consist of tolerably good arable land. A summit in the N has an alt. above sea-level of 1,006 ft.; and one on the NW boundary has an alt. of 788 ft.

OWRAM (NORTH), a township in Halifax p., Yorkshire, 2 m. NE of Halifax. Area 3,400 acres. Pop. in 1831, 10,184; in 1851, 15,285.

OWRAM (SOUTH), a township in Halifax p., Yorkshire, 2 m. SE of Halifax. Area 2,280 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,751; in 1851, 7,380.

OWREGARE, or **UREGARE**, a parish of co. Limerick, 2 m. SE of Bruff. Area 4,844 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,872; in 1851, 1,234.

OWSLEBURY, a parish in Southamptonshire, 44 m. SSE of Winchester. Area 5,331 acres. Pop. 861.

OWSTON, a parish in Lincolnshire, 7 m. N by W of Gainsborough, on the W bank of the Trent, in

cluding the township of Butterwick-West, and Kelfield. Area 5,350 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2,613.

OWSTON, or **ASTON**, a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. N by W of Doncaster, including the townships of O. and Skellow. Area 1,944 acres. Pop. in 1831, 292; in 1851, 236.

OWSTWICK, a township partly in the p. of Garton and partly in that of Roos, E. R. of Yorkshire, 12 m. ENE of Kingston-upon-Hull. Area 1,330 acres. Pop. in 1831, 125; in 1851, 103.

OWTHORNE, a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 16 m. E by S of Kingston-upon-Hull, comprising the townships of S. Frodingham, Rimsell, Waxholme, and Owthorne. Area of p. 4,430 acres. Pop. in 1831, 401; in 1851, 462. The original parish church was partly washed away in 1816, owing to the strength of the tide on this coast. A submarine forest was recently discovered on the coast, below Owthorne, extending along the shore for some hundred yds., and probably a considerable way below low-water-mark, into the sea.

OWTHORPE, a parish in Nottinghamshire, $\frac{7}{8}$ m. SE of Nottingham, in the line of the Grantham canal. Area 1,700 acres. Pop. in 1851, 137.

OWYHEE. See HAWAII.

OXBOROUGH, a parish in Norfolk, 3 m. ENE of Stoke-Ferry. Area 2,518 acres. Pop. in 1851, 293.

OXBOW, a village in Jefferson co. in New York, U. S., 176 m. NW of Albany. Pop. 250.

OXCOMBE, a parish in Lincolnshire, 6 m. NE by N of Horncastle. Area 1,021 acres. Pop. 34.

OXENDEN (GREAT), a parish in Northamptonshire, 13 m. N by W of Northampton. Area 1,620 acres. Pop. in 1831, 239; in 1851, 222.

OXENHALL, a parish in Gloucestershire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Newent. Area 1,887 acres. Pop. in 1831, 306; in 1851, 288.

OXENHOPE, a hamlet in the p. of Bradford, Yorkshire, 8 m. NNW of Bradford, in the vicinity of Haworth. The worsted weaving manufacture is largely carried on at this place. Pop. in 1831, 2,980.

OXENTON, a parish in Gloucestershire, $\frac{4}{5}$ m. E by S of Tewkesbury. Area 1,050 acres. Pop. in 1831, 166; in 1851, 139.

OX MOUNTAINS, a range of mountains in co. Sligo. It commences at the SW vicinity of the village of Ballysodere; extends WSW to the extremity of the co.; and connects with the Lurgan hills, in co. Mayo. The principal summits named in an order from ENE to WSW, have alts. above sea-level of 602, 1,238, 1,778, 1,685, 1,332, 1,446, 1,208, 1,047, and 1,363 ft. The declivities are prevalingly broken, rugged, and moorish; but are greatly diversified by numerous patches of tillage-land.

OXFORD, an ancient city, the capital of Oxfordshire, the seat of a bishopric, and of a celebrated university, situated at the confluence of the rivers Cherwell and Isis or Thames, 21 m. SW by S of Buckingham, 45 m. E by S of Gloucester, and 54 m. NW of London. The view of the city from all the neighbouring heights is highly interesting and picturesque. The principal approaches to the city are from the four cardinal points, and are all imposing. The High-street, the principal street of the city, is upwards of a mile long, and so superbly edificed as to be generally esteemed one of the most strikingly beautiful in Europe. Its sides are adorned with the colleges of University, Queen's, and All-Souls'; and its extremities are overlooked by the embattled tower of Carfax-church, and the lofty pinnacles of Magdalen college. The thoroughfare which extends from the N to the S approach, and intersects the High-street at right angles, is 246 ft. broad, and upwards of 2,000 ft. long, and consists almost wholly of private houses, many of which are large and detached.

The other streets for the most part run parallel to the two principal ones; but are comparatively crowded, narrow, and unimposing. The aggregate of modern buildings is now great, and has gone far to modernize the city; yet in what really constitutes O.—in the magnificent collection of edifices, the museum, the labyrinth of great and noble and ancient buildings which are connected immediately and remotely with its university,—recent change or modernizing is all but utterly unknown. The buildings, though in some instances affording noble specimens of the best Saxon or early Norman architecture, pertain in no case to the highest school of edification, either classic or Gothic; yet they furnish examples of almost all styles, ecclesiastical, secular, and collegiate, classic and picturesque.

Ecclesiastical buildings.] The Cathedral church is cruciform, and measures 154 ft. from E to W, and 102 ft. from N to S. A square tower of two stories rises from its centre, and is surmounted by an octagonal spire. St. Mary the Virgin's church, in which the chief members of the university usually attend divine service, is a beautiful Gothic structure built in 1498, and consisting of a spacious nave and aisles, and a chancel without aisles. All-Saints' church, built at the commencement of the 16th cent., is a fine building of 72 ft. by 42 ft., in the style of ecclesiastical architecture which was worked into popularity by Sir Christopher Wren. The church of St. Peter's in the East, originally the university church, and said by Wood to have been "the first church built of stone that appeared in these parts," is believed to have been partly erected by St. Grimbald in the 9th cent., but has undergone many enlargements, dilapidations, and remodelings. Beneath the chancel is one of the finest and best-preserved crypts in England. Carfax or St. Martin's church is very ancient, stands below the level of the circumjacent ground, and consists of a nave, two narrow aisles, and a chancel. St. John's church, built about the year 1424, is one of the finest ecclesiastical edifices in O. It consists of the choir and transept of a cruciform building without the nave. St. Giles' church, erected in the 12th cent., on the site, as some writers suppose, of "an ancient British temple," consists of a nave, two aisles, and a chancel, and has at the west end an embattled tower. The other churches of O. possess little architectural beauty, and have no association of peculiar interest.

Civic buildings.] The Town and County hall is a large and elegant edifice, erected about the middle of last cent. The Music hall, built in 1748, has a plain but well-proportioned front. The City bridewell, situated in a large open area, was completed in 1789, and is a substantial and well-arranged structure. The Town and County jail is spacious, and has been frequently altered; it consists of several separate buildings and yards arranged in imitation of Gothic castellated towers. O. castle formerly occupied the site of the jail. The city markets, opened in 1774, show an arcade with ranges of shops along the whole of their front.

University buildings.] The first schools for all the colleges of the university, designed to supersede separate schools attached separately to the halls, were erected at the commencement of the 15th cent., by Thomas Hokenorton, abbot of Osney, and consisted of ten apartments, allotted to different branches of tuition. A school for divinity, with a library in the upper division, was added in 1427; and this school still remains. The other schools were all rebuilt in the beginning of the 17th cent.; and with the picture-gallery and part of the Bodleian library, form a splendid quadrangle, 3 stories high, and terminating in an embattled parapet and jagged pinnacles. The style of the entire buildings is chiefly Gothic. In the school or lecture-room of moral philosophy is a collection of statues, busts, and marbles; and in an apartment on the north side of the schools are arranged the Arundelian marbles, the collections of Grecian monuments by Seldon and Sir George Wheeler, and many curious relics.—The Bodleian library, partly in the quadrangle of the schools, and partly adjacent, originally consisted of three spacious rooms disposed in the form of the letter H; but in addition to these, it now comprises several other apartments.—The Picture gallery occupies the third story of three sides of the quadrangle of the schools.—The Sheldonian theatre, in which the principal public meetings of the university are held, built in 1664-9, is one of the first works of Sir C. Wren. Its ground-plan is that of the theatre of Marcellus at Rome; and so ingeniously is the interior arranged, that in the small area of 80 ft. by 90, accommodation is afforded for nearly 4,000 persons. The roof rests entirely upon the side walls, and the ceiling is very elaborately painted. The art of printing, which was in full operation at O. so early as 1478, was first conducted under the sanction of the university in the Sheldonian theatre. The university presses were set up in a large room at the top of the theatre, in 1669; they were removed, in 1713, to the Clarendon printing-house; and were again removed, in 1830, to the new University printing-office.—The Clarendon printing-house is a fine building, two stories high, and 115 ft. long. In front is a Doric portico.—The new University printing-office, situated at the extremity of the N suburb of the city, is a fine building of the Corinthian order. The press-room, on the ground-floor, measures 200 ft. by

28 ft., and is the largest in the kingdom.—The Radcliffe library is the most conspicuous and imposing object in an exterior view of the whole urban landscape; and occupies a site decidedly favourable to near architectural effect,—standing in the centre of a square area, the sides of which are formed respectively by St. Mary's church, a part of All-Souls' college, the schools, and the great front of Brazen-nose college. Its rustic basement forms a regular polygon of 16 sides, and 100 ft. in diameter. A circular story rises from the basement; and an upper circular story of much smaller diameter bears aloft a noble cupola surmounted by a lantern, which possesses an elevation of 60 ft., and prominently figures in almost every scenic combination of the city's structures. The edifice was built in 1737-49, by Gibbs, from a bequest of £40,000 by Dr. Radcliffe.—The Ashmolean museum, situated beside the theatre, was erected by Sir C. Wren, for the reception of a rich assemblage of rarities in nature and art presented in 1682 by Elias Ashmole. The structure is admired for the justness of its proportions.—The Observatory, situated on the N outskirts of the city, in the vicinity of the University printing-office, was built in 1786 by Wyatt, at an expense of nearly £20,000, defrayed by the trustees of Dr. Radcliffe. The central elevation is upwards of 100 ft. In the interior are a lecture-room, a library-room, apartments for observation, a dwelling-house for the observer, and a highly valuable set of astronomical instruments.—The buildings which belong to the several colleges and halls will be noticed each in its appropriate place.

The University. The period at which the university of O. was founded has been the topic of frequent, manifold, and in some respect unmeaning dispute. The earliest places of education in O., whoever established them, appear to have been cloistral schools; and, in one form or other, were probably coeval with the establishment of monasteries. Secular schools, such as were held in private houses, seem to have speedily followed; and when several of these became clustered in one house, they were called a *hall* or *hostel*, and placed under a governor or principal. As O. possessed monasteries in the time of Alfred, and was frequently the scene of his residence, that prince may be supposed to have encouraged any cloistral school which existed in the place, or even to have founded one or more new seminaries. Robert D'Oyley, who obtained the government of the city under the Conqueror, founded in O. castle a college of secular canons, which was placed under the control of a warden, and rapidly rose into celebrity. Henry I. was educated at O.; and, during his reign, granted its teachers and scholars some important privileges. Vasarius, a native of Lombardy, established in the city a school of Roman law in the reign of Stephen. Richard I., who was born at O., erected in it several new schools at his private expense, and gave general encouragement to its literary institutions. In the reign of Stephen, and again in that of Henry III., the students are asserted to have amounted to 50,000; and even at the founding of Merton college, in 1274, they are said to have amounted to 15,000. But these figures are manifestly gross exaggerations, and only indicate in a general way that the place had become a distinguished and crowded seat of education. In the latter part of Henry III.'s reign, a taste arose for building colleges, a charter of incorporation was granted to the university, and the aggregate educational institutions of the city proximately assumed their present form. In the reign of Edward II., new privileges were granted, lectures on the Hebrew language were instituted, and a vexatious and irritating claim of the preaching friars to confer degrees on their own authority was torn from them by the university. In the reign of Richard II. occurred the great and glorious sensation under the divinity lectures of Wycliffe, the warden of Canterbury college. Though seven endowed colleges were founded before the close of the 14th century, and most of the large number of hostels or halls continued still to exist, many of these buildings at the expiry of that century were either thinly attended by students or temporarily alienated to uses different from those of their original destination. On Erasmus repairing hither, in the reign of Henry VII., and commencing tuition in the Greek language, a strong party opposed him. In the early part of Henry VIII.'s reign, the university received rich accessions to its institutional appliances from Cardinal Wolsey; and it afterwards won the king's special favour by giving an opinion favourable to his divorcing Queen Catharine. Under Elizabeth, it sustained agitation, and perhaps permanent injury, from the rigid enforcement of subscription to the articles of the nascent Established church, and the consequent exclusion of a large proportion of its members who were favourable to the doctrines of the Puritans. In the reign of James I. the university acquired the right of sending 2 members to parliament. During the period of Charles I. it obtained some important additions to its privileges; and afterwards, when the king had only a partial allegiance, and an insecure throne, it displayed the most thorough loyalty to his person, and made great but unavailing sacrifices in his cause. Many professors and heads of colleges were in consequence expelled by the commissioners subsequently appointed, to "reform the discipline and correct the doctrines" of the university; and yielded place to Presbyterian and Independent successors. The Puritans, however, had but brief possession, and were all turned adrift at the Restoration. No public event of much interest has occurred in the university's history since the Revolution.

The university has always been governed by statutes of its own making. These were in 1629 digested into a code, under the appellation of *Corpus Statutorum Universitatis Oxoniensis*, and, in this form, except on points where modern exigencies have com-

pelled amendment or abrogation, they continue to be in force. The style or title of the corporation is 'The Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, of the University of Oxford.' The chancellor, the highest officer, holds his office for life; he is usually a nobleman of distinction who is elected by the members of convocation, and attends only an extraordinary occasions. The vice-chancellor, the highest resident officer, is annually nominated by the chancellor from the heads of colleges, but of late has generally held office by reappointment for four years; he convenes all courts and meetings, enforces the laws, punishes delinquents, closes taverns in the city, and is a magistrate for Oxford, Oxfordshire, and Berkshire; and he appoints 4 deputies from the heads of colleges. The seneschallus or high-steward, is appointed by the chancellor, and approved by convocation; he is always a nobleman, and holds his office for life; he assists the chancellor, vice-chancellor, and proctors in the execution of their respective duties. The proctors are two masters of arts, of at least four years' standing chosen out of the several colleges by turns; they are the immediate guardians of the laws of the university, and in all respects the acting magistrates; and, after being chosen, they nominate 4 masters of arts to be pro-proctors, or to act as their deputies. The public orator is chosen by the convocation; he writes public letters and addresses, and presents honorary degrees to those on whom they have been conferred. The keeper of the archives, the assessor, the university council, the registrar of the university, librarians, clerks of the market, and delegates of the press, of accounts, of appeals, of estates, and of privileges, are officers sufficiently described by their respective names. The whole corporate business of the university is transacted in two distinct assemblies, called the House-of-Convocation, and the House-of-Convocation. The chancellor or vice-chancellor or one of the latter's four deputies, and the two proctors or their respective deputies, preside in both houses, and on all occasions indispensably require to be present. The House-of-Convocation consists of doctors of every faculty resident in the university; heads of colleges and halls, professors, public lecturers, masters of schools, public examiners, the deans and canons of colleges, and masters of arts above one year's standing,—all of whom are called regents; and it occupies itself almost exclusively with the passing of graces and dispensations, and the granting of degrees. The House-of-Convocation consists of all the same members as the former, and of masters of arts in their first year, and persons who have been regents, and retain their names on the books, but have retired from the university; and it transacts all important business, and exercises power on all matters connected with the university's affairs or interests,—subject, however, to some marked restrictions in the department of legislation. A weekly court of record is held by the vice-chancellor, for the recovery of debts within the limits of the university; and a weekly meeting, composed of the vice-chancellor, the proctors, and the heads of houses, is held for deliberation on all matters affecting the university's liberties and privileges. The two representatives of the university in parliament are chosen by the vice-chancellor, the doctors, and the regent and non-regent masters, in convocation.

The regius professorships of divinity, civil law, medicine, Hebrew, and Greek, were founded by Henry VIII. The professorship of divinity has since had annexed to it the canonry of Christ-church, and the rectory of Ewelme; that of law, a lay-prebend in the Cathedral of Salisbury; that of medicine, the mastership of the hospital at Ewelme; and that of Hebrew, a canonry of Christ-church. A regius professorship of modern history and modern languages was founded by George I. in 1724. A regius professorship of botany was founded by George III. in 1793; and a previous professorship in the same department, was founded, in 1728, by Dr. Sherard, and endowed with £3,000. The Margaret professorship of divinity was founded by the Countess of Richmond; and has since had annexed to it a prebend in Worcester cathedral. It is usually held by biennial re-election for life. The professorship of Natural philosophy was founded in 1618. The Savilian professorships of Geometry and Astronomy were founded in 1619. The Camden professorship of ancient history was founded in 1622, and endowed with the manor of Bexley in Kent. A professorship of anatomy was founded in 1623, and appointed to be held by the regius professor of medicine. The professorship of music was founded in 1620, but is held on one appointment during only a year. The Laudian professorship of Arabic was founded in 1636. The professorship of Poetry is held for only five years, yet admits of one reappointment. The Anglo-Saxon professorship was founded in 1756, is held for only five years, and admits only an Englishman and a bachelor. The Winchellian professorship of common law was founded in 1755. The Clinical professorship, for reading clinical lectures in the Radcliffe infirmary to the students in medicine, was founded in 1772. The Aldrichian professorships of anatomy, the practice of medicine, and chemistry, were founded in 1803; the second and third are in the gift of the Convocation, while the first is annexed to the professorship of anatomy. The professorship of Political economy was founded in 1825. In 1842, her Majesty was pleased to found two additional regius professorships in theology; the one in *Pastoral Theology*, comprehending instruction in ministerial duties, composition and delivery of sermons, knowledge and history of liturgies, rubrics, and the like; the other in *Ecclesiastical History*, and the study of the Ancient Fathers. An anatomical lectureship, distinct from the professorship in the same department, was founded about 1750. A readership in Arabic is maintained out of the alms bounty; and readerships in experimental philosophy, in mineralogy, and in geology, are maintained by grant

from the Crown. The two Radcliffe travelling fellowships are each endowed with £300 a-year; and can be held for only ten years, at least half of which must be spent in travels beyond sea. The Vinerian fellowships and scholarships, the former two in number, and endowed with £50 a-year each, and the latter, five in number, and endowed with £30 a-year each, are also held for ten years. The Craven scholarships, two in number, are held for 14 years. Ten select preacher-ships are filled by annual appointment, and cannot be held longer than two years. Twelve of the 24 Whitehall preacher-ships established by George I., in 1724, belong to Oxford, and can be held only by fellows of colleges. The Bampton lectureship, for a series of eight lectures upon fixed and fundamental topics in divinity, is annual, and cannot be held twice by the same person. The university sermons of each Sabbath morning during term, are preached in rotation

by the heads of houses, the dean and canons of Christ-church, the two professors of divinity, and the professor of Hebrew.—The university patronage, apart from that of the colleges, comprehends only 8 livings, situated in the counties respectively of Berks, Cornwall, Cumberland, Hants, Leicester, Northampton, Oxford, and York.

The periods during which the university is open are called *terms*, and are four in number: Michaelmas, from 10th October till 17th December; Hilary, from 14th January till the day before Palm Sunday; Easter, from the tenth day after Easter Sunday till the day before Whitsunday; and Trinity, from the Wednesday after Whitsunday till the Saturday after the first Tuesday in July. The following table shows the proportion of students in the university who proceeded on to degrees, between the years 1831 and 1835:

Year.	Number matri- culated.	Passed exami- nated.	Obtained honours.			Obtained degrees.					
			Classical honours.	Mathem. honours.	Both.	B.A.	M.A.	In Civil Law (ordinary).	Ditto (honorary).	Medicine.	Divin. 'y.
1831	387	279	107	22	15	228	178	9	6	2	16
1832	377	275	104	21	17	269	176	5	8	1	11
1833	384	291	135	25	16	292	186	4	7	8	13
1834	360	292	120	21	15	304	207	11	7	7	16
1835	369	292	105	22	8	272	178	20	6	5	1
1836	369	275	121	28	20	298	200	7	1	6	21
1837	421	261	134	24	18	246	161	6	1	2	14
1838	393	274	105	24	10	264	181	13	1	10	12
Mean	382	279	115	23	15	271	183	9		5	13

The proportion of those who enter different professions cannot be estimated. The degrees in civil law are only taken either for practising in doctors common, or by the statutes of particular colleges. Those in divinity, chiefly by those who have preferment in the church; while the great body of those who take orders have only the degrees of B.A. or M.A. In medicine alone can the proportion be estimated; which is to those who pass the examination in Arts—a necessary preliminary—as 1 to 55.3. The difference between the number who are matriculated and those who pass the examination, is occasioned, 1st, by those who fail in the examination; 2d, those who, from various causes, do not remain in the university; such as being directly or indirectly sent away on account of irregular conduct, &c. The ratio of this difference to the number who pass, or of irregular to regular men, will be found 1 to 2.67. The mathematical honours which imply all degrees of attainment in mathematical science, from the highest to a knowledge of somewhat more than the mere letter of four books of Euclid—form the only public test of any cultivation of science in the university. The proportion, then, of those who evince any, even the smallest, knowledge of science, to those who pass the examination, is 1 to 12.—The following summary of the members of the university up to January 1851, shows an increase, as compared with the summary of January 1850, of 58 members of convocation, 47 members on the books, and of determining bachelors 7; and a decrease of 34 matriculators, and 5 regents:

	Members of convocation.	Members on the books.
1. University.	132	260
2. Balliol.	179	345
3. Merton.	95	176
4. Exeter.	241	445
5. Oriel.	199	387
6. Queen's.	149	271
7. New.	98	172
8. Lincoln.	121	219
9. All Souls.	85	119
10. Magdalen.	122	189
11. Brasen-nose.	251	408
12. Corpus.	102	193
13. Christ Church.	444	736
14. Trinity.	151	293
15. St. John's.	366	329
16. Jesus.	70	151
17. Wadham.	166	327
18. Pembroke.	94	205
19. Worcester.	172	330
20. St. Mary Hall.	33	115
21. Magdalen Hall.	106	253
22. New Inn Hall.	12	79
23. St. Alban Hall.	6	21
24. St. Edmund Hall.	62	101
	3,294	6,060

The average number of students matriculated annually in the first 13 years of this cent. was 267. It rapidly rose at the termination of the war. In 1814 it was 359; and in 1815, 372. The average annual number from 1814 to 1840 inclusively was 334. During that interval the largest number admitted in one year was 422, in 1829. The matriculations fell off considerably from 1831 to 1834 when they did not exceed 318. In 1835 the numbers began to rise again, viz., to 370, and in 1838 to 413. From 1840 to

1850 they averaged more than 400. The largest number admitted between those years was in 1849, when 446 were matriculated. In 1851 they fell to 359. The number actually resident now is about 1,300. There are at this moment more students in O. than at any time in the last two centuries. The number of those who have passed the final examination for B.A. during the last 10 years has annually averaged 287; and as the number of the matriculated annually averaged 400, it follows that not quite three-fourths of those who enter the university proceed to a degree. The report of the hebdomadal board states that the number of persons now living who have been educated at O. must be "between 4,000 and 5,000 more than were living 30 years ago." This increase, however, does not appear to be proportioned to the increase of the pop. and wealthy of England during the last 30 years. The total number of members of the university on the 31st Dec. 1850 was, as above stated, 6,060. The number of undergraduates on the books, resident and non-resident, was 1,402; the number of members of convocations, 3,294. The remaining 1,364 members were either graduates who had not yet acquired the franchise, or graduates who, having lost it by removing their names from the books, had not yet recovered it by the statutory means. The graduates of all ranks residing in O. do not exceed 300. These results appear small when the large endowments of the college are considered; the education imparted does not conduce to the advancement in life of many persons except those intended for the church. The commissioners report that "the number of students at Cambridge is greater than at O., though the accommodation within the college walls at Cambridge is more limited, and the endowments much less considerable. This," the commissioners remark, "may arise from the greater facilities for admission to a popular college in Cambridge, to the absence of a religious test at matriculation, and to the great advantages of open fellowships and scholarships. But, however accounted for, the fact of such a superiority in numbers proves that O., which has more colleges and ampler revenues than Cambridge, ought to send forth a larger number of students than at present." There are four public examiners, who are nominated by the vice-chancellor and the proctors, and must afterwards be approved by the convocation. Several public prizes are given annually by the chancellor, and from the revenues of certain foundations, and may be competed for by all the members of the university. The university commissioners, in their report of 1832, propose to give the university, with proper reserves, full power of self-government. To carry this power into effect, they propose to create a Senate, preserving the name of the 'Congregation,' consisting of all heads of houses, the proctors, all professors and public lecturers, together with the senior tutors of all colleges and halls; and to give this body authority to originate measures, and power to appoint delegacies or standing committees for special purposes. This body is proposed rather as an addition to the existing branches of the academic legislature, the hebdomadal board still retaining its executive powers and its right to originate measures, and the convocation still having that veto into which prescription has narrowed its functions. Such an addition, however, has long been required, and till recently its place was supplied by a species of mixed committee or conference, that mediated between the hebdomadal board and the convocation,—the lords and commons of the university. It is proposed to give the most important functions of the university, the supervision of studies, the appointment of examiners, and the management of the public libraries, to the professorial body alone, that body, however, being very extensively remodelled. It is also proposed that the pro-

tors shall severally hold office for two years, the first year of the one coinciding with the last year of the other; the duties of the office being confined to matters of discipline, and the election being vested in congregation without the restraint of the Caroline cycle. Among other proposed changes affecting the state and discipline of the university, may be mentioned the abolition of promissory oaths, the discontinuance of the distinction between noblemen, gentlemen commoners, and commoners; a check on the credit given to undergraduates by the early presentation of bills, and the recovery of debts in open court, and liberty for the foundation of halls as well as for residence in private lodgings, under due superintendance, without connection with any college or hall.—As regards the studies of the university, the commissioners propose a public examination before matriculation; the option of some special branch of study in the latter part of the academic course; four professorial boards for the regulation of studies, viz. for theology, mental philosophy and philology, jurisprudence and history, mathematical and physical science; the entire reconstruction and re-endowment of the professorships, partly by the application of college fellowships to the purpose; the election of professors by the crown, or the proposed congregation, instead of the convocation; the removal of restrictions from university scholarships and prizes, and the formation of libraries and museums of physical science under the entire management of the professors.—In the changes proposed in the constitution and government of the colleges and the utilizing of fellowships by attaching professorial duties, the creation of scholarships for a limited term; the opening of all foundations to the whole university except in special cases; the election of heads of houses from the whole body of masters of arts; the regular and effective visitation of the colleges, with annual reports to the Crown; and the power of making and repealing statutes.

Revenues. The total revenues of O. university, arising from all sources, are £457,490; while those of Cambridge are £377,406; and those of Dublin are £292,300. The ordinary expenses of the university, as distinct from the several colleges, are £7,000 a-year; its ordinary income is £7,500 a-year. The report of the university commissioners, in 1852, recommends that publicity should be given to the university accounts, and accounts of all fees payable. Some of the fees it states, are levied without authority, and idle offices are kept up for the sake of fees; while in the university of Cambridge an intelligible statement of the university fees, drawn up in a tabular form, appears every year. The payments from students are not included in the college income of £7,500 a-year. The proctors receive £700 a-year each; the pro-proctors £320; the bedells £1,550; and the examiners £1,600. The university pays towards paving and lighting O. £2,000 a-year. The average income of the heads of houses is £1,100 a-year; of fellows, taking in the canons of Christ Church, £294 a-year. There are 357 fellowships in O., of which about 35 are vacant every year. The revenue arising from the university press, by the printing of Bibles and prayer-books, is about £8,000 a-year.—The colleges are 19 in number, and the halls 6; and they are corporate bodies belonging to the class called ecclesiastical, and, contrary to common opinion, are quite distinct from the corporation of the university. The halls, though in some instances possessing exhibitions toward the maintenance of certain students, are not endowed with estates as the colleges are; but with respect to discipline, courses of studies, length of residence, examinations, degrees, dress, fees, expenses, and every academical privilege, they occupy the same footing as the rest of the university. Each college and hall has a president, who is elected for life, and is variously styled, in the different institutions, master, principal, president, provost, and warden. Fellows and scholars of colleges are supported wholly or in part from the revenues of the foundation. The fellows with the master, are proprietors, and, except at Wadham college they have the option, if they remain unmarried, of holding their fellowships for life, or of accepting some equivalent preferment. Some of the fellowships are of small value; others yield a competent provision; and others are comparatively opulent. The scholars are simply students who receive a certain sum of money for a given number of years, generally four.

University college affects to have been founded in 872, and was restored or rather instituted by William of Durham in 1249. On the foundation are a master, 12 fellows, and 17 scholars and exhibitioners. The buildings of the college present, on the S side of the High-street, a front of about 260 ft. long, and 3 stories high, regular, substantial, and of the old English architecture, with some mixture of the Italian; pierced at equal distances from the extremities by two gateways; and surmounted over these by two low, broad, massive, battlemented towers.

Balliol college was founded somewhere between 1263 and 1268, by John Balliol of Bernard castle, and his wife Derwouglid. On the foundation are a master, 19 fellows, and 14 scholars. The buildings of the college display an unpleasant irregularity of architecture; possess more interior accommodation than external beauty; and, while of various dates, are in no part older than the time of Henry VI. The library was once celebrated for its wealth; but, though still comprising a valuable collection of printed books, was severely and permanently damaged by the visitors in the reign of Edward VI.

Merton college was founded at Malden, in Surrey, in 1264, and removed to Oxford in 1274, by Walter de Merton, bishop of Rochester. The society, as a corporate body, is the most ancient in the university, and consists of a warden, 21 fellows, 14 post-masters, 4 scholars, 2 chaplains, and 2 clerks. The buildings of the college are situated in John-street, and arranged into three

courts or quadrangles. The splendid chapel of the college is used as the parish-church of St. John's.

Exeter college, originally called Stapledon hall, was founded in 1314, by Walter de Stapledon, bishop of Exeter. The present foundation, additional to the rectorship and 26 fellowships, includes 12 exhibitions. The buildings of the college form a quadrangle, whose interior is nearly a parallelogram of 186 ft. The principal front facing the street is 220 ft. long.

Oriel college was founded in 1326, for a provost and 10 fellows, by Edward II. The present society consists of a provost, 15 fellows, and 15 exhibitioners. The principal buildings of the college form a quadrangle, rebuilt at different periods of the 17th cent. The front toward the street is simple and uniform. The interior court is eminently pleasing. Additional to the quadrangle, are two ranges of buildings, erected early in the 18th cent., as lodgings for students; and between these stands the library, a chaste classical edifice, built under the direction of Wyatt.

Queen's college was founded in 1340, by Robert Eggesfield, chaplain to Philippa, queen of Edward III. The society at present consists of a provost, 24 fellows, 2 chaplains, 8 tabernars, 4 scholars, 12 probationary scholars, 4 exhibitioners, and 3 clerks. The buildings of this college stand on the N side of High-street, opposite University college, and form a chief feature of power and beauty in that superb vista of architectural magnificence. With the exception of the library, they were all built during the last cent., and are in the Grecian style of architecture. They are arranged into two courts, and constitute an oblong of 300 ft. by 220. The interior of the chapel is richly ornamented in the Corinthian style; its ceiling is painted to represent the ascension; and its windows are nearly all filled with painted glass. The library, built toward the end of the 17th cent., is 125 ft. long, and proportionally wide.

New college was founded in 1386, by William of Wykeham, bishop of Winchester. The fellows and scholars are all supplied from the college of Winchester; and an annual election takes place there to fill all vacancies. The buildings are separated from the N side of Queen's college only by a narrow lane; and consist of a spacious and chief quadrangle, a small adjacent cloistral quadrangle, and a series of buildings, called Garden-court, for the use of students. The N side, consisting of the chapel and the hall, is a chaste, unadorned, and interesting specimen of Gothic beauty.

Lincoln college was founded in 1427, by Richard Fleming, bishop of Lincoln. The present society consists of a rector, 12 fellows, 8 scholars, 12 exhibitioners, and 1 Bible clerk. The buildings consist chiefly of two quadrangles of respectively 80 and 70 ft. The street front is low and irregular; and the elevations of both courts are low, plain, and simple.

All Souls' college was founded in 1437, by Henry Chichele, archbishop of Canterbury. The buildings consist chiefly of two large quadrangles, of separate dates and widely different characters. The more modern quadrangle encloses a court of 172 ft. by 155. Its S side is occupied by the hall and the chapel; the N by a magnificent range of building, used as the library, and corresponding in architectural pretension to the sumptuous Radcliffe library which it confronts. The library is 138 ft. long, 92 ft. wide, and 40 ft. high.

Magdalen college was founded in 1456, by William of Waynfleet, bishop of Winchester. The buildings are situated at the E entrance of the city, on the border of the Cherwell; and impress a stranger with an idea of great sumptuousness in Oxonian architecture. The great quadrangle contains the chapel, the hall, the library, and a considerable proportion of the more private buildings; and everywhere presents an aspect of venerable grandeur. The chapel is highly finished and elegant within. The hall is curiously carved in its wainscoting, rooled in modern Gothic, enriched with many portraits, and on the whole, elegant and spacious. Attached to the college are extensive and tastefully disposed pleasure-grounds. The college is required, by its statutes to entertain the kings of England and princes of Wales, when ever they visit O.

Brasen-nose college was founded in 1509, by William Smith, bishop of Lincoln. The present society consists of a principal, 20 fellows, 32 scholars, and 15 exhibitioners. The principal buildings consist of a large quadrangle, which remains nearly as it was constructed by the two founders; and of a smaller quadrangle, built in the 17th cent. The library is ornate in the interior, and was arranged by Wyatt.

Corpus Christi college was founded in 1516, by Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester. The original part of the buildings is a quadrangle, situated between Merton and Christ-church, and enclosing a court of 101 ft. by 80. Its whole appearance is simple and beautiful.

Christ church college was founded in 1525, by Cardinal Wolsey, suppressed in 1545, finally established at the erection of the see of Oxford in 1546, and remodelled by Queen Elizabeth in 1561. The principal buildings consist of the cathedral, already described in the paragraph on Ecclesiastical edifices, two spacious quadrangles, and two smaller courts. The great west front is 282 ft. long, and displays great architectural magnificence and force. Over the grand gateway in the centre rises a noble tower, outre in its character, yet dignified and beautiful; begun by Wolsey, but completed in 1681 by Sir Christopher Wren; and containing 'Great Tom of Oxford,'—a bell of 17,000 pounds in weight, whose evening toll at 9 o'clock summons all the scholars of the university to their respective colleges. The kitchen of this college is pro-

ably the most splendid building of its class in Europe. The hall is impressively grand, and one of the finest of any class in the kingdom. The great-room is 115 ft. long, 40 ft. wide, and 50 ft. high; its ceiling is of exquisitely carved oak, with occasional gilding; its windows are of intersected Gothic; and its sides are of paneled wainscot, and display an extensive collection of portraits. Under this magnificent apartment is the common-room, adorned with several good portraits. The second great quadrangle of the college consists of a library and annexed apartments on one side, and of three superb ranges of lodgings on the other sides. Its usual name is Peckwater court. The library side, 141 ft. long, exhibits a superb front, adorned with Corinthian columns. The whole ground-floor of this side, though divided into two apartments, forms a picture-gallery, rich especially in works of the great Italian masters. The grounds attached to the college are extensive.

Trinity college, was founded in 1554, by Sir Thomas Pope, of Tittenhanger, Hertfordshire. The buildings consist of one quadrangle, containing the hall, the chapel, the library, the president's house, and some lodgings. They display great irregularities of style, and, excepting the front, which contains the chapel and a tower, and is classic and pleasing, they possess few or no architectural attractions. The pleasure-grounds attached to the college are extensive.

St. John's college founded in 1557, by Sir Thomas White, merchant-tailor of London, is situated near the N entrance of the city, and consists of two pleasing quadrangles, accompanied with gardens.

Jesuit college, founded in 1571, by Dr Hugh Price, treasurer of St. David's, sustains a principal, 19 fellows, 18 scholars, and several exhibitioners. The buildings consist of two quadrangles. The first quadrangle measures 90 ft. by 70; and, in the interior elevations, is wholly Gothic. The second quadrangle measures 100 ft. by 90; and is loftier and more interesting than the low three-storied first quadrangle.

Wadham college, founded in 1613, by Nicholas Wadham, Esq., of Merifield, Somersetshire, forms one quadrangle of nearly 130 ft. each way. Three sides are occupied with the lodgings of the society; the E side is occupied with the hall, the chapel, and the library. The hall is one of the largest in the university. The gardens attached to the college are extensive, and tastefully arranged. The Royal society originated in this college, and held its earliest meetings in a room over the gateway.

Penbrooke college, originally Broadgate Hall, was founded in 1620, by Thomas Tesdale, Esq., of Glympton in Oxfordshire, and the Rev. Dr. Wightwick, rector of Halsey in Berkshire. The present society consists of a master, 14 fellows, and 22 scholars and exhibitioners. The buildings consist chiefly of two diminutive courts; and, with two small exceptions, were built in the 17th cent.

Worcester college, originally Gloucester Hall, was founded in 1714, by Sir Thomas Cooke, of Bentley, Worcestershire. The present society consists of a provost, 21 fellows, 16 scholars, and 3 exhibitioners. The buildings, with the exception of part of the old monastic seminary, present a chaste and noble appearance. In front is the library, with the hall projecting on one side, and the chapel on the other. The library is 100 ft. long.

The Halls] *St. Mary's hall*, originally the parsonage-house of St. Mary's church, in 1333 was converted into an academical hall. The buildings form a quadrangle; and were all either rebuilt or improved during last cent.—*Margaret hall*, adjoining Magdalen college, was built about 1353. About 1518, it was constituted an independent academical hall. In 1816, the members obtained an act of parliament conferring on them the buildings of the extinct establishment of Hertford college; and, in 1822, removed to their new possession.—*New Inn hall* was conferred in 1392, on New college, and seems to have been made an academical hall, under its present name, in 1438. It was celebrated for a time as a seat of study for the law; it has lately been restored by its principal, who, at his own expense, has erected a handsome edifice for the accommodation of its students.—*St. Alban hall*, situated on the E side of Merton college, in 1647 was transferred to Merton college; and, some time after, received the status of a regular academical hall. The buildings form a plain but commodious quadrangle.—*St. Edmund hall* was, in 1559, re-established as an academical institution. During the last two centuries the buildings have been much enlarged.

Diocese] O. is one of the six bishoprics established by Henry VIII. The seat of the new bishopric was fixed, in 1542, at the magnificent chapel of Ouseney abbey; and it was transferred, in 1546, to the greatly inferior structure which continues to be the cathedral. The archdeacons of Berkshire and Buckinghamshire, nearly co-extensive with the cognominal counties, were recently added to the see by the ecclesiastical commissioners. The income of the bishop, on the average of three years ending in 1831, was returned at £3,106 gross, or £2,648 nett; in 1845 it was returned at £5,000 nett. The revenue of the cathedral, in its joint and intimately blended connexion with the diocese and Christ-church college, was, in 1831, £25,899 gross; and the nett re-

venue, irrespective of houses for the dean and canons, was £12,203. The dean and canons have no separate revenues. The cathedral establishment consists of bishop, dean, 3 archdeacons, and 8 canons, besides chaplains, clerks, choristers, and almsmen.

Trade, &c.] O. has no staple manufacture, and continues, as in every past age, to derive most of its support and importance from the university. A large transit trade, especially in grain and coals is occasioned by the junction of the Oxford canal with the Thames; and is facilitated by quays, wharves, and other accommodations. Races are held annually in the Port-Meadow, a tract of 440 acres belonging to the freemen. Theatrical performances are not allowed.

Municipal affairs.] A charter given to O. by Henry II., conferred the same rights and privileges as those of the city of London, and appointed the mayor to act with the lord-mayor of London as chief butler at the coronation. The municipal receipt for 1840 was £2,674; for 1850, £7,804. The corporation, under the reform act, consists of a mayor, 9 aldermen, and 30 councillors. The magistrates have no jurisdiction within the university, or over its members.—The city returns 2 members to parliament. Constituency in 1835-6, 2,506; in 1847, 2,881.—The boundary of the burgh both for municipal and for parliamentary purposes, was enlarged by the boundary and municipal reform acts.—The pop. in 1801 was 11,749; in 1831, 20,649; in 1851, 27,943.

History.] O. is believed by most writers to have been originally called Oxenford, and to have received that name from the Saxons, on account of the frequent passage of oxen across the river at its site. In 979, and 1002, the town was burnt by the Danes; and in 1009, it was again fired by them. It was the residence of Edmund Ironside, and the scene of his assassination; it was for many years the residence of the court of Canute; and it was the meeting-place, in 1022, of a great council, for translating the laws of Edward into Latin,—in 1026, of a parliament for confirming the edicts of Edgar,—and, in 1056, of a witenagemote for settling the succession of the crown on the death of Canute, Harold Harfoot—to whom, on the last of these occasions, the crown was awarded—made O. the scene of his coronation, his residence, and his death. On the invasion of England by the Normans, O. was one of the towns which defied their power; and, in 1067, it was besieged by the Conqueror in person, and taken by storm. Before William's death, however, the town became reconciled to the Norman yoke, and began to reassume its literary character. During the civil war between Stephen and the empress Maud, the latter sustained a siege of three months in the castle of Oxford from her rival. In 1348, so great a pestilence occurred that upwards of one-fourth of the students were swept away. Early in the reign of Henry VII. the plague raged during six weeks over the city and the colleges, and destroyed, or chased from them, nearly all their inhabitants; and during the remainder of that reign, as well as in the course of the next, it frequently reappeared, and filled all the locality with dismay. In the reign of Mary, of bloody memory, O. was the scene of the martyrdom of Ridley, Latimer, and Cranmer. During the reign of Elizabeth, the city was frequently devastated by pestilence; and, in 1577, occurred what was called 'the black assize,'—the sudden seizure upon an assembly in a judicatory court of a severe malady which, within 40 hours, carried off the judge, the sheriff, several justices, and upwards of 300 other persons. Charles I., when compelled to retire from the metropolis, adopted O. as his residence, the seat of his court, and the head-quarters of his army. The city was obliged, after the battle of Naseby, to surrender to the parliamentarians under Fairfax. Cromwell visited the city, and held the office of chancellor of the university. Two parliaments were held here in the reign of Charles II. After the Revolution, O. was regarded as the grand retreat of Jacobitism.

OXFORD, a township of Upper Canada, in the Johnstown district, bordered on the NW by the Rideau canal and river. Pop. in 1842, 2,960.

OXFORD, a county in the W part of the state of Maine, U. S., comprising an area of 1,600 sq. m. It has a mountainous surface, and contains a chain of lakes which flow into Umbagog lake, and thence into Androscoggin river. This river and the Saco are the chief rivers in the county. The soil is in some parts very fertile. Pop. in 1840, 38,351; in 1850, 39,706. Its capital is Paris.—Also a township of Oxford co., in the state of Maine, 50 m. SW of Augusta. It

has a fertile soil, and is drained by Little Androscoggin river. Pop. in 1840, 1,254.—Also a township of Worcester co., in the state of Massachusetts, 52 m. W of Boston. It has a hilly surface, and is watered by French river, a branch of Quinnebaug. The soil consists of gravelly loam. Pop. 1,742.—Also a township of New Haven co., in the state of Connecticut, 55 m. SW of Hartford. It has a hilly surface, bordered on the SW by Housatonic river, and drained by Nangatuck river, and one of its branches. The soil consists of gravelly loam. Pop. 1,626.—Also a township of Chenango co., in the state of New York, 10 m. S of Norwich. The surface is undulating, and the soil fertile and well-cultivated. It is intersected by Chenango river, and by the canal of the same name. Pop. 3,179. It contains a village with 1,300 inhabitants.—Also a township of Warren co., in the state of New Jersey. It has a mountainous surface, bordered on the W by Delaware river, and drained by Pequest creek, and its tributary Beaver brook. It contains several fertile valleys. Pop. 2,853. Its chief place is Belvedere.—Also a village of Chester co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 41 m. SW of Philadelphia. Pop. about 100.—Also a township of Philadelphia co., in the state of Pennsylvania, bounded on the SE by Delaware river, and watered by Tacony and Sessisocksink creeks. The surface presents a gentle declivity. The soil is chiefly sandy loam. Pop. 1,582.—Also a township of Butler co., in the state of Ohio, 105 m. WSW of Columbus. Pop. 3,388. This township is the property of the Miami university.—Also a township of Coshocton co., in the same state. Pop. 760.—Also a township of Delaware co., in the same state. Pop. 774.—Also a township of Erie co., in the same state. Pop. 736.—Also a township of Guernsey co., in the same state. Pop. 2,252.—Also a township of Tuscarawas co., in the same state. Pop. 826.—Also a township of Oakland co., in the same state. Pop. 574.—Also a village of Granville co., in the state of North Carolina, 45 m. N of Raleigh, on the W side of Fishing creek. Pop. 450.—Also a village of La Fayette co., in the state of Mississippi, 160 m. NNE of Jackson.

OXFORD (EAST), a township of Upper Canada, in the Brock district. Pop. (chiefly Canadians) in 1842, 1,280. The soil is mostly light and timbered with pine.

OXFORD (NORTH), a township of Upper Canada, in the Brock district, bounded on the SE by the township of W. Oxford. Pop. (chiefly Europeans) in 1842, 444. The soil is fertile and well-wooded.

OXFORD (WEST), a township of Upper Canada, in the Brock district, separated from N. Oxford on the NW by the E branch of the river Thames. It has an undulating surface and is well-settled. Pop. (chiefly Canadians) in 1842, 1,321. It contains the villages of Ingersoll and Beachville.

OXFORD FURNACE, a village of Oxford township, Warren co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., 52 m. N by W of Trenton, on a branch of Bequest creek. It contains extensive beds of magnetic iron-ore.

OXFORDSHIRE, an inland county of England, situated between $51^{\circ} 28'$ and $52^{\circ} 9' N$ lat., and $1^{\circ} 2'$ and $1^{\circ} 38' W$ long. of Greenwich; bounded on the NW and N by Warwickshire; on the NE by Northamptonshire; on the E by Buckinghamshire; on the SE, S, and SW by Berkshire; and on the W by Gloucestershire. Its boundary-line over most of its contact with Northamptonshire, is the river of Cherwell; and, over all the long contact with Berkshire, the Isis, or Thames. The form of the co. begins on the N, at what is called the Three-shires stone, in a complete point or apex; it somewhat irregularly expands till it attains a breadth of 38 m.; it then suddenly con-

tracts, at its middle, and for some distance in the vicinity of Oxford, to a mean breadth of 7 m.; and at no point S of the city does it expand to a greater breadth than 12 m. Its greatest length from NNW to SSE, is 50 m. Its area is 756 sq. m., or 483,840 acres; being in point of size the 31st of the English cos.

Surface.] The S district possesses in general a fine contour, and presents a charming alternation of hill and valley. The Chiltern hills, which chiefly occupy it, abound in variety and grace of scene. Their principal ridge runs across the co. from NE to SW, near Stockenchurch, Nuffield, and Chalkenden. Nettlebed-hill, in the ridge, is 820 ft. above sea-level, and expands into the table-land of Nuffield-common, only 63 ft. inferior in alt. to Nettlebed-hill. An elevated platform rises immediately E of Oxford, stretches away between the valleys of the Cherwell and the Thame, and sends up on its N edge, the hill of Beceley, its highest ground. The whole central district, with the exception of this range of marked yet inconsiderable upland, totally wants that inequality of surface which is essential to power and character in landscape; yet it boasts a profusion of wood, and a wealth of general cultivation which display to the eye at every rude turn, a captivating though limited beauty of prospect. The N district is not only prevailing flat, but wants sufficient sylvan adorning, and it often fatigues the eye by a rude and frigid monotony of scene.

Rivers.] The Stour, a tributary of the Warwickshire Avon, rises a little within the NW boundary; and the Ous., in the early part of its course, traces a short way the NE boundary, and receives a tiny affluent from the interior. Excepting the trivial aggregate of area drained by these streams, the whole co. belongs to the basin of the Thames. This monarch of England's rivers first touches the co. a little below Lechdale in Gloucestershire, and performs a boldly sinuous course of about 70 m. along the boundary, to a point a little below Henley. Though anciently called the Thames over its whole course, it is now uncontestedly called so only below the influx of the Thame; and, down to that point, is very generally named the Isis. The Windrush, after a course of 16 or 18 m. through Gloucestershire, from the Cotswold hills, achieves a run of about the same length SE through O., passes Burford, and Witney, and enters the Thames by several channels. The Evenlode comes in about 9 m. below its source in Gloucestershire; passes Charlbury; and performs within the co. an entire run of about 22 m. Two tributaries of this stream, respectively 5 and 12 m. long, flow to it from the vicinity of Chipping-Norton. The Cherwell, about 9 m. below its source in Northamptonshire, strikes nearly the northern extremity of O.; passes Banbury and East Adderbury; and, chiefly in the interior of the county, though partly on its boundary, achieves a distance southward of about 30 m. Two noticeable affluents of this stream are the Sorbrook and the Ray. The Thame rises on the borders of Buckinghamshire; strikes O. at the town of Thame; runs E and thence S to Dorchester; and has an entire course of 17 m. before touching the county, 5 m. along the boundary, and 10 m. in the interior. The Windrush, the Evenlode, the Cherwell, and the chief tributaries of the two latter, drive numerous mills.

Geognostic structure.] The Chiltern hills form part of the long range of chalky heights which extends from Norfolk to Wiltshire, and forms the NW margin of the chalk-basin of London. The lower formations of the cretaceous series crop out from the foot of the hills; the chalk marl prominent; the upper green sand little more than discernible; the gault or Tetworth blue marl prominent; and the iron sand, or lower green sand, with its subordinate beds of ochre, occupying a depth of 50 ft. The upper division of the *oolitic series*, consisting of the Purbeck, the Port-

land, and the Rimridge beds, look out from beneath the iron sand, and attain their highest point in the co. in the iron sand and ochre-capped hill of Shotover, 600 ft. in alt., situated not far from Oxford. The coral rag, belonging to the middle division of the oolitic series, occupies the plain between the Cherwell and the Thames, and stretches W across the Thames into Berkshire. The Oxford clay, which constitutes the lowest stratum of the middle oolites, crops out from beneath the coral rag, and traverses all the central district of the co. as far as to Bicester, Woodstock, Witney, and Bampton; and, with merely the Portland bed incumbent on itself the intermediate formations being absent, it occupies also the eastern district. The lias beds, inferior in their geognostic position to the oolites, rise to the surface in a small projecting part of the co. frontier near Chipping-Norton, and in the valley of the Cherwell, part of the NE frontier; but in the aggregate of the two districts or peninsulas, they occupy only a very small area. The lower division of the oolites occupy all the rest of the co.—The clays in several parts near Oxford were formerly used with some success by potters. The ochre of Shotover is accounted “the best of its kind in the world, being of a true yellow colour, and very weighty.” Very fine marl is often found at a small depth from the surface in the central district. The sandstone of the oolite formations is quarried in several places, particularly near Burford, and forms the material of St. Paul’s cathedral in London, and of not a few other noted structures throughout the country. The limestone or forest marble of Wichwood is occasionally used as a coarse marble.

Climate and soils.] The N district, owing to the want of wood, is comparatively chill during the greater part of the year, and unpleasantly warm in summer. The Chiltern district, in tepid seasons, shows more fogs among its woods and hills than rest on the adjacent valleys; and the chalk-lands which skirt its heights are subject to both earlier and longer frosts than the rest of the co.—Mr. Young, in his *Agricultural Survey*, assumes the area of the co. to be only 474,836 acres, and distributes it as to soil into 79,635 acres of red land, 164,023 of stone brash, 64,778 of Chiltern chalk, and 166,400 of miscellaneous soils. The red land occurs in the N district, and consists of a rich and very fertile loam. The corn-brash, which prevails chiefly in the central district, consists of decomposed sandstone, chalk, and limestone, and is generally a loose, dry, friable sand or loam, upon a porous subsoil. The Chiltern-chalk occupies the SE district, and is properly rather the subsoil than the soil.—On the whole, the land of this co. is occasionally equal to the best in England, and aggregately superior to that of the greater part of the kingdom.

Woods and pastures.] Camden describes the woods of O. as forming in his day a principal boast of the co. The natural woods of the S are still extensive, and consist of beeches with a thin interspersion of slender though occasionally tall oak and ash trees. The forest of Wichwood consists of oak, ash, elm, and beech, and is 6,720 acres in extent. Among numerous plantations, a conspicuous example is the great belt at Blenheim, not less than 13 m. in extent.—“The greatest glory of O.,” says Gibson, in his continuation of Camden, “is the abundance of its meadows and pastures. As the banks of about 70 streams and streamlets which water the co. are beautifully fertile, pasture-lands may easily be conceived to have been in a former age its grand boast. Extensive old pastures have existed even on the red land, as well as on the less wealthy soils, from time immemorial. The best grass-land in the co. is that in the vicinity of Water-Eaton. Most of the pasture-land occurs in the central district, and has to a great extent been much improved by under-draining. The dairy system is chiefly prevalent, and extends itself principally in the department of butter. In the district around and SE of Oxford, the fattening of calves for the shambles, by suckling them upon the cows, is preferred to the dairy. The improved short-horned breed of cattle are at present the greatest favourites both for the dairy and for calves. Oxen may still be seen moving sluggishly along with the plough in some districts. Sheep form a large aggregate stock throughout the co., in con-

nection both with the pastures and with the tannery husbandry; and much skill is displayed in the rearing of them. When the object sought is the quality of mutton and wool, the South Downs are still preferred; but when the object is quantity, combined with speed and cheapness, they are generally supplanted by the Leicesters. Farm-horses are for the most part good and active. The Berkshire hog is most commonly reared. Huge boars have long been reared and fattened in the district around Oxford for the purpose of being converted into brawn.

Agriculture.] Though commons of small extent still exist in numerous parishes, enclosing, as well as other approved practices, has been very greatly extended. Otmoor, a commonage tract of 4,000 acres, near Islip, was recently enclosed. In general, the present condition of the arable land, and of the arts of tillage and cropping, entitle the co. to a respectable rank among the agricultural districts of England. The course of crops on the lighter soils is the four-year Norfolk rotation, usually lengthened to six years with pulse and oats, or crops of equivalent character; on the heavier soils, which have been drained and lie on irretentive subsoils, it is the convertible system, or such as divides the whole arable land into moieties under artificial grass and under rotation crops. Some large estates under entail, and others which belong to ecclesiastical or other corporations, are let on lease-terms, very unfavourable to the encouragement of agricultural enterprise, and exhibit an aspect decidedly inferior in culture to that of lands more judiciously let. Some other estates suffer nearly as much from an opposite course,—shortness of lease, and stringency of restrictive clauses.

Manufactures.] The manufactures are neither numerous nor important; and in 1831 employed only 711 males, and a proportionate number of females. Blankets are made at Witney, Hailey, and Crawley. Plush and girth-making employ some hands at Banbury, West Shefford, Bourton, and Wardington. Glove-making employs about 60 men, and a large number of women, in Woodstock and places in its vicinity. The making of woollen girths and horse-cloths employs a few persons at Chipping-Norton. Lace-making is a common occupation of females in the southern part of the co.

Navigation.] The Oxford canal, the only one in the co., and a work of great advantage to it, enters nearly at the apex in the extreme N; follows the course of the Cherwell; crosses it near Deddington at the junction of the Sulre; and communicates with the Thames near Oxford. Its level of junction with the Thames is, in the ordinary state of the river, 192 ft. above the level of the sea; and its commencement is in a junction with the Coventry canal at Longford in Warwickshire, 316 ft. above sea-level. It is 91 m. long, and was begun in 1769, and completed in 1790. It is 28 ft. wide at the surface, 16 ft. wide at the bottom, and 4½ ft. deep. It has 42 locks, and is crossed by upwards of 250 bridges. The canal affords a water-communication from the Thames at Oxford to all the canals of central England, and to the basins of the Severn, the Mersey, the Wash, and the Trent.—The Thames is navigable for small river-craft up to the highest point of its connection with the co., and a brief distance beyond; and for vessels of considerable burden to Oxford, or the influx of the Cherwell. Steam-navigation upon the river from London to Oxford was commenced in 1838, in a boat called the *Shell*, drawing only 2 ft. water, and impelled by two 30-horse high-pressure engines. The aggregate length of turnpike roads is about 350 m.—The Great Western railway passes the S extremity of the co.; and the London and Birmingham railway passes several miles to the N of its N extremity. A railway line on the mixed gauge, 10 m. in length, connects Oxford with the Great Western line at Didcot.

Divisions, towns, &c.] O. contains the city and university of Oxford; the boroughs of Banbury and Woodstock; the market-towns of Bampton, Bicester, Burford, Chipping-Norton, Thame, Henley-upon-Thames, Watlington, and Witney; and the considerable villages of Ensham, Deddington, Hook-Norton, Caversham, Headington, Charlbury, Dorchester, Benington, Bloxham, and Stokenchurch. Inhabited

houses in the co. in 1831, 29,334; in 1841, 32,141; in 1851, 34,360.—The co. is divided into 14 hundreds. These, arranged as nearly as possible in an order from N to S, and from E to W, are Banbury, Bloxham, Wootton, Ploughley, Chadlington, Bullington, Bampton, Thame, Leuknor, Porton, Ewelme, Dorchester, Binfield, and Longtree. The largest of these is Chadlington, and the smallest Thame; the most populous is Wootton, and the least populous Dorchester. Additional to the hundreds is the area of the city and liberty of Oxford.—The co. is in the Oxford circuit; and has at Oxford its assizes and quarter-sessions, its county gaol and its house of correction.—O., previously to the Reform act, sent to parliament 2 members for the county, 2 for the city, 2 for the university, 2 for Woodstock, and 1 for Banbury; and since the Reform act, it sends the same total number, 3 of which, however, are for the co., and only 1 for Woodstock. The place of election for the co. is Oxford; and the polling-stations are Oxford, Deddington, Witney, and Nettlebed. The number of electors registered and polled for the county in 1837, was 5,253; in 1841, 5,721; in 1846, 5,384.—The number of persons charged with criminal offences in the three septennial cycles terminating in 1820, 1827, and 1834, was respectively 746, 942, and 1,425; and the annual average number in these cycles was respectively 106, 134, and 203. The number of committals in 1840 was 359; in 1849, 303.

Ecclesiastical affairs.] This co. till lately, formed the whole dia. of Oxford, and still forms the larger part of it, and is in the prov. of Canterbury. Excepting 10 parishes, which are in the peculiar jurisdiction of Dorchester, and were formerly under Dorchester abbey, and excepting, also, a few other parishes which are peculiars or otherwise exempt, the archd. of Oxford comprehends the whole co.; and it is subdivided into the rural deaneries of Aston, Burcester, Chipping-Norton, Cuddesden, Deddington, Henley, Witney, and Woodstock, and the deanery of the city of Oxford. In 1829, the total number of livings in the co. was 203; the patronage of 16 of which was in the Crown, 39 in the church, and 75 in the universities, 71 in private individuals, and 2 in the inhabitants. In the same year, the total number of dissenting congregations was 99; of which 44 were Wesleyan Methodist, 14 Independent, 12 Particular Baptist, 8 Roman Catholic, 6 Home Missionary, 3 Presbyterian, and 2 Arminian Methodist not Wesleyan.—In 1833, there were in the co. 66 infant-schools, attended by 1,381 children; 510 daily schools, attended by 14,558; and 284 Sunday schools, attended by 16,738.

General statistics.] The assessed property of this co. in 1815, amounted to £713,147; in 1842 to £1,025,420. The rental or actual value of property assessed to the poor in 1847 was £1,199,127. The expenditure on the poor in 1834 was £120,616; in 1844, £77,470; in 1847, £87,033. The rate per pound in the latter year was 2s. 5d., while that for all England was only 1s. 6½d.

The population of the co., in 1801, was 109,620; in 1831, 152,100; in 1841, 161,573; in 1851, 170,286, being an increase of 51.78 per cent. in 50 years, the increase for all England and Wales in that period being 101.04 per cent. The pop. of 1831 consisted of 31,770 families, 15,304 of whom were chiefly employed in agriculture, 9,454 in trade, manufactures, and handicraft, and 7,012 otherwise occupied.

History.] Most of O. appears to have been inhabited, in original British times, by the tribe of the *Dobunni*. In the Roman division of England, O. formed part of the province of *Florentia* (*Maxima*). The *Dobunni* so late as 514, fought with the West Saxons, and sustained defeat, at *Bosanduna* or *Bampton*. When the heptarchy was crumbling toward ruin, O. passed, with other districts of southern Mercia, into the possession of *Wessex*. Ox-

ford was four times completely reduced to ashes. At the division of England, in 1016, between Canute and Edmund Ironside, O. appears to have fallen to Canute; and, in 1015 and 1018, Oxford was the scene of two great councils or assemblies of the Danes and the Anglo-Saxons. Subsequent public events in the county, up to the war of the Roses, were connected chiefly with the city or castle of Oxford, and are noticed in that article.

OXHANGAR, an island of Russia in Europe, in the gulf of Bothnia, on the coast of England, gov. of Kuopio and district of Nedre-karelen, in N lat. 63° 18', and E long. 21° 2'. It is 9 m. in length, and about 3 m. in breadth.

OXHEY, a hamlet in Watford and Cashiobury p., Hertfordshire, 20½ m. WSW of Hertford, on the banks of the Colne. Pop. in 1821, 560; in 1851, 694.

OXHILL, a parish in Warwickshire, 4 m. SW of Kington, watered by a branch of the Stour. Area 1,800 acres. Pop. in 1831, 326; in 1851, 319.

OXHOFFT, a village of Prussia, in the regency and to the NW of Danzig, on the shore of the Baltic. Pop. 190.

OXIA, an island of the Ionian sea, in the group of the Kurzolari islands, off Cape Skropha, on the Greek coast, and a little to the S of the embouchure of the Aspropotamo, in N lat. 38° 18', and E long. 21° 7'. It is about 3½ m. in length from NE to SW, and half that extent in breadth. Its inhabitants are few in number, and find their chief employment in agriculture.

OXIBA, a town of Ecuador, in the dep. and 60 m. N of Guayaquil, on the l. bank of the Baba, an affluent of the Caracols.

OXLEY, a district of New South Wales, in the co. of Cumberland, extending southwards from Broken-bay.—Also a creek in the co. of Stanley, an affluent of Brisbane river.

OXLEY PEAK, a summit of New South Wales, in the Liverpool range, on the NW confines of Brisbane co.

OXLEY TABLE-LAND, a plateau of central Australia, about 20 m. SE of the confluence of the Bogen river, with the river Darling.

OXNA, a small island in the p. of Tingwall, Shetland. It measures about 3 m. in circumf., and lies 4 m. SW of Scalloway. Pop. in 1841, 19; in 1851, 21.

OXNAM, a rivulet of Roxburghshire, which rises 2½ m. from the English border, runs 5½ m. NNW to the village whence it derives its name, and thence N to the Teviot, ¾ m. above the v. of Eckford.—Also a parish in the E division of Roxburgh, 33 sq. m. in area. The S and part of the E boundary, is formed by the water-shed of the Teviots, between Blackhall-hill and Fairwood-fell, a distance of 7 m. The swells or summits of the ridge have here an alt. of about 2,000 ft. Pop. in 1831, 676; in 1851, 669.

OXNEAD, a parish in Norfolk, 3¼ m. SE of Aylsham, on the river Bure. Area 644 acres. Pop. in 1831, 72; in 1851, 57.

OXNEY, a parish in Kent, 5½ m. NE of Dover. Area 313 acres. Pop. in 1831, 7; in 1851, 26.

OXOMERIA, a town on the NW coast of the island of Tino, in the Greek archipelago, 10 m. NW of S. Nicolo.

OXSPRING, or **OXPRING**, a township in Penniston p., Yorkshire, 1¼ m. E of Penniston. Area 530 acres. Pop. in 1831, 283; in 1851, 278.

OXTEAD, or **OXTED**, a parish in Surrey, 2½ m. ENE of Godstone. Area 3,627 acres. Pop. in 1831, 959; in 1851, 1,064.

OXTON. See **CHANNELKIRK**.

OXTON, a township in Woodchurch p., Cheshire, 7½ m. NE of Great Neston. Area 802 acres. Pop. in 1831, 234; in 1851, 2,007.—Also a parish in Nottinghamshire, 5 m. W by S of Southwell, watered by a branch of the Trent. Area 3,580 acres. Pop. in 1831, 778; in 1851, 850.

OXUS, or AMU, a great river of Central Asia, which rises in about N lat. 37° 27', E long. 73° 40', in Lake Sir-i-Kol, on the high ridge and table-land of Pamir, which borders on the SE extremity of Chinese Turkestan, and may be regarded as the termination on the NE of the great mountain system of the Kuen-Lün. Lieut. Wood, whose energy was rewarded by his being the first European who ever beheld the sources of this great river, having reached Issar, in N lat. 37° 20', and at an alt. of 10,000 ft. above sea-level, found the valley of the Oxus dividing at this point into two, which, when a little beyond Kila-Panj, bore respectively E 20° S and N 40° E. The former, he was told, conducted into Chitral, Gilgit, and Kashmir, and the latter across the table-land of Pamir to Yarkand in China. He had now to ascertain, if possible, which of the two streams he was to trace: one of them, it was certain, must lead to the source of the O. Lieut. Wood saw reason to choose the *durrah* or narrow valley of Sir-i-Kol; and ascending mountain, ravine, and pass, in constant succession chiefly on the frozen river, suffered so severely from the intense cold that most of his party had to be left behind: "In the early part of next day," he says, "we continued our route through a narrow, rough valley, resembling in its principal features the portion traversed the preceding day; but, towards noon we descended to the river, and taking to its icy surface, held on till nightfall. The change was indeed agreeable: for, though the snow on the elevated table-ridges, of which the sides of the river are here formed, rarely exceeded 2 ft. in depth, our horses were frequently engulfed in wading through the drift which was collected on the margins of these plateaux. The river in this day's march held its course for upwards of a mile through a narrow strait, not more than 40 yds. across in its widest part, and walled throughout the whole distance by perpendicular banks 80 ft. high. On emerging from this gut, the ravine opened and resumed its old character." Next day their elevation was 14,400 ft. above the level of the sea, and a portion of the escort could go no farther. Lieut. Wood pushed on with those who would accompany him, and the sequel is thus told: "We had no occasion to remark the absence of snow this day, for every step we advanced it lay deeper and deeper; and near as we had now approached to the source of the O., we should not have succeeded in reaching it had not the river been frozen. We were fully two hours in forcing our way through a field of snow not 500 yds. in extent. Each individual of the party by turns took the lead, and forced his horse to struggle onward until exhaustion brought it down in the snow, where it was allowed to lie and recruit whilst the next was urged forward. As we neared the head-waters of the O., the ice became weak and brittle. After quitting the surface of the river, we travelled about an hour along its r. bank, and then ascended a low hill, which apparently bounded the valley to the E; on surmounting this, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the 19th of February 1838, we stood, to use a native expression, upon the Bam-i-Duniah, or 'Roof of the World,' while before us lay stretched a noble but frozen sheet of water, from whose W end issued the infant river of the O. This fine lake lies in the form of a crescent, about 14 m. long from E to W, by an average breadth of 1 m. On three sides it is bordered by swelling hills, about 500 ft. high, whilst along its S bank they rise into mountains 3,500 ft. above the lake, or 19,000 ft. above the sea, and covered with perpetual snow, from which never-failing source the lake is supplied. From observations at the W end I found the latitude to be 37° 27' N by mer. alt. of the sun, and long. 73° 40' E by protraction from Langer Kish, where the

last set of chronometric observations had been obtained. Its elevation, measured by the temp. of boiling water, is 15,600 ft., as my therm. marked 184° E. The temp. of the water below the ice was 32°. The hills and mountains that encircle Sir-i-kol give rise to some of the principal rivers in Asia. From the ridge at its E end flows a branch of the Yarkand river, one of the largest streams that water China; while from its low hills on the N side rises the Sira, or river of Kokan; and from the snowy chain opposite, both forks of the O., as well as a branch of the river Kuner, are supplied. When the lake is swollen by the melted snow of summer, the size of the infant river is correspondingly increased, and no great alteration takes place in the level of the lake itself. The aspect of the landscape was wintry in the extreme. Wherever the eye fell, one dazzling sheet of snow carpeted the ground, while the sky overhead was everywhere of a dark and angry hue. Clouds would have been a relief to the eye, but they were wanting. Not a breath moved along the surface of the lake; not a beast, not even a bird, was visible. The sound of a human voice would have been music to the ear, but no one at this inhospitable season thinks of invading these gelid domains." The O. first runs SSW, and enters the Kunduz territory of Badakshan, through which it runs NNE to about the parallel of 38°, where it is again deflected to SSW in the Darwaz territory. It then skirts the N frontier of Kunduz, and flowing W, enters Bokhara at a point about 35 m. NE of Balkh. Up to this point of its course it brings with it the drainage of Darwar and Kunduz in the rivers Tapalak, Abi-Hissar, and Surch-Ab, all joining it on the r. bank; and the river of Kunduz, the Abi-Akswar, and the Abi-Chulum, on the l. bank. Passing Termez, Kelif, and Khoja-Salih, it turns NW, and pursues that general direction through the vast plain of Bokhara, celebrated as the original seat of Timur, the great Asiatic conqueror. At a point about 70 m. W of the city of Bokhara, it enters the desert of Khiva, and at length falls into the S extremity of the Aral sea, by two principal mouths, after a course of more than 1,300 m. It has been generally believed that it fell anciently into the Caspian, and was turned artificially into its present receptacle. Under the parallel of 42° 40' it gives off on its l. side an arm which flows to the S prolongation of the Aral; and from this branch, an ancient water-course has been traced in a SSW direction to the head of the bay of Balkan, on the E coast of the Caspian. The O. is a large, broad, and deep stream. Near Balkh, in the summer season, when its waters are at the lowest, it is fully equal to the Jumna when at its highest state; near Bokhara it is 1,000 yds. broad, and when the snows are melting it spreads to a breadth of 4 m. This harmonizes with Arrian, who states that the O., where his hero crossed it, was three-fourths of a mile broad and unfordable. Mention is made of a large river nearly equal to the O., and called the Khizil Daria, or 'Red river,' as joining it below the cultivated delta of Khawarism, and having its source in the hills of Uratuppeh: we have not facts to confirm this, and the matter is uncertain. The O. has a large delta in the lower part of its course, all the branches of which have different names, like those of the Ganges in Bengal. This circumstance, of course, renders its hydrography intricate and perplexed.

OXWICH, a parish in Glamorganshire, 9 m. S by W of Castell-Elwchr. Area 1,602 acres. Pop. 369.

OXWICK-WITH-PATTESLEY, a parish in Norfolk, 3 m. S by W of Fakenham. Area 719 acres. Pop. in 1831, 74; in 1851, 70.

OYAMBRE (CAPE), a cape on the N coast of Spain, in N lat. 43° 25'.

OYANISUS, a tribe of Indians who inhabit the banks of the Oyapok, in Guayana. They are mild and sociable in disposition, and industrious in their habits. They cultivate a species of cotton which is said to be greatly superior in quality to that of Cayenne or of Pernambuco; and employ themselves also in the chase and in fishing, in both of which the bow is the principal weapon which they use.

OYAPAPU, a small river of Guayana, which runs E, and enters the Aruy.

OYAPOK, a river of Guayana, which rises in the Serra-Tumucumaque; runs NE; and enters the Atlantic to the E of Cape Orange, 70 m. SE of Cayenne, after a course of 200 m., forming a kind of bay 4 leagues wide, and into which several other rivers flow. It separates French Guayana from Brazil. Its principal affluent is the Camopi.

OYARZUN, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Guiposcoa, 6 m. SE of Saint-Sebastian, on the r. bank of a river of the same name which flows into the gulf of Gascony by a NW course of 12 m. Pop. 3,400. The houses are in many instances decorated with carving, and hung with balconies.

OYCKE, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, cant. and 4 m. WNW of Audenarde. Pop. 1,200.

OYE, a village of France, in the dep. of Doubs, 4 m. SSW of Pontarlier. Pop. 400.—Also a v. in the dep. of Pas-de-Calais, 18 m. NNW of Saint-Omer. Pop. 1,600.—Also a v. in the dep. of Saone-et-Loire, 9 m. SSW of Charolles. Pop. 1,040.

OYKELL. See **OIKELL**.

OYNE, a parish in the district of Garioch, Aberdeenshire, bounded on the NW and N by the river Shevoek. It has a superficial extent of about 11,000 acres. Bennachie towers aloft a little S of the centre of the p. Pop. in 1801, 518; in 1831, 796; in 1851, 919.

OYNGAVA, a river of Japan, in the island of Nifon, which flows into the bay of Totomina, after a course of 60 m.

OYOLAVA, one of the larger Navigator's islands, in the S. Pacific, in S lat. 14°. It is separated from Maoua or Massacre island by a channel about 9 leagues wide. According to Perouse, by whom it was visited, Tahiti can scarcely be compared with it for beauty, extent, fertility, and population.

OYON, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 3 m. NNE of Logrono. Pop. 650.

OYONNAX, a town of France, in the dep. of Ain, 9 m. N of Nantua, on the Cersouille. Pop. 2,368.

OYRIERES, a village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Saone, 6 m. SSE of Champlitte. Pop. 550.

OYSKAVELEN, a mountain on the W coast of Norway, in about N lat. 64° 15'. Alt. 4,400 ft.

OYSTER BAY, a township of Queen's co., New York, U. S., on Long Island sound, 28 m. E of New York. Pop. 5,865. On the N is a bay of the same name, in Long Island sound.

OYSTER CREEK, a river of N. Carolina, which runs into the Atlantic, in N lat. 34° 50'.—Also a river of New Jersey, which runs into the Atlantic, in N lat. 39° 44'.

OYSTER HARBOUR, a bay on the SW coast of Australia, in S lat. 34° 58', E long. 118° 15', discovered by Vancouver in 1791. The water on the bar extending from shore to shore is only 17 ft., though the depth increases from 5 to 7 fath., on each side.

OYSTER HAVEN, a large bay, or long and narrow creek, in co. Cork. It opens $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E of the entrance of Kinsale harbour, and penetrates the land 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N; a ramification of it deflects at a point $\frac{1}{2}$ m. inward from the entrance, and penetrates the land

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW. Good anchoring ground occurs $\frac{1}{2}$ m. above the entrance; but the bay is so near the excellent harbour of Kinsale, as to be little frequented by vessels.

OYSTER ISLAND, an island in co. Sligo, in the bay of Sligo, $\frac{1}{2}$ fur. from the nearest part of the mainland, and 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. WNW of Sligo. It is the site of a beacon, and of two of the three lighthouses of Sligo.

OYSTER ISLAND, an island in the bay of Bengal, 9 m. SSW of the N point of the Aracan river, rising little above the level of the sea, and surrounded by rocks.

OYSTERMOUTH, a parish in Glamorganshire, 5 m. SW by S of Swansea. A railway commences in the town of Swansea, at the terminus of the Swansea canal, and is carried in a SW direction to O. Area 5,194 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,164; in 1851, 1,938.

OZAMA, a river of Hayti, formed by the confluence of the two streams, the Isabella and Ozama, which, descending from the central chain, unite about a league above the capital, and flow in a beautiful wood-girt channel, as wide as the Thames at Chelsea, retaining the name of the Ozama.

OZAN, a township of Hempstead co., in Arkansas, U. S. Pop. 1,400.

OZAR, a village of Sistan, in Persia, 186 m. SE of Zareng.

OZARINTZI, a village of Russia, in the gov. of Podolia, 9 m. N of Mohilev.

OZARKS (THE), a broad range of mountainous ridges, on the W side of the Mississippi, 600 or 700 m. from N to S, and about 100 m. in breadth.

OZAROW, a village of Poland, in the obwodzie and 15 m. N of Sandomir. Pop. 1,000.

OZERK, a county in the S part of Missouri, U. S. Area 1,200 sq. m. Pop. in 1850, 2,296.—Also a village in Franklin co., Arkansas, 121 m. NW of Little Rock.

OZERNAIA, a fortress of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Orenburg, on the r. bank of the Ural, so named from the lakes by which it is surrounded. It is fortified and garrisoned. The v. contains a church, and 200 houses.

OZERNITZA, a village of Russia, in the gov. of Grodno, 12 m. W of Slonim.

OZERNOL, a village of Kamtchatka, 150 m. SSW of Verkhne-Kamtchatsk. It is situated on a fine river which runs out of a lake 30 m. distant in the Tigil ridge, and empties itself into the sea 60 m. below O.

OZERO. See **OSERO**.

OZIERI, a town of Sardinia, 30 m. ESE of Sassari. It is built on both sides of a gorge, in which it is so enclosed that it is invisible until arriving at the surrounding declivities. Its houses are of a dark calcareous stone, and the principal street is paved,—a rare circumstance in Sardinia. It contains 8 churches, and 3 convents. Pop. 8,000.

OZILLAC, a village of France, in the dep. of Charente-Inferieure, cant. and 4 m. SSE of Jonzac. Pop. 1,100.

OZLEWORTH, a parish in Gloucestershire, 2 m. E of Wotton-under-Edge. Area 1,114 acres. Pop. in 1831, 153; in 1851, 88.

OZOLLES, a village of France, in the dep. of Saone-et-Loire, cant. and 4 m. SE of Charolles. Pop. 1,200.

OZORA, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Tolna, 31 m. S of Stuhl-Weissenburg.

P

PA. See PA-CHU.

PAAR, a river of Bavaria, which flows into the Danube, 3 m. below Ingolstadt, after a NNE course of 75 m.

PAARDENBERG, or **HORSE MOUNTAIN**, a mountain-range of S. Africa, in the Cape district of Drakenstein, 18 m. N of Paarlberg, so named from the number of wild horses or zebras that formerly frequented it.

PAARL, a village of S. Africa, in the district of Drakenstein, 18 m. NNE of Stellenbosch. The surrounding district is rich in vineyards, and celebrated for its fruits.

PAARLBERG, a mountain in the territory of the Cape of Good Hope, to the N of the peninsula on which Cape Town is situated, on the W part of the district of Stellenbosch. It has its name from a chain of large rocks, which present a remarkable appearance, somewhat resembling a large necklace. Two of them placed near the central and highest point, are called the Diamond and the Pearl. They are said to be of very coarse granular granite, while the hill itself is composed of sandstone.

PAASDORF, a village of Lower Austria, on the r. bank of the Zaya, 27 m. NNE of Vienna. Pop. 1,000.

PABAY, an island off the coast of the isle of Skye, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of Scalpa. It is about 1 m. long, and $\frac{3}{4}$ m. broad, and is used for pasturing cattle. It forms a flat table scarcely 60 ft. above sea-level, with an abrupt and precipitous edge towards the SE. Pop. in 1841, 21; in 1851, 14.

PABBA, a small island of the Hebrides, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of Barra. It is nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, and 1 m. broad; and consists of a single hill of gneiss rising 800 ft. above sea-level. Pop. in 1841, 25; in 1851, 10.

PABBAY, one of the isles which compose the district of Harris, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Bernera. It measures $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from E to W, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from N to S. It has a conical appearance, and rises to a peak probably 1,000 ft. above sea-level. It once supplied the district with corn; but the sand-drift has now covered its SE side. Towards the SW, which is sheltered by Bernera, it is productive; but, on the NW, where it is exposed to the spray from the Atlantic, little vegetation is discoverable. Pop. in 1841, 338; in 1851, 25.

PABER, a river of Hindostan, which descending from the Himalaya, runs SW and S to the Tonza, in a rapid course of 63 m. through a valley elevated from 6,000 to 7,000 ft. above sea-level.

PABIANICE, a village of Poland, in the gov. of Kalisch, 10 m. NE of Lask, on the Dobryczynka. Pop. 500.

PABLO (SAN), a village of New Granada, on the r. bank of the San Juan, 84 m. NNE of Buenaventura.—Also the name of numerous other inconsiderable settlements in South America.

PABNENKIRCHEN, a village of the archd. of Austria, in the Mühl circle, 6 m. NNW of Grein.

PABOU BAY, a bay in the gulf of St. Lawrence, on the N shore of Chaleur bay. It presents a port for small craft, and has a fishing hamlet upon its bank.

PABU (SAINT), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Finistere, 9 m. NE of Brest. Pop. 1,238.

PACAJAZ, or **PACAYA**, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, which flows into the Taigipuru, or S arm of the Amazon.

PACAJES, a province of Bolivia, bounded on the N by Chucuito and the great lake Titicaca; on the E by La Paz and Sicasica, from both of which it is separated by the Desaguaro river; on the S by Oruro, Paria, and Carangas; and on the SW and W by the prov. of Arica, which is separated from it by the lofty chain of the Cordillera. Its surface is elevated; its climate cold; and its soil not very productive. Its inhabitants are chiefly Indians, employed in tending cattle and sheep. A mine of talc in this district supplies the whole of Peru with plates of that substance, which serve instead of glass for churches and houses.—The cap., of the same name, is situated on the l. bank of the Rio Verde, 80 m. SSW of La Paz. Its chief commerce consists in the sale of cattle to the neighbouring towns.

PACAMOROS. See JAEN-DE-BRACAMORAS.

PAÇANHA, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, 90 m. NE of Ouro-Preto.

PACA-NOVA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Mato-Grosso, which rises in the Serra-Parecis, and joins the Guapore on the r. bank.

PACANOW, a village of Poland, in the gov. of Kielce, 5 m. SE of Stopnica.

PACAXA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, which joins the Xingu on the r. bank, in S lat. $5^{\circ} 30'$.

PACARAIMA (SIERRA), a mountain range of Brazil, under the parallel of $40^{\circ} 10'$, and stretching from E to W between the meridians of 60° and 64° , between the basins of the Orinoco and the Rio Negro. It has the Parime mountains on the W, and the Acarai mountains on the E.

PACAUDIERE (LA), a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Loire, arrond. and 14 m. NW of Roanne. Pop. of cant. in 1841, 7,542; of com. and v., 1,956.

PACCALUNGANG, a town and fort on the N coast of the island of Java, 282 m. E of Java, the seat of a resident, and of a considerable pop. of natives and Chinese.

PACCHACAMAC, or **PACHACAMA**, an Indian hamlet, and an ancient ruined town of Peru, in the prov. of Cercado, situated at the base of a hill, in the valley of Lurin, about 18 m. S of Lima. This was a celebrated locality before the conquest of Peru, on account of a temple originally dedicated to the greatest deity of the Yuncas, whom they called Pachacamac, i. e. 'Creator of the Earth.' Pizarro is said to have taken from this temple, then dedicated by the Incas to the Sun, an immense quantity of gold. The ruins of the temple are situated upon a hill near the coast, estimated by some travellers at 558 ft., but by others stated not to exceed half that height. This hill rises in three terraces on a rectangular base measuring 500 by 400 ft. The total height of the temple walls still standing is 80 ft. "At the SE extremity," says Captain Wilkes of the American exploring expedition, "the three distinct terraces are not so perceptible, and the declivity is more gentle. The walls, where great strength was required to support the earth, were built of unheun square blocks of rock; these were cased with sun-dried bricks which were covered with a coating of clay or plaster, and stained or painted of a reddish colour. A range of square brick pilasters projected from the uppermost wall, facing the sea, evidently belonging originally to the interior of a large apartment: These pilasters gave it the aspect of an Egyptian structure. In no other Peruvian antiquities have pilasters been seen by us. On one of the N terraces were also remains of apartments; here the brick appeared more friable, owing to a greater proportion of sand; where they retained their shape, their dimensions were 3 inches in width by 6 inches deep, varying in height from 2 inches to 2 ft.; and they were laid so as

to break joint, though not always in a workmanlike manner. The remains of the town occupy some undulating ground, of less elevation, a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the N. This also forms a rectangle, one-fifth by one-third of a mile in size; through the middle runs lengthwise a straight street, 20 ft. in width. The walls of some of the ruins are 30 ft. high, and cross each other at right angles. The buildings were apparently connected together, except where the streets intervened. The larger areas were again divided by thinner partitions, and one of them was observed to contain four rectangular pits, the plastering of which appeared quite fresh. No traces of doors or windows towards the streets could be discovered, nor indeed anywhere else. The walls were exclusively of sun-dried brick, and their direction, NE and SW, the same as those of the temple, which fronted the sea. Some graves were observed to the S of the temple, but the principal burying-ground was between the temple and town. Some of the graves were rectangular pits, lined with a dry wall of stone, and covered with layers of reeds and canes, on which the earth was filled in to the depth of a foot or more, so as to be even with the surface. The skulls brought from this place were of various characters: the majority of them presented the vertical elevation, or raised occiput, the usual characteristic of the ancient Peruvians, while others had the forehead and top of the head depressed. The bodies were found enveloped in cloth of various qualities, and a variety in its colours still existed. Various utensils and other articles were found, which seemed to denote the occupation of the individual; wooden needles and weaving utensils, netting made in the usual style, a sling, cordage of different kinds, a sort of coarse basket, fragments of pottery, and plated stirrups. They also found various vegetable substances: banks of Indian corn, with ears of two varieties, one with the grain slightly pointed, the other, the short and black variety, which is still very commonly cultivated; cotton seeds, small bunches of wool, gourd-shells with a square hole cut out, precisely as is done at present. These furnished evidence of the style of the articles manufactured before the arrival of the Spaniards, and of the cultivation of the vegetable products; when to these we add the native tuberous roots (among them the potato) cultivated in the mountains, and the animals found domesticated, viz. the llama, dog, and Guinea-pig, and the knowledge of at least one metal, we may judge what has since been acquired.—*Wilkes' Expedition.*

PACE, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Ile-et-Vilaine, 7 m. NW of Rennes. Pop. 2,789.—Also a village in the dep. of Orthe, 4 m. W of Alençon.

PACECO, or **PACCIO**, a village of Sicily, 6 m. SE of Trapani.

PACEM, a town on the N coast of Sumatra, 120 m. SE of Aceh.

PACENTRO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra 2da, 39 m. SE of Aquila. Pop. 3,000.

PACHA, a river of Russia, which rises near Ledia, in the gov. of Novgorod, and running W and then N, joins the Svir on the l. bank, after a course of 150 m. Its principal affluent is the Kapcha.

PACHACHACA, a river of Peru, which runs N, traversing the prov. of Albancaz, and enters the Aprimac.

PA-CHAI-TING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwei-chu, and div. of Tu-vun-fu.

PACHECA, an island in the bay of Panama, in N lat. 8° 3'.

PACHETE, a district of Bengal, in the prov. of Bahar, situated principally on the S side of the Dummda river. It has an area of 2,779 sq. m. Some parts of it are hilly and covered with jungle; but it contains a number of towns, and is not deficient in pop. Its chief products are rice and cotton. The principal town is Rogonathpur, through which runs the great military road from Calcutta to Benares.—The remains of its former capital, of the same name, are in N lat. 23° 36', 126 m. NW of Calcutta. At present the spot presents only a few huts built of mats and bamboos, and thatched with grass.

PACHINO, a village of Sicily, 14 m. S of Noto, near Cape Passaro. Pop. 1,200. It has a small port.

PACHITEA, a river of Peru, which rises on the E side of the Andes, and running E, and then N, falls into the Ucayaci, on the l. bank, after a course of 240 m.

PA-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, and div. of Shun-teñ-fu, 60 m. S of Peking, in N lat. 39° 8', E long. 116° 28'.—Also

a district and town in the prov. of Shan-tung, and div. of Tsaou-chu-fu.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Sze-chuen and div. of Paou-ting-fu, on the r. bank of the Kia-ling-keang, and 24 m. NE of Shun-king-fu, in N lat. 31° 50' 32", and E long. 106° 45' 2".

PACHUCA, a town in the state and 50 m. NE of the city of Mexico, at an alt. of 8,141 ft. above sea-level. It has a magnificent church, besides other public buildings. In this town were the royal coffers, where the treasurer and accountant for the Crown of Spain collected the royalty of one-fifth of all the silver produced in the Real-del-Monte mines.

PA-CHUI, a river of China, in the prov. of Shensi, which runs N, and joins the Wei-ho on the r. bank.

PACHUQUILLA, a village of Mexico, in the neighbourhood of Pachuca, said to be the first Spanish village built in the vale of Anahuac.

PACIFIC OCEAN, the general name borne by the vast expanse of ocean which stretches, through 133 degrees of lat., fr. in the Arctic circle on the N to the Antarctic circle on the S; and on the NE and E is bounded by the W coast of the American continent and an imaginary line drawn from Cape Horn to the South pole, which it is assumed divides it from the Atlantic; while on the NW and W, its limits are defined by the E coast of Asia, the chain of the Sonda Isles, the E coast of Australia and Van Diemen's Land, and an imaginary line drawn from South-west cape in the latter island to the South pole, which geographically divides it from the Indian ocean. Measured from the bottom of the gulf of Siam on the NW, to the bottom of the bay of Panama on the SE, it has an extent of 15,650 m. Its equatorial breadth exceeds 16,000 m. Between the tropics, its average width is about 8,300 m. Its area has been roughly estimated at 50,000,000 sq. m.; but this estimate varies greatly according as geographers include or exclude its subordinate seas. Some detach from their estimate the Indian ocean, which, though belonging to the Pacific according to its most natural boundaries, as above traced, has some special characteristics. The Pacific ocean contains several land-locked seas. Along its Asiatic coast we have the China sea or Southern sea of China, surrounded by the Philippines, Borneo, and the peninsula of Indo-China. Then follows the Northern Chinese sea, comprising the Yellow sea and the sea of Japan, shut in by the Japanese islands. Immediately to the E of this lies the great sea of Okhotsk, surrounded on the E by the peninsula of Kamtschatka, and on the S by the Kurile chain; while Behring's sea, on the E side of the great peninsula of Kamtschatka, may be regarded as circumscribed on the E and S by the peninsula of Alaska, and its prolongation in the Kurile chain. The great gulf of California, on the American coast, has an open mouth, and can hardly be classed among the land-locked; but in the SW part of the Pacific, we see the two islands of New Guinea, New Britain, the Solomon archipelago, the New Hebrides, and New Caledonia, forming a barrier on the N and E to that portion of the Pacific which washes the E shores of Australia, and to which, in consequence of the peculiar physical formation of its islands and reefs, some geographers have given the name of the Corallian sea. The general outline of the P. is on the whole more regular than that of the other great collection of water, the Atlantic. It is also vastly richer in islands, both continental and pelagic.

[*Basin.*] The shores of the P., as compared with those of the Atlantic, are high and rocky; and its basin, or the extent of land-surface the drainage of which flows into it, is thus comparatively limited. The mountain-chains which skirt in succession the E coast of Australia, and divide the waters flowing E and W, in few places reach 100 m. distance from the coast. In Eastern Asia, the Kuen-Lun, the Ala-Shan, and the Kipling mountains; and in Northern Asia, the Yablonoi-Krebet, the Udsokoi mountains, and the Stanovoi-Krebet,—form a watershed gradually approaching the E coast, and ultimately striking it. In N. America, the vast range of the Rocky mountains, and their prolongation in Sierra-de-los-Mimbres and Sierra-Madre, and still more, in Central America, the volcanic range of Guatimala,—and in S. America, the Northern and Southern Andes, and the great Patagonian chain,—form an almost continuous line of watershed approaching closely to the Pacific coast, and giving origin to rivers on their W slope of comparatively small length of course compared with the gigantic streams which, descending from their E sides, spread over a vast breadth of continent before they discharge their tribute into the Arctic or the Atlantic oceans. When to this feature of the P. basin is added the consideration of the line of islands and peninsulas which skirt its coasts, and are surrounded by seas of comparatively small depth, we can easily realize the generalization that the configuration of the bed of the P. is that of "an immense basin sunk in the broken and elevated edges of which present on all sides the abrupt termination of the continental masses of land." It is on this great line of fractures, on the borders and all round the P., that the great majority of the active volcanoes of our globe are to be found. Over its bottom, too, are scattered numerous volcanic islands exhibiting

marks of recent subterranean activity. Hence some geographers regard this vast basin as occupying the place of a continent which in some now distant age united the two great continental masses of our globe, or perhaps became sunk and submerged as the Asiatic and American continents rose on either side.

Winds.] The great equatorial trade-wind, which may be regarded as continually blowing from E to W around the globe, begins to make itself felt at a certain distance from the W coasts of America; and blows almost without interruption as far W as the E limits of the Corallian sea of Flinders, and to within 300 or 400 m. of the coasts of Asia. The parallels of 2° and 25° N. may be regarded as defining the zone of the NE trade-wind; the limits of the SE current are less fixed, but it is found as far as the parallel of 21° S. The region of calms, where the force of the descending current seems to neutralize the horizontal current, is comprised between the parallels of 2° or 3° N and 2° S. In the region of variable winds, N of the trade winds, the winds usually blow from NW and W; in that S of the trade-winds, NW winds prevail, and are usually succeeded by SW veering to SE; after which they come gradually round to N and NW.

Currents.] The Antarctic drift current carries the waters of the Antarctic seas towards the coast of South America, where a comparatively narrow branch stream skirts the coast northwards till it is deflected into the great equatorial current running across the whole breadth of the Pacific towards the islands and coasts of Asia.—In the N part of the P. a current sets easterly from the China sea along the coasts of Japan towards the Bellingham straits.

Navigation.] Ships bound from the W coast of S. America directly to China usually steer directly to the Mendana Isles, and thence shape their course gradually northwards, crossing the equator in about 160° E, and shaping their course N or S of the Philippines according as the monsoons blow. Another route is NW from the points of S. America, and W from those of Mexico, to within about 10° E of the Sandwich Islands; and from these islands nearly W, between the parallels of 15° and 20°, to the Chinese sea. Vessels sailing from the Chinese sea to the W coasts of N. America get to the N of the parallel of 30°, and keep to the N of it until they approach the coast of California. Vessels sailing from Sydney to S. America keep to the S of 30° until they get within the influence of the Peruvian coast-stream flowing N.—The efforts now making to connect the navigation of the Atlantic and the Pacific by canal or railway across the isthmus of Panama, joining the two great portions of the American continent, if successful, will offer vast facilities for trade between Great Britain and her colonies in Australia and New Zealand, and with China, the Spice Islands, the Philippines, and all the W coast of America. The line between England and New South Wales, by the isthmus and across the P., is shorter by nearly 2,000 m. than that by the Red sea and Torres strait, and is considerably less than that by the Cape of Good Hope. The ocean between Panama and Sydney also presents peculiar facilities of navigation in its unusually fine weather, steady moderate breezes, regular currents, and equable temp. "Perhaps in no part of the world," says an able naval authority, Captain Fitzroy, "could screw steamers be employed to more advantage, if their course was from Panama to Tahiti and Sydney, returning eastward by New Zealand and Callao." See article PANAMA.

Historical notice.] On the 25th of September 1513, Vasco Nunez de Balboa first beheld the sea-horizon of the P. from the summit of the Sierra-de-Quarequa, in the isthmus of Panama, and bestowed upon his magnificent discovery the name of *Mar-del-Sur*. On the 27th of November 1520, Magellan entered the P. from another point, and, charmed by its tranquillity, bestowed upon it the appellation of *OCEANO PACIFICO*. "Little more than a hundred years ago," says a writer in the *Daily News*, "Anson brought back, in his solitary and battered surviving vessel of his fleet, the plunder of the Acapulco galleon, and—what was of far more consequence—information relating to what was then known of the P., collected with unprecedented care and skill, and imparted to the public with unprecedented liberality. It did not amount to much: although for more than a century a continuous line of Spanish settlements had been formed along the E shores of that ocean from San-Francisco to Chili, and although Mexico, Peru, and the Philippines were subjects of the same crown, little more was known of the P. than when Nunez first gazed on its waters, while halting midway on his march across the American isthmus. Of the W boundary of its waters, Japan, Formosa, the Philippines, and New Guinea alone were known, and even these imperfectly. Australia had yet to be discovered. Of the multitudinous islands that stud its bosom not above a dozen had been seen by Europeans. A few coasting-traders crept occasionally along the American coast, and once a year one solitary ship sailed between Acapulco and Manila. How altered now! A territory and a state of the North American union have been organized in California and Oregon. To the N of them are English and Russian colonies. To the S are the independent Spanish republics of Mexico, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa-Rica, Grenada, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and Chili. The English have colonized the E shores of Australia; the Dutch have taken possession of New Guinea; the Philippines, formerly accessible to none but Spaniards, are resorted to by all European nations; and though Japan is still closed against strangers, China is being opened; Russian keels have ploughed the waters of the Amur, and Russian settlements extend from the Chinese frontier to Bellingham's straits. The Hawaiian group of islands is *de facto* a flourishing American colony; Tahiti and the Marquesas are French settlements; New Zealand and the Auckland group are English colonies; while on

most of the remaining islands and island groups thriving European squatters are to be met with. American and European trading vessels ply from island to island, supplying the natives with manufactures, and receiving the produce of their rude husbandry and fisheries in return. The sails of whalers whiten the ocean. The P. has, in the course of little more than half a century, been transformed from a mysterious ocean, in which a few adventurous European explorers found only a few straggling savage tribes, into a thronged and busy mart of commerce for the merchants of every clime."

PACKA (NEU), a village of Bohemia, 9 m. NE of Getshin. Pop. 1,750. It has muslin factories.

PACKINGTON-WITH-SNIBSTON, a parish, partly in Leicestershire, and partly in Derbyshire, 1½ m. S by E of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Area 2,360 acres. Pop. in 1831, 730; in 1851, 1,294.

PACKINGTON (GREAT), a parish in Warwickshire, 3¾ m. SE by S of Coleshill. Area 2,451 acres. Pop. in 1831, 334; in 1851, 301.

PACKINGTON (LITTLE), a parish in Warwickshire, 3¼ m. S by E of Coleshill, on the river Blyth, and crossed by the Derby and Birmingham railway. Area 1,110 acres. Pop. in 1831, 150; in 1851, 143.

PACKWOOD, a parish in Warwickshire, 4¾ m. NNE of Henley-in-Arden. Area 1,655 acres. Pop. in 1831, 319; in 1851, 305.

PACO D'ARCOS, a hamlet of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, comarca and 9 m. W of Lisbon, and 1½ m. NE of Oeiras, on the r. bank and near the entrance of the Tagus into the Atlantic. It has a marine depot for the succour of vessels exposed to danger in crossing the bar.

PACOBABIBA, a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, bounded on the N by the small river Bongo; on the E by the Rio-Suruhi; on the S by the bay of Nitherohi; and on the W by the Rio-Inhomirum; and watered by the rivers Piranga, Ynia, and Magua. Pop. 2,000. The jaboricaba, banana, and cacao-trees, grow here in great abundance.

PACOLET, a river which has its source in the state of N. Carolina, U. S., in the Blue ridge; flows into the state of S. Carolina; and enters Broad river in Union district, at Pinckeyville.

PACOTES, a group of rocky islets at the entrance to the bay of Espirito-Santo, in the prov. of that name in Brazil.

PACOTI, a small river of Brazil, in the prov. of Ceara, which has its source in Lake Aguiras; separates the parishes of Mecejana and Aguiras; and flows into the sea.

PACTOLUS, or **BAGGULT**, a river of Turkey in Asia, in Anatolia, in the sanj. of Aiden. It issues from the Dolab-dagh; runs first N, then NW; and joins the Kodus or Ghiedz Chai, 17 m. WSW of Adala, and after a course of about 18 m. It bathes the village of Sart, near which are the ruins of the ancient *Sardis*.

PACUHI, a small river of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and comarca of Rio-de-Jequitinhonha. It descends from the mountains in the district of Formiga; runs W a distance of about 20 leagues; and throws itself into the Rio-São-Francisco, on the r. bank, a little above the confluence of the Rio Paracatu.—Also a river in the same prov. and comarca, which has its source in the W side of the Serra Branca; runs WNW; is joined by the Cachoeirinha on the r.; and flows into the Rio Verde, an affluent of the São Verde.

PACULA, a mining village of Mexico, in the state and 210 m. NW of Vera Cruz. It has mines of argentiferous lead.

PACUR, a town of Senegambia, in the Yalofs territory, 6 m. SW of Warrhokh.

PACY-SUR-EURE, or **PASSY**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Eure, and around of Evreux. The cant. comprises 30 coms. Pop

in 1831, 8,756; in 1841, 8,885. The town is 11 m. E of Evreux, and 8 m. SW of Vernon, in a fine valley, on the Eure, which here forms an island, and becomes navigable. Pop. 1,387. It has a considerable trade in corn, cattle, woollen and linen fabrics, and yarn. It is an ancient town, and was formerly fortified, and of much greater extent.

PACZOW. See **PATZAW.**

PADAGUEL, a lake of Chili, in the prov. and to the N of Santiago, formed by the Colima and Lampa. It is 6 m. in length.

PADAMO, or **MAQUIRITARI**, a river of Guayana, which takes its rise in the Sierra Maragna, near the sources of the Orinoco; traverses the Sierra Parima; and after a course, in a generally SSE direction, of about 150 m., joins the Orinoco, on the r. bank, at the foot of Mount Duida. Its banks are inhabited by the Maquiritaris and Guainares.

PADANG, a group of small islands in the Indian ocean, near the W coast of Sumatra, to the W of the town of the same name, in S lat. 1°, E long. 100° 20'.—Also a headland on the W coast of Sumatra, to the WSW of the town, and to the S of the embouchure of the river of the same name, in S lat. 0° 56', E long. 99° 57' 45'.—Also a town of Sumatra, in the Menangkaban district, capital of the residency of the same name, and of the gov. of the W coast of Sumatra, and on the Panang river, about a mile above its entrance into the sea. It has a square fort, defended by four stone bastions, and a dry ditch about 6 ft. in depth and very broad, but is commanded by adjacent mountains. The river, over the bar, has about 10 ft. of water. This town is one of the principal Dutch establishments, and carries on an active trade with Java and with the interior. The trade from Java consists principally of rice, salt, native clothing, and a few supplies for the European and Chinese inhabitants of the place; in return P. sends coffee and pepper. There is a disgraceful traffic carried on between Padang and the island of Nias, a little further up the coast, by Chinese, who visit that island and purchase its inhabitants, for whom they find markets all along the coast. Those brought to P. are not, indeed, sold as slaves; but they are registered at the resident's office, and held as bond-debtors for different terms of 7, 15, and even 20 years. During this servitude they are treated as slaves, but are free at its expiration; they have also the option of buying their liberty in the meantime, if they can raise the means, and the proprietor is not at liberty to refuse a sum equivalent to the value of the unexpired term of service. These Nias people are, men and women, a fairer race than Malays, and speak a language of their own. Many of the men become expert carpenters, bricklayers, blacksmiths, &c., which enables them to earn money and purchase their freedom; and for such skilled artisans the master can demand as more as the price of their freedom than the balance due upon their services. This settlement was formed by the Dutch in 1649. It was taken by the English in 1783, and again the following year, and in 1814 was finally restored to Holland.

PADANG-GUCHI, a river of Sumatra, which has its source in the Pasumah district; runs SW; and throws itself into the Indian ocean, in S lat. 4° 36', after a course of about 15 m.

PADANG-MEW, a small town of Burmah, in the territory of the subjected Kiayn, on the r. bank of the Irawaddi, 10 m. SW of Promé or Pri.

PADARAN (CAPE), a headland of Annam, on the SE coast of Cochiu-China, and district of Cham-pu, in N lat. 11° 23', E long. 109° 2'. To the N of this cape is a good harbour of the same name.

PADAUIRI, a river of Brazilian Guayana, which

has its sources in the Sierra Unturan or Iraguaca, runs first S, then SE, and afterwards S; and joins the Rio Negro, on the l. bank, to the E of Thomar.

PADBURY, or **PATHBURY**, a parish in Buckinghamshire, 2½ m. SE by S of Buckingham. Area 1,900 acres. Pop. in 1831, 708; in 1851, 660.

PADDINGTON, a parish in Holborn division of Ossulstone hund., Middlesex, ¼ m. WNW of St. Paul's. Area 1,227 acres. Pop. in 1831, 14,540; in 1851, 46,305. The Great Western railway commences in this parish, on the W side of the Paddington canal, whence the line is carried forward, through excavation, 2¼ m., to the Birmingham, Bristol, and Thames Junction railway, which is carried under the Paddington canal by a tunnel, and branches off the Birmingham railway to the Great Western at Wormwood Scrubs.

PADDLESWORTH, a parish in Loningborough hund., Kent, 3½ m. NW by N of Folkestone. Area 349 acres. Pop. in 1831, 54; in 1851, 50.

PADEE-THUR, or **WEST BAY**, an inlet of the Indian ocean, on the coast of Beluchistan, enclosed on the E by Cape Arubah.

PADEFIL-COLAM, or **PADEVIEL-COLOM**, a great artificial lake in the N part of the island of Ceylon, and district of Mulpattu. It is fed by two small streams which flow into its NE side.

PADERBORN, a circle and town of Prussia, in the reg. of Minden. The circle comprises an area of 75 sq. m. Pop. in 1845, 28,012.—The town is 42 m. S of Minden, and 19 m. ENE of Lippstadt, on the Pader, 3 m. above its confluence with the Lippe, on the railway from Berlin to the Rhine. Pop. in 1837, 7,895; in 1846, 8,720. It is enclosed by a wall, and has two public squares, a cathedral, a Lutheran and 3 Catholic churches, a synagogue, an hospital, an orphan's asylum, and several other charitable institutions, a university, a gymnasium, a theological seminary, and a custom-house. The streets are narrow and irregular. Of its ancient edifices the most remarkable is the Fürstenberger-hof, the ancient palace of the sovereigns of Germany. It possesses several manufactories of starch and tobacco, and breweries, and has some trade in mercery. This town is one of great antiquity, and was for some time the residence of Charlemagne. In the middle ages it formed part of the Hanseatic league. In 1802 it passed into the hands of Prussia.

PADERNE, a village of Portugal, in the prov. of Algarve, 5 m. ENE of Silves. Pop. 1,900.

PADERNELLO, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and district and 6 m. W of Treviso.

PADERNO, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 9 m. W of Brescia.

PADERU, a village of France, in the dep. of the Aude, cant. and 4 m. SW of Tuchan, and 31 m. SE of Carcassonne, at the confluence of the Valette and Verdoube. Pop. 340.

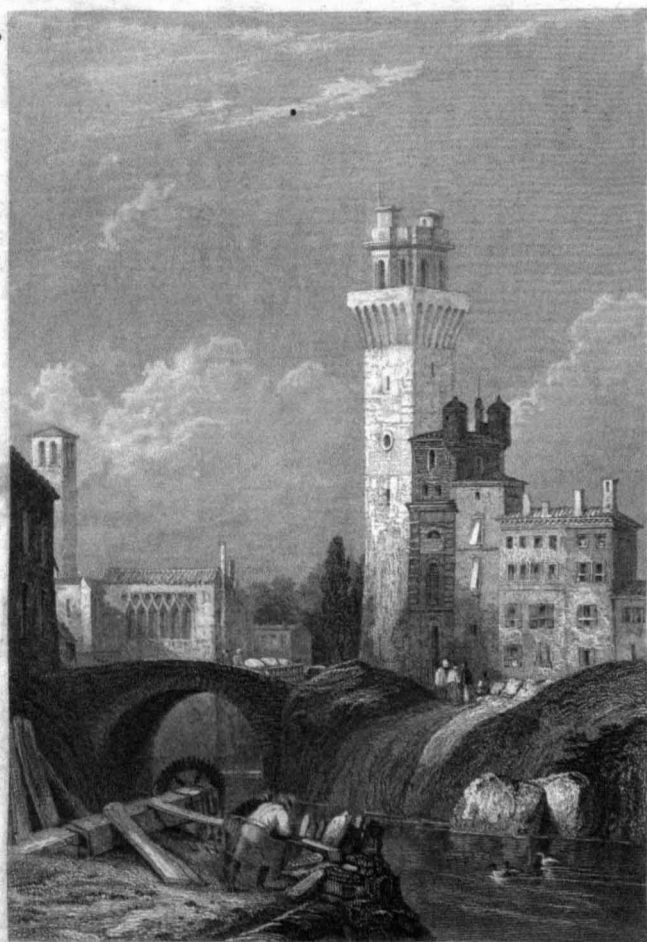
PADFIELD, a township in Glossop p., Derbyshire, 10 m. N by W of Chapel-in-le-Frith. Pop. in 1831, 1,102; in 1851, 2,051.

PADIHAM, a township in Whalley p., co.-palatine of Lancaster, 3¼ m. W by N of Burnley, on the N bank of the river Henburn. Area 1,917 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,529; in 1851, 4,509.

PADILLA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 21 m. NNE of Guadalajara. Pop. 276.

PADILLA, or **S.-ANTONIO-DE-PADILLA**, a village of Mexico, in the dep. of Tamaulipas, 21 m. NW of New Santander. The ex-emperor Iturbide was shot here on the 19th July 1824.

PADILLA-DE-ABAJO, a village of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 30 m. WNW of Burgos, partido and 11 m. NW of Castrojeriz, in a marshy



Engraved by C. Smith, A.R.S.A.

Designed by W. Fisher.

P A D U A.

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and unhealthy locality, near the l. bank of the Pisuerga. Pop. 559. It is noted as the birth-place of Donna Maria de Padilla.

PADILLA-DE-ARRIBA, a village of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 31 m. WNW of Burgos, partido and 13 m. NW of Castrojeriz, near the l. bank of the Pisuerga. Pop. 470.

PADILLA-DE-DUERO, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 22 m. E of Valladolid, partido and 3 m. NW of Penafiel, in a plain near the l. bank of the Duero, a little below the confluence of the Duraton. Pop. 300. It has manufactories of coarse woollen and linen fabrics.

PADILLAS, a town of New Mexico, in Bernadillo co., near the W bank of the Rio-del-Norte, at the foot of a high mound, 4 m. N of Isletta, and 4 m. S by E of Pajarillo.

PADITZ, a village of Saxe-Altenburg, 1 m. SSE of Altenburg, on the l. bank of the Pleissa.

PADOLA, a river of Austrian Lombardy, rising in Monte-Croce, and flowing to the Piave, which it joins on the r. bank, after a SE course of 12 m.

PADRE (ISLA DEL), a long narrow island off the coast of Texas, between the inlet of Aransas on the N. and the Barra-del-Santiago on the S; stretching 91 m. N and S, with an average breadth of little more than 1 m. It is separated from the mainland by the Laguna-del-Madre.

PADRE (PUERTO DEL), a port on the N coast of the island of Cuba, in N lat. 21° 15', W long. 76° 22'.

PADRE (SAN), a town of Naples, in the prov. of Terra-di-Lavoro, 9 m. S of Sora, on the r. bank of the Melfa. Pop. 2,250.

PADRIA, a village of Sardinia, 21 m. SE of Alghero. Pop. 1,500.

PADRO (MONTE), a mountain of Corsica, in N lat. 42° 28', E long. 8° 58'; rising to an alt. of 1,261 toises = 2,688 yds. above sea-level.

PADROES, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Alentejo, on the l. bank of the Oeiras, an affluent of the Guadiana, 14 m. ESE of Ourique.

PADRON, or **PADRAO (POINT)**, the W point of the entrance of the river Zaire or Congo, in S lat. 6° 8' 30", E long. 12° 13' 53". It is a peninsular projection formed by the combined depositions of the sea and river, the internal or river-side presenting a deposit of mud overgrown with mangoes.

PADRON, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Galicia, in the prov. of Corunna. The partido comprises 38 parishes. The town is 12 m. S of Santiago, on the l. bank of the Sar, which is here crossed by an old Roman bridge. Pop. 6,090. It is well-built, and has a parish and a fine collegiate church. This town is one of great antiquity, and bore under the Romans the name of *Iria Flavia*.

PADRONES, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 22 m. E of Burgos, partido and 14 m. W of Bribiesca, in a mountainous locality, at the source of the Caderechas. Pop. 150.

PADSTOW, a parish and sea-port in Cornwall, 30 m. W by S of Launceston, and 29 m. N by E of Falmouth. Area 3,864 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,822; in 1851, 2,224. The town stands on an estuary, formed by the confluence of the river Camel and other streams, opening into St. George's channel. A considerable trade is carried on with Bristol, Wales, and Ireland, in iron, coals, timber, groceries, and general merchandise; and there are good quays for loading and unloading vessels. The imports generally consist of iron, coals, and bale-goods; the exports of corn, block-tin, and slates. In 1831 there were 74 vessels, chiefly under 100 tons burden, belonging to the port; in 1850 the number registered was 63 under, and 52 above 50 tons burden. This harbour is the only secure shelter for vessels between the Land's-

end and Hartland-point, a distance of 24 leagues; but access is difficult and sometimes dangerous. The character of the whole coast is marked by inaccessible cliffs, broken at intervals by sandy beaches, which are rendered equally fatal by the heavy ground sea from the Atlantic ocean. Within 30 years, no fewer than 175 vessels have been wrecked or stranded within the limits of the port. Large quantities of sand are obtained upon the Dun bar in the harbour. The amount of sand taken from this harbour was estimated in 1836 at about 100,000 tons per annum, a large proportion of which was transported into the interior from Wade bridge by the Bodmin railway, and its branch, up the Camel, to Wineford.

PADUA, or **PADOVA**, an administrative province of Austrian Lombardy, in the gov. of Venice; bounded on the N by the prov. of Treviso; on the E by that of Venice; on the S by the Polesina, from which it is separated by the Adige; and on the W by the provs. of Vicenza and Verona. Area 624-84 Italian sq. m. Pop. in 1837, 291,352; in 1843, 305,203. Its surface is flat, except towards the W, where it rises into the beautiful Euganean hills. It is well-watered, and the soil is fertile. Its principal rivers are the Brenta, the Bacchiglione, the Frassinò, and the Adige. It is subdivided into 12 *distretti*, and 103 *comunita*. Its principal towns are its capital of the same name, Mirano, Noale, Camposampiero, Piazzola, Conselve, Piove, Montagnana, Este, and Monselice.

PADUA, the capital of the above prov., situated between the rivers Brenta and Bacchiglione, 22 m. W of Venice, in N lat. 25° 24', E long. 11° 52', at an alt. of 88 ft. above sea-level. Pop. in 1837, 35,225. It is surrounded by old walls and a broad ditch, the circuit of which is nearly 6 m. It is traversed by several canals; but the streets are narrow, dirty, ill-paved, and bordered on each side by arcades which, though affording a pleasant shade in hot weather, give the town a gloomy appearance. The houses are in general old, but lofty and well-built, and several of the public edifices are of magnificent architecture. The Palazzo-della-Ragione, or town-hall, has an arched saloon said to be the largest hall in Europe, being 276 ft. long, 86 ft. broad, and 75 ft. high, so constructed that the roof has no support but the walls. Near the town-hall is situated the palace of the Podesta, remarkable for its saloon of the Doric order and its valuable paintings. The churches, monasteries, and convents of Padua are very numerous. The cathedral, a large brick edifice, built between the years 1123 and 1400, is less remarkable for its architecture than for its paintings and interior decorations. The church of St. Antonio, an ancient edifice in the Gothic style, is likewise rich in sculpture and painting. The church of St. Giustina is a fine marble edifice, with a library and a number of valuable paintings. The square called the Prato-della-Valle is surrounded by a circular stream of water brought from the Brenta, bordered with a double row of statues representing the most distinguished natives of the place. The Café Pedrocchi is one of the largest and finest establishments of the kind in Europe.—The university of P., founded in the 13th cent., was at one time celebrated throughout Europe, and was resorted to by crowds of students even from countries beyond the Alps. Its buildings are the work of Palladio, and among the finest of the kind in Europe. The observatory, the botanical garden, the anatomical theatre, the cabinet of natural history, and the hall of midwifery, are all on a large scale, and well kept up. The university was new-modelled in 1814, and now consists of the three faculties of mathematics and philosophy, medicine, and law. The number of professors is 35; the aver-

age number of students, 350. The Episcopal seminary has a library containing about 55,000 vols. and 800 MSS. The printing office of the university is celebrated. The city is the see of a bishop and the seat of the superior courts of the deleg., and of an academy of sciences and arts. It has two gymnasia, and several schools, hospitals, and charitable institutions.—Its manufacturing industry is limited to the manufacture of woollens and silks; but it has some trade in wine, oil, corn, and cattle.—P. is a city of ancient origin. Virgil attributes its foundation to Antenor. In the Gothic ages it was obliged successively to bend to the yoke of Alaric, of Attila, and the Lombards; but at last found means to form itself into an independent state. In the 14th cent., it fell under the sway of the Carrara family; and in the 15th, was incorporated into the Venetian territory.

PADUCAH, a village of McCracken co., in the state of Kentucky, U. S., 284 m. WSW of Frankfort, on the S bank of the Ohio river, below the confluence of the Tennessee. Pop. in 1840, 1,000.

PADUL, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 12 m. SW of Granada, and partido of Orgiba, on the S side of the Sierra Nevada. Pop. 2,700. It has a considerable trade in articles of Spanish broom manufacture. To the W is a lake, 5 m. long, and 1½ m. in breadth, on which the surrounding country depends for irrigation.

PADULA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra, district and 12 m. W of Teramo, cant. and 8 m. WNW of Montorio. Pop. 440.—Also a town in the prov. of Calabria-Citra, cap. of a circondario, in the district and 6 m. SE of La Sala, and 57 m. ESE of Salerno. Pop. 8,000. It has 6 churches, and an hospital.

PADULES, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 23 m. NW of Almeria, and partido of Canjayar, in a stony but fertile locality, near the r. bank of the Beyres. Pop. 888. In the vicinity are several lead-mines.

PADULI, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Principato-Ultra, district and 12 m. W of Ariano, and 21 m. NNE of Avellino, on a hill. Pop. 2,700. It has a collegiate church, a convent, and an hospital.

PADWORTH, a parish in Berks, 8 m. SW by W of Reading, on the SE bank of the Kennet. Area 1,175 acres. Pop. in 1831, 234; in 1851, 284.

PAEESH-T-KHANA, an expansion of the Gandava or Mula pass, in Beluchistan, to the ENE of Khozmir, at the junction of the Panduran and of the road from Kelat, and at an alt. of 3,500 ft. above sea-level. It possesses considerable fertility, producing wheat, rice, and pulse, and affording pasture to large flocks of sheep and goats. The wild caper, Indian fig-tree, and mimosa, are also indigenous in the locality. It is inhabited by Brahuis.

PAEJJAENE, a lake of Russia in Europe, in the grand-duchy of Finland, between the district of Tavastehus on the W, and that of Kymmenegard on the E. It is about 75 m. in length from N to S, and 25 m. at its greatest width. It discharges itself by means of a series of small lakes on the SE into the Kymmene.

PAEL, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, and arrond. of Hasselt. The dep. comprises 2,003 inhabitants. The v., 12 m. NW of Hasselt, in a marshy locality, has a pop. of 466.

PAER, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Werchter. Pop. 152.

PAER (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine-Inferieure, cant. and 3 m. N of Duclair, and 12 m. NW of Rouen, near the r. bank of the Austreberte. Pop. 1,339. It has a paper-mill.

PAESANA, a town of Sardinia, capital of a man-

demento, in the prov. and 13 m. WNW of Saluzzo, on the r. bank of the Po. Pop. 1,050.

PÆSTUM, the site of some celebrated remains of antiquity, near the coast of the gulf of Salerno, and 25 m. SSE of the town of Salerno, in Naples. The surrounding country is low and marshy; and the beautiful remains of its temples are conspicuous objects from almost every part of the gulf.

PAFFENDORF, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, reg. and 10 m. W of Cologne, circle and 1½ m. W of Bergheim, on the l. bank of the Ert. Pop. 485. It has several breweries, 2 distilleries, and numerous factories.

PAGAN, or **SAN IGNACIO**, an island of the North Pacific, in the Ladrone or Marianne archipelago, to the S of Grigan island, in N lat. 18°. It is about 45 m. in circumf., and contains three volcanic craters. It is richly covered with wood.

PAGAN PLAINS, a level tract of New South Wales, in the district of Liverpool plains.

PAGANI, a village of Naples, in the prov. of the Principato-Citra, district and 11 m. NW of Salerno.

PAGANICA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra, district and 6 m. ENE of Aquila. Pop. 2,100.

PAGANICO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra, district and 12 m. NNW of Aquila, cant. and 3 m. S of Montereale.—Also a town of Tuscany, in the prov. and 12 m. S of Sienna, at the confluence of the Lanzo and Ombrone.

PAGANO, or **PAGNANO**, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the deleg. and 21 m. WNW of Treviso, district and ¾ m. W of Asolo. Pop. 1,200. It has manufactories of silk and cloth.

PAGAO, or **PAGOES**, an island of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, in the Madeira, above the junction of the Piraia-Nara.

PAGAR-GUNONG, a district in the SE part of the island of Sumatra, to the SSE of the district of Pasmah-Lebar.

PAGARUGONG, a town of Sumatra, capital of the Menangkabu district, 90 m. NE of Padang, and 75 m. from the coast.

PAGE, a county towards the NE part of the state of Virginia, U. S., containing an area of 160 sq. m., bounded on the E by the Blue ridge, and drained by the S fork of Shenandoah river. The surface is hilly, but generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 6,194; in 1850, 7,597. Its cap. is Luray.

PAGE, a river of New South Wales, which has its source in the Liverpool range; runs through the co. of Brisbane; and discharges itself into the Hunter at Segenhoe.

PAGEAS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Vienne, cant. and 2 m. NNE of Chalus, and 17 m. NW of St. Yrieix. Pop. 1,373.

PAGES, a group of low rocky islets, three in number, at the S entrance to Backstairs passage, and to the E of Kangaroo island, South Australia.

PAGHAM, a parish in Sussex, 4½ m. SSE of Chichester, on the coast. Area 4,376 acres. Pop. in 1831, 958; in 1851, 1,022. The harbour, constituted by a sudden irruption of the sea in the beginning of the 14th cent., consists of low ground of considerable extent, over which the tide flows at high water, and is entered by a crooked channel which continues some distance inland.

PAGHAN-MEW, or **PUGAN**, an ancient town of Birmah, in Mranmapyee, on the l. bank of the Irrawaddy, 111 m. SW of Ava, and 260 m. from Rangoon, in N lat. 21° 9', E long. 94° 35'. It consists chiefly of numerous mouldering pagodas and other ruins, covering a space of ground stretching 6 or 7 m. along the river, and 3 m. inland, and was for many centuries capital of the Birman empire. The flour-

ishing town named Neoundoh, about 5 m. to the N, and equally remarkable for the number of religious edifices which it contains, may be regarded as the successor of this ancient capital.

PAGLESHAM, a parish in Essex, 4 m. NE by E of Rochford. Area 1,828 acres. Pop. in 1851, 491.

PAGLIA, a river of Italy, which has its source in Tuscany, in the prov. of Sienna, and capitanate of Radicoiani, near San-Paulo-a-Celle; flows thence into the Papal states; receives the Chiana-Potificia on the l., near Orvieto; and 5 m. ESE of that town throws itself into the Tiber, on the r. bank, and after a course, in a generally SE direction, of 36 m.

PAGLIA-ORBA (MONTE), a mountain of Corsica, on the confines of the arrond. of Calvi and Corte, in N lat. $42^{\circ} 20' 34''$, E long. $8^{\circ} 52' 8''$. It joins Mount Cinto on the N, and has an alt. of 1,359 toises = 2,890 yds. above sea-level. The Golo descends from its S side.

PAGLIARA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra, district and 7 m. WSW of Avezzano, cant. and 8 m. SE of Tagliacozzo, at the foot of a mountain. Pop. 420.

PAGLIETA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Citra, district and 12 m. NW of Il-Vasto, and 21 m. SE of Chieti, pleasantly situated on a hill. Pop. 2,500. It contains 4 churches.

PAGLION, a river of Sardinia, in the dio. and prov. of Nice, which has its source near Luceram, and after a course, in a generally SSW direction, of 18 m., flows into the Mediterranean at Nice.

PAGNEY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Jura, cant. and 4 m. N of Gendrey, and 17 m. NE of Dole, near the l. bank of the Oignon.

PAGNY-LA-VILLE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Cote-d'Or, cant. and 5 m. NNE of Scurre, and 17 m. ENE of Beaune, on the l. bank of the Saone. Pop. 550.

PAGNY-LE-CHATEAU, a village of France, in the dep. of the Cote-d'Or, cant. and 5 m. NE of Scurre, and 19 m. E of Beaune, on a hill. Pop. 325.

PAGO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Principato-Ultra, district and 15 m. NW of Ariano, cant. and 3 m. ENE of Pesco-la-Mazza, on a hill. Pop. 1,750. The environs afford excellent wine and oil.

PAGO, an island of the Adriatic, in the gulf of Quarnero, and circle of Zara, separated from the coast of Croatia by the Morlaccia channel, and on the N by a channel of the same name, from the island of Arba. It is about 36 m. in length, and comprises an area of 108 sq. m. It is extremely irregular in outline. On the N it forms a long and narrow peninsula, terminating in Cape Loni, and near its centre is Lake Zascha, an extensive inlet which communicates by means of a strait with the Morlaccia channel. The climate varies from the extreme of cold in winter to that of heat in summer; and the soil, which is generally rocky and sterile, produces indigenously only a few aromatic plants. Wine, however, is successfully cultivated in some parts, and sheep are reared in great numbers on the pasture. Towards the SW are extensive salt-works, the produce of which forms an important article of export. Wood is scarce on the island, but it has abundance of coal. The inhabitants, about 4,500 in number, are of Slavonic origin.—Its chief town bears the same name, and is 18 m. NNW of Zara, on Lake Zascha. Pop. 2,210. It has a port.

PAGODA. See AVARELLA (CAPE).

PAGORMONT, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vilna, district and 39 m. W of Rossiena.

PAGTGOEDEREN and **GUESERBOEK**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders and dep. of Cluysen. Pop. 168.

PAHANG, a state of the Malay peninsula, extending between $2^{\circ} 15'$ and $4^{\circ} 15'$ N lat., and bounded on the N by the state of Tringano; on the E by the China sea; on the S by the state of Johore; and on the E by that of Salangore, from which it is separated by a range of mountains which run along the centre of the peninsula. Pop. 50,000. It is watered by a river of the same name. Its principal productions are tin and gold; of the former it exports annually about 100,000 lbs. weight. The raja of P. is nominally subordinate to the sultan of Johore.—The town, which bears the same name, is 135 m. NE of Malacca, at the mouth of the Pahang, a river of considerable breadth but shallow, and here divided by an island into two channels, both navigable for vessels of small dimensions. The town is small and is enclosed by a palisade formed of the trunks of trees, rising about 24 ft. in height, and defended at each extremity by a bastion similarly constructed. The houses are built of wood and bamboos. The pop. is from 8,000 to 10,000.

PAHAQUARRY, a township of Warren co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., 15 m. N of Belvidere, bounded on the W and SW by Delaware river, and on the E by Blue mountain. It is generally mountainous. Pop. in 1840, 370.

PAHARPUR, a village of the Punjab, 20 m. S of Leia, in a level tract, on the l. bank of an arm of the Indus.—Also a large town of Afghanistan, in the Derajat and district of Damann, on the road which runs through the Largee valley to Dera Ismail Khan, and 20 m. NNE of that town.

PAHLI, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmir, district and 42 m. NE of Judpur.

PAHMI, a town of Upper Guinea, in the kingdom of Inta, 45 m. N of Sallagha, and 240 m. NE of Kumassie.

PAHO, a river in the W part of the island of Celebes, in the Mandhar territory, which throws itself into the bay of Mandhar in S lat. $3^{\circ} 15'$, and E long. $119^{\circ} 30'$.

PAIECZNO, a small town of Poland, in the gov. of Kalisch and obwod of Piotrkow. Pop. 1,500.

PAIFVE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Liege. Pop. 219.

PAI-JOSE, a lake of Brazil, in the prov. of Goyaz, and serra of Piréneous. It gives rise to the Rio-das-Almas.

PAIKAL. See BAIKAL.

PAIHAREZ, a village of France, in the dep. of the Ardeche, cant. and 3 m. W of St. Felicien, and 14 m. W of Tournon.

PAILLART, a village of France, in the dep. of the Oise, cant. and 3 m. NNE of Breteuil, and 22 m. NNW of Clermont, on the Noye. Pop. 756. It has a manufactory of paper, and several flour, oil, and tan-mills.

PAILLAS (PORT DE), a col or pass of the Pyrenees, in Spain, on the confines of the Val d'Aran and of Catalonia, and near the source of the Garonne.

PAILLES, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Ariège, cant. and 5 m. SSE of Fossat, on the r. bank of the Leze. Pop. 1,200.

PAILLET, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, cant. and of Cadillac, 20 m. SE of Bordeaux, near the r. bank of the Garonne. Pop. 885. It produces excellent wine.

PAILLINOI, or **CANONISTRO**, a headland of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, in the sanjak of Salonika, and at the extremity of the peninsula of Cassandra, in N lat. $39^{\circ} 55'$, and E long. $23^{\circ} 46'$.

PAILTON, a hamlet in Monks-Kirby p., Warwick, 5 m. NNW of Rugby. Pop. in 1851, 636.

PAIMBEUF, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Loire

Inferieure. The arrond. comprises an area of 77,505 $\frac{1}{2}$ hect., and contains 5 cant. Pop. in 1831, 42,129; in 1841, 43,346. The cant. comprises 3 com. Pop. in 1831, 5,718; in 1841, 5,859. The town is on the l. bank of the Loire, which has here a clear breadth of 2 m. at a distance of 8 m. above its embouchure, and 26 m. WNW of Nantes. Pop. in 1789, 5,525; in 1831, 3,648; in 1841, 3,900. It has a communal college, a hydrographical school, an hospital, extensive building-docks, and an excellent harbour. The latter consists of two parts of unequal size, distinguished as the Chussée-Nenve and Quatre-Amarres. It can afford accommodation to vessels of the largest size, and carries on an active trade in grain, flour, wood, butter, fowls, pork, &c. This town at the commencement of the 18th cent. was a mere hamlet, and owes its prosperity chiefly to its connection with Nantes, of which it is considered the port.

PAIMOGO, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 45 m. NW of Huelva and partido of Cerro, at the foot of the Sierra-de-Arroche and about 3 m. from the Portuguese frontier. Pop. 2,310. It has a parish church, a custom-house, and a public granary, and a number of Roman antiquities. The rearing of cattle forms the chief branch of local industry.

PAIMPOL, a commune, town, and port of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, and arrond. of St. Brienc. The cant. comprises 8 com. Pop. in 1831, 19,155; in 1841, 20,145. The town is prettily situated on a hill, at an alt. of 65 yds. above sea-level, 25 m. NW of St. Brienc, and 9 m. E of Trequier, on a bay of the British channel, opposite the island of Brehat. Pop. in 1841, 2,043. It has mineral baths, a hydrographical school, and a good and commodious port and roadstead; and possesses manufactories of cordage, a salt-refinery, and several refineries. Its trade, which is considerable, consists chiefly in corn, hemp, flax, lint-seed, yarn, honey, wax, butter, drapery, feathers, hair, and salted meat. This town was occupied in 1590 by the English, then auxiliary to the royal troops. In 1593 it was taken and sacked by the Leaguers.

PAIMPONT, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ile-et-Vilaine, cant. and 4 m. WNW of Plelan, and 14 m. SW of Montfort, on a small lake. Pop. in 1841, 3,499. It has extensive iron and steel works, a foundry, manufactories of tools, nails, and of artificial stones, a tannery and bleacheries.

PAIN-DRAS, or **PAIEN-I-DURAS,** a village of Ladak, near the Duras river, 45 m. NE of Cashmere, on the road thence through the Bultal pass to Leh, and at an alt. of 9,000 ft. above sea-level.

PAINGTON, a parish in Devon, 6 m. E of Totness. Area 5,092 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2,746.

PAINKHANDI, a pergunnah or subdivision of Hindostan, in Gurhwal, in the district of Kumaon. It is generally mountainous, and rises in the peak of Ramni to the height of 22,700 ft. above sea-level. The forests, consisting of fir, yew, cedar, pine, horse chestnut, walnut, sycamore, and service trees, contain great numbers of wild hogs, deer, boars, and pheasants. The pergunnah comprises 22 villages.

PAINOUR, a fortress of Tibet, in the prov. of Ndzang on a rocky acclivity, near a river of the same name, which is here crossed by a massive stone bridge, 24 m. SE of Shigatze and 180 m. WSW of Lassa. The Painour or Djouangdze descends from the N side of the Himalaya mountains; runs first N, then NW; and after a course of about 120 m., joins the Yarou-dzang-bo on the r. bank; a little to the NW of Shigatze. The locality is noted for the manufacture of fine woollen fabrics.

PAINS-CASTLE, a village in the p. of Llanbdr, Radnor, 5 m. NW of Hay, on a branch of the Wye.

PAINSVILLE, a village of Amelia co., in the state of Virginia, U. S., 49 m. SW of Richmond. Pop. in 1840, 60.—Also a township and village of Lake co., in the state of Ohio, 30 m. E of Cleveland, bounded on the N by Lake Erie, and drained by Grand river. Pop. 2,580.

PAINSWICK, a parish and market-town in the co. of Gloucester, 6 m. SSE of Gloucester, and about 3 m. E of the Great Western railway, including the tythings of Edge, Shepscombe, Spoonbed, and Strondend. Area 5,815 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,099; in 1851, 3,464. The town is situated on the declivity of Spoonbed-hill, at the foot of which flows a branch of the river Stroud. It is irregularly built, but contains some good houses. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the woollen manufacture.

PAINT, a township of Venango co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 491.—Also a township of Somerset co., in the same state. Pop. 487.—Also a township of Holmes co., in the state of Ohio, watered by a branch of Sugar creek. Pop. 1,361.—Also a township of Highland co., in the same state. Pop. 2,560.—Also a township of Fayette co., in the same state. Pop. 1,210.—Also a township of Ross co., in the same state, watered on the W and S by a creek of the same name. Pop. 1,380.—Also a township of Wayne co., in the same state, 95 m. NE of Columbus. Pop. 1,610.—Also a creek which has its source in Madison co., and which, after a course of 60 m., enters the Scioto 5 m. below Chillicothe.

PAINTED POST, a township of Steuben co., in the state of New York, U. S., 22 m. SE of Bath. It has a hilly surface, but the soil, generally gravelly loam, is highly productive. Pop. in 1840, 1,674.—Also a village of Erwin township in the above named co., 212 m. W by S of Albany, at the junction of Conhocton and Tioga rivers. Pop. about 450.

PAIOL, a small town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geracs, and district of Minas-Novas.—Also an island to the SE of the entrance to the bay of Nitherohi, or of Rio-de-Janeiro. The most frequented passage into the bay lies between this island and the lighthouse.

PAIPORTA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and partido and 3 m. S of Valencia, on a torrent which discharges itself into Lake Albufera. Pop. 1,130. It has a church noted for its fine tower.

PAIR, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and dep. of Clavier. Pop. 100.

PAIR (SAIST), a village of France, in the dep. of the Manche, cant. and 2 m. SE of Granville, and 14 m. NW of Avranches, near the shore of the British channel. Pop. 1,600.

PAIRAY, a river of France, in the dep. of the Vendee, which has its source a little to the NW of Avrillé; runs WSW; receives the Gui-Chatenay; and after a course of 11 m. throws itself into the Atlantic 3 m. SSW of Talmont.

PAIRE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Vienne, and cant. of Couhé, 33 m. S of Civray, on the Dive. Pop. 1,173.

PAIROIR, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, and dep. of Bioul. Pop. 116.

PAIROIS, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and dep. of Carnières. Pop. 176.

PAISLEY, a parish and town in the upper district of Renfrewshire. Area of p. 16,153 acres, which may be arranged thus:—Arable or in cultivation, 12,500; natural pastures and meadows, 1,500; moss, sites of houses, roads, waters, &c., 1,153; woods and plantations, 1,000. The highest point is 760 ft. above the surface of the river Cart at high-water mark. Coal, sandstone, limestone, greenstone, ironstone, and aluminous schist are abundant within the p. Pop. in 1801, 31,197; in 1841, 60,963; in 1851, 60,250.—The town is situ-

ated near the centre of the p., and is spread out on both sides of the River White Cart, 3 m. from its junction with the Clyde. The distance of the cross of Paisley from that of Glasgow is $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. From Greenock Paisley is distant 16 m., and from Edinburgh 52 m., by the turnpike roads. The parliamentary burgh is spread over a surface of about 3 m. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. including a very small portion of the p. of Renfrew, and has a total area of 3,520 acres. Pop. in 1841, 48,125; in 1851, 47,952. In 1841 the revenue of the corporation amounted to £3,474. The value of its property at that time was £69,047; its debts, £43,086. In 1848-9 the revenue was £3,000.—Under the reform act of 1832, Paisley returns one member to parliament. The constituency, parliamentary and municipal, in 1841 was 1,175; in 1849, 1,243.—With regard to public buildings, the first place is due to the abbey-church of the monastery, which was established here about the year 1163. The edifice has been 265 ft. in length. The internal measurement of the nave is 93 ft. in length, and 59½ ft. in breadth, including the width of the aisles. The transept measures internally 92½ ft. by 35 ft.; and the choir, which has been without aisles, 123½ by 32 ft. The nave has been employed as a parish-church ever since the Reformation. The County-buildings, erected in 1818-21 at an expense of £28,000, stand on the W bank of the river. Their general form is quadrangular, and the style of the exterior castellated. The front division contains a court-house, county-hall, council-chambers, and a number of offices for different departments of public business. The eastern range consists of the correction-house and common jail, with a chapel. On the opposite side of the area of the cross are the Coffee-room buildings, erected in 1809. At the suburb of Williamsburgh, barracks for the accommodation of a battalion of infantry were erected in 1822. Of the places of worship, we may particularize the High church, a handsome building with a lofty spire, which occupies an eminence, and is seen from a great distance; St. George's church, a spacious Grecian structure; one of the Secession churches, also Grecian; and the Episcopal chapel, which is of chaste Gothic. All these are modern structures. Although Renfrew is the county-town, P. has been the seat of the court of the sheriff of the county since 1705. An association called the Philosophical institution was established in 1808, for the delivery of lectures on different branches of science and literature, and has since been carried on with various degrees of success. A Mechanics' institution which had existed for some years was incorporated with it in 1825. A government school-of-design has been established for some years. There are 3 public libraries and several printing presses. By the returns of 1801, 1811, and 1821, P. ranked as the third town in Scotland in point of pop., coming next to Glasgow and Edinburgh. In 1831 Aberdeen exceeded it to the amount of a few hundreds. In 1841, while Aberdeen had increased still more in proportion, Dundee had got a-head of both, thus reducing Paisley to the rank of the fifth town. The decrease of pop. has arisen from depression of trade in 1842; and the prevalence of fever in 1847; and of cholera in 1849. Since this latter date, however, the town has been rapidly improving.

It was not long after the Union with England that the spirit of manufacture began to show itself in P. The fabrics produced were at first coarse checkered linen cloth, and imitations of striped muslins, called Bengals; checkered linen handkerchiefs, some of them beautifully variegated by the manner in which the colours were disposed, were added; and these were succeeded by fabrics of a lighter and more fan-

ful texture, consisting not only of plain lawns, but likewise of such as were striped with cotton, and others that were ornamented with a great variety of figures. About 1730 the making of white sewing thread was begun, and was prosecuted to such an extent that P. became the principal seat of that manufacture. Towards the end of the century, this manufacture began to decline, and was gradually superseded by an article made of cotton. By the middle of the 18th cent., the making of linen gauze was a considerable branch of trade. In 1759 the manufacture of silk gauze was first attempted here, in imitation of that of Spitalfields. Its success was so complete, that it not only became the great distinguishing business of the town, but filled the country round to the distance of 20 miles. About 1785, the change of fashion, on which this trade must entirely depend, had an unfavourable effect. It was gradually dropt, and the skill of the Paisley weavers being directed to muslins, this branch in turn rose to an unexampled height of prosperity. Of late years comparatively little has been done in it; but the fabrics designed for the London market are not surpassed anywhere in point of taste and elegance of execution. The ornamenting of muslins by fine needlework employs a great number of young women, and is carried to great perfection. In 1817 the silk gauze began to revive, and has since thriven well.—In 1805 the shawl manufacture was introduced, and has gradually become the staple trade of the place. Imitations were at different times made of Tibet shawls and Cashmere shawls, and of the striped scarfs and turbans worn by the nations of the East, which, from their resemblance to the skin of the animal of the name, are called 'zebras.' For making the Cashmere shawls the genuine wool is imported, and the first cloth of this description made in Britain was fabricated in P. Some of the most beautiful are manufactured from Australian wool, and also of a fine wool imported from Germany. Another beautiful and ingenious species of shawl manufactured here is that known by the French name of the caterpillar, 'chenille,' from its variegated colour and softness of feel. About the year 1823 the manufacture of crape dresses, damask and embroidered shawls, similar to those imported from Canton, was introduced, and has since been extensively prosecuted. The shawls chiefly made now are of three qualities: the first is wholly silk; the second, half-silk and half-cotton; the third, wholly cotton. Machinery, invented by a Frenchman, has since 1834 been advantageously employed in finishing the shawls, in the operation of clipping, which was formerly done in a tedious and comparatively clumsy way by the hand. All the trades depending upon the shawl branch have necessarily increased, in particular that of dyeing, in which from 400 to 500 hands are employed. In the beginning of 1837 the number of looms employed in all kinds of weaving in P. was ascertained to be about 6,000; of which 5,700 were employed by Paisley houses, and the remaining 300 by Glasgow ones. About 2,000 looms were employed in the country, chiefly in the neighbouring villages, but including some hundreds in Kilmarnock, Perth, Largs, Strathaven, &c.—In the town are large factories for spinning cotton, founderies of iron and brass, flour-mills, and timber-yards, breweries, distilleries, and a large soap work.

PAITCHA, or BAI-TSHA, a river of Mongolia proper, which has its source on the E side of the Inchan or Khinghan mountains, about 50 m. NE of Dolomor or Tchao-naïman; hence runs NE; and joins the Kara-Muren on the r bank, and after a course of about 90 m.

PAITONE, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 9 m. E of Brescia, district and 8 m. SE of Salò. Pop. 250. In its vicinity are beds of fine marble.

PAIVA, a river of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, and comarca of Lamego. It has its source near a town of the same name; runs first W, then N; receives the Povoia on the l.; and after a course of about 42 m. throws itself into the Douro, on the l. bank, 5 m. S of Penafiel.—Also a town, 17 m. S of Lafego, and 11 m. NE of Eixo, near the l. bank of the river of the name, not far from its source.

PAIZAC, or **PEYZAT**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne and cant. of Lanouaille, 33 m. ESE of Nontron, on the r. bank of the Haute-Vézère. Pop. 2,278.

PAJARA, a town in the central part of the island of Fortaventura, Canary islands.

PAJARES-DE-LAMPREANA, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and partido and 17 m. NNE of Zamora. Pop. 321.

PAJARES-DE-LOS-OTEROS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. SSE of Leon, and partido of Valencia-de-Don-Juan.

PAJEHU, or **PAJAU**, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Alagoas, on the r. bank of a river of the same name, between the Serra Negra and the Rio São-Francisco. It is inhabited by Indians of the Choco tribe. The river P. has its source in the Serra-Cairiris; runs S. bathing the slopes of the Serra-Negra; and throws itself into the Rio São-Francisco. This river is liable to inundation. Its banks are inhabited by civilized Indians of the Choco tribe, and by the Vouve, Pipinan and Umas tribes.

PAJONAL. See **PAMPAS**.

PAJOROS. See **PAKAROS**.

PAKA (NEW), or **NOWA PAKA**, a town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle of Bidschow, 21 m. N of New Bidschow, on the Moleschka. Pop. 2,482.

PAKAMILA, or **BUKA-MEALA**, a territory of Lower Guinea, to the E of Loango, intersected by the range of the Complda mountains. It is noted for its ivory. Its chief town, which bears the same name, is situated at the junction of the Heilige Geist mountains with the abovenamed chain, and about 200 m. NE of Loango.

PAKAN-BARA, a town of Sumatra, in the district of Menangkabau, and near the source of the Siak, 30 m. NW of Pagarugong, and 105 m. NNE of Padang.

PAKANG, a town of Hindostan, in Nepaul, in the district of Chayenpoor, on the S flank of the Himalaya mountains, and on the confines of Tibet. It is said to be inhabited during the summer only, the intense cold of its winters occasioning its being altogether deserted during that season.

PAKANG-YE, or **PAKHAN-NGE**, a town of Burmah, in the Mrautmye, on the l. bank of the Irawady, opposite Sembewghewn, and 150 m. SW of the city of Ava.

PAKEFIELD, a parish in Suffolk, 2½ m. SSW of Lowestoft. Area 771 acres. Pop. in 1831, 472; in 1851, 718.

PAKENHAM, a parish in Suffolk, 5 m. NE by E of St. Edmund's Bury. Area 3,696 acres. Pop. in 1831, 979; in 1851, 1,134.

PAKENHAM, a parish of Tasmania, in the co. of Somerset, bounded on the E by the Macquarie river, and on the S by Blackman's river.

PAKENHAM, a headland of Russian America, on the S coast, at the entrance of Port Wells, towards the NW extremity of Prince William's sound, in N lat. 61°, and W long. 147° 32'.

PAK-PATTEN, a town of the Punjab, 8 m. NNW of Mamoke Ghat, an important ferry over the

Ghara. It is noted as the residence, and contains the shrine of Shekh Faridu-Din, a celebrated Mahomedan saint, and is said to occupy the site of the altars built by Alexander to mark the limits of his conquests in the East.

PAKHRA, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Moscow, which has its source in the district of Vereia, near Chelimovo; traverses the district and town of Podol; and after a course in a generally E direction of 48 m., throws itself into the Moskva, on the r. bank, 21 m. SE of Moscow.

PAKILLAH, a fortress of Persia, in the prov. and 130 m. W of Kirman, on the road thence to Shiraz, and a little to the E of a defile traversed by that road, and by an affluent of the great salt lake of Balidnegan.

PAK-NAM, a town of Siam, on the E bank of a small offset of the Menam river, 5 m. from the shore of the Gulf of Siam, and about 18 m. SE of Bangkok. It is described as forming a slender range of houses all built on piles, and extending about 3 m. along the river. It has a large fortress, and the river on both sides is well fortified.—The name Pak-nam, signifying a river's mouth, is one of frequent occurrence in Siam.

PAKORMUNGOR, a village of New South Wales, in the district of Wellington, near the source of the Bogan.

PAKOSC, or **PAKOSOZ**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Posen, regency and 26 m. S of Bromberg, circle and 13 m. NNE of Mogilno, in an island of the Netze, a little below the efflux of that river from a lake. Pop. in 1837, 792. It contains a Catholic church and a convent.

PAKRACZ, a town of Austria, in Hungarian Slavonia, in the gsp. or comitat and 25 m. NNW of Posa, on the l. bank of the Pakra, an affluent of the Trobosa. Pop. 1,000. It is the see of a Greek bishop, and contains a Greek and a Catholic church, and an old castle.

PAKROJANTY, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vilna, district and 18 m. NW of Rossiena.

PAKS, or **PATSCH**, a market-town of Austria, in Hungary, in the gsp. and 15 m. NNE of Tolna, and 14 m. SSW of Földvár, near the r. bank of the Danube. Pop. 7,292. It has a Catholic and a Protestant church, and a synagogue.

PAL-EN-CHALANÇON (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Upper Loire, cant. and 8 m. NW of Bas-en-Basset, 18 m. NNW of Issengeaux. Pop. 2,415. It has manufactories of lace and blond.

PAL-DE-MONS (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Upper Loire, cant. and 5 m. S of St. Didier-la-Seaube, at the foot of a mountain, and on a small affluent of the Duniere. Pop. 1,780. In the vicinity are mines of sulphureous lead.

PALACHKOVITZI, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, in the sanj. of Srebrenik, 39 m. NE of Bagna-Louka, and 57 m. N of Travnik, on the l. bank of the Okrina.

PALACHY, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras, prov. and 18 m. S of Coimbatour, district and 33 m. W of Daraporam. It contains a fort, a Hindu temple, and about 300 houses. In 1800, numerous coins of Augustus and Tiberius were found in the vicinity.

PALACINOS, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 20 m. NW of Salamanca, partido and 8 m. NE of Ledesma. Pop. 37.

PALACIOS (Los), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. S of Seville, and partido of Utrera, in a fertile plain. Pop. 1,835.

PALACIOS-DE-CAMPOS, a river of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. NW of Valladolid, on the l. bank of the Sequillo. Pop. 750.

PALACIOS-DEL-ALCOR, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. NNE of Palencia. Pop. 270.

PALACIOS-DEL-ARZOBISPO, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. NW of Salamanca. Pop. 300.

PALACIOS-DE-LA-SIERRA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 38 m. SE of Burgos, on the l. bank of the Arlanza. Pop. 880.

PALACIOS-DE-LA-VALDUERNA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. SW of Leon, between the Tuerto, an affluent of the Orbigo, and the Valduerna, an affluent of the Esla. Pop. 450.

PALACIOS-DE-RIO-PISUERGA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. WSW of Burgos, on the l. bank of the Pisuerga, over which there is here a fine bridge. Pop. 150.

PALACIOS-RUBIOS, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. E of Salamanca, near the r. bank of the Guarena. Pop. 350.

PALADRU, a lake of France, in the dep. of the Isère, 9 m. SSE of La Tour-du-Pin. It is about 2½ m. in length from SW to NE.

PALÆA-KAIMENI. See **KAIMENI**.

PALÆO-CASTRO, or **PALEOKASTRO**, a general name given in modern Greece, to almost every spot where there is a collection of Hellenic ruins.

PALÆO-CASTRO BAY, a small inlet on the E coast of Candia, between Cape Sidero on the N, and Cape Salamona on the S.

PALÆO-CHORI, a village of Greece, in the SE of the Morea, 9 m. E of Misitra, on the r. bank of the Iri, or Ensitir, remarkable as occupying the site of the ancient Sparta.

PALÆO-PHANARO, a village of Greece, in the Morea, 6 m. SSW of Lala.

PALÆOPOLIS, a village of Greece, in the Morea, 2 m. E of Gastuni.

PALÆOVUNI, or **ZAGORA**, a mountain of Greece, 9 m. S of Livadia.

PALAFURGEIL, a town and promontory of Spain, in the prov. of Gerona, near Palamos, 28 m. ESE of Gerona. Pop. 2,800.

PALAGONIA, a town in the interior of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto, 30 m. NW of Syracuse.

PALAIRAC, a village of France, in the dep. of Aude, cant. and 7 m. E of Monthoumet, on the Verdoube.

PALAIS (LE), a village of France, in the dep. of Creuse, cant. and 4 m. W of Pontarion, on the l. bank of the Thorion. Pop. 450.—Also a town of France, the chief place of the island of Belle-isle, in the dep. of Morbihan, on the N coast of the island. It is fortified, and has a castle, and a tolerably good harbour. Pop. 1,800. It was taken by the English in 1761, but restored at the peace.

PALAIS (SAINT), a town of France, in the dep. of Basses-Pyrénées, on the Bidouze, 21 m. SE of Bayonne. Pop. 1,200.

PALAISEAU, a town of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, 12 m. SSW of Paris, on the l. bank of the Yvette. Pop. 1,800.

PALAJA, a town of Tuscany, 18 m. SE of Pisa.

PALAMCOTTA, a town of India, in the Carnatic, 39 m. SSW of Pondicherry.—Also a town in the Madras district of Tinnevely, the head quarters of a brigade of British troops.

PALAMOS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. SE of Gerona, on a bay of the Mediterranean. It is fortified and defended by a strong castle. On the 10th of December 1810, a party of British seamen and marines attacked this place, destroyed the batteries, magazines, and vessels laden with provisions for Barcelona, but mistaking their way in their return, were attacked by the French, and after sustaining a heavy loss, were compelled to surrender.

V.

PALAMOW, a district of Bengal, situated in the SW of the prov. of Bahar. It is a hilly territory, and covered with jungle, and is therefore probably one of the least populous and worst cultivated districts of India. It is intersected by the Burnah or Coyle river, which falls into the Sone, and by means of which timber and other heavy articles may be floated down to Patna. The inhabitants are in general a low class of Hindus. It is included in the collectorship of Ramghur. Its towns are Jainagur, Chichery, Bisraimpore, and the capital of the same name, which is situated in a valley on the E side of the Coyle river, in N lat. 23° 52'.

PALAMPONG, a town on the W coast of the island of Leyta, in N lat. 10° 58', E long. 124° 14'.

PALANA, a town on the E coast of the island of Luçon, in N lat. 16° 30', E long. 121° 45'.

PALANCIA, a river of Spain, which rises to the W of Bexis in Valencia; and flows into the Mediterranean, after a SE course of 30 m., 3 m. E of Murviedro.

PALANDA, an ancient settlement of New Granada, in the dep. of Assuay, situated on the river Palanda, which, descending from the E flank of the Andes, runs into the Chinchipe, on the r. bank.

PALANK, a large village in Hungary, on the river Ipoly, 25 m. NE of Gran.

PALANKA (HASSAN-PASHA), a small town of Servia, the cap. of a circle and seat of a starashin or judge, on the route from Semlin to Jagodin.

PALANQUINOS, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 9 m. SE of Leon, on the l. bank of the Esla.

PALAPA, a port on the N coast of the island of Samar, in the Philippine archipelago, in N lat. 12° 38'.

PALAPUT, a town of Hindostan, in the dist. of Barabmal, 68 m. SW of Arcot.

PALAR, or **PALAU**, a river of the south of India, which rises in the E part of the prov. of Mysore; and after an ESE course of 220 m. through the Carnatic, passing Vellore and Arcot, falls into the bay of Bengal, near Sadras.

PALATA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Sannio, 9 m. NW of Larino. Pop. 2,050.

PALATINATE (LOWER), or **PALATINATE OF THE RHINE**, an ancient territorial division of Germany, situated on both sides but chiefly on the W side of the Rhine, having Mentz on the N, Alsace on the S, and Lorraine on the SW. It comprised the principalities of Simmern, Deux-Ponts, and Veldenz, the county of Spanheim, and the Palatinate proper or Electoral Palatinate. It is now partitioned between Bavaria, Prussia, and France. The title of Palatine took its rise from the ancient *palatia* or palaces which the emperors had in different parts of Germany. In remote ages, temporary judges were nominated to preside in the courts held in these palaces, with the title of *Pfalz-graf*, or *Comes Palatinus*.

PALATINATE (UPPER), an ancient province of Germany, bordering on Bohemia, and now forming part of Bavaria. This country formed for several centuries a part of the dominions of the elector-palatine; but in 1620, it was lost, after the battle of Prague, by the elector Frederic V., the unfortunate son-in-law of James I., and has remained ever since in possession of Bavaria.

PALATINE, a township of Montgomery co., in the state of New York, U. S., 56 m. WNW of Albany. The surface is hilly, and is drained by Garoga creek, an affluent of the Mohawk, by which the township is bounded on the S. The soil is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 2,823.

PALATINE-BRIDGE, a village of Palatine township, Montgomery co., in the state of New York, U. S., 51 m. WNW of Albany, on the N side of Mo-

hawk river, opposite Canajoharie, with which it is connected by a bridge. Pop. in 1840, 200.

PALATSHA, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the sanjak of Mentesh, on the l. bank of the Buyuk-Mendere.

PALAWAN, or **PARAGOA**, a large island in the Eastern seas, extending between the N extremity of Borneo and the SW extremity of Mindoro, with which and the Philippines it forms an extensive chain of islands. Its extreme length from NE to SW, between the parallels of 8° 27' and 11° 30' N, may be estimated at 275 m.; its average breadth at 32 m. It is intersected throughout its length by a chain of hills; the coast-district is plain and flat to the bottom of the hills. The productions are maize, yams, dye-woods, cowries, wax, tortoise-shell, and beche-de-mer or sea-slug, the last being abundant. Ebony and laka wood are abundant; and there are hot springs, and mines of gold. The W side of the island is inhabited by a savage people who seldom frequent the coast. The greater part of this island was formerly under the dominion of the Sulus, but is little known to Europeans.

PALAYE (SAINTE), a village of France, in the dep. of Yonne, cant. and 3 m. WSW of Vermanton.

PALAZINO, a small town of Austrian Italy, in the prov. of Mantua, on the Mincio.

PALAZUELO-DE-BEDIDJA, a village of Spain, in the prov. of Valladolid, and partido of Rioseco, 4 m. NW of Medina. Pop. 839. It has a parish church, a custom-house, a public granary, and an hospital.

PALAZUELOS, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. NNE of Burgos, near the r. bank of the Gerta. Pop. 190.—Also a village in the prov and 45 m. NE of Guadalaxara. Pop. 400.

PALAZUELOS-DE-LA-SIERRA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and partido and 12 m. SE of Burgos. Pop. 280.

PALAZZO, a port of Dalmatia, at the NW extremity of the island of Mileda, in N lat. 42° 47' 6".—Also a town of Naples, in the prov. of Basilicata, 18 m. ESE of Melfi. Pop. 3,800.

PALAZZOLO, a town and castle of Piedmont, 12 m. WNW of Casale.—Also a town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto, 20 m. W of Syracuse. Pop. 6,000.

PALAZZOLO, a town of Italy, in the grand-duchy of Tuscany, 23 m. NE of Florence.—Also a town of Austrian Italy, in the prov. of Brescia, on the Oglio, 14 m. ESE of Bergamo. Pop. 3,200.

PALCAMAYO, a river of Peru, in the prov. of Pataz, which runs N, and unites with the Pangon to enter the Ucavali.

PALCATTI-NOR. See **BALKASH**.

PALCIPA, a lake of La Plata, in the prov. of Tucuman, to the NE of Lake Andalgada. A river of the same name flows into it on the W side.

PALCONDAH, a town of Hindostan, in the Northern Circars, 24 m. NW of Cicacole.

PALCOTE, a town of Bengal, in the district of Chuta-Nagpore, situated among the hills, in N lat. 22° 58'.

PAL-DE-CHALANÇON (SAINT), a town of France, in the dep. of Haute-Loire, cant. and 6 m. NW of Bas. Pop. 2,250.

PAL-DE-MONS (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Loire, cant. and 4 m. S of Saint-Didier-le-Seanve. Pop. 1,690.

PALEMBANG, a state of Sumatra, on the E coast, extending between the parallels of 2° and 4° 30' S lat., along the river Moesie or Palembang; and bounded on the N and E by the straits of Banca; on the S by the Lampong country; on the W and SW by a ridge of mountains which separate it from Bencoolen; and on the NW by the territories of the

sultan of Jambi. Towards the sea-coast it is flat and marshy, and unfit for cultivation. The articles of commerce supplied by this country are pepper, rattans, gambir, silk, cotton, damar, ivory, cat's-eye, sulphur, salt, wax, rice, benzoin, indigo, tobacco, areca, buffaloes, and gold, most of which articles are brought from a great distance up the country. The forests abound, among other valuable productions, with the ebony tree. The pepper-trade at P. was formerly exclusively in the hands of the Dutch, and at least 2,000,000 lbs. were annually exported. A metallic composition named *calin*, found here, formed also a very lucrative branch of trade: but the most considerable article of commerce was the tin of Banca, which the sultan was obliged to furnish to the Dutch monopolists at a comparatively low rate. The interior parts of the country are divided into provinces, each of which is assigned as a fief or government to one of the royal family or a noble. The present rulers, and a great portion of the inhabitants of the city, are supposed to have come originally from Java. The power of the monarch is unlimited; but he has no revenue except what is derived from his monopolies, especially that of pepper and tin. The Mahomedan religion prevails throughout all the dominions of the sultan, with the exception of a district near the coast, called Salang, where the natives live in the woods like wild animals. The language of the king and his court is the high dialect of Java, mixed with some foreign idioms. In 1812 the kingdom of P. was conquered by a handful of British troops under Colonel Gillespie. The sultan, who had made himself universally odious by his atrocious cruelties, and particularly obnoxious to the British by his unprovoked massacre of the Europeans resident in his capital, was dethroned, and his brother raised to the sovereignty; but in 1816 the Dutch restored the deposed sultan.

PALEMBANG, or **PALIMBANG**, the capital of the above district, and the emporium of the inland commerce of Sumatra, is situated in a flat marshy tract, on the l. bank and above the delta of the river, about 60 m. from the sea. The river is here about 1,200 ft. in breadth. The city is intersected by several little branches of the river, which form a number of islands, whence it has received the appellation of 'the City of Twenty islands.' The houses of the sultan and his son are square areas surrounded with high brick walls. Each of these contains several detached buildings of the pavilion form, surrounded by portions of ground planted with fruit-trees and ornamental shrubs; and in front is a battery facing the river, formed of a rampart of mud about 20 ft. thick, faced within and without with bamboos, and pierced with embrasures. The houses of the common people are of bamboos and mats, and thatched. Some of them are raised on stakes; others, which are constructed on rafts of wood or bamboo, float on the river, where they rise and fall with the tide, and are fastened to the shore with ropes of rattan. Some of these floating-rafts are described as very large, having, in addition to commodious dwelling-houses and out-offices, pleasant gardens, with trees and various plants. About 2 m. above P. the river divides into two large branches, that on the l., leading to a country seat of the sultan, consisting of several bungalows and gardens situated on a cluster of small islands, called, in allusion to their multitude, Pulo Saribu, or 'the Thousand islands.' The Dutch factory, which was demolished by the sultan, was on the r. bank, which is higher than the l., and where there are consequently more extensive tracts of dry ground. Immediately below the site of the factory is a small branch of the river called Sungi-Awar, which gives name to the adjoining campong or street

inhabited chiefly by about 700 Chinese families, who are the principal merchants and artisans in the place. On the E. bank of the river, a little below the palace, is a colony of about 300 Arabs, among whom are some merchants of eminence. The remaining inhabitants of P. are Malays, and are estimated at between 20,000 and 30,000.—The river on which the city is situated rises in the district of Moesi, within two or three days' journey of Bencoolen, and running E receives many subsidiary streams, and falls into the straits of Banca, in S lat. $2^{\circ} 18'$, E long. $105^{\circ} 8'$. There is a bar on which the depth is only $2\frac{1}{2}$ fath. at low water; but after passing that, it is reckoned to have a sufficiency of depth to carry a frigate as far up as the town. The river is of very considerable breadth. Its banks are low and woody, resembling the Sunderbunds at the mouth of the Ganges. It swarms with alligators.

PALEMERDY, a town of Hindostan, in the district of Madura, in N lat. $9^{\circ} 26'$.

PALENA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Citra, cant. and 6 m. WNW of Lama. Pop. 2,000.

PALENCIA, a province of Spain, comprising the NE part of the kingdom of Leon, and bounded on the N by Santander; on the E by Burgos; on the S by Valladolid; on the W by Leon and Toro. Area 258 sq. Spanish leagues. Pop. in 1834, 148,491. It is divided into the 7 partidos of Astullido, Baltanas, Carrion, Cervera-del-Pisuerga, Frechilla, P., and Saldana. The N part of the prov. is hilly; the rest, level. It is watered by the rivers Carrion, Cieza, and Pisuerga. The soil is fertile. Timber is very scarce. The chief manufactures are woollens and leather, which are exported to the adjacent provs.

PALENCIA, the chief town of the above prov., is situated in a beautiful and fertile tract called the Tierra-de-Campos, on the E. bank of the Carrion. 97 m. WNW of Madrid. It is a bishop's see, and has a good cathedral, 4 churches, 2 hospitals, 11 monasteries and convents, and 11 poor-houses. Most of these, and many of the private houses, are of Gothic architecture; but the only remarkable edifices are the cathedral and the church of San Antolin. The pop., amounting to 10,500, is partly employed in manufacturing blankets, serges, pottery-ware, and leather.

PALENQUE (SAN DOMINGO DE), a village of Mexico, in the prov. of Chiapa, 240 m. NNW of Guatimala, on an affluent of the Usamasenta. About 12 m. SW from this v., on a stream called the Otolum, are extensive ruins, known as the Casas-de-Piedras, of peculiar structure, and stamped with the impress of great antiquity. The buildings yet discovered are few in number compared with the endless hills of wrought stone,—for they can hardly be called ruins,—which are here strewed around in every direction. These ruins were first surveyed by Capt. Del Rio in 1787; but an account of them was not published till 1832, by Dr. P. F. Cabrera.

PALENZUELA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 32 m. SW of Burgos, on the E. bank of the Arlanza, at the foot of a high mountain. Pop. 2,000.

PALEO-CASTRO. See **PALEO-CASTRO**.

PALERMO, an intendancy or administrative province of the island of Sicily, stretching from the centre of the island to the Tyrrhenian sea. Area 1,250 Italian or geog. sq. m. Pop. in 1817, 405,251; in 1826, 409,000; in 1848, 490,000. It is divided into the 4 *distretti* of P., Corleone, Termini, and Cefalu; which are distributed into 33 *circondarii*, and 72 *comuni*.—Its cap., of the same name, and which is also that of the island, the residence of the viceroy and seat of the high tribunals, lies on the SW shore of a small bay on the NW coast, in N lat. $38^{\circ} 6' 44''$,

E long. $13^{\circ} 20' 15''$. Its situation is picturesque in the highest degree: the sea, hills, and lofty mountains, present on every side beautiful and striking prospects. It is nearly of a circular form, and was formerly surrounded with a strong wall; but its fortifications are now quite neglected, except on the side towards the sea, and even on this side they are far from being strong. The interior of the town has a splendid and imposing appearance, being filled with public monuments, palaces, churches, monasteries, fountains, and statues. The principal streets are the Cassaro or Toledo, and the Strada-Nuova, which traverse the city, intersecting each other at right angles in the centre. These streets are broad and regular, and lined with lofty and uniform edifices, many of which have balconies, fountains, and statues in front: most of the other streets are narrow, winding, and dirty, and paved only in the centre, where every one walks. The Cassaro and Strada-Nuova form at their point of intersection a square, called from its figure Piazza-Comtangolare. Each of the sides of this piazza is composed of handsome buildings; and from this spot there is a beautiful view of the two main streets, and of the principal gates of the city by which they are terminated at the distance of half-a-mile.—P. is crowded with religious establishments, there being above 40 monasteries, 50 convents, and an immense number of churches. The finest of these is the cathedral, or Madre-Chiesa as it is commonly termed, an old Gothic edifice erected in the 12th cent. Its exterior is magnificent and simple; the interior is supported by 80 pillars of oriental granite, and divided into a number of chapels, some of which are very rich, particularly that of St. Rosalia, the patroness of P. It contains some superb monuments of the Norman kings of the island. The Chiesa-del-Palazzo is entirely encrusted over with ancient mosaic. The church of San-Giuseppe is a handsome edifice, richly ornamented, and containing some beautiful columns of grey Sicilian marble nearly 60 ft. high. The Palazzo-Reale, or palace of the viceroy, is an immense mass of discordant parts, built at different periods, but its apartments are of a noble size, and richly adorned. In a square in front of the palace is a statue of Philip IV. of Sicily, surrounded with four other statues representing the cardinal Virtues, all of them of fine white marble. Many of the palaces of the nobility are admired for their architecture; but there is commonly a want of taste in their interior decorations. The buildings of the university are extensive, and contain an observatory, and cabinets of natural history and medals. There are professors in various branches of science, but the number of students is small.—The charitable institutions of P. are numerous; the principal are the great hospital, the hospital of St. Bartholomew, and the Albergo-de-Poveri or poor's house. The principal public walk is the Marina, a terrace about 80 paces in breadth, extending above a mile along the shore, in front of a range of fine palaces. It is divided into an upper and a lower terrace. Adjoining the Marina are the public gardens, which are tastefully arranged, and interspersed with statues and fountains. There is also a botanical garden at the extremity of the Marina, abounding in shady avenues of oranges and citrons, and containing a valuable collection of plants.—The harbour is well fortified and spacious, being capable of containing 30 sail-of-the-line, besides several hundred merchantmen. At its entrance there are a lighthouse and two citadels. It is protected by the two headlands of Monte-Pellegrino and Capo-Zafferano; but is dangerously open to swells from the NE; and even at the anchoring-place, ships do not lie secure when over a W wind blows.

The trade of P. is not very extensive, consisting chiefly of silk, in which above 900 looms are employed. The silk-manufacture, and the rearing of the worms, were introduced into the island in the 11th century, by Roger, king of Sicily. Gloves and stockings of great beauty and fineness are manufactured of the silk thread obtained from the Pinna Marina,—a species of fish caught on the N coast of the island. The principal articles of export are silk and satins, and the produce of the adjacent country, viz. wine, oil, and brandy, together with large quantities of fish, chiefly tunnies, the taking and curing of which affords employment to a considerable number of persons in the months of May and June.

The pop. of P. was returned in 1826 at 168,000; in 1831, at 173,478; of this number the nobility, clergy, and beggars constitute a large proportion. Many of the nobility are poor, and not a few are entirely without resources to support their dignity.—The heat in summer is very great, continuing for some months between 80° and 90°; in winter it seldom falls below 50°. During the blowing of the sirocco, the therm. sometimes rises above 112°. The inhabitants generally shut up their houses and shops a little before noon, to enjoy a siesta of 3 or 4 hours. The town has occasionally suffered severely from earthquakes.

P. was anciently called *Panormus*, a name derived, according to Diodorus Siculus, from the excellence of its harbour. Sicilian writers trace its origin back to a very remote period; but according to Thucydides it was originally colonized by the Phenicians, who were induced to settle here from the convenience of the port and the beauty of the situation. It afterwards fell successively into the hands of the Greeks and of the Carthaginians. The latter made it the capital of their possessions in the island, and a considerable place of commerce. In the first Punic war it was taken with difficulty by the Romans, who treated it as a free and allied state, and permitted it to be governed by its own laws. It continued faithful to the Roman republic and empire till, in 821, it fell under the power of the Saracens, who made it the metropolis of the island. In the 11th cent., the Normans took it from the infidels, and made it the seat of their empire; since that period it has been considered as the capital of the islands. It is the seat of the viceroy and the Sicilian parliament, and the residence of the principal nobility; and is the see of an archbishop, who is primate of all Sicily. The chief magistrate of P. is commonly a nobleman of the highest rank; his power is inferior only to that of the viceroy. He, along with six senators, has the management of the civil government of the city, and is appointed yearly by the king or the viceroy.

PALERMO, a township of Waldo co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 19 m. ENE of Augusta. It has an undulating surface, and is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 1,534.—Also a township of Oswego co., in the state of New York, 15 m. SE of Oswego, and 157 m. WNW of Albany. It has an undulating surface, and is drained by Catfish river. The soil is chiefly sandy loam. Pop. 1,928.

PALESTINE, formerly denoted the whole Land of Canaan, bounded on the N by Syria, on the E by Arabia Deserta, on the S by Arabia Petrea, and on the W by the Mediterranean sea. From the period of its conquest by the Israelites under Joshua to the Babylonish captivity, it was called the Land of Israel; and the name Palestina was restricted to the small maritime tract extending from Joppa S to the frontiers of Egypt, inhabited by the Philistines, and which was successively subjected to the kings of Israel, Syria, Egypt, Persia, and Macedonia. After the return of the Jews from Babylon, the whole

country from Tyre to Egypt was recognised in the enumeration of the Roman provs. by the name of *Palestina*, consisting of four provinces, viz. *Judea*, *Samaria*, *Galilea*, and *Persea*. In modern times the term Palestine denotes a Turkish pashalic, which includes the territory between the pashalic of Damascus and the Mediterranean; and between two lines drawn from the sea-coast, the one S of Gaza and the other N of Joppa, so as to comprise only the country of the Philistines, together with a portion of Judea and Samaria; but the name is generally employed to denote the whole of what is called the Holy Land, and was formerly comprehended in the Roman province of *Palestina*.—P. was formerly divided into several pashalics. The coast was for a considerable period divided into two pashalics,—those of Acre and Gaza; the former extending from the vicinity of Djebail nearly to Jaffa; the latter from Jaffa to El-Arish. These two were still more recently united, and formed the pashalic of Acre. The interior, comprehending Jerusalem, Hebron, Nablous, Tiberias, and in fact the greater part of P., were included in the pashalic of Damascus, which comprehended all the districts E of the Jordan once possessed by the half-tribe of Manasseh, and the tribes of Reuben and Gad. Under Mehemet Ali of Egypt, the district of Acre included the whole of the mountainous territory of the Druses, and the coast of Southern Phœnicia, from the Nahr-el-Kelb, S to Cape Blanco, the ancient *Scala Tyriorum*, and the *Album Promontorium* of Ptolemy. This latter portion was not included in the early Israelitish territory: but the mountainous tract bounding it on the SE, now called the Druse territory, and the Bekaa or valley between the two Lebanons, as far as the point of junction of the two ranges, was given to them. From this point, the boundary of the country of the ancient Israelites ran SW, along the summit of the eastern chain, or Antilibanus, to the point where it diverges into two ranges, including in its angle the upper valley and sources of the Jordan. From the head of this angle, the boundary ran along the summit of the SE range, called Mount Hermon, to its southern point. From thence, the E limit ran along the W boundary of the Hauran, crossing in its way the range of Mount Gilead, and thence proceeding southwards over a hilly rugged region, to the river Arnon, the N frontier of ancient Moab, whilst the territory of the ancient Ammonites lay to the E of this line. This limit was included in the original grant, and is quite independent of the subsequent conquests of David. Under Solomon, the E boundary was carried to the Euphrates, and the NE to Hamath in Syria, on the Orontes, in 34° 45' N lat. It was then that the kingdom of Solomon reached 'from sea to sea,' namely, from the Mediterranean sea to the Red sea; and from 'the river'—the Euphrates—to the ends of the land, at the brook Sihor, or the torrent of El-Arish; or, as it is expressed elsewhere, from Tiphshah, or Thapsacus, to Gaza. In this large sense it included the whole of the modern pashalic of Damascus, the Syrian desert, and the country of the Ammonites, Edomites, and Moabites, now included under Arabia. The portion of modern Syria to which the term Palestine is properly applied, is a long narrow stripe of territory, extending from 30° 40' to 33° 32' N lat., or 207 m. along the coast; and nowhere above 50 m. broad, from the sea to the Jordan, nor above 60 m. from the coast to the Dead sea; and having a total superficies of between 11,000 and 12,000 sq. m. Even including the Transjordanic portion, its utmost breadth seldom exceeds 80 m.; and in the N part its breadth is not above 50 m. from Mount Hermon to the sea. See articles **ACRE**, **DAMASCUS**, **JERUSALEM**, and **SYRIA**.

PALESTRINA, a town of the Papal states, in the comarca and 24 m. ESE of Rome, and 12 m. SE of Tivoli. Pop. 4,316. It is a dirty ill-built town, with crooked streets and decaying houses. It occupies the site of the ancient *Præneste*. From the summit of its citadel a splendid view is obtained over the plains of Rome, and towards Anagni. See also **PELESTRINA**.

PALET (LÈ), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Loire-Inferieure, cant. and 4 m. WSW of Vallet, and 13 m. SE of Nantes, on a height near the r. bank of the Sevre-Nantaise. Pop. 1,492. It produces good wine.

PALETIVOE, a desert island, in Palk strait, near the NW coast of the island of Ceylon and 15 m. of Jaffnapatam.

PALETSH, a market-town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, in the sanj. and 39 m. W of Semendria, and 21 m. SW of Belgrade, at the junction of the Kolubara with the Danube.

PALETTE, a headland of the island of Celebes, on the W side of the Bay of Bony, in S lat. 3° 15', and E long. 120° 45'.

PALEGRAVE, a parish of Suffolk, 4 m. NNW of Eye. Area 1,474 acres. Pop. in 1851, 740.

PALGUNGE, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, prov. and 96 m. SSE of Bahar and district of Boglipur, near the r. bank of the Buracor. It was formerly fortified.

PALHANPUR, a town of Hindostan, capital of a Mahomedan principality of the same name, in the prov. of Gujerat, 36 m. NNE of Pultun, 80 m. NNW of Ahmedabad, on the confines of the desert of Cutch. Pop. 30,000. It has a fortress about a mile and a half in circumference, defended by 29 towers, and enclosed by a deep ditch. It was substantially built of brick by Bahadur Khan, but is now much dilapidated. The inhabitants of the principality are chiefly Coolies, the wild character, of whom, in this locality, tends to maintain its present state of semi-independence. This state pays to the Guicover a tribute of 50,000 rupees per annum.

PALLI, a headland of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, in the sanj. of Scutari, 6 m. NNW of Durazzo, in N lat. 41° 23' 5", and E long. 19° 25' 59".

PALIACODE, or **PALLICODE**, a town of Hindostan, situated at the extremity of Udeadurgum pass, leading from Mysore into the Baramal districts, 11 m. W of Darampuri.

PALIANGAN, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, in the group of the Sulu islands, in N lat. 6° 5', and E long. 120° 50'. In its centre is a salt lake.

PALIANO, a town of the Papal states, in the comarca and 33 m. ESE of Rome. Pop. 3,042.

PALIASTOMI, or **BALEASTON**, a lake of Russia in Asia, in Georgia, in the khanate of Garia, near the entrance of the Bioni into the Black sea. It is 6 m. in length from N to S.

PALIBOTHTRA. See **PATNA**.

PALICONDA, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras, and prov. of the Carnatic and district of Nellore, 21 m. WSW of Ongole.

PALICZ. See **PALITSH**.

PALIERES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dome, cant. and 4 m. SW of Chateldon, and 7 m. NNW of Thiers. Pop. 1,345.

PALIGGLIANO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Otranto, district and 15 m. WNW of Tarento, cant. and 5 m. S of Mololo. Pop. 2,000.

PALIGHAT, **PALICAUD**, or **PALIGHAUCHERRY**, a town of Hindostan, in Malabar, 68 m. SE of Calicut, situated in the middle of the teak forests on the bank of the Paniany, by which, during the rainy season, timber may be floated down to the port of Paniany. In 1792 it was ceded, with the district, to the British.

PALINGOES, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Saone-et-Loire, 8 m. N of Charolles, near the l. bank of the Bourbince. Pop. 1,548.

PA-LING-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-nan, and div. of Yo-chu-fu.

PALINGUIR, one of the Philippine islands, about 15 m. in circumf., situated to the N of Luçon.

PALINURO (CAPE), a promontory on the coast of Naples, near the entrance of the gulf of Policastro, in N lat. 39° 59' 10", to the W of a small fort.

PALISEUL, a town of Belgian Luxemburg, 20 m. SE of Charlemont.

PALISSE (LA), a town of France, in the dep. of Allier, on the Bebre, 28 m. SE of Moulins. Pop. 2,400.—The arrond. has an area of 160,758 hectares, and comprises 6 cantons. Pop. in 1841, 74,920.

PALISSE, a village of France, in the dep. of La Correze, cant. and 4 m. NW of Neuvic. Pop. 750.

PALITSH, or **PALICZ (LAKE)**, a lake of Hungary, in the palatinate of Bacs, to the E of Theresienstadt. It is 12 m. in circumf.; and contains a considerable quantity of alkaline salt.

PALIURI (CAPE), a cape on the coast of European Turkey, in the gulf of Salonica, in N lat. 39° 50'.

PALIZADA, a town of Mexico, in the state of Tabasco, the principal place on the Usamasinta river, and within two days' sail of the Laguna-de-Terminos.

PALIZZE, a town of Naples, in Calabria-Ultra lma, 27 m. SSW of Gerace. Pop. 1,000.

PALKAH, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Lahore, 120 m. NNE of Amritsir.

PALK'S STRAITS, an arm of the sea which separates Ceylon from the coast of Coromandel. It has shoal water generally all over it, and is only frequented by small coasting-vessels.

PALLA, a small island in the Eastern seas, about 6 m. in circumf., situated to the S of Sangir, in N lat. 3° 5'.

PALLABATULA, or **PALARADULA**, a hamlet of Ceylon, on the ascent to Adam's Peak, by the road from Ratnapura. It is $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. above Gillemallé, or Ginnemalle, and 4 m. from Diabentine. It is the last inhabited station on the ascent. "Behind it rises, in dark majesty, the great and massive group of hills, out of which the conical summit of the Peak towers grandly into the sky; and perched upon that summit is seen, for the first time, the picturesque, Chinese-looking temple which the Buddhists have erected over the sacred footsteps. All description must fall short of the extraordinary grandeur of the scene at P. The immense base of the mountain stretches far away on the one hand, apparently illimitable in extent; while darkly and gloomily the side of the mountain, like a black wall, sinks almost perpendicularly downwards into a valley far beneath. On the other hand, variegated ranges of hills, richly clothed with foliage, stretch away to the level plain which skirts the island."

PALLANZA, the most northern prov. of Piedmont; bounded on the W and NW by the Lepontine Alps from Monte-Rosa to Monte-Griesio; on the NE by the river Ticino, from its sources in Monte-Griesio to the Lago-Maggiore; on the E by that lake; and on the W by a line drawn from near Arona W to Monte-Rosa. Area 2,255 sq. kilom. Pop. 95,598. Its surface is highly mountainous and rugged, and intersected everywhere by deep-ravines and mountain-torrents converging from the Alps on the W and N towards the lakes Maggiore and Orta. In the plains and valleys of the S a considerable quantity of corn, maize, and potatoes is grown; but the cereal crops are not sufficient for the internal consumption. Wine is extensively made; and chestnuts and fruits are abundant. The forests and woods are exten-

sive; and the mineral produce is considerable. The manufactures embrace glass, leather, pottery, and paper. There are several small cotton and silk mills.—The prov. takes its name from the principal town which is finely situated on Lago-Maggiore, 32 m. N of Novara; and contains 5 piazzas or squares, 15 churches, and some handsome public buildings. Pop. in 1848, 2,062, in 342 houses. It has some trade carried on chiefly by the lake.

PALLASGREEN, a village in the p. of Greane, co. Limerick, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW by W of Tipperary, pleasantly situated among beautifully-wooded hills. Pop. in 1831, 379; in 1851, 341.

PALLAS-KENRY, a small town in the p. of Chapel-Russel, co. Limerick, 1 m. S of the Shannon, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW of Adare. Pop. in 1851, 613.

PALLAVICINO. See **BUSSETO**.

PALLI, a small town of Diarbekir, in Asiatic Turkey, 85 m. NE of Diarbekir.

PALLICE, or **PALLAS**, a hamlet in the p. of Forgnay, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E by S of Ballymahon, co. Longford. It possesses celebrity as the birthplace of Oliver Goldsmith; but is now a collection of mere cabins, and retains not a vestige of the house in which the poet was ushered into life.

PALLISER (CAPE), a cape on the E coast of New Britain, in S lat. $4^{\circ} 22'$.—Also a cape at the S extremity of the northern island of New Zealand, forming the NE point of Cook's strait, in S lat. $41^{\circ} 38'$.

PALLISER'S ISLANDS, a cluster of islands in the S. Pacific, to the S of the chain of the Ruric isles, in S lat. $15^{\circ} 40'$. The largest is about 15 m. long, and 9 m. broad.

PALLUAU, a town of France, in the dep. of Indre, on the r. bank of the river Indre, 20 m. NW of Chateauroux. Pop. 1,260.—Also a village of France, in the dep. of Vendee, 12 m. NW of Bourbon-Vendee. Pop. 420.

PALM ISLANDS, a chain of islands near the NE coast of Australia, extending about 30 m. in length, at the entrance of Halifax bay.

PALMA, an island off the coast of Africa, belonging to the group of the Canaries, between the parallels of $28^{\circ} 49' 30''$ and $28^{\circ} 29' 30''$, 15 leagues W of Teneriffe. It is about 25 m. in length, and 15 m. in breadth, and has a superficies of 25 sq. leagues. The pop. in 1742 was 17,580; in 1835, 33,089. It is very elevated, some of its peaks exceeding 7,000 ft. in elevation above sea-level. The coasts are fertile, and produce wheat, maize, barley, and rye. The vine succeeds well, and produces wine for exportation. Brandy, almonds, silk, honey and wax are also objects of trade. The sugar-cane is cultivated throughout the island. One of the principal branches of industry is fishing, which is carried on upon the coast of Africa, in vessels of from 20 to 30 tons. Its capital, Santa Cruz, is on the E side in N lat. $28^{\circ} 43' 0''$, E long. $17^{\circ} 45' 30''$. On the SW side is the port of Tassacorta.

PALMA, the capital of the island of Majorca, in the Mediterranean, situated in N lat. $39^{\circ} 34' 4''$, at the bottom of a large bay, formed by Capes Blanco and Cala-Figuera. It stands on the slope of a hill, and, viewed from the bay, presents a picturesque appearance, the vast mass of the cathedral towering over the houses and fortifications. It is surrounded by walls flanked with 13 bastions, and has on the land side a dry ditch and several outworks, but is not capable of sustaining a long siege. The streets are narrow and ill paved, but with few exceptions, clean and well-drained; and there are some fine piazzas or squares. In general the architecture is European, but of the Spanish style of the 16th cent. In some quarters the projecting eaves of the houses make

almost a roof for the street. Of the public buildings, the most conspicuous is the cathedral, a large and handsome Gothic building, with beautiful painted windows, a tower remarkable for the boldness and delicacy of its architecture, and three aisles with lofty vaulted roofs. The palacio-real, or government-house, where the captain and intendant-general of the province reside, is an irregular but large building, with an imposing front, and contains a chapel, an arsenal, barracks, and a state-prison. The town-house attracts attention by the sculpture and ornaments on its entablature. It possesses a series of pretended portraits of all the great men of Majorca, from Hannibal down to Don Jacques II. P. contains 5 parish churches, 15 convents, and 4 hospitals. There are here a theatre, a plaza-de-toros or bull-ring, an opera, several academies of science and art, and museums, and a library of 40,000 vols. The pop. is about 30,000. Their chief employments are weaving woollens and silk, with some trade and navigation. The harbour is secure: it has a mole of nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ m. in length, and defended by two strong forts.—P. was long the capital of Majorca when a kingdom, and is still the residence of the chief magistrates of the Balearic and Pithyuse islands. The bishop of P. is a suffragan of Valencia, and the see and chapter are both richly endowed.

PALMA, a town of Sicily, on the coast, 14 m. SE of Girgenti, near the r. bank of a small river of the same name. It is noted for the quantity of sulphur and of soda produced in its vicinity. It has a small harbour. Pop. 600.—Also a town of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. SW of Cordova, on the l. bank of the Guadalquivir, near the confluence of the Genil. Pop. 6,000.—Also a town of Austrian Illyria, on the Natissone, near Aquileja.—Also a town of Naples, in the prov. of Terra-di-Lavoro, 4 m. SSE of Nola. Pop. of town and district 6,800.—Also a small town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the r. bank of the Cadaon, 28 m. E of Setubal.—Also a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Govaz, which descends from the Serra-do-Duro, and flows into the Paranan, near São-João-da-Palma.

PALMA (LA), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. NE of Huelva, near the r. bank of the Tinto. Pop. 3,200.

PALMA (NUESTRA SENORA DE LA), a city of New Granada, in the prov. of Tunja, on the r. bank of the Magdalena, 54 m. NW of Santa-Fe. Its inhabitants carry on a considerable commerce in sugar and sweetmeats, and in linen and cotton manufactures.

PALMA (CAPE), a promontory of Italy, on the E coast of the marquisate of Ancona, in N lat. $43^{\circ} 3'$.—Also a promontory on the N coast of Cuba, in N lat. $21^{\circ} 47'$.

PALMA-DI-SOLO, a small port of the island of Sardinia, on the S coast of the district of Cagliari, 15 m. SE of Villa-de-Iglesias.

PALMAJOLA, an island belonging to Tuscany, situated between the island of Elba and the mainland, 5 m. S by W of Piombino. It is inhabited by fishermen.

PALMA-NOVA, a town and fortress of Austrian Italy, in the Venetian prov. and 12 m. S of Udina, on the river Noja. It is built with considerable regularity; and pretty strongly fortified. Its fortifications consist of 9 bastions, surrounded by a broad and deep ditch. Pop. 4,500.

PALMAR, a river of Lower Guinea, in Benin, which runs S between the districts of Lagos and Jabu, and falls into Crado lake, an inlet of the bight of Benin, in E long. 4° .

PALMAR (POINT), a headland of Ecuador, in the district of Pichincha, to the W of Mount Quaques under the equator.

PALMARES (Rio-dos), a river of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, which has its source to the S of Tramandahi, and falls into the N extremity of Lake Patos.

PALMARIA, an island of the gulf of Genoa, at the extremity of the tongue of land which encloses the gulf of La Spezia on the W, in N. lat. $44^{\circ} 2' 37''$, E long. $9^{\circ} 53' 23''$. It is 2 m. in length from E to W, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth.

PALMARICI, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-d'Otranto, district and 21 m. SE of Lecce, cant. and 6 m. W of Otranto. Pop. 513.

PALMARIN, or **PALMERIN**, a village of Senegambia, in the kingdom of Sin, on the Atlantic, 36 m. N of the embouchure of the Gambia, and 150 m. S of St. Louis. It has a considerable trade in ivory and fur.

PALMAROLA, or **PALMEROLA**, an island of the Tyrrhenian sea, in the group of the Ponza isles, of which it is the most westerly, dependent on Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-di-Lavoro, district and 48 m. WSW of Gaeta, and 36 m. SW of Terracina. Its S point is in N lat. $40^{\circ} 54' 40''$, E long. $12^{\circ} 52' 55''$. It is 2 m. in length, and about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. in breadth. It is uninhabited, and difficult of access.

PALMAS, an island of the Pacific, in the bay of Chocho, near the coast of the prov. of Buenaventura, New Grenada, and about 5 m. in circumf. It was discovered by Pizarro in 1527.—Also a port of Ecuador, in the prov. of Pichincha, at the mouth of a small river, and enclosed on the S by Palmas point.

PALMAS (CAPE), a headland of Upper Guinea, at the W extremity of the Ivory coast, and NW of the gulf of Guinea, in N lat. $4^{\circ} 21' 18''$, E long. $7^{\circ} 48' 28''$. Extending along its E side is a roadstead sheltered from the S winds, and affording the best anchorage on the Guinea coast. A little to the SW is a group of rocky islets.

PALMAS (GULF OF), an inlet or channel of the Mediterranean, between the SW coast of the island of Sardinia and that of Santa Antiocho, in N lat. 39° , E long. $8^{\circ} 30'$, and enclosed on the N by a chain of islets extending from Sperone point on the W, to Point Sarzi on the E. It forms the safest and most capacious roadstead in the island. On its banks are several salt-works.

PALMAS (CIUDAD-DE-LAS), or **CANARIA**, a town of the Canary islands, capital of the Gran Canaria, near the E coast of the island. Pop. 9,000. It is divided into two parts by the Guinguada which is here crossed by a bridge, is regularly built, and contains several fine fountains, public squares, and promenades. It has a cathedral, a fine Gothic structure, several convents, 2 hospitals, a large almshouse, and a seminary. The harbour, called Luz, lies 3 m. to the E of the town, and is defended by the castle of Gando and several forts. To the S is the Caldera-de-Vandama, a fine crater, in the basin of which is a country house with vineyards and orchards.

PALMAS, or **DIFUNTOS** (LAGUNA-DE-LOS), a lake of Uruguay, 160 m. ENE of Monte-Video, and 6 m. from the shore of the Atlantic. At its N extremity is the fort of S. Teresa, erected by the Portuguese.

PALMAS (ILHA DAS), a group of islands, three in number, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, bay of Niteroibi, and a little to the E of the Ilha-do-Governador. They derive their name from the palm-trees with which they are covered.—Also a group of three islands in the prov. of São-Paulo, opposite the bay of Paranaguá.—Also an island of the prov. of Santa-Catharina, at the S side of the entrance of the bay of that name.—Also a river of the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, tributary to the channel or Rio-de-São-Gonçalo, between Lakes Mirim and Patos.

PALME (ÉTANG-DE-LA), a lagoon of France, in

the dep. of the Aube, cant. and SE of Sigean, and 15 m. S of Narbonne, near the Mediterranean, from which it is separated by a narrow island, intersected by two channels, that of Grace-de-la-Jongrausse on the N, and the channel of Fracique on the S. It is 3 m. in length from N to S, and about 2 m. in breadth at its widest part, and receives several streams, of which the Treilles is the largest. It derives its name from a village near its W bank.

PALMEIRA-DOS-INDIOS, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Alagoas, and Serra-do-Barriga.

PALMEIRAS, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Paulo, and comarca of Curitiba. Pop. 2,150. It has a parish church, and an elementary school. The district is watered by the Castelhana. Agriculture forms the chief industry of the locality.

PALMERINHA, a headland of Lower Guinea, in Angola, 24 m. SW of St.-Paul-de-Loanda.

PALMEL, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and arrond of Brussels. Pop. of dep. 2,841. The village is 14 m. W of Brussels, on the r. bank of the Dendre. Pop. 1,032. It has several breweries.

PALMELLA, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, comarca and 5 m. NE of Setubal, and 20 m. SE of Lisbon, on the slope of a mountain, on the summit of which is an ancient fortress still in a good state of preservation, and commanding a magnificent view of the surrounding country. Pop. 2,750. It possesses 2 parish churches, 3 convents of which one is in the above-named fortress and is the residence of the grand prior of the order of Santiago, an almshouse, an hospital, and a classical school. This town, which is supposed to have been founded by the Celts, was greatly enlarged by the Romans. It was taken from the Moors in 1147 by Don Alonzo Henriquez, and again in 1165.

PALMELLA, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Matto-Grosso. It was originally a military station, formed to repress the aggressions of the Guaicurus.

PALMER, an island of New South Wales, in the Clarence river, and district of that name.—Also a township of Hampden co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 81 m. W of Boston. It has a hilly surface, and is watered by Ware and Swift rivers. The soil is fertile. Pop. in 1840, 2,139.

PALMER-DEPOT, a village of Palmer township, Hampden co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., on the Boston and Albany railroad.

PALMERSTON, an island of the S. Pacific, to the WNW of the Harvey islands, and SE of Navigator's archipelago, in S lat. $18^{\circ} 4'$, W long. $163^{\circ} 10'$. It consists of a group of small islets, 8 or 9 in number, connected together by a reef of coral rocks, and lying in a direction nearly circular.

PALMERSTON (CAPE), a headland of Australia, on the NE coast, to the N of Broad sound, in S lat. $21^{\circ} 30'$, E long. $149^{\circ} 20'$.

PALMERSTOWN, a parish in co. Dublin, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE of Garristown. Area 1,580 acres. Pop. in 1831, 321; in 1851, 228.—Also a parish in co. Dublin, containing the village of P. and part of the town of Chapel-Izod. Area 1,517 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,533; in 1851, 1,511. Pop. of v. in 1851, 411. This v. gives the title of Viscount, in the peerage of Ireland, to the noble family of Temple, who claim descent from Algar, Earl of Mercia, previous to the Norman conquest. In 1722, Henry Temple, Esq., was created Baron Temple and Viscount Palmerstown; and, in 1802, Henry-John, the third Viscount, since then so well known as a statesman and a minister of state, succeeded to the title.—Also a hamlet in the parish of Templemurray, co. Mayo, 2 m. WNW of Killalla.

PALMERTOWN, a range of mountains in the

state of New York, U. S., commencing in the NW part of Washington co., and running S between lakes Champlain and George, through Warren and Saratoga counties. They rise to the height of about 1,200 ft. above sea-level.

PALMETTO-POINT, a headland of the island of St. Christopher, in the Little Antilles, on the S coast, in Trinity parish, to the SE of Digby bay. It has a fort.—Also a headland of Jamaica, on the S coast, in the co. of Cornwall and parish of Westmoreland, in N lat. 18° 12', W long. 78° 10'.

PALMI, a district and town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra. The district comprises 7 cant. The town is 21 m. NNE of Reggio, and 15 m. SSW of Nicotera, on the gulf of Gioja. Pop. 7,000. It consists of 8 broad straight streets, uniting in a fine square, with a fountain in the centre; and contains 3 churches, one of them collegiate. It was once a flourishing place, but was to a great extent destroyed by an earthquake in 1783.

PALMITAR, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Santa-Catherina, on the Rio-Sahi.

PALMNIKEN, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of East Prussia, regency and 27 m. NW of Königsberg, circle and 11 m. NNW of Fischhausen, on the E side of the gulf of Danzig. Pop. 80. It is the residence of an inspector of the coast. Yellow amber is found in the vicinity.

PALMOLI, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Citra, district and 15 m. SSW of Il-Vasto, cant. and 5 m. N of Celenza, on a high mountain. Pop. 2,420. It has a fortress and a convent.

PALMONES, a river of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. of Cadiz, formed by the junction of two streams, which unite about 9 m. above its entrance into the strait of Gibraltar.

PALM-TREE-CREEK, a river of North Australia, an affluent of Dawson river.

PALMYRA, a celebrated city of antiquity, the ruins of which are situated in an oasis in the pash. of Damascus, at a direct distance of about 90 m. nearly due E of Hamah on the Orontes, 147 m. SE of Aleppo, and 180 m. NE of Damascus. These interesting remains have been successively visited and described by various European travellers since the latter end of the 17th cent. They occupy a space of about 2 sq. m. near the E declivity of a mountain-range running N and S. On opening upon the ruins of P., says Mangley, "as seen from the valley of the Tomba, we were much struck with the picturesque effect of the whole, presenting altogether the most imposing sight of the kind we had ever seen. It was rendered doubly interesting by our having travelled through a wilderness destitute of a single building, from which we suddenly opened upon these innumerable columns and other ruins, on a sandy plain on the skirts of the desert. Their snow-white appearance, contrasted with the yellow sand, produced a very striking effect." Great, however, he proceeds to say, was their disappointment when on minute examination they found that none of the columns exceeded 40 ft. in height, or 4 ft. in diam.; those of the famed avenue have little more than 30 ft. of alt.; whereas the columns of Basilisc are nearly 60 ft. in height, and 7 ft. in diam., supporting a rich and beautifully wrought epistylum of 20 ft. more; and the pillars are each constructed of only three pieces of stone, while the smallest columns at P. are formed of six, seven, and even eight parts. In the centre of the avenue, however, are four granite columns, each of one single stone, about 30 ft. high; but one only is still standing. "Take any part of the ruins separately," says this traveller, "and they excite but little interest. Altogether, we judged the visit to P. hardly worthy of the time, expense, anxiety, and fatiguing journey through the wilderness which we had undergone to visit it. The projecting pedestals in the centre of the columns of the great avenue have a very unsightly appearance. There is also a great sameness in the architecture, all the capitals being Corinthian, excepting those which surround the temple of the Sun. These last were fluted; and, when decorated with their brazen Ionic capitals, were doubtless very handsome; but the latter being now deficient, the beauty of the edifice is entirely destroyed. The sculpture, as well of the capitals of the columns, as of the other ornamental parts of the doorways and buildings, is very coarse and bad. The three arches at the end of the avenue, so beautiful in the designs of Wood and Dawkins, are excessively insignificant; the decorated frieze is badly wrought, and even the devices are not striking. They are not to be compared to the common portals of Thebes, although the Egyptians were unacquainted with the arch. Every thing here is built of a very portable stone; if it deserves the name of marble, it is very

inferior even to that of Baalbec; and we are inclined to think, the ruins of the latter place are much more worthy the traveller's notice than those of P." The quarry whence the materials for the city were obtained is about 1 m. distant in the plain. The rock has been wrought with great regularity; several masses lie hewn as if ready for removal; and such is their size, that it would exceed the power of common machines of the present day to lift them. They are of a pink-tinted carbonate of lime. In this rock is a curious cave, in which sulphur and alum are collected by the Arabs. The mouth of it is about 30 ft. in breadth, and 10 or 12 ft. in height; and it continues of these dimensions for a short distance, till it sends off two shafts in opposite directions. "One of these," says a recent visitor, "we entered by a hole through which we crept on our stomachs; for it appeared at this point to be choked up by rubbish from the falling in of the rock. The main shaft had been worked nearly straight, and was rudely arched; the depth of it might be from 30 to 40 yds. From it issued occasionally lateral excavations, but apparently of subsequent date to the principal one; and in some places the matrix of the rock was strongly sulphureous, for it took fire on holding the candle a while to it. Beautiful efflorescent crystals of plumose alum, resembling tufts of snow-white silk, hung from the roof in certain places, or jutted from the side, but were too perishable to bring away. In parts a yellow clay, wet and plastic, was found; in some places the walls of the cave were nearly pure argil. The cave is of high antiquity, according to the tradition of the inhabitants, and probably coeval with P. It is well worth examination, and will repay the curiosity of the general traveller. In the plan of P.," adds this traveller, "so accurately taken by Wood, as far as it goes, the remains of the wall of Justinian, to the E and SE, are not inserted. They are, however, very distinctly visible, running N and S, distant a little more than a quarter of a mile from the temple of the Sun. It seems to be the quarter of the private residences, as there are few fragments of columns hereabouts. A few huts are scattered amongst the ruins. The women of this community are celebrated for their comeliness; and it is not unusual for the chiefs of the Bedouin tribes to give a very rich dowry of camels and sheep for a Palmyrene maiden."—P. appears to have been founded by Solomon, under the appellation of Tadmor, and from its situation was called Tadmor in the Wilderness. It is said to have been destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar; and the present remains, being evidently of Grecian origin, cannot be supposed to be those of the city of Solomon. In what manner, and at what period, the city of P. rose to that distinguished wealth and splendour which its ruins attest, has been nowhere distinctly recorded. The origin of this prosperity, however, must have been its becoming the emporium of the trade of India, the commodities of which were brought up the Persian gulf, and then carried across the Syrian desert by way of P. Its sequestered situation and peaceful pursuits appear to have withdrawn it in a great measure from the view of the Romans, when they carried their victorious arms through Asia. Mark Antony made an attempt to possess himself of this city; but the inhabitants fled with their effects to the other side of the Euphrates, across which the Roman general was unable to penetrate. The only brilliant part of the history of P. was under Odenathus and his queen Zenobia. The latter was distinguished by the energy of her character and the vicissitudes of her fortune. She wrested Mesopotamia from the Persians; defeated Heracianus, the Roman general, which rendered her mistress of Syria; and then subdued Egypt, and the greater part of Asia Minor. Her sudden greatness, however, was speedily succeeded by a fall as remarkable. Aurelian carried his arms into Asia, defeated her armies, recovered all the eastern provinces, and obliged her to shut herself up within the walls of P. The place was reduced, and Zenobia was carried prisoner to Rome, and to use the language of Gibbon, "the seat of commerce, of arts, and of Zenobia, gradually sunk into an obscure town, a trifling fortress, and at length a miserable village."

PALMYRA, a township of Somerset co., Maine, U. S., 215 m. NNE of Boston. Pop. 1,500.—Also a township of Wayne co., in New York, 195 m. W by N of Albany. Pop. 3,549. It contains a thriving village of the same name on the Erie canal.—Also a township of Portage co., Ohio. Pop. 1,359.—Also a township of Montgomery co., Tennessee, on the Cumberland.—Also a township of Lebanon co., in Pennsylvania.—Also the cap. of Fluvanna co., in Virginia, on the Rivanna, 62 m. WNW of Richmond.—Also a township of Lenawee co., in Michigan, 75 m. SW of Detroit. Pop. 850.—Also the cap. of Marian co., in Missouri, 111 m. NNW of Jefferson city.

PALMYRAS PARK, a low headland in the bay of Bengal, in N lat. 20° 44', E long. 87° 6', 10 leagues NE of False point.

PALNAUD, a district of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, situated principally between the 16th and 17th parallels of N lat., and on the S side of the river Kistnah, ceded to the British in 1801, and now comprehended in the collectorship of Guntur. The

chief towns are Macheria, Timerycotta, and Currumconda.

PALO, a village of the Papal states, in the deleg. of Spoleto.—Also a town of Naples, in the prov. and 12 m. SW of Bari. Pop. 5,400.—Also a port on the SE coast of Sicily, to the W of Cape Passaro.

PALO (CAPE), a cape of Albania, on the Adriatic, in N lat. $41^{\circ} 44'$.

PALOCSA, or **PLAUTSCH**, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Saros, 15 m. NW of Szeben, on the l. bank of the Poprad.

PALOMAR, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. NNE of Teruel. Pop. 800.

PALOMARES, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. SW of Cuenca. Pop. 1,500.—Also a village in the prov. and 5 m. WSW of Senlee.

PALOMAS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 42 m. ESE of Badajoz, on the Palomillas.

PALOMBARA, a town of Italy, in the Papal states, 9 m. NW of Tivoli, on the Teverone. Pop. 2,694.

PALOMBARO, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo-Citra, 12 m. SW of Lanciano. Pop. 1,500.

PALOMETA, a small river of Peru, in the prov. of Santa-Cruz-de-la-Sierra, which runs N and enters the Piray.

PALOMINO, a river of New Granada, in the prov. of Santa Marta, which runs N, and enters the sea.

PALORA, a river of Ecuador, in the prov. of Macas, which runs E till it enters the Pastaza, in S lat. $1^{\circ} 47'$.

PALOS, a town on the W coast of Celebes, in a bay to which it gives name, in S lat. $0^{\circ} 56'$.

PALOS (CAPE), a promontory of Spain, on the coast of Murcia, in N lat. $37^{\circ} 37' 15''$, 18 m. E of Cartagena.

PALOS-DE-MOQUER. See **MOQUER**.

PALOTA, or **PALOTTA**, a town of Hungary, at the foot of the Bakonyerwald, 8 m. WSW of Stuhl-Weissenburg. Pop. 4,000. It is said to have been formerly a thriving place, but suffered greatly from repeated attacks made on it by the Turks between 1593 and 1603.

PALOTSA. See **PALOCSA**.

PALPAH, a district of Northern Hindostan, situated between the 28th and 29th parallels of N lat., and forming one of the numerous principalities subject to the rajah of Nepal. It is intersected by the Gunduk, and is mountainous and unproductive.—Its cap., of the same name, is situated on the banks of the Gunduk, in N lat. $28^{\circ} 11'$.

PALPAL, a small river of Chili, in the prov. of Itata, which, after uniting with the Temuco, enters the Dinguilli.

PALS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. ESE of Gerona, near the embouchure of the Ter. Pop. 1,500.

PALU, a town of Asiatic Turkey, situated on the edge of a hill upon the banks of the Murad-Chai, or Eastern Euphrates, the summit of which is covered with ruins, supposed to be those of *Balisbiga*. The pop. amounts to about 1,000 families, Turks, Armenians, and Kurds, who find employment in weaving, tanning, dyeing, and cultivating the soil. The Euphrates is here extremely rapid.

PALUD (LA), a town of France, in the dep. of Vaucluse, near the Rhone, 14 m. NNW of Orange. Pop. 2,493.

PALUDE, a small town of Erzerum, in Armenia, in N lat. $38^{\circ} 35'$.

PALUDI, a town of Naples, in Calabria-Citra, 6 m. SE of Rossano. Pop. 1,770.

PAMADA, a town of the Birman empire, situated on the banks of the Irawadi, 24 m. N of Prome.

PAMAKASSANG, a town of the island of Madura, 42 m. W of Sumanap. Pop. 5,000.

PAMAJANG, a town on the N coast of the island of Java, in S lat. $6^{\circ} 45'$, 18 m. E of Tagal.

PAMAJUKAN, a town of Java, situated on a river of the same name, which runs into the sea, on the N shore of the island, 80 m. E of Batavia, in S lat. $6^{\circ} 12'$.

PAMBAMARCA, or **PIMBAMARCA**, a lofty mountain of Ecuador, 20 m. N of Quito, in S lat. $0^{\circ} 10'$, covered with perpetual snow. It was one of those chosen by the academicians of Paris, who visited this kingdom to measure a degree on the equator.

PAMBER, a parish of Havts, 5 m. NNW of Basingstoke. Area 2,150 acres. Pop. in 1831, 473; in 1851, 644.

PAMBUN, a town of Celebes, on the W coast, 120 m. N of Macassar. It is the residence of a rajah. The inhabitants cultivate cotton, and manufacture cloth, which they barter for rice and gold dust. They trade with Macassar and Batavia.

PAMBUI, a town of Hindostan, in the Punjab, on the route from Kishtewar to Cashmere, in N lat. $33^{\circ} 38'$.

PAMIERS, a town of France, in the dep. and situated on the river Ariège, 12 m. N of Foix. Pop. 5,920. Its chief manufactures consist of woollens, cottons, caps, hats, paper, and vermicelli. The only building worth notice in it is the cathedral. It has a communal college. The surrounding country is fertile.—The cant. had a pop. of 15,595 in 1841.—The arrond., comprising 6 cant., has an area of 132,266 hectares. Pop. in 1841, 78,756.

PAMIR, a high table-land of Asia, on the western limit of Little Tibet, between the parallels of 37° and 38° N, and the meridians of 73° and 74° E. The Oxus has its sources on this plateau, at an elevation of 15,600 ft. above sea-level. See article **OXUS**. Lieut. Wood regards this table-land as the focus in which all the great mountain-chains of Asia converge.

PAMLICO SOUND, a bay on the coast of N. Carolina, U. S., between the parallels of 35° and $35^{\circ} 40'$ N, 80 m. long, and from 8 to 20 m. broad. It is separated from the Atlantic ocean in its whole length by a beach of sand, or rather a series of sandy islets, hardly a mile wide, and generally covered with trees and bushes. Through this bank are several inlets by which boats may pass; but the inlet between Ocracoke island and Core bank is the principal entrance. This sound communicates with Core and Albemarle sounds; and receives the Pamlico or Tar river, the Neus, and other small streams.

PAMPANGAN, a town of the island of Luçon, in the Philippine group, on the E coast. The inhabitants, and those of the surrounding country in general, have adopted the religion and manners of the Spaniards.

PAMPARA, a village of Bambarra, in Africa, 156 m. W of Sego.

PAMPARATO, a town of Piedmont, in the prov. and 10 m. S of Mondovi, on the Casotto. Pop. 1,750.

PAMPAS, extensive plains of South America, in the S part of the La Plata federcacy, extending for many hundred miles from the shores of the Atlantic to the main ridge of the Andes which separates Chili from the old viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres. They may be regarded as commencing on the N under the 22d parallel of S lat., with a breadth of about 280 m. To the S of the 26th parallel they have a breadth of 460 m.; but beyond the 40th parallel they do not exceed 350 m. The P. of Buenos Ayres extend N and S from the parallels of $34^{\circ} 30'$ to that of 40° S. As far as we are yet acquainted with this vast level, it appears to be an immense bed of alluvium tranquilly deposited during the lapse of many ages. The P. of Buenos Ayres, at the time of its discovery by the Spaniards, exhibited the same character as it does at

the present day. Endless plains, with a poor, though in the low ground a cheerful growth of grass, interrupted by paths, and here and there hedged in with strips of algarobias and acacias. Besides the grave bizacha, the turuturu, and similar small animals, ostriches, herds of guanacos, and a scarce pop. of men present themselves. All these remain; but the Spaniards brought with them between 1,530 and 1,533 horses and horned cattle, which, getting wild, have increased in such immense numbers, that during the war of General Rosas with the Indians, 20,000 horses were often lost in a few days. These animals wander about in countless herds, sometimes numbering about 15,000 in a single herd, so that horses and cattle have but little value. See article BUENOS AIRES, p. 109.—The W winds meeting with no interruption, sweep over those pampas with unequalled fury, and are often dangerous to vessels navigating the river Plate. These hurricanes are called *pamperos*.

PAMPAS - DEL - SACRAMENTO, the name borne by those pampas which run in a direction nearly N and S through Peru, between the Ucayale and the limits of the Brazilian territories, and to the N are bounded by the river Amazon. These vast plains are shaded with forests of eternal verdure, and many of the rarest vegetable productions occur in those regions. Balsams, oils, gums, resins, incense, cinnamon, cocoa, cascarilla, and spices, are abundant. But notwithstanding its valuable produce, and the inviting aspect of its evergreen forests, the warmth and humidity of the climate are such as to render the country unhealthy, and few, even among the native tribes, are said to live beyond 50 years of age. This vast region was first discovered by European travellers about the year 1726.

PAMPATAR, a port of Venezuela, on the SE coast of the island of Margarita, 50 m. NE of Cumana.

PAMPOLONNE, a town of France, in the dep. of Tarn, on the l. bank of the Viazr, 12 m. N of Albay. Pop. 2,100.

PAMPOLUNA, or **PAMPLONA**, a town of Spain, the cap. of Navarra, situated on the banks of the Arga, in N lat. 42° 50', W long. 1° 42', 210 m. NNE of Madrid. It stands partly on an eminence, partly on a plain, and is surrounded by mountains at the distance of 6 or 8 m. It is fortified, but derives its chief defence from two castles, one in the inside, the other on the outside of the walls. The pop. is estimated at about 15,000. It is "a clean, well built, inhabitable little city." The bishopric of P. is one of the oldest in Spain. The religious edifices are the cathedral, 4 churches, and 13 monasteries; none of which edifices are remarkable for their architecture. It has a theatre, some fine fountains, and a plaza-dorados in the centre of a very handsome square. It conducts a considerable commerce with France in wool and silk.—This town is supposed to have been built by Pompey, after the defeat of Sertorius, and to have been called *Pompeupolis*. It has long been accounted one of the principal strongholds of the N of Spain.

PAMPIGNY, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud, 4 m. SW of Cossonay.

PAMPILHOSA, a village of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, 15 m. SSE of Arganil.

PAMPLIEGA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. WSW of Burgos, on the Arlanzon.

PAMPLONA, a city of New Granada, in the prov. of Tunja, situated on a river of the same name, an affluent of the Salia, in a lofty plain, surrounded on all sides by mountains, 185 m. NE of Bogota. Pop. 3,000. Gold and copper are mined in the vicinity.

PAMPUR, a town of Cashmere, on the N bank of the river Jhelum, in N lat. 34° 3'.

PAMPUS, a channel of the Zuyder-Zee, leading to the harbour of Amsterdam. See **AMSTERDAM**.

PAMUNKY, a river of Virginia, U. S., formed by the North and South Anna rivers. It runs SE, and unites with the Mattapony to form York river.

PANAGIA (**CAPE SANTA**), a promontory on the E coast of the island of Sicily, in N lat. 37° 7'.

PANAGUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwah, district of Gorrah, 180 m. NNE of Nagpur.

PANAMA, a town of New Granada, situated in N lat. 8° 57', W long. 79° 30', on the S side of the isthmus to which it gives name, on a tongue of land shaped like a spear-head, extending a considerable distance into the gulf of the same name. It is 30 m. in a direct line nearly ESE of Chagres, upon the Atlantic side of the isthmus. Its principal streets extend from sea to sea across the little peninsula. Its buildings are generally of stone, and in the old Spanish style. Until within these two years, everything within the walls reminded you of a bygone age: the private residences, the stores, the hotels, the cathedral, the churches, the convent, the splendid but never completed Jesuit college, and the city walls, all are of solid masonry. The roofing, with scarcely any exceptions, is of tiles, and the floors are of brick. The old city is bounded on three sides by the sea, and surrounded by a wall, which has been preserved with great care, with a ditch and two bastions on the land side. In the centre of the town is the Plaza, with an old cathedral on one side, and the state-house on the other; and through the town runs the Calle-de-las-Monjas, or what is now called by the Americans Main-street. It consists of old-fashioned Spanish houses, with broad verandahs, and folding doors instead of windows, which a few years ago looked sedate and sleepy enough; but a strange metamorphosis has come over it, with the rest of the town, in the glaring red and gilt sign-boards hung across the streets in every direction. One large house is now covered with every fanciful description of parti-coloured notice of entertainment. A blue sign-post, inscribed 'American Hotel' in bright red, hangs from one story; 'American Hotel' in white is painted over another; and 'ice,' 'good lodging,' 'brandy smashes,' 'cheap board,' are painted in every conceivable vacant spot all over the house. This splendid establishment is warranted to hold 240 travellers, principally in a long room lined on both sides with three tiers of benches, and a table down the middle, on which 36 people usually sleep, three in a row! There are seven other hotels in this street for the accommodation of Californian emigrants, besides three restaurants, and as many newspaper offices, all of which cover their houses with sign-boards of all colours and dimensions. The town is further enlightened by no fewer than three American newspapers,—the Daily Echo, the Star, and the Herald, containing information from California, South America, the States, and Europe. The present P., however, is not the same city which sent forth the savage swineherd with his bloodthirsty crew to uproot and destroy the empire of the Incas. Old P., now a miserable ruin, about 6 m. down the coast, was deserted after Morgan and his buccaneers had crossed the isthmus and sacked the town. A mouldering heap of stones overgrown with creepers, in a pestilential swamp, is all that remains of that proud city, once the key of the Pacific, and one of the brightest jewels in the Castilian crown. After the destruction of P. by Morgan, in 1670, the former site was deserted, and the new town built where it now stands about 6 m. W of the ancient position. It has been frequently devastated by fire.—The anchorage is bad and inconvenient for shipping, so that vessels usually lie off an island called Toboga, about 10 m. from P.

The pop. of the canton and town in 1822 was 16,724, chiefly Negroes and Mulattoes. That of the town itself is now about 5,000, mostly Americans, English, and French, and a few old Spanish families, within the walls; and about as many without the walls, most of whom are natives.

Lines of steam communication.] The distance from	
England in geog. m. is, to Panama.	4,470
From Panama to San Blas,	1,750
From Panama to Lima,	1,320
From Panama to Valparaiso,	2,612
From Panama to Canton,	10,360
From Panama to Sydney, New South Wales,	8,020

A monthly communication is at present kept up by the ships of the Pacific Steam navigation company between P. and Valparaiso, touching at the intermediate Chillan, Bolivian, Peruvian, and New Granadian ports. According to contract entered into with the Admiralty, a semi-monthly mail service, in conjunction with the West India mail packets between Chagres and Southampton, commenced on 1st April. The great speed of the new and powerful vessels enabled the Pacific company to reduce very considerably the time between Valparaiso and Panama. According to the table of sailings approved by the Admiralty, the Pacific company's steamers leave P. on the 15th and 30th of every month, touching at Buenaventura, Payta, Callao, Pisco, Islay, Arica, Cobija, Caldera, and Coquimbo; and they arrive at Valparaiso on the 1st and 16th of each month. The steamers stay at Valparaiso about six days, and then return by the same route to P., leaving Valparaiso on the 7th and 22d of every month, and reaching P. on the 23d and 7th. The stoppages of the packets at Callao is about 3½ days both out and home, but at the other ports the stoppages are only from 1 to 6 hours, just sufficient to allow of the embarking and disembarking of mails and passengers. The average speed of these packets, as required by the Admiralty, is 10½ knots an hour.

Two companies are at present organizing in England for the navigation of the Pacific via P. The Australian Direct Steam navigation company proposes to maintain a direct line connecting England with Australia, and crossing the isthmus of P. to Sydney and Melbourne alternately coaling at Otahete or other convenient station. The speed and regularity with which paddle-wheel steamers on the Cunard and Collins' lines, have performed their passages across the North Atlantic, having established a conviction that this mode of propulsion is best calculated for long voyages, at high velocity, it is proposed by the Australian Direct Steam company to employ paddle-wheel steamers of about 3,000 tons, with commensurate engine power. These vessels will proceed at stated periods from Milford-haven to Aspinwall (Navy Bay), on the Atlantic side of the isthmus; whence passengers and cargo will be conveyed by railway to P. on the Pacific side, and there re-embarked for Australia, accomplishing the whole distance, to or from, in about 55 days. The directors decided that Milford-haven, as the port of departure, promises advantages which few other ports can supply, viz. safe anchorage,—entrance and exit at all times,—facilities of repair,—supply of suitable coals,—and easy communication by rail with London, Manchester, and all the manufacturing districts. The directors state that during the months January, February, March and April last the specie transmitted across the isthmus—from Peru and Chili, from the western coast of Mexico, and from California—amounted to 20,410,796 dollars, exceeding £4,000,000; and that the passenger traffic by the same route and for the same period amounted to 10,568 persons, irrespective of those conveyed by the San Juan-de-Nicaragua line; and argue that the existing extent of traffic affords no adequate idea of the vast trade which will arise to feed this line when in full operation, with all the important advantages of a completed railway and of a systematic conduct of business. Large additions to this vast traffic must necessarily flow from the increasing intercourse between North America and the Australian colonies, facilitated as such intercourse is by the powerful lines of steamers already established between the United States and the isthmus of P. in the N. Atlantic, and between California and P. in the N. Pacific. The augmented line of steamers also employed by the Pacific Steam Navigation company between Valparaiso and P. must considerably swell the stream. These great results, the directors argue, stand in perfect independence of a line projected which will, in all probability, at no distant period, connect California and China, and likewise of traffic the natural result of conveyance of passengers and valuable merchandise diverted from old and circuitous routes.

The other English company, under the designation of the Australian Pacific Mail steam-packet company, proposes to conduct its operations by means of first-class iron vessels, of not less than 1,200 tons and 250-horse auxiliary power respectively, maintaining a monthly communication between P. and Sydney, (touching at the Society Islands and New Zealand,) in connexion with the vessels of the Royal Mail company, the Pacific Steam Navigation company, and the United States Mail Steam Packet company, running between California and P. Passengers from England will reach Chagres, by the vessels of the Royal Mail Steam Packet company, in 19 days. By the time that the operations of this company are matured, the railway across the isthmus now in course of construction, will be so far completed as to admit of the transit from sea to sea being made, without risk

of fatigue in a few hours. For the passage across the Pacific, care will be taken to provide suitable vessels, and machinery well adapted for attaining a high degree of speed, so as to insure the quickest practicable communication, which will be much facilitated by the moderate character of the winds prevailing in the Pacific ocean. Assuming an average of 9 knots an hour, (a rate of speed which, under the circumstances, may fairly be expected,) the run will be accomplished in about 38 days; making an aggregate of about 58 days from Southampton to Sydney.

PANAMA (ISTHMUS OF), the name generally given to that portion of Central America which stretches between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans on the N and S, from the meridian of 77° to 81° W, in a semicircular form around the great gulf of P., and politically forms the department of Ystmo in New Granada. The great American cordillera is here broken into detached mountains which gradually sink in alt. as they approach Chagres on the side of the Atlantic, and Chorrera on the side of the Pacific. The prevailing rock is limestone. On the Atlantic side there is a succession of very wet lands, separated only occasionally by slight elevations, which are always rounded, seldom showing rock at the surface, and heavily wooded. These isolated hills are the leading peculiarity in the physiognomy of the country. Their height is seldom more than 200 or 300 ft., and the few which seem so precipitous as not to be covered with trees are probably composed of a rock too indestructible to form a soil. "I could not see," says a very recent American traveller, "that they had any such relation to each other as, taken together, to constitute a ridge, or even to have any approach to a linear arrangement. The base of these hills in the middle of the isthmus is an elevation of less than 300 ft., so that the highest points of the hills are only about 600 ft. above the sea. These hills, with possibly one or two exceptions, are of igneous origin. Ten miles from Aspinwall is a quarry of trap of a dark green colour, not crystalline like green stone, though when viewed at a little distance very much resembling it and yet so soft that it is as easily wrought as soapstone. It is used extensively in the stone structures of the road, and notwithstanding its softness will probably prove a durable rock. At 14 m. from Aspinwall there is another ledge opened, which is unquestionably an igneous rock, though it contains sufficient uncombined carbonate of lime to effervesce with acids. It is a very durable rock, but from its hardness it cannot be wrought, and must be used in the rough state. Within a short distance of Barbacoa, the loose materials at and near the surface are filled with rounded masses of a very perfect trap rock, closely resembling the loose trap rocks on Long Island. At Barbacoa, the present terminus of the railroad, occurs a light, drab-coloured, perishable rock, which exhibits on the weathered edges lines of delicate stratification, but contains no fossils whatever, and soon becomes reduced by exposure to a white greasy clay, which I regard as volcanic. The rock for the S abutment of the bridge across the Chagres is very similar, but of a lighter colour and softer than that at Tiger-hill, 10 m. from Aspinwall. Two miles further on the line of the road at Baila-Mona, this same trap again appears, as well as at several places along the Chagres river to Cruces. The old Spanish road from Cruces to Panama shows a great number of sections of this soft trap, and scarcely any other rock occurs. All this trap shows a tendency to separate into plates parallel to the general surface, from which it appears that these hills are not the remnants of a great trap bed, which, with the exception of these knobs, has been carried off by denuding causes, but the hills were originally pushed up in their present form. Above the trap, and in some cases in contact with it, there is a layer of pebbles, probably not of great thickness, which consists wholly of water-worn fragments of the trap itself. I could find no pebbles

of granite, seldom one of transparent or milky quartz, and none of any mechanical rock. This layer occurs in many places along the bed of the Chagres; the same bed is also seen at Gatun. Above the bed of pebbles along the Chagres is an alluvial deposit of 30 or 40 ft., containing no fossils. At Gatun the gravel bed is succeeded by a highly fossiliferous rock, containing such shells as cyprea, strombus, murex, cardium, sharks' teeth, &c. Above this, and every other formation on the isthmus, is a brick-red clay, frequently becoming less red, and in some instances passing insensibly into a nearly white unctuous mass. It is often 30 or 40 ft. in thickness, and never contains, so far as we yet know, any fossils. The red clay passes by imperceptible gradations, as the distance from the surface becomes greater, into a solidified and often distinctly marked trap." The streams which, descending from the slightly elevated water-shed of the isthmus flow N towards the Atlantic, are the Chagres, the Pequeni, the Trinidad, and the Gatun,

which all unite in one stream before reaching the sea. See CHAGRES. On the S or Pacific side, are the Rio-Grande, the Caymite or Chorrera, the Pacora, the Indio, and the Ballano or Chepo. The Rio-Grande has its mouth about 2 m. from the town of P., and in its upper course approaches near to that of the Orispo, an affluent of the Chagres. The Caymite discharges itself 10 m. W of P. The Pacora and Indio unite in a deep, broad, rapid stream, about 18 m. E of P. The Ballano or Chepo rises in the prov. of Darien, and falls into the gulf of San Miguel. See MIGUEL (GULF OF SAN.) A great portion of the isthmus is still in the hands of the aborigines. The pop. of the European settlements consists chiefly of Mulattoes and Negroes, the number of Whites being comparatively small, except in the town of P., and the other larger towns. The total pop. of the dep. of Ystmo was returned in 1822 at 101,550, of whom 65,188 were in the prov. of P., and 35,367 in that of Veragua.—The climate is hot and rainy. The rains commence in April, and are fully established towards the end of May, when they fall in torrents. Save a few days about the 24th of June, the rains continue for eight months, until the end of December, with a temp. ranging from 75° to 87°.

Railways.] The communication between the shores of the two great oceans across the isthmus from Chagres and Porto-Bello to Panama, had been for ages conducted by a road scarcely anything better than a goat-track; nearly impassable during the rainy season or the greater part of the year; and so intersected by precipices, deep ravines, and swollen torrents, as to make the passage of about



37 m., even in the dry season, and with relays of horses, seldom short of 24 hours. Since the United States have become masters of California and its extraordinary mines, the isthmus has been encumbered by travellers and goods, and the Americans, discontented with the existing means of transport across the isthmus between the ports of Chagres and P., organized a company for the construction of a railroad, which will reduce the journey to one or two hours. The company has obtained from the government of New Grenada the concession of the line, with exclusive privileges for 15 years, the government giving them also the necessary land in lieu of monetary assistance. By art. 30 of a treaty negotiated in 1848, it is stipulated that the citizens, vessels, and merchandise of the United States shall enjoy in the ports of New Grenada, including those of the part of the Grenadan territory generally denominated Isthmus of P. from its southernmost extremity unto the boundary of Costa-Rica, all the rights enjoyed by Grenadan citizens, and that this equality of favours shall be made to extend to the passengers, correspondence, and merchandise of the United States, in their transit across the said territory, from one sea to the other. The government of New Grenada guarantees that the right of way or transit across the isthmus, shall be open and free to the government and citizens of the United States, and for the transportation of articles of produce, manufactures, or merchandise, of lawful commerce, belonging to the citizens of the United States; that no other tolls or charges shall be levied upon citizens of the United States, or their merchandise than is, under like circumstances, levied upon Grenadan citizens; that any lawful produce, manufacture, or merchandise, belonging to the citizens of the United States, thus passing from one sea to the other, in either direction, for the purpose of exportation to any other foreign country, shall not be liable to any import duties whatever; nor shall the citizens of the United States be liable to any duties, tolls, or charges to which native citizens are not subjected in passing the said isthmus. "And in order," the treaty proceeds, "to secure to themselves the tranquil and constant enjoyment of these advantages, and as an especial compensation for the said advantages, and for the favours they have acquired by the 4th, 5th, and 6th articles of this treaty, the United States guaranty, positively and efficaciously, to New

Grenada, by the present stipulation, the perfect neutrality of the before-mentioned isthmus, with the view that the free transit, from the one to the other sea, may not be interrupted or embarrassed in any future time while this treaty exists; and, in consequence, the United States also guaranty, in the same manner, the rights of sovereignty and property which New Grenada has and possesses over the said territory." The capital is fixed at 5,000,000 dollars; the line to be completed in 8 years from the date of the concession. An officer of Engineers of the United States army was sent to the isthmus for the purpose of surveying the land; and his labours confirmed the statement made by the French engineer, M. Garella, sent thither by M. Guizot, that the line could be constructed without any greater elevation than 90 metres, or 295 ft. above the sea, and that its length might be reduced to 74 kilometres, or 45 m. Supposing no higher gradient to be required, the expense would not be more than 16,000,000 francs, including materials. The construction of the line is now proceeding with. The route adopted leads from Limon, or Navy Bay to P., by Gorgona. It is to be carried about 35 m. over elevations of nearly 300 ft., through one tunnel, and over large viaducts and bridges. See articles CHAGRAS and NAVY BAY.

Mr. Asa Whitney, the enthusiastic projector of the great Pacific railway between the western states of America and San Francisco, contends that the relative geographical, commercial, and social position of Europe and America is such as to indicate that the true line of commercial intercourse between western Europe and the islands in the Pacific and Indian ocean, and the coast of China, must be across the American continent, under a parallel far to the N. of the isthmus. "The routes proposed across the American continent at the isthmus of Darien, Panama, Nicaragua, or Tehuantepec, are all one and the same thing," Mr. Whitney argues, "as regards any results that they might produce upon commerce. Even for travel, there could be but little difference between them; it is a long bad sea-voyage from anywhere to them, and a still longer sea-voyage from them to anywhere, with a climate destructive to animals and vegetable substances, and with a tax upon life and health far out of proportion to any reward that even successful commerce might promise. Were an open strait formed from Darien at any point for 600 m. N., so that the two oceans were mingling their waters, no commerce between Europe and any parts of Asia would pass through it." This assertion Mr. Whitney proceeds to verify in the following manner: "First, we will take a globe and a string; place the end of the string at London or Liverpool, bring the string straight over to P., which straight line makes a shorter distance than a vessel can sail; then take the string tight and straight over the globe, S of the Sandwich islands, as the trade-winds would force a vessel's course, to the Ladrões, where the trades are lost, and you come in contact with the monsoons, according to which a vessel must run S or N, and then to China; from the Ladrões bring the string direct to Canton, and there cut it off, which gives the exact distance in straight lines from London to Canton via P. The course of a vessel from England would be, first, to 28° N lat., and 30° W long.; thence to the straits between San Lucia and St. Vincent, and to Chagres over to P.; then to the Ladrões and to Canton, distance 15,750 m. actual sailing, requiring 109½ days for its performance, at an average for all the time of 6 knots per hour; but the homeward voyage and same route would require a greater distance of sailing. With very strong head-winds, all from the Ladrões (upwards of 8,000 m.) to P. the better return course would be to run down the coast of Japan, pass the Fox islands, and over to the coast of Oregon, and then up the coast to P., and from Chagres pass the Havannah, and keep the gulf stream to near Long Island, and past Halifax to England. Now place the end of the same string at Canton, bring it down through the Chinese sea and Sanda straits into the Indian ocean, and on to the Cape of Good Hope, thence past St. Helena, inside the Cape-de-Verds, and to the same point of England from whence you first started, and you will find a long piece of the string left; and that distance which has been sailed, 13,330 m., at an average of 6 knots per hour would require 92 days for its performance, or 2,430 m. and 17½ days against the Isthmus routes. The voyage outward, owing to the trade-winds between the Equator and the Cape, would be of a greater distance, say some 1,200 m.; but it is worthy of notice that the shortest known voyage between England and China by an English vessel was by a war-vessel from England to China in 85 days, in 1842; and voyages out and home average about the same length of time, about 120 days. While at this point it may be worthy of remark that from Canton to St. John's, Newfoundland, the route to within the Cape-de-Verds would be precisely the same as from Canton to England, and about the same distance. We will now go to Sydney, the very nearest point of Australia to P. Place the end of the string at Sydney, bring it straight over to P., to Coaugres, and then to England, and cut it off the exact length. Then start again at Sydney, carry the string over the globe around Cape Horn, and up to England; or take the string S round all Australia, and then to the Cape of Good Hope to England, and the distance of the two routes is about the same—200 m. in favour of Panama; but the actual sailing distance is the other way. We will follow a vessel's course from Sydney to England via P. first to 120° W long., between 36° and 33° S lat., passing N. of New Zealand; thence from the parallel 30° of Coquimbo, to Callao and to Panama, to Chagres and to England, as before directed, and as has been performed, is 15,848 m., requiring at 6 knots an hour 110 days. Now go back to Sydney, and follow a vessel's course to England

around Cape Horn; first we sail around the cape to the straits of Le-Maire, passing south of New Zealand, thence to 40° S lat.; and to Cape Horn, to the Equator, and to England, distance as has been performed 13,330 m., requiring, at 6 knots 36 days, or 2,018 miles and 14 days against P. By the Cape of Good Hope, time and distance about the same, with a more favourable climate. A continent," Mr. Whitney proceeds to argue, "will naturally build its emporium or great commercial depot at a point the nearest and most convenient for access to the best foreign commercial marts for its products; but Australia is a world of itself, and when its growth in population enables it to attain to a commercial importance within its own means, its commerce and principal intercourse, owing to a lesser expense for transport, and for the therefore more certain and better return for the products of agricultural labour, must naturally be within its own radii, with India, China, Japan, the islands of the Pacific and Indian oceans, and with the NW coast of America, and not with Europe and the Atlantic slope of America; geographical position and the unerring laws of trade would force this result. But while England sends her surpluses to Australia, and continues to consider it necessary to have intercourse with them, Nature as well as interest points to the nearest place of access as the one most easy to communicate with and make exchanges, and that point is of W. Australia, and is in actual sailing distance nearly 3,500 m. nearer to England via the Cape of Good Hope, than Sydney to England via P., and with far better depot stations for fuel on the route. It must be apparent to any one who will examine a globe, that for a steam-communication between England and any part of Eastern Asia, to run up to the Cape-de-Verds, or even to the coast of Africa, to St. Helena, down to the Cape, to the Isle of Bourbon, or Mauritius, and so on; or from the Cape to Kerguelen or St. Paul's, and to W. Australia or even Sydney, would be less distant, better routes, and with better depots for fuel than via the Isthmus of Mexico. To and from any other commercial parts of Asia, the distance and time would be still greater against Panama. Were there an open strait at the isthmus of Mexico, a ship bound from New York to Canton would pass through it, and the distance would be 13,138 m., and might be performed, at an average of 6 knots per hour, in 91 days; but a return voyage would, owing to the trade-winds, require 110 to 120 days; and the return voyage would always for that cause be made, as it now is, round the Cape of Good Hope, and distance as has been sailed 14,255 m., and in 75 days, but 99 days would be a fair run. Owing to the trade-winds blowing constantly W from P., as far as the Ladrone islands, a vessel could not sail direct from any island in the Pacific or Indian ocean, or from any part of Asia, directly to P., but would be compelled to run first towards Cape Horn, and then up to P., or down the coast of China, Japan, Fox islands, and over to the coast of Oregon, and then up the coast to P.; therefore, were the isthmus an open strait, the commerce of Europe and that of the Atlantic slope of North America could not be carried on through it."

PANAMA, a village of Chautauque co., in the state of New York, U. S., 345 m. W by S of Albany.

PANAMARIBA, a river of Guayana, which runs into the Atlantic, in N lat. 6°.

PANAMBURT-COTA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malabar, district of Wyenaad, 45 m. NNE of Calicut, on the Kobbany.

PANAMGUELY, a town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, 22 m. NNE of Cape Comorin.

PANAON, or **PANAHAN**, one of the Philippine islands, in the strait of Surigao, in N lat. 9° 55', E long. 125° 8'. It is about 45 m. in circumference, and is watered by a number of small rivers.

PANAQUETICK, a river of Canada, which runs into the Saguenay, in N lat. 48° 24'.

PANAPA, an island at the mouth of the Orinoco, separated from the S shore by a channel which is very shallow in summer. Between this island and the N coast lies the principal channel of the Orinoco.

PANAR. See **PANATR**.

PANARAGA, or **PANAROGO**, a town of Java, situated on the S side of the island, 60 m. E of Mataran.

PANARANO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Principato-Ultra, 99 m. NW of Avellino. Pop. 1,350.

PANARIA, a small island in the Lipari group, situated between Lipari and Stromboli, 28 m. N. o. Melazzo in Sicily, in N lat. 38° 37'. It is only 8 m. in circuit; and, though its base is of granite, it is covered in many parts with a rich soil. It is little elevated above the level of the sea. Pop. about 200. It was the *Hyccesia* of the ancients.

PANARO, a river of Italy, which rises in a small lake on the N flank of the Apennines, and falls into

an arm of the Po, near the town of Borgleno, after a NNE course of 90 m. Its principal affluents are the Scultella on the l. and the Zena on the r. It becomes navigable at Bonporto, where it is joined by the canal of Modena, which connects it with the Secchio.

PANARUKAN, a town of Java, situated on a river which enters the sea by several mouths about 20 m. W of Cape Sandano, the NE extremity of the island, and opposite the island of Madura. It was formerly the capital of an ancient principality. It has a fort which stands about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the sea, on a marshy plain.

PANASRESTI, a village of Armenia, 28 m. NW of Kars.

PANAT, a village of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, cant. and 4 m. SW of Marcillao. Pop. 220.

PANAUR, a river of Hindostan, which rises in the E of Mysore, near Ballapur; winds through the Eastern Ghâts, and discharges itself into the gulf of Bengal by two arms, one near Gudelur, and the other at Fort St. David, after an ESE course of 240 m. Its principal affluents are the Markadahar and the Torindjaron on the l., and the Kedolom on the r.

PANAY, one of the Philippine islands, lying SE of Mindoro, and NW of Negros, between the parallels of $10^{\circ} 25'$ and $11^{\circ} 46' N$. It is 120 m. in length from NE to SW, and from 50 to 98 m. broad. Its area is estimated at 4,500 sq. m. Its surface is mountainous and thickly wooded. The soil is fertile, and is in many parts well cultivated. Rice, sugar, cacao, pepper, yams, fruits, and ebony and Campeachy wood, are among the principal productions. The island possesses an excellent breed of horses.

PENAZOL, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Vienne, 4 m. E of Limoges, near the l. bank of the Vienne. Pop. 1,050. Druggets and flannels are made here.

PANBRIDE, a parish of Forfarshire, at the mouth of the frith of Tay, 6 m. SW of Arbroath. Area 5,400 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,389; in 1851, 1,372.

PANCALIERI, a town of Piedmont, in the prov. of Pinerolo, on the l. bank of the Po, 16 m. S of Turin. The surrounding country is very beautiful.

PANCA-POINT, the NE extremity of the island of Java, at the W entrance of the straits of Madura.

PANCAWIR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwah, in N lat. $24^{\circ} 14'$.

PANCE, a village of France, in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and 3 m. NNE of Bain, on the r. bank of the Saumon. Pop. 1,270.

PANCHARD, a village of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Marne, cant. and 2 m. NW of Meaux. Pop. 372.

PANCHBERARAH, a town of Hindostan, cap. of a small district of the same name, in the prov. of Cashmere, in N lat. $34^{\circ} 32'$. It was formerly esteemed one of the holy places of the Hindus.

PANCHES, a prov. of New Granada, now comprised in the dep. of Bogota. It is 15 leagues in length from E to W, and 12 from N to S. Its surface is rough, and full of mountains and ravines; but is well watered by several large rivers, and fertile in maize and vines. The cap. is Tocaima.

PANCORVO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. NE of Burgos, and 9 m. SW of Miranda-de-Ebro, in a narrow mountain-defile. Pop. 1,600. It has a strong castle, which was held by the French from 1808 to 1813.

PANCRAS (SAINT), a parish of Middlesex, comprising a portion of the northern parts of the metropolis. Area 2,600 acres. Pop. in 1841, 129,763; in 1851, 166,956. The North-Western and the Great Northern railways have their termini in this p. See article LONDON.

PANCRASWEEK, a hamlet of Devonshire, 4 m. WNW of Holsworthy. Area 2,210 acres. Pop. in 1841, 540; in 1851, 460.

PANCRAZIO (SAINT), a village of the duchy of Parma, 3 m. WNW of the city of Parma.—Also a village of Naples, in the prov. of Terra-d'Otranto, 18 m. SSW of Brindisi. Pop. 550.

PANCISOVA, or **PANTSHOVA**, a town of Hungary, near the confluence of the Têmes and the Danube, and on the l. bank of the former river, 8 m. ENE of Belgrade. Its situation is pleasant, and advantageous for trade with Turkey. Pop. in 1845 about 11,000, consisting of Wallachians, Rascians, Germans, and Greeks.

PANCZEL-CSEH, a district of Transylvania, in the Hungarian territory, and upper circle of Doboka.

PANDALAM-GOURCHY, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras, and prov. of the Carnatic, district and 33 m. NE of Tinnevely, and 66 m. SSE of Madura.

PANDAN, a headland of the W coast of the island of Mindoro, in the Philippine archipelago, in N lat. $12^{\circ} 46'$, E long. $120^{\circ} 50'$. Opposite this cape is a group of rocks and islets of the same name.—Also a town on the W side of the island of Panay, in the same archipelago, in N lat. $11^{\circ} 38'$, and E long. $121^{\circ} 56'$.

PANDELKO, a village of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Sagatov and district of Konznetz. The inhabitants are Tartars, and employ themselves chiefly in the manufacture of tallow.

PANDELON (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Landes, cant. and 3 m. S of Dax, near the l. bank of the Luy, an affluent of the Adour. Pop. 460. In the environs are several saline springs.

PAN-DE-MATANZAS, a lofty conical-shaped mountain, on the N coast of the island of Cuba, a little to the W of Matanzas. It serves as a signal to vessels, on their reaching the W entrance of the old Bahama channel.

PANDERRAS, a district of Little Tibet, about 120 m. SW of Leh. An animal resembling the jackal, and locally named the daroudan, is found here, the skin of which forms a warm article of clothing, and the flesh of which is said to be salutary in leprosy.

PANDEX, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud, district and 2 m. E of Lausanne, and circle of Pully, on the Pandeze, and near the lake of Geneva. It has a glass manufactory, and in the vicinity is a mine of coal.

PANDI, a village of New Grenada, in the dep. of Cundinamarca, and 14 leagues NE of Bogota, on the road to Ibaque, and near the Rio-de-la-Semmapaz. The valley of Iconozo, or of Pandi, lies N and S on a line perpendicular to a chasm at whose bottom rolls the torrent of Summa-Paz. Setting out early in the morning from Bogota, Fonsagasouga may be reached the same day; and from that village 6 hours more will carry the traveller to Mercadillo, the last inhabited spot before reaching El-puente-de-piedra, i. e. 'the Bridge of stone,' as it is called by the Indians of the neighbourhood. From Mercadillo, a descent of some 25 minutes brings the visitor to the bottom of the ravine, through the thick woods which hang on the slope of the mountain. Before ascending the opposite side, his eye catches sight of a small wooden bridge constructed after the fashion of the country—that is, by flinging trunks of trees from brink to brink, and covering them transversely with branches, supporting a floor of earth and flintstones about a foot in depth. A slender balustrade, placed on each side of the bridge, excites some surprise, for bridges of the same description and scarcely

3 ft. in width seldom have the slightest lateral protection afforded, and the thick brushwood encumbering the precipice here completely conceals the gulf. But when the traveller stands on the centre of the bridge, he sees through its tangled foliage an abyss of immense profundity, from whose depth arises a deadened sound like that of some torrent flowing leagues away. A bluish reflected light, and long lines of a dirty white foam slowly sailing down the stream and disappearing under the bridge, give evidence of a deep black water, flowing from E to W, between the close and narrow walls. The total perpendicular height from the level of the water to that of the upper part of the wooden bridge is 262 ft. The cleft itself is about a league in length, from the point at which the torrent engulfs itself between its rocky walls, to its issue from their gradually diminishing perpendiculars. The mean width of the chasm is from 30 to 35 ft.

PANDINO, a district and town of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. of Lodi and Crema. The district comprises 15 com. The town is 8 m. NNE of Lodi, and 20 m. ESE of Milan. It is enclosed by an old wall 27 ft. in height, flanked with small towers, and has a square castle flanked with four crenellated towers. Pop. 1,450.

PANDIWARA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gujerat, 21 m. S of Sommy, near the banks of the Rupini, a small but clear stream of salt water.

PANDO, a river of Buenos Ayres, which runs S, and enters the Plata near its mouth.—Also a parish and village about 20 m. NE of Monte-Video.

PANDORE REEF, a coral bank near the NE coast of Australia, in S lat. 11° 23', E long. 143° 57'.—Also a coral reef in the S. Pacific, in S lat. 12° 11', E long. 171° 52'.

PANDOUR, **PANDUR**, or **SZENT-ISTVEN**, a village of Hungary, 26 m. S of Kalocsa, in the com. of Pest, remarkable chiefly for giving name to the Servian or Rascian foot soldiers, who came first into notice as soldiers in 1741, when Baron Trenk marched 1,000 of them as militia against the Prussians. Since 1750 they have been organized as regular troops, and were of great service to Austria, both in the war of 1756, and in those of the first French Revolution.

PANEAS. See **BANIAS**.

PANELLA, or **PENNALA**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Dowlatabad, 15 m. NE of Daman. In 1676, the Mahratta chief Sevaji took possession of this place, and erected in its vicinity a strong fortress, which commanded the high road from Bejapore to Surat.

PANERAZIO-DI-BARBARONA, a town of Austrian Italy, 12 m. S of Vicenza, remarkable for a hot sulphureous spring.

PANERMO, a port on the W coast of the island of Skopelos, in the Grecian archipelago, 10 m. from the v. of Skopelos.

PANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, and div. of Ching-tu-fu, in N lat. 30° 56', E long. 104° 2'.

PANGAIMOTA, a small island in the Friendly archipelago, in S lat. 21° 7'.

PANGANSANE, **PANTIANA**, or **PANGESANA**, an island in the Eastern seas, near the S coast of Celebes, separated from the island of Bouton on the E by a strait which at the narrowest part is not more than a cable's length across. It is about 52 m. in length from N to S, and 16 m. in average breadth. The N part is low, marshy, and unhealthy; but it is in general well peopled.

PANGASMAN, a small island in the Sulu archipelago, in N lat. 6° 6'.

PANGATARRAN, a long flat island in the Eastern seas, in the Sulu archipelago, in N lat. 6° 15'. It

is about 10 m. long, by 4 m. in breadth. It is an entire bed of coral rock, but vegetation flourishes, and the island abounds in cocoa-nut trees.

PANGBORNE, a parish in Berks, 5½ m. NW by W of Reading, on the S bank of the Thames, and crossed by the Great Western railway, which has a station here. Area 1,925 acres. Pop. in 1851, 800.

PANGGHA, a town of Butan, 21 m SSW of Tassindon, near the l. bank of the Chinchu.

PANGIMODU, a small island in the S. Pacific, at the entrance of the harbour of Tongatabu.

PANGLO, one of the smaller Philippine islands, 60 m. N of Mindanao.

PANGO, a province of Lower Guinea, which the Catholic missionaries describe as situated along the Zaire, immediately above the cataracts, with a town of the same name on the banks of the river.

PANGORA, a river of Peru, in the prov. of Guanta, which runs E, and unites itself with the La Sal.

PANG-SHAN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, and div. of Mei-chu, in N lat. 30° 15', E long. 103° 44'.

PANG-SHWUY, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, and div. of Se-yang-chu, in N lat. 29° 14' 24", E long. 108° 18' 52".

PANG-TSIIH, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-se, and div. of Kew-keang-fu, in N lat. 30° 1' 40", E long. 116° 35' 10".

PANGUE, a small river of Chili, in the prov. of Maule, which runs NNW, and enters the Maule.

PANGUEL, a small island in the Eastern seas, near the coast of Queda, in N lat. 5° 50'.

PANGUSHUN, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. NE of Burgos, on the l. bank of the Herranz, an affluent of the Ebro.

PANGVATO, one of the Sanghir islands between Celebes and the Philippines, in N lat. 3° 24'.

PANGY, a town on the E coast of the island of Celebes, in Gunong-Tellu bay, in S lat. 1° 6'.

PANHA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 30 m. ENE of Serinagur, situated on the declivity of a mountain near the l. bank of the Alaknandra. The neighbourhood abounds with lead and copper ores. The richest lead-mines are situated 6 m. to the S, at a place called Dhanpor; but the richest vein of copper is about 8 m. to the N of it.

PANIANY, or **PONAMY**, a seaport of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malabar, on the S bank of the Palicaud river, in N lat. 10° 45', E long. 75° 55'. It consists of about 500 houses, and nearly 40 mosques and Hindu temples. The inhabitants are generally of the class of Mahommedans called Moplas or Moplays, said to be descended from Arabians who settled in India before the era of the Hejira. They are all engaged in commerce, and some of them have accumulated much property. The exports from P. are teak-timber, pepper, catechu, rice, iron, and cocoanuts; but the mouth of the river being closed by a bar, the trade is principally carried on by means of large boats. The river is not navigable, even for boats, more than 30 m. In 1792, this port, with the prov. of Malabar, was annexed to the British possessions.

PANICOCOLA, a town of Naples, in the Terra-di-Lavoro, 6 m. NNW of Naples. Pop. 2,200.

PANIEFOULE, a lake of Western Africa, in the kingdom of Walo, 36 m. E of St. Louis, communicating with the Senegal.

PANIPUT, or **PANIPOT**, a district and town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Delhi, between the r. bank of the Jamna and the canal of Delhi. It is a place of considerable extent, and was formerly surrounded with a brick wall 4 m. in circuit. The district produces sugar, and the town carries on a considerable trade in that article, and in salt and grain. P. is

celebrated as the scene of two of the greatest battles recorded in the history of Hindostan. The first took place in 1525, between the Mogul army of Baber, consisting of little more than 13,000 cavalry, and an innumerable host of Afghans and Hindus, commanded by the emperor Ibrahim Lody, in which the emperor was killed, his army completely routed, and the empire of Delhi transferred from the Afghans to the Moguls. The second occurred in 1761, between the combined Mahomedan armies, commanded by Ahmed-Shah-Abdalli, king of the Afghans, and that of the Mahrattas, commanded by Bhow-Sedasia, nephew of the peishwa. The former consisted of 80,000 cavalry and infantry, with 80 pieces of cannon. The latter amounted to 70,000 regulars, and 15,000 Pindaries, with nearly 200 pieces of cannon of different calibres, from 1 to 48-pounders. The armies had remained in front of each other and inactive for a considerable time: at length, on the 7th of January 1761, the Mahrattas marched out of their intrenchments, and having challenged their adversaries to the combat, a bloody contest ensued, which continued nearly the whole of the day, until the Mahrattas gave way and took to flight. They were pursued for 40 m., and a prodigious number of them put to the sword. It was not for many years afterwards that the Mahrattas again ventured to cross the Chumbul.

PANISSIERE, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Loire, cant. and 8 m. NE of Feurs, at the foot of a lofty mountain. Pop. in 1841, 3,753. It has manufactures of plain and damask linen.

PANJAB. See **PUNJAB**.

PANJANG (PULO), an island of the Indian ocean, near the W coast of the peninsula of Malacca, 12 m. E of and bearing a close resemblance to the island of Junkceylon. It is about 36 m. in circumf.—Also an island of the Sunda archipelago, a little to the S of the island of Madura, in S lat. $6^{\circ} 36'$, and E long. $113^{\circ} 40'$. It is about 9 m. in length. Pop. 5,580.—Also a small island near the N coast of New Guinea, in the bay of Geelvink, in S lat. $3^{\circ} 19'$, and E long. $135^{\circ} 26' 45''$.

PANJAS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Gers, cant. and 9 m. S of Casaubon, and 27 m. WSW of Condom, near the r. bank of the Midon. Pop. 800.

PANJIM. See **GOA (NEW)**.

PANKAL-PINANG, a town of the island of Banka, Sunda archipelago, on a small river, near the E coast and 105 m. ENE of Palembang. Pop. 1,600. It has extensive tin-mines.

PANKEIRA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Kandeish, 69 m. ESE of Surat.

PANKOV, an island of the Arctic ocean, off the W coast of Nova-Zembla, and near the strait of Matotchkin.

PANJANG, a town of Burmah, in Pegu, in the prov. of Talain-pyee, on the l. bank of a river of the same name, a branch of the Irawadi and 21 m. WNW of Rangoon. It is a large and flourishing place.

PANNAH, or **PUNNAH**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Allahabad, cap. of a small state in the district of Bundelcund, 120 m. WSW of Allahabad, on an affluent of the Ken. It is supposed to be the *Panassa* of Ptolemy. The tract in which it is situated is enclosed by a chain of mountains, 24 m. in length, and about 6 m. in breadth, and noted for their diamond mines. These mines were formerly highly productive. The locality possesses little cultivation, but yields large quantities of ebony.

PANNALL, a parish of the W. R. of Yorkshire, 23 m. SE of Harrogate, on the Leeds and Thirsk railway. Area 4,520 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,413.

PANNANICH, a village in the p. of Glenmuick, Aberdeenshire, on the Dee, 39 m. W of Aberdeen. It is noted for its mineral waters.

PANNAVIA, a bay of Upper Guinea, on the Gaboon coast, to the E of the gulf of Biafra, and to the S of the embouchure of the Camarones.

PANNECE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Loire Inferieure, cant. and 4 m. S of Riaille, and 10 m. NNW of Auenis, at the foot of a hill, near the r. bank of the Havre, an affluent of the Loire. Pop. 1,153.

PANNELLAH, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bombay, prov. and 30 m. W of Bejapur, district and 9 m. NW of Kolapur, in the midst of the Western Ghats. It was formerly considered one of the strongest fortresses in this part of India. In 1660 it was taken by stratagem by the famous Mahratta chief Sevaji. It subsequently sustained an unsuccessful siege by the king of Bejapur, but was taken by Aureng-Zeib.

PANNENGAMMO, a district in the N part of the island of Ceylon. It contains a town of the same name.

PANNES, a village of France, in the cant. and 4 m. WNW of Montargis, on a plateau, near the Orleans canal. Pop. 1,100.

PANNI, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Capitanate, district and cant. and 5 m. SW of Bovino, and 12 m. ENE of Arjano, on a mountain. Pop. 2,500.

PANNOH-CA-PIR, a village of Sind, 42 m. NE of Omerecote.

PANNOV, a district on the SE coast of the island of Ceylon.

PANOIAS, or **PANOYAS**, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Alemtejo, comarca and 8 m. NW of Ourique, on the r. bank of the Rio-des-Alvedas. Pop. 770.

PANOMI, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Rumania, in the sanj. and 18 m. S of Salonica.

PANORE, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras and prov. of Malabar, 6 m. NE of Maki.

PANORMOS, a harbour of the Archipelago, on the N coast of the island of Myconi, in N lat. $37^{\circ} 30'$, and E long. $25^{\circ} 21'$.—Also a port on the SE coast of the island of Skiathos, in N lat. $39^{\circ} 10'$, and E long. $23^{\circ} 30'$. It possesses little accommodation.

PANOUSE (LA), a village of France, in the dep. of the Aveyron, cant. and 2 m. NW of Severac-le-Chateau, and 18 m. N of Milhan, near the l. bank of the Aveyron. Pop. 880.

PANTALEO (SAN), an island of the Mediterranean, in the group of the Egades, to the W of Sicily and a little to the SSE of the island of Burrone. It is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in circuit, and is uninhabited. It contains the ruins of the ancient Motye.—Also a village of Sardinia, in the dio. of Capo-Cagliari, prov. and 14 m. NNE of Cagliari, district and 5 m. E of Ussana. Pop. 1,034.

PANTALEON (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Correze, cant. and 2 m. NE of Laroche, and 5 m. WSW of Brives, on the r. bank of the Vizere. Pop. 1,266.—Also a village in the dep. of the Lot, cant. and 4 m. NE of Moncuq, and 11 m. SW of Cahors. Pop. 660.—Also a village in the dep. of the Saone-et-Loire, cant. and 1 m. from Autun, on the Arroux. Pop. 221.

PANTANO, or **PANTANOMYO**, a town of Burmah, in Pegu, in the delta of the Irawadi and 45 m. W of Rangoon.

PANTANO-SALSO, a lake of Naples, in the prov. of the Capitanate, district and cant. and 6 m. S of Manfredonia. It is about 5 m. from N to S, and about 3 in breadth, and is traversed by the Candelaro, an affluent of the gulf of Manfredonia.

PANTAR, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, in the group of the Sunda islands, between Lomblem

from which it is separated by the strait of Alu and Ombay, in S lat. 8° 30', and E long. 124° 10'. It is 26 m. in length from N to S, and 18 in breadth.

PANTASMA, a river of Guatemala, which has its source in the E part of the state of Honduras, traverses the Mosquito territory, and throws itself into the Caribbean sea, a little to the S of Cape Gracias-a-Dios; and after a course in a generally ENE direction of 300 m.—Also a tribe of Indians who inhabit the E part of Guatemala.

PANTEAGUE, a parish in Monmouthshire, 4 m. WSW of Usk. Area 4,040 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,584; in 1851.

PANTELARIA, or **PANTELLARIA**, an island of the Mediterranean, belonging to Naples, and administratively dependent on the prov. of Girgenti in Sicily, situated in N lat. 36° 48', E long. 11° 58'. It is of elliptical contour, about 12 m. long from NW to SE, and from 5 to 7 m. broad. It is 56 nautical m. from the SW coast of Sicily, and 36 m. from the coast of Africa. It is entirely volcanic. The external border is formed of a succession of beds of trachytic lava of a greenish-grey colour. Within this border rises, as from the bottom of a vast crater, the principal mountain-mass of the island, called Il Bosco, the summit of which is 3,500 ft. high, composed of pumice, and numerous lava streams which have issued from its flanks; from numerous spots on the sides of the mountain aqueous vapour issues; and copious hot springs occur at its base, which accumulate in a lake of salt water 6,000 ft. in circumference, milk warm and soapy to the touch and taste. The interior presents a broken surface, intersected with ravines and valleys, and covered with brushwood of evergreen oak and shrubs. The soil is moderately fertile, and olives, figs, vines, and cotton are cultivated; and in most seasons sufficient corn for the internal consumption. The pop. is about 7,000.—On the NW side of the island are the town and castle, and harbour of P. The town is a large but poorly built place. Wine, oil, cotton, orchilla, raisins, and a little alum are exported. There is not a single spring of pure water on the island.

PANTFIELD, a parish of Essex, 2 m. NNW of Braintree. Area 1,475 acres. Pop. in 1851, 275.

PANTIANA. See **PANGANSANE**.

PANTIN, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Seine, and arrond. of Saint-Denis. The cant. comprises 12 com. Pop. in 1831, 23,523; in 1841, 50,159. The town is 5 m. SE of St.-Denis, and 2 m. NE of the walls of Paris, near the canal of Ourcq. Pop. in 1841, 1,323. It contains numerous villas and gardens; and has manufactories of blankets, beet-root sugar, and chemical substances, several spinning-mills, lime-kilns, gypsum-works, &c. The trade consists chiefly in grain, flour, wine, brandy, vinegar, and gypsum.

PANTOJA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 15 m. NE of Toledo. Pop. 280.

PANTON, a parish of Lincolnshire, 3 m. ENE of Wragby. Area 1,996 acres. Pop. in 1851, 182.

PANTON, a township of Addison co., in the state of Vermont, U. S., 71 m. WSW of Montpelier. It has a level surface; and is bounded on the W by Lake Champlain, and watered by a small branch of Otter Creek river. Pop. in 1840, 670.

PANTSHA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Moldavia, in the district of Putna, 105 m. S of Jassy.

PANTURA, a town on the W coast of the island of Ceylon, and district of Raggam, 18 m. SSE of Colombo, at the mouth of a branch of the Kallu-ganga.

PANTUR-CHUK, a village of Cashmere, 5 m. S of Srinagar, on the r. bank of the Jullum.

PANTZE-KHOTON, a town of China, in Mandchuria, cant. and 105 m. SW of Kirin.

V.

PANUJO, a town of Mexico, in the state and 285 m. NW of Vera Cruz, at the confluence of the Rio-Tula with the Panuco or Tampico. It is tolerably well built, and formerly possessed a considerable trade in fustic. See also **TAMPICO**.

PANWARRA, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, prov. of Allahabad, district and 30 m. W of Juanpore.

PANWELLY, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency and 24 m. E of Bombay, prov. of Aurungabad, and district of Kalliani, on the Pan, about 8 m. above its entrance into the sea of Oman. It is large, and possesses an active trade. A fort was constructed here in 1680 by the Mahratta chief Sevadji.

PANZA, a village of Naples, in the prov. and 24 m. WSW of Naples, district of Puzzuoli, cant. and 1½ m. SSE of Forio, on the SE side of the island of Ischia. Pop. 770. It has a small fort, and possesses several thermal springs.

PANZA-CONGO. See **SALVADOR (SAN)**.

PAO (RIO-DEL), a river of Venezuela, which has its source in the mountains enclosing the lake of Valencia on the S; runs first W, then S; passes near San-Juan-Baptista-del-Pao; and after a total course of about 135 m. falls into the Coxeda, on the l. bank, and 39 m. SW of Calabozza.

PAO-D'ASSUCAR, a headland of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, at the W side of the entrance of the bay of that name, in S lat. 22° 56' 8", and W long. 43° 14' 43".

PAO-DE-NAO, a small port of Upper Guinea, on the Gabon coast, at the mouth of the Campo.

PAOLA, or **PAULA**, a district and town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria Citra. The district comprises 5 cant. The town is 15 m. WNW of Cosenza, on a rising ground, near the shore of the Tyrrhenian sea. Pop. 5,000. It is defended by a fortress and 2 towers, and contains several churches, 3 convents, and 2 hospitals. It has manufactories of cloth, silk fabrics, and pottery. This town is noted as the birth-place of Francis-de-Paula. About ¼ of a mile from the town is the convent of St. Francis.

PAOLI, a village of Fredylin township, Chester co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 78 m. ESE of Harrisburg, 16 m. W by N of Philadelphia, on the railroad to Lancaster.—Also a village of Orange co., in the state of Indiana, 94 m. S by W of Indianapolis, on Lick creek. Pop. 450.

PAOLO (SAN), a town of Naples, in the prov. of Capitanate, district and 8 m. NW of San-Severo, and 24 m. NNW of Foggia, on a hill. Pop. 2,788. It has a fine palace, 2 churches, 2 oratories, and a convent. At the distance of 3 m. on the banks of the Civitate, are the ruins of the ancient *Teanum Apulum*.—Also a town in the prov. of the Terra-di-Lavoro, district and 1½ m. ESE of Nola, and cant. of Saviano. Pop. 1,780.—Also a town of Sicily, in the prov. and 24 m. SW of Syracuse, district and 8 m. S of Noto, on a height.

PAOLO-D'ARGON. See **BUZZONE**.

PAOLO-DE-LOANDO (SAN). See **LOANDO**.

PAOLOS, a village of Asiatic Turkey, 15 m. W of Sivas.

PAO-NING. See **PAOU-NING-FU**.

PAOS, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 38 m. ENE of Aveiro, and 21 m. NW of Viseu, on the r. bank of the Vouga. Pop. 1,420.

PAOTE, or **POOTE (LA)**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Mayenne, cant. of Prez-en-Pail, 33 m. NNE of Mayenne. Pop. 3,261. It has a wax-work and bleachery.

PAO-TING. See **PAOU-TING-FU**.

PAOU, an island of the S. Pacific, in the Fiji archipelago, extending between 16° 18' and 17° 1' S lat., and between 178° 15' and 179° 22' E long. It

possesses a circumference of about 150 m., and is the principal island of the group. The interior is covered with mountains and forests. Sandal-wood abounds in the SW part of the island, and forms its principal production. The inhabitants, who are numerous, are represented as cruel, warlike, and perfidious, and to be addicted to cannibalism. An attempt was made by the crew of an American vessel on the island, but the savage character of the natives rendered it abortive. The name Tacanova, by which the W part is distinguished, is frequently used to denote the entire island.

PAOU, a town of the Corea, in the prov. of King-ki, 99 m. SSE of Han-yang.

PAOU-CHING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shen-se, div. and 12 m. NW of Han-chung-fu, in N lat. 33° 4', and E long. 107° 7'.

PAOU-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, div. and 78 m. NNW of Ching-tu fu, in N lat. 31° 42', and E long. 103° 32'.

PAOU-CHUAN, a town of the Corea, in the prov. of King-ki, and 24 m. E of Han-yang.

PAOU-FUNG-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Ho-nan and div. of Joo-chu, 120 m. SW of Kae-fung pu, in N lat. 33° 55', and E long. 113° 6'.

PAOU-GAN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shen-se and div. of Yen-gan-fu, in N lat. 37° 2', and E long. 108° 37'.

PAOU-GAN-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, div. and 18 m. SE of Seuen-hwa-fu, and 75 m. WNW of Pe-king, in N lat. 40° 22', and E long. 115° 14'. It is enclosed by a substantial wall, and is well-built. In its centre is a triumphal arch. The inhabitants employ themselves chiefly in carpentry.

PAOU-GING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-su and div. of Yang-chu-fu, in N lat. 33° 15', and E long. 119° 20'.

PAOU-HOU-CHAN, a headland of China, in the prov. of Kwang-tung, at the NE extremity of the island of Hai-nan, in N lat. 20° 0', E long. 110° 57'.

PAOU-KANG-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hoo-pih and div. of Yun-fang-fu, 216 m. NW of Woo-chang-fu, in N lat. 31° 54', and E long. 111° 15' 12'.

PAOU-KE, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shen-se and div. of Tungkeang-fu, 102 m. W of Se-gan-fu, on the l. bank of the Hwei-hoyn in N lat. 34° 20', and E long. 107° 13'.

PAOU-KING-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Hoo-nan. The div. comprises 5 districts. The town is 135 m. SW of Chan-sha-fu, on the r. bank of the Lo-keang, in N lat. 27° 3' 36', and long. 111° 21' 20'.

PAOULU, a village of Turkey in Asia, in Anatolia, in the sanjak and 18 m. SE of Boli, on the N side of the Ala-daga. It has several thermal baths.

PAOUM, a small island of the South Pacific, in the archipelago of the New Hebrides, between the islands of Ambrim and Apee, in S lat. 16° 30', E long. 170° 28' 45'. It presents from one point of view the appearance of two distinct islands.

PAOU-NING-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Yun-nan and div. of Kwang-nan-fu.

PAOU-NING-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen. The div. comprises 9 districts. The town is 135 m. NE of Ching-tu-fu, on the l. bank of the Kia-ling-keang, at the junction of the Tom-ho, in N lat. 31° 32' 24', and E long. 105° 58' 30'. It is small but well-built, and is advantageously situated for trade. The surrounding country is mountainous. The musk cat is common in the locality.

PAOU-SHAN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-su and div. of Tae-tsang-chu.

PAOU-SHAN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Yun-nan and div. of Yung-chang-fu.

PAOU-TE-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le and div. of Shunteen-fu, 54 m. ESE of Pe-king, in N lat. 39° 45', and E long. 117° 20'.

PAOU-THYNE, or HEUGHA, a river of British Indo-China, which separates the prov. of Yé from that of Tavoy, and throws itself into the gulf of Bengal, to the SE of that of Martaban. The tide extends to the distance of about 21 m. above the mouth of this river.

PAOU-TIH-CHU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-se. The div. comprises 1 district. The town is 135 m. NW of Tee-yuen-fu, near the l. bank of the Hwang-ho, in N lat. 39° 4' 44', and E long. 110° 48' 30'. It is very irregularly built, on the summit of a steep mountain, and is enclosed by a wall constructed partly of brick and partly of stone.

PAOU-TING-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le. The div. comprises 17 districts. The town is 90 m. SSW of Pe-king, in N lat. 38° 53', and E long. 115° 35' 59'. This town ranks next to the capital, and is the residence of the viceroy. The district in which it is situated is one of the most fertile in China.

PAOU-TING-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le and div. of Shun-teen-fu, 66 m. S of Pe-king, in N lat. 39° 2', and E long. 116° 25'.

PAOU-TSING-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hoo-nan and div. of Yung-shun-fu, in N lat. 28° 45', and E long. 109° 31'.

PAPA, a headland of Greece, on the NW coast of the Morea, at the entrance to the gulf of Patras, in N lat. 38° 13', E long. 21° 25'. It is the *Araxium Promontorium* of the ancients.—Also a town of Hungary, in the circle beyond the Danube, comitat and 29 m. NW of Veszprim, on the l. bank of the Tapolca, an affluent of the Marczal. Pop. 13,540, of whom 2,672 are Jews. It contains a fine Catholic church.

PAPADULA, a name borne by two small rocky islets off the coast of Asiatic Turkey, near the port of Kelindri, in N lat. 36° 7'.

PAPAGALLO, a river of Mexico, which runs into the Pacific ocean, 18 m. SE of Acapulco.

PAPAGAYO (GULF OF), a gulf on the W side of the isthmus of Nicaragua, to the W of the lake of Nicaragua, from which it is separated by a narrow neck of land.

PAPAGAYO (POINT), the S extremity of the island of Lancerota, in the Canary group, in N lat. 28° 51', and E long. 18° 21'.

PAPAGAYOS, a group of small islets off the coast of Brazil, in N lat. 22° 50'.

PAPAKERRY, a river of Hindostan, which rises to the NE of Ballapur, in Mysore, and joins the Pennar, on the r. bank, after a NNE course of 120 m.

THE PAPAL STATES,

A district of Central Europe, comprising the dominions of the Pope, the STATO DELLA CHIESA, or STATES OF THE CHURCH, as it is commonly designated. It is a connected country of Central Italy, principally comprised between the parallels of 40° and 45° N, having only two insulated districts,—the duchy of Benevento, within the limits of the kingdom of Naples, and the principality of Ponte-Corvo, which is also surrounded by Neapolitan territory. The boundaries on the NW are the Lombardo-Ven-

etian states, from which it is separated by the Po; on the NE is the Adriatic; on the SE the kingdom of Naples; on the SW the Mediterranean, or, as it is called here, the Tyrrhenian or Tuscan sea; and on the W the grand-duchy of Tuscany, and the duchy of Modena. From the mouth of the Po on the NE, to Monte-Circio on the SW, the Papal states extend 260 m.; their greatest breadth from W to E is 95 m; in some parts it is only 20 m. Their coast line extends along the Adriatic from the Po to the Tronto, 175 m., and 120 m. along that of the Mediterranean. Liechtenstern calculated their superficial extent so low as 670 German sq. m., and Crome at 715. Balbi assigns to them a superficies of 17,000 British sq. m.; a very recent admeasurement estimated the area at 18,117 geog. sq. m. The States of the Church have remained nearly as they were settled by article 103 of the treaty of Vienna. That article restored to the Holy see the Marshes, with Camarino and their dependencies, also the duchy of Benevento and the principality of Ponte-Corvo. In virtue of the same article, the Holy see retook possession of the legations of Ravenna, Bologna, and Ferrara, saving, however, that part of Ferrara situated on the l. bank of the Po, which Austria gave to herself, as well as the right of garrisoning the forts of Ferrara and Comacchio. The protest made by the Pontifical government in favour of its ancient possessions has hitherto remained a dead letter. In 1816 a census of the pop. gave 2,354,719 souls; in 1835, the pop. was returned at 2,732,036. In 1848, during the revolutionary regime, the following statement of the population of the different states, and the number of representative deputies assigned to each by the new constitution was officially issued:—

	Pop.	Deputies.
Bologna,	350,588	12
Ferrara,	219,109	7
Ravenna,	172,595	6
Forlì,	202,546	7
Total for the legations,		—32
Urbino-et-Pesaro,	295,386	8
Ancona,	167,117	6
Macerata,	233,004	8
Fermo,	104,003	3
Ascoli,	83,980	3
Camerino,	37,705	1
Total for the marshes,		—29
Perugia,	216,587	7
Orvieto,	25,253	1
Spoleto,	126,369	4
Rieti,	69,755	2
Total for Umbria,		—14
Viterbo,	123,874	4
Civita-Vecchia,	24,700	1
Roma,	171,380	6
Comarca,	142,894	5
Frosinone,	142,234	5
Velletri,	58,313	2
Total for Rome and comarca,		—23
Benevento,	22,422	1
Total number of deputies,		99
Aggregate pop.,	2,929,807	

Physical features.] The States of the Church compose a mountainous country, having any large extent of level country only in the N towards the Po, and in the SE towards the mouth of the Tiber. The mountains belong to the Apennines, and are as barren as those of Tuscany and the Genoese dominions, but much higher. Their highest points are the Velino to the NW of Rome, and the Monte-della-Sibilla on the boundaries of Abruzzo. The principal ridge of the Apennines, which intersects the Papal territories nearly in their centre, is granite, upon which lie mica, schist, and in some instances gneiss; the lateral branches are partly calcareous, partly volcanic tufa, basalt, and lava. In the large valleys which spread between the mountain-ridges, the whole fertility of an Italian soil and climate is displayed. The northern plain between the Po, the Apennines,

and the Adriatic, resembles the plain of Lombardy. It includes the marshy district of the Valle-di-Comacchio. The Campagna-di-Roma, or plain of Rome, is a continuation of the Maremma of Sienna, but is interrupted by the vanguards of the Apennines. What is properly called the plain of Rome, begins at the foot of the mountains of Viterbo, and stretches to the boundaries of Naples, exhibiting an undulated surface. The summits of the mountains are barren, their declivities and glens are fertile, but there is no great extent of forest-land, or of timber. Along the level coast pestilential swamps frequently overflow by the sea occur. Here, along the arid plains, the traveller journeys often many miles without encountering a human being; extensive wastes variegated by bare swellings of earth sprinkled with a few wretched shrubs, alone meet his eyes; for the least sign of life he looks in vain; perhaps a solitary patch of cultivated ground at a distance, serving by contrast only to increase the horrors of the scene, is the sole proof that man has not entirely quitted even this land of death. Towards the SE the plain declines pretty rapidly. The Astura, the Amiseno, and other small rivers form the Pontine marshes, which stretch from the mouth of the Astura to Terracina, and of which the ancient Caesars and the popes of modern Rome have often but in vain attempted the draining. Pius VI., indeed, succeeded in draining and putting parts of them into cultivation at great expense, and a high road has been established through them; but the air continues unhealthy, and the unwholesome influence of the swamps still spreads over all the surrounding country.

Rivers and lakes.] The Mediterranean washes the SW coasts of the States of the Church from Montalto to Terracina, and the Adriatic from Po-di-Primo to Tronto; there are no large bays, but good harbours exist at Civita-Vecchia and at Ancona. The Mediterranean receives the Tiber, the Fiora, the Palidoro, and the Amiseno. Into the Adriatic fall the Po with its different arms, the Mentone, the Savio, the Uso,—a small coasting-river in Forlì, remarkable for having been by a papal decision in 1756 declared to be the famous *Rubicon*, though the inhabitants of Cesena believe the *Pisciarella* to be the true *Rubicon*,—the Chienti, the Tenna, and the Tronto. The Po is the largest river, but the Tiber is the most celebrated. See articles PO and TIBER. —There are several navigable canals, of which those of Bologna, Cento, and Imola, are the most remarkable.—Of inland lakes, the largest is that of Perugia or-Trasimeno, famous for Hannibal's victory over the Romans. The other principal lakes are the Lago-di-Bolsena, formerly called *Vulsinius*; the Lago-di-Bracciano, formerly called *Sabatinius*; the charming lake of Albano; the Lago-di-Nemi; the lakes of Fogliana, Monaco, Craplace, and Saressa in the Pontine marshes; and the extensive Valli-di-Comacchio, which is rather a swamp into which the sea flows than a lake, but is remarkable for the quantity of fish it contains.—There are numerous mineral springs, among which those at Rome, the warm bath at Bracciano, the Bagni-di-Staliano, and the springs at Viterbo, are the most remarkable.

Climate.] The climate of the Papal states is very mild, and mainly belongs to the second Italian region: the Apennines are, however, covered here with snow from October to April, and the orange does not flourish in the legations N of the Apennines. The heat is softened by the sea-breeze; but the sirocco is felt on the coasts of the Mediterranean. In the Maremma near the Mediterranean, particularly in the neighbourhood of the Pontine marshes, pestilential exhalations spread fevers and ague, which is also the case in the neighbourhood of the Po, and over the whole

plain of Rimini. See articles *CAMPAGNA*, and *MA-REMMA*.

Agriculture and productions.] Agriculture is carried on in the same manner here as in the rest of Italy: the lands are in the hands of great proprietors, and are either split into small farms, or cultivated in large estates by factors. But the activity of Lombardy and Tuscany is only found in the plain of the Po; the rest of the country is quite neglected, for the Romans are even more lazy than their northern neighbours, though five-sevenths of the whole pop. depend on agriculture. Beans are a common article of food; in the marsh of Ancona onions are reared in immense quantities; vegetables and melons are abundant; saffron and soda are exported; hemp is a staple-ware of Bologna; olives prosper everywhere, but the oil is not well prepared; tobacco is grown in several places; and the sugar-cane, indigo, and cotton, are cultivated near Terracina. The best wine is raised at Montefiascone, Orvieto, and Monte-Cavo. The plain of Rome produces oranges and lemons which are considered the best in Italy, pomegranates, almonds, figs, chestnuts, and pistachio-nuts; laurel and myrtle adorn the groves; lilies, narcissi, carnations and other flowers cover the meadows; and where nothing else will prosper, or has got possession of the soil, the oleander, rosemary, and cistus grow abundantly. The Apennines produce almond, fig, and chestnut-trees, and the forests of oaks and firs in which the blow of an axe has never been heard. In the forest of Terracina the cork-tree is found, which is rare in Italy. Horses are numerous, but little is done to improve the breed. On the mountains, asses and mules are generally used. The oxen are very fine and employed in agriculture; cows are also numerous, on some large estates 2,000 are kept only for their calves, the milk being of no value. Sheep are extensively reared on the coasts of the Mediterranean. They are of two species: the *Negretti* is a small and lively breed, with short legs, and a coarse wool of which the frocks of all the orders of mendicants, and the coats of shepherds, postillions and coachmen, are usually made. The Pouille has long legs, long hanging ears, and a fleece of snowy whiteness, and as fine as that of the Aragon breed. About the middle of May these sheep are driven from the plains of Rome to the mountains of Norcia and Abruzzo, whence they return in October. Goats are numerous; herds of swine, sometimes amounting to 2,000 in number, are kept on the large estates of the Campagna, where they run about half-wild in the forests.—Alum mines are wrought at Tolfa; and about 4,000,000 lbs. of sulphur are raised. Iron ore is abundant but little wrought. From 70,000,000 to 80,000,000 lbs. of salt are annually made, of which one-half is exported. Fishing might be rendered very productive if it was carried on with more activity and industry, for the Adriatic abounds in fish, and the Mediterranean also; and fish to the value of 1,500,000 scudi are annually imported to supply the enormous consumption occasioned by 160 fast days. Bees are extensively kept and honey is exported; but there is not sufficient wax produced for the enormous consumption of the churches. The climate is very favourable to the silk-worm, and the mulberry is extensively planted. The silk of Fossombrone is thought to be the finest in Europe; that of Bologna is also very good. Gall-nuts and cantharides are objects of exportation.—The present pope has distinguished himself by his efforts to improve the agricultural resources of his territories. At an early period of his pontificate, he called together at the Quirinal palace a numerous assembly of the principal landowners of the Roman territory, who chiefly held in mortmain of the chapter of St. Pe-

ter, and in a vigorous allocution told them that he would no longer tolerate individual neglect in allowing so many broad acres to remain unproductive, and so many peasantry to remain unemployed; he gave them notice that a vigilant eye would be kept on the management of the gigantic territorial districts confided to their care; denied that they might do as they liked with their own while there existed hands unemployed and mouths unfed within the boundary of their estates; told them that if he found labourers in want of work on their properties he would himself find occupation for them at the proprietors' expense; and finally dismissed the astonished feudal lords with a new, but firm, impression that duties as well as rights formed part of their landed inheritance. To understand the full value of this bold step on the part of Pius IX., besides exhibiting him as inclined at that period of his fortunes, to rely on the support of the people alone, without reference to the suffrages of an effete aristocracy, it is necessary to bear in mind that, as already stated, five-sevenths of the whole pop. depend on agriculture, which forms the real resources of the kingdom. Among nearly 3,000,000 of inhabitants, if the produce of the soil were equally distributed, each native of the Papal dominions would be entitled to exactly 750 lbs. weight of good available food. The annual

Pastoral and grazing produce amounts to	350,000,000 lbs.
Grain of all sorts, rice, vegetables ..	1,900,000,000 lbs.
Total lbs.	2,250,000,000

Now the surface of the country, hill and plain, has been ascertained to present, in the form of cultivated ground, an area of 16,071 sq. m.; while there remains in a state of neglect, though susceptible of culture, an extent of 1,315 sq. m., in addition to only 731 sq. m. quite incapable of improvement; presenting a total of 18,117 sq. m.

Manufactures and Commerce.] The existing manufactures in the Papal states merely supply the home-consumption. Woollen fabrics are the principal, but their total yearly value does not exceed 300,000 scudi. Silk-weaving is carried on at Bologna, though not to the same extent as formerly; other articles of manufacture are broad-cloths, paper, leather, alum, vitriol, sulphur, cords, plate, artificial flowers, and stone-ware. The most flourishing branch of manufacture as regards exportation, is the refining of sulphur. The Papal dominions possess two good harbours on two different seas, and more might easily be established; nevertheless there is no active commerce, and little navigation. Commerce is mostly carried on by foreigners. The Tiber and the Po are the only navigable rivers. The free navigation of the Po has been secured by treaty of 3d July 1849. The roads, with the exception of those which lead to Rome and Naples, are very bad. A system of railroads has been projected, to consist of six main lines: viz.—1st, from Rome to the frontiers of Naples; 2d, from Rome to Civita-Vecchia; 3d, from Civita-Vecchia to the confines of Tuscany; 4th, from Bologna to the frontiers of Tuscany; 5th, from Bologna to Ferrara; and 6th, from Forli to Ravenna. These lines were to be executed by the State in conjunction with private companies. Their total length was estimated at 1,025 kilometres or 620 m., and the expense at £10,500,000. These lines are yet only projections; but thanks to English capital and activity, the Romans may expect to traverse the Campagna per rail, at least to Frascati, before another year. The Pia-Latina line now forming will pass by Frascati, Albano, and Velletri, to Frosinone, where for the present it will end, the jealous fears of King Ferdinand having interposed to prevent its being brought any nearer to his frontier. The rapid transmission of

news however appears not to present so many objections as the rapid transmission of travellers, for the electro-telegraphic line from Naples to Rome is now complete, and the magic wires have actually entered the Eternal city at the Lateran gate, and stretch across the ample piazza to the staircase of Pontius Pilate. The communication with Tuscany is less advanced, and the whole of the interior arrangements are yet to be made.

[*Inhabitants.*] With the exception of about 15,000 Jews living at Rome and Ancona, the mass of the inhabitants of the Papal dominions are Italians and descendants of those Romans who once governed the whole civilized world; the modern Romans possess lively feelings often rising to enthusiasm, a luxuriant fancy, and a penetrating understanding; they are irritable and passionate, susceptible to grandeur and beauty, and generally possess an extraordinary talent for music. Even the lowest classes have little of that rudeness, ignorance, and heaviness, which are so often seen in northern nations; they are cheerful and gay like the sky and the face of nature around them, which everywhere invites to enjoyment. Such a nation seems created to occupy a high station; but if their happier qualities have been repressed or ill-directed, and what was virtue in the fathers has become vice in the children; an irresistible inclination to idleness and pleasure is prevalent among all classes, and to this is often joined an unbounded jealousy and vindictive temper, prompt to seek satisfaction even at the dagger's point. The pomp and ceremony of the Roman church seem almost necessary to a people who feel only through the medium of their eyes, and who are rarely devout but when surrounded by glare and magnificence. The spirit of military idleness which the laws of Romulus rendered sacred, is still maintained in its fullest extent, though under another form, and the diversions of the people continue to be necessities for which the State must provide. 'Bread and sports' is still the watchword of the Romans. From the game called *mora*, and the exercise of quoits and foot-ball, both favourite diversions among the ancient Romans, to horse-racing, and wading through the inundated Piazza-Navona in the dog-days—from the festivities of the vintage to the Saturnalian carnival—from the fire-works of the castle of St. Angelo to the illuminated cupola of St. Peter's,—all is pleasure and amusement. The opera is the favourite recreation of the well-educated class of the Italians, and particularly of the Romans. It is the policy of all despotisms, to encourage the enervating arts, and to turn, if possible, the energies of youth into the voluptuous paths and mazes of elegant sensuality. 'Motus docere gaudet Ionicos,' and music has effectually done for Italy what tobacco did for the Turks. Ever since the introduction of operas here, and chibuks there, all energy has departed from the children of Dante, as well as from the followers of the prophet. The old Saracen sword was left to rust in the scabbard, to be replaced by the peaceful pipe, and the war-cry of the Viscontis, the Gonzagas, old Dandolo, and old Doria, has been superseded by the modern modulations of Signor Squallini, late from the Scala or the Pergola. It is pitiful to see the young nobles of this once valorous land, totally absorbed, day and night, in the frivolities of the gamut." The Romans delight in *conversations*, and in the coffee-houses the public journals are read with the utmost eagerness. Their language is not so pure as that of Florence; but their pronunciation is much more harmonious.

[*Religion, &c.*] The Roman Catholic church is established here in its greatest splendour. At the head of the ecclesiastical establishment stand the

pope and the college of cardinals. The *cardinal vicarius* who is at the same time bishop of Rome, and the *cardinal penitentiarius* who issues all dispensations and absolutions, are both important officers. Besides the college of cardinals, there are 6 archbishops and not less than 72 bishops! Innumerable convents—of which the greater part had been abolished during the French domination—have been re-established. The training of the future priest is begun early enough. "Persons intended for the priesthood," says Mr. Vicary, "are dedicated to its service from childhood; their habits are thus early formed, and, by a long and rigorous education they acquire the power of parting with every consideration, and place their pleasures and their hopes in the profession to which they look forward. The innocent recreations, intended by nature as an exercise whereby body and mind receive equal accessions of strength, are pastimes of the world, and must not be shared by the embryo priest. From the earliest years, also, they are equipped in complete ecclesiastical dress, they are perfect parish priests in miniature, with the black flowing robe, the slouched hat, and shoes adorned with white buckles. You meet them of various sizes, from the boy 'just breeched' to the youth entering his twentieth year. It is wonderful how these children have acquired, even in their features and gait, the gravity of their order. As they pass you in the strada or piazza, from the air of dignity they assume and the look of consequence they bear, you can scarcely refrain from believing that they have not just concluded some service, or are hastening to their clerical duties." The different religious orders are immensely rich.—The number of universities, of which there were 10 formerly, has been reduced to 3, which exist at Rome, Bologna, and Perugia. There are several learned societies and academies, and a considerable number of public libraries: Printing-offices are numerous; that of the Propaganda has done much to advance the knowledge of Oriental languages. It has ever been a lamentable custom with the papal government to grant an employment rather with a view of serving the individual employed than of having the duties of the office satisfactorily performed, and although the Vatican was once excepted from this rule, it appears to be no longer a department sacred to literary distinction, if we may judge by the appointment of an obscure abate to the post so honourably occupied in the last cent. by Garampi, Giovenazzi, Gaetano Marini, and Assemani, and in our own times by the astounding linguist Mezzofanti, recently deceased, and the learned Cardinal Mai, the chief and perhaps only literary character amongst the members of the sacred college. Rome is still the school of fine arts for the whole world. The greater part of the landed property is in the hands of the clergy, who are divided into regular and secular clergy. The former are very rich; but the latter, with the exception of the higher ranks, are poor and unimportant. The clergy govern the state, and fill all the higher offices. The nobility are rich, and the higher classes enjoy great privileges; the citizens are poor, and the peasants are oppressed and miserable. The nature and tenets of the Roman Catholic religion are too well-known to require any detail from us. The machinery provided for keeping up the influence of Rome throughout its wide spiritual domains is thus described and commented on by Mr. Vicary: "The college of the Propagation of the Faith is on an extensive scale. Its front extends towards the Piazza-di-Spagna. In the construction, accommodation has been consulted rather than ornament. Here there are professors of almost all languages in which young men are instructed for the

ministry, and sent upon foreign missions. The wealth of this college is unbounded; and it is all expended for the purpose of increasing the confines of the church. A cardinal resides in the house, and is prefect or president, with a long string of officers under him. The scholars vary from 200 to 400, and are of all nations. I have seen Jews of Asia Minor, Africans, and even a Chinese, in the academical dress,—a long gown with a red border. I attended a rehearsal, which takes place upon every Epiphany, in the theatre. The youths had each a written subject, which they in their turn read aloud to the audience. The number of languages, to which some dialects were, however, added, was 49. Arabic, Persian, Chinese, Hebrew, Irish, were among the number. They acquitted themselves well, and showed how perfect is that system of education which is pursued in the establishment. When they are complete masters of the language, and have received orders, they proceed upon their mission; and, as they are generally accomplished men, they are no doubt successful. This college has ever been a favourite of the popes, and the great engine of conversion. It was established for the very purpose of supplying a superior class of ministers, not so much to combat the positions of the reformers, as to counterbalance the inroads they have made upon the church, by fresh accessions in other lands. Hence, India and the Pacific are supplied from this source; and from their knowledge of the tongues of the people to whom they are sent, joined also to an acquaintance with their character, we cannot be surprised if they are favourably received, and that the cause they have in hand progresses. I am surprised that we have not taken a leaf from their book, and established a similar institution, and for a similar purpose." Thus far Mr. Vicary: but there is force in the remark of one of his reviewers, that "ecclesiastics trained from infancy as above described cannot fail to be deficient in the necessary robustness and versatility of character. Among civilised and educated nations the modern *elèves* of the Propaganda may do to keep within the pale of their church those who have been brought up in it, but with the exception of some bookish dreamers, and effeminate minds craving excitement, they have little chance with the pupils of any alien sect." Not thus were the missionaries trained who carried the Roman Catholic faith into Ethiopia, China, and the isles of ocean, before the Protestant churches had been awakened to the duty of 'teaching all nations.' The Xaviers, and other devoted teachers of this class, were men before they were priests—and they were all the better priests in consequence." Within these few years evening schools have been established for the instruction of the working classes of Rome. The founders of the system were two citizens, Michel Gigli, an advocate, and Giacomo Casoglio, a poor wood-engraver. The instruction given in these schools consists in reading, writing, arithmetic, and religious teaching; to each school an oratory is attached, in which the scholars collect on holidays for religious service, and for games of exercise and diversion. There are in Rome elementary schools besides, in which children are taught reading and writing, leaving them to follow religious duties in their parishes; but the children are scarcely able to handle the instruments of any occupation whatever before they leave the school, thus leaving their moral and intellectual education quite imperfect. Signor Morichini, in the preface to the regulations for the evening schools for artisans, states that there exist in Rome 55 of these schools for children; two pious schools, one of which directed by the fathers of the faith; 3 Christian schools and several parish schools,

in all, 64. Supposing each to receive 60 individuals, the number of children frequenting schools in Rome would be 3,600. In 1839 a subscription was opened to found 4 schools for artisans, upon the system of Senors Gigli and Casoglio. In 1842 Duke Cæsar Cæsari founded himself a new evening school, contiguous to his palace, so that, adding to it the schools of Gigli and Casoglio, which contained 335 pupils, Rome had 8 evening schools, receiving 1,002 young workmen. The directors and masters serve gratuitously. The expenses for 6 of these schools, with three oratories, amounted to 1,118 crowns, from which, deducting 114 for the charges of the oratories, it results that each of the schools costs about 167 crowns.

Government.] The government of the Papal states is an elective monarchy. The pope, who has the legislative and executive power, is elected by the college of cardinals from amongst themselves. The number of cardinals is generally about 70—seldom more than 2 or 3 under or over that number. Of these the greater part are altogether insignificant and passive, and mere tools in the hands of a few active leaders, who are generally divided, when a conclave is held, into two factions or parties,—the one consisting of those who had held office in the time of the last pope,—the other of those who had been raised into consequence by his immediate predecessor: for as popes are generally elected in advanced life, their partisans survive them for a long time, and by experience and management, exercise an influence quite equal to that which belongs to the more recent possessors of authority. A third interest in conclaves—and often the most considerable of any—is that of the foreign cardinals, who represent the political views of the Catholic states to which they respectively belong. Since the middle of the 16th cent., when the overbearing supremacy of the holy see first began to be questioned, the Catholic powers have commonly insisted on the papal election being made on the principle of the balance of power,—and France, Spain, and Portugal, have always claimed and exercised the power of interposing with an absolute *veto* against any individual nomination. It is enough to exclude any candidate, that the representative of any of these powers shall announce *Il mio Re non vuole*. Austria substantially enjoys the same right, though it is not formally recognised. Since the time of Adrian VI., who was obtruded by Charles V., all the popes have been Italians. The cardinals are resolute not to give themselves a foreign master; and the states that must otherwise contend for the preference, are generally content with the compromise. The only other general principle seems to be, that the choice shall fall on one with talent enough to save the office from degradation and abuse, but not of that commanding genius which would defy control or disdain assistance. Constitutionally, the pope is a very absolute sovereign; but, in practice, he is generally only the head of an oligarchy. Being elected, the successor of St. Peter reigns and governs: but it must be admitted, that if his power be absolute in principle, there does not exist any government surrounded with more controlling power. In fact, the sacred college, whether met in consistory, presided over by the pope, or divided into numerous special congregations, decides on all spiritual and temporal matters belonging to the church. To speak of the latter only, they are submitted to civil congregations or boards, which are like the divisions of a great council of state attached to the different departments. Thus there is the Congregation of Good government, the Consulting board, the Congregation of Rivers and Roads, the Study commission, the Congregation for auditing Public accounts, and revising Public administrations, &c. Each of these special councils is presided over by a member of the sacred college, and has specified powers. Over these councils there is the pope and his council of ministers. When the election is completed, the new elected pope is publicly proclaimed, and crowned with great solemnity with the triple crown, which is attached to a mitre, after which he takes possession of his episcopal church of the Lateran. His residence is at Rome, where he has two splendid palaces, the Vatican and Quirinal. He is obliged always to wear a particular kind of dress, and the ring of St. Peter. He calls himself *Servus Servorum*, and *Catholicæ Ecclesiæ episcopus*; and is addressed by the titles of 'Holiness' and 'Holy Father.' He has a numerous court. The cardinals are equal in rank, and have a particular dress, with a red hat. Their dignity is not accompanied by any revenue; but they are of course always in possession of rich benefices. They are named by the pope; but most of the Catholic powers have a right of presentation. The principal ministers of the pope are chosen from among them. Each cardinal, and consequently each pope, has to swear to certain articles, among which are the inalienability of all the benefices and lands of the Church considered as the dominions of St. Peter.—The *Giornale di Roma* of the 11th September 1850 publishes two of the long-expected organic laws promised by the *motu proprio* of his holiness of the 12th Sept., 1849. Both these laws are promulgated by Cardinal Antonelli in the name of the pope; one relates to the organization of the ministry, and the other establishes a council of state. By the former law all the branches of public administration are divided into 5 ministerial departments, viz.—the Interior, grace and jus-

tics, finance, war, and, lastly, commerce, agriculture, manufactures, fine arts, and public works. This division, however, is declared not to be definitive, the number of ministers being liable to be increased or diminished by his holiness according to circumstances. Besides the titular ministers, his holiness may grant the title of minister of state, without special functions, to any person he may think deserving of the distinction. Every minister has a deputy to represent him in the management of his department. The relations of the Holy see with the other Powers are always and exclusively confided to a cardinal secretary-of-state, who is the organ of the sovereign for the promulgation of legislative acts, and to whom also belong all matters relating to treaties, protection of pontifical subjects, passports, naturalization, and legalization of foreign documents. The 5 ministers form a council-of-ministers, to which their deputies are not admitted. The cardinal secretary-of-state is president of the council-of-ministers. Each minister proposes to his holiness the laws and regulations he may think necessary in his department; and such proposals are discussed in the council-of-ministers. The minister of the interior presides over the internal administration of the state, provinces, and municipalities, and has control over the governors of provinces, the provincial councils, the magistrates and councils of communes, the direction of woods and forests, and the censorship of the press. The minister of grace and justice controls the tribunals of the state, judges, advocates, attorneys, and chancellors; he grants pardons and commutations of sentences in the name of his holiness, and regulates the discipline of the judicial order. The tribunals of ecclesiastical jurisdiction, however, depend from the cardinal secretary-of-state. The minister of finance has the direction of the property of the state, the mint, custom-house, public debt, stamp and registry duties, post-offices, and lotteries; the revenue force also is under his orders. The minister of commerce, agriculture, manufactures, fine arts, and public works has control over chambers and institutions of commerce, the exchange, brokers, mercantile navy, declarations of literary or manufacturing property, weights and measures, agricultural institutes, fairs and markets, ancient and modern monuments, and public roads, canals, and bridges. The minister of war has the superintendence over the army, fortresses, arsenals, &c. All affairs of importance, to whatever department they belong, are to be discussed in the council-of-ministers. Those which have already received the papal sanction cannot be again discussed by the council without the special permission of his holiness. The council of ministers has the right of general control over all the ministerial departments. By the second law the council-of-state is composed of 9 ordinary and 6 extraordinary councillors. It is presided over by the cardinal secretary-of-state, and has a prelate for vice-president. The ordinary and extraordinary members must be at least 30 years of age, pontifical subjects, and in the exercise of their civil rights. The extraordinary councillors have no habitual duties; they are only called to the sittings in case of absence, or to increase the votes of the council in certain cases. The vice-president, ordinary and extraordinary councillors, the secretary, and the subaltern functionaries of the council-of-state are named by his holiness. No councillor of state can exercise the business of advocate or attorney. The council-of-state discusses matters relating to government or to administration, as well as to disputed affairs. It is divided into two sections: one for legislation and finance; the other for the interior. The former section takes cognizance of all matters belonging to finance and justice; the latter discusses all affairs relating to the other ministerial departments. The more important matters referred to the council-of-state consist of projects of new laws, the interpretation of existing ones, questions of competence of ministers, the examination of municipal laws and of the acts of provincial councils, and all affairs directly sent to the council-of-state by the pope. The power of the council-of-state in undisputed matters is merely consultative; its resolutions, whether taken in the general or in the sectional sittings, are considered as mere opinions. In all disputed matters of administration the council exercises the functions of a magistrate within the limits to be determined by a special regulation. The ministers may be present at the general and at the sectional sittings. When, at a general sitting, the cardinal president or the vice-president declares the discussion closed, the council immediately proceeds to the vote. Six councillors, 5 of whom must be ordinary, and either the president or vice-president, form a quorum. The sections cannot deliberate unless there be at least 3 councillors present two of whom must be ordinary. All the members present sign the resolution or opinion which they have voted; it is then submitted by the president to the pope if the affair has been sent by him to the council; if not, it is submitted to the council of ministers, or to the competent minister, upon whose report the pope decides. The general sittings of the council-of-state take place once a-week; the sittings of the sections twice a-week. The cardinal president may convok extraordinary sittings when he thinks proper. The ordinary councillors and the secretary have a fixed salary.

Provincial administration.] The territory of the States of the Church is divided into 20 provinces, under the appellations of *comarca*, legations, and delegations, as follows:—First, the *comarca* or province of Rome, and the commissariat of Loretto. Second, the 6 legations of Bologna, Ferrara, Raven-

na, Forli, Urbino-et-Pesaro, and Velletri. Third, the 13 legations of Ancona, Ascoli, Benevento, Camerino, Civita-Vecchia, Fermo, Frosino, Macerata, Orvieto, Perugia, Rieti, Spoleto, and Viterbo. These provinces are administered by a legate, assisted in the 6 legations by councillors taken from among the more influential inhabitants. In these legations the legate is always to be selected from among the cardinals. The municipalities of Rome and Bologna are administered under a special organization.

Revenue.] The revenue of the Papal state is greatly diminished in comparison with those times when the pope received tithes from the whole Christian world. Balbi supposes it may amount to £1,237,000; but there is a considerable deficit, the expense always exceeding the revenue; and the debts are supposed to amount to nearly £25,000,000. A statement of the revenues and expenditure of the pontifical government was for the first time published in 1847. It appears by it that for the year 1846 the amount of the customs was £1,012,000. The total revenue amounted to £1,895,720. The actual expenditure amounted to £2,000,000, leaving a deficit of about £110,000. The following is a general statement of the receipt and expenditure of the pontifical states:

I. RECEIPTS.

1. Predial imposts, landed property, &c.	3,280,000 er.
2. Monopolies, customs, and taxes on consumption,	4,120,000
3. Stamps and registries,	550,000
4. Post-office,	250,000
5. Lotteries,	1,100,000
Total gross revenue,	9,300,000
Deduct expenses of administration	2,220,000
Nett revenue,	7,080,000

II. EXPENSES OF ADMINISTRATION.

1. Predial imposts, landed property, &c.	760,000
2. Monopolies, customs, and taxes on consumption,	460,000
3. Stamps and registries,	90,000
4. Post-office,	150,000
5. Lotteries,	760,000
Total,	2,220,000

III. STATE EXPENSES.

1. Sacred palaces, sacred college, ecclesiastical congregations, and diplomatic body abroad,	500,000
2. Public debt,	2,680,000
3. Expenses of state government,	530,000
4. Justice and police,	920,000
5. Public instruction, fine arts, and commerce,	110,000
6. Charities, and acts of public beneficence,	280,000
7. Public works, cleaning & illuminating Rome,	580,000
8. Troops of the line and carabinieri,	1,900,000
9. Other military charges, health and marine,	290,000
10. Public festivals, and extra expenses,	44,000
11. Reserve fund,	100,000
Total,	7,934,000

Military and Naval force.] The army consisted in 1840 of 9,300 infantry, of which 6,000 were natives, and 3,300 Swiss; 640 dragoons, 160 mounted chasseurs, 800 artillerymen, 1,700 gen darmes, 300 arquebusiers, 1,200 customhouse officers, and 80 men of the noble guard,—in all 14,600 men, not including a reserve of 6,000 men and 3,000 national guards for Rome and Bologna. The annual expense of keeping up this force was 1,756,029 Roman scudi, or about £380,000. The States of the Church are divided into 3 military divisions, those of Rome, Bologna, and Ancona. There is no navy; there were formerly a few galleys, but they have been destroyed. It is in contemplation to build a few small vessels of war.

Ancient or Roman history.] We have adverted to the origin of Rome in our general historical paragraph upon Italy. Rome was governed by kings for nearly two and a half centuries, until 509 b. c. Junius Brutus and Tarquinus Collatinus were placed

at the head of the new-created republic as first consuls in that year. Long wars with the Etrurians and Latins mark the beginning of this epoch; the people also maintained a perpetual struggle against the power of the patricians or Roman nobility, and at last obtained the appointment of tribunes to protect their rights. Nevertheless, a series of perpetual wars, during which in great necessities a dictator was placed for six months at the head of affairs, exhausted the resources of the common people, and reduced them to the situation of dependents upon their creditors the patricians. In 499 a. c. the laws of the Twelve Tables, which partly confirmed ancient customary laws, and partly introduced a constitution borrowed from the Greeks, were promulgated. The decemvirs or first magistrates were chosen only among the patricians, and were invested with dictatorial powers. The people at last, after many struggles, obtained political equality with their patricians. About in 366 a. c. when it was decreed that one consul should be elected from among the patricians, and the other from the plebeians,—an arrangement which was afterwards extended to other offices. In 389 Rome, with the exception of the capitol, was sacked by the Gauls under Brennus. After the defeat of the invaders by Camillus, the Romans appeared at the head of the Italian tribes. A long struggle with the Samnites, which lasted for 50 years, at last terminated in favour of Rome, and rendered her the most powerful state in Italy. When the Romans sought to extend their dominions over Lower Italy, and attacked the Tarantines, they became involved for the first time in a war with a foreign king, Pyrrhus of Epirus, whom the Tarantines invited to their aid. Pyrrhus was twice victorious, at Pandosia and at Asculum; but was defeated at Beneventum. After the conquest of Tarentum, the Romans next directed their views abroad, and towards Sicily. This brought on the first struggle with Carthage, which lasted 23 years, during which the Romans formed a navy and defeated the Carthaginians at sea a. c. 260. From this period the struggle between Rome and Carthage was a contest for the command of the Mediterranean. Hamilcar the Carthaginian general endeavoured to maintain possession of the eastern point of Sicily; but the naval victory of the Romans in 241 forced Carthage to make peace, and to yield Sicily and the neighbouring small islands to her rival. In 237 the Romans took possession of Sardinia; and in 227 Carthage became bound by treaty not to extend her possessions in Spain beyond the Ebro, and not to attack Saguntum which had formed an alliance with Rome. During this period Cisalpine Gaul also became a Roman province by conquest. In 218 a second war broke out between Rome and Carthage, which lasted 17 years. Hannibal, the general of the Carthaginians, conquered Saguntum, crossed the Pyrenees, marched through Gaul, and scaling the Alps, descended upon the N of Italy, and won the battle of Cannæ; but whilst his army rested at Canosa, the Romans collected their forces; and after several desperate struggles the Carthaginians were compelled to evacuate Italy. In 201 Hannibal lost the battle of Zama in Africa, and Carthage was forced upon a humiliating peace by which she lost all her possessions in Spain. The Romans also conquered part of Asia; but in becoming acquainted with the wealth and manners of the East, they laid the foundation of that national luxury which finally consumed the vitals of the state. By the conquest of Corinth, a. c. 146, the whole of Greece became a Roman province, and in the same year the ancient and powerful republic of Carthage was annihilated after the defeat of its last army, the city itself laid in ashes, and the whole state annexed to the Roman empire. The thirst for conquest had now become unappeasable at Rome, while internal contentions agitated the republic, and her leading generals struggled for the supreme power. Sylla was created perpetual dictator, which office he voluntarily resigned in a. c. 79; Pompey having completed the conquest of Spain, of Syria, and other parts of Asia, was honoured with a brilliant triumph at Rome in 61. Caesar,—whose deep-laid plans were not then anticipated by any one,—returned from Lusitania in the year 60, and allied himself to Pompey and Crassus, persuading them that their common interest demanded this coalition. Caesar having been named proconsul of Gallia, completed the entire subjection of the Gauls, and crossed over to Britain, a part of which he overran. In the meanwhile civil dissensions distracted the state, and led to those events in which Caesar and Pompey played a leading part. After many struggles the fate of the latter was decided in the battle of Pharsalia, a. c. 48, and Caesar was named dictator for ten years, with the title of *Imperator*. A strong party, however, headed by Brutus and Cassius, opposed his growing power; and he fell by the hands of conspirators in the senate-house. Another triumvirate was now formed against the republican party by Octavianus, Caesar's adopted son, Antony, and Lepidus, and a new civil war arose. Brutus, Cassius, and the republicans were defeated by Octavianus and Antony at Philippi; and the two victors afterwards contended between themselves for the dominion of the world, when Octavianus defeated Antony and his ally Cleopatra, in the battle of Actium, and made himself master of the republic. Octavianus accepted the title of Augustus, declining that of dictator; he left all the forms of the republic nominally subsisting, but united all the real power of the state in his own person. Augustus died a. d. 14, and was succeeded by his step-son Tiberius, who was at last strangled in his bed by his own favourites, in a. d. 37. His successor Caligula, too, was assassinated in 41. He was succeeded by Claudius, a weak old man, whose adopted son and successor, Nero, surpassed in tyranny and cruelty all his predecessors. He fell by the hands of one of his freed slaves, in 68.

In the two succeeding years no fewer than four emperors assumed the supreme power; viz., Galba in January 68, Otto in January 69, and Vitellius in April 69; and Vespasian, who reigned from 69 to 78, and under whom tranquillity was re-established in the empire. Vespasian was succeeded by his son Titus, whose short reign from 79 to 81 was marked by justice, benevolence, and mildness. Under his brother Domitian, who succeeded him, all the despotism of Tiberius and Nero seemed to awake anew. He was strangled, and Nervus succeeded him, and reigned till 98. Trajan, one of the noblest princes who ever adorned a throne, reigned from 98 to 117. Successful in war, he united Dacia, Moldavia, Wallachia, and Transylvania to the empire; and also made Armenia a Roman dependency. His successor Hadrian, who reigned from 117 to 138, improved the internal institutions of the country; but the most happy times of Rome were under the reign of his two successors, Titus Antoninus Pius, and Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, which epoch lasted 43 years. From the close of this period we date the decay of the Roman empire. Marcus Aurelius's son, Commodus, proved himself a master in cruelty. His successor Pertinax was an excellent man, but reigned too short a time to carry into effect his plans for the improvement of the empire. After his reign the imperial dignity was sold by the guards, and bought by Didius Julianus, who was superseded by Septimius Severus, who reigned from 193 to 211, and restored something like order to the empire. His son, Caracalla, proved another Nero. Heliogabalus reigned from 218 to 225. His successor, Alexander Severus, who reigned from 235 to 236, was a model of virtue in a degenerate age. Under Maximian, who reigned from 236 to 238, the military despotism which had been fostered in the state reached its greatest height. From the death of this prince the empire gradually declined; Decius was defeated and slain by the Goths in 251; and Valerian defeated and taken prisoner by the Persians in 261; but in 272 Aurelian defeated the empress Zenobia and carried her captive to Rome. Constantine, who succeeded to the diadem of the Roman empire in 323, embraced the Christian religion. Under him the whole constitution of the state was changed, and the seat of empire transferred to Constantinople. Dissensions, however, again broke out, and the empire was several times divided and reunited, until, after the death of Theodosius, it was divided between his two sons, Arcadius and Honorius, of whom the latter received the western empire in 395. An epoch of exterior wars and internal disputes followed. In the reign of Maximus, Genesius plundered Rome in 458. Nine insignificant emperors succeeded Maximus till the entire dissolution of the empire under Romulus Augustulus in 476, when Odoacer, the chief of the Heruli, made himself master of Rome, and assumed the title of king of Italy. He was conquered by Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths, of whom we have spoken in our general historical introduction to Italy.

Modern history.] When Narces, the general of Justinian, had conquered the Goths and their allies in 552, the central part of Italy was treated like a conquered province of the Eastern empire, and governed by an officer who had the title of *exarch*, and held his court at Ravenna. Aristolph, king of the Langobards, conquered Ravenna and the whole of the exarchate; but was forced by Pepin in 755 to relinquish it to Stephen, bishop of Rome. This donation was renewed by Charlemagne in 774. The policy of the popes in favouring the Normans in Lower Italy procured them the protection of these warriors. Under Gregory VII. in 1075, the power of the popes reached its greatest height. The crusades in 1096 favoured the policy of the Roman see, of which the power was also increased by inheriting the territory of the countess Matilda of Tuscany. To oppose the house of Hohenstaufen in Italy, the pope called the house of Anjou to the throne of Naples in 1265. Internal convulsions, excited by the boundless ambition of the popes and their vicious lives, forced them to transfer their court from Rome to Avignon, where it remained from 1360 to 1378. Avignon had been bought by Clement VI. from Joanna, queen of Naples and countess of Provence. The popes while at Avignon being wholly under the influence of the kings of France, were scarcely recognised by the Romans and Germans; but in 1378 the papal see was again re-established in Rome. The greatest pope of the 16th cent. was Leo X., who was elected in 1513. Julius II. acquired Bologna in 1513, and Ancona in 1522. Ravenna was taken from the Venetians; Ferrara in 1596 from Modena; and the last duke of Urbino left his states in 1626 to the pope. The temporal and spiritual power of the popes began to decline gradually from this date. Sextus V. by his politic administration retarded for a while the decay of the power of the popedom; but the prodigality and follies of his successors produced new evils and fresh civil dissensions. Clement XIV., a wise and liberal man, in 1773 abolished the order of the Jesuits. In 1783 Naples freed itself from the feudal obligations it had hitherto held towards the pope; and the emperor Joseph II. checked the influence and power of the priests in the Austrian dominions. The victories of the French in Italy forced the pope to yield, in the peace of Tolentino, Avignon to France, and Romagna, Bologna, and Ferrara, to the Cisalpine republic. A movement in Rome against the French in 1797 afforded a pretext for the taking of that city by the French troops, and the carrying away of Pius VI. as a prisoner to France. Pius VII. was enabled by the Austrians to resume possession of Rome on the 14th of March 1800. By the concordat made with Buonaparte in 1801, the pope again lost part of his worldly power. In 1807 new disputes with France arose, in consequence of which Ancona, Urbino, Macerata, and Camerino, were incorporated with the kingdom of Italy; and in 1809 the whole papal dominions were seized and partly incor-

rated with France. A revenue of 2,000,000 francs was assigned to the pope, who was compelled to take up his residence in France, until the events of 1814 allowed his holiness to resume possession of the States of the Church. He was succeeded by Leo XI, who died in February 1829, and was succeeded by Pius VIII. The elevation of Pius IX. to the pontificate, in 1846, was at first attended with many auspicious omens. Cardinal Mastai Ferrati had just entered his fifty-fifth year when elected, an age in which the intellectual powers are full of vigour, and when ambition dominates in heroic minds. The new pontiff granted a general amnesty to political offenders, with few exceptions; and the reader may be surprised to hear that there were 2,000 victims incarcerated out of a population of only 3,000,000. He then dismissed the mercenary troops, and organized a national guard. His next measure was to appoint a permanent mixed council of civilians as well as ecclesiastics: all men of approved liberal sentiments. He abolished the cruel laws which oppressed the Jews, and remitted many oppressive imposts which distressed the people, particularly the duty on salt. Unhappily the revolutionary furor of 1848 was carried to excess in Rome, and Pius IX. was induced to flee to Gaeta, and from that town to address an appeal for support to the different Catholic powers of Europe. Austria and Naples gladly prepared to march upon Rome; while France hastened to anticipate their influence on Roman affairs by despatching a strong body of troops to Civita Vecchia, whence General Oudinot ultimately marched upon and took possession of Rome. The results of this complication of affairs are thus summed up in a message of the French president: "Our arms have overthrown at Rome that turbulent demagogue which throughout the Italian peninsula had compromised the cause of true liberty, and our brave soldiers have had the signal honour of replacing Pope Pius IX. on the throne of St. Peter. The spirit of party will fall in obscuring this memorable deed, which will form a glorious page for France. The constant aim of our efforts has been to encourage the liberal and philanthropical intentions of the Holy Father; the political power pursues the realization of the formulas contained in the *motu proprio* of the 2d of September 1849. Some of the organic laws have already been published, and those which are to complete the ensemble of the administrative and military organization in the States of the Church will not long be delayed. It is needless to say that our army, yet necessary for the maintenance of order at Rome, is equally so for our political influence, and which, having rendered itself illustrious by its courage, is no less admired for its discipline and its administration."

PAPALLACTA, a village of Ecuador, at the base of the E flank of the Andes, on the Coto, 60 m. ESE of Quito. It formerly possessed a considerable trade with the surrounding country.

PAPALOAPAN. See ALVARADO.

PAPANDJANG, a volcano in the W part of the island of Java, and prov. of Sukapura, 102 m. SE of Batavia. This volcano was previous to the eruption in 1772 one of the loftiest in the island. On that occasion it was considerably reduced in alt., and buried 40 villages with its debris, while 2,957 of the inhabitants of the surrounding district perished.

PAPANODIZIA. See PRINKIPS.

PAPANTLA, a village of Mexico, in the state and 135 m. NW of Vera-Cruz, in a fine plain, watered by the Nautla. The adjacent woods abound with vanilla. About 6 m. from the village are some curious Aztec ruins.

PAPAS, a lake of New Grenada, at the SW extremity of the dep. of Cundinamarca, and in the prov. of Neiva, 36 m. SSE of Popayan. It is about 9 m. in length, and 3 m. in breadth at its widest part. The Magdalena issues from its E side.

PAPASQUIARO, a town of Mexico, in the state and 230 m. S of Chihuahua and 75 m. WNW of Durango. Pop. about 5,000.

PAPA-STOUR, one of the Shetland islands, forming the principal part of the p. of Walls. It lies on the S side of the entrance of St. Magnus bay, about 2 m. from Sandness. It is 2½ m. in length from SE to NW, and 1½ m. in breadth. Its soil is comparatively fertile. The pop. in 1841 was 382; in 1851, 359.

PAPA-STRONSAY, one of the Orkney islands, divided from the NE side of Stronsay by a channel from 2 to 4 furl. broad. It is about 3 m. in circuit. Pop. in 1841 and in 1851, 28.

PAPA-WESTRAY, one of the Orkney islands, 23 m. N of Kirkwall. It is 3½ m. in length from N to S, and 1 m. in breadth. Pop. in 1841, 340; in 1851, 371.

PAPAZLI, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Rume-
lia and sanj. of Sophia, 15 m. ENE of Philoppopoli,
near the r. bank of the Maritza, between two branch-
es of the Ibrk.

PAPENBERG. See TAKABOKOUSIMA.

PAPENBURG, a town of Hanover, in the gov. of Osnabruck, circle and 30 m. NNE of Meppen, and 27 m. SSE of Embden, in a marshy locality, on several canals, the principal of which joins the Ems on the r. bank, at the Drostersyhl. Pop. 3,620. It has two Catholic churches and three schools, and possesses extensive building-docks, manufactories of sail-cloth and cordage, several saw-mills, distilleries of brandy, and lime-kilns.

PAPENDRECHT, a town of Holland, in the prov. of S. Holland, arrond. and 12 m. W of Gorcum, cant. and 5 m. WNW of Sliedrecht, on the r. bank of the Merwede, a branch of the Meuse. Pop. 1,000.

PAPERVILLE, a village of Sullivan co., in the state of Tennessee, U. S., 309 m. E of Nashville, on a branch of Holston river.

PAPEY, a small island of the Atlantic, near the E coast of Iceland, in N lat. 64° 12', and W long. 16° 30'.

PAPHOS. See BAFFA.

PAPIMUAGER, a lake of Lower Canada, 165 m. NE of lake St. John. The Belsianitis issues from its SE extremity, and flows into the N side of the estuary of the St. Lawrence.

PAPINACHOIS, a river of Lower Canada, which flows SSW, and after a course of about 60 m., joins the Saguenay on the l. bank. It gives name to a tribe of Indians who inhabit the NE part of Lower Canada.

PAPMEZO, a village of Hungary, in the circle beyond the Theiss and comitat of Bihar, 10 m. NNW of Belényes, on the r. bank of the Hoilada.

PAPO, a mountain of Upper Guinea, on the Gold coast, in the kingdom of Assin, near the l. bank of the Birrim, 19 m. NE of Cape Corse.

PAPOCZ, a town of Hungary, in the circle beyond the Danube and comitat of Eisenburg, on the Raab, 28 m. NE of Steinamanger, and 12 m. W of Marczalto. Pop. 760. It has a considerable trade in poultry. Tobacco is extensively reared in the environs.

PAPOUL (SAINT), a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Aude, cant. and 5 m. E of Castelnaudary, on the Limbe. Pop. 1,396. St. P. was originally an abbey, the foundation of which is attributed to Charlemagne; and of which it still possesses some remains.

PAPOUS. See NEW GUINEA.

PAPOZZE, a village of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. of Polesina, district and 6 m. SSW of Adria, and 15 m. ESE of Rovigo, on the l. bank of the Po. Pop. 2,283. It has a considerable trade in bread, grain, and cattle.

PAPPENHEIM, a town of Bavaria, the cap. of a seignory of the same name, in the circle of Middle Franconia, on the r. bank of the Altmühl, 32 m. SE of Anspach. Pop. 2,100. It has two castles, two Lutheran churches, a school and an hospital. Tape is its chief article of manufacture. The counts of P. were hereditary marshals of the German empire.

PAPRA, or **PAPARA**, a town of Burmah, on the N coast of the island of Junkceylon. A narrow strait by which the island is separated from the mainland bears the same name.

PAPROLZAN, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency and 66 m. SE of Oppeln, circle and 7 m. NNE of Plesse, in a marshy locality. Pop. 289. It has extensive iron-works.

PAPSO-DERVEIN, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, in the sanj. and 23 m. SSE of Monastir

PAPUA. See NEW GUINEA.

PAPUDO, a port of Chili, in the district and 90 m. NW of Quilota, and 39 m. N. of Valparaiso, on the North Pacific, in N lat. 32° 31' 15", and W long. 71° 29' 8".

PAPWORTH-SAINT-AGNES, a parish partly in Cambridgeshire, partly in Hunts, 4½ m. NW of Caxton. Area 1,290 acres. Pop. in 1831, 106; in 1851, 151.

PAPWORTH-SAINT-EVERARD, a parish adjoining the above. Area 1,091 acres. Pop. in 1831, 107; in 1851, 126.

PAQUET BAY, a bay of the NE coast of Newfoundland, between capes Partridge and St. John. This is the most easterly point to which liberty of fishing is permitted to French vessels.

PARA, or GRAM PARA, the largest and most northerly of the provinces of Brazil, extending between the parallels of 4° 30' N and 9° 40' S, and between 45° 10' and 72° 40' W long.; and bounded on the N by Venezuela, from which it is to some extent separated by the Serras Tnahy and Pacaraina, and by English, Dutch, and French Guayana, the boundary lines of which are marked by the Serra-Tomcumac and the Oyapok river; on the E by the Atlantic, the Turyassu towards the prov. of Maranhão, and the Uruguay towards that of Goyaz; on the S by the prov. of Mato-Grosso; and on the W by Peru, from which it is separated for some distance by the Javary, and by Ecuador. It has an area of about 950,000 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 290,000, of whom 100,000 were Indians. With the exception of part of its N frontier, in which there are some mountains, its surface is generally flat. It is watered by the Amazon, by which it is intersected from W to E, and by its gigantic affluents, the principal of which are the Javary, the Jutay, the Jurna, Tefé, Coary, Purus, Madeira, Tapajos, and Xingu, on the r.; and on the l., the Yapura, the Rio Negro and its tributary, the Rio Branco, the Yatuna, the Paru, and the Anaurapara. These great rivers constitute a vast system of water-communication, offering facilities for the inland navigation of this large territory unequalled perhaps in the world. The main stream of the Amazon, 180 m. wide at its entrance, is navigable for large vessels more than 2,000 m. On the E it is watered by the Tocantins, the embouchure of which is separated from that of the Amazon by the island of Marajo. Several other islands stud the coast, the general character of which is low and marshy.—The climate is warm at all seasons of the year; but the heat is tempered by the morning and evening breezes which blow alternately from the land and the sea. The surface is to a great extent covered with trees of the most magnificent dimensions, and a variety of productions little known in the other provinces of the empire prove the soil to be of the richest description. Rice, manioc, millet, legumes, sugar, coffee, cotton, indigo, numerous varieties of fruit, some of them unknown in Europe, are here extensively cultivated. The cocoa-tree and the *pechuria*, the fruit of the latter of which is valued as forming a good substitute for the nutmeg, are also common. The fig and vine thrive in a few localities. The forests afford excellent timber, tan and dye-woods, oils, gums, and medicinal plants.—Domestic and wild animals, and birds of the species common to other parts of Brazil, are here to be met with in great numbers. The rivers and sea-coast abound with fish. Of the latter, one of the most remarkable is a large species locally named the *Peixe-Boi*, which yields considerable quantities of oil, and the flesh of which bears a close resemblance to veal. Turtles of enormous size are common; and a silk-worm, the cocoons of which are three times the size of those of

the ordinary species, and of a fine yellow colour, occurs here on the orange trees.—The mineral productions of the prov. consist chiefly in silver, emeralds, crystal, granite, ochre, often approaching in colour to the finest vermilion, and white clay. In 1839 the total value of the imports of the prov. amounted to 1,559,388,000 reis = £389,834. Its exports at the same period, consisting chiefly of rice, dye-woods, timber, cacao, drugs, spices, and caoutchouc, were estimated at 1,236,837,000 reis. The bounties of Nature are unfortunately neutralised here by absurd fiscal and prohibitive duties, and the gov. of the prov. does not at present pay its expenses. The general revenue for 1844 was only £14,791, while the expenses amounted to £23,958.—The prov. returns 1 senator and 3 deputies to the Brazilian congress. Its provincial assembly consists of 28 members.—This province comprises—1st, the districts or comarcas of Para proper, viz.: Xingutania, Tapajonia, and Mundrucama; 2d, the Solimões territory, comprising the districts of Purus, Coary, Tefé, Jurua, Intay, and Javari; and, 3d, Brazilian Guayana.—The chief town, named also Para, Para-de-Belém, Belém, or Santa-Maria-de-Belém, is situated in a fine plain, at the confluence of a river of the same name, with the estuary of the Tocantins—here also called the Para—at the confluence of the Guama, in a plain, 1,650 m. NNW of Rio-de-Janeiro, and 75 m. from the shore of the Atlantic, in S lat. 1° 28', W long. 48° 22'. Pop. in 1840, 10,000. The streets are straight, and the chief ones paved. The houses, which are chiefly built of stone, are substantial and elegant. The principal buildings are the cathedral, the episcopal palace, and seminary formerly a Jesuit's college, and the governor's palace. It contains, besides numerous churches and chapels, several convents, a college, a normal school, an hospital, an arsenal, and a printing establishment; and possesses a botanic garden and several squares. The tide rises 11 ft. in the harbor, and affords depth for vessels of the largest size. Its trade, which is considerable, consists chiefly in rice, cacao, cotton, coffee, cloves, tapioca, chestnuts, caoutchouc, sarsaparilla, and isinglass.

PARA, a river of Russia, which rises 42 m. SE of Sapojok, in the gov. of Tambov; flows NW; and joins the Oka on the r. bank, at Chilovo, after a course of 90 m.

PARA (Rio). See AMAZON.

PARABIAGO, a village of Austrian Lombardy, in the delegation and 15 m. WNW of Milan, district and 7 m. SSW of Saronno, on the r. bank of the Olona. Pop. 2,120. It has manufactories of silk.

PARABITA, a village of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-d'Otranto, district and 12 m. E. of Gallipoli, and 24 m. S of Lecce. Pop. 1,700. It has two convents.

PARACALE, a village and port of Luzon, on the NE coast, 135 m. ESE of Manila.

PARACATU, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and comarca of Sabara. It descends under the name of the Rio-Escuro from the Serra-de-Tiririca, a little to the W of Paracatu-do-Principe; runs in a generally E direction; and throws itself into the São-Francisco, on the l. bank. See also SABARA.

PARACATU-DO-PRINCIPE, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and comarca of Sabara, 300 m. NNW of Villa-Rica, in an elevated and salubrious situation, on a river of the same name. Pop. 1,000. The streets are straight and well-paved; and it contains 2 handsome fountains, a parish church, 3 chapels, and a Latin school. The houses are built of wood and earth. In the environs are mines of gold and diamonds.

PARCELS, an assemblage of islands and rocks in the China sea, extending between $15^{\circ} 46'$ and $17^{\circ} 8' N$ lat., and between $111^{\circ} 10'$ and $112^{\circ} 44' E$ long., 150 m. SE. of Hainan, and at about an equal distance from the E coast of Cochin-China. They form several groups, the principal of which are those of Discovery, Amphitrite, and Voadore. This archipelago is politically considered a dependency of the Annam empire. It abounds with turtle and fish, and some of the larger islands are covered with wood. It is resorted to for fishing by the Cochinchinese.

PARACLET (LÈ), a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Aube, cant. and 3 m. ESE of Nogent-sur-Seine, and commune of Saint Aubin, on the Ardusson. Pop. 75. It has an extensive manufactory of files and of steel. It contains the ruins of the monastery founded by Abelard in the 12th cent., and of which Heloise was abbess for 32 years.

PARACLIFTA, a village of Sevier co., in the state of Arkansas, U. S., 142 m. SW by W of Little Rock, on the N side of Little river, a branch of Red river.

PARACOMBE, a parish of Devon, 11 m. NE by N of Barnstaple. Area 4,363 acres. Pop. in 1831, 409; in 1851, 460.

PARACORIO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra, district and 12 m. SE of Palmi, cant. and 3 m. ESE of Sinopoli-Superiore, pleasantly situated on a hill. Pop. 850.

PARACUELLOS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 42 m. SE of Cuenca, on the summit of a mountain. Pop. 640. It has a considerable trade in household linen of local manufacture.

PARACUELOS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. NW of Guadalajara, and 20 m. N of Alcalá-de-Henares. Pop. 500. It has a Franciscan convent.

PARACULLOS-DE-XILOCA, a village of Spain, in Aragon, in the prov. and 3 m. S of Calatayud, on the r. bank of the Xiloca, at the foot of a calcareous mountain. Pop. 886. It has several thermal springs. Gypsum is quarried in the environs.

PARAD, a village of Hungary, in the comitat and 26 m. NNW of Hevest, 16 m. W of Erlau, at the foot of the Matra mountains, and on an affluent of the Tarna. It has mineral baths, and mines of gold and silver.

PARADA-DO-BISPO, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 6 m. ENE of Lamego, near the confluence of the Tavora and Douro.

PARADAS, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 24 m. ESE of Seville, and 3 m. WSW of Marchena. It derives its name from the castle of Las Paradas, situated in its centre, and belonging to the dukes of Arcos. Pop., chiefly agricultural and pastoral, 4,320. It has a hospital.

PARADE (LA), a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Lot-et-Garonne, cant. and 3 m. WSW of Castelmoron, and 17 m. SE of Marmande, on a height, on the r. bank of the Lot. Pop. 1,243.

PARADELLA, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 33 m. N of Trancoso, and 11 m. W of San-João-da-Pasqueira.

PARADILLA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 9 m. W of Palencia. Pop. 90.

PARADINAS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. ESE of Zamora, and 27 m. NE of Salamanca, on the l. bank of the Guarena. Pop. 264.

PARADISE, a village of Strasburg township, Lancaster co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 52 m. W of Philadelphia. Pop. in 1840, 125.—Also a township of York co., in the same state. Pop. 2,117.—Also a village of Cole co., in the state of Illinois, 81 m. E of Springfield, near the head of Little Wabash river.

PARADISO, a village and port on the E coast of the island of Rhodes, 11 m. S of the town of Rhodes.

PARADOX LAKE, a lake in Essex co., in the state of New York, U. S. It is 4 m. long, and from a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to 1 m. broad.

PARAGOA. See PALAWAN.

PARAGUA, a river of Guayana, which rises on the N flank of the Sierra-Pacaraina; runs N, and then W; and joins the Caroni, on the l. bank, in N lat. $7^{\circ} 5'$, after a course of 250 m.

PARAGUANA, a peninsular prov. of Venezuela, in the dep. of Sulia, which stretches out into the Caribbean sea, to the NE of the gulf of Maracaybo. It is about 48 m. in length from SSW to NNE, and is intersected by the parallel of $12^{\circ} N$. An elevated mountain-ridge intersecting it longitudinally terminates in Cape-San-Roman. Its surface is chiefly occupied with pasture-grounds.

PARAGUASSU, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, which descends from the E flank of the Serradas-Almas, and, running E, flows into the bay of Todos-los-Santos, after a course of 280 m. Its principal affluent is the Jacuhipé, on the l.

PARAGUAY, an inland state of South America, lying between the parallels of 24° and $27^{\circ} 30' S$, about midway between the Atlantic and the Andes; and bounded on the N and E by Brazil, from which it is separated by the Xexuy, an affluent of the Paraguary, and the river Parana; on the SE, S, and W by the provinces of the Argentine confederation, from which it is separated by the Parana and the Paraguay; and on the NW by Bolivia. The country has an area of about 74,000 sq. m.; but appears never to have been otherwise than very scantily peopled; from 300,000 to 400,000 being the utmost limit of its pop. Its figure is compact, and is nearly circumscribed by the Parana and its tributary the Yajuari, and the Paraguay and Rio-Blanco. The Serra-Amambahy enters P. on the N from the Brazilian frontier, and sends off a branch towards the Paraguay, which terminates a little to the S of the city of Assumpcion; while another branch runs SSE, for some distance in a direction nearly parallel to the Parana, and then crosses that river, and runs on to join the mountains of Corrientes. These two branches of the Serra-Amambahy enclose the basin of the Tebiquariguazu, an affluent of the Paraguay, and the largest river which has its rise within the frontiers of P. The other streams which originate within the P. territory are the Haimbeguazu, the Ibiticuray, the Acaray, and the Monday, all affluents of the Parana; and the Carimbuti, an affluent of the Xexuy. The larger frontier-rivers, when swollen during the rainy season, overflow their banks, and inundate the adjacent country, often to the extent of several hundred miles; and after the inundations subside, these waters remain spread out into lakes of great superficial extent but of little depth, while large tracts which have been submerged are left dry, and present a soil of extreme fertility, enriched as it annually is by the depositions of the river.

Climate and productions.] The climate of P. is in general moist and temperate, though in some parts it is cold, and white frosts are common in July and August. All kinds of grain, beans, pease, potatoes, melons, cucumbers, and European vegetables, are early grown. There is a species of vine of which good wine is made; magneys, sugar-cane, and maize, from the latter of which the Indians make their favourite drink, are abundant; tobacco, and chinchona or Jesuit's bark, sarsaparilla, rubarbar, jalap, sassafras, guaiacum, dragon's blood, nux vomica, vanilla, and cacao, are abundant. Among the larger trees are the *timbabi*, supplying a fine yellow gum which is formed into beads and necklaces; the cedar, the *curi*

or pine, and the algarrobo or carob tree, which is here made to supply a species of bread. One of the most important vegetable productions is *matte*, or Paraguay tea, a plant which rises about 4 foot and a half high, with slender branches, and leaves something like those of *senna*. The gathering and preparing of this herb afford considerable employment. The operation consists in drying the leaves, which are scattered on shelves for the purpose over a fire, and are then put up into packages of from 7 to 8 arrobas of 25 lbs. each. There are two sorts of this leaf. The first, which is most esteemed, is that which is made of the tender part of the leaves; the other, or inferior sort, is made of the thick part. The consumption of this article, not only in P., but throughout the Argentine provinces, Peru, and Chili, is incredible. All drink two or three times in the course of the day, making an infusion of it like tea, with warm water and sugar. So indispensable is this species of Western tea that the mines would stand still if the owners were to neglect to supply the workmen with it. It has been calculated that 2,000,000 piastres worth of this herb is exported from P. every year. It is infused and made nearly in the same way as Chinese tea, excepting that the branches are used along with the leaves, and that it is drank out of the vessel it is made in through a silver or glass pipe, and as soon as possible after infusion. Its smell and colour are said to resemble and to be nearly as fine as that of the best Indian teas.—The pomegranate, peach, fig, lemon, and orange, flourish in P., as do the cocoa-nut and other palms. The native fruits are very numerous. Among them are the jujube, the *chañar*, the *yacani*, the *quabira* from which candles are made for the churches, the *quebe* yielding a delicious pulp, the *mammon* growing on the trunk of a tree and resembling a melon, the *totay* having a fruit like the mulberry, the *alaba*, the *angway* whose pips of a rich violet colour and triangular shape are used by Indian women for necklaces, the *turamay* resembling the olive, the *molle* yielding a fragrant gum, the *bacoba*, banana, anana, and manioc. The cotton tree grows to a great size. The most ferocious animal is the jaguar or tiger, which often commits great havoc amongst the cattle. The puma or congar, called also the American lion, is a fierce animal, though not to be compared to the African lion; and the black bear is here large and ferocious, destroying the cattle whenever they are exposed to his ravages. The ant-bear is a very common animal, feeding principally on ants, which it catches by placing its long tongue on their nests. The tapir or river-cow, the capibara or water-pig, and various other amphibious animals, frequent the rivers of P.—The cassowary or American ostrich is the largest bird seen in the plains of P. It is remarkable for its immense size, fine plumage, and swift motion. There are several different species of humming-bird. Geese and other water-fowl abound in the lakes and along the shores of the great rivers. Goldfinches, nightingales, larks, green parrots, long-tailed parrots, and peacocks, enliven the forests; nor are there wanting ostriches and birds of prey, amongst which there is one called *taca*, resembling the crow, but having a beak of singular length, and beautifully variegated with a distribution of red, yellow, and black streaks.—Mosquitoes and an innumerable variety of insects are the plague of this fine country, and infest both the waters and the land. Snakes, vipers, and scorpions are numerous. The boa constrictor haunts the moist places adjoining the rivers. The vampire bat, which, seizing on a person asleep, sucks the blood so as to endanger the life of its victims, occurs in many places.

[*Commerce.*] The trade of P. consists in the ex-

port of its tea, tobacco, sugar, cotton, hides, tallow, wax, honey, cattle, horses, mules, wool, and leather. Hitherto, what little external commerce it has possessed has been chiefly carried on by the river Paraguay, the journey to Buenos Ayres by land being seldom performed excepting by couriers, who are obliged to wade and swim over rivers, and are exposed to the attacks of the wandering Indians. Even the navigation of the Paraguay itself has been impeded by them; the Payaguas tribe often collecting 60 or 70 canoes, with 5 or 6 men in each, who, armed only with long lances and clubs, would attack and carry any vessel unprovided with means of resistance. The whole territory is surrounded by native tribes equally inveterate and ferocious. On the W are the Tobas and Moscobies; on the S the Abipones; on the N the Guaycurus or Mbays, and the Panaguas; the E alone is free from any immediate neighbours of this description, though on the distant mountains in this quarter called Yerva, are the Monteses, who give much trouble to the people employed in collecting *matte*, which grows spontaneously in their vicinity. P. is not a country adapted to the production of wheat, and must always rely on a foreign supply of breadstuffs, except Indian corn, which it produces very well. It has no manufactures, and must supply itself also from abroad with most of the articles of that class which its new wants and its vast resources will at the same time demand and enable it so easily to pay for. By treaty concluded on 15th July 1852, between Urquiza, then provisional director of the Argentine confederation, and Don C. A. Lopez, president of the republic of P., the river Parana was opened up by the confederation to the flag of P., and the Paraguay and its affluents, in like manner to the Argentine flag, and the P. government undertook to grant a port on the river Pilcomayo, as high up as possible to facilitate the commercial transit by land route to Bolivia. A writer in the *British Packet* remarks that "as regards commercial prospects, the amicable recognition of the political independence of the republic of P., and the consequent opening of our interior rivers to foreign flags, the right hand of fellowship and intercourse extended to Bolivia, and the convergence of Argentine interests in a national focus, cemented by reciprocal interests, and guaranteed by recognised rights, cannot fail to give a salutary and lasting impulse to the trade of the river Plate. In due course P. must become an important outlet for European manufactures; but after the fairy tales that have been told of its wealth and teeming population, we think there is a danger of its immediate importance, as a consumer of foreign products, being greatly overrated. As to primary necessities, the Paraguayans require nothing, as an isolated existence of more than 40 years clearly demonstrates; and a reasonable period must be allowed to foster, if not create, a taste for the fineries and luxuries that will doubtless follow in the course of their progressive advancement." Formerly all goods from Great Britain destined for the Argentine confederation, the republic of P., and even the Spart of Brazil, were sent to Montevideo or Buenos Ayres, and appear in the returns of the Board-of-Trade under the head of 'Shipments to the river Plate'; thence they were reshipped into smaller vessels, carrying the Argentine colours, but manned in general by French or Italian seamen, and thence ascended the rivers to where they were destined, bringing back country produce in return, which was again reshipped into larger vessels destined to Europe, at the ports of either Montevideo or Buenos-Ayres. A civil war, of course, interrupted even these communications. The value of the importations for 1852—a year of over-supply—was supposed to be about £80,000; the average

annual wants of the people was estimated at £60,000. All the other cities in the interior consumed a full proportion of British goods; and we know from official sources that, while in 1851, 100,000 tons of shipping was sufficient to convey the whole of the productions of Europe to Buenos Ayres, no less than 2,000 vessels, of an average of 36 tons each, or an aggregate of 72,000 tons, were employed from Buenos Ayres of the river coasting trade. See articles PARANA, and PLATA.

Towns and villages.] Since the dictatorship of Dr. Francia terminated, this country has been administratively divided into 8 departments, and 28 municipalities. The number of Indian villages, originally founded by the missionaries, is very considerable. They generally consist of stone or mud houses covered with tiles, having a large square in which are the priest's house and a good church, the number of inhabitants in each being seldom less than 600, and often exceeding 2,000. The only towns of importance are the capital Assumpcion, Villa-Rica, and Concepcion.

History.] P. was first discovered by Sebastian Cabot, who entering the river Plata, in 1526, sailed up the Parana, and thence entered the Paraguay. He was succeeded in 1536, by Juan de Ayala, whom Don Pedro-de-Mendoza, the first governor of Buenos Ayres, despatched with a body of troops, military stores, and other necessaries to explore the territory. Juan-de-Salinas founded the city of Nuestra-Seniora-de-la-Assumpcion, the capital of the prov. The discovery of the country was presented by Alvarez Nunez, whose eminent services, on the death of Don Pedro-de-Mendoza, procured him the government of Buenos Ayres. In subjugating this country, the Spaniards exercised great cruelty on the unfortunate inhabitants. In 1554 the first bishop of P. brought with him laws and regulations for the protection of the Indians; but there being no power to enforce the due execution of these regulations, the natives still continued under bondage, and their numbers gradually wasted away. To supply workmen for the Spanish plantations, Parana was afterwards conquered. The city of Ciudad Real was founded; and 40,000 Indians were reduced to slavery. In 1556 the Jesuits made their appearance in P., and by gentleness and policy, succeeded in obtaining an ascendancy over the minds of the natives, and in reducing them under the yoke of civilized life. Their success in this benevolent work was truly astonishing. They collected the natives into towns and villages, which soon increased under their influence and direction, spreading over the wilderness, and gradually extending on all sides. The principal missions of the Jesuits were in Uruguay, on the S of the Parana. This country was one of the first of the South American states which threw off the authority of the mother country. Its geographical position, on the head waters of the Rio-de-la-Plata, or rather at the head of navigation, and 1,500 m. from the Atlantic, has not only secured its independence, but protected it entirely from any attempt at its re-subjugation. It exchanged the authority of old Spain for the rule of one of the most remarkable men who has performed a part in the government of states during the present century. For upwards of thirty years the celebrated Dr. Francia continued to maintain his authority over P. by a system of the most remorseless tyranny and capricious cruelty of which there is any example in the history of the world. One of the means by which his power was continued unimpaired to the moment of his death, was a policy of non-intercourse and isolation, as complete and inflexible as that of the island of Japan. The laws of the country (which were nothing but the edicts of Francia, who united all power in his own person), forbade the entry of any human being into the territory of Paraguay, on any pretext whatever. Of the few who by any chance did enter, none were permitted to return; a very few did escape, and from their imperfect reports only has the world for half a century had any consciousness of the existence of this republic, so called. The talents of Francia, profiting by the perpetual confusions and civil wars of the surrounding provinces, enabled him to protract so long this singular anomaly. Being himself the strongest power, and standing perfectly aloof from all connections whatever, he was allowed his own way for the third of a century, and died in the full possession and exercise of his power. After his death the present President, Lopez, was appointed. Although Lopez is not a tyrant, he has still but very gradually relaxed the system of Francia in respect to foreign intercourse. He long steadily refused to make treaties, though repeatedly solicited thereto, not only by the South American states, but by the European powers. In 1852, after the success of General Urquiza against Rosas, he was persuaded to make a treaty with the Argentine confederation, and now has signed and caused to be ratified, one with England, the United States, France, and Sardinia. All these powers, acting at one and the same time and in concert, have at last succeeded in obtaining the same conditions of intercourse and trade.

PARAGUAY, a noble river of South America, which has its origin in the lofty mountains with which the central part of the Brazilian prov. of Matto-Grosso is covered, in some small lakes on the S side of the Sierra-Pary, under the parallel of 19° 30' S; and flowing S through that prov. to Pildoris, a little below Fort Nova Coimbra, in S lat. 20° 20', from that point to its junction with the Parana, at the SW extremity of Paraguay, forms the western frontier of Brazil and of Paraguay, separating the former state from Bolivia, and the latter from Bolivia and from the Argentine confederation. Its total length of course exceeds 1,200 m. Within the Brazilian territory, its great affluents are the Jauru on the l., and the San Lourenco and Tacuary on the r. The Pilcomayo is the only large stream it receives on the l. bank below Pildoris, at the confluence of the Tacuary; and the Corrientes, Ipane-Guazu, Xexui, and Tabiquari are its chief affluents on the r. bank within the territory of Paraguay. The navigation of this noble river was long closed to the commerce of Europe by the policy of Dr. Francia, the dictator of the state to which it gives name, and his successor Lopez on the one hand, and that of Rosas, the tyrant of Buenos Ayres, on the other. On the fall of the latter chief, however, the navigation of the Parana, and all its great sister-streams, were thrown open to all flags; and steam-navigation will gradually penetrate to the higher portion of the P., which presents an uninterrupted inland navigation through nearly 19° of lat., over a mud bottom, and without a rock or stone to impede the passage. Brazil is preparing to reap her share in the advantages of this treaty by founding a new city, Albuquerque, on the r. bank of the river, on the extreme frontier of the prov. of Matto-Grosso, which already numbers 1,000 inhabitants; and Bolivia will doubtless exert herself in the establishment of steam-navigation on the Pilcomayo. A treaty has recently been negotiated with the president of Paraguay, by which British subjects are free to navigate the river, and to settle and carry on commerce in any of the towns of that state, instead of being restricted to the city of Assumpcion as hitherto. Similar treaties have also been made with France, Sardinia, and the United States. By a treaty of 15th July 1852, between the Argentine confederation, and the republic of Paraguay, the river P. from bank to bank, is declared to belong in perfect sovereignty to the republic of Paraguay; but the republic concedes to the Argentine flag the free navigation of the P. and its affluents. See PARANA.

PARAHIBA, a province of Brazil, bounded on the N by that of Rio Grande-do-Norte; on the E by the Atlantic; on the S by the prov. of Pernambuco; and on the W by that of Ceara. It is 360 m. in length from E to W, and about 90 m. in breadth, and comprises an area of nearly 20,000 sq. m. Its surface is generally mountainous; the Serra-de-Cayriris intersecting it in the W, and spreading its ramifications over the entire country. The principal rivers are the Parahiba, the Mamanguape, the Camaratuba, the Gramame, the Guju, and the Miriripe. From its elevated character, this portion of Brazil is exposed to high winds and frequent droughts, but the climate generally is temperate and salubrious. The soil is fertile, and produces besides cotton of excellent quality, sugar, varieties of fruit and legumes, rice, mandioc, millet, and tobacco. The woods afford excellent timber, gums, resin, &c. The ounce and jaguar are occasionally met with here; the mountain-goat, locally called *veados*, pigs and cattle are abundant. Birds are extremely numerous. The pop., estimated in 1858 at 55,124, but, which 5 years previous is said to have amounted to 100,000, comprises two Indian nations, viz.: the Cahitês to the S

of the Parahiba, and the Potygnaras to the N of that river; each of which is subdivided into several tribes. The prov. contains 3 comarcas, viz.: São-Brejo-d'Area, Parahiba, and Pombal. It returns 5 deputies to the imperial assembly, and 2 senators to the upper house. Its provincial assembly is composed of 28 members.—Its chief town, which bears the same name, is 75 m. N of Olinda, and 1,380 m. NNE of Rio-de-Janeiro, on the r. bank of a river of the same name, and about 12 m. from the shore of the Atlantic. Pop. 15,000. It consists of an upper and a lower town. The latter, locally distinguished as the Varadouro, is the commercial quarter. The principal streets are broad and paved; the houses, some of which are spacious, are generally only a single story in height, with arcades in front, usually employed as shops. The principal buildings are the churches, the governor's house, formerly the Jesuit's college, the town-house, the treasury, and the intendency. It has also numerous convents, 2 fine fountains, 2 hospitals, a prison, a Latin-school, and barracks. The port is defended by two forts, near which is good anchorage. The trade consists chiefly in cotton, sugar, dye-woods, drugs, gums, &c. The environs are fertile and well cultivated, producing grain, legumes, sugar, and cotton.—Also a river, which has its source in the Serra Jabitaca, a branch of the Cairiris-Velhos; traverses in a ENE direction the prov. of the same name; passes Parahiba, and 12 m. below that town, throws itself into the Atlantic, by a wide embouchure divided into 2 channels by the island of São-Bento, and after a course of upwards of 300 m. It has an easy and spacious entrance to the S, near Cape Ledo, and is defended by a battery. Its principal affluent is the Guarahu.

PARAHIBA, or **PARAHIBA-DO-SUL**, a river of Brazil, which has its source in the E. part of the prov. of São-Paulo, on the N side of the Serra-do-Mar; runs first W: then bends abruptly ENE; enters the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro; and after a tortuous course of 600 m. throws itself into the Atlantic at São-João-de-Parahiba, and in S lat. 21° 38'.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro. Pop. of district, 2,000.

PARAHIBUNA, a comarca of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes.—Also a small town of the prov. and about 60 m. NE of the town of São-Paulo, and district of Jacarehi. Its inhabitants, about 2,000 in number, find their chief employment in the culture of tobacco, coffee, and millet, and in the rearing of pigs.—Also a river formed by the junction of the rivers Barros and Preto. It divides the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro from that of Minas-Geraes, and falls into the Parahiba near the SW extremity of the prov. of Espirito-Santo.—Also a small river of the prov. of São-Paulo, which joins the Parahiba on the l. bank, about 6 m. below Parahitinga.

PARAHIM, a deep but narrow river of Brazil, in the prov. of Piauí. It has its source in the N side of the Serra-Garguêa, and falls into Lake Pernagua.

PARAMARIBO, the capital of Dutch Guayana, situated on the l. bank of the Surinam river, 6 m. above its mouth, in N lat. 5° 49'. It is regularly built in the form of an oblong square; and its streets, which are perfectly straight, and lined with neat timber-built houses of from two to three stories in height, are bordered in the true Dutch taste with orange, shaddock, tamarind, and lemon trees. The town, besides the government-offices and court-houses, contains several churches of different denominations, and a large hospital. P. is the commercial mart of the colony, and possesses a fine roadstead for shipping in the river, which is above 1 m. in breadth opposite the town. Its exports are coffee,

sugar, cocoa, cotton, and indigo; its chief imports consist of salted and dried fish, and articles of European manufacture. Its pop. is estimated at 20,000. It was greatly devastated by fire in 1820.

PARAMATTA. See **PARRAMATTA**.
PARAME-ET-ST.-JOLEUL, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and 2 m. E of St.-Malo. Pop. 3,392.

PARAMO, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 80 m. NE of Villafranca, on the l. bank of the Sil. Pop. 450.

PARAMYTHIA, a town of Albania, in the sanj. and 39 m. SSE of Delvino. Pop. 5,500. It is divided into an upper and a lower town, the former occupying the summit of a rock of considerable height, and being a place of considerable strength. The surrounding country is mountainous, and inhabited by a rude tribe, whose subjection to any authority beyond that of their own chiefs is only nominal. They speak the Greek language, but profess Mohammedanism.

PARANA, a great river of South America, which has its origin in the confluence of the Rio-Grande and the Paranahyba, on the common frontier of the Brazilian provinces of Minas-Geraes, Goyaz, and São-Paulo, under the parallel of 20° 25' S. From this point it flows first SW by S, dividing the prov. of São-Paulo on the E from that of Matto-Grosso on the W; and in this part of its course is swelled by the tribute of the Rio-Tiete on the l., and the Rio-Pardo on the r. From the parallel of 22° 45' S, at the junction of the Ivinheyma or Iguayé, which forms the N frontier of Paraguay, it flows SSW to Candelaria, in the Argentine prov. of Corrientes, where it turns W, and forms the S boundary of Paraguay to its junction with the Paraguay river, a little above the town of Corrientes. From this point the united stream of these two great rivers, under the name of the P., pursues a SSW course to about the parallel of 32° S, when it turns SE, and contributes with the Uruguay to form the great estuary known as the Rio-de-la-Plata. The free navigation of the latter great estuary, and its superior waters, embracing a coast of 2,000 m., forming the only means of communicating with the vast and fertile regions in the interior of South America, bounded by Brazil on the E and by the Andes on the W, was long and justly considered an object of the highest importance by the commercial states of Europe; and in 1846 it was deemed advisable by the English and French governments to force the passage of the P. and convey a fleet of about 100 sail of merchant-vessels to bring down produce belonging to European merchants. But the emancipation of the upper provs. of the Argentine confederation from the thraldom of Buenos-Ayres and its dictator Rosas, was speedily followed by the formation of general federal arrangements which have accomplished all that European arms and diplomacy had hitherto failed to effect. After a ten years' siege, Monte-Video was liberated by the advance of the combined army of Brazil, Entre Rios, and Corrientes; and on the 29th May, 1851, a treaty of alliance was concluded between these states. "One of the articles of that treaty provided that the governments of Entre Rios and Corrientes should allow the free navigation of the P. to the contracting parties, and that Paraguay should be invited to join the alliance on the same terms of reciprocity and equality. The result was, that the government of Paraguay, which had taken no part in the military operations, now for the first time entered into regular commercial arrangements with her neighbours for the encouragement of trade, and that this line of river communication was opened from the 1st of October to an extent unknown since

the dissolution of the Spanish vice-royalty of Buenos-Ayres in 1810. An abortive attempt was made in that year from Buenos-Ayres to invade and subdue Paraguay. This attack was repulsed, and for nearly thirty years Paraguay remained under the absolute control of its dictator Francia, as much isolated in the heart of the South American continent as the empire of Japan in the Eastern ocean. Francia died in 1840, but his communication had been so long cut off from Paraguay that it was not easily restored. Lopez, the successor of Francia, dreaded the aggressive and arbitrary policy of Rosas, who had never recognised his independence, and Rosas intercepted and arrested the trade of the rivers with the interior. The immediate effect of the fall of that arrogant and oppressive dictator was the restoration of that freedom of intercourse which is indispensably needed to open and improve the country." On the 15th of July 1852, General Urquiza, as provincial dictator of the Argentine confederation, and Don Carlos Antonio Lopez, president of the republic of Paraguay, concluded a treaty of which the following are articles:

1. The river Parana is the boundary between the Argentine confederation and the republic of Paraguay, from the Brazilian possessions to 2 leagues higher up than the lower mouth of the island Atajo.

2. The island of Yareta remains belonging to the territory of Paraguay; and that of Apipe, &c., to the Argentine. The other firm or inundable islands belong to the territory to which they are nearest.

3. It is stipulated as a special condition of this treaty, a frank communication between the towns of the Parana and San-Borja-del-Uruguay, for the Paraguayan and Brazilian posts, with the necessary escorts for their safety.

4. The river Paraguay, from bank to bank, belongs in perfect sovereignty to the republic of Paraguay, to its confluence with the Parana.

5. The navigation of the Bermejo is perfectly common to the two states.

6. The landward coast from the mouth of the Bermejo to the river Atajo, is neutral territory for the distance of one league, so that the high contracting parties shall not form military cantonments, nor police guards, nor even for the purpose of observing the barbarians that inhabit the banks.

7. The confederation concedes to the republic the free navigation of its flag through the Parana and its affluents, extending to it all those immunities and advantages that civilized governments, united by special treaties of commerce, grant to each other; it will not detain, or prevent, or impose duties on the passage of any mercantile expedition that may have occasion to pass through the fluvial or terrestrial territory of the confederation to ports of Paraguay, or from the latter to any other foreign ports, without subjecting them to fiscal charges, duties, searches, unloading of packages, &c., &c., which, at the same time that they incommode commerce, annihilate it, by alarming it, and deterring it from frequenting the most productive shores.

8. In the same terms as the preceding article, the republic concedes to the Argentine flag the free navigation of the Paraguay and its affluents, and a free passage through its terrestrial territory.

9. It is distinctly understood that both states are entitled to dictate the regulations that they may consider expedient, to avoid contraband during the transit, to provide for their security, &c., with a complete reserve of the lawful use of their perfect sovereignty in their fluvial territory, that is not limited by public law or express treaties.

10. The confederation shall give a free transit through the Parana to other foreign flags, as soon as it has made the arrangements demanded for the same.

11. The government of the republic of Paraguay, in accordance with that of the Argentine confederation, will co-operate with the means afforded it by the topographical situation of the republic, to facilitate the navigation of the river Bermejo, removing the obstacles that may have formed in its channel, doing certain works that may render its navigation practicable, and establishing positions that may serve as touching points for vessels, in the sites and places that may be agreed upon and pointed out by both governments.

12. The government of the republic of Paraguay, when the case arrives of its being invited so to do by that of the Argentine confederation, shall sanction and garrison with previous accord a port in the river Pilcomayo, as high up as it may be navigable, so that from it a land route, the shortest possible, may be afforded to commerce through the Paraguayan territory, to the frontier of Bolivia.

On the 28th of August 1852, the Buenos-Ayres government published a decree opening the rivers Plate, Parana, and Uruguay to all foreign flags exceeding 120 tons burden; but declaring that "all

vessels coming from foreign ports, and going to the established ports of the republic on the Parana or Uruguay, or to those of Paraguay, shall only enter by the channel of Martin-Garcia; and in case of their being found in the channel of Las-Palmas or Arroyos which leads to it, shall incur for this act alone the penalty of confiscation of both vessel and cargo; that every vessel which passes by Martin-Garcia, in ascending the river, shall anchor at the port of the island, and shall be immediately visited by an individual of the preventive service." The island here named is a small low island with scarcely any vegetation, but important from its commanding the only entrance to the rivers Uruguay and P. for vessels of large burden. It lies about 2 m. from the coast of the Banda-Oriental, and 25 m. from that of Buenos-Ayres. About 10 m. above Martin-Garcia the junction of the two noble rivers takes place. The broad channel of the P., here called P. Guaza, averages about a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in width, and is separated on the r. bank from other channels by numerous islands covered with rank grass and low trees, and uninhabited. There is little variety on the banks of the river at its mouth. On the l. bank, low swampy land, covered with grass and low trees, meets the view; on the r., the islands just noticed, which separate the Guaza from the other channels. At Obligado, the river narrows, the land on the Enter-Riano side coming to a kind of point; and two or three wooded heights present themselves on the Buenos-Ayres side. It was at this point that Rosas planted his batteries, and stretched chains across the river, when the English and French fleet determined to force the ascent.

[Navigation.] Captain Hotham, who has furnished the latest details respecting the navigation of the P., says that the Martin-Garcia channel presents a long wide expanse of shoal-water not unlike the Nore. "The channel you have to find has from 14 ft. to 16 ft. of water, and is difficult to light upon from want of buoying, but if buoyed would be easy enough; but vessels drawing more than 14 ft. water are in general excluded from entering the P. or the Uruguay. This difficult passage passed, there is no impediment whatever to the navigation of the P. for 150 m. The channel is very deep, and easy to find. Ships can sail up in clear nights, and if they get ashore it is their own fault: 150 m. brings them to the city of Rosario, the most important spot on the P. It is the most important, because it is the most western, and therefore nearest the markets of Western South America. The anchorage is excellent: ships can lie close to the shore, and discharge and load with ease; and, as I mentioned before that ships drawing 14 feet water can get there at all seasons of the year, there can be no doubt that a direct trade with Europe can be established for a large class of brigs or corvettes, and with advantage, from Rosario. Ascending the river higher, we find the P., like all rivers flowing from the tropics, has a high and low season. Six months in the year—from December to June—the river may be considered high, and six months low. Where the river is wide, 3 ft. may be the rise; where narrow, 8 ft.: taking the whole, perhaps an average of 4 ft. will be near the mark. Of course, larger ships can ascend in the high season than in the low; but one point is clear to me, that, taking into consideration the uncertainty of sea-voyages from countries so distant as Europe, and, when the vessel has arrived up these rivers, the uncertainty of getting immediate return freight, no direct trade can be established between these countries and Europe unless carried on in vessels which can ascend and descend the rivers at all times in the year; because, if any accident occurs to a ship which cannot descend in the low season, it involves a detention of six months up the country, which is a risk which no merchant will run when he can avoid it by getting his goods up in small vessels certain of being able to ascend and descend at all seasons. Therefore my narrative will consider the river at the low season only. Leaving Rosario, 90 m. brings us to the towns of Santa-Fe and Bajada; but there are three or four shallows in the way, which prevent vessels drawing more than 10 ft. of water arriving here at all seasons of the year. Leaving Bajada, 160 m. further up, we arrive at a very bad shallow, called 'The Pass of San Juan.' Here vessels of more than 74 ft. water are stopped in the dry season. At 180 m. further up we come to Corrientes, the most rising place after Rosario, on the P. The trade of three great rivers, the P., Paraguay, and Vermejo, meets here. 200 m. further up, or 150 as the crow flies—for here the river winds very much—brings us to the city of Ascension in Paraguay. Further than that I have not been, and the rivers at present are not opened beyond to other than Paraguayan vessels; but the river is said to be navigable 800 m. above Ascension, but to what class of vessels, and if at all seasons of the year, I have no personal