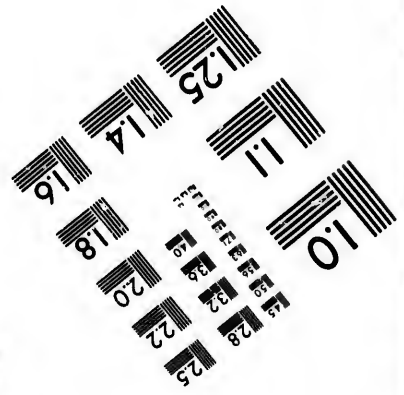
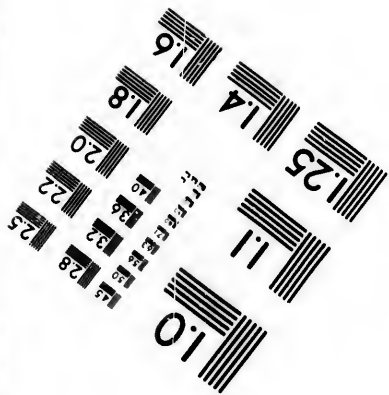
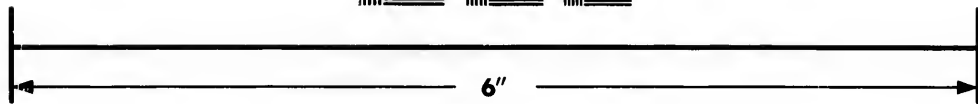
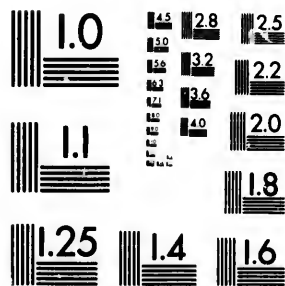


IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)



Photographic
Sciences
Corporation

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

**CIHM/ICMH
Microfiche
Series.**

**CIHM/ICMH
Collection de
microfiches.**



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

© 1982

Technical and Bibliographic Notes/Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages detached/
Pages détachées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire) | <input type="checkbox"/> Showthrough/
Transparence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents | <input type="checkbox"/> Includes supplementary material/
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la
distortion le long de la marge intérieure | <input type="checkbox"/> Only edition available/
Seule édition disponible |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Blank leaves added during restoration may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées
lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,
mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont
pas été filmées. | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata
slips, tissues, etc., have been refilmed to
ensure the best possible image/
Les pages totalement ou partiellement
obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata, une pelure,
etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de façon à
obtenir la meilleure image possible. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires: | |

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	12X	16X	20X	24X	28X
					32X

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

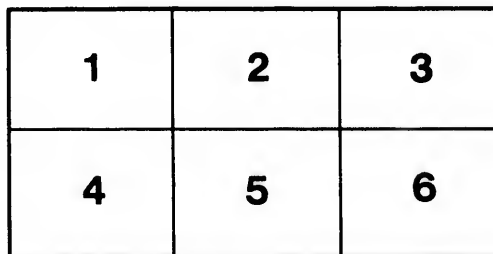
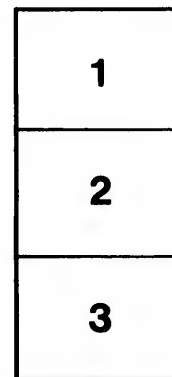
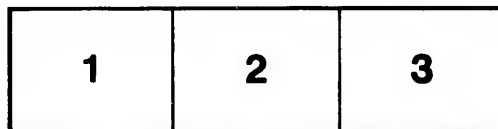
Library of Congress
Photoduplication Service

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol \rightarrow (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol ∇ (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

Library of Congress
Photoduplication Service

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole \rightarrow signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole ∇ signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.

ails
du
odifier
une
mage

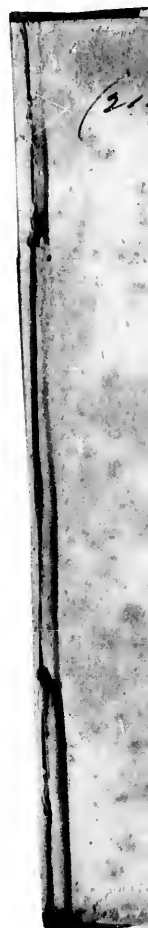
s

errata
to

pelure,
on à



32X



(2106)

McMurry
Apr 1st 93



S.H. JONES

GE

EMPIRES
SEAS

Extent an
of th

A DET

Mon

The

BROOKES' *# 2. 18*

General Gazetteer

IMPROVED; OR,

John COMPENDIOUS *H. Mackelvey*
GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY;

IN MINIATURE. *Baltimore*

CONTAINING A DESCRIPTION OF THE
EMPIRES, KINGDOMS, STATES, CITIES, TOWNS, RIVERS, LAKES,
SEA, CAPES, MOUNTAINS, &c. IN THE KNOWN WORLD.

WITH THE
Extent and boundaries of each country; the trade and manufactures
of the cities and towns; their longitude, latitude, bearing
and distances from remarkable places. *1817*

INCLUDING
A DETAIL OF AT LEAST TWO THOUSAND TOWNS.

More than has appeared in any European Edition of this work.

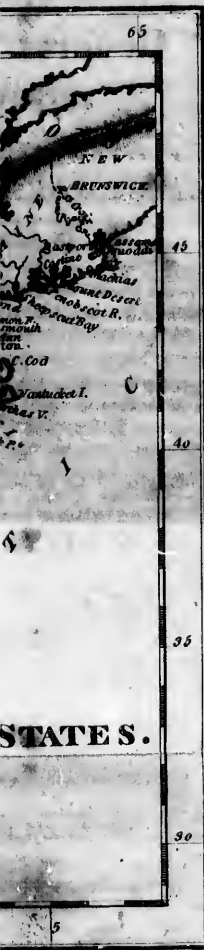
ILLUSTRATED WITH SEVERAL MAPS.

BY J. BAIN, OF BALTIMORE.

The First American Edition, revised and corrected in every part.

BALTIMORE:
PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH CUSHING.

J. Robinson, Printer.
1815.



G102
. B87
1815a
Office

DISTRICT OF MARYLAND:—TO WIT:—

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the twenty-seventh day of July, in the 40th year of the independence of the United States of America, Joseph Cushing of the said District, hath deposited in this office, the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:—“Brookes’ General Gazetteer Improved; or, Compendious Geographical Dictionary; in miniature. Containing a description of the empires, kingdoms, states, cities, towns, rivers, lakes, seas, capes, mountains, &c. in the known world. With the extent and boundaries of each country; the trade and manufactures of the cities and towns; their longitude, latitude, bearing and distance from remarkable places. Including a detail of at least two thousand towns, more than has appeared in any European edition of this work. Illustrated with several maps. By J. Bate, of Baltimore. The first American edition, revised and corrected in every part.”

In conformity to an Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled “An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned,” and also to the Act, entitled “an Act, Supplementary to the Act, entitled an Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving and etching historical and other prints.

PHILIP MOORE,
Clerk of the District of Maryland.

542982
529, 38

OF the
continually
quire rev
tions. T
lity of th
ges, to w
world are
ted State
population
extension
a wildern
civilizati
tions, or
ly public
this kind
the state
articles
sources
edition
adopted,
the union
the pub
sure un
hundred
found in
the pri
some in
ted Sta
wise th
The di

ADVERTISEMENT.

OF the various literary and scientific works, which are continually offered to the public, none more frequently require revision and amendment, than geographical compilations. This may be principally attributed, to the instability of things liable to fluctuation, and the perpetual changes, to which nations are subjected: In no part of the world are these effects more observable, than in the United States. The great prosperity and rapidly increasing population of the country, causes a gradual and constant extension of settlement, which, in a few years, changes a wilderness to a state of agriculture, improvement and civilization; thus furnishing new topographical descriptions, or rendering those more perfect that were previously published. The principal merit, therefore, of a work of this kind, consists in accommodating the delineations to the state of geographical improvement, and selecting such articles and facts, as the works of travellers, or other sources of information may afford. To render the present edition worthy of public approbation, the method was adopted, of addressing letters to the various post-towns of the union, but particularly to those of the West and South; the publications of Morse, Spafford, &c. made this measure unnecessary beyond New-York; by this means several hundred articles have been inserted—they are not to be found in any other geographical work. The population of the principal European towns, has been corrected, and in some instances given as late as 1811; those of the United States, when practicable, is inserted to 1814, otherwise the population is taken from the census of 1810. The distances of the post-towns have been given from

G102
. B87
1815a
Office

TO WIT:—
On the twenty-seventh day of July, in the year of the United States of America, I, Philip Moore, Clerk of the District of Maryland, do hereby certify that the above described book, entitled "A New and Improved Geographical Dictionary, in which the names of the empires, kingdoms, states, provinces, mountains, &c. in the known world, are explained; together with the trade and manufactures of each country; the extent of its dominions, the number of its inhabitants, and the distance of each place from the capital of each country," is a true and correct copy of the original manuscript of the said book, as the same is now printed by the said author, Philip Moore, in the year 1815.

Witness my hand and seal of the District of Maryland, this 27th day of July, 1815.
PHILIP MOORE,
Clerk of the District of Maryland.

Washington, according to the list published by the Post-Master-General in 1813. The latitude and longitude, as well as the distances, of all those places, situated on the main post road, between the Eastern extremity of the District of Maine and St. Mary's in Georgia, are taken from an actual survey of that road, made by order of the general government in 1812. The manufacturing establishments of the different towns in the United States are noticed, and the various military transactions of the late war have been mentioned. Care has been taken to curtail useful information, as little as possible, while at the same time, the redundancy of trifling local details, which is too frequently the fault of large Gazetteers, has been avoided. The present publication, it is confidently believed, will not only be found convenient, as to its portable form, and valuable as a book of reference, but also useful and entertaining. Solicitous that this volume should be distinguished, as well by the beauty of its appearance, as by its intrinsic merit, the publisher, to the fineness of the paper, and neatness of typographical execution, has added elegant Maps, which were not promised in the original prospectus.

Information relative to this work, is respectfully solicited. To those gentlemen who furnished the Editor with communications, he returns his sincere acknowledgments, to their politeness he is indebted for the principal part of the new articles, that have been inserted.

A A, a river
Falls
Bois-le-duc.
AA, a river
which enters
AA, a river
ment of Bo
into the G
lines.
AA, a riv
to Samojit
Ripa.
AA, a riv
has a noble
Engelberg.
AAR, a riv
which issues
Saulberg, in
Bern. Gold
conveyed to
Aar is also t
in the Baltic
AARAB
the Hiber
AARONS
Centre coun
ed on the N
is 40 miles W
165 N of W
A For
with **AA**, lo
ASSAR, a
title of ju
ABACOB
another of
ABACOB
ABACH,
Lower Bav
miles SW of
lat. 48 53 N.

EMENT.

list published by the Post-
latitude and longitude, as
those places, situated on the
eastern extremity of the Dis-
in Georgia, are taken from
made by order of the gene-
the manufacturing establish-
s in the United States are
tary transactions of the late
are has been taken to curtail
possible, while at the same
sifting local details, which is
ge Gazetteers, has been avoid-
it, it is confidently believed,
nient, as to its portable form,
ference, but also useful and
this volume should be dis-
auty of its appearance, as by
ther, to the fineness of the pa-
raphical execution, has added
not promised in the original

his work, is respectfully soli-
who furnished the Editor with
his sincere acknowledgments,
debted for the principal part
ve been inserted.

POCKET GAZETTEER.

ABA

A, a river of Dutch Brabant, which falls into the Dommel, above Bole-le-due.

AA, a river of the united Provinces, which enters the Veelt.

AA, a small river of Germany.

AA, a river that rises in the depart-ment of Somme, in France, and falls into the German Ocean at Gravelines.

AA, a river of Courland, that rises to Saugulita, and falls into the gulf of Riga.

AA, a river of Switzerland, which has a noble cascade, near the abbey of Engelberg.

AAR, a large river of Switzerland, which issues from a lake, near Mount Saalberg, in the S of the canton of Bern. Gold dust is found in its bed, conveyed to it by the river Emme.

Aar is also the name of a small island in the Baltic.

AARASUS, a town of Friesland, in the Hither Asia.

AARONSBURG, a post town of Centre county Pennsylvania, is situated on the N side of Penn's creek. It is 40 miles W of Northumberland, and 165 N of Washington.

For the other words beginning with **AA**, look under a single **A**.

ASSAR, a town of Palestine, in the title of Judah.

ABACONA, a town of Media, and another of Cana in the Hither Asia.

ABACONUM, a town of Sicily.

ABACH, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, on the Danube, seven miles SW of Ratisbon. Lon. 11 59 E lat. 48 53 N.

ABB

ABACOCHE, a river of the U. S. which rises in the state of Tennessee, and uniting with the Ockfuskee in the territory of Creek Indians, forms the Alabama.

ABAKANSKOI, a town of Siberia, in the province of Tobolsk, seated on the Janesha. It has a garrison. Lon. 64 5 E, lat 53 5 N.

ABALAK, a town of Siberia, two miles from Tobolsk. Lon. 68 30 E, lat. 53 11 N.

ABANO, a village five miles SW of Padua, in Italy, famous for warm baths.

ABARA, a town in the Greater Armenia.

ABARANER, a town of Armenia, where the archbishop of Nikaisien often resides. It is 30 miles N of Nakaisien. Lon. 63 59 E, 39 0 N.

ABASCIA, or **ABCAS**, a country in Asia, tributary to the Turks, situated on the coast of the Black sea. The people are poor, thievish, and treacherous, and they are said by travelers to sell their own children to the Turks.

ABASKAJA, a town of Siberia, on the river Iashim. Lon. 60 5 E, lat. 60 10 N.

ABASSUS, a town of the Greater Phrygia.

ABEVILLE, a town of France, in the department of Somme. It is 35 miles S of Calais, and 90 N by W of Paris. Lon. 1 55 E, lat. 50 7 N.

ABBEVILLE, a post town and capital of Abbeville district, S Carolina, is situated on the NW side of St. John's creek. It is 120 miles W of Colum-
A

lat. 290 NW of Charleston, and 624 SW of Washington.

ABBOTS, or ABBWOOD CASTLE, in Staffordshire, situate on a lofty round promontory, and a steep ridge of hills, 7 miles from Wolverhampton.

ABBOTSTOWN, a post town in York county Pennsylvania, 18 miles S of York, and 89 N of Washington.

ABBOTS-BROMLEY, a town of Staffordshire, 11 miles E of Stafford, W. lat. 52 41 N.

ABBOTSBURY, a town in Dorsetshire, seven miles SW of Dorchester, and 187 W by S of London. Lon. 2 42 W. lat. 50 38 N.

ABBOTS LANGLEY, a village in Here, four miles SW of St. Albans.

ABERADE, a town of Denmark, in Sleswick. It is a flourishing place, and seated on a spacious bay of the Baltic. Lon. 9 14 E, lat. 55 6 N.

ABENSPURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, 12 miles SW of Ratisbon.

ABERAVON, a town in Glamorganshire, seated at the mouth of the Avon, 195 miles W of London.

ABERBOTHWICK, or **ABERROATH**, a royal borough in Angusshire. The inhabitants principally consist of manufacturers and weavers of osanburghs and sailcloths. It is 40 miles NNE of Edinburg. Lon. 3 30 W. lat. 56 36 N.

ABERDEEN, OLD, a city in Aberdeenshire, about a mile to the N of the new, at the mouth of the river Don, over which is a fine Gothic bridge of a single arch, greatly admired, which rests at both sides on two rocks.

ABERDEEN, NEW, a handsome city in Aberdeenshire, for largeness, trade, and beauty, it greatly exceeds any town in the N of Scotland. It is built on a rising ground, and lies on a small bay formed by the Don. On the high street is a large church, which formerly belonged to the Franciscans. In the middle of Castle-street is an octagon building with neat bas-reliefs of the kings of Scotland, from James I. to James VII. The town-house makes a good figure, and has a handsome spire in the centre. Gordon's hospital is handsome, and has in front a good statue of the founder. The library is a large plain building, and

sends out between 8 and 600 cured patients annually. But the chief public building in the new town is the Marischal college, founded by earl Marischal in 1593. The principal manufacture is stockings. The thread manufacture is likewise carried to great perfection. A manufactory of sailcloth and osanburghs has lately been established. They have likewise excellent salmon fisheries. The number of inhabitants in Old and New Aberdeen, and the suburbs, including north and south Leith was estimated in 1801 to amount to 82,560. Aberdeen is 84 miles NW of Edinburg. Lon. 1 50 W, lat. 57 6 N.

ABERDEENSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the NW by Banffshire and the river Deveron; on the N and NE by the German Ocean; on S by the counties of Kincardine, Angus, and Perth; and on the W by Inverness-shire.

ABERDOUR, a village in Fifeshire.

ABERFORD, or ABERFORTH, a town in the W ridge of Yorkshire, 16 miles SW of York, and 184 NNW of London. Lon. 1 31 W. lat. 53 50 N.

ABERFRAW, a village in the Isle of Anglesey.

ABERGAVENNY, a populous well built town in Monmouthshire, containing about 600 houses. It is 143 miles W by N of London. Lon. 3 5 W, lat. 51 50 N.

ABERNETHY, a town of Scotland, in Strathern, on the river Tay, the seat of the Pictish kings.

ABERYSTWICH, a small town in Cardiganshire, on the Riddal, 303 miles WNW of London. Lon. 4 0 W, lat. 52 23 N.

ABEX, a country of Africa, on the Red Sea, which bounds it to the E; Abyssinia and Nubia lie on the W; Egypt on the N; and the coast of Ajen to the S.

ABHAD, a town on the coast of Ajen.

ABIAGRASSO, a small town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan. Lon. 9 24 E, lat. 46 30 N.

ABINGDON, a town in Berks, on the Thames. It is 86 miles W of London. Lon. 1 13 W, lat. 51 43 N.

ABINGDON, a post town and capital of Washington county, Virginia, is situated on the W side of Holston

river. It is

and 404 SW

ABINGD county, state

above 300 in

miles NE of

ABINGD

Plymouth ce

population 11

Boston, and

ABINGD

Montgomery

Population 1

lege is Jenk

office is kep

clerks, and

ABINGD

Luzerne co

miles NE of

889 in 1810.

ABUL, a

pal, central

bitants.

ABLAY, a

ry, subject to

ABLOE,

between the

Black Sea.

ABO, a se

dish Finland

gulfs of Bot

Here is a un

nic garden,

fortunate G

expert line

planks. Lon

ABO-FLO

alent fort in

near the mo

ABOUKI

situated in

drin and Ros

by the victo

by lord Nel

ABOUEH

HIRE, a tow

the Nile, 64

80 N.

ABRAHA

in Hungary,

10 40 E, lat.

ABRANT

in Estramad

Lon. 7 18 W

ABREIR

tes, in Portu

20 N.

ABROLH

about 50 mile

near the Isl

is out between 8 and 900 cured cures annually. But the chief publishing in the new town is the medical college, founded by Earl Mansel in 1803. The principal manufacture is stockings. The thread manufacture is likewise carried to great perfection. A manufactory of sail-cloth and canvas has lately been established. They have likewise several salmon fisheries. The number of inhabitants in Old and New Aberdeen, and the suburbs, including north and south Leith was estimated in 1801 to amount to 22,860. Aberdeen is 84 miles N of Edinburgh. Lon. 1 50 W, 57 6 N.

ABERDEENSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N by Banff and the river Deveron; on the E and NE by the German Ocean; on the S by the counties of Kincardine, Angus, and Perth; and on the W by Inverness-shire.

ABERDOUR, a village in Fifeshire.

ABERFORD, or **ABERFORTH**, a town in the W side of Yorkshire, 19 miles SW of York, and 104 NW of London. Lon. 1 31 W, lat. 53 40 N.

ABERFRAW, a village in the Isle of Anglesey.

ABERGAVENNY, a populous well-situated town in Monmouthshire, containing about 800 houses. It is 143 miles W by N of London. Lon. 3 6 W, lat. 51 50 N.

ABERNETHY, a town of Scotland, in Strathern, on the river Tay, the seat of the Pictish kings.

ABERYSTWITHE, a small town in Cardiganshire, on the Riddal, 303 miles NW of London. Lon. 4 0 W, lat. 51 33 N.

ABEX, a country of Africa, on the Red Sea, which bounds it to the E; Abyssinia and Nubia lie on the W; Egypt on the N; and the coast of Ajan to the S.

ABIAD, a town on the coast of Abex.

ABIAGRASSO, a small town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan. Lon. 9 24 E, lat. 45 20 N.

ABINGDON, a town in Berks, on the Thames. It is 80 miles W of London. Lon. 1 18 W, lat. 51 43 N.

ABINGDON, a post town and capital of Washington county, Virginia, is situated on the W side of Holston

river. It is 300 miles W of Richmond, and 404 SW of Washington city.

ABINGDON, a town of Hartford county, state of Maryland. It contains above 300 inhabitants, and is about 20 miles NE of Baltimore.

ABINGDON, a post township of Plymouth county, Massachusetts. Population 4,187. It is 80 miles SE of Boston, and 474 NE of Washington.

ABINGDON, a post township of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. Population 1,336. The principal village is Jenkintown, where the post-office is kept, 11 miles N from Philadelphia, and 140 from Washington.

ABINGDON, a post township of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, 243 miles NE of Washington. Population 869 in 1810.

ABIUL, a town of Beira in Portugal, containing upwards of 1300 inhabitants.

ABLAY, a country in Great Tartary, subject to the Russians.

ABLOE, a town in Little Tartary, between the river Dnieper, and the Black Sea.

ABO, a seaport, the capital of Swedish Finland, on the point where the gulfs of Bothnia and Finland unite. Here is a university, and a royal botanical garden, established by the late unfortunate Gustavus. The inhabitants export linen, corn, flax, iron, and planks. Lon. 23 18 E, lat. 60 37 N.

ABO-FLOT, or **ABO-HUS**, an ancient fort in Finland, on a peninsula, near the mouth of the river Aura.

ABOUKIR, a small town of Egypt, situated in the desert between Alexandria and Rosetta, rendered memorable by the victory gained in *Aboukir-bay*, by Lord Nelson, 1799.

ABOUTIQ, **ABUTESH**, or **ABOHIRE**, a town in Upper Egypt, near the Nile, famous for poppies. Lon. 26 50 N.

ABRAHAMSDORF, a small town in Hungary, but well inhabited. Lon. 19 40 E, lat. 46 30 N.

ABRANTES, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, on the river Tago. Lon. 7 18 W, lat. 39 13 N.

ABREHO, a town of Trallemontes, in Portugal. Lon. 7 10 W, lat. 41 30 N.

ABROLHOS, dangerous shoals, about 80 miles from the coast of Brazil, near the island of St. Barth's.

ARRUG-RANYA, a populous town in Transylvania, situated on the river Ompey. Lon. 23 34 E, lat. 46 40 N.

ARRUZZO, a province of Naples, bounded on the E by the gulf of Venice, on the N and W by Ancona, Umbria and Campagna di Roma; and on the S by Terra di Lavoro and Molise. It is divided into two parts by the river Pescara, whereof one is called Ulterior, and has Aquila for its capital; and the other Citrior, of which Solmona is the capital.

ABSTEINEN, a hallie beyond the river Memel, in the circle of Tapiau, belonging to the kingdom of Prussia. It abounds in corn and cattle.

ABYDOS, a town and castle of Nubia, on the strait of Gallipoli. Lon. 37 35 E, lat. 40 15 N.

ABYO, or **ABUYU**, one of the Philippine islands. Lon. 123 16 E, lat. 10 0 N.

ABYSSINIA, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the W by Nubia, on the E by the Red Sea and Danacalia; on the W by Gorbam and part of Gingira; and on the S by Gingira and Alaba; lying between 6 and 30 deg. N lat. and 30 and 40 deg. E lon. It is about 600 miles long, and 600 broad. The rainy season continues from April to September, which is succeeded, without interval, by a cloudless sky, and a perpetual sun. There is no country in the world that produces a greater variety of quadrupeds, both wild and tame; but there are no tigers. The hyenas, however, are very numerous, and dreadful in their ravages. Besides many species of eagles, vultures, &c. there is a species of hawk, called haddayan, which is very frequent in Egypt, and comes punctually into Abyssinia, at the return of the sun, after the tropical rains; and stoops over the plains in May, when the rains become constant; there are few owls; but these are of an immense size and beauty. The most remarkable insect is the Tswatal, or fly, which is very fatal to cattle. Even the camel must yield to this insect, for when once attacked, his body, head, and legs, break out into large bores, which swell, break, and putrefy, to the certain destruction of the animal. According to Mr. Bruce, the celebrated river Nile has its source in this country, near the village of

Geesh, in lon. 36 55 E, and lat. 10 59 N.

ACAMBOU, a kingdom on the coast of Guinea, in Africa, whose king is absolute, and all his subjects slaves.

ACANNY, an inland country of Guinea, affording the best gold, in great plenty. Lon. 0 3 E, lat. 8 30 N.

ACAPULCO, a town of Mexico, seated on a bay of the S Sea. It has a fine harbour, from whence a ship annually sails to Manila; and another returns laden with all the treasures of the E Indies. Lon. 103 30 W, lat. 17 23 S.

ACARIA, a town of South America, in Paraguay. Lon. 51 5 W, lat. 36 0 S.

ACCOMACK COURT-HOUSE, or **DRUMMOND'S TOWN**, a port village in Accomack county Virginia, 31 miles S of Snow Hill in Maryland, and 21 1/2 SE of Washington.

ACERENZA, a town of Naples, in the province of Basilicata. Lon. 15 5 E, lat. 40 20 N.

ACERNO, a town of Italy, in the ancient principality of Naples, 13 miles NE of Salerno. Lon. 15 0 E, lat. 40 45 N.

ACERRA, a town of Naples, seven miles NE of Naples.

ACH, a town of Sussia, in the land-gravate of Nellenburg, on the river Ach.

ACHAA, a town of the island of Rhodes.

ACHAM, a country of Asia.

ACHEEN, a kingdom in the NW part of the island of Sumatra. Acheen is comparatively healthy, being more free from woods and swamps, than most other parts of the island. The soil is light and fertile, and produces fruits, rice, cotton, gold dust, and sulphur. The natives are Mahomedans. The laws of this kingdom are very severe. For petty theft the offender is suspended from a tree, with a heavy weight tied to his feet; or by cutting off a finger, hand or leg, according to the nature of the offence.

ACHEEN, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in Sumatra, seated on a river which flows into the sea, near the NW point of the island, about two miles from the mouth; it lies in a wide valley, formed like an amphitheatre by two lofty ranges of hills.

Acheen is 1000 miles SE of Madras. Lon. 95 34 E, lat. 0 23 N.

ACHMIM a large town of Upper Egypt, on the eastern bank of the Nile. Though this town be fallen from its ancient splendour, it is still one of the most beautiful of Upper Egypt. The streets are wide and clean, and commerce and agriculture flourish.

ACHONRY, a small town of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, on the Shescon.

ACHMETSCHEIT, a town of Crim Tartary, in the Russian province of Taurida. Lon. 33 30 E, lat. 45 0 N.

ACHYB, a strong town and castle of the Ukraine, on the river Uorakio.

ACREN, a small town in the duchy of Magdeburg.

ACKWORTH, a post township in Cheshire county, New Hampshire; population 1583 in 1810, and 469 miles NE from Washington.

ACOMA, a town of New Mexico, seated on a high mountain, with a strong castle.

ACOS, a town of France, at the foot of the Pyrenees, in the department of Ariège.

ACQUA, a town in Tuscany, noted for warm baths. Lon. 13 10 E, lat. 43 45 N.

ACQUAPENDENTE, a large town of Orvieto, with a bishop's see, 50 miles N by W of Rome. Lon. 13 17 E, lat. 43 43 N.

ACQUARIA, a small town in Frigana, 13 miles S of Modena.

ACQUAVIVA, a small town of Naples.

ACQUI, a town of Montserrat, with commodious baths, 34 miles NW of Genoa.

ACRA, a town on the coast of Guinea.

ACRE, a seaport of Palestine, formerly called Ptolemais, famous in the time of the crusades. It was here where Sir Sidney Smith, and a handful of English officers, stopped the progress of the French army in Egypt. It is 28 miles S of Tyre, and 37 N of Jerusalem. Lon. 35 25 E, lat. 33 33 N.

ACRON, a territory on the Gold coast of Guinea, where the Dutch had a fort.

ACROTIRI, a town in the island of Santorini. Lon. 26 1 E, lat. 36 25 N.

ACTON EAST, a village 6 miles

W of London.

ACTON, a dlex county, 885 in 1810.

ACTON, a shire of the reign of Edward in the castle barn, which

ADAMS, part of Jersey.

ADAMS, a town in the lands rich as it contained

ADANA, a town of Natolia.

ADDA, a town in the falls into the

ADDISON, a county, state called Middle

ADDISON, of Addison on the E side

and is 47 m and 488 NE

ADEL, a S coast of the

The inhabitants

ADEN, or

ADEN, a town of W of Berg, 13 m

7 16 E, lat.

ADIGE, a source of

among the Gulf of Venice

ADMIRA, about 30 15

Pacific Ocean

ADON, a fruit

is a fruit

ADONI, a peninsula of miles SW of

of Madras.

ADOUR, falls into the

yonne.

ADRA, a Spain. Lon.

ADRIA, a Venice. Lon.

ACT

been 1000 miles SE of Madras. Lon. 93 34 E, lat. 9 33 N.

ACHMIM a large town of Upper Egypt, on the eastern bank of the Nile. Though this town be fallen from its ancient splendor, it is still one of the most beautiful of Upper Egypt. The streets are wide and clean, and commerce and agriculture flourish.

ACHONRY, a small town of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, on the sea-coast.

ACHMETSCHEW, a town of Crim Tartary, in the Russian province of Taurida. Lon. 33 30 E, lat. 45 0 N.

ACHYL, a strong town and castle in the Ukraine, on the river Uorskio.

ACKEN, a small town in the duchy of Magdeburg.

ACKWORTH, a post township in Berkshire county, New Hampshire; population 1283 in 1810, and 469 miles E from Washington.

ACOMA, a town of New Mexico, situated on a high mountain, with a strong castle.

ACOS, a town of France, at the foot of the Pyrenees, in the department of the Alps.

ACQUA, a town in Tuscany, noted for warm baths. Lon. 12 10 E, lat. 43 45 N.

ACQUAPENDENTE, a large town of Orvieto, with a bishop's see, 50 miles by W of Rome. Lon. 12 17 E, lat. 43 43 N.

ACQUARIA, a small town in Frisania, 13 miles S of Modena.

ACQUAVIVA, a small town of Naples.

ACQUI, a town of Montserrat, with commodious baths, 28 miles NW of Genoa.

ACRA, a town on the coast of Guinea.

ACRE, a seaport of Palestine, formerly called Ptolemais, famous in the history of the crusades. It was here where Sir Sidney Smith, and a handful of English officers, stopped the progress of the French army in Egypt. It is 18 miles S of Tyre, and 37 N of Jerusalem. Lon. 35 25 E, lat. 32 38 N.

ACRON, a territory on the Gold Coast of Guinea, where the Dutch had a fort.

ACROTIRI, a town in the island of Santorini. Lon. 26 1 E, lat. 36 25 N.

ACTON, EAST, a village 6 miles

ADR

[5]

APR

W of London, noted for its medicinal waters.

ACTON, a post township of Middlesex county, Massachusetts; population 885 in 1810.

ACTON-BURNELL, a village in Shropshire, 9 miles from Shrewsbury.

A parliament was held here in the reign of Edward I, when the lords sat in the castle, and the commons in a barn, which is still standing.

ADAMS, a post township in the S part of Jefferson county, state of New York. It is about six miles square; its lands rich and well watered. In 1810 it contained 1370 inhabitants.

ADANA, an ancient and handsome town of Asia, 55 miles NE of Tarsus.

ADDA, a river of Switzerland, which falls into the Po, near Cremona.

ADDISON, a township of Seneca county, state of New York, formerly called Middleton, population 369.

ADDISON, a post town and capital of Addison county, Vermont; is seated on the E side of Lake Champlain. It contained 1100 inhabitants in 1810, and is 47 miles N by W of Rutland, and 488 NE of Washington.

ADEL, a kingdom of Africa, on the S coast of the strait of Babelmandel. The inhabitants are Mahometans.

ADEN, once a rich seaport of Arabia.

ADENBURG, or ADDENBURG, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, 18 miles NE of Cologne. Lon. 7 15 E, lat. 51 3 N.

ADIGE, a river of Italy, which has its source to the S of the lake Diasee, among the Alps, and runs into the gulf of Venice.

ADMIRALTY ISLANDS, lie in about 20 18 lat. 146 44 lon. in the S Pacific Ocean.

ADON, a town of Hungary, seated in a fruitful country near the Danube.

ADONI, a town of Golconda, in the peninsula of Hindostan. It is 175 miles SW of Hyderabad, and 310 NW of Madras.

ADOUR, a river of France, which falls into the bay of Biscay below Bayonne.

ADRA, a seaport of Granada, in Spain. Lon. 2 37 W, lat. 36 42 N.

ADRIA, a town in the territory of Venice. Lon. 12 4 E, lat. 45 2 N.

ADRIANO, a mountain of Spain in Biscay. It is one of the highest of the Pyrenees; and is only inhabited by a few shepherds, who live in cottages.

ADRIANOPOLE, a celebrated town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, with an archbishop's see; situate in a fine plain on the river Marazi, 115 miles NW of Constantinople. Lon. 23 37 E, lat. 41 45 N.

ADRIATIC SEA. See VENICE, GULF OF.

ADVENTURE ISLAND, a small island in the S Pacific Ocean, so called from the ship Adventure, in which captain Furness sailed. The people are mild and cheerful. Lon. 147 50 W, lat. 43 21 S.

ADULA, a mountain of Spain, in Navarre, in which are the fountains of the Rhine.

ADZENOTA, a small town of Spain in Valencia. Lon. 2 15 W, lat. 39 10 N.

ÆGÆDES, or ÆGATES, three small islands on the W side of Sicily.

ÆGEAN SEA, now the Archipelago, a part of the Mediterranean, separating Europe from Asia and Africa.

ÆGIUM, a town of Achaia Proper, famous for the council of the Achaean held there.

ÆRSHOT, a town in Brabant, on the river Demir, ten miles E of Mechlin.

AFRICA, one of the four principal parts of the world; bounded on the N by the Mediterranean; on the W by the Atlantic; on the E by the isthmus of Suez, the Red Sea, and the Indian Ocean; and on the S by the Southern Ocean. It is a peninsula of prodigious extent, being joined to Asia by the isthmus of Suez, which is 60 miles over. In its greatest length, from the most northern part to the Cape of Good Hope, it is 6900 miles; and in the broadest part from Cape Verd to Cape Guardafui, it is 3600. The greatest part of it is within the torrid zone, which renders the heat almost insupportable in many places. However, the coasts in general are very fruitful, the fruits excellent, and the plants extraordinary. There are more wild beasts in Africa, than in any other part of the world; there are also some animals peculiar to this country; as the hippopotamus, or river horse; the

rhinoceros, with two horns on its nose; and the beautiful striped zebra. There are several deserts, particularly one of a large extent called Zahara, which is almost without water; but there are not quite without inhabitation. The chief are the Nile, Niger, Senegal and Gambia, the two last having been falsely supposed branches of the Niger. The most considerable mountains are the Atlas, the Mountains of the Moon, and the Sierra Leone, or the mountains of the Lions. The inhabitants consist of Pagans, Mahometans, and Christians.

AFRIQUE, ST. a small town of France, in the department of Aveyron.

AGADES, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, with a town of the same name, tributary to the king of Tombuctou. Lon. 13 30 E, lat. 19 10 N.

AGAMENTICUS, a small river in the district of Maine, running into the Atlantic ocean near the town of York. It is navigable but a few miles.

AGAMENTICUS, a mountain of N. America, in the district of Maine. It is a noted landmark for sailors, about eight miles from the sea, in lat. 43 16.

AGATHA, ST. a town of Naples in the Superior Principality, 20 miles N. E. of Naples. Lon. 14 36 E, lat. 41 5 N.

AGATTON, a town near the mouth of the Formosa, on the coast of Guinea, 80 miles S of Benin. Lon. 7 6 E, lat. 7 30 N.

AGDE, a town of France, in the department of Hérault, seated on the river Hérault. Lon. 3 33 E, lat. 43 18.

AGEN, a city of France, the department of Aveyron. It is seated on the Garonne, in a pleasant country, 108 miles SE of Bordeaux. Lon. 9 40 E, lat. 44 18 N.

AGENABAT, a town of Transylvania. Lon. 34 50 E, lat. 46 33 N.

AGER, a small town of Catalonia in Spain. Lon. 1 50 E, lat. 41 50 N.

AGGA, or AGGONA, a town and country on the coast of Guinea, where the English have a fort. Lon. 0 0 lat. 6 0 N.

AGGERHUYS, a town of Norway, and capital of a province of the same name. It is 30 miles NW of Fredericksb. Lon. 10 20 E, lat. 59 30 N. See CHRISTIANA.

AGHRIM, a village in the county of Galway, memorable for the victory gained by king William, over James II.

AGHRIN, a town in the county of Wicklow, 13 miles SW of Wicklow, Lon. 6 11 W, lat. 52 45 N.

AGIMERE, or AZIMERE, the capital of a territory of the same name of Hindoostan Proper, built at the foot of a very high mountain. It is 230 miles W of Agra. Lon. 75 30 E, lat. 30 35 N.

AGINCOURT, a village of France, in the department of the straits of Calais famous for the victory obtained by Henry V, in 1415.

AGMAT, a town of Morocco, on a river of the same name. It is 10 miles S of Morocco. Lon. 7 15 W, lat. 30 50 N.

AGNADELLOA, a village of the Milanese, seated on the canal between Adda and Serio, 5 miles SE of Cassina, and 10 N. of Lodi. Lon. 9 26 E, lat. 45 25 N.

AGNANO, a circular lake, in the kingdom of Naples, seven miles from Puzzoli.

AGOSTA, a seaport town of Sicily, with an excellent harbour. The greatest part of it was destroyed by an earthquake in 1693. Lon. 15 18 E, lat. 37 35 N.

AGRA, the capital of a province of the same name in Hindoostan Proper, on the S bank of the river Jamna, which is seldom fordable. It was once the most splendid of all the Indian cities, and now exhibits the most magnificent ruins. Agra is 100 miles S by E of Delhi. Lon. 70 30 E, lat. 37 0 N.

AGREDA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile. Lon. 3 0 W, lat. 41 53 N.

AGRIA, a small, but strong town of Upper Hungary, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Agria, 47 miles NE of Buda. Lon. 30 10 E, lat. 48 10 N.

AGRIGNAN, one of the Ladrone islands. Lon. 146 0 E, lat. 19 40 N.

AGUA DE PAO, a town in the island of St. Michael, one of the Azores in the Atlantic. Lon. 78 40 W, lat. 38 0 N.

AGUAS BELLAS, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura. Lon. 8 5 W, lat. 39 40 N.

AGULLA, a town of the kingdom of Fez.

AGULLA the kingdom of Fez, lat. 33 N.

AGURAND France in the province of Gournay, 15 miles Lon. 14 15 E.

AGACCIO, port of Corsica island. Popul. 4 N. lat. 47, 51.

AJAZZO, a province of Sicily, seated 30 miles N of Alessepa. E. in its population AICH, a town Par. Lon. 11 11.

AICHTAT capital of a province. It lies Altal. 30 m. Lon. 11 20 E.

AIELLA, in Abruzzo Ultra.

AIGLE, a town in the canton of Rhone six miles to the lake of Geneva of marble.

AIGLE, a town in the department of AIGNAN, 5 in the department of AIGUE N. France, in the Mouths of the hour, which is 43 E, lat. 43 33.

AIGUE-FEE in the department of Clermont.

ALLAH, a town on the E side of 30 40 E, lat. 20.

AILESBUUR populous town and is 16 miles and 4 N. W. lat. 51 40 N.

AILESA, a town the S of the lake. It consists of a number of precipitous cliffs, forming a

AGU

AGHRIM, a village in the county Galway, memorable for the victory gained by King William, over James II.

AGHRIN, a town in the county of Wicklow, 13 miles SW of Wicklow, $52^{\circ} 21' W$, lat. $52^{\circ} 45' N$.

AGIMERE, or **AZIMERE**, the capital of a territory of the same name in Hindoostan Proper, built at the foot of a very high mountain. It is 40 miles W of Agra. Lon. $75^{\circ} 20' E$, lat. $20^{\circ} 35' N$.

AGINCOURT, a village of France, in the department of the straits of Calais famous for the victory obtained by Henry V. in 1415.

AGMAT, a town of Morocco, on a river of the same name. It is 10 miles N of Morocco. Lon. $7^{\circ} 15' W$, lat. $30^{\circ} 0' N$.

AGNADELLOA, a village of the Milanese, seated on the canal between Adda and Serio, 5 miles SE of Cassina, and 10 N. of Lodi. Lon. $9^{\circ} 20' E$, lat. $45^{\circ} 25' N$.

AGNANO, a circular lake, in the kingdom of Naples, seven miles from Pozzuoli.

AGOSTA, a seaport town of Sicily, with an excellent harbour. The greatest part of it was destroyed by an earthquake in 1693. Lon. $15^{\circ} 15' E$, lat. $37^{\circ} 35' N$.

AGRA, the capital of a province of the same name in Hindoostan Proper, on the S bank of the river Jumna, which is seldom fordable. It was once the most splendid of all the Indian cities, and now exhibits the most magnificent ruins. Agra is 100 miles S by E of Delhi. Lon. $70^{\circ} 30' E$, lat. $27^{\circ} 0' N$.

AGREDA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile. Lon. $3^{\circ} 0' W$, lat. $41^{\circ} 55' N$.

AGRIA, a small, but strong town of Upper Hungary, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Agria, 47 miles NE of Buda. Lon. $30^{\circ} 10' E$, lat. $46^{\circ} 10' N$.

AGRIGNAN, one of the Ladrone islands. Lon. $146^{\circ} 0' E$, lat. $19^{\circ} 40' N$.

AGUA DE PAO, a town in the island of St. Michael, one of the Azores in the Atlantic. Lon. $28^{\circ} 40' W$, lat. $38^{\circ} 0' N$.

AGUAS BELLAS, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura. Lon. $8^{\circ} 5' W$, lat. $39^{\circ} 40' N$.

AGUILA, a town of the kingdom of Fez.

AIL

[7]

ALA

AGUILLAR, a town of Spain in the kingdom of Navarre. Lon. $2^{\circ} 30' E$, lat. $43^{\circ} 35' N$.

AGURANDE, a small town of France in the department of Indre.

AHUIS, a town of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, with a good harbour, 15 miles SE of Christianstad. Lon. $14^{\circ} 15' E$, lat. $60^{\circ} 15' N$.

AGACCIO, or **AJAZZO**, a fine seaport of Corsica, on the W side of the island. Population 6030. E lon. $8^{\circ} 44'$, N. lat. $41^{\circ} 51'$.

AJAZZO, a seaport of Naxos, in the province of Caramania, anciently Sicily, seated on the Mediterranean, 30 miles N of Antioch, and 40 W of Aleppo. E long. $3^{\circ} 54'$, N lat. $31^{\circ} 45'$. Its population is estimated at 23,412.

AICH, a town of Bavaria, on the Par. Lon. $11^{\circ} 20' E$, lat. $49^{\circ} 30' N$.

AICHSTAT, a town of Franconia, capital of a bishopric of the same name. It lies in a valley, on the river Altmul, 30 miles S of Nuremberg. Lon. $11^{\circ} 10' E$, lat. $48^{\circ} 57' N$.

AIELLO, a small town of Naples in Abruzzo Ulterior.

AIGLE, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, seated on the Rhone six miles from its entrance into the lake of Geneva. All the houses are of marble.

AIGLE, a small town of France, in the department of Orn.

AIGNAN, St. a town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher.

AIGUE MORTE, a town of France, in the departments of the Mouths of the Rhone. It had a harbour, which is now choked up. Lon. $4^{\circ} 3' E$, lat. $43^{\circ} 34' N$.

AIGUE-PERSE, a town of France in the department of Puy de Dôme, 18 miles N of Clermont, and 801 S of Paris.

ALLAH, a town of Arabia Petrea, on the E side of the Red Sea. Lon. $36^{\circ} 40' E$, lat. $29^{\circ} 10' N$.

ALLESBURY, the largest and most populous town in Buckinghamshire, and is 16 miles SE of Buckingham and 48 W of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 43' W$, lat. $51^{\circ} 40' N$.

ALLER, a great insulated rock, to the S of the isle of Arran, in Scotland. Its base is two miles in circumference. It consists of a stupendous assemblage of precipitous cliffs, rising in a wild variety, forming a pyramidal mountain, 900 feet high, accessible only on the NE.

AIME, or **AXIMA**, a small town in Savoy, on the river Isere.

AIN, a department of France, lately the province of Bresse.

AINSA, a town of Spain, in Arragon, seated in a plain, on the river Ara.

AIRE, a town of France, in the department of Landes, 65 miles S of Bordeaux.

AIX, an ancient city of France and capital of the department of Bouches du Rhone. Its streets are elegant and its public buildings handsome and spacious. Population 23,000. It is 12 miles from Marseilles and 73 E of Montpellier. E lon. $5^{\circ} 26'$, $46'$, N lat. $43^{\circ} 34'$, $47'$.

AIX, an ancient town of Savoy, on the lake of Bourget, where are mineral waters.

AIX, a small island on the coast of France, between the isle of Oleron and the continent. It is 13 miles NW of Rochefort. Lon. $1^{\circ} 5' W$, lat. $40^{\circ} 5' N$.

AIX-CHAPPELLE, a free and Imperial city of Westphalia. Its famous mineral waters draw a great number of persons every year. In 1668 and 1749, it was distinguished by two celebrated treaties of peace. The French took it in 1793; it was retaken by the Austrians in 1793, and again taken by the French in 1794. It is seated in a bottom, surrounded by mountains, 22 miles NE of Liege.

AKISSAT, the ancient Thyrra, a town of Naxos, built in a fine plain 45 miles broad. Lon. $28^{\circ} 30' E$, lat. $38^{\circ} 15' N$.

ALABA, or **ALAVA**, one of the three smallest districts of Biscay in Spain, fertile in rye, Vitoria is the capital.

ALADULLA, a province of Turkey in Asia, between Amasia and the Mediterranean. The country is rough, and mountainous; yet there are good pastures, and plenty of horses and cattle.

ALAGOA, a town in the isle of St. Michael, one of the Azores.

ALAIS, a town of France in the department of Gard, situated on the river Gardon. It contains 10,000 inhabitants, is 37 miles W of Montpellier. Lon. $4^{\circ} 10' E$, lat. $44^{\circ} 8' N$.

ALAND, a cluster of islands at the entrance of the gulf of Bothnia. The principal island is 40 miles long, and from 12 to 16 broad, and is 75 miles NE of Stockholm. Lon. 20° E, lat. 60° N.

ALATAMAHA, a navigable river in the state of Georgia, rises in the Appalachian mountains and is formed by the union of the Ocmulgee and Oconee rivers. The Ocmulgee, the principal stream, pursues a winding course of 400 miles. After the confluence of the two rivers the Alatamaha runs a SE course for 100 miles, and falls into the Atlantic ocean about 60 miles SW of the Savannah.

ALATRI, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, 40 miles SE of Rome. Lon. 13° E, lat. 41° 30' N.

ALATYR, a town of Russia, in Asia.

ALAUTA, a river of Turkey in Europe, which runs through Walachia, and falls into the Danube, almost opposite to Nicopolis.

ALBA, a town of Italy, on the river Tanaro, 20 miles SE of Turin. Lon. 8° E, lat. 44° 46' N.

ALBA JULIA, a city of Transylvania, situated near the river Omptia. Lon. 24° E, lat. 46° 25' N.

ALBANIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, on the gulf of Venice. It produces excellent wine. The inhabitants are Christians of the Greek church. Durazzo is the capital.

ALBANO, a town of Italy, on a lake of the same name, famous for its excellent wine. It stands 12 miles SE of Rome, and is the summer retirement of a great many Roman princes. Lon. 13° 50' E, lat. 41° 43' N.

ALBANO, a town of Naples.

ALBANOPOLES, a town of Turkey in Europe, seated on the river Drino. Lon. 20° 12' E, lat. 40° 41' N.

ALBANS ST., an ancient borough of Hertfordshire, on the river Coln, so called from St. Alban, who was the first martyr in England. St. Alban's is famous for the victory obtained by Richard duke of York, in 1463, over Henry VI; and for a victory which queen Margaret gained in 1461, over the earl of Warwick. This town rose from the ruins of the ancient city Verulam, nothing of which remains except the

old walls. St. Alban sends two members to parliament, and is 21 miles N by W of London. Lon. 0° 11' W, lat. 51° 41' N.

ALBANY, a fortress belonging to the British, on the SW of Hudson's Bay. Lon. 81° 20' W, lat. 52° 20' N.

ALBANY, a port town and capital of the state of New York, and of Albany county, is situated on the W bank of the Hudson. It was first settled by the Dutch in 1614 and a stockade erected, which was enlarged in 1623 and called fort Orange. In 1664 it passed into the hands of the English and received its present name. Its charter was granted in 1686. The public buildings of this city are the capitol at the head of State-street, 90 feet by 115. The E front is adorned with a portico of the Ionic order, with four columns 3 feet 8 diameter, and 33 feet in height. On the centre of the roof is erected a circular cupola 20 feet diameter, its dome sustains a figure carved in wood representing

Themis; an old city hall; an elegant new jail; an arsenal; 3 banking houses, that exhibit a beautiful appearance, and a theatre. There are also 19 places of public worship, 2 of which belong to the Dutch reformed congregations; 2 to Presbyterians; 1 Episcopal; 1 German Lutheran; 1 Roman Catholic; 1 Methodist meeting house, and 1 Seceders. Albany is supplied with water by aqueducts from a reservoir situated on the hill near the capitol, which is supplied from a spring about 3 miles distant. It carries on an extensive trade, and is situated in the centre of a fertile country, and on one of the finest rivers in the world, at the head of sloop navigation. Its population in 1810 amounted to 9350 of whom 254 were slaves. N. lat. 42° 30', lon. W from Greenwich 73° 24', and E of Washington 3° 26'. It is 200 miles N of New York, 171 N W of Boston, 173 S W of Burlington in Vermont, 230 S of Montreal, 226 E of Niagara falls, and 377 N E of Washington.

ALBARAZIN, a town of Spain, in Arragon, seated on the Guadalquivir, 100 miles E of Madrid. Its wool is the best in Arragon. Lon. 1° 10' W, lat. 40° 30' N.

ALBAZIN, a town of France, with a strong road from Montauban to the sea. Lon. 103° 30' E, lat. 54° 10' N.

ALBEMARLE, a bay in the state of Virginia, which extends into the Chesapeake Bay 12 miles from the mouth of the river. It is 12 broad. It is

several other ALBEMARLE in the department of Paris.

ALBENGUA, a port of Italy, in Genoa. It is 27 miles S of Genoa. Lon. 9° 20' E, lat. 44° 4' N.

ALBISOLA, a town of the republic of Genoa, which extends from the sea to the mountains. Lon. 9° 20' E, lat. 44° 4' N.

ALBRET, a town of the department of Bourdeaux.

ALBURG, a town of the county of York, which extends from the sea to the mountains. Lon. 1° 10' W, lat. 40° 30' N.

ALBUQUERQUE, a town of Estramadura, in Spain, seated on the river Guadalquivir, 100 miles E of Madrid. Its wool is the best in Arragon. Lon. 1° 10' W, lat. 40° 30' N.

ALBY, a town of the county of York, which extends from the sea to the mountains. Lon. 1° 10' W, lat. 40° 30' N.

ALBY, a town of the county of York, which extends from the sea to the mountains. Lon. 1° 10' W, lat. 40° 30' N.

ALBY, a town of the county of York, which extends from the sea to the mountains. Lon. 1° 10' W, lat. 40° 30' N.

ALBY, a town of the county of York, which extends from the sea to the mountains. Lon. 1° 10' W, lat. 40° 30' N.

ALBY, a town of the county of York, which extends from the sea to the mountains. Lon. 1° 10' W, lat. 40° 30' N.

ALBY, a town of the county of York, which extends from the sea to the mountains. Lon. 1° 10' W, lat. 40° 30' N.

ALBY, a town of the county of York, which extends from the sea to the mountains. Lon. 1° 10' W, lat. 40° 30' N.

ALB

walls. St. Alban's sends two members to parliament, and is 31 1/2 N by W of Londn. Lon. 0 11 1/2 lat. 51 41 N.

ALBANY, a fortress belonging to British, on the SW of Hudson's Bay. Lon. 81 30 W, lat. 52 30 N.

ALBANY, a port town and capital of the state of New York, and of Albany county, is situated on the W bank of the Hudson. It was first settled by the Dutch in 1614 and a stockaded fort, which was enlarged in 1633 and called fort Orange. In 1664 it passed into the hands of the English and received its present name. Its charter was granted in 1684. The public buildings of this city are the Capitol at the head of State-street, 90 ft by 115. The E front is adorned with a portico of the Ionic order, with four columns 5 feet 8 diameter, and 33 ft in height. On the center of the roof is erected a circular cupola 30 ft diameter, its dome sustains a figure carved in wood representing Liberty; an old city hall; an elegant jail; an arsenal; 2 banking houses that exhibit a beautiful appearance, and a theatre. There are also 10 places of public worship, 2 of which belong to the Dutch reformed congregations; 2 to Presbyterians; 1 Episcopal; 1 German Lutheran; 1 Roman Catholic; 1 Methodist meeting house, and 1 Secular. Albany is supplied with water by aqueducts from a reservoir situated on the hill near the Capitol, which is supplied from a spring about 3 miles distant. It carries on an extensive trade, and is situated in the centre of a fertile country, and on one of the finest rivers in the world, at the head of deep navigation. Its population in 1810 amounted to 20,000 of whom 244 were slaves. N. lat. 43 30, lon. W from Greenwich 73 36, and E of Washington 3 26. It is 150 miles N of New York, 171 N of Boston, 173 S W of Burlington Vermont, 230 S of Montreal, 220 E of Niagara falls, and 377 N E of Washington.

ALBARAZIN, a town of Spain, in Aragon, seated on the Guadalquivir, 10 miles E of Madrid. Its wood is the best in Aragon. Lon. 1 10 W, lat. 40 30 N.

ALB

[9]

ALC

ALBAZIN, a town of Great Tartary, with a strong fortress. It is on the road from Moscow to Peking. Lon. 103 30 E, lat. 54 0 N.

ALBEMARLE SOUND, a spacious bay in the state of North Carolina; it extends into the country about 60 miles from the ocean, and is from 8 to 12 broad. It is the estuary of the rivers Roanoke, Chawan, Pasquotank, and several other streams.

ALBEMARLE, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine. It is 35 miles NNE of Rouen, and 70 NNW of Paris. Lon. 1 30 E, Lat. 49 30 N.

ALBENGUA, an ancient strong resort of Italy, in the territory of Genoa. It is seated on the Mediterranean 37 miles SW of Genoa. Lon. 8 3 E, lat. 44 4 N.

ALBISOLA, a small town belonging to the republic of Genoa. Here is a porcelain manufacture. It was bombarded, in 1745, by the English. Lon. 8 30 E, lat. 44 15 N.

ALBRET, a town of France, in the department of Landes, 37 miles S of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 30 W, lat. 44 10 N.

ALBURG, a township in Grand Isle county, Vermont, is situated on the edge of lake Champlain on a cape which extends from Canada into the lake. It is about 15 S of the parallel of 45, the boundary between Canada and the United States. Population in 1810, 1100.

ALBURG, a town of Denmark, in Jotland, seated on a canal 10 miles N from the sea. It has a considerable trade in herring and corn. Lon. 9 40 E, lat. 56 50 N.

ALBUQUERQUE, a town of Spain, in Estramadura; it carries on a great trade in wool and cloth. Lon. 7 3 W, lat. 38 40 N.

ALBY, an ancient town of France. It is situated in the department of Tarn, and contains 10,000 inhabitants. The inhabitants were called Albigenes; and were the first that disputed the authority of the pope; they were condemned by a council here in 1170. It has four gates through which you may view all the beauties of a delightful plain, which produces all kinds of grain, excellent wines, flax, hemp, &c.

The town is 43 miles NE of Toulouse, and 358 S of Paris. Lon. 2 14 E, lat. 44 15 N.

ALCALA-DE-GUADAIRA, a town of Andalusia in Spain, seated on the river Guadalquivir, five miles SE of Seville. Lon. 5 10 W, lat. 37 25 N.

ALCALA-DE-HENAREZ, a large handsome town of Spain, in New Castile, with a famous university, a fine library, and a castle. It is seated on the river Henarez, 15 miles ENE of Madrid. Lon. 3 6 W, lat. 40 20 N.

ALCALA-DE-REAL, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated near the river Salado, six miles S of Seville. Lon. 5 29 W, lat. 37 38 N.

ALCAMA, a handsome town in N Holland. In the environs they make the best butter and cheese in Holland. It is 17 miles N by W. of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 44 E, lat. 52 40 N.

ALCAMO, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara. Lon. 13 22 E, lat. 38 2 N.

ALCANTARA, a small but strong town of Spain, in Estramadura. It has a magnificent bridge over the Tago, built by Trajan. It is 43 miles N by W of Seville. It gives name to one of the three orders of knighthood. Lon. 6 7 W, lat. 39 20 N.

ALCANTARA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia. Lon. 5 10 W, lat. 37 40 N.

ALCASSAR, a city of Barbary in the kingdom of Fez. It was formerly a city of great note, but is now fallen into decay. Lon. 12 35 W, lat. 35 15 N.

ALCARAZ, a town of Spain, in La Mancha. It is situated near the source of the Guadalquivir, 135 miles SSE of Madrid. Lon. 2 5 W, lat. 38 28 N.

ALCAZAR, a town of Spain, in New Castile. It lies in a very fruitful country, 100 miles NW of Carthage. Lon. 4 20 W, lat. 38 15 N.

ALCAZAR LEGUER, a town in the kingdom of Fez, seated on the straits of Gibraltar. Lon. 6 30 W, lat. 36 0 N.

ALCAZAR-DE-SAL, a town of Portugal in Estramadura. They make fine white salt here, whence the town takes its name. It is seated on the river Cadoan, 15 miles from the sea, and 58 SE of Lisbon. Lon. 9 0 W, lat. 38 15 N.

ALCMAER, a city in the United Provinces, about 4 miles from the sea, 18 from Harlem, and 18 from Amsterdam. In 1799 it was taken by the British, who were forced soon after to abandon it.

ALDBOROUGH, a borough and seaport in Suffolk. The town was formerly much larger; but the sea has taken away whole streets. It is 54 miles NE of London. Lon. 1 43 E, lat. 52 13 N.

ALDBOROUGH, a borough in the W riding of Yorkshire, on the Ouse, which sends two members to parliament. It is 18 miles NW of York, and 208 N by W of London. Lon. 1 10 W, lat. 4 8 N.

ALDERBURY, a village in Wiltshire, seated on a hill, two miles from Salisbury, and near the Avon. It carries on a manufacture of fustians, and received considerable damage by a fire in 1777, when 200 houses were destroyed.

ALDERHOLM, a pleasant island of Sweden, formed by the three arms of a river, running through Gendle, a town of Norland, in Sweden. A considerable trade is carried on here in plank and deal.

ALDERNEY, an island in the English Channel; it is eight miles in compass separated from the coast of Normandy by a strait called the Race of Alderney, which is a very dangerous passage, on account of the rocks under water. It is a beautiful island, and fruitful in corn and pasture; but has only one church, in a town of the same name. Lon. 3 7 W, lat. 49 48 N.

ALDERETTE, a small town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on the river Cala, which falls into the Guadiana, a little below Badajoz. It is seven miles SE of Portalgro. Lon. 7 25 W, lat. 39 2 N.

ALENTEJO, a fertile province of Portugal, between Tago and the Guadiana. The inhabitants are very industrious.

ALENCON, a large handsome town of France in the department of Orne. It is seated in a rich country, abounding in all sorts of corn and fruits, on the river Sart, 97 miles SW of Paris. Lon. 0 10 E, lat. 48 18 N.

ALEPPO, the capital of Syria, is

situated by Turks, and four sorts of Christians, who have each a bishop and a church, and the free exercise of their religion. The city and suburbs contain 235,000 persons. Next to Constantinople, and Cairo, it is the most considerable city in the Turkish empire. It is built on eight hills. The houses are large and commodious, having terraces on their tops. The streets are carefully paved; have gutters and a foot pavement on each side. The mosques are numerous, and some of them magnificent. The bazars, or market-places, are long covered narrow streets, on each side of which are a great number of small shops, just sufficient to hold the tradesman and his goods. Their chief commodities are raw or spun cotton, clomay linsens fabricated in the village, silk stuffs manufactured in the city, copper, coarse cloths, goats hair, the gall nuts of the Kourdostant the merchandise of India, such as shawls and muslins. Eighteen miles SE of Aleppo, is a large plain, called the Valley of Salt, and in April, people are employed to gather this salt, where a quantity is gathered sufficient to supply all this part of the country.

Aleppo is 70 miles E of Alexandria, and 170 N by E of Damascus. Lon. 37 30 E, lat. 35 45 N.

ALESIA, called **ALEXIA** by Livy and others; a town of the Mandabii, a people of Celtic Gaul.

ALESSANO, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. Lon. 18 25 E, lat. 40 10 N.

ALESSIA, a town of Albania, near the mouth of the Drino. Lon. 30 0 E, lat. 42 8 N.

ALESSIO, a town of Turkish Dalmatia, seated on a mountain 25 miles from Spalatro.

ALET, a town of France, in the department of Aude. It is seated on the river Aude, 16 miles S of Carcassonne. Lon. 3 32 E, lat. 43 29 N.

ALEXANDRETTA, or **SCANDERON**, a town of Syria, in Asia, at the extremity of the Mediterranean Sea, and the seaport of Aleppo, from which it is distant 23 or 30 leagues. It is now nothing but a village; and is 70 miles W of Aleppo. Lon. 36 23 E, lat. 35 38 N.

ALEXANDRIA, a township in

Hunterdon county of on the river Easton in Pennsylvania contained 2,371 inhabitants. **ALEXANDRIA**, a town in the county of Huntingdon situated on the F the Juniata; population is 100 miles W 103 W of N, from **ALEXANDRIA** capital of the province situated on Red R from its confluence. It contains a court house, 40 120 inhabitants. western district point of intersec roads in the count as all the merchandise territory, and all as N and W. A near the middle of Rapides, which c above and below 5 miles wide; th by Red river or Bouf, a naviga Alexandria is equi shea, St. Francis Opelousa, Natche ing of the Sabine each, 300 from N SW of Washing **ALEXANDRIA** considerable town of the duchy of Mi se, and a strong by Bonaparte wh rodden by Suwa by the Firmoy, J ed on the Tanar Milan. Lon. 8 4 **ALEXANDRIA** port of entry in District of Colu bank of the riv destination is elevat original settlers t the plan of Fulk buildings, some some, consist of a one for episcopa grol, academy and after the capture most humiliating pillation was im by the British co citizens were co

by Turks, and four sorts of Christians, who have each a bishop and church, and the free exercise of their religion. The city and suburbs contain 231,000 persons. Next to Constantinople, and Cairo, it is the most considerable city in the Turkish empire. It is built on eight hills. The houses are large and commodious, having terraces on their tops. The streets are carefully paved; have gutters and a foot pavement on each side. The mosques are numerous, and some of them magnificent. The bazars, or market-places, are long covered narrow streets, on each side of which are a great number of small shops, just sufficient to hold the tradesman and his goods. Their chief commodities are raw or spun cotton, many linens fabricated in the village, silk stuffs manufactured in Italy, copper, coarse cloths, goats hair, and gail nuts of the Kourodistan the merchandise of India, such as shawls and muslins. Eighteen miles SE of Aleppo, is a large plain, called the valley of Salt, and in April, people are employed to gather this salt, where quantity is gathered sufficient to supply all this part of the country. Aleppo is 70 miles E of Alexandria, and 170 N by E of Damascus. Lon. 35 30 E, lat. 35 45 N.

ALEXIA, called ALEXIA by Livy and others; a town of the Mandabi, a people of Celtic Gaul.

ALESSANO, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. Lon. 15 35 E, lat. 40 10 N.

ALESSIA, a town of Albania, near the mouth of the Drino. Lon. 20 6 E, lat. 43 3 N.

ALESSIO, a town of Turkish Dalmania, seated on a mountain 24 miles from Spalatro.

ALET, a town of France, in the department of Aude. It is seated on the river Aude, 18 miles S of Carcassonne. Lon. 3 35 E, lat. 43 22 N.

ALEXANDRETTA, or SCANDERBON, a town of Syria, in Asia, at the extremity of the Mediterranean sea, and the seaport of Aleppo, from which it is distant 20 or 30 leagues. It is now nothing but a village; and is 10 miles W of Aleppo. Lon. 36 23 E, lat. 36 35 N.

ALEXANDRIA, a township in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, situated on the river Delaware, opposite to Easton in Pennsylvania. In 1810 it contained 2271 inhabitants.

ALEXANDRIA, a post town in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, is situated on the Frankstown branch of the Juniata; population about 200. It is 100 miles W of Philadelphia, and 163 W of N. from Washington.

ALEXANDRIA, a post town and capital of the parish of Rapides, is situated on Red River, about 120 miles from its confluence with the Mississippi. It contained in 1813 a handsome court house, 40 dwelling houses, and 120 inhabitants. It is the centre of the western district of Louisiana, and the point of intersection of all the great roads in the country. Thro' it pass all the merchandise for the Spanish territory, and all the trade for the Indians N and W. Alexandria is situated near the middle of the fertile valley of Rapides, which extends about 30 miles above and below the town, and is about 2 miles wide; the valley is enclosed by Red River on the E, and Bayou Bouf, a navigable water on the W. Alexandria is equally distant from Natchez, St. Francisville, Point Coupée, Opelousa, Natchitoches, and the crossing of the Sabine, about 60 miles from each, 300 from New Orleans, and 1490 SW of Washington. N lat. 31 15.

ALEXANDRIA, a strong and considerable town of Italy, belonging to the duchy of Milan, with a bishop's see, and a strong castle. It was taken by Bonaparte when he over ran Italy, taken by Suwarrow, and since taken by the French, June 1806. It is seated on the Tanaro, 40 miles S by E of Milan. Lon. 8 43 E, lat. 44 55 N.

ALEXANDRIA, a post town and capital of Alexandria county, District of Columbia, situated on the bank of the river Potomac. The situation is elevated and pleasant. The original settlers laid out the streets on the plan of Philadelphia; its public buildings, some of which are handsome, consist of a presbyterian church, one for episcopalian, a court house, school, academy and bank. A few days after the capture of Washington, a most humiliating and disgraceful capitulation was imposed on Alexandria by the British commander, which its citizens were compelled to submit to,

in consequence of the defenceless state of the city. Population in 1810, 7227. It is 7 miles from Washington, 116 N of Richmond, and about 150 from the ocean. Lat. N 38 47 59, lon. W from the city 0 1 30.

ALEXANDRIA, or SCANDERIA an ancient and once rich and famous town of Egypt, now much decayed though there are still some remains of its ancient splendour. The city was built by Alexander the Great, about 333 years before Christ, and was a league and a half long by one-third its breadth, which made the circumference of its walls about four leagues. Lake Mareotis bared its walls on the S, and the Mediterranean on the N. At present, the city of Alexandria is reckoned to have about 14 or 15,000 inhabitants. It is seated on the most westerly branch of the river Nile, 125 miles NW of Cairo. It was taken by the French in their expedition to Egypt. In 1798 the canal of the Nile, which communicates with the eastern harbour, and is 40 miles long, was cleared out by order of Bonaparte. Lon. 31 11 E, lat. 30 7 1 N.

ALFACS, the name of certain islands near the mouth of the Ebro, in Spain.

ALFEIZERRAO, a town of Portugal, in Setrenadura. Lon. 9 10 W, lat. 35 30 N.

ALFELD, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Hildesheim, 18 miles SSW of Hildesheim. Lon. 10 4 E, lat. 51 38 N.

ALFIDENA, an ancient town of Naples. Lon. 14 20 E, lat. 41 48 N.

ALFORD, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Tuesday; seated on a small brook six miles from the sea, and 20 N of Boston. Lon. 0 13 E, lat. 53 16 N.

ALFRETTON, a town in Derbyshire with a market on Monday, 141 miles NNW of London. Lon. 1 25 W, lat. 53 3 N.

ALGAGIOLA, a small fortified seaport in Corsica. E lon. 8 55, N lat. 43 36.

ALGARVA, a province of Portugal, 97 miles in length, and 30 in breadth; bounded on the W and S by the sea, on the E by the Guadiana, and on the N by Alentejo.

ALGEZIRA, a strong town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the straits of Gibraltar. Lon. 5 23 W, lat. 36 14 N.

ALGER, or ALCERI, a town of Sardinia, on the NW coast, with a bishop's see. Lon. 8 40 E, lat. 40 40 N.

ALGIERS, one of the states of Barbary, bounded on the E by Tunis, on the N by the Mediterranean, on the S by Mount Atlas, and on the W by Morocco. It extends 600 miles from E to W. The air is temperate, and the land toward the N fertile in corn. It is divided into three provinces, namely, Tlemsan on the W, Titerie on the S, and Constantia on the E of the city of Algiers.

ALGIERS, a large and strong town of Africa in Barbary, the capital of the kingdom of Algiers. It is built on the declivity of a mountain, and is in the form of an amphitheatre next the harbour; inasmuch, that the houses appearing one above another, make a very fine appearance from the sea. The tops of the houses are all flat, for which reason they walk upon them in the evening to take the air; besides they are covered with earth, and serve for a sort of gardens. The streets are narrow, and serve to keep off the extreme heat of the sun. The mole of the harbour is 500 paces in length, extending from the continent to a small island, where there is a castle and a large battery of guns. The number of inhabitants is said to be 80,000. It is situate opposite Minorca, 300 miles W of Tunis. Lon. 3 18 E, lat. 34 0 N.

ALHAMA, a town of Spain, in Granada: near it are hot baths, the best in Spain. It is 24 miles SW of Granada. Lon. 3 34 W, lat. 36 46 N.

ALHAMBRA, the ancient fortress and residence of the Moorish sarracens of Granada, remarkable for the magnificent remains of Moorish architecture. It is seated near the confluence of the Oro with the Xenil, 135 miles SW of Murcia, and 228 S of Madrid. Lon. 3 30 W, lat. 37 8 N.

ALIBAMA, a large river of North America in the Mississippi Territory; it is formed by the junction of the Tappan and Coosa, two very considerable rivers, that rise in the mountainous country of Georgia, and run 150 miles through a rich country, until it joins the Tombigbee to form the river Mobile.

ALICANT, a seaport of Spain, in Valencia. It is seated on the Mediterranean, on a bay of the same name, 24

miles S of Valencia: its population 17,433. Lon. 0 0 lat. 38 10 N.

ALIGATA, a town of Sicily, remarkable for corn and wine. Lon. 13 48 E, lat. 37 11 N.

ALLAHABAD, a city of Oude, in Hindoostan Proper, seated at the confluence of the Ganges and Jumna. It is 470 miles NW of Calcutta. Lon. 82 0 E, lat. 24 45 N.

ALLEGHANY, or APPALACHIAN MOUNTAINS, a long range of mountains in North America, between the Atlantic, the Mississippi, and the lakes; extending nearly parallel with the sea coast, 900 miles in length, and from 60 to 200 in breadth. The different ridges which compose this immense

range, have different names in the different states. Advancing from the Atlantic, the first ridge of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and North Carolina, is the Blue ridge, or South Mountain, from 150 to 200 miles from the sea; and about 4000 feet high from its base.

Next lies the Alleghany, which is the principal ridge. Beyond this is the long ridge called the Laurel Mountains, in a spur of which, in lat. 36 deg. is a spring of water, 40 feet deep, very cold and as blue as indigo. From these ridges proceed innumerable nameless

branches or spurs. The Kittating, or Blue Mountains, run through the northern parts of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. These mountains are not

confusedly scattered and broken, rising here and there into high peaks overtopping each other, but stretch along in uniform ridges, scarcely half a mile high. They spread as they proceed S, and some of them terminate in high perpendicular bluffs. Others gradually subside into a level country, giving rise to the rivers which run southerly into the gulf of Mexico.

ALLEGHANY RIVER, an important stream of Pennsylvania. It rises in the N part of the state, nearly in a central direction E and W. Winding a NW course, it passes into New York, and after running some distance in that state, it turns SW through Pennsylvania, and receives at Warren the Conowingo, which is navigable for 70 miles. At Franklin, it receives French creek, or the Western Branch, which rises near Lake Erie, is 100 miles long and navigable nearly to its source. Hence to Pittsburg the

Alleghany takes direction. The branches, are the N., and R. The Alleghany rises from Pittsburg more than 400 miles from the Alleghany river, five miles above the Weser. Lon. ALLEN'S F. town in Charles lies about 90 miles and about 20 S. ton. ALLENSTON Rockingham co. Hampshire; about etc. and about population 340. ALLER, a richly of Magde falls into the elbe. ALLOA, a con- frith of Forth, up the river th E of Stirling, E. rine other near W. lat. 56 10 N. ALMANZA, tile in Spain, re- fought in its re- in which the P. Berwick, de- Marquis de las Galloway: popul- miles SW of Val- lat. 38 54 N. ALMEDIA, a Extramadura, s- pante Lisbon. N. ALMEDIA, the province of counties of Leon- vado Rodrigo. 45 N. ALMEIDA, a tugal, in the pro- river Coa. Lon. N. ALMENDVA

Alleghany takes direction. The branches, are the N., and R. The Alleghany rises from Pittsburg more than 400 miles from the Alleghany river, five miles above the Weser. Lon.

ALLEN'S F. town in Charles lies about 90 miles and about 20 S. ton.

ALLENSTON Rockingham co. Hampshire; about etc. and about population 340.

ALLER, a richly of Magde falls into the elbe.

ALLOA, a con- frith of Forth, up the river th E of Stirling, E. rine other near W. lat. 56 10 N.

ALMANZA, tile in Spain, re- fought in its re- in which the P. Berwick, de- Marquis de las Galloway: popul-

miles SW of Val- lat. 38 54 N.

ALMEDIA, a Extramadura, s- pante Lisbon. N.

ALMEDIA, the province of counties of Leon- vado Rodrigo. 45 N.

ALMEIDA, a tugal, in the pro- river Coa. Lon. N.

ALMENDVA

of Valencia; its population 35. Lon. 0 0 lat. 39 10 N.
LIGATA, a town of Sicily, remarkable for corn and wine. Lon. 13 E. lat. 37 11 N.
LLAHABAD, a city of Oude, in doostan Proper, seated at the confluence of the Ganges and Jumna. It is 70 miles NW of Calcutta. Lon. 82 E. lat. 24 48 N.
LEGHANY, or **APPALACHIAN MOUNTAINS**, a long range of mountains in North America, between the Ohio, the Mississippi, and the lakes; extending nearly parallel with the sea, 900 miles in length, and from 200 to 300 in breadth. The different ranges which compose this immense system, have different names in the different states. Advancing from the Atlantic, the first ridge of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and North Carolina, is the Blue Ridge, or South Mountain, from 200 miles from the sea; and a second, 4000 feet high from its base. It lies the Alleghany, which is the principal ridge. Beyond this is the Alleghany ridge called the Laurel Mountain, a spur of which, in lat. 36 degrees, springs of water, 80 feet deep, very pure, and as blue as indigo. From these sources proceed innumerable nameless rivulets and spurs. The Kittatinny, or Kittatinny Mountains, run through the northern parts of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. These mountains are not thickly scattered and broken, rising and there into high peaks overtopping each other, but stretch along uniform ridges, scarcely half a mile apart. They spread as they proceed, some of them terminate in high perpendicular bluffs. Others gradually slide into a level country, giving rise to the rivers which run down to the gulf of Mexico.
ALLEGHANY RIVER, an important stream of Pennsylvania. It rises in the N part of the state, nearly in a parallel direction E and W. Wind-ward a NW course, it passes into New York, and after running some distance in that state, it turns SW through Pennsylvania, and receives the Warren the Conowingo, which is navigable for 70 miles. At Franklin, it receives French creek or the Western branch, which rises near Lake Erie, 100 miles long and navigable nearly to its source. Hence to Pittsburgh the

Alleghany takes more of a southerly direction. The principal Eastern branches, are Toby's creek, from the NE, and Kishlimetins from the SE. The Alleghany is navigable for 200 miles from Pittsburgh, and is not less than 400 miles in length.
ALLCHURCH, a village of Worcester-shire, five miles E and N of Bromsgrove.
ALLEGGRANZA, one of the Canary islands, lying to the N of Graciosa, and to the E of St. Clara.
ALLENDDORF, a small town in the landgraviate of Hesse Cassel, remarkable for its salt works. It is seated on the Weser. Lon. 0 59 E, 51 19 N.
ALLEN'S FRESH, a small post town in Charles county, Maryland. It lies about 90 miles SW of Baltimore, and about 80 S of the city of Washington.
ALLENSTOWN, a township in Rockingham county, and state of New Hampshire; about 25 miles NW of Exeter, and about 40 from Portsmouth; population 340.
ALLER, a river which rises in the duchy of Blagdenburg, waters Zell, and falls into the Weser below Verden.
ALLOA, a commercial town on the frith of Forth, about 30 miles higher up the river than Leith, and 5 miles E of Stirling. It has a glasshouse and some other manufactures. Lon. 3 45 W, lat. 56 10 N.
ALMANZA, a town of New Castile in Spain, remarkable for a battle fought in its neighbourhood, in 1707, in which the French, under marshal Berwick, defeated the allies under the Marquis de las Minas, and the earl of Galway; population 1000. It is 20 miles SW of Valencia. Lon. 0 56 W, lat. 38 54 N.
ALMEDA, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, seated on the Tejo, opposite Lisbon. Lon. 9 4 W, lat. 38 33 N.
ALMEDIA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Trás-os-montes, on the confines of Leon, 17 miles NW of Ciudad Rodrigo. Lon. 0 15 W, lat. 40 45 N.
ALMEIDA, a fortified town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, on the river Coa. Lon. 8 15 W, lat. 40 38 N.
ALMENDVALAIO, a town of

Spain, in Estramadura, near the borders of Portugal. Lon. 6 0 W, lat. 38 30 N.
ALMERIA, a seaport of Spain, in the province of Granada, with a bishop's see, seated on the river Almeria, 62 miles SE of Granada. Lon. 3 13 E, lat. 36 51 N.
ALMIRANTE ISLANDS, a cluster of small islands on the coast of Zanzibar, in Africa. They lie between the parallels of 5 lat. 2 30 and 2 45, and between the meridians of E lon. 51 40 and 5 45.
ALMISSA, a small but strong town, at the mouth of the Cetina, in Dalmatia, famous for its piracy. It is 10 miles E of Spalatro. Lon. 17 45 E, lat. 4 44 N.
ALMONSBURY, a village in the W riding of Yorkshire, two miles SSE of Huddersfield.
ALMONDSBURY, a village in Gloucestershire, eight miles N of Bristol.
ALMUNECAR, a seaport town in the kingdom of Granada, seated on the Mediterranean, with a good harbour, defended by a strong castle, 30 miles SSE of Alhama. Lon. 3 48 W, lat. 36 30 N.
ALNWICK, the county town of Northumberland. It was defended by an old stately Gothic castle, the seat of the duke of Northumberland, which has been lately repaired and beautified. It is 30 miles N of Newcastle, 25 S of Berwick, and 308 N by W of London. Lon. 1 30 W, lat. 55 25 N.
ALOST, a town of Flanders, on the river Denier, in the mid-way between Brussels and Ghent. Lon. 4 12 E, lat. 50 58 N.
ALPNACH, a town of Switzerland, in Unterwalden, seated on lake Alpsee, an arm of the lake of the Four Cantons, with which it unites near Stantzstad.
ALPS, the highest mountains in Europe, separating Italy from France and Germany. They begin on the side of France toward the Mediterranean between the territory of Genoa and county of Nice; and terminate at the gulf of Genoa, which is part of the gulf of Venice. They consist of lofty chains of mountains, ranging one upon another, with only narrow valleys between. They are composed of stupendous rocky masses, two, four, and even six

being piled upon each other, and from 4000 to 12,000 feet high. There are few passes over them, and those of difficult access. Switzerland takes up a good part of these mountains, or rather the valleys between them.

ALREDFORD, a town in Hampshire, and a small manufacture of linens. It is 18 miles ENE of Southampton, and 87 WSW of London. Lon. 1 1 W, lat. 51 5 N.

ALSACE, a township of Berks county in Pennsylvania, is situated on the N side of the Schuylkill, population 1275.

ALSEN, an island of Denmark. It has nothing remarkable but two castles, and is 100 miles W of Copenhagen.

ALSFELD, an ancient town in the margravate of Hesse Cassel, its inhabitants were the first in this country, who embraced the reformation. Lon. 9 0 E, lat. 50 55 N.

ALSTON-MOOR, a town in Cumberland, seated on a hill, at the bottom of which runs the Tyne, with a stone bridge over it. It is 20 miles E by S of Carlisle, and 303 from London. Lon. 2 14 W, lat. 54 40 N.

ALTAI, or **ALTAI MOUNTAINS**, are an extensive range in the N of Asia, extending about 2000 miles, from the 70th to the 140th deg. of E long. They are divided into the Greater and Lesser Altai; the former proceeding to the NNE by various windings, and the latter running between Suongoria and the government of Kolhyvan. Some of the individual mountains, of the various ridges of the Altai chain, vie with those of the Alps, in magnitude and sublimity. Several extensive and important mines of Siberia, are situated in these mountains. The silver mines of Kolhyvan, the richest of the kind in the Russian empire, are in this range; likewise copper and iron mines that are very productive.

ALTMONT, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citerior. Lon. 16 23 E, lat. 39 50 N.

ALTDORF, or **ALTDORF**, the capital of the canton of Uri, in Switzerland. It is a handsome town, embosomed in steep mountains, and is celebrated as the birth place of William Tell. It is situated at the mouth of the river Russ, to the S of the lake of Lucern. Population 4000, E long.

5 24, N lat. 46 55; distant from the town of Lucern 20 miles SE.

ALTERHURO, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, with a strong castle. Lon. 12 28 E, lat. 50 49 N.

ALTENEURO, or **OWAR**, a town of Lower Hungary, on the Danube, 40 miles SE of Vienna. Lon. 17 13 E, lat. 45 0 N.

ALTENBURG, or **OLDENBURG**, an ancient town of Germany, in Holstein.

ALTESON, a town of Piedmont, between the rivers Dore and Stura, near Lanvererie. Lon. 7 30 E, lat. 44 36 N.

ALTEZEY, a town and castle of Germany, in the Palatinato of the Rhine, 12 miles SW of Meutz. Lon. 8 12 E, lat. 49 40 N.

ALTKIRCH, a town of France in the department of the Upper Rhine, on the river Ille, 45 miles SW of Strasbourg. Lon. 7 30 E, lat. 47 40 N.

ALTMORE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, 7 miles NW of Dungannon. Lon. 6 45 W, lat. 54 43 N.

ALTON, a town in Hampshire, on the river Wey. It has one church, a free school, a large manufacture of ribbed druggets, and serge-de-Nimes; it is 45 miles WSW of London. Lon. 0 46 W, lat. 51 23 N.

ALTONA, a seaport of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, seated on the Elbe, in the vicinity of Hamburg. It was burnt by the Swedes in 1752, but has been since beautifully rebuilt. Population 24,500, E long. 9 55, N lat. 53 35.

ALTORF, a town of Germany, in the territory of Nuremberg, with a famous university, a library, and a physic garden. Lon. 11 22 E, lat. 49 20 N.

ALTORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Sualbia, subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 47 50 N.

ALTORF, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Uri, near the mouth of the river Russ, on the lake of Lucern, 30 miles SE of Lucern. Lon. 8 25 E, lat. 46 55 N.

ALTRINGHAM, a town in Cheshire, 180 miles NW of London. Lon. 2 33 W, lat. 53 23 N.

ALVA-DE-TORMES, a considerable town of Spain, on the Tormes, 12

5 24, N lat. 46 55; distant from the town of Lucern 20 miles SE.

ALTERHURO, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, with a strong castle. Lon. 12 28 E, lat. 50 49 N.

ALTENEURO, or **OWAR**, a town of Lower Hungary, on the Danube, 40 miles SE of Vienna. Lon. 17 13 E, lat. 45 0 N.

ALTENBURG, or **OLDENBURG**, an ancient town of Germany, in Holstein.

ALTESON, a town of Piedmont, between the rivers Dore and Stura, near Lanvererie. Lon. 7 30 E, lat. 44 36 N.

ALTEZEY, a town and castle of Germany, in the Palatinato of the Rhine, 12 miles SW of Meutz. Lon. 8 12 E, lat. 49 40 N.

ALTKIRCH, a town of France in the department of the Upper Rhine, on the river Ille, 45 miles SW of Strasbourg. Lon. 7 30 E, lat. 47 40 N.

ALTMORE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, 7 miles NW of Dungannon. Lon. 6 45 W, lat. 54 43 N.

ALTON, a town in Hampshire, on the river Wey. It has one church, a free school, a large manufacture of ribbed druggets, and serge-de-Nimes; it is 45 miles WSW of London. Lon. 0 46 W, lat. 51 23 N.

ALTONA, a seaport of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, seated on the Elbe, in the vicinity of Hamburg. It was burnt by the Swedes in 1752, but has been since beautifully rebuilt. Population 24,500, E long. 9 55, N lat. 53 35.

ALTORF, a town of Germany, in the territory of Nuremberg, with a famous university, a library, and a physic garden. Lon. 11 22 E, lat. 49 20 N.

ALTORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Sualbia, subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 47 50 N.

ALTORF, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Uri, near the mouth of the river Russ, on the lake of Lucern, 30 miles SE of Lucern. Lon. 8 25 E, lat. 46 55 N.

ALTRINGHAM, a town in Cheshire, 180 miles NW of London. Lon. 2 33 W, lat. 53 23 N.

ALVA-DE-TORMES, a considerable town of Spain, on the Tormes, 12

miles SE of Balet. lat. 41 0 N.

ALVESTON, a town in Derbyshire, eight miles SE of Bala. lat. 41 0 N.

ALZIRA, a town of Valencia, in the kingdom of Valencia. Lon. 1 23 E, lat. 39 50 N.

AMAK, an island of Copenhagen, enclosed by a canal, and two broad, in garden and Copenhagen with gardens. This is broad, and two in above 3000 inhabitants.

AMAL, a town of the province of Gorn, a great trade in 25 40 E, lat. 59 20 N.

AMALFI, an ancient city of the principality of Salerno, in the kingdom of Naples, in the gulf of Salerno. lat. 40 30 N.

AMAND, ST. a department of the Netherlands, lately a celebrated plundered. Lon. 5 15 E, lat. 50 55 N.

AMANTEA, a town of Calabria, in the principality of Eufrotada. Lon. 15 20 E, lat. 39 20 N.

AMASIA, a town of the principality of Natolia. It is the seat of a bishop, and produces the finest wool of Natolia. It is situated on the coast of the Black Sea, 100 miles from Constantinople. July 2, lat. 40 51 N.

AMAZONIA, a great river of South America, its source is in the mountains of the Andes, which falls into the Atlantic Ocean, which overflow their banks, its course is 4000 miles. Its breadth, and it receives 200 other rivers from its mouth, is deep.

AMAZONIA, a province of Brazil, bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean and on the south by the

ALV

N lat. 46 58; distant from the of Luzern 20 miles SE.
ALVENHURD, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, a strong castle. Lon. 12 28 E, lat. 51 12 N.
ALDENBURG, or **OWAR**, a town lower Hungary, on the Danube, 40 SE of Vienna. Lon. 17 13 E, lat. 48 0 N.
ALDENBURG, or **OLDENBURG**, a town of Germany, in Holstein.
ALTESSON, a town of Piedmont, on the rivers Dore and Stura, in the province of Lausenerie. Lon. 7 20 E, lat. 44 12 N.
ALTEZEY, a town and castle of Germany, in the Palatinate of the Rhine, 16 miles SW of Mentz. Lon. 8 40 E, lat. 49 40 N.
ALTKIRCH, a town of France in the department of the Upper Rhine, on the river Ill, 45 miles SSW of Strasbourg. Lon. 7 20 E, lat. 47 40 N.
ALTMORE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, 7 miles NW of Dungannon. Lon. 6 45 W, lat. 54 43 N.
ALTON, a town in Hampshire, on the river Wey. It has one church, a school, a large manufacture of sed druggs, and a great market. Lon. 10 45 W, lat. 51 22 N.
ALTONA, a seaport of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, seated on the Elbe, in the vicinity of Hamburg. It was burnt by the Swedes in 1712, but has since been beautifully rebuilt. Population 24,500. E long. 0 55, N lat. 53.
ALTORE, a town of Germany, in the territory of Nuremberg, with a famous university, a library, and a botanic garden. Lon. 11 22 E, lat. 49 28 N.
ALTONF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Sussia, subject to the use of Austria. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 50 N.
ALTONF, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Uri, near the mouth of the river Ruse, on the lake of Lucerne, 8 miles SE of Lucern. Lon. 8 25 E, lat. 46 55 N.
ALTRINGHAM, a town in Cheshire, 180 miles NW of London. Lon. 3 30 W, lat. 53 23 N.
ALVA-DE-TORMES, a considerable town of Spain, on the Tormes, 12

AMA

[15]

AME

miles SE of Salamanca. Lon. 8 4 W, lat. 41 0 N.
ALVESTON, a village in Gloucestershire, eight miles N by E of Bristol.
ALZIRA, a town of Spain, in Valencia, on the river Xucar, 17 miles S of Valencia. Lon. 0 10 E, lat. 39 6 N.
AMAK, an island in the Baltic near Copenhagen, from which it is separated by a canal. It is four miles long and two broad. The island is laid out in gardens and pastures; and supplies Copenhagen with milk, butter, and vegetables. This island is about one mile broad, and two in length, and contains above 3000 inhabitants.
AMAL, a town of Sweden, in the province of Gothland. It carries on a great trade in timber and tar. Lon. 18 40 E, lat. 59 0 N.
AMALFI, an ancient town in the Clerical Principality of Naples, and an archbishop's see. It is seated in a charming country, on the western coast of the gulf of Salerno. Lon. 14 48 E, lat. 40 38 N.
AMAND, ST. a town of France, in the department of the North. It had lately a celebrated abbey, which is now plundered. Lon. 3 32 E, lat. 50 27 N.
AMANTEA, a seaport town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, near the bay of Eufemia. Lon. 16 10 E, lat. 39 12 N.
AMASIA, an ancient town of Natolia. It is the residence of a bishop, and produces the best wine and fruits of Natolia. It was destroyed by an earthquake July 5, 1784. Lon. 36 0 E, lat. 40 31 N.
AMAZONIA, or **ORELLANA**, a great river of South America, which has its source in Peru, and running E, falls into the Atlantic Ocean by 84 channels, which in the rainy season overflow their banks, and overflow the country. Its course is between 4 and 6000 miles. Its mouth is 120 miles broad, and it receives, in its progress, near 200 other rivers, and 1200 miles from its mouth, it is 30 or 20 fathoms deep.
AMAZONIA, a country in S America, bounded on the N by Terra Firma and Guiana, on the E by the Atlantic Ocean and Brazil, on the S by La Plata, and on the W by Peru. It

is 1200 miles long, and 600 broad. It is generally a flat region abounding in woods, lakes, rivers, bogs, and morasses. The soil is very rich and fertile; the trees and plants are verdant all the year.

AMBERG, a handsome town of Germany, capital of the Upper Palatinate of Bavaria. Lon. 13 7 E, lat. 49 20 N.

AMBERT, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dome. It was remarkable, before the French revolution, for the great number of paper manufactures in its vicinity, and for its trade in coarse lace, cambric, &c. It is 21 miles E of Issure, 200 S by E of Paris. Lon. 3 20 E, lat. 45 25 N.

AMBLESIDE, a town of Westmoreland, seated on Waindamerne, 13 miles NW of Kendal, and 371 NNW of London. Lon. 3 0 W, lat. 54 28 N.

AMBLETEUSE, a seaport of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, 5 miles N. of Boulogne, defended by a battery of cannons. Lon. 1 41 E, lat. 50 40 N.

AMBOISE, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, seated at the confluence of the Loire and Mayne. It is 12 miles E of Tours, and 115 S by W of Paris. Lon. 0 24 E, lat. 47 25 N.

AMBOYNA, an island of Asia, in the Indian Ocean, with a garrison town of the same name. It is the chief of the Moluccas, and remarkable for the quantity of cloves and nutmegs it produces. The English and Dutch had factories here at the beginning of the 17th century; but the Dutch expelled the English, and tortured them with the most savage cruelty. The natives are generally Mahometans; but there are some Roman Catholics among them. Lon. 127 0 E, lat. 4 0 S.

AMBERSBURY, a town in Wiltshire, six miles N of Salisbury, and 78 W of London. Lon. 1 40 W, lat. 51 11 N.

AMEDABAD, a large and populous city of Hindostan, and the capital of the province of Guzerat. It is one of the best fortified places in India, but was taken by general Goddard, in 1780, from the Poosh Mahometans, to whom it was restored in 1783. It stands in a beautiful plain, on the

banks of a navigable river that falls into the gulf of Cheslay, 321 miles N of Bombay, Lon. 73 37 E, lat. 32 58 N.

AMEDNAGUR, a city of Hindostan, in the Deccan; once the capital of the Sultan of the same name, which is now better known by that of Dowlatabad. It is 191 miles N by Poona, from Bombay, Lon. 75 0 E, lat. 19 10 N.

AMELIA, an episcopal city of Italy, in the state of the church, 30 miles W of Spalato, and 45 N of Rome, Lon. 15 50 E, lat. 42 33 N.

AMENIA, a post-ship situation in the NE corner of Dundee county, state of New York. It contains 4 Presbyterian meeting houses, and in 1810 its population was 5071. It is 24 miles N of Poughkeepsie and 523 NE of Washington.

AMERICA, one of the four parts of the world, and by much the largest. It is bounded on all sides by the ocean, as appears from the latest discoveries. It took its name from Americus Vesputius, a Florentine, but was first discovered by Christopher Columbus, a Genoese, in 1492. This immense continent is divided into N and S America, which are joined by the Isthmus of Darien, or Panama, which is only 60 miles wide. In N America, which reaches from 9 30 N lat. to 70 or 75, or perhaps to a parallel still nearer the pole, and from 60 to 170 W lon. are comprehended the divisions of Labrador, Canada, the United States of America, Florida, Mexico, Guiana, and their subdivisions; and in S America, extending from about 12 N lat. to 60 S lat. and from 35 to 83 W lon. are included those of Venezuela, New Grenada, Peru, Chili, Guiana, Brazil, Paraguay, Patagonia, and the Terra Del Fuogo, which is separated from the continent by the straits of Magellan. The chief rivers of N America are the Mississippi, Missouri, Illinois, Ohio, St. Lawrence, Connecticut, Hudson, Delaware, Potomac, Roanoke, Raritan, Savannah, Apalachicola, Mobile, Tennessee, Rio Bravo Del Norte and Columbia. Those of S America are the Orinoco, the Amazon or Maripon and the Rio De La Plata, or Parana. The principal mountains of American continent are the Andes, the Stony or Rocky; and the Appalachian or Alleghany. The seas are Hudson, commonly called Hudson's bay; and the Caribbean. The bays are Baffin's bay and the Chesapeake. The gulfs are the gulf of St. Lawrence, of Mexico and California. Its lakes are Winnipeg, Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, Ontario, and Nicaragua. As the continent of America is distinguished from the Old World by the gradient of its features; so it exhibits a contrast no less remarkable in the wide diversity of its climate and seasons. It extends through the temperate zones, the torrid, and a part of the N frigid zone. The winters of N America are colder and the summers hotter than those of Europe in the same latitudes. But the equatorial parts of the New World are never subjected to the intense heat, that prevails in the same regions in Africa.

AMERSFORT, a town of the Netherlands, in Utrecht, seated in a fine the country on the river Euse, 12 miles E of Utrecht, 5 22 E lon. N lat. 52 14.

AMERSHAM, or **AGMONDSHAM**, a borough of Bucks, containing about 200 houses, and is 30 miles SE of Buckingham, and 20 NW of London. W lon. 0 35, N lat. 51 40.

AMERSBURY, a town in Essex county, state of Massachusetts, is situated on a navigable river, 50 miles N by E of Boston; population 1800.

AMEWELL, a township of Lancaster county, in the state of New Jersey, about 34 miles N by E of Philadelphia. It contains about 4,777 inhabitants.

AMHERST, a post town of Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, is situated on a western branch of Soudan river, which falls into the Merrimack. It is 60 miles W of Portsmouth, 33 N W of Boston, and 428 E E of Washington. N lat. 42, 54; W lon. 71, 35. Population 1554.

AMHERST, a post township of Hampshire county, and state of Massachusetts; it is 87 miles W from Boston and 39 E of Washington. Population 1459.

AMIENS, an ancient city of France, in the department of Somme. The cathedral was one of the largest and most magnificent in France, previous to the French revolution. Three branches of the river Somme enter this city. It has manufactures of linen and woollen cloth, established by

Hudson's bay; and the Caribbean. The bays are Baffin's bay and the Chesapeake. The gulfs are the gulf of St. Lawrence, of Mexico and California. Its lakes are Winnipeg, Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, Ontario, and Nicaragua. As the continent of America is distinguished from the Old World by the gradient of its features; so it exhibits a contrast no less remarkable in the wide diversity of its climate and seasons. It extends through the temperate zones, the torrid, and a part of the N frigid zone. The winters of N America are colder and the summers hotter than those of Europe in the same latitudes. But the equatorial parts of the New World are never subjected to the intense heat, that prevails in the same regions in Africa.

AMERSFORT, a town of the Netherlands, in Utrecht, seated in a fine the country on the river Euse, 12 miles E of Utrecht, 5 22 E lon. N lat. 52 14.

AMERSHAM, or **AGMONDSHAM**, a borough of Bucks, containing about 200 houses, and is 30 miles SE of Buckingham, and 20 NW of London. W lon. 0 35, N lat. 51 40.

AMERSBURY, a town in Essex county, state of Massachusetts, is situated on a navigable river, 50 miles N by E of Boston; population 1800.

AMEWELL, a township of Lancaster county, in the state of New Jersey, about 34 miles N by E of Philadelphia. It contains about 4,777 inhabitants.

AMHERST, a post town of Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, is situated on a western branch of Soudan river, which falls into the Merrimack. It is 60 miles W of Portsmouth, 33 N W of Boston, and 428 E E of Washington. N lat. 42, 54; W lon. 71, 35. Population 1554.

AMHERST, a post township of Hampshire county, and state of Massachusetts; it is 87 miles W from Boston and 39 E of Washington. Population 1459.

AMIENS, an ancient city of France, in the department of Somme. The cathedral was one of the largest and most magnificent in France, previous to the French revolution. Three branches of the river Somme enter this city. It has manufactures of linen and woollen cloth, established by

Colbert, which adjacent country; 20 miles SE of Paris. E lon. 5. AMLWICH, a hundred of Tw Angrey. The at low water, was solid rock. Pop W lon. 4 23 30. AMOROUS, phago, fertile land in the want in circumference E lon. 20 18, N ANPHIPOOL in Europe, and Macedonia, on 20 miles NE of N lat. 41 30. AMPHILL, shire, seated ph hills, but in a miles S of Bed London, W lon AMPULIA, Catalonia, is on the river Fluvia celona, E lon. 3 AMSTERDAM, Montgomery c New York, situated Mohawk. In inhabitants and ex. The Clu through the town and falls in. It affords good mouth is situated adjacent, which and contains 20 mills, &c. It bany, and 400 AMSTERD another island near the W lon. N lat. 5 50; am new sea, betwe of Formosa. AMSTERD Indian sea. It purpose of cult and sections. s dent marks of tion; several rved, and one of water, a run

bay and the Caribbean. The gulf is the Gulf of California, Mexico and California.

The lakes are Winnipeg, Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, Ontario, Niagara. As the continent of Asia is distinguished from the Old World by the gradient of its features; it exhibits a contrast no less remarkable in the wide diversity of its climate and seasons. It extends through the temperate zones, the whole of a part of the N frigid zone, and whatever of N America are colder the summers hotter than those of the temperate parts of the New World never subjected to the intense heat that prevails in the same regions in Asia.

AMERSPORT, a town of the Netherlands, in Utrecht, seated in a few country on the river Rube, 13 miles N of Utrecht. S 21 E lon. N lat. 52 14.

AMERSHAM, or AGMONDSEAM, a borough of Bucks, consisting about 900 houses, and is 30 miles NE Buckingham, and 30 NW of London. W lon. 0 58, N lat. 51 40.

AMSBURY, a town in Essex county, state of Massachusetts, is situated on a navigable river, 60 miles N by E Boston; population 1800.

AMEWELL, a township of Cumberland county in the state of New Jersey, about 34 miles N by E of Philadelphia. It contains about 5,777 inhabitants.

AMHERST, a post town of Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, is situated on a northern branch of the Merrimack. It is 60 miles W of Portsmouth, 43 N W of Boston, and 48 N E of Washington. N lat. 43, 54; W lon. 31, 38. Population 1554.

AMHERST, a post township of Hampshire county, and state of Massachusetts. It is 27 miles W from Boston and 37 SE of Washington. Population 1465.

AMIENS, an ancient city of France, in the department of Somme. The cathedral was one of the largest and most magnificent in France, previous to the French revolution. Three branches of the river Somme enter this city. It has manufactures of linen and woollen cloth, established by

Colbert, which employ in the city and adjacent country 16,000 people. It is 20 miles NE of Abbeville, and 72 N of Paris. E lon. 3 34, N lat. 49 54.

AMLWCH, a seaport town in the hundred of Trecelyn, and island of Anglesey. The harbour, which is dry at low water, was excavated out of the solid rock. Population in 1801, 4077. W lon. 4 28 30, N lat. 53 55.

AMORGOS, an island of the Archipelago, fertile in wine, oil, and corn. The greatest inconvenience of this island is the want of fuel. It is 30 miles in circumference, and 67 N of Candia. E lon. 26 18, N lat. 36 30.

AMPHIPPOLIS, a town in Turkey, in Europe, anciently the capital of Macedonia, on the river Stymon, 70 miles NE of Salonichi. E lon. 24 16, N lat. 41 38.

AMPTHILL, a town in Bedfordshire, seated pleasantly between two hills, but in a barren soil. It is six miles S of Bedford, and 48 NW of London. W lon. 0 30, N lat. 52 6.

ANPURIAS, a seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, is seated at the mouth of the river Fluvià, 60 miles NE of Barcelona. E lon. 3 6, N lat. 42 5.

AMSTERDAM, a post township of Montgomery county, state of New York, situated on the N shore of the Mohawk. In 1810 it contained 3030 inhabitants and 3 presbyterian churches.

The Chateaufort creek runs through the township in a SW direction and falls into the Mohawk river. It affords good mill sites, and at its mouth is situated the village of Amsterdam, which gives name to the town and contains 24 houses, some stores, mills, &c. It is 30 miles NW of Albany, and 408 NE of Washington.

AMSTERDAM, an uninhabited island in the Frozen Sea, near the W coast of Spitzbergen; also the name of another island in the gulph of Manar, near the W coast of Ceylon. E lon. 8 1 N lat. 9 50; and of another in the Chinese Sea, between Japan and the island of Formosa.

AMSTERDAM, an island in the Indian sea. It is resorted to for the purpose of collecting the skins of seals and walrus. This island bears evident marks of recent volcanic eruption; several craters have been observed, and one of very large size full of water, a number of hot springs were

also found in different parts of the island. It is upwards of 4 miles in length, and about two miles and a half in breadth. The great crater on the E side forms a harbour, into which the tides flow in a SE by S direction, at the rate of 3 miles an hour, the depth is 8 or 10 fathoms. On every other side the island is inaccessible. E lon. 76 54, S lat. 38 42.

AMSTERDAM, a large, rich and populous city in Holland, capital of the United Provinces. The walls are high, and well fortified; and the bridge which joins the rampart is built over the river Amstel, and is one of the finest pieces of architecture in these parts. Few cities have their public buildings so fine, numerous, and well kept. The foundation of this town is said upon piles, driven into a morass, and under the stallhouse alone are 130,000. The streets are spacious and well paved, and most of them have canals, with rows of trees on each side. It is computed to be about half as large as London. It surrendered to the king of Prussia in 1787, when that prince invaded Holland, in favour of the stadtholder, but was evacuated on the restoration of the latter to his rights. Since it surrendered to the French in 1795, its trade has greatly diminished, and its merchants have been impoverished by the repeated exactions of their rapacious conquerors. Its population in 1800 was estimated at 300,000. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Amstel and Wye, 68 miles N of Antwerp, 178 E by N of London, 840 N by E of Paris, and 300 NW of Vienna. E lon. 4 50 N lat. 52 23.

ANADYR, a river of Siberia, which rises out of a lake in N lat. 68 3, and E lon. 100, and, pursuing a SE course, falls into that part of the Pacific ocean which is called the sea of Andry, or the Anadir Skia Gulph, in E lon. 177, 34, N lat. 64. It is a broad but shallow river, and is the boundary of two different climates and soils.

ANAMOOKA, a Rotterdam island, one of the Friendly Islands in the Pacific ocean. The principal harbour is on the SW side, the anchorage good, and the depth of water from 10 to 13 fathoms, it is, however, surrounded by reefs and sand banks, &c. It was first discovered by Toman in 1663. S lat. 20 15, W lon. 175 33.

ANCASTER, a small town Lincolnshire, 15 miles S of Lincoln. It was anciently a Roman village, on a Roman highway, and lies under a hill abounding with antiquities.

ANCENIS, a town of France, seated on the Loire, in the department of Lower Loire, 200 miles E of Nantes, W lon. 1 5, N lat. 47 15.

ANCLAM, a town of Germany, in Pomerania, on the river Pene, 20 miles E of Gripswald, E lon. 14 3, N lat. 5 52.

ANCOCUS, a river of the state of New Jersey, falling into the river Delaware about 6 miles below Burlington.

ANCONA, marquisate of, is a province of Italy, 66 miles long, and 48 broad. It is bounded on the E by the gulf of Venice; S by Uterior Abruzzo and Umbria, and W by Urbino, Population 333,000.

ANCONA, an ancient town and citadel of Italy, on the gulf of Venice, in the marquisate of Ancona. The exchange is a magnificent edifice, but many of its elegant buildings, with the arch of Trajan, have been demolished during the disturbances of the revolution. It was taken by the French in 1799, and taken by the allies in 1799. Population 20,000, E. long. 13 40 0, N lat. 43 49 54. It is 16 miles N by E of Rome.

ANDALUSIA, a province of Spain, 220 miles in length, and 130 in breadth. It is bounded on the S by Granada, on the W by Algarva and the Atlantic, on the N by Estramadura, and on the E by Murcia. Population 1,370,000.

ANDAMAN ISLANDS, on the E side of the entrance into the bay of Bengal. The inhabitants are the most savage in the whole world.

ANDAVE, a fortified town in France, situate at the mouth of the river Rhodan, opposite Pontarabie, 18 miles SW of Bayona. Lon. 1 45 W, lat. 43 25 N.

ANDELEV, a town of France, in the department of Eure, 20 miles SE of Rouen, and 60 NW of Paris, population 3265. E lon. 1 30, N 49 15.

ANDERNACH, an ancient city of Germany, seated on the Rhine, 10 miles NW of Coblenz. Lon. 7 23 E, lat. 50 30 N.

ANDERO, ST. a seaport of Spain, in the bay of Biscay. It is 60 miles W of Bilbos, and is the capital of the small province of Las Montañas de St.

Andre. It is a commercial town with a population of 6000. W lon. 3 59 20, N lat. 44 28 10.

ANDES, or **CORDILLERAS**, a chain of mountains in South America, the highest in the world, which running from the most northern part of Peru, to the straits of Magellan, are the longest and most remarkable in the world. They divide the whole southern part of America, and run a length of 4300 miles. The Andes may literally be said to hide their heads in the clouds; the storms often roll, and the thunder bursts below their summits, which, though exposed to the rays of the sun in the torrid zone, are covered with everlasting snow. From experiments made with a barometer on the mountains of Cotopaxi, it appeared that its summit was elevated 6343 yards above the surface of the sea, something more than three geographical miles. In these mountains there are said to be 16 volcanoes.

ANDOVER, a flourishing post town of Essex county, Massachusetts. Population in 1810, 3164. It is 32 miles N of Boston, & 400 NE of Washington.

ANDOVER, a post town of Hillsborough county, New Hampshire. It contained in 1810, 1249 inhabitants, and is 228 miles NE of Washington.

ANDOVER, a town in Sussex county, New Jersey, about 10 miles S by E of Newton famous for its iron works.

ANDOVER, a borough in Hampshire, 30 miles N by W of Winchester, and 65 W by S of London. It is situated on the river Ande, population in 1801, 3304. Lon. 1 20 N, lat. 51 14 N.

ANDRARUM, a town of Sweden, in Gothland, three miles S of Christiansstad; where there is the greatest alum work in the kingdom.

ANDREWS, or **ANDREWS**, ST. an island in the Caribbean sea, 187 miles N of Porto Bello. It is a singular circumstance, that on this island there are neither birds nor beasts, nor any fish in the rivers. W long. 81 40 N lat. 12 35.

ANDREWS, ST. a city in Fifeshire, with a university. It was formerly the see of an archbishop, and is seated at the bottom of a bay, on the level top of a small hill, extending E and W, having an open prospect of the German Ocean. The town of St. Andrews was erected into a royal bo-

rough by David. The castle was then and punishment window is still beheld the martyr hart, who was beheaded in the year 1547, and in 1548, in 1549, 1550, Edinburgh. W 18.

ANDROSCOGG, a river of the Dutch colony, in two miles of the N. It descends and unites with the river of the ocean.

ANDUJAR, A **DUGAS**, a town in the province of Jaen, on the bank of the Guadalquivir, defended by a castle, some beautiful el. Population 2250, 37 56 10. It is 40 miles NE of Jaen.

ANDUZE, a town in the department of the river Gardonne, of serge, woolen, and silk. Population from Nimes, surlier.

ANDROS, an island in the Archipelago of the Greek seas, and several mineral riches of this island. It lies to the N of 30, N lat. 37 50.

ANGAZIZA, **GAREJA**, or **GAREJA**, a town situated in the chain between the mountains of Madagascar and from which it is inhabited by Mahometan chieftains to the Port Slat. 11 44.

ANGELICA, a capital of Allegany New York, is 93 miles N. It is watered by and continued in the village of A

AND

der. It is a commercial town with population 17,000. W. lon. 3 50 10. lat. 44 28 20.

ANDES, or **CORDELLERAS**, a chain of mountains in South America, the highest in the world, which running from the most northern part of the straits of Magellan, are the longest and most remarkable in the world. They divide the whole northern part of America, and run a length of 4300 miles. The Andes may generally be said to hide their heads in the clouds; the storms often roll, and the thunder bursts below their summits, which, though exposed to the rays of the sun in the torrid zone, are covered with everlasting snow. From experiments made with a barometer on the mountains of Cotoqui, it appeared that its summit was elevated 852 yards above the surface of the sea, something more than three geographical miles. In these mountains there are said to be 16 volcanoes.

ANDOVER, a flourishing post town in Essex county, Massachusetts. Population in 1810, 3104. It is 32 miles of Boston, & 400 NE of Washington.

ANDOVER, a post town of Hillsborough county, New Hampshire. It contained in 1810, 1250 inhabitants and is 228 miles NE of Washington.

ANDOVER, a town in Sussex county, New Jersey, about 10 miles S by W of Newton famous for its iron works.

ANDOVER, a borough in Hampshire, 10 miles N by W of Winchester, and 65 W by S of London. It is situated on the river Ande, population in 1801, 3304. Lon. 1 30 N, lat. 51 14 N.

ANDRARUM, a town of Sweden, in Gothland, three miles S of Christiansstad; where there is the greatest lum work in the kingdom.

ANDREWS, or **ANDREWS**, ST. an island in the Caribbean sea, 187 miles N of Porto Bello. It is a singular circumstance, that on this island there are neither birds nor beasts, nor any fish in the rivers. W. long. 81 40 lat. 13 35.

ANDREWS, ST. a city in Fifeshire, with a university. It was formerly the see of an archbishop, and is seated at the bottom of a bay, on the level top of a small hill, extending E and W, having an open prospect of the German Ocean. The town of St. Andrew's was erected into a royal bo-

ANG

[19]

ANG

rough by David I. in the year 1140. The castle was the scene of the cruelty and punishment of Cardinal Beaufort; the window is still shown from which he beheld the martyrdom of George Wishart, who was burnt on the spot beneath; and in this castle he himself was assassinated in 1546. Population in 1801, 3235. It is 30 miles NE of Edinburgh. W. lon. 2 45, N. lat. 56 18.

ANDROSCOGGIN, a considerable river of the District of Maine. It rises N. e. of Umbagog in New Hampshire, and runs SE until it passes within two miles of the sea; then winding to the N, it descends the Pejepscot falls, and unites with the Kennebec, 20 miles from the ocean.

ANDUJAR, **ANDUXAR**, or **ANDUGAS**, a town of Spain in the province of Jaen, situated on the right bank of the Guadalquivir. It is defended by a castle, and adorned with some beautiful churches and convents. Population 2250. W. lon. 43 58, N. lat. 37 56 10. It is 40 miles E of Cordova, and 23 NE of Jaen.

ANDUZE, a town of France, in the department of the Garde, situated on the river Gardon. It has manufactures of serge, woollen stuffs, and silk stockings. Population 6000. It is 21 miles from Nimes, and 27 from Montpellier.

ANDROS, an island and town in the Archipelago. The inhabitants are of the Greek church, and have a bishop and several monasteries. The principal riches of this island consist in silks. It lies to the N of Candia. E. lon. 25 30, N. lat. 37 50.

ANGAZIZA, **ANGAZYA**, **ANGAREJA**, or **GREAT COMORO**, the largest of the Comoro islands, is situated in the channel of Mozambique, between the northern extremity of Madagascar and the African coast, from which it is 210 miles distant. It is inhabited by Moors, and is governed with the other islands, by Pagan or Mahometan chieftains, who are tributary to the Portuguese. E. lon. 43 48, S. lat. 11 44.

ANGELICA, a post township, and capital of Alleghany county, state of New York, is 28 miles long and 11 wide. It is watered by the Genesee river, and contained in 1810, 439 inhabitants. The village of Angelica, in which the

county courts are held is 285 miles W of Albany, and 338 NW of Washington.

ANGELOS, **LA PUBLA DE LOS**, a town of Mexico, and capital of the province of Tlaxcala, is situated in a fine valley on the river Zocateca. The buildings of this city, which are chiefly of stone, are sumptuous and elegant, and the streets broad and regular. Besides many splendid churches, there are two colleges, several convents, and 12 nunneries. Population 60,000. It is 65 miles SE of Mexico, W. lon. 99 40, N. lat. 19 35.

ANGELO, ST. a small but strong town of Naples, in Capitanata, five miles N of Manfredonia, and two from the sea.

ANGERS, an ancient town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire. It is seated near the confluence of the Sarre and Loire, and is divided by the Maine into two parts. The inhabitants in 1808, amounted to 33,900. It is 80 miles E of Nantes, and 173 SW of Paris. W. lon. 0 33, N. lat. 47 28 0.

ANGHERA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and capital of a county of the same name. E. lon. 8 40, N. lat. 45 42.

ANGLESEY, an island, and the most western county of North Wales. It is 24 miles in length, 14 in breadth. Vast quantities of copper are procured from a famous mine on Fary's mountain. In the NW part of the island is a quarry of green marble, intermixed with that curious substance called asbestos.

ANGOL, a town of South America, in Chili, 123 miles N of Baldwin. W. lon. 73 59, S. lat. 37 30.

ANGOLA, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N by Congo Proper, on the E by Malenda, on the S by Benguela, and on the W by the ocean. This country produces Indian corn, beans, oranges, lemons, and several other fruits. The inhabitants are generally idolaters.

ANGOULESME, a town of France, in the department of Charanta. There were formerly fine paper manufactures in its environs. It is 20 miles W of Limoges, and 220 S by W of Paris. E. lon. 0 14, N. lat. 48 30.

ANGORA, a city of Natolia, in the territory of Anassa, formerly Ancyra,

computed to contain 100,000 inhabitants. It is 218 miles SE of Constantinople. E lon. 33 4, N lat. 39 36.

ANGUILLA, or SNAKE ISLAND, a long and narrow island, so called from its winding somewhat in the manner of a snake. It is the most northerly of the English Leeward Islands, in the West Indies, 60 miles NW of St. Christopher's. W lon. 62 35, N lat. 18 15.

ANGUSSHIRE, a county of Scotland, (sometimes called **FORFAR,** from the name of the county town,) bounded on the N by Aberdeenshire, on the NE by Kincardineshire, on the E by the German ocean, on the S by the Frith of Tay, and on the W by Perthshire. Its length and breadth are nearly equal, about 35 miles. It has many lakes and hills, but is fruitful in corn and pastures. The principal rivers are the N and S Esk.

ALHANT, a principality of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, 43 miles in length, and 8 in breadth; bounded on the S by Mansfeld, on the W by Halberstadt, on the E by Saxony, and on the N by Magdeburg.

ALHANT, an island of Denmark, lying in the Cattegat, 6 miles from the coast of Jutland, and 10 from Zealand. The light house on this island is situated in E lon. 11 39 21, and in N lat. 56 44 30.

ANNA, a town of Arabia Petraea, on the western bank of the Euphrates. It is 134 miles W of Bagdad, and 150 SW of Moussel. E lon. 41 0, N lat. 33 28.

ANNAN, the capital of Annandale, a division of Dumfriesshire, seated on the river Annan, about 60 miles S from Edinburgh. Population 1500; W lon. 3, N lat. 55 3.

ANNAN, a river of Scotland, which rises in the Koffat Hills, and flowing in a southerly direction, through Annandale, empties itself into the Solway Frith.

ANNANDALE, a district of Dumfriesshire, in Scotland, so called from the river Annan. The mountains in the northern part of this district, sometimes named Moffat Hills, are the highest in the S of Scotland.

ANNAPOLIS, the capital of Maryland, in Anne-Arundel county, on the S bank of the Severn river, a small distance from its mouth. Its public

buildings are a state house, an Episcopal and Methodist church. It is 30 miles S of Baltimore, and 40 W of Washington. N lat. 38 46, W lon. 76 6.

ANNAPOLIS, a fortified town of Nova Scotia, in N America, with one of the finest harbours in the world. W lon. 64 5, N lat. 44 52.

ANNICI, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc. The river Saïre passes through the town. Population 2150. It is 19 miles S of Geneva and 21 N of Chambéry. W lon. 6 7 30, N lat. 45 56 23.

ANNONAY, a town of France, in the department of Ardèche. It has long been distinguished for its manufacture of paper. Population 6,450. E lon. 4 25, N lat. 45 15.

ANO CAPRI, the largest town in the island of Capri. **ANSBACH,** a town and castle of Germany, in Franconia, and capital of the margravate of the same name. It is seated on a river of the same name, 25 miles SW of Nuremberg. E lon. 10 47, N lat. 49 20.

ANSTRUTHER, a borough on the SE coast of Fife-shire, 25 miles NE of Edinburgh. W lon. 2 34, N lat. 56 15.

ANTEQUERA, a town of Spain, divided into the Upper and the Lower. It is situated between the kingdoms of Grenada, Seville, and Cordova, but properly belonging to none of them, nor to any province in Spain, its territory is two or three miles in extent. Population 19,600. W lon. 4 38, N lat. 36 56 30.

ANTIBES, a seaport of France, in the department of Var, with a strong castle. It is seated on the Mediterranean, nine miles W of Nice. E lon. 7 13, N lat. 43 35.

ANTIGUA, one of the English Leeward Islands in the W Indies, about 20 miles in length and breadth. This island having no rivers and but few springs, or such as are brackish, the inhabitants are obliged to preserve the rain water in cisterns. The air here is not so wholesome as in the neighbouring islands, and it is more subject to burriomes. It has excellent harbours. The chief produce is sugar, of which it annually makes 16,000 hogheads. The capital is St. John's. It is 60 miles E of St. Christopher's. W lon. 62 5, N lat. 71 5.

ANTIQUERA, in the province of Spain, in the province of G.

ANTILLES, a group of islands in the West Indies, French give to the name.

ANTIOCH, an ancient and celebrated city of Syria, the seat of a patriarchate, and the seat of a metropolitan. It is now a ruin. It was once a very large city, but is now a narrow straggling town.

ANTIOCH, an ancient and celebrated city of Syria, the seat of a patriarchate, and the seat of a metropolitan. It is now a ruin. It was once a very large city, but is now a narrow straggling town.

ANTIOCH, an ancient and celebrated city of Syria, the seat of a patriarchate, and the seat of a metropolitan. It is now a ruin. It was once a very large city, but is now a narrow straggling town.

ANTIPAROS, an island of the Aegean Sea, in the W of Paros, famous for its wine.

ANTONIO, the department of the province of Duapich mountains, 13 miles N of Verde Islands, 1 cent.

ANTRIM, a county of Ireland, situated in the N of Carrickfergus, 5, N lat. 54 43.

ANTRIM, a county of Ireland, situated in the N of Carrickfergus, 5, N lat. 54 43.

ANTWERP, the capital of the Netherlands, situated on the Scheldt, 137 miles N of Rotterdam.

ANTWERP, the capital of the Netherlands, situated on the Scheldt, 137 miles N of Rotterdam.

ANTWERP, the capital of the Netherlands, situated on the Scheldt, 137 miles N of Rotterdam.

ANTWERP, the capital of the Netherlands, situated on the Scheldt, 137 miles N of Rotterdam.

ANTWERP, the capital of the Netherlands, situated on the Scheldt, 137 miles N of Rotterdam.

ANTWERP, the capital of the Netherlands, situated on the Scheldt, 137 miles N of Rotterdam.

ANTWERP, the capital of the Netherlands, situated on the Scheldt, 137 miles N of Rotterdam.

ANTWERP, the capital of the Netherlands, situated on the Scheldt, 137 miles N of Rotterdam.

ANTWERP, the capital of the Netherlands, situated on the Scheldt, 137 miles N of Rotterdam.

ANTWERP, the capital of the Netherlands, situated on the Scheldt, 137 miles N of Rotterdam.

ANTWERP, the capital of the Netherlands, situated on the Scheldt, 137 miles N of Rotterdam.

ANTWERP, the capital of the Netherlands, situated on the Scheldt, 137 miles N of Rotterdam.

ANTWERP, the capital of the Netherlands, situated on the Scheldt, 137 miles N of Rotterdam.

ings are a state house, an Episcopal and Methodist church. It is 30 miles S of Baltimore, and 40 W of Washington. N lat. 38 56, W lon. 76 50.

ANNAPOLIS, a fortified town of the State of Maryland, with one of the finest harbours in the world. N lat. 39 05, W lon. 76 25.

ANNICLI, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc. The Rhone passes through the town. It is 19 miles S of Geneva and 21 N of Chambéry. W lon. 6 30, N lat. 45 56 23.

ANNONAY, a town of France, in the department of Ardèche. It has been distinguished for its manufacture of paper. Population 5,680. N lat. 45 15, W lon. 4 55.

ANNO CAPRI, the largest town in the island of Capri.

ANSFACH, a town and castle of Germany, in Franconia, and capital of a margravate of the same name. It is situated on a river of the same name, 3 miles SW of Nuremberg. E lon. 10 17, N lat. 49 30.

ANSTRUTHER, a borough on the coast of Fifeshire, 28 miles NE of Edinburgh. W lon. 2 34, N lat. 56 15.

ANTEQUERA, a town of Spain, divided into the Upper and the Lower, situated between the kingdoms of Andalus, Seville, and Cordova, but formerly belonging to none of them, and to any province in Spain, its territory is two or three miles in extent. Population 19,000. W lon. 4 38, N lat. 36 30.

ANTIBES, a seaport of France, in the department of Var, with a strong harbour. It is seated on the Mediterranean, nine miles W of Nice. E lon. 7 15, N lat. 43 35.

ANTIGUA, one of the English Windward Islands in the W Indies, about 100 miles in length and breadth. This island having no rivers and but few springs, or such as are brackish, the inhabitants are obliged to preserve the water in cisterns. The air here is not so wholesome as in the neighbouring islands, and it is more subject to hurricanes. It has excellent harbours. The chief produce is sugar, which it annually makes 10,000 hogsheads. The capital is St. John's, 60 miles E of St. Christopher's. N lat. 17 02, N lat. 71 5.

ANTIGUERA, a town of New Spain, in the province of Guaxaca, 10 miles SE of Guaxaca.

ANTILLES, the name which the French give to the Caribbee Islands, discovered by Columbus in 1492. See INDIAS, WEST.

ANTIO, a promontory of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, near which is a harbour lately made.

ANTIOCH, now **ANTHAKIA**, an ancient and celebrated town of Syria, of which it was formerly the capital; but is now a ruinous town, whose houses, built with mud and straw, and narrow miry streets, exhibit every appearance of misery. It is seated on the river Orontes, now called Asi, 18 miles E of the Mediterranean and 40 SW of Aleppo. E lon. 36 45, N lat. 35 17.

ANTIPAROS, the ancient Olesos, an island of the Archipelago, two miles W of Paros, famous for a remarkable grotto.

ANTOINE St. a town of France, in the department of Eure and late province of Dauphiny, seated among the mountains, 13 miles E of Lyons.

ANTONIO St. one of the Cape de Verde Islands, 12 miles from St. Vincent.

ANTRIM, the capital of the county of Antrim, at the N end of the lake Lough-Neagh. It is a poor place, 13 miles W of Carrickfergus. W lon. 6 4, N lat. 54 43.

ANTRIM, a post town of Hillsborough county, New Hampshire. Population 1,377. It is about 78 miles W of Portsmouth and 478 NE of Washington.

ANTWERP, a city of Brabant, capital of the marquisate of the same name. It is built on a large plain on the east bank of the Scheldt, which is deep enough to admit vessels of the greatest burden close to the quay. The chief edifices are the cathedral, the stadhous, and the exchange; the two latter are magnificent structures. In 1803 its population amounted to 66,318. It is surrounded by a wall and regular fortifications, and also defended by a very strong large citadel, in the form of a pentagon, erected by the duke of Alva, in 1568, which commands the town and the adjacent country. Antwerp was taken by the prince of Parma in 1585,

after a long and memorable siege. It has been since taken by the French in 1700, by the allies in 1706, and by the French in 1746. It was twice taken by the French, during the last war. It is 23 miles N of Brussels, 22 NE of Ghent, and 65 S of Amsterdam. E lon. 4 28, N lat. 51 13.

ANVEL, a post township of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1810, 3601. It is 150 miles from Washington city.

AOUSTA, a town of Piedmont, capital of a duchy of the same name, seated at the foot of the Alps, on the river Doris, 50 miles NW of Turin. E lon. 7 30, N lat. 45 48.

APANOMIA, a town of the island of Santorini, in the sea of Candia. It has a spacious harbour, in the shape of a crescent. E lon. 25 59, N lat. 35 18.

APENRADE, a town of Denmark, in Sleswick, with a citadel, 27 miles N of Sleswick. E lon. 9 38, N lat. 54 6.

APPALACHICOLA, a river of N America, formed by the junction of the Chatahoochee and Flint. It contains 7,900 inhabitants.

APPENNINES, a chain of mountains which divides Italy throughout its whole length, as far as the southern extremity of the kingdom of Naples. Hence proceed all the rivers which fertilize Italy.

APPENZEL, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of the same name, which is divided into twelve communities; six called the interior, are Roman catholics; the six exterior are protestants. It is 40 miles E of Zurich. E lon. 9 31, N lat. 47 21.

APPLEBY, the county town of Westmoreland. It is seated on the river Eden by which it is almost surrounded, and is 260 miles NNW of London. W lon. 2 34, N lat. 54 34.

APPOMATOX, a river of Virginia, the chief southern branch of the James, about 120 miles long. It is navigable for vessels of 18 feet draught to Broadway, and for those of 4 to Petersburg.

APT, an ancient town of France, in the department of the mouths of the Rhone. Here are many Roman antiquities.

APULIA, the E side of the kingdom of Naples, on the gulf of Venice. It is divided into three provinces,

whose modern names are Capitanata, Bari, and Otranto.

AQUILLA, a town of Naples, capital of Abruzzo Ulterior. An earthquake happened here in 1700, by which 24000 persons were killed. It is seated on the Pescara, 53 miles NE of Rome. E lon. 13 30, N lat. 43 30.

AQUILEIA, formerly a trading town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli. It is 57 miles NE of Venice. E lon. 13 8, N lat. 46 0.

AQUINO, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro. It was the birth place of the Roman satirist, Juvenal, and is 39 miles NW of Capua. E lon. 13 50, N lat. 41 36.

ARABIA, a country of Asia, bounded on the W by the Red Sea and the Indians of Socotri; on the NE by Euphrates, which divides it from Diarbekir, the ancient Mesopotamia; on the E by the gulf of Persia and Ormuz; and on the S by the Indian Ocean. It is divided into three parts, Arabia Petrea, Deserta, and Felix. Arabia Petrea is the smallest of the three, and, toward the N, is full of mountains with few inhabitants, on account of its barrenness. It had its name from the town Petrea, its ancient capital, now destroyed. It differs little from Arabia Deserta, so called from the nature of the soil, which is generally a barrenness. Arabia Felix is so called, on account of its fertility, with respect to the rest. It produces frankincense, myrrh, balm of Gilead, gum arabic, and coffee, of which latter they export prodigious quantities. It lies between 35 and 60 deg. E lon. and 13 and 30 deg. N lat. extending 1430 miles in length, and 1300 in breadth.

ARACAN, or **RECCAN**, a country of Asia, bounded on the E. by Roshan, on the E by Burmah, on the S by the coast of Ava, and on the W by the gulf of Bengal. It is a fertile, but not populous country, governed by 13 princes, subject to the chief king, who resides in Aracan his capital.

ARAL, a lake of Asia, 300 miles E of the Caspian sea. It is 300 miles in length, and in some places 150 in breadth. It lies between 58 and 62 deg. of E lon. and between 43 and 47 deg. N lat.

ARANJUEZ, a town of Spain, is situated at the conflux of the Tagus

and Tarama. It is celebrated for its royal palace. Population during the residence of the count, 10,000. It is 30 miles from Madrid. W lon. 3 28 3, N lat. 40 24.

ARARAT, a high mountain of Asia, in Armenia, where Noah's ark rested.

ARASSI, a maritime and populous town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa.

ARAVA, a fortress of Upper Hungary, situated on a river of the same name. E lon. 30 0, N lat. 40 30.

ARAU, or **AARAU**, in Switzerland, derives its name from the river Aar on which it is seated. It is 27 miles W of Zurich. Population 1700. E lon. 8 5, N lat. 47 23 38.

ARBE, an episcopal town of the republic of Venice, in an island of the same name, on the coast of Dalmatia, from which it is 5 miles distant.

ARBELA, a town of Asia, in Cappadocia, where Alexander fought the last battle with Darius. E lon. 42 28, N lat. 38 8.

ARBERG, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, 10 miles NW of Bern. E lon. 7 8, N lat. 47 0.

ARBOIS, a populous town of France, low in the department of Jura, famous for its white wines. E lon. 5 40, N lat. 46 15.

ARBON, an ancient town of Switzerland, on the S side of the lake Constantine, in Thurgau. E lon. 9 30, N lat. 47 30.

ARBROATH. See **ABERROTHIC**.

ARBURG, or **AARBURG**, a town of Switzerland, in Argau, seated on the Aar.

ARCADIA, a town of the Morea, near the gulf of the same name, and in the province of Belvedere. E lon. 21 43, N lat. 37 24.

ARCHANGEL, a seaport of Russia, capital of the government of the same name. It was first resorted to by the English in 1583. Great part of the city was burnt to the ground in 1703; but it is now rebuilding with neatness and even elegance. Archangel is seated on the Dwina, four miles from the White Sea, and 400 NE of Petersburg. E lon. 39 0, N lat. 64 34.

ARCHIPELAGO, a considerable part of the Mediterranean sea, having Rhodus, on the N, Naxos on the E, Melos, Paros, Livadia, and the Morea on the W, and the Isle of Candia on the S.

ARCHIPELAGO, four principal gulfs, Kamschatka of America.

ARCOS, a town of Spain, on a crag of Cadix.

ARCOT, a city of Carnatic, in the town. It is 73 mi^l and 217 E by N lon. 79 0, N lat. 13 0.

ARDEBILL, a town of Persia, the residence of Shiek Bessi, a sect. It is 3 E lon. 48 30, N lat. 30 0.

ARDENBURG, a town of Prussia, 10 miles lon. 3 30, N lat. 51 0.

ARDRES, a town in the department of Calais. It is eight lon. 1 00, N lat. 50 0.

AREMBERG, a town on a hill, 50 N lon. 8 30, N lat. 50 0.

ARENBERG, a report in the island of the Russian empire. E lon. 35 30, N lat. 50 0.

AREQUIPA, a town of Peru, in a fertile country of Lima. W lon. 8 0, N lat. 17 0.

AREZZO, an episcopal town of Tuscany. E lon. 10 0, N lat. 43 0.

ARGENCES, seated on the river department of Calais.

ARGENTAN, the department of Calais, 10 miles NW of Succia. N lon. 0 5, N lat. 50 0.

ARGENTEU, a town of France, on the W of Paris. It is 10 miles NW of Succia. N lon. 0 5, N lat. 50 0.

ARGENTIER, the Archipelago, from the silver mine, from the silver mine.

ARGENTIER, in the department of Calais, 10 miles NW of Succia. N lon. 0 5, N lat. 50 0.

ARGENTON, a town of France, in the department of Calais, 10 miles NW of Succia. N lon. 0 5, N lat. 50 0.

ARGOS, a town of Greece, in the Morea. E lon. 21 43, N lat. 37 24.

ARC

Aracama. It is celebrated for its palace. Population during the siege of the count, 10,000. It is less than 100 miles from Madrid. W lon. 3 38 lat. 40 0 34.

ARARAT, a high mountain of Asia, Armenia, where Noah's ark rested.

ARAS, a maritime and populous city, in the territory of Genoa.

ARAVA, a fortress of Upper Hun-
distan situated on a river of the same
name. E lon. 30 0, N lat. 40 30.

ARAU, or AARAU, in Switzerland,
its name from the river Aar on
which it is seated. It is 37 miles W of
Basle. Population 1700. E lon. 8 5,
lat. 47 23 36.

ARBE, an episcopal town of the
Republic of Venice, in an island of the
same name, on the coast of Dalmatia,
which it is 5 miles distant.

ARBELA, a town of Asia, in Car-
thage, where Alexander fought the
battle with Darius. E lon. 42 28,
lat. 35 35.

ARBERG, a town of Switzerland,
in the canton of Bern, 10 miles NW
of Bern. E lon. 7 6, N lat. 47 0.

ARBON, a populous town of
France, now in the department of Ju-
rasson for its white wines. E
lon. 49 15, N lat. 46 15.

ARBON, an ancient town of Swit-
zerland, on the S side of the lake Con-
stance, in Thurgau. E lon. 9 30, N lat.
47 0.

ARBROATH. See ABERBRO-
TH.

ARBURG, or AARBURG, a town
of Switzerland, in Argau, seated on
the Aar.

ARCADIA, a town of the Morea,
in the gulf of the same name, and
is the province of Belvedere. E lon.
23 12, N lat. 37 24.

ARCHANGEL, a seaport of Russia,
capital of the government of the same
name. It was first resettled by the
English in 1483. Great part of the
city was burnt to the ground in 1703;
it is now rebuilding with neatness
and even elegance. Archangel is seat-
ed on the Dwina, four miles from the
White Sea, and 400 NE of Peters-
burgh. E lon. 39 0, N lat. 64 34.

ARCHIPELAGO, a considerable
group of the Mediterranean sea, having
many islands, on the N, Natalia on the E,
Cyprus, Lacedaemonia, and the Morea on
the S, and the island of Candia on the W.

ARG

[23]

ARL

ARCHIPELAGO, NORTHERN,
four principal groups of islands, be-
tween Kamtschatka and the W coast
of America.

ARCOS, a town of Spain in Andalu-
sia, on a craggy rock, 28 miles NE
of Cadix.

ARCOT, a city and capital of the
Carnate, in the peninsula of Hindoo-
stan. It is 73 miles W by S of Madras,
and 217 E by N Seringapatam. E
lon. 79 0, N lat. 10.

ARDELL, an ancient town of
Persia, the residence and burial place
of Shiek Sassi, the author of the Per-
sian sect. It is 25 miles E of Tauris.
E lon. 48 30, N lat. 38 15.

ARDENBURG, a town of Dutch
Flanders, 10 miles NE of Bruges. E
lon. 3 30, N lat. 51 10.

ARDRES, a town of France, now
in the department of the Straits of
Calais. It is eight miles S of Calais. E
lon. 1 50, N lat. 50 50.

AREMBERG, a town of Westpha-
lia, on a hill, 50 miles NE of Cologne.
E lon. 8 30, N lat. 51 25.

ARENBURG, an episcopal see and
seaport in the island of Oesel. It is in-
cluded in the Russian government of Ri-
ga. E lon. 25 30, N lat. 59 15.

AREQUIPA, an episcopal town of
South America in Peru, seated on a river,
in a fertile country, 300 miles S by E
of Lima. W lon. 75 30, S lat. 10 40.

AREZZO, an ancient capital town
of Tuscany. E lon. 12 0, N lat. 43 22.

ARGENCES, a town of France,
seated on the river Meuse, now in the
department of Calvados.

ARGENTAN, a town of France, in
the department of Orce. It is 12
miles NW of Saaz, and 110 W of Pa-
ris. N lon. 0 5, E lat. 48 45.

ARGENTEUIL, a town of the Isle
of France, on the Seine, five miles N
W of Paris. It is a very beautiful
place, with a fine vineyard.

ARGENTIERA a barren island of
the Archipelago, which takes its name
from the silver mines in it.

ARGENTIERE, a town of France,
in the department of Ardeche, E
lon. 4 23, N lat. 44 30.

ARGENTON, a town of France
in the department of Indre. E lon. 1
3, N lat. 46 35.

ARGOS, a seaport of Turkey in
Europe, in the Morea, 25 miles S of
Corinth. E lon. 23 7, N lat. 37 30.

ARGOSTOL, a seaport in the island
of Cephalonia, opposite Albania. It
is the best harbour in all the island.

ARGUN, a river of Asia, which di-
vides the Russian from the Chinese
empire.

ARGUN, a town of East Tartary,
on the frontiers of the Chinese empire.
There are mines of silver and lead
near it; and a pearl fishery in the riv-
er Argon. E lon. 103 50, N lat. 43
30.

ARGYLE, a post township of Wash-
ington county, state of New York, is
situated on the E bank of the Hudson,
and contains 3 post offices; one at Ar-
gyle, and one at Fort Millan. It is
about 9 miles square and contained in
1810, 3813 inhabitants. The hand-
some little village of Argyle is central-
ly situated at 4 cross roads, 48 N of
Albany, and 418 NE of Washington.

ARGYLESIRE, a county of Scot-
land, bounded on the N by Inverness-
shire, on the E by the counties of
Perth and Dumfries, on the S and
W by the Atlantic Ocean, by which
it is broken into islands and penin-
sulas. Its extent is very considerable,
being not less than 90 miles in length
and 70 in breadth. This county af-
fords a very wild prospect of hills,
rocks, and huge mountains, piled upon
each other in dreadful disorder, bare,
bleak, and barren to the view; or cov-
ered with shagged heath, which in
summer, is variegated with an agree-
able bloom of a purple colour. These
high grounds, though little fitted for
cultivation, afford excellent pasture.

ARHUSEN, a seaport of Denmark,
in N Jutland, with a bishop's see. E
lon. 0 50, N lat. 56 5.

ARICA, a seaport of Peru, 450 miles
SE of Lima. Here the treasure
brought from Potosi is shipped.

ARINNO, a town of Naples, in Prin-
cipato Ultraiore. Population 1400.
It is 16 miles N of Benevento, and 10
NW of Treviso. E lon. 15 19, N lat.
41 8.

ARKLOW, a seaport of Ireland, in
the county of Wicklow. W lon. 5 5,
E lat. 52 42.

ARLES, an ancient city of France,
in the department of the Mouths of
the Rhone. The country around is
very pleasant, and produces good wine,
vermillion, manna, oil, and fruits. Its
inhabitants are computed at 18,470.

It is seated on the Rhone, 18 miles SE of Nimes. N lon. 4 43, E lat. 43 41.

ARLESHEM, a handsome town of Switzerland in the bishopric of Basle.

ARLINGTON, a post township of Bennington county, Vermont. It is 13 miles N of Bennington and 43 N E of Washington. Population 1465.

ARLON, an ancient town of the Austrian Netherlands. E lon. 5 46, N lat. 49 48.

ARMAGH, a county of Ireland, bounded on the E by Down, on the W by Tyrone and Monaghan, on the N by Lough Neagh, and on the S by Louth. It is in length 33 miles, and in breadth 17.

ARMAGH, a city of Ireland, once a considerable town, now a small village. It is 48 miles SE of Londonderry. W lon. 6 34, N lat. 54 37.

ARMENIA, a large country in Asia, bounded on the W by the Euphrates, on the S by Diarbeker and Curdistan, on the E by Schirvan, and on the N by Georgia.

ARMENTIERS, a town of France, in the department of the North Flanders, seated on the Lis, 8 miles NW of Lille.

ARMUYDEN, a seaport of the United Provinces, in the island of Walcheren, now inconsiderable, the sea having silted up the harbour. N lon. 5 43, E lat. 51 31.

ARNAY-LE-DUC, a town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or. It is seated in a valley 24 miles NW of Beaune.

ARNEBERG, a town of Germany, in Brandenburg on the Elbe.

ARNEDO, a seaport of Peru, 25 miles N of Lima.

ARNHEM, a town of the United Provinces, capital of Guelderland. It is seated on the Rhine, eight miles N of Nimeguen. E lon. 4 50, N lat. 52 24.

ARNÓ, a river in Tuscany. It has its source in the Apennines, and passing by Florence and Pisa, falls into the Mediterranean, a little below the latter.

ARNSHEIM, a town in Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine.

ARNSTADT, a town of Thuringia, on the river Gera, 10 miles SW of Erfurt. E lon. 11 15, N lat. 50 54.

ARONA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, on the lake Maggiore,

30 miles SW of Milan. Lon. 8 35, N lat. 45 40.

ARONCHES, a town of Portugal, in Akentejo, on the river Caro, five miles SE of Fátalegra. W lon. 70, N lat. 39 3.

AROOI, a town of the Russian empire, seated on the Oeca, 300 miles S of Moscow. It is included in the government of Kiof. E lon. 36 40, N lat. 51 55.

ARROWSKEE, an island on the coast of Maine, containing 20,000 acres of land.

ARPINO, a town of Naples, in Terradi Lavoro, eight miles N of Aquino. E lon. 13 46, N lat. 41 44.

ARQUA, a town of Italy in the Paduan, where is a tomb of the celebrated Petrarca. It is ten miles S of Padua.

ARQUES, a town of France, on a river of the same name, in the department of Lower Seine, and is four miles SE of Dieppe.

ARRAGON, a province of Spain, bounded on the N by the Pyrenees, which separate it from France, on the W by Navarre, and the two Castiles, on the S by Valencia, and on the E by Valencis and Catalonia. Saragossa is the capital, and the Abro the largest river.

ARRAN, an island of Scotland, in the mouth of Clyde, between Kintyre and Cunningham, 23 miles long and 11 broad. The number of inhabitants are about 7000, who chiefly inhabit the coast, the fir, greater part of the country being uninhabited by reason of the vast and barren mountains. It abounds with cattle, goats, black game, and grouse; and the streams are stored with fish, especially salmon. Among the rocks are found iron ore, spar, and a great variety of beautiful pebbles. On the coast are many wonderful caverns, formerly the retreat of Scottish heroes, now degraded into a shelter for smugglers.

ARRAS, an ancient fortified town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais.

ARVA, a river of Savoy, which rises in Faucigny, and joins the Rhone below Geneva. It has a cataract near Salenche in Savoy. Its fall is said to be above 1100 feet, rushing with great noise and violence from a prodigious impending rock. See APPENO.

ARUN, a river in Sussex, which meanders through

undering through

falls into the Est

ARUNDEL, with a market of

urday. It is sea

on the Arun, wh

side. It is gover

two members to

miles E of Chick

London.

ARWANGEL, o

of Switzerland, o

ARZINA, a ri

land into a bay

English ships (w

as high as the

berges) were fo

ther; and their

death.

ASAPH, St. a

the river Elway,

the Chyry; and

ASCENSION,

ed island, in the

NW of St. Hel

lat. 7 40.

ASCHAFFEN

Germany, subj

Mentz, who has

40 miles E of M

lat. 50 40.

ASCOLL, a pe

in the marquis

Malop's see. It

tain, at the botto

Fronte, 80 miles

15 39, N lat. 43 4

ASHBURN

shire. It sends t

ment, and is one

town.

ASHBY DE I

in Leicestersh

from this town,

with the Coventr

miles NNW of L

ASHDEN, a vi

miles NE of Staff

ASHFORD,

Windsor county

westward, lying

Baggalons and M

is 371 miles NE o

ASHFORD, a

ARU

10 miles SW of Milan. Lon. 8 35.

ARONCHES, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, on the river Carro, five miles S of Paredalegra. W lon. 70, N lat. 40.

ARROOL, a town of the Russian Empire, seated on the Oeca, 200 miles N of Moscow. It is included in the government of Kiof. E lon. 35 40, N lat. 55.

ARROWSIKE, an island on the coast of Maine, containing 30,000 ac of land.

ARAPINO, a town of Naples, in Terra Lavana, eight miles N of Aquino. Lon. 13 40, N lat. 41 44.

ARANQUA, a town of Italy in the Province of Padua, where is a tomb of the celebrated Araneus. It is ten miles S of Padua.

ARQUES, a town of France, on the river of the same name, in the department of Lower Seine, and is four miles S of Dieppe.

ARRAGON, a province of Spain, bounded on the N by the Pyrenees, on the E by the Mediterranean, on the S by Valencia, and on the W by Catalonia. Saragossa is its capital, and the Abro the largest city.

ARRAN, an island of Scotland, in the Firth of Clyde, between Kintyre and Cunningham, 23 miles long and 12 miles wide. The number of inhabitants is about 7000, who chiefly inhabit the coast, the greater part of the country being uninhabited by reason of the wet and barren mountains. It is surrounded with cattle, goats, black game, and the streams are stored with fish, especially salmon. A number of rocks are found iron ore, spar, and a great variety of beautiful pebbles, in the coast are many wonderful caverns, formerly the retreat of Scottish robbers, now degraded into a shelter for smugglers.

ARRAS, an ancient fortified town of France, in the department of the Somme, the seat of a bishopric, and one of the most important towns of the north of France.

ARVA, a river of Savoy, which rises in Faucigny, and joins the Rhone below Geneva. It has a cataract near Valence in Savoy. Its fall is said to be above 1100 feet, rushing with great noise and violence from a precipitous rocky rock. See APPENON.

ARUN, a river in Sussex, which meanders through a beautiful country, falls into the English Channel, below Arundel.

ASH

[25]

ASO

meanders through a beautiful country, falls into the English Channel, below Arundel.

ARUNDEL, a borough in Sussex, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated on the side of a hill on the Arun, where small ships may ride. It is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament and is 8 miles E of Chichester, and 68 SSW of London.

ARWANGEN, a castle and village of Switzerland, on the river Aar.

ARZINA, a river of Russian Lapland into a bay of which, in 1643, two English ships (which had penetrated as high as the 73 N lat. to Spitzbergen) were forced by stress of weather; and their crews were frozen to death.

ASAPH, St. a city of Flintshire, on the river Edway, where it unites with the Clwyd; and over both is a bridge.

ASCENSION, a barren, uninhabited island, in the Atlantic, 600 miles NW of St. Helena. W lon. 14 18, N lat. 7 40.

ASCHAFFENBURG, a town of Germany, subject to the elector of Mentz, who has a palace here. It is 40 miles E of Mentz. E lon. 9 5, N lat. 50 40.

ASCOLI, a populous town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, at the bottom of which runs the Fiume, 80 miles NE of Rome. E lon. 15 29, N lat. 43 44.

ASHBORN, a town in Derbyshire, seated between the rivers Dove and Compton, 10 miles NE of Uttoxeter, and 139 NNW of London. W lon. 1 44 N lat. 53 3.

ASHBURTON, a borough in Devonshire. It sends two members to parliament, and is one of the four stannary towns.

ASHBY DE LA ZOUCH, a town in Leicestershire. A canal is now made from this town, which communicates with the Coventry Canal. Ashby is 115 miles NNW of London.

ASHDEN, a village in Essex, three miles NE of Saffron Walden.

ASHFORD, a poor township of Windham county, in the state of Connecticut, lying principally between the Haddam and Mounthope rivers. It is 371 miles NE of Washington.

ASHFORD, a town in Kent. It is

seated on the river Ash or Esh, 57 miles SE of London. E lon. 0 23, N lat. 51 4.

ASHTON-UNDER-LINE, a village in Lancashire, 7 miles E of Manchester, with a manufacture of cotton, and an iron foundry.

ASHWELL, a village in Hertfordshire, on the river Ribes, that issues from a rock at the S end of the town.

ASIA, one of the four great parts of the world, situate between 23 and 180 deg. E lon, and between the equator and 90 deg. N lat. It extends 4,740 miles, from the Dardanelles on the W, to the E shore of Tartary; and 4,380 miles from the most southern part of Malacca, to the most northern cape of Nova Zembla; being superior in extent, as well as in many other respects, to Africa and Europe. It is separated from Europe by the Mediterranean, the Archipelago, the Black Sea, the Palus Meotis, the Don, and the Dwina; and from Africa by the Red Sea and the isthmus of Suez. All the other parts are surrounded by the ocean. The principal countries in this continent are Siberia, Tartary, China, Tibet, Hindoostan, Siam, Borneo, Persia, Arabia, Syria, Palestine, Nubia, Diarbeckar, Irac, Armenia, Georgia, Kurdistan, &c. Asia is looked upon as that part of the world, which, of all others, has been most peculiarly distinguished by heaven. Laws, arts, sciences, and religion, almost all had their original in Asia.

ASINARA, an island in the Mediterranean, on the NW coast of Sardinia, 17 miles N by W of Sassari. It is 28 miles in compass. E lon. 8 30, N lat. 41 0.

ASKEWTON, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Limerick, on the river Shannon.

ASKEWTON, a town in the N riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday, 243 miles N of London.

ASOT, a town and fortress in Cuban Tartary, belonging to Russia. It is situated near the mouth of the river Don on its southern shore. Population 3,000. N lat. 47, E lon. 39 14.

ASOTIA, a sea, anciently the Palus Meotis, lying N of the Black Sea, with which it has a communication by the strait of Caffa, the ancient Cimmeric Bosphorus. It is known also by the name of Zabatic Sea. Its principal

harbor is Taganrok. The entrance of an island happened in this sea, on the 5th of September 1799. It suddenly made its appearance 150 fathoms from the shore, preceded by a noise like thunder, and accompanied by an eruption of smoke and flame; the shock of an earthquake was felt at the same time. The sea of Azof is 210 miles in length, and from 40 to 60 in breadth. N lat. from 45 30 to 47 30, E lon. 34 30 to 39 30.

ASSAM, a country of Asia, bounded on the W by Bengal and Bootan, on the N by Tibet, and on the SE and S by Meckley. Its capital is Ghergoog, and the river Burramponer Assam lies between 01 and 06 deg. E lon. and 25 and 38 deg. N lat.

ASSENS, a seaport of Denmark, in the island of Funen. It is the common passage from the duchy of Sleswick to Copenhagen, and is 17 miles SW of Odensee. E lon. 10 2, N lat. 55 17.

ASSISSIO, a city of Italy, in the duchy of Spekeo, on the side of a high mountain. It is 70 miles N of Rome. E lon. 13 35, N lat. 43 0.

ASSUMPTION, a city in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres. It stands on the east bank of the Paraguay, a little above the mouth of the Piconayo, and 977 miles from the sea. It contains 800 Spanish families, and several thousands of Mestizos and Indians. S lat. 26, W lon. 57 45.

ASSYNT, a district of Sutherland, in Scotland, containing plenty of limestone and marble.

ASSYRIA, a country of Asia, celebrated in ancient history. It comprehended the provinces in Asia now called Diarbeck, Kurdistan, and Iraq.

ASTORGA, a very ancient city of Spain, in Leon, well fortified by art and nature, seated in a pleasant plain, 25 miles SW of Leon. W lon. 5 22, N lat. 42 22.

ASTABAD, a large town of Persia, capital of a province of the same name, on the Caspian Sea, 300 miles N of Isfahan. E lon. 53 35, N lat. 36 50.

ASTRACAN, a province or viceroyalty of the Russian empire, of prodigious extent, comprehending the old Tartarian kingdom of that name, the Caucasian country, and the north-east

division of the Kuban. The general aspect of this country is characteristic of its inhabitants, it is nearly in a state of nature. In some parts the ground is soft and strongly impregnated with salt. In others the soil is well suited to all the purposes of agriculture. The whole province is under the jurisdiction of the archbishop of Astracan.

ASTRACAN, an episcopal city of the Russian empire, capital of a province of the same name. It is large and populous, has a good harbour, and is surrounded by strong walls. It is built on several eminences, which are surrounded by the marshes of the Volga, not far from the outlet of that river into the Caspian Sea. The permanent inhabitants, it is said, do not amount to more than 20,000; but including those of temporary residence, they are estimated at 70,000 souls. Here may be seen adventures from all parts of the globe. N lat. 46 21 13, E lon. 48 3 45.

ASTURIA, a province of Spain, 120 miles in length, and 45 in breadth; bounded on the E by Biscay, on the S by Old Castile and Leon, on the W by Galicia, and on the N by the Atlantic. It is divided into two parts, Esturia d'Oriedo, and Esturia de Santillana.

ASYLUM, a post township of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, on the S side of Susquehanna river, 67 miles NW of Wilkesbarre. It is 283 miles from Washington.

ATALANA, a town of Furgugal, in Estremadura, seated on an eminence, 5 miles S of Tomar. W lon. 7 50, N lat. 39 35.

ATACAMA, a harbour of South America, in Peru. W lon. 70 0, S lat. 23 0.

ATHELNEY, an island of Somersetshire, at the confluence of the Thone and Parret, memorable for having afforded shelter to king Alfred.

ATHENS, now called **SETINES**, once a celebrated city, the capital of Ancient Attica, but now of Livadia, in European Turkey. After many revolutions, the Turks finally wrested it from the Venetians. Its population is upwards of 10,000. E lon. 23 53 38, N lat. 38 41 52.

ATHENS, a flourishing post town of Green county, state of New York, 11

situated on the western side of the N York river, and opposite to the Lutheran church, and 363 NE of

ATHENS, a post town, Ohio, is a village, formed by the river. It contains a university, and an academy. It is 57 eastern of Marietta, and 30 miles.

ATHENS, a post town, Georgia, is situated on the N York river. The houses are well built, and give it a pleasing appearance. It has a college, the seat of the state, a large school, and is 10 miles N lat. 34, W lon. 81.

ATHERSTON, a town, seated on the N of London, W lon. 10.

ATHLONE, a town, the county of Wick, the Shannon, 60 miles N of London, W lon. 10.

ATHOL, a district, beautiful, romantic country, containing a town, county of Kildare, Leinster, seated on the S of London, W lon. 12 miles E of Kildare, lat. 52.

ATLANTIC OCEAN, takes its name from the continent of Africa, the E continent of Africa, the breadth, from the N Atlantic Ocean, the S Atlantic Ocean, a chain of islands, separate islands, etc.

ATLANTIC OCEAN, a chain of islands, separate islands, etc.

ATLANTIC OCEAN, a chain of islands, separate islands, etc.

ATLANTIC OCEAN, a chain of islands, separate islands, etc.

ATLANTIC OCEAN, a chain of islands, separate islands, etc.

ATLANTIC OCEAN, a chain of islands, separate islands, etc.

ATH

division of the Kuban. The general aspect of this country is characterised by its inhabitants, it is nearly level of nature. In some parts the soil is soft and strongly impregnated with sulphur. In others the soil is well adapted to all the purposes of agriculture. The whole province is under the jurisdiction of the archbishop of Astrakhan.

ATHACAN, an episcopal city of the Russian empire, capital of a province of the same name. It is large and populous, has a good harbour, and is surrounded by strong walls. It is situated on several eminences, which are separated by the narrows of the Volga from the outlet of that river into the Caspian Sea. The people do not amount to more than 20,000; but including those of temporary residence, are estimated at 70,000 souls. Here have been seen adventures from all parts of the globe. N lat. 46 21 18, E lon. 46 45.

ATHURIA, a province of Spain, 100 miles in length, and 40 in breadth; bounded on the E by Biscay, on the N by Old Castile and Leon, on the W by the Atlantic, and on the N by the Asturias. It is divided into two parts, Esturia de Oviedo, and Esturia de Sarria.

ATHLUM, a post township of Lincoln county, Pennsylvania, on the S side of Susquehanna river, 67 miles W of Wilkesbarre. It is 283 miles long.

ATHALANA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, situated on an eminence, 10 miles S of Tomar. W lon. 7 56, N lat. 38 25.

ATHACAMA, a harbour of South America, in Peru. W lon. 70 6, S lat. 18 25.

ATHELNEY, an island of Somersetshire, at the confluence of the Tone and Parret, memorable for having afforded shelter to king Alfred.

ATHENS, now called **SETINE**, an ancient city, the capital of ancient Attica, but now of Livadia, in the European Turkey. After many attempts, the Turks finally erected it on the Venetians. Its population is upwards of 10,000. E lon. 23 53 38, N lat. 38 41 52.

ATHENS, a flourishing post town in Brown county, state of New York, is

situated on the west bank of the Hudson, and opposite to Hudson city. It contains about 1000 inhabitants, and 1 Lutheran church. It is 28 S of Albany, and 363 NE of Washington.

ATHENS, a post town of Athens county, Ohio, is situated on a peninsula, formed by the great Hoekhooking river. It contains about 200 inhabitants, the university of the state, and an academy. It is 47 miles S of Zanesville, 57 easterly of Chillicothe, 41 W of Marietta, and 357 NW of Washington.

ATHENS, a post village of Clark county, Georgia, is situated on the W side of the N fork of the Oconee river. The houses are built on eminences, which give it a pleasing and picturesque appearance. It contains Franklin college, the seat of the university of the state, a large chapel, and 800 white inhabitants. It is 70 miles from Milledgeville, and 600 from Washington. N lat. 34, W lon. 85.

ATHERSTON, a town in Warwickshire, seated on the Anker, 104 miles NW of London. W lat. 1 30, N lat. 53 40.

ATHLONE, a town of Ireland, in the county of West Meath, seated on the Shannon, 60 miles west of Dublin.

ATHOL, a district of Perthshire; a beautiful, romantic, and mountainous country, containing some fine lakes.

ATHY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, and province of Leinster, seated on the river Barrow, 12 miles S of Kildare. W lon. 6 37, N lat. 53 58.

ATLANTIC, or **ATLANTIC OCEAN**, takes its name from mount Atlas in Africa, and lies between the W continent of Africa and Europe, and the E continent of America. In least breadth, from Guinea in Africa, to Brazil in S America is 3300 miles. On one side of the equator, it is called the N Atlantic Ocean; and on the other, the S Atlantic Ocean.

ATLAS, a chain of high mountains in Africa, separating Barbary from Bihulkeria.

ATOOL, one of the Sandwich Islands, discovered by captain Cook, in 1770.

ATRI, an episcopal town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultraiore. It is seated on a craggy mountain, four miles from the gulf of Venice, and 10 SE of Teramo. E lon. 15 48, N lat. 41 54.

ATRION, a village in Burlington county, New Jersey, where there is a valuable iron foundery, and a post office; 26 miles W of Tuckerton, 29 E by S of Philadelphia, and 160 NE of Washington.

ATTACAPAS, a considerable settlement in the state of Louisiana, containing about 8000 inhabitants.

ATILEBURY, a town of Norfolk 93 miles NE of London. E lon. 1 5, N lat. 53 35.

ATTOCK, a city and fortress of Hindoostan Proper, on the E bank of the Indus. E lon. 70 36, N lat. 33 17.

AVA, a large city in Asia, capital of the kingdom of Burmah, and seated on the river Ava. Ava is 1180 miles NE of Calcutta. E lon. 96 30, N lat. 21 0.

AVA, a long tract of coast in Asia, on the E side of the gulf of Bengal, extending from the S extremity of Aracan to Cape Negarica, and divided from Pegu on the E by the river Ava.

AVALON, an ancient town of France, in the department of Youne, 30 miles SE of Auxerre. E lon. 3 52, N lat. 47 30.

AVEIRO, or **BRAGANZA NOVA**, a seaport town in the province of Beira, in Portugal, situated at the mouth of the Vouga which flows through the town; population 4400. W lon. 8 38, N lat. 40 36 18.

AUBENAS, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche, seated on the Ardeche, at the foot of the Cévennes, near the mineral waters of Valz, and 19 miles NW Viviers. E lon. 4 30, N lat. 44 40.

AUBIGNY, a town of France, in the department of Cher and late province of Berry. It has a castle, and is seated in a fine plain, on the river Nerre.

AUBIN, a town of the island of Jersey, with a good harbour and a fort.

AUBIN DU CORMIER, a town of France in the department of Ille and Vilaine; 10 miles E of Rennes. W lon. 1 23, N lat. 48 15.

AUBONNE, a handsome town in Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, on a river of the same name, 10 miles W of Lausanne. E lon. 6 36, N lat. 46 30.

AUBURN, a town in Wiltshire, 81 miles W of London. Population 1280. W lon. 1 33, N lat. 51 31.

AUBUSSON, a town of France, in

the department of Creuse. E lon. 3 15, N lat. 45 58.

AUCH, an episcopal city of France, in the department of Gers. It lies on the summit and declivity of a steep hill, at the foot of which runs the Gers. The inhabitants are computed to be 6000. Auch is 37 miles W of Toulouse. E Lon. 0 40, N lat. 43 36.

AUCKLAND BISHOP, a town in the diocese of Durham. It is 8 miles S by W of Durham, and 231 NNW of London.

AVERO, or **BRANGA NOVA**, a seaport town in the province of Beira, in Portugal, is situated at the mouth of the Vouga which flows through the town. Population 4600. W lon. 8 38 45, N lat. 40 38 19.

AVELINO, an episcopal town of Naples. It was almost ruined by an earthquake in 1694, and is 128 miles E of Naples.

AVENNES, a small town of France in the department of the North, seated on the fluvius, 28 miles E of Cambesay, and 160 NE of Paris. E lon. 3 56, N lat. 50 8.

AVESNES, a town of France, situated on the river Hainaut; population 8035. E lon. 3 54, N lat. 50 8.

AVENCHÉ, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Fribourg. It is 15 miles W of Bern. E Lon. 6 33, N lat. 46 60.

AVERNO, a lake of Naples, in Terra di Lavaca, two miles long, and one broad.

AVERSA, a town of Naples, with a bishop's see. It is seated in a very fine plain, eight miles N of Naples. E lon. 14 9, N lat. 40 59.

AVERYSBORO', a post town of Cumberland county, North Carolina, standing on the E side of the NW branch of Cape Fear river, 38 miles N of Fayetteville, and 36 S of Raleigh.

AUGSBURG, an ancient city of Bavaria, in Germany. In the bishop's palace, the Lutherans presented their confession of faith to the emperor Charles V. in 1530, hence called the constitution of Augsburg. It was taken by the French in 1793, but abandoned in the year following, after the battle of Hohenlind, and again taken by them, August 24, 1798. It is situated between the Rivers Wertach and Lech, 30 miles NW of Munich.

AUGUSTA, a post town of Rich-

mond co., Georgia, is situated on the SW side of Savannah river. The public buildings are 3 churches, an academy, courthouse, and goal. Population 2470. It is 137 miles NW from Savannah, and 287 from Washington. N lat. 33 13, W lon. 80 46.

AUGUSTA, a post town and capital of Bracken county, Kentucky, is a small town delightfully situated on the S bank of the Ohio river. It contains a courthouse, goal, an academy and 314 inhabitants. It is 19 miles below Limestone, 60 NE of Lexington, and 214 from Washington. N lat. 36 47, W lon. from Washington, 7 33 31.

AUGUSTA, a township in the SW part of Oneida co., state of New-York. It contained in 1810, 3004 inhabitants, and a church for congregationalists. Part of its lands are owned by the Stockbridge Indians.

AUGUSTE or **AUSTA**, an island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia, near Ragusa, subject to Venice. E lon. 17 6, E lat. 43 48.

AUGUSTA, a post town of Kennebec county, Maine; situated on the W side of Kennebec river, 36 miles N of Wiscasset; 190 NE of Boston, and 638 of Washington. Population 1684.

AUGUSTINE, ST. a town of N America, on the E coast of Florida. It is the capital of E Florida, on an oblong spur, regularly fortified. It contains a church and monastery, and about 3000 inhabitants. W lon. 81 16, N lat. 30.

AUGUSTINE, a cape of N America, in Brazil, 300 miles NE of the bay of All Saints. W lon. 38 40, N lat. 5 30.

AVIGNON, a city of France, capital of the department of Vaucluse, situated on the east bank of the Rhone; the public edifices are handsome. Population 30,000. E lon. 4 48 23, N lat. 43 50 38, 20 miles E of Nimes.

AVEGLIANE, a small town of Italy, in Piedmont, 7 miles W of Turin. E lon. 7 31, N lat. 45 8.

AVILA, an ancient town of Spain, in Old Castile. It has a university, and a considerable bishopric, and is 40 miles NW of Madrid.

AVILES, a town of Spain, in Asturias d'Oviedo, on the bay of

Biscay, 55 miles N - N lat. - 37.

AVILA, a small town of Mexico, seated on a conical hill, near the 65 miles E of Mexico. N lat. 18 44.

AULCESTER, a shire, it is 7 miles long, and 102 wide. N lat. 51, N lon. 10.

AULPS, a town in the department of Var. N lat. 43 40.

AVON, a river that rises in the English Channel at Bay, in Hampshire.

AVON, a river that rises in the county of Warwick and flows into the Severn.

AVON, a post town of the state of New-York, on the Genesee river, mouth. Population 1181. N lat. 41 11, W lon. 74 37.

AVON, LOWER, a river in the state of New-York, which is navigable the course to Bristol, and the Severn.

AURACH, a fortified town, in the 3 parishes of Wirtenburg. N lat. 48 20.

ABRANCHES, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, population 118. N lat. 48 41.

AURAY, a small town of the department of that name. W Lon. 3 11.

AURELIUS, a post town of Cayuga co., New-York, is situated on the Cayuga river. It has 4 post offices, a school, and a population in 1810, 1000.

AURILLIUS, a town in the county of Down, Ireland, is situated on the outlet of Owenagh, a court house, and a school. Aurelius is the name of Albany, and of the river of the same name.

AURIACH, a town in the county of Carinthia, N. E. of Trieste. It is

Georgia, is situated on the
of Savannah river. The pub-
lings are 3 churches, an acad-
house, and post. Population
It is 127 miles NW from
and 287 from Washington.
33 10, W long. 80 46.

AVUSTA, a post town and cap-
Bracken county, Kentucky, is
town delightfully situated
bank of the Ohio river. It
a courthouse, post, an acad-
and 212 inhabitants. It is 12
below Lincolnton, 60 NE of
ton, and 214 from Washington.
33 10, W long. from Washing-
33 31.

AVON, a township in the SW
Ontario co. state of New-York.
tained in 1810, 2004 inhabitants,
church for congregationalists,
of its lands are owned by the
Indians.

AVON, a river that rises in White,
and crossing New River falls into the
English Channel at Christ church
bay, in Hampshire.

AVON, a river that rises in Leice-
stershire, and running SW by War-
wick and Evesham, falls into the Se-
vern.

AVON, a post township of Ontario
co. state of New-York, is situated on
the Genesee river, 24 miles from its
mouth. Population in 1810 was 1390.
It is 81 miles W of Canandaigua, and
374 N of Washington.

AVON, LOWER, a river that rises
in White, and running W to Bath be-
comes navigable there, continuing its
course to Bristol, and falls into the
Severn.

AURACH, a fortified town in Ger-
many, in the S part of Sussia, and
duchy of Wirtemberg. E Lon. 9 23,
N lat. 48 26.

ABRANCHES, an ancient town of
France, in the department of the
Charente, population 2413. W Lon.
1 18, N lat. 49 41.

AURAY, a small seaport of France,
on the gulf of Morbihan, in the de-
partment of that name, 3 miles W of
Vannes. W Lon. 2 13, N lat. 47 46.

AURELIUS, a post township and
capital of Cayuga county, state of
New-York, is situated between the
Owasco and Cayuga lakes. It con-
tains 4 post offices, Auburn, Auro-
sus, Niagara, and Union Springs. Its
population in 1810, was 2642. Au-
burn is a flourishing village, situated
on the outlet of Owasco lake. It con-
tains a court house, jail, and 100
houses. Aurelius is 173 miles west-
ward of Albany, and 413 N of Wash-
ington.

AURILLIAC, a town of Westphalia,
in Prussia. It is seated in a plain,

surrounded by forests full of game,
12 miles NE of Kumbach.

AURILLAC, a town of France, on
the river Jordanne, in the department
of Cantal. Quantities of lace and
sweat are manufactured here. It is
30 miles SW of St. Flour, and 250 S of
Paris.

AURORA ISLAND, an island, one
of the New Hebrides, in the S Pacific
Ocean. It is about 12 leagues long,
but not above four broad.

AURUNGABAD, a considerable
city of Asia, in the Deccan of Hin-
doostan. It is but a modern city, ow-
ing its rise from a small town to the
capital of Dowlatnab, to the great
Aurangzebe, from whom it had its
name. It is 360 miles NE of Bombay.
E Lon. 76 2, N lat. 19 42.

AUSTERLITZ, a small town of
Moravia, in the circles of Brun, ce-
lebrated for a dreadful battle, fought
in its vicinity, on 2d of December,
1805, between the French and the al-
lied Russians and Austrians. This
bloody engagement terminated in fa-
vour of the French, and has been called
by them the battle of the three Em-
perors.

AUSTRIA, one of the circles of
the German empire, bounded on the
W by Switzerland; on the N by Sussia,
Bavaria, Bohemia, and Moravia;
on the E by Hungary; and on the S
by Italy and Croatia. It contains the
archduchy of Austria; the duchies of
Stiria, Carinthia, Carniola, and Gurl-
tia; the county of Tirol; and the
bishoprics of Brizen and Trent.

AUSTRIA, an archduchy, in the
circle of the same name. The river
Danube divides it into Upper and Lower.
Vienna is the capital of the Lower,
and Linz of the Upper. Austria excels
all the provinces of Germany in the
fertility of its soil, the plenty of its
pastures, and the wholesomeness of
the air. Corn, wine, and fruit, are
plentiful; and the iron better than
that of the E. Indies.

AUTUN, an ancient town of France,
in the department of Saone and Loire.
It is seated at the foot of three moun-
tains, on the river of Arroux. Autun
is 45 miles E by S of Nevers, and
163 SE of Paris. E Lon. 4 17, N lat.
46 50. Population 9176.

AWE LOCH, one of the most beau-
tiful lakes of Scotland, in Argyleshire,
c 2

thirty miles long, and in some parts, above two broad.

AUXERRE, an ancient town of France, in the department of Yonne. The inhabitants are computed at 12,000. It is 68 miles S of Paris. E Lon. 33 46, N lat. 47 47 57.

AUXONNE, a town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or, with a castle, an arsenal, handsome barracks, and a flint-stone quarry. Population 5863. E. lon. 4 33 36, N lat 17 11 34.

AWATSKABAY, a harbour of Kamtschatka the safest and most extensive that has been discovered, and the only one in that part of the world, that can admit vessels of a considerable burden. E lon. 136 46, N lat. 53 51.

AWLEN, a small imperial town of Sweden, on the river Cochen, 18 miles W of Ording. It was taken by the French in August 1796. E lon. 10 14, N lat. 48 36.

AXBRIDGE, a corporate town in Somersetshire. It is seated on the river Ax, 138 miles W of London.

AXEL, a small town of Dutch Flanders, seated on a morass, 10 miles N of Ghent. E Lon. 3 45, N lat. 51 15.

AXHOLM, an island in the NW part of Lincolnshire, in England. It is formed by the Trent, Don, and Idle, and is ten miles long, and five broad.

AXMINSTER, a town of Devonshire, on the river Ax. It is 18 miles E by N of Exeter, and 147 W of London. W Lon. 3 6, N lat. 50 46.

AXUM, formerly a large city, and once the capital of Abyssinia. It is 128 miles W of the Red Sea. E Lon. 36 4, N lat. 14 6.

AYMONTE, a seaport of Spain, in Andalusia, with a strong castle built on a rock, at the mouth of the river Guardal, opposite Castro-Marino, 80 miles NW of Cadix. W Lon. 7 16, N lat. 37 13.

AYLESBURY, a borough of England, in Buckinghamshire, situated on a branch of the Thames, in a pleasant and fertile valley of the same name. Population 3150. N lat. 51 40 16; W Lon. 0 60 13.

AYLESFORD, a town of England, in the county of Kent, lies on the N bank of the river Medway. Population 912. N lat. 51 21, E lon. 0 20.

AYLESHAM, a town in Norfolk, 181 miles NE of London. E Lon. 1 17, N lat. 53 23.

AYMOUTH, a town of Scotland, in Berwickshire, six miles N of Berwick. W Lon. 1 46, N lat. 55 11.

AYR, a borough of Scotland, capital of an extensive county of the same name. It is situated on the river Ayr. Population 7000. It is 76 miles SW of Edinburgh. W lon. 4 37, N lat. 55 57.

AYRSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the W and N by the Frith of Clyde and Renfrewshire, on the E by the counties of Lanark and Dumfriesshire, and on the SE and S by the shires of Kirkcubright and Wigton. Between its extreme points it is about 60 miles; its greatest breadth is not quite 27.

AZORES, or **WESTERN ISLANDS**, a group of islands, in the Atlantic Ocean, between 32 and 33 deg. W lon. and between 37 and 40 deg. N lat. 000 miles W of Portugal, and as many E of Newfoundland.

They are nine in number, viz. St. Maria, St. Michael, Terra Ceia, St. George, Graciosa, Fyri, Pico, Flores, and Corvo. They were called the Azores, from the number of hawks found among them. No poisonous animal, it is said, is to be found in the Azores, and if carried thither it will expire in a few hours. All of them are fertile, and enjoy a salubrious air, but are subject to violent earthquakes.

B.

BABELMANDEL, a strait between the coast of Africa and Arabia, uniting the Red Sea with the Indian Ocean. N lat. 13 40, E lon. 38 35.

BADENHAUSEN, a town of Swabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, five miles N of Tullingen. E lon. 9 4, N lat. 48 36.

BABOLIA CANETHRA, or **BABOLITHA**, a town of Schawaria, near the river Drave, between Postoga and Eyzeth.

BABYLON, once a famous city in Asia, and perhaps at the same time the largest in the world. It was seated on the river Euphrates; about thirty

miles below the city of Basra. It was destroyed by a flood, and was rebuilt, within square form, circumference 3000. The walls of the city were built of bricks and bitumen. This was also the place where the Jews were circumcised.

BACA or **BACA**, a place where the king of the kingdom of Ouidia is seated.

BACANO, a town of the kingdom of the 37th year of the reign of the emperor.

BACCARA, a town in the province of Mantua, 20 miles W of Verona. E lon. 10 49 52.

BACASEN, a town of the province of Calabria, 8 of Troop.

BADAJOS, a town of the province of Estramadura, 10 miles N of Badajoz.

BADAJOS, a town of the province of Estramadura, 10 miles N of Badajoz.

BADEN, a town of the province of Baden, 10 miles N of Baden.

BADEN, a town of the province of Baden, 10 miles N of Baden.

BADEN, a town of the province of Baden, 10 miles N of Baden.

BADEN, a town of the province of Baden, 10 miles N of Baden.

BADEN, a town of the province of Baden, 10 miles N of Baden.

BADEN, a town of the province of Baden, 10 miles N of Baden.

BADEN, a town of the province of Baden, 10 miles N of Baden.

BADEN, a town of the province of Baden, 10 miles N of Baden.

BADEN, a town of the province of Baden, 10 miles N of Baden.

BADEN, a town of the province of Baden, 10 miles N of Baden.

BADEN, a town of the province of Baden, 10 miles N of Baden.

BADEN, a town of the province of Baden, 10 miles N of Baden.

BADEN, a town of the province of Baden, 10 miles N of Baden.

BADEN, a town of the province of Baden, 10 miles N of Baden.

BADEN, a town of the province of Baden, 10 miles N of Baden.

BADEN, a town of the province of Baden, 10 miles N of Baden.

BADEN, a town of the province of Baden, 10 miles N of Baden.

BAB

AYLESHAM, a town in Norfolk, 14 miles NE of London. E Lon. 1 17, lat. 52 23.
AYMOUTH, a town of Scotland, in Argyllshire, 64 miles N of Berwick. Lon. 146, N lat. 56 11.
AYR, a borough of Scotland, capital of an extensive county of the same name. It is situated on the river Ayr. Population 7000. It is 76 miles SW of Edinburgh. W lon. 4 37, N lat. 57.

AYRSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the W and N by the Frith of Clyde and Renfrewshire, on the E by the counties of Lanark and Dumfries, and on the SE and S by the rivers of Kircudbright and Wigton. Between its extreme points it is about 100 miles; its greatest breadth is not over 37.

AZORES, or WESTERN ISLANDS, a group of islands, in the Atlantic Ocean, between 27 and 33 deg. W lon. and between 37 and 40 deg. N lat. 900 miles W of Portugal, and as many E of Newfoundland. They are nine in number, viz. St. Michael, Terra Nova, St. George, St. Matias, St. Peter, St. Paul, St. John, St. Agnes, and Corvo. They were called the Azores, from the number of hawks found among them. No poisonous animal is said to be found in the Azores, and if carried thither it will expire in a few hours. All of them are fertile, and enjoy a salubrious air, but are subject to violent earthquakes.

B.

BAELMANDEL, a strait between the coast of Africa and Arabia, uniting the Red Sea with the Indian Ocean. N lat. 13 46, E lon. 35 36.
BARENHAUSEN, a town of Scandinavia, in the duchy of Wismar, 5 miles N of Tallinn. E lon. 24, N lat. 58 36.
BABOLISA CARBETHA, or **ABOLITHA**, a town of Sicily, on the river Drava, between Pozzo and Zyzeth.
BABYLON, once a famous city in Asia, and perhaps at the same time the largest in the world. It was situated on the river Euphrates; about thirty

BAD

miles below the modern city of Bagdad. It was divided by the Euphrates into two equal parts, that communicated by a stone bridge, 624 feet in length, and 30 broad. The Tower of Babel, within this city, was built in a square form, 460 cubits high; and the circumference at the bottom 4 or 5000. The walls of Babylon were of an astonishing magnitude; they were built of bricks and bitumen; 80 miles in circumference, 300 feet high, and 50 thick. This was also the name of a city in Egypt, supposed to stand near the place where Cairo stands now.

BACA or **BAZA**, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, 15 miles NE of Gaudiz. W lat. 3 43, N lat. 37 18.

BACANO, a village of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, well known on account of the defeat of the Pabli, in the 377th year of Rome.

BACCARAH, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. It is 20 miles W of Mentz. E lon. 7 52, N lat. 49 55.

BACASERY, a town in the Russian province of Taurida. It is 70 miles S of Framp. E lon. 35 40, N lat. 45 30.

BADAJOS, a town of Spain, capital of Estramadura, and a bishop's see. It is seated in a fertile territory on the Guadiana. It is defended by castles and strong fortifications. Population 14,600. It is 178 miles S by W of Madrid. W lon. 6 43, N lat. 38 44.

BADELONA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on the Mediterranean 10 miles NE of Barcelona. E lon. 2 26, N lat. 41 34.

BADEN, a margravate of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, crossed on the E bank of the Rhine. It is divided into two margravates called Upper and Lower.

BADEN, the capital of the upper margravate of that name, is seated on the river Oberrhein, at the foot of a mountain. It is celebrated for its hot baths; and is 4 miles S of Rastadt. E lon. 9 24, N lat. 49 46.

BADEN, a small town in the archduchy of Austria, situated on the river Schwochs, much frequented on account of its baths. E lon. 16 13, N lat. 48 2. It is 15 miles South West of Vienna.

BADEN, an ancient and handsome

BAG

town, the capital of a country of the same name in Switzerland, is situated on the river Limat. It is famous for its baths, the waters of which are mixed with sulphur and silica. It is 10 miles NW of Zurich. E lon. 8 13, N lat. 47 21.

BADENWEILERS, a town of Swabia, belonging to the lower margravate of Baden, seated near the Rhine, 10 miles SE of Friburg. E lon. 7 53, N lat. 48 1.

BADGEWORTH, a village in Gloucestershire, remarkable for a spring of mineral water, called Cold Foot. It is 7 miles NE of Gloucester.

BAZZA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia. It is seated on the Guadalquivir, 15 miles NE of Jaen. W lon. 3 19, N lat. 37 45.

BAFFIN'S BAY, a bay in N America, discovered by Mr. Baffin an Englishman. It extends from 70 to 80 deg. N lat.

BAFFO, a considerable town in the island of Cyprus. E lon. 32 30, N lat. 34 40.

BAGDAD, falsely supposed to be the ancient BABYLON, a populous city, capital of Iraq Arabia, seated on the Tigris, and inhabited by Christians, Turks, &c. The city is large and populous, the number of its inhabitants being computed at 100,000. The bazars, or markets here, are large and extensive, being covered over with arches built of masonry, and divided into different streets filled with shops of all kinds of merchandise, to the number of 13,000. On the N side of the town is the citadel, which commands the river. In the city are several large beautiful mosques. There are also a number of antique buildings. It was taken by the Turks in 1638. It is 260 miles N by W of Bassora. E lon. 43 52, N lat. 33 30.

BAGNOLS, a town of France, in the department of Herault, near the river Ceze, and 8 miles SW of Fort St. Esprit. E lon. 4 43, N lat. 44 10.

BAGUANA, or **BOCKLANA**, a country of Hindoostan, in the Deccan, which extends from the Sarn river to Poonah, and is inclosed by a ridge of mountains called the Gauts.

BAGNARA, a seaport of Naples, 8 miles S of Palma. In this town 3017 persons perished, by the dreadful earthquake, in 1783. E lon. 16 9, N lat. 38 6.

BAGNERES, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrenees; much frequented for its hot mineral waters. E lon. 0 12, N lat. 43 5.

BAHAMA or LUCAYA ISLANDS, lie to the S of Carolina, between 22 and 27 deg. N lat. and 73 61 deg. W lon. They extend along the coast of Florida to Cuba, are said to be 200 in number, but all uninhabited except Providence. They are subject to the English, to whom they were unknown till 1667.

BAHAR, a country of Hindoostan Proper. It is subject to the English E India Company, and most of the salt-petre they export, is manufactured in this province. It is situated to the W of Bengal, and is about 280 miles long, 200 broad. The chief produce is opium.

BAHRIN, or **BAHEREIN**, the name of a group of small islands, situated on the western side of the Persian gulf; famous for its pearl fishery. At some distance from these islands, at the depth of two and a half fathoms, it is said the fishermen have found good spring water, and are in the habit of diving to the bottom to fill their bottles. Those islands contain about 40 or 50 mean villages. E lon. 48 10, N lat. 26 30.

BAHUS, a strong town of Sweden, capital of a government of the same name: on a rock in an island, 10 miles N of Gottenburg. E lon. 10 42, N lat. 57 52.

BAIA, an inconsiderable town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro; it was famous, in the time of the Romans, for its hot baths and elegant palaces. It flourished in full glory down to the days of Theodoric the Goth. After the interruption of the northern hordes, it declined in wealth and splendour. The huge moles and buttresses, broke down frequent earthquakes, completed the devastation of this enchanting retreat. It is seated on the bay of Naples, 12 miles W of Naples. E lon. 14 5, N lat. 40 51.

BAIKAL, a large lake of Russia, situated in the government of Irkutsk in Siberia. It extends from the 51 to above the 55 deg. of N lat., and is upwards of 300 miles long, and varies from 10 to 80 in breadth. Also the name of a chain of mountains which follow nearly the same direction with the lake, accompanying it on both sides. These

mountain, abound with valuable minerals, and give rise to many noble rivers, of which the Balenga, Angara, Lena, Vitul, and Tungusa are the principal.

BALLEUL, a town of France, in the department of the North, 9 miles SW of Ypres. E lon. 2 45, N lat. 50 45.

BAJA, a populous town of Hungary on the Danube. 35 miles NW of Eszsek. E lon. 20 0, N lat. 46 10.

BAJADOR, a cape on the W coast of Africa, S of the Canary Islands. W lon. 14 22, N lat. 46 10.

BAIN GONGA, or **BAIN RIVER**, a river of Hindoostan, which rises near the Nerbudda, runs southward through Barar, and after a course of near 400 miles unites with the Goddavery, within the hills that bound the British Circ. 2.

BATRDSTOWN, a post town of Nelson county, Kentucky. It is situated on the N side of Beech creek (a branch of Rolling river) 10 miles NE of Bealburg, 55 SW of Frankfort, and 637 westerly from Washington. Population 821.

BAKEWELL, a town on the Peak of Derbyshire, seated on the river Wye, among the hills, 151 miles NNW of London. Population 1412.

BAXU, a town of Persia, in the province of Schirvan, the most commodious haven of the Caspian Sea, on the W coast of which it is situate. E lon. 20 22, N lat. 40 21.

BALA, a town in Merionethshire. It stands on the N side of Bala, or Pemblemere, which is 13 miles in length, and 6 in breadth. The town is noted for a great trade in knit woollen stockings. It is 105 miles NW of London. W lon. 3 35, N lat. 51 51. Population 1463.

BALACLAVA, a seaport of Thessaly, formerly Symbolion and Camblin, is situated on the S side of the Crimæa. The population consisting of Tartars, Greeks, Russians, &c. is 3000. E lon. 31 24, N lat. 44 38.

BALAGAT, a province in the Decan of Hindoostan, and the largest of the three which compose that kingdom. It extends through the peninsula to the southern extremity of Mysore.

BALAGUER, a fortified town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the river Se-

ance, in mountain: abound with valuable minerals, and give rise to many noble rivers, of which the Balenga, Angars, Leus, Vilui, and Tungusa are the principal.

BALLEUL, a town of France, in the department of the North, 9 miles SW of Ypres. E lon. 2 45, N lat. 50 45.

BAJA, a populous town of Hungary, on the Danube, 35 miles NW of Eszsek. E lon. 30 0, N lat. 46 10.

BAJADOR, a cape on the W coast of Africa, S of the Canary Islands. W lon. 14 22, N lat. 46 10.

BAIN GONGA, or **BAIN RIVER**, a river of Hindoostan, which rises near the Nerbudda, runs southward through Bharat, and after a course of near 400 miles enters the Goddavery, within the hills that bound the British Circles.

BAIRDSTOWN, a post town of Nelson county, Kentucky. It is situated on the N side of Beech creek (a branch of Rolling river) 10 miles NE of Bealburg, 55 SW of Frankfort, and 637 westerly from Washington. Population 221.

BAKEWELL, a town on the Peak of Derbyshire, seated on the river Wye, among the hills, 151 miles NNW of London. Population 1412.

BAXU, a town in Persia, in the province of Schirvan, the most commodious haven of the Caspian Sea, on the W coast of which it is situated. E lon. 50 22, N lat. 40 21.

BALA, a town in Merionethshire. It stands on the lake of Bala, or Pemblemere, which is 13 miles in length, and 6 in breadth. The town is noted for a great trade in knit woollen stockings. It is 105 miles NW of London. W lon. 3 35, N lat. 51 21. Population 1463.

BALACLAVA, a seaport of Tartary, formerly Symolou and Gernibolo, is situated on the S side of the Crimea. The population consisting of Tartars, Greeks, Romans, &c. is 3000. E lon. 31 24, N lat. 44 38.

BALAGAT, a province in the Decan of Hindoostan, and the largest of the three which compose that kingdom. It extends through the peninsula to the southern extremity of Mysore.

BALAGUER, a fortified town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the river Se-

ga, at the foot of a craggy rock, 75 miles NW of Barcelona. E lon. 1 1, N lat. 41 55.

BALARUC, a town of France, near the road from Montpellier to Toulouse: noted for its baths.

BALASORE, a seaport to the NW of the bay of Bengal. The inhabitants make stuffs of silk, cotton and a sort of grass. E lon. 87 1, N lat. 21 32.

BALASTRO, an episcopal town of Spain in Arragon, on the river Vern, 43 miles NE of Saragossa. E lon. 0 27, N lat. 42 6.

BALBEC, a city of Asia in Syria, anciently called Heliopolis. It is situated at the foot of Anti-Lebanon. On the E side are the remains of ancient ruins among the most magnificent are the ruins of the temple of the Sun. Around it is a row of ruined edifices which display all the ornaments of the richest architecture. Balbec is 37 miles N of Damascus. E lon. 37 20, N lat. 34 22.

BALCH, a town of Uzbek Tartary, on the frontiers of Persia, 200 miles S of Bokhara. E lon. 69 0, N lat. 37 20.

BALDIVIA, a seaport of Chili, in S America. W lon. 73 20, S lat. 30 38.

BALDOCK, a town in Hert. It is 9 miles WSW of Royston, and 37 NNW of London. W lon. 0 5, N lat. 52 2. Population 1283.

BALL, an island forming the N side of the straits of Java. This island is extremely populous, and abounds in rice, and all sorts of fruits. The inhabitants are Pagans and very warlike. E lon. 115 30, S lat. 7 10.

BAL, probably the ancient **BACTRIA**, is a large town of Independent Tartary, situated on the river Dehsh, which flows into the Amu. It is the capital of the province of the same name, and was taken by Zengis Khan, in 1221, the city plundered and the inhabitants massacred.

BALKASH, **PALCATH**, or **TENGIS**, a large lake in Tartary, subject to China. It is 140 miles long and 70 broad.

BALAGHY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, 23 miles S of Sligo.

BALLYCONNEL, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cavan, 11 miles NE of Cavan.

BALLIMONE, a town of Ireland, situated nearly in the centre of the county of Antrim, on the banks of a small stream, which falls into the Main-

Population 2870. It is 21 miles NW of Belfast, and 13 from Dublin. W lon. 5 57, N lat. 54 55.

BALLSTOWN, a post township, and capital of Saratoga county, state of N. York. It contained in 1810, 2153 inhabitants. It is 23 miles northerly of Albany, and 400 NE of Washington.

BALLSTOWN SPA, an incorporated post village in the township of Milton, Saratoga county, N York. It is handsomely situated in a narrow romantic valley, on a branch of the Kyadecross creek. It contains about 100 houses, an academy and meeting house; and is celebrated for its mineral waters. It is 20 miles N of Albany and 400 NE of Washington.

BALLYMILL, a borough of Ireland, in Queen's county, 18 miles NW of Kilkenny. W lon. 7 23, N lat. 52 50.

BALLYSHANNON, a large seaport of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, with a good harbour, 110 miles NW of Dublin.

BALLOOISTAN, **LITTLE**, a country of Hindoostan Proper, bordering on the N of Mewar, and approaching within 14 miles of Delhi.

BALTIC, a large sea between Denmark and Sweden to the W, and Germany, Poland, and Russia, to the E. It is remarkable that this sea neither ebbs nor flows, and a current always sets through the sound into the ocean. The Baltic opens from the German sea between the 57 and 49 deg. of N lat. by a gulf pointing NE and is there called the Skager Rack; it next passes several degrees S in what is called the Cattegat. After passing the island of Zealand this sea spreads widely to the NE and runs out into the gulfs of Bothnia, Finland, Riga, and Dantzic. Its length is more than 600 miles, and its breadth 75 in general, but in some places 150.

BALTIMORE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, seated on a headland which runs into the sea 9 miles N E of Cape Clear.

BALTIMORE COUNTY, in the state of Maryland, is 45 miles long and 30 broad, and is bounded N by Pennsylvania; NE by Harford county; SE by Chesapeake bay; S by Anne Arundel county, and W by Frederick county. The soil with some few exceptions is generally thin. This county contains extensive mines of iron ore, and some of them have been wrought to

great advantage. It is famous for its mills and manufactures. It contains a considerable number of grist and saw mills, and within about 10 miles of Baltimore city are upwards of 20 merchant mills; several of which are probably not surpassed by any in the United States. In consequence of the proximity of a number of streams to the vicinity of the city of Baltimore, some large manufactures have lately been established. Within about 10 miles of the town are 3 cotton works, 3 linen, 2 woollen, 3 paper, and 3 gunpowder works. Of these the Union company have a capital of one million of dollars, and one in it, situated on the Patuxent, in operation, with 6000 spindles, and another building of the same size. Powhatan cotton works are on Gwynn's falls, capital two hundred thousand dollars, with 5000 spindles in operation. On the same stream, the paper and woollen works of the Franklin company are situated, capital one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. On Jones' falls are the cotton works of the Washington company, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, and 2000 spindles in operation, and also the Bellona gunpowder works, which manufacture 20 quarter casks per day, capital one hundred thousand dollars. The principal fabrics of the cotton works consist of velvets, ginghams, shirtings, chambrays, &c. Part of the weaving is accomplished in Baltimore city, by private individuals. The Union company have about 60 looms in operation.

BALTIMORE, the largest town, and capital of the above county, in the state of Maryland, and one of the most commercial ports in the union; is situated on the N side of the Patuxent river, about 14 miles from its junction with the Chesapeake. The basin around which the town is built affords at all times one of the most secure and commercial harbours in America. It was settled in 1728, and in 20 years after contained but 50 houses. In 1790 its inhabitants amounted to 13,500; and in 1810 its population was 46,555 of whom 10,313 were blacks. A small creek, called Jones' falls, runs through the city, and divides it into two unequal parts; its bridges are built over this stream, and three of them are constructed of stone, with handsome

arches and iron railings. The eastern division is subdivided, or designated by the names of Old Town and Fell's Point, at the latter ships of the largest burden discharge their cargoes, but those of 200 tons have a sufficient depth of water to the head of the basin. The surrounding country rises by gentle acclivity, affording eligible situations for summer retreats. The more wealthy citizens have availed themselves of these advantages, and to the northward and westward many beautiful country seats are to be seen, exhibiting specimens of taste and elegance. The streets are well paved and many of them spacious. The public buildings are numerous, and some of them are superb structures, particularly the new court house, situated on the NW corner of Washington square; the medical college at the W end of the city, on the corner of Lombard and Green streets, not only displays beautiful architecture, but is superior to any thing of the kind in the U. States; the Union bank in N. Charles street, deserves particular notice for its appropriate beauty. The other public buildings are the Mechanics bank, situated on the SE corner of Washington square; the Commercial and Farmers Bank, on the corner of S. Howard and German streets, both handsome buildings; the Assembly room, on the corner of Holiday and East streets, containing the city library; the new theatre; a penitentiary, jail, and hospital, situated in the eastern precincts; and an almshouse in the western precincts. Of the houses for public worship, 5 are for roman catholics, 4 for methodists, 4 for episcopals, 2 for presbyterians, 2 for friends, 2 for seceders, 2 for baptists, 2 German reformed, 1 for German Lutherans, 1 for dunkards, 1 New Jerusalem, and 3 for Africans. Several of these are elegant buildings, and St. Mary's chapel, situated on the Fredericktown road, is a neat specimen of gothic architecture. The principal seminaries of learning are the university of Maryland; St. Mary's college, which has a botanical garden; and the Baltimore college. The first of these is yet in its infancy. It received its charter in 1815, and was incorporated on the 17th Medical and Chirurgical Faculty or Society of Maryland.

arches and iron railings. The eastern division is subdivided, or designated by the names of Old Town and Fell's Point, at the latter ships of the largest burdened discharge their cargoes, but those of 200 tons have a sufficient depth of water to the head of the basin. The surrounding country rises by gentle acclivity, affording eligible situations for summer retreats. The more wealthy citizens have availed themselves of these advantages, and to the northward and westward many beautiful country seats are to be seen, exhibiting specimens of taste and elegance. The streets are well paved and many of them spacious. The public buildings are numerous, and some of them are superb structures, particularly the new court house, situated on the NW corner of Washington square; the medical college at the W end of the city, on the corner of Lombard and Green streets, not only displays beautiful architecture, but is superior to any thing of the kind in the U. States; the Union bank in N. Charles street, deserves particular notice for its appropriate beauty. The other public buildings are the Mechanics bank, situated on the SE corner of Washington square; the Commercial and Farmers Bank, on the corner of S. Howard and German streets, both handsome buildings; the Assembly room, on the corner of Holiday and East streets, containing the city library; the new theatre; a penitentiary, jail, and hospital, situated in the western precincts; and an almshouse in the western precincts. Of the houses for public worship, 8 are for Roman Catholics, 4 for methodists, 4 for episcopals, 3 for presbyterians, 2 for friends, 2 for reformed, 1 for baptists, 3 German reformed, 1 for German Lutherans, 1 for dunkards, 1 New Jerusalem, and 3 for African. Several of these are elegant buildings, and St. Mary's chapel, situated on the Fredericktown road, is a neat specimen of gothic architecture. The principal seminaries of learning are the university of Maryland; St. Mary's college, which has a botanical garden; and the Baltimore college. The first of these is yet in its infancy. It received its charter in 1815, and was incorporated on the 27th of October, and is the largest Faculty or Society of Maryland.

which was incorporated in 1798. The University consists of a provost and four faculties, viz. of medicine, of divinity, of law, and of the arts and sciences. Each faculty is composed of seven professors, one of whom is elected dean of the faculty. The professors are likewise styled in their corporate capacity, "Regents of the University of Maryland." The medical department of this institution, only, is in operation. Its professorships are filled by gentlemen of distinguished talents, and great professional eminence; their names are as follows: Anatomy by John B. Davidge, M. D.; the theory and practice of medicine by Nathaniel Pater, M. D.; chemistry by Elisha De Bruttis, M. D.; materia medica by Samuel Baker, M. D.; the theory and practice of surgery by William Gibson, M. D.; midwifery by Richard W. Hall, M. D.; and the institutes of medicine by Maxwell M. Dowd, M. D. There is also several excellent male and female academies; 3 free schools on the Lancasterian plan, and a considerable number of common schools. The Baltimore Library company was incorporated on the 20th January 1790. The number of volumes at present are about 9000, well selected, and funds are accumulated sufficient to purchase 1000 additional volumes. By the exertions of Mr. Rembrandt Peale, the foundation of an excellent institution of natural history and the fine arts has been established; his museum, which is situated in Holiday street, near the theatre, in a building erected expressly for the purpose, already contains a fine collection, and a gallery of beautiful paintings. This city contains 9 banks; several insurance companies; a large cotton factory in Old Town, and a variety of other manufacturing in different parts of the city. A glass house is established, and a number of casting furnaces. Baltimore is supplied with water from Jones's falls, by means of a canal, the water raised by machinery and conveyed to two large reservoirs, one near the water works in N. Calvert street, and the other situated on Franklin street; from these it is distributed to every part of the city, except Fell's point, which is furnished with excellent spring water, that is also conveyed through aqueducts. Besides these advantages the

city is supplied with a never failing spring of excellent water, situated on N. Calvert street, in a lot purchased by the corporation and handsomely improved. Baltimore is the third city in population and the fourth in commercial importance in the Union. The harbour is narrow and well defended by Fort M. Henry, which completely secures it against a naval force. On the point of land on the SW side of the city several heavy batteries are planted one mile and a half from the main fort, these batteries command the cove opposite the harbour. On the E side of the town, strong entrenchments are thrown up, flanked by redoubts, and secured by a deep ditch in front. This city was attacked by the British on the 11th and 12th of September 1814, from which they were compelled to retire with disgrace. It is 39 and a half miles NE of Washington, 100 8 by W of Philadelphia, 191 SW of New York, 421 of Boston, and 280 NE of Charleston, in S Carolina. E lon. from Washington, 9 24 14, N lat. 39 17 9, W lon. from Greenwich, 70 36 40.

BAMBERG, a large handsome town of Franconia. It is seated at the confluence of the Main and Rednitz, 35 miles N of Nuremberg. Population 19,385. E lon. 10 51, N lat. 49 50.

BAMP'ION, a town in Oxfordshire, seated near the Thames, 70 miles W by N of London.

BAMPTON, a town in Devonshire. It is 163 miles W by S of London, situated on a branch of the river Exe. Population 1364.

BANBURY, a town in Oxfordshire, 73 miles NNW of London. Population 2755. It is seated on the river Charwell. W lon. 1 11, N lat. 52 4.

BANCA, an island of Asia, in the East Indies, on the E coast of Sumatra, with a town and strait of the same name. E lon. 106 30, S lat. 3-30. The tin mines of this island appear to be inexhaustible, 700,000 pounds have been produced in one year.

BANCALIS, a seaport on the E coast of Sumatra, where the Dutch have a settlement. It is 130 miles W of Malacca. E lon. 100 7, N lat. 1 15.

BANCOCK, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Siam. E lon. 101 6, N lat. 13 35.

BANDA, the general name of a

group of Asiatic islands, called the Spice or Nutmeg islands. If we except the productions of the nutmeg, the Banda islands are barren to a terrible degree. The climate is also very unhealthy. These islands have been subject to the Dutch ever since 1609, but were taken from them by the English in 1796, and restored in 1801 by the peace of Amiens. The population is only 5763, S lat. 4 48, E lon. 130 40.

BANDER CONGO, a seaport of Persia, seated on the Persian gulf, 80 miles W of Gombroom. E lon. 48 8, N lat. 27 16.

BANDORA, the capital of Schette, an island separated from Bombay by a narrow channel. E Lon. 73 40, N lat. 19 0.

BANDON BRIDGE, a flourishing town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, situated on the fine river Bandon. Some coarse fabrics are manufactured in this town. Bandon Bridge belongs principally to the duke of Devonshire. Population about 12000. W lon. 8 46, N lat. 51 36.

BANFF, a seaport and county town of Banffshire, pleasantly situated on the side of a hill, at the mouth of the Deveron, over which is a handsome bridge of seven arches, 23 miles NW of Aberdeen, from Edinburgh 164. Population about 3000. W lon. 2 38, N lat. 57. 41.

BANFFSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N by the Murray Frith, on the SE by Aberdeenshire, and on the NW by Murrayshire. Its greatest length is 50 miles, and its extent along the coast nearly 30.

BANGALORE, a strong fortress of Mysore, in the peninsula of Hindostan. It is a place of great political importance, as it is, from its situation, the key of Mysore, toward Arcot. E lon. 77 37, N lat. 13 0.

BANGHER, a town of Ireland, in King's county, on the Shannon, 15 miles S of Athlone. W lon. 7 41, N lat. 53 7.

BANGOR, an episcopal city in Carnarvonshire. It is 36 miles W of St. Asaph, and 231 NW of London. W lon. 4 12, N lat. 53 13.

BANGOR, a port town of Hancock county, Maine; lying on the W side of the river Penobscot, at the head of navigation, about 37 miles N of Cas-

time on the same river, and 731 NE of Washington. Population 550.

BANMAR, a river in the island of Borneo, at the mouth of which there is a town, where the English have a factory.

BANGOR, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Down, on the S shore of Carrickfergus, opposite the town of that name.

BANNOCKBURN, a small inlet, in Scotland, about three miles from Stirling, celebrated for a battle fought on its banks, between the English and Scotch armies, in which the latter were victorious.

BANSTEAD, a village of Surry, 13 miles SSW of London.

BANTAM, a large town on the NW coast of Java, E lon. 104, S lat. 6 30.

BANTRY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, on a bay of the Atlantic, to which it gives name. W lon. 02 8, N lat. 51 30.

BAPAUME, a strong town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, 12 miles SE of Arras. E lon. 2 35, N lat. 50 8.

BAR, a strong town of Poland, in Podolia, on the river Bog, 49 miles N W of Barla. E lon. 37 30, N lat. 49 14.

BAR-DE-DUC, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, 30 miles W of Toul, and 138 E of Paris.

BAR-SUR-AUBE, an ancient town of France, in the department of Aube. E lon. 4 54, N lat. 48 14.

BAR-SUR-SEINE, a town of France in the department of Aube. E lon. 4 32, N lat. 48 5.

BARRAS, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, to the S of Uist. It is five miles long, and three broad. W lon. 7 30, N lat. 56 55.

BARACOA, a seaport of Cuba, 20 miles NE of St. Jago de Cuba. W lon. 79 10, N lat. 21 0.

BARANCO DE MALAMBO, a town of S America, in Terra Firma, with a bishop's see, and a good harbour; seated on the river Magdalena, 23 miles N of Carthagena. W lon. 75 30, N lat. 11 40.

BARBADOES, the easternmost of the Windward Islands, in the W Indies, 23 miles in length, and 14 in breadth. It belongs to the English; and the number of the whites is about 30,000, who have 100,000 slaves. Their

exports are sugar, rum and ginger. This island is much from hurricanes from a dreadful one, it is 70 miles E of St. capital is Bridgetown.

BARBARY, a country between the Atlantic Mediterranean Seas, containing the countries, Tunis, Algiers, &c. It is near 3000 ans, in some places.

The established religion is Mahometan and there are no Christians, except the

BABE, ST., a town in Mexico, near which mines. W lon. 107 8.

BARBERING, a town seated at the foot of mountains. E lon. 11

BARBEZIEUX, a town in the department of late province of Angoumois NE of Bourdeaux. lat. 45 30.

BARBUDA, one of the three islands, about 20 18 broad. It is the Codrington family, a NE of St. Christopher.

BARCELONA, a city in the department of late province of Aragon, 15 miles NE of Bourdeaux. lat. 41 30.

BARCELONA, a city in the department of late province of Aragon, 15 miles NE of Bourdeaux. lat. 41 30.

BARCELONA, a city in the department of late province of Aragon, 15 miles NE of Bourdeaux. lat. 41 30.

BARCELONA, a city in the department of late province of Aragon, 15 miles NE of Bourdeaux. lat. 41 30.

BARCELONA, a city in the department of late province of Aragon, 15 miles NE of Bourdeaux. lat. 41 30.

BARCELONA, a city in the department of late province of Aragon, 15 miles NE of Bourdeaux. lat. 41 30.

BARCELONA, a city in the department of late province of Aragon, 15 miles NE of Bourdeaux. lat. 41 30.

BARCELONA, a city in the department of late province of Aragon, 15 miles NE of Bourdeaux. lat. 41 30.

BARCELONA, a city in the department of late province of Aragon, 15 miles NE of Bourdeaux. lat. 41 30.

BARCELONA, a city in the department of late province of Aragon, 15 miles NE of Bourdeaux. lat. 41 30.

BARCELONA, a city in the department of late province of Aragon, 15 miles NE of Bourdeaux. lat. 41 30.

BARCELONA, a city in the department of late province of Aragon, 15 miles NE of Bourdeaux. lat. 41 30.

BARCELONA, a city in the department of late province of Aragon, 15 miles NE of Bourdeaux. lat. 41 30.

BARCELONA, a city in the department of late province of Aragon, 15 miles NE of Bourdeaux. lat. 41 30.

BARCELONA, a city in the department of late province of Aragon, 15 miles NE of Bourdeaux. lat. 41 30.

BARCELONA, a city in the department of late province of Aragon, 15 miles NE of Bourdeaux. lat. 41 30.

BARCELONA, a city in the department of late province of Aragon, 15 miles NE of Bourdeaux. lat. 41 30.

BARCELONA, a city in the department of late province of Aragon, 15 miles NE of Bourdeaux. lat. 41 30.

BARCELONA, a city in the department of late province of Aragon, 15 miles NE of Bourdeaux. lat. 41 30.

the same river, and 731 NE of it. Population 150.
BAR, a river in the island of Sumatra, in the mouth of which there is a fort where the English have a

BAR, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Down, on the S shore of the river, opposite the town of Down.

BARCKBURN, a small inlet, in about three miles from Strathclyde, on a bay of the Atlantic, between the English and the French, in which the latter were victorious.

BARCELONA, a village of Surry, 13 miles W of London.

BARCELONA, a large town on the NW coast of Cuba, E lon. 109, S lat. 65.

BARCELONA, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wick, on a bay of the Atlantic which gives name. W lon. 92, S lat. 53.

BARCELONA, a strong town of France, in the department of the Straits, 13 miles SE of Arras. E lon. 10, S lat. 50.

BARCELONA, a strong town of Poland, in the county of Plock, 40 miles N of the river Bog, E lon. 87, S lat. 49.

BARCELONA, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, 30 miles S of Metz, and 138 E of Paris.

BARCELONA, an ancient town in the department of Aube, E lon. 54, N lat. 48.

BARCELONA, a town of France, in the department of Aube, E lon. 54, N lat. 48.

BARCELONA, one of the Hebrides of the island of St. John, in the S of Uist. It is five miles long, and three broad. W lon. 10, S lat. 55.

BARCELONA, a seaport of Cuba, SE of the bay of St. Jago de Cuba. W lon. 10, S lat. 51.

BARCELONA, a town of S America, in Terra Firma, bishop's see, and a good harbour on the river Magdalena, 73 miles S of Cartagena. W lon. 75, S lat. 40.

BARCELONA, the easternmost of the Windward Islands, in the W Indies, 15 miles in length, and 12 in breadth. It belongs to the English; the number of the whites is about 100,000 slaves. Their

exports are sugar, rum, cotton, indigo, and ginger. This island has suffered much from hurricanes, particularly from a dreadful one, October 10, 1780. It is 70 miles E of St. Vincent. The capital is Bridgetown.

BARBARY, a country of Africa between the Atlantic Ocean, and the Mediterranean Sea, and Egypt, and containing the countries of Barca, Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, Fez, and Morocco. It is near 3000 miles in length, and in some places 750 in breadth. The established religion is the Mahometan and there are some Jews; but no Christians, except the slaves.

BARBE, ST., a town of New Biscay, in Mexico, near which are rich silver mines. W lon. 107, N lat. 20.

BARBERING, a town of Tuscany, seated at the foot of the Apennine mountains. E lon. 11, N lat. 43.

BARBEZIEUX, a town of France, in the department of Charente and late province of Angoumois. It is 48 miles NE of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0, N lat. 46.

BARBUDA, one of the British Caribbean islands, about 20 miles long, and 18 broad. It is the property of the Cadrigton family, and is 19 miles NE of St. Christopher. W lon. 61, S lat. 17.

BARCA, a country of Barbary, on the S coast of the Mediterranean, between Tripoli and Egypt. It is a barren desert, inhabited by none but wandering Arabs.

BARCELONA, a city of Spain, in Catalonia, of which it is the capital, seated on the Mediterranean Sea. Its shape is between a square and an oval; it is defended by a fort, called Mont Joy, which stands on a rocky mountain, a mile W of the town. It has a double wall on the N and E, and the sea on the S, with a mole for the security of ships. The city is divided into two parts, the Old and the New, separated from each other by a wall and a large ditch; the latter is called Barceloneta; the inhabitants are principally soldiers, sailors, and people, connected with the navy. The public buildings of Barcelona have a magnificent appearance. Its manufactures are extensive, especially of silk and cotton fabrics. In 1704, it was taken by the earl of Peterborough, after a siege of three weeks. In 1763, Philip

invested it with a numerous army, but was obliged to raise the siege. In 1714, it was taken by the French and Spaniards, when it was deprived of all its privileges, and the citadel built to keep it in awe. It is 260 miles S of Madrid. E lon. 3, N lat. 41.

It contains 10,767 houses, 82 churches, 80 convents, and in 1698, 160,000 inhabitants.

BARCELONETTA, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and late province of Dauphiny, 13 miles SE of Embrun. E lon. 6, N lat. 44.

BARCELONA, a town of the peninsula of Hindostan, on the coast of Malabar. It was a Dutch factory 130 miles S of Goa. E lon. 74, N lat. 13.

BARCELOS, a town of Portugal, on the river Sourilla, 20 miles N of Oporto. W lon. 8, N lat. 41.

BARDEWICK, a large town of Germany, in the duchy of Lunenburg, on the river Elmchen, 17 miles SE of Hanburg. E lon. 10, N lat. 53.

BARDE, a town of Germany, in Swedish Pomerania, near the Baltic, 13 miles W by N of Stralsund. E lon. 13, N lat. 54.

BARÈGES, a village of France, much frequented on account of its mineral baths, situated in the department of the Higher Pyrenees, 13 miles S of Bagnères. E lon. 9, N lat. 43.

BARÈTH, a town of Franconia, in the margravate of Bareith. Population 10,000. E lon. 11, N lat. 49.

BARFLEUR, a town of France, in the department of the Channel. It was ruined by the English in 1346, and the harbour filled up. The cape of that name is 13 miles E of Cherbourg. It is 175 miles NW of Paris. W lon. 1, N lat. 49.

BARÈ, a seaport town of Naples, and capital of the province of Bari; the latter produces corn, wine, oil, &c. The town has some manufactures, and is said to contain 6000 inhabitants. E lon. 16, N lat. 41.

BARJOS, a town of France, in the department of Var. E lon. 6, N lat. 43.

BARKING, a town of Essex, celebrated for a magnificent manufactory founded in 676. It is 7 miles E of London.

BARLETTA, a seaport town of Naples, in the province of Bari. E lon. 16 20, N lat. 41 19.

BARLETTA, a handsome and strong town of Naples, in Bari, with a bishop's see, seated on the gulf of Venice, 43 miles W SW of Bari. E lon. 16 22, N lat. 41 20.

BARNARD, a post township of Windsor co. Vermont. It is about 60 miles NE of Bennington, and 501 from Washington. Population 1648.

BARNAUL, a town of Siberia in the government of Kaban, situated on the W side of the Ob, famous for its silver and copper mines.

BARBARD-CASTLE, a town in the county of Durham, with a market on Wednesday. It is 84 miles NNW of London. W lon. 1 49, N lat. 54 25. Population 2966.

BARNEGAT, an inlet from the Atlantic ocean, on the E coast of New Jersey, about 70 miles NE from Cape May.

BARNET, a town in Caledonia county, Vermont, situated on the W side of Connecticut river, 30 miles N of Haverhill, New-Hampshire, and 147 NE of Washington. Population 1301.

BARNET, a town partly in Middlesex, and partly in Hereford. The decisive battle between the houses of York and Lancaster, was fought near this place. Barnet is 11 miles N by W of London.

BARNSELEY, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire and a considerable manufacture of coarse linen. It is 174 N by W of London. W lon. 1 28, N lat. 53 35. Population 5006.

BARNSTABLE, a seaport and borough of Devonshire, seated on the river Taw, over which is a bridge of 10 arches. Population 3478. 191 miles W of London.

BARREN ISLAND, the name of one of the Azore islands, about 6 leagues in circuit; distinguished by a violent volcano, which throws out showers of red hot stones, and volumes of smoke. N lat. 12 15.

BARNSTEAD, a post township of Strafford co. New-Hampshire. It is 30 miles NW of Portsmouth, and 563 NE of Washington. Population 1477.

BARNSTABLE, a post town and port of entry of Barnstable co. Massachusetts, is situated on a bay of the

same name. It is 72 miles SE of Boston, and 563 NE of Washington. Population 3346. N lat. 41 45.

BARNWELL Court-House, a post village of Barnwell county S. Carolina, is situated on Turkey creek, a branch of the Great Salt Lick river. It contains a baptist meeting house, court house, jail, 40 white inhabitants and 100 slaves. It is 60 miles from Columbia, 90 from Charleston, the same from Savannah, and 778 from Washington. W lon. from Philadelphia 8 20, N lat. 35 15.

BAROACH, a town in the Decana of Hindoostan, on the S bank of the Nerwada, 40 miles N of Surat, formerly a very commercial place. E lon. 73 22, N lat. 21 25.

BARRE, a post township of Worcester co. Massachusetts. It is about 60 miles W of Boston and 440 NE of Washington. Population 1071.

BARRE, a post township in Orange county, Vermont, about 15 miles from Newbury the county town, and 830 from Washington. Population 1006.

BARREN, a small island in the Chesapeake bay, opposite the mouth of the Patuxent river.

BARREN, GREAT AND LITTLE, two considerable branches of Green river, in the state of Kentucky.

BARRINGTON, a post township of Bristol county, Rhode Island, is situated on Warren river, 7 miles SE of Providence, and 485 NE of Washington. Population 604.

BARRINGTON, a post township of Strafford county, New-Hampshire, about 30 miles NW of Portsmouth, and 443 from Washington. Population in 1810. 3564.

BARTHOLOMEW, ST. one of the Caribbee islands, in the W Indies, 30 miles N of St. Christopher. It is 30 miles in circumference, and has a good harbour.

BARFON, a town in Lincolnshire, situated on the Humber. It is 166 miles N of London.

BARUTH, once a considerable town of Syria, with a Christian church, 30 miles NE of Heryde. E lon. 36 36, N lat. 34 10.

BABARTSCHICK, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania. It has a great trade, and is seated on the river Meritz. E lon. 24 40, N lat. 42 19.

BASHU, or BASHU, or seven in number the island of Forpine Isles, Somers, E long 51 12.

BASIL, or BASHIL, the cañon of Bashil, with a bishop's see, in the Rhine. It is dis- tinguished by the Rhine. Basil claim the invention of the manu- script of printing in 1474, and of heavy printing in 1474. It is said to be 174 miles N by E by S of Paris. E lon. 40 35.

BASILIPOTA key, in Europe, falls into the gulph was called Europe. BASILICATA, a province in the south of Italy, its capital is Benevento.

BASINGSTON, a town in Hampshire 8 of London. W lon. 10.

BASKINRIDGE, Somerset county, branch of the P. SW of Maryland, capture of General court of the British 1776. It is 210 n. lon.

BASS, a great bay in the German Ocean, coast, at a small town of North. In summer this which overhangs in a dangerous manner, is quagmires, eggs, and gannets, or seals, one mile in circum- ference, water is W lon. 2 35, N lat. 51 30.

BASSANO, a town of Trevizina, situated in the mountains. It has some 30 churches, 3 hospitals, and E longitude 11 40.

BASS STRAIT

It is 72 miles SE of Boston, 103 NE of Washington. Population 3,045. N lat. 41 45.

BARNWELL Court-House, a post of Barnwell county S. Carolina situated on Turkey creek, a branch of the Great Salt Lick river. It has a Baptist meeting house, one jail, 50 white inhabitants and 50 slaves. It is 60 miles from Columbia, the same distance from Charleston, the same distance from Washington, and 775 from Philadelphia. W lon. from Philadelphia lat. 35 15.

BASOACH, a town in the Decan district, on the S bank of the Ganges, 40 miles N of Surat; formerly a very commercial place. E lon. N lat. 21 35.

BASSETT, a post township of Worcester, Massachusetts. It is about 10 miles W of Boston and 40 NE of Newington. Population 1971.

BASSETT, a post township in Orange county, Vermont, about 15 miles from Ferrisburgh, the county town, and 350 from Burlington. Population 1,009.

BASSETT, a small island in the Chesapeake bay, opposite the mouth of the Patuxent river.

BASSETT, GREAT AND LITTLE, two considerable branches of a river, in the state of Kentucky. **BASSETT**, a post township in Bristol county, Rhode Island, is situated on Warren river, 7 miles SE of Providence, and 48 NE of Washington. Population 604.

BASSETT, a post township in Bradford county, New-Hampshire, 30 miles NW of Portsmouth, and 43 from Washington. Population 1,810. 3564.

BASSETT, BATHOLMEW, ST. one of the West India islands, in the W Indies, 50 N of St. Christopher. It is 30 in circumference, and has a good harbor.

BASSETT, a town in Lincolnshire, England, on the Humber. It is 160 miles N of London.

BASSETT, a considerable island of Syria, with a Christian church, 15 miles NE of Beyda. E lon. 36 30, N lat. 34 10.

ASARITSCHICK, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Rumania. It has a good harbor, and is seated on the river Danube. E lon. 24 40, N lat. 48 10.

BASHU, or **BASHI ISLANDS**, six or seven in number, situated between the island of Formosa, and the Philippine Isles. Some of them are well peopled. E longitude 123, N latitude 21 1-2.

BASIL, or **BASILE**, the capital of the canton of Basil, in Switzerland, with a bishop's see, and a famous university. It is divided into two parts by the Rhine. The inhabitants of Basil claim the honour of having invented the manufacture of paper in 1417, and of having discovered the art of printing in 1478; their number is said to exceed 14,000. It is 174 miles N by E of Geneva, and 250 E by S of Paris. E lon. 7 30, N lat. 46 35.

BASILIPOTAMO, a river of Turkey, in Europe in the Morea, which falls into the gulf of Calcedonia. It was called Eurates by the ancients.

BASILICATA, a province of Naples, abounding in corn, wine, oil, cotton, honey, and silk. Oria is the capital.

BASINGS, a corporate town in Hampshire, 47 miles W by S of London. W lon. 1 4, N lat. 51 10.

BASKINRIDGE, a post town in Somerset county, New-Jersey, on a branch of the Passaic river, 7 miles SW of Morristown; famous for the capture of General Lee, by Col. Hancock of the British army, in the year 1776. It is 210 miles from Washington.

BASS, a great insulated rock in the German Ocean, one mile from the coast, at a small distance from the town of North Berwick. It is inaccessible on all sides, except the SW. In summer this remarkable rock, which overhangs the sea in a tremendous manner, is quite covered with the nests, eggs, and young birds of the gannet, or solan geese. The rock is one mile in circumference, and supplied with water by a spring at the top. W lon. 2 35, N lat. 56 3.

BASSANO, a town of Italy in the Trevisina, situated on the river Brenta. It has some manufactories and contains 30 churches, 3 monasteries, 3 hospitals, and 11,500 inhabitants. E longitude 11 45, N latitude 45 40.

BASS STRAITS, a channel in the

Australian regions, situated in the 40 deg. S lat. and 147 148 deg. E lon. which separates New Holland from Van Diemen's Land.

BASSE, a town of France, in the department of the North, famous for the many sieges it has sustained. It is 19 miles SW of Lille, E lon. 2 52, N lat. 50 28.

BASSEEN, a city and fortress in the Decan of Hindoostan, opposite the N end of Selette. It is 27 miles N of Bombay, N lat. 19 19, E lon. 73 10.

BASSE DES FRIGATES, FRANCOISE, a dangerous rock in the N Pacific Ocean, about 100 yards long, and 20 high, situated on the NW extremity of a reef of rocks, stretching about 18 miles to the SE. W lon. 155 50, N lat. 33 45.

BASSETT, a fine lake in Cumberland, three miles NW of Keswick. It is four miles long.

BASSETT, the capital of St. Christopher, built by the French, before the island was ceded to the English in 1713.

BASSETT, the capital of Guadeloupe. It is defended by a Citadel and other fortifications. W lon. 61 50, N lat. 15 50.

BASSORA, or **BUSSARAH**, a city and seaport of Turkey in Asia, forty miles NW of the gulf of Persia. It stands on the Euphrates, a canal from which divides the city into parts; and over it is a bridge of boats. It is 340 miles N by E of Bagdad. E lon. 46 N lat. 30 56. Population 40,000.

BASTIA, a seaport of Corsica, in Turkey in Europe, opposite the island of Corfu. E lon. 30 30, N lat. 39 40.

BASTIA, the capital of Corsica. It is 70 miles SW of Leghorn. E lon. 9 30, N lat. 43 35.

BATAVIA, the ancient name of an island in Dutch Guelderland, from which the Dutch are sometimes called Batavians. See **BATUWE**.

BATAVIA, a city of the island of Java, capital of all the Dutch settlements in the E. Indies. Batavia contains a prodigious number of inhabitants of every country in these parts. It is the residence of the governor-general of all the Dutch colonies in the E. Indies. The air is very unwholesome; and this place is represented as

the guru of European navigators. Its harbour is excellent, and seated on the NE part of the island. E lon. 106 51, S lat. 6 16.

BATAVIA, a post-township and capital of Geneva county, state of New York. It contains a court-house, jail, and 3648 inhabitants. Distant from Buffalo 40 miles, from Albany 300, and from Washington 309.

BATH, a city of England in Somersetshire, is beautifully situated on the river Avon, on the side of a narrow valley, which is bounded by hills on the N, S, and W. It has been famous from the time of the Romans, for its hot springs, which are not only used as baths, but internally as a medicine. The reputation of these waters has so much increased, that Bath is become the principal resort, next to the metropolis, for the nobility and gentry, and the constant residence of many opulent invalids, as well as of numerous votaries of dissipation. Bath has long been considered as one of the finest towns in England on account of the beauty of its streets, and the magnificence of its public buildings. It contains two assembly rooms, both large buildings; a theatre erected in 1768. The guildhall is a handsome building. The circus is a grand circular pile. Some of its principal churches are beautiful specimens of English architecture. Among the benevolent institutions are five hospitals, a dispensary and asylum. Population, 17,164. Distant 18 miles ESE of Bristol, and 107 W of London. W lon. 3 22, N lat. 51 23.

BATH, a post-township, capital of Steuben county, New York. The Conchocton runs through the township in a NW direction and affords abundant of mill seats. It is about 40 miles S of Canandaigua, 240 W of Albany, and 300 N by W of Washington.

BATH, a post-village of the same county, situated on the E side of the Conchocton. It contains about fifty houses.

BATH Court House, or Warm Springs, a post-town and capital of Bath county, Virginia, is 80 miles W of Staunton, and 222 from Washington.

BATH, a post-town of Lincoln county, District of Maine, is situated on the W side of the Kennebec, 18 miles from the sea. It is a flourishing commer-

cial town, and contains 9 congregational churches, and 2401 inhabitants. It is 28 miles NW of Portsmouth, 184 from Boston, and from Washington 618. W lon from Greenwich 69 48 5, N lat. 43 54 27. E lon. from Washington 7 13 55.

BATH, a post-township of Grafton county, New Hampshire, is situated on the E bank of the Connecticut river. It is 97 miles NW from Portsmouth and 138 from Washington. Population 1316.

BATHA or **BACHIA**, a town of Hungary, in a county of the same name, on the Danube, 110 miles SSE of Buda. E lon. 20 46, N lat. 47 36.

BATON ROUGE, a settlement in Feliciana county and state of Louisiana on the river Mississippi. Here the banks of the river first rise to any considerable height above the elevation of the water in freshes. It is about 60 miles above New Orleans, and 1327 from Washington.

BATSFORD, a village in Gloucestershire, four miles S by E of Campden.

BATHURST, a town in Sussex, with a market on Thursday, famous for the decisive victory gained by William I. over Harold in 1066. The town is noted for a manufacture of gunpowder, well known by the name of Bathurst powder. Population in 1801, 2040. It is 27 miles SE of London. E lon. 0 33, N lat. 50 55.

BATTECOLA, a fortified town, on the E coast of Ceylon. E lon. 10 3, N lat. 8 24.

BATTENBURG, a town of Dutch Guelderland, seated on the N bank of the Rhene, ten miles SW of Nimwegen. E lon. 2 33, N lat. 51 48.

BATTERSEA, a village in Surrey, 4 miles WSW of London.

BATTLEFIELD, a village in Shropshire, five miles N of Shrewsbury, where the decisive victory was gained by Henry IV. over Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur.

BATTLETOWN, a post-town of Frederick county, Virginia, eight miles W by N of Stevensburg, six E of Winchester, and 79 North West of Washington.

BAVARIA, one of the circles of the German empire.

BAVARIA PROPER, a duchy, and

the principal part of

BAVARIA, UP

BAVE OF, a small

BAUGE, a small in

BAUGENCL, a

BAUME-LE-NORM

BAUER, or **BAUT**

BAUTZEN, a city

BAUA, a town of

BAWTRY, a town

BAV OF ISLANDE

BAUMAN ISLAND

BAVA or **BAJA**, a

BAVEUX, a town o

BAVEUX, a town o

BAVEUX, a town o

nd contains 2 congregations, and 561 inhabitants. It is NW of Portsmouth, 154 m, and from Washington on from Greenwich 69 43 8, 1 57. E lon. from Wash-

is a post-township of Grafton in Hampshire, is situated on of the Connecticut river, lies NW from Portsmouth. Popu-

or BACHIA, a town of in a county of the same the Danube, 110 miles S 8 E. E lon. 50 40, N lat.

ROUGE, a settlement in county and state of Louisi- river Mississippi. Here the the river first rises to any able height above the eleva- so water is fresh. It is miles above New Orleans, from Washington.

PORE, a village in Gloucester four miles S by E of Camp-

EL, a town in Sussex, with a Thursday, famous for the victory gained by William I. vail in 1066. The town is a manufacture of gunpow- known by the name of Bat- Population in 1801, 5040, miles SE of London. E lon. 50 55.

ECOLA, a fortified town, on at of Ceylon. E lon. 18 5, N

ENBURG, a town of Dutch- land, seated on the N bank of the river, ten miles SW of Ninnwegen. N lat. 51 44.

ERSEA, a village in Surrey, 15 W of London.

LEFIELD, a village in Shrop- shire, five miles N of Shrewsbury, the decisive victory was gained by IV. over Henry Percy, sur- dinary.

LETTOWN, a post-town of Rock county, Virginia, eight miles N of Stevensburg, six E of Win- and 79 North West of Wash-

ARIA, one of the circles of the in empire.

ARIA PROPER, a duchy, and

the principal part of the circle of Ba-

VARIA, UPPER PALATI- NATE OF, sometimes called Bordaw from its situation in the N part of the circle.

BAVAY, a town of France, in the department of the North. It is three miles SW of Malplaquet, and 12 SW of Mons. E lon. 5 52, N lat. 50 16.

BAUGE, a small town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire. It is seated on the river Cosman, 18 miles E of Angers. W lon. 6 1, N lat. 47 30.

BAUGENCI, a town of France, in the department of Loire, seated on a hill, at the foot of which runs the Loire.

BAUMLES-NOUVES, a town of France, in the department of Doubs. It had before the French revolution a rich manufactory, from which it received its appellation.

BAUSE, or BAUTKO, a small but important town of Courland, on the frontiers of Poland, with a castle on a rock. E lon. 31 46, W lon. 50 30.

BAUTZEN, a considerable town of Germany, and capital of Upper Lusatia, with a strong cathedral. It stands on the river Spree. E lon. 41 43, N lat. 51 10.

BAUA, a town of France, in the department of the mouth of the Rhone. It is built upon a rock, at the top of which is a strong castle. E lon. 4 57, N lat. 43 43.

BAWTRY, a town in the Wriding of Yorkshire. It has been long noted for millstones and grindstones. W lon. 1 14, N lat. 53 27.

BAY OF ISLANDS, a bay on the coast of New Zealand, remarkable for the number of its islands. It affords good anchorage and refreshments. S lat. 35 14, W lon. 182 58.

BAUMAN ISLANDS, a cluster in the S Pacific Ocean, the largest of which is about 30 miles in circumference. S lat. 18, W lon. 173.

BAYA or BAJA, a town of Lower Hungary, on the Danube, 33 miles N of Ezerach. E lon. 19 59, N lat. 46 13.

BAVEUX, a town of France, in the department of Cotentin, four miles from the English Channel, and 149 W by N of Paris. It is situated on the river Aure. Population 9970. W lon. 0 42 41, N lat. 49 16 30.

BAYJAH, BAJA, or BEJA, a trad- ing town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, situated on the declivity of a hill on the small river Wadi Ronle. E lon. 0 24, N lat. 36 42.

BAYON, a town of France, in the department of Mourthe. E lon. 0 22, N lat. 49 36.

BAYON, or BAYONA, a seaport town of Spain, in Galicia, situate on a small gulf of the Atlantic. W lon. 8 34, N lat. 42 6.

BAYONNE, a populous and com- mercial city of France, in the depart- ment of the Lower Pyrenees, seated on the river Adour, which forms a good harbour. The military weapon, the bayonet, bears the name of this city, in which it was invented. It is 65 miles S by W of Paris. Population 13,100. W lon. 1 30, N lat. 43 50.

BAYOU LA FOURCIE, a branch of the Mississippi, on the western side 78 miles above New Orleans, in the N lat. 50, and W lon. 90. It is nearly 60 yards wide, and continues that breadth invariably with agreeable mac- sanders, nearly parallel with the Mis- sissippi for 133 miles, when it dis- charges itself into the gulf of Mexico, in N lat. 50 21. A range of settlements extends on the banks of this river for 73 miles, and the lands throughout this distance bordering its banks, are ex- tremely fertile, and well adapted to the culture of indigo, the cotton plant, sugar cane, and maize; and produces in luxuriant plenty, delicious oranges, figs, grapes, pomegranates, peaches, plums, &c. Lower down the lands on the Bayou are uninhabitable, consist- ing only of low marshes, and quag- mires. See ASSUMPTION and LA FOURCHE.

BAZAS, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, and late province of Guienne. W lon. 0 3, N lat. 44 22.

BEACHY-HEAD, a promontory on the coast of Sussex, between Hastings and Shoreham. E lon. 0 19, N lat. 50 54.

BEACONSFIELD, a town in Bucks. It is 23 miles WNW of London. W lon. 0 30, N lat. 51 30.

BEAMINSTER, a town in Dor- setshire, with a market on Thursday. W lon. 2 52, N lat. 50 50.

BEAUCAIRE, a town of France, in the department of Gard. It is 10

miles E of Nismes. E lon. 4 30, N lat. 43 30.

BEAUFORT, a small town of France in the department of Maine and Loire, containing about 100 houses. It is 12 miles E of Angers. W lon. 0 0, N lat. 47 25.

BEAUFORT, a strong town of Savoy in Italy on the river Orso, 19 miles NE of Monstier. E lon. 6 22, N lat. 45 20.

BEAUFORT, a post town of a district of the same name in S Carolina, is situated on Fort Royal island, at the mouth of the Coosawatchie river. It is a commercial town, and has an excellent harbour. It contains an episcopal, and independent, and a baptist church (a small public library), a college, and upwards of 800 inhabitants. It is 72 miles SW of Charleston, 60 NE of Savannah, and 628 SW of Washington. N lat. 33 25, W lon. 80 10.

BEAUFORT, a seaport and post town the capital of Carteret county, N Carolina, is situated on the NE side of Core sound. It contains about 200 inhabitants, a court house and jail, and is 27 miles from Cape Lookout, 55 SE of Newbern, and 506 from Washington. N lat. 34 47, W lon. 78 2.

BEAUCHEAU, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire, it is seated on the river Ardiers, at the foot of a mountain 8 miles W of Saone. E lon. 4 40, W lon. 46 0.

BEAUMARIS, the county town of Anglesey, situated at the N entrance of Menai Strait, which forms here a spacious harbour. Population 1570. It is 50 miles W by N of Chester, and 241 NW of London. W lon. 4 14, N lat. 53 12.

BEAUMONT, a town of France, in the department of the North. It is seated between the Meuse and Sambre, ten miles E of Maubeuge. E lon. 4 10, N lat. 50 12.

BEAUMONT-LE-LOMAGNE, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, 23 miles SW of Rouen. E lon. 0 26, N lat. 49 7.

BEAUMONT-LE-VICOMPTTE, a town of France, in the department of Sarthe, 10 miles N of Mans. E lon. 0 12, N lat. 48 4.

BEAUMONT-SUR-OISE, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise; seated on the declivity of a hill, on the river Oise, which has a

bridge, 20 miles N of Paris. E lon. 3 26, N lat. 49 0.

BEAUNE, a town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or, remarkable for its excellent wine. It is 22 miles SW of Dijon. Population 2334. E lon. 4 47, N lat. 47 0.

BEAUVOIR, an episcopal city of France, in the department of Oise. It was besieged in 1463, by the duke of Burgundy, when the women, under the conduct of Jeanne Hachette, forced the duke to raise the siege. It is seated on the river Thelin, 42 miles N of Paris. E lon. 3 4, N lat. 49 25.

BEAUVOIR-SUR-MER, a seaport of France, in the department of Vendee, 25 miles SW of Nantes. W lon. 1 54, N lat. 46 43.

BEAVER TOWN, a post town and capital of Beaver county, Pennsylvania, is situated on the N side of the Ohio, on an elevated plain a little below the junction of Big Beaver creek. It contains a brick courthouse, which serves also as a place of public worship, an academy, and about 500 inhabitants. It is 20 miles NW of Pittsburgh, and 282 from Washington.

BEBLINGUEN, a town of Silesia, in the duchy of Wirttemberg, seated on a lake, from which runs the river Worm. 10 miles NW of Stuttgart. E lon. 9 2, N lat. 48 29.

BEC, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, and late province of Normandy. E lon. 0 22, N lat. 49 14.

BEC-ARIEUX, or **BEDARIEUX**, a town of France, in the province of Hainault, and late province of Langueudois, on the river Oise, 30 miles N of Bezeins. E lon. 3 20, N lat. 43 30.

BECLES, a town in Suffolk, on the navigable river Waveney. It has a noble church, and six free schools. It is 12 miles SW of Yarmouth, and 104 NE of London. E lon. 1 45, N lat. 52 36.

BECHIN, a town of Bohemia, situated on the river Lausica, 55 miles S of Prague. E lon. 14 43, N lat. 49 13.

BECKETT, a township in Berkshire and State of Massachusetts, about 170 miles W of Boston, and 387 NE of Washington. Population 1032.

BECKUM, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Munster, situated at the source of the river Verw, 20 miles

SE of Munster. E lon. 14 0.

BECANGUL, a place in Naxos. It was an

thyria. The capital

BEDAL, a town in

Yorkshire, through

man enclosure. It is

Richmond, and 120 N

W lon. 1 52, N lat. 54

BEDDINGTON, a

don, in Surrey.

BEDEN, or **BEDI**

Sussex, near a river

which runs into the

at New Shoreham.

BEDER, a fortified

town of Hindostan, in

the capital of a country.

It is 80 miles NW of

78 0, N lat. 17 0.

BEDFORD, a post

town in Chester county,

New

centre of this town,

Bedford, in which is

church, a courthouse,

and a few dwelling

ships contains 274 in

44 miles from New Y

lany, and 370 NE of

BEDFORD, a po

iles N of Paris. E lon. 3
0.

a town of France, in the
of Coe d'Or, remarkable
lent wine. It is 23 miles
N. Population 3334. E lon.
17 0.

187, an episcopal city of
the department of Oise. It
in 1463, by the duke of
when the women, under the
eunne Hachet, forced the
the siege. It is seated on
Seine, 43 miles N of Paris.
E lon. 49 30.

DIR-SUR-MER, a seaport
in the department of Ven-
de, 8 W of Nantes. W lon.
40 45.

R TOWN, a post town and
Beaver county, Pennsylva-
nia, on the N. side of the
Allegheny plain a little be-
yond the mouth of Big Beaver creek,
a brick courthouse, which
is a place of public worship,
and about 350 inhabitants.
W lon. 80 30, N lat. 41 30.

NGEN, a town of Sun-
dewich of Wirtzburg, Ger-
many, from which runs the river
Main, 100 miles NW of Stuttgart. E
lon. 48 38.

town of France, in the de-
partment of Lower Seine, and late pro-
vince of Normandy. E lon. 0 23, N lat.
48 30.

ARIEUX, or BEDARI,
town of France, in the pro-
vince of Normandy, and late province of
Normandy, on the river Orne, 30 miles
W of Paris. E lon. 3 30, N lat. 43 30.

ES, a town in Suffolk, on
the river Waveney. It has
a church, and three schools.
W lon. 3 30, N lat. 43 30.

N, a town of Bohemia, situ-
ated on the river Lusatia, 35 miles S
of Prague. E lon. 14 43, N lat. 49
30.

ET, a township in Berkshire
of Massachusetts, about 170
miles NE of Boston, and 387 NE of
New York. Population 1028.
UN, a town of Westphalia,
Prussia, a town of Westphalia,
situated on the river Verre, 20 miles

SE of Munster. E lon. 3 3, N lat. 51
44.

BECSANGL, a province of Asia
in Natolia. It was anciently called Bi-
thynia. The capital is Bursa.

BEDAL, a town in the N riding of
Yorkshire, through which passes a Ro-
man causeway. It is 10 miles SE of
Richmond, and 300 NNW of London.
W lon. 1 23, N lat. 54 30.

BEDDINGTON, a village near Croy-
don, in Surrey.

BEDEN, or BEDING, a village in
Sussex, near a river of its own name,
which runs into the English Channel,
at New Shoreham.

BEDER, a fortified city of the De-
can of Hindoostan, in Deccan, once
the capital of a considerable kingdom.
It is 30 miles NW of Hyderabad. E lon.
78 0, N lat. 17 0.

BEDFORD, a post township in West-
chester county, New York. Near the
centre of this town is the village of
Bedford, in which is a presbyterian
church, a courthouse, jail, an academy,
and a few dwelling houses; the town-
ship contains 3274 inhabitants, and is
44 miles from New York, 130 S of Al-
bany, and 276 NE of Washington.

BEDFORD, a post township of
Jefferson county, Pennsylvania. It is
100 miles E by S of Pittsburgh, 310 W
of Philadelphia, and 180 from Wash-
ington. Population 547.

BEDFORD, a borough, and the
county town of Bedfordshire. It is di-
vided into two parts by the Ouse, over
which there is a bridge. It contained
in 1801, 3648 inhabitants. W lon. 0 37
43, N lat. 52 8 8. Bedford is 50 miles
N by W of London.

BEDFORDSHIRE, a county in Eng-
land, bounded on the NE by Hunting-
donshire, on the E by Cambridgeshire,
on the SE by Hertfordshire, on the SW
by Bucks, and on the NW by Northamp-
tonshire. Its utmost length is 38 miles,
and its greatest breadth 32. Its chief
products are corn, butter, and fuller's
earth.

BEDNORE, or BIDANORE, a town
of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in Mys-
ore. It was taken by Gen. Matthews,
in 1783; but retaken soon after by
Tipoo Sultan. The capitulation was
violated, and the general poisoned. It
is 423 miles SE of Bombay, and 137
NW of Seringapatam. E lon. 75 30,
N lat. 14 0.

BEDWIN, GREAT, a borough in
Wiltshire. It is 71 miles W of Lon-
don. W lon. 1 33, N lat. 51 30.

BEEMA, a river of Hindoostan,
in the Deccan, a principal branch of
the Krishna joining it near Edghir. It
flows in the mountains to the N of
Poomah.

BEFORT, a small but strong town
of France, in the department of Upper
Rhine, at the foot of a mountain, 33
miles W of Basle. E lon. 6 54, N lat.
47 30.

BEGH or BEGHA, a town of Africa,
in the kingdom of Tunis, with a strong
castle, on the declivity of a mountain,
69 miles W of Tunis. E lon. 11 30, N
lat. 35 43.

BEJA, a town of Portugal, in Alen-
tejo, in a fruitful plain, near a lake of
the same name. 73 miles SE of Lisbon.
W lon. 7 40, N lat. 37 43.

BEIRA, a province of Portugal,
bounded on the N by Trás-os-Montes,
and Entre-Douro-e-Minho, on the S by
Portuguese Estremadura, on the E by
the Spanish province of the same name,
and on the W by the Atlantic.

BEJAPOUR. See VISIAPOUR.

BEICHLINGEN, a town of Ger-
many, in Thuringia, 17 miles N of
Weimar. E lon. 11 30, N lat. 51 32.

BEINHEIM, a fort of France, on
the Sar, near its confluence with the
Rhine, six miles SW of Rastatt. E lon.
7 8, N lat. 49 30.

BELLA, a town of Piedmont, 32
miles N of Turin. E lon. 7 40, N lat.
45 44.

BEIRA, a province of Portugal.

BELCASTRO, an episcopal town of
Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, seated on
a mountain, eight miles from the sea,
and 13 SW of San Severino. E lon.
17 4, N lat. 39 6.

BELCHERTOWN, a post town of
Hampshire county, Massachusetts. It
is 80 miles W of Boston, and 404 NE
of Washington. Population 3270.

BELCHITE, a town of Spain, in
Arragon, on the river Almonazin, 30
miles S of Saragossa. W lon. 0 30, N
lat. 41 33.

BELCHOE, a town of Ireland, in
the county of Fermanagh, seated on
Lough Nilly, 10 miles SE of Ballyshan-
non.

BELCLARE, a town of Ireland, in
the county of Sligo, 22 miles SW of
Sligo. W lon. 8 54, N lat. 54 1.

BELÉM, a town of Portugal, in F. tramadura, on the N side of the Tajo, a mile from Lisbon. Here they inter the kings and queens of Portugal; and here is a royal palace.

BELÉSTAT, a town of France, in the department of Arriège, remarkable for a spring, which it is presumed ebbs and flows 13 times in 24 hours, at exactly as a clock.

BELFAST, a port town of Hancock county, District of Maine, situated near the mouth of Penobscot river, 114 miles E of Portland, 156 from Portsmouth, 222 NE of Boston, and 604 from Washington. W lon. from Greenwich 68 28 9. N lat. 44 22 30. E lon. from Washington 2 21.

BELFAST, a borough and seaport of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, seated on Carrickfergus bay. It is one of the most flourishing commercial towns in Ireland.

BELGARDEN, a town of Prussian Pomerania, 23 miles NE of Sœtin. E lon. 15 23. N lat. 54 10.

BELGOROD, a town of Russia, and capital of a province of the same name. It is seated 49 miles SE of Bender.

BELGRADE, a small town of Romania, in European Turkey, on the strait of Constantinople, 20 miles N of that city. E lon. 29 0. N lat. 41 23.

BELGRADE, a town of Turkey in Europe, seated on the Danube, a little above its confluence with the Save. It is 202 miles SE of Vienna, and 400 N W of Constantinople. E lon. 31 2, N lat. 45 10.

BELGRADO, a town of Italy in Venetia Friuli, 10 miles E by S of Udine. E lon. 13 28. N lat. 43 56.

BELLAC, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, seated on the Vienne, 80 miles N of Limoges. E lon. 1 20. N lat. 45 10.

BELLAIN, a port town and capital of Hartford county, Maryland. It contains an elegant courthouse, jail, a Methodist meeting house, and about 160 inhabitants. It is 23 miles from Baltimore, and 68 from Washington. N lat. 39 28. W lon. 76 30.

BELLIFONTE, a post town of Centre county, Pennsylvania, about 232 miles N W from Philadelphia, and 129 from Washington. Population 303.

BELLEGARDE, a strong place of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees, above the delta of Pyrene. It surrendered to the Spaniards in 1793, but was retaken the next year, and named by the French government Sud Labre. E lon. 8 24. N lat. 43 27.

BELLEGARDE, a town of France, in the department of Saône and Loire, seated on the river Saône, 14 miles NE of Chalons. E lon. 9 10. N lat. 46 27.

BELLEISLE, an island of North America, at the mouth of the strait between New Britain and Newfoundland, whence the straits take also the name of Belleisle. W lon. 55 25. N lat. 51 22.

BELLEISLE, an island of France, 15 miles from the coast of Brittany. The principal place is Falmis, a fortified town with a citadel. It was taken by the English in 1761, and restored in 1763. W longitude 3 6. N latitude 47 12.

BELLESME, a town of France, in the department of Oise, with an ancient castle, 72 miles SW of Paris. E lon. 0 42. N lat. 48 23.

BELLEV, an episcopal town of France, in the department of Ain, near the Rhone, 12 miles N of Châmberry, and 250 NE of Paris. E lon. 5 50. N lat. 46 47.

BELLINGHAM, a town in Northumberland, 14 miles NW of Harbottle, and 204 of London. W lon. 3 10. N lat. 55 10.

BELLINZONA, a town of Italy, in the Milanese. It is seated on the Tessino, 5 miles above the place where it falls into the Lago Maggiore. E lon. 8 16. N lat. 46 6.

BELLUNESE, a territory of Italy, belonging to the Venetians. It has iron mines. Belluno is the only place of note, it is seated among the Alps, on the river Piave.

BELLUNO, a town of Italy, capital of the Bellunese, and formerly a bishop's see. It is seated among the Alps, on the river Piave, 13 miles NE of Feltri. N longitude 12 9. N latitude 43 30.

BELMONTE, a town of Naples in Calabria Citeriore, on the coast of the ocean Sea, 10 miles W of Cozzezza. E lon. 19 5. N lat. 39 20.

BELT, GREAT, a strait of Det-

mark, between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic Sea.

BELT, LITTLE, a strait of the Great Lakes, between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic Sea.

BELVIDERE, a town of New York, above Easton, in the county of Hope, and 10 miles from the very good.

BELVIDERE, a town of New York, above Easton, in the county of Hope, and 10 miles from the very good.

BELVIDERE, a town of New York, above Easton, in the county of Hope, and 10 miles from the very good.

BENARES, a town of the district of Benares, in the province of Oude, and produces of 300,000.

BENARES, a town of the district of Benares, in the province of Oude, and produces of 300,000.

BENARES, a town of the district of Benares, in the province of Oude, and produces of 300,000.

BENARES, a town of the district of Benares, in the province of Oude, and produces of 300,000.

BENARES, a town of the district of Benares, in the province of Oude, and produces of 300,000.

BENARES, a town of the district of Benares, in the province of Oude, and produces of 300,000.

BENARES, a town of the district of Benares, in the province of Oude, and produces of 300,000.

BENARES, a town of the district of Benares, in the province of Oude, and produces of 300,000.

BEL

BELLEGARDE, a strong place of France, in the department of the Eaux-Froides, above the delta of the Rhone, surrendered to the Spaniards in 1713, but was retaken the next year, and by the French government in 1793. E lon. 8 24, N lat. 43 24.

BELLEGARDE, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, on the river Saone, 14 miles NE of Lyons. E lon. 8 10, N lat. 46 24.

BELLEISLE, an island of North America, at the mouth of the strait between New Britain and Newfoundland, whence the strait takes also the name of Belleisle. W lon. 53 25, N lat. 44 24.

BELLEISLE, an island of France, lies from the coast of Brittany. Its principal place is Palais, a fortified town with a citadel. It was taken by the English in 1761, and restored in 1763. W longitude 3 6, N latitude 47 24.

BELLESME, a town of France, in the department of Orne, with an episcopal see, 73 miles SW of Paris. E lon. 8 45, N lat. 48 23.

BELLEVILLE, an episcopal town of France, in the department of Ain, on the Rhone, 12 miles N of Chambery and 250 SE of Paris. E lon. 8 40 45, N lat. 47 24.

BELLINGHAM, a town in North America, 14 miles NW of Halifax and 294 of London. W lon. 2 24, N lat. 45 10.

BELLINZONA, a town of Italy, in the Alps. It is situated on the Ticino, 2 miles above the place where it joins the Lago Maggiore. E lon. 8 45, N lat. 45 6.

BELLUNESE, a territory of Italy, lying to the Venetians. It has 110,000 inhabitants. Belluno is the only place where it is situated among the Alps, on the river Piave.

BELLUNO, a town of Italy, capital of the province of Belluno, and formerly a bishopric. It is situated among the Alps, on the river Piave, 13 miles NE of Udine. N longitude 12 0, N latitude 46 24.

BENAMONTE, a town of Naples in the Campagna, on the coast of the Gulf of Salerno, 10 miles W of Capua. E lon. 14 5, N lat. 39 20.

BENNETT'S GREAT, a strait of Den-

BEN

[45]

BEN

mark, between the islands of Zealand and Funen, at the entrance of the Baltic Sea.

BELT, LITTLE, a strait to the W of the Great Belt, between Funen and N Jutland. It is one of the passages from the German ocean to the Baltic, though not three miles in breadth, and very crooked.

BELVIDER, a post town in Sussex county, New Jersey, about 13 miles above Easton in Delaware. 19 8 by W of Hope, and 310 from Washington.

BELVEDERE, a town of Greece, capital of a province of the same name, in the Morea. The town is delightfully situated, and is subject to the Turks. E lon. 21 45, N lat. 38 6.

BENARES, a district of Hindoostan Proper, between Behar and Oude. It was ceded to the English in 1773, and produces a clear annual revenue of 300,000.

BENARES, a populous city, capital of the district of the same name, in Hindoostan. Benares is 424 miles SE of Delhi, and 400 NW of Calcutta.

BENAVARRI, a town of Spain, in Arragon, 17 miles N of Lerida.

BENAVENTO, a town of Spain, in Leon. It is seated on the river Esla, 23 miles SE of Astorga. W lon. 67, N lat. 43 4.

BENBECULA, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, between N and S Uist. See BARA.

BENCOOLEN, a fort and town on the SW of the island of Sumatra, belonging to the English. The chief trade is in pepper. E lon. 102 4, S lat. 3 46.

BENDER, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bessarabia, on the river Dniester, 100 miles NW of Belgorod. It was taken by the Russians in 1769, but restored by the treaty of Yassy, in 1790. E lon. 29 0, N lat. 46 58.

BENEDETTO, ST., a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, 35 miles SE of Mantua. E lon. 11 35, N lat. 44 44.

BENEDICT, a town of Charles county, in the state of Maryland, on Patuxent river. Distant about 68 miles from Baltimore, SW. It is a post town 48 miles from Washington. N lat. 38 1, W long. 76 54.

BENESOUF, a town of Egypt, remarkable for its hemp and flax; seated on the W. shore of the Nile, 50 miles S. of Cairo. E lon. 31 10, N lat. 29 10.

BENFIELD, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine. It is situated on the river, 11, 12 miles SW of Strasburgh. E lon. 7 43, N lat. 49 24.

BENEVENTO, a city of Naples, agreeably situated in Principato Citereiore. It has suffered greatly by earthquakes, particularly in 1688, and seated near the confluence of the Sahara and Calore, 35 miles NE of Naples. E lon. 14 47, N lat. 41 6.

BENGAL, a country of Hindoostan Proper, bounded on the W. by Orissa, and Bihar, on the N by Bootan, on the E by Assam and Meckley, and on the S by the bay of Bengal. Its greatest extent from W to E is about 730 miles, and from N to S about 300. The country consists of one vast plain, of the most fertile soil, which, in common with other parts of Hindoostan, annually renders two, and, in some parts, even three crops. By the latter end of July, all the lower parts of Bengal, contiguous to the Gangeta and Burram-pooter, are overflowed, and present a surface of water more than 100 miles wide. To prevent some of the lands from receiving damage they are guarded by strong dykes. Bengal has been subject, ever since 1764, to the English E. India Company. Its annual revenue, including that of Benares, is near 3,500,000, and its population is 11,000,000. Calcutta is the capital.

BENGAL, a post township of Oneida county New York, situated on the NE side of Oneida lake, 483 miles N of Washington. Population 454.

BENGUELLA, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N by Angola, on S by Mataman, on the E by the river Nimba, and on the W by the Atlantic. The climate is very pernicious to Europeans.

BENOUELLA, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, where the Portuguese have a fort. It lies to the N of the bay of Benguela. E lon. 13 30, S lat. 10 20.

BENIN, a kingdom of Africa. It begins in 1 deg. S lat. and extends to about 9 deg. N lat. The country is low and marshy; this renders it very unhealthy.

BENIN, the capital of a kingdom of the same name in Africa. It is situated on the river Benin or Foraque. E lon. 8 4, N lat. 7 30.

HENNEVIS, a mountain in Invernesshire, near Fort William. It is esteemed the highest in Britain, rising more than 4300 feet above the level of the sea.

BENNINGTON, a post town and capital of Bennington county, Vermont. Its public buildings are a Church, Courthouse, and goal. It is famous for a victory obtained here, on the 16th August, 1777, by the Americans under Gen. Stark, over a detachment of the British army. Population in 1810, 2,524. It is 34 miles NE from Albany in the state of New-York, N lat. 42, 42, W long. 74 10.

BENSHIEM, a town of the palatinate of the Rhine, on a rivulet, 10 miles NE of Worms. E lon. 8 41, N lat. 49 35.

BENSON, a post town of Rutland county, Vermont; situated on the E side of lake Champlain; 9 miles N by W of Fairhaven, 27 NW of Rutland, and 60 NE of Washington. Population 1851.

BENTIVOGLIO, a town and castle of Italy in the Bolognese, 10 miles NE of Bologna. E lon. 11 34, N lat. 44 37.

BERAR, a soubah of the Decan of Hindoostan. Its capital is Nagpore.

BERBICE, a Dutch settlement, on a river of the same name, in Guiana, two leagues W of Paramaribo. It was taken by the English fleet in May, 1706.

BERCHTOLSGAREN, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Salzburg. It serves all the neighbourhood with salt; and is situated in the river Aa, 10 miles SW of Salzburg, E lon. 13 6, N lat. 47 36.

BEREALSTON, a borough in Devonshire. It is 211 miles W by S of London. W lon. 2 52, N lat. 50 28.

BERELLY, a city of Hindoostan, Proper, capital of Rohilla. It lies between Lucknow and Delhi, 120 miles from each. E lon. 79 46, N lat. 28 30.

BERG, a duchy of Westphalia, very mountainous and woody. Dusseldorp is the capital.

BERGARAC, a trading town of France in the department of Dordogne, seated on the river Dordogne, 80 miles E of Bordeaux. E lon. 0 42, N lat. 45 0.

BERGAS, a town of Romania, and the see of a Greek archbishop. It is

seated on the river Larisa, 46 miles SE of Adrianople. E Lon. 27 40, N lat. 41 14.

BERGAMO, an ancient town of Italy, capital of a province of the same name. It is 30 miles NE of Milan. E lon. 9 47, N lat. 45 46.

BERGEN, an ancient seaport of Norway. It carries on a great trade in skins, fir-wood, and dried fish; and is 350 miles N by W of Copenhagen. E lon. 4 45, N lat. 60 11.

BERGEMOERBOOM, a town of Dutch Guiana. It stands on a rising ground, on the river Zoon, where it joins the Scheldt. It was taken by the French in 1746, and by treachery in 1793. On the 5th March 1814, it was attacked by the British forces under general Graham, who were defeated with dreadful slaughter. It is a handsome place, and one of the strongest in the Netherlands. It was taken by the French in 1793. It is 18 miles N of Antwerp, and 23 SW of Breda. E lon. 4 23, N lat. 51 37.

BERGUES, ST. VINCE, a fortified town of France, in the department of the North seated on the River Colme, at the foot of a mountain, five miles S of Dunkirk. E lon. 2 28, N lat. 50 37.

BERKLEY SPRINGS, a post village of Berkeley county Virginia, 110 miles from Washington.

BERKELEY, a corporate town in Gloucestershire. It is seated on a brook that flows into the Severn, 18 miles SW of Gloucester, and 113 W of London. W lon. 2 23, N lat. 51 45.

BERKHAMSTEAD, a town of Hert. Here are two hospitals, a handsome Gothic church, and a free-school. It is 26 miles NW of London. W lon. 0 31, N lat. 51 46.

BERKS, or BERKSHIRE, an inland county of England, bounded on the E by Surry, on the S by Hamts, on the W by Wilts, and on the N by Oxfordshire and Bucks. From E to W it extends above 80 miles, and from N to S it is 24 miles in the narrowest part. Its chief rivers are the Thames, Kennet, Lambour, and Loddon. Reading is the capital.

BERLIN, a considerable city of Germany, capital of the electorate of Brandenburg. It is well built and contains 35 churches, adorned with statues of heathen gods, and pictures

of warriors and of palaces andificent buildings.

The Spree, a canal falls into the Elbe the Austrians in 1813 and Austria

ced from it. In 1806 it was ceded after the victory 139,000. It is 30

enna. E lon. 13

BERLIN, a town of New Haven, and

ton. W lon. from N lat. 41 37 18.

lingua, 4 10 37.

BERLIN, a mercer county, on a beautiful est

manufactures an

terian churches, 420 inhabitants.

Pittsburg, and 1

BERMUDA, MER ISLAND islands, surly in

herd's crook, and which render the

ble to strangers.

justice Ocean, 600 and are inhabited

town of St. George's island, the cap

BERN, the name of Switzerland, and 78 in breadth

two principal par

and Roman.

BERN, the cap

Bern, in Swiss

place, in a penin

river Aar. The

built of white

Bern was, toget

Switzerland, obl

the French. Ber

Geneva. E lon.

Population in 179

BERNARD, C

tain of Switzerl

and Vaila d'Acous

the river Drave

ways covered with

a large convent,

certain all stragg

BER

on the river Larissa, 40 miles
Adriatic. E Lon. 27 40, N
14.

BREMO, an ancient town of
capital of a province of the
name. It is 30 miles NE of Mi-
lon. 0 47, N lat. 45 46.

BREGENZ, an ancient seaport of
Austria. It carries on a great trade in
fir-wood, and dried fish and is
situated N by W of Copenhagen.
4 45, N lat. 60 11.

BREGENZ-LOOM, a town of
Austria. It stands on a rising
ground on the river Zoon, where it
is called the Scheldt. It was taken by
the French in 1746, and by treachery
in 1805. On the 9th March 1814, it
was attacked by the British forces under
General Graham, who were de-
feated with dreadful slaughter. It is
an indolent place, and one of the
most fertile in the Netherlands.

BREKID, a town of the Netherlands. It was
taken by the French in 1793. It is 15
miles N of Antwerp, and 33 SW of
Brussels. E Lon. 4 25, N lat. 51 37.

BREKID, a town of the Netherlands. It is
situated on the river Scheldt, and is
one of the most fertile in the Netherlands.

BREKID, a town of the Netherlands. It is
situated on the river Scheldt, and is
one of the most fertile in the Netherlands.

BREKID, a town of the Netherlands. It is
situated on the river Scheldt, and is
one of the most fertile in the Netherlands.

BREKID, a town of the Netherlands. It is
situated on the river Scheldt, and is
one of the most fertile in the Netherlands.

BREKID, a town of the Netherlands. It is
situated on the river Scheldt, and is
one of the most fertile in the Netherlands.

BREKID, a town of the Netherlands. It is
situated on the river Scheldt, and is
one of the most fertile in the Netherlands.

BREKID, a town of the Netherlands. It is
situated on the river Scheldt, and is
one of the most fertile in the Netherlands.

BREKID, a town of the Netherlands. It is
situated on the river Scheldt, and is
one of the most fertile in the Netherlands.

BREKID, a town of the Netherlands. It is
situated on the river Scheldt, and is
one of the most fertile in the Netherlands.

BREKID, a town of the Netherlands. It is
situated on the river Scheldt, and is
one of the most fertile in the Netherlands.

BREKID, a town of the Netherlands. It is
situated on the river Scheldt, and is
one of the most fertile in the Netherlands.

BREKID, a town of the Netherlands. It is
situated on the river Scheldt, and is
one of the most fertile in the Netherlands.

BREKID, a town of the Netherlands. It is
situated on the river Scheldt, and is
one of the most fertile in the Netherlands.

BREKID, a town of the Netherlands. It is
situated on the river Scheldt, and is
one of the most fertile in the Netherlands.

BREKID, a town of the Netherlands. It is
situated on the river Scheldt, and is
one of the most fertile in the Netherlands.

BREKID, a town of the Netherlands. It is
situated on the river Scheldt, and is
one of the most fertile in the Netherlands.

BREKID, a town of the Netherlands. It is
situated on the river Scheldt, and is
one of the most fertile in the Netherlands.

BREKID, a town of the Netherlands. It is
situated on the river Scheldt, and is
one of the most fertile in the Netherlands.

BREKID, a town of the Netherlands. It is
situated on the river Scheldt, and is
one of the most fertile in the Netherlands.

BREKID, a town of the Netherlands. It is
situated on the river Scheldt, and is
one of the most fertile in the Netherlands.

BREKID, a town of the Netherlands. It is
situated on the river Scheldt, and is
one of the most fertile in the Netherlands.

BREKID, a town of the Netherlands. It is
situated on the river Scheldt, and is
one of the most fertile in the Netherlands.

BREKID, a town of the Netherlands. It is
situated on the river Scheldt, and is
one of the most fertile in the Netherlands.

BREKID, a town of the Netherlands. It is
situated on the river Scheldt, and is
one of the most fertile in the Netherlands.

BREKID, a town of the Netherlands. It is
situated on the river Scheldt, and is
one of the most fertile in the Netherlands.

BREKID, a town of the Netherlands. It is
situated on the river Scheldt, and is
one of the most fertile in the Netherlands.

BREKID, a town of the Netherlands. It is
situated on the river Scheldt, and is
one of the most fertile in the Netherlands.

BREKID, a town of the Netherlands. It is
situated on the river Scheldt, and is
one of the most fertile in the Netherlands.

BER

[47]

BER

of warriors and statesmen. The royal
palace and the arsenal are magni-
ficent buildings. Berlin is situated on
the Spree, a considerable stream which
falls into the Havel, one of the tribu-
taries of the Elbe. It was taken by
the Austrians in 1757, and by the Rus-
sians and Austrians in 1760, who ex-
acted from it 2,400,000 roubles. In
1806 it was occupied by Bonaparte af-
ter the victory of Jena. Population
139,000. It is 200 miles N by W of Vi-
enna. E Lon. 13 26, N lat. 52 33.

BERLIN, a post township of Har-
ford county, Connecticut. It is 10
miles SSW of Hartford, 24 NNE of
New Haven, and 330 NE of Washing-
ton. W Lon. from Greenwich 73 44 23,
N lat. 41 37 18. E Lon. from Wash-
ington, 4 16 37.

BERLIN, a post township in So-
merset county, Pennsylvania, situated
on a beautiful eminence. It has some
manufactures and contains 2 presby-
terian churches, 1 Lutheran, and about
420 inhabitants. It is 90 miles from
Pittsburg, and 178 from Washington.

**BERMUDA, SOMERS, or SUM-
MER ISLANDS**, a cluster of small
islands, nearly in the form of a shep-
herd's crook, and surrounded by rocks,
which render them almost inaccessi-
ble to strangers. They lie in the At-
lantic Ocean, 600 miles E of Carolina,
and are inhabited by the English. The
town of St. George, or St. George's
Island, is the capital. W Lon. 63 26,
N lat. 32 35.

BERN, the largest of the 13 cantons
of Switzerland, 180 miles in length,
and 75 in breadth. It is divided into
two principal parts, called the German
and Roman.

BERN, the capital of the canton of
Bern, in Switzerland. It is a strong
place, in a peninsula, formed by the
river Aar. The houses are mostly
built of white freestone. In 1796,
Bern was, together with the rest of
Switzerland, obliged to surrender to
the French. Bern is 70 miles NE of
Geneva. E Lon. 7 20, N lat. 46 56.
Population in 1792, 15,000.

BERNARD, GREAT ST. a moun-
tain of Switzerland, between Vallis
and Vallis d'Aousta, at the source of
the river Drance. The top of it is al-
ways covered with snow, and there is
a large convent, where the monks en-
ertain all strangers gratis for three

days, without any distinction of reli-
gion.

BERNBURG, a town of Germany,
in the principality of Anhalt, where a
branch of the house of Anhalt resides.
It is seated on the river Sars, 23 miles
SW of Magdeburg. E Lon. 11 46, N
lat. 51 51.

BERNCASTLE, a town of Ger-
many, in the electorate of Treves. It
is seated on the Moselle, near Tra-
bach.

BERSELLA, a fortified town of
Italy, in the Modenese, seated near
the confluence of the Lunza and Po,
10 miles NE of Parma. E Lon. 10 50,
N lat. 44 45.

BERSUIRE, a town of France, in
the department of the two Seines, 12
miles SW of Thouars. W Lon. 0 27,
N lat. 46 52.

BERTINERO, a town of Italy, in
Romagna, with a strong citadel, and a
bishop's see. It is seated on a hill, 50
miles NE of Florence. E Lon. 11 40,
N lat. 44 18.

BERTHARD ST. a town of France
in the department of Upper Garonne,
43 miles S of Auch. E Lon. 0 49, N
lat. 43 45.

BEVRIE, a seaport and borough of
the county of Kincardine, at the
mouth of a river of the same name,
25 miles SW of Aberdeen. W Lon. 2 0,
N lat. 56 40.

BERWICK, a town, and county of
itself, on the borders of England and
Scotland, situated on the N side of the
river Tweed, and within one mile of
the sea. Population rising 4,000. It
is 53 miles SE of Edinburgh, and 336
N by W of London. W Lon. 2 3, N
lat. 55 16 40.

BERWICK, a post township in
York county, district of Maine, is sit-
uated on the E side of Piscataqua Riv-
er, about 7 miles from York, the county
town, and 544 NE of Washington.
Population 4,555.

BERWICK, a post village in North-
umberland county Pennsylvania, sit-
uated on the W side of the Susquehanna,
37 miles from Northumberland,
and 196 from Washington.

BERWICK, NORTH, a borough
in the county of East Lothian, on the
Frith of Forth, 30 miles NW of Ber-
wick upon Tweed. W Lon. 2 33, N
lat. 56 30.

BERWICKSHIRE, a county of

Scotland, sometimes called the Mers; bounded on the E by the German Ocean, on the SE by the Tweed, on the S by Roxburghshire, on the W by Edinburghshire, and on the NW by Haddingtonshire.

BESANCON, an ancient city of France, in the department of Doubs. It is 42 miles E of Dijon, and 202 SE of Paris. E lon. 6 3, N lat. 47 13. Population 21,372.

BESSAHABIA, a territory of Turkey in Europe, between the Danube and the Danubius, along whom haunts the Tartar inhabitants.

BESTRICIA, a town of Transylvania, remarkable for the gold mines near it, 15 miles NW of Hermannstadt, and 90 E of Tokay. E lon. 23 45, N lat. 47 30.

BETANZOS, a town of Spain in Galicia, seated on the Mandeo, on a bay of the Atlantic, 30 miles S of Ferrol. W lon. 7 44, N lat. 43 12.

BETELFAEUL, a town of Arabia Felix, famous for the vast quantity of coffee brought and sold here to the Europeans. It is 25 miles E of the Red Sea. E lon. 44 30, N lat. 15 40.

BETHANIA, a post town of Stokes county, North Carolina; a Moravian settlement, about four miles distant from Bethlehem, their capital town, 10 SW of Germantown, and 14 NE of Huntville. It has about 200 inhabitants, and is 370 miles from Washington.

BETHLEHEM, a town of Austrian Brabant, two miles N of Louvain. E lon. 4 40, N lat. 50 55.

BETHLEHEM, a town of Palestine, famous for the birth of CHRIST. A few poor Greeks reside here. It is six miles S of Jerusalem. E lon. 35 25, N lat. 31 50.

BETHLEHEM, a town of N America, in the state of Pennsylvania, on the Lehigh, a branch of the Delaware. It is 53 miles N of Philadelphia. W lon. 75 8, N lat. 40 37. Population 1430.

BETHUNE, a fortified town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. It is seated on a rock, by the river Brutte, 30 miles E of St. Omer, and 120 N of Paris. E lon. 2 35, N lat. 50 45. Population 5000.

BETLEY, a town in Staffordshire, 16 miles NNW of Stafford, and 166 of London. W lon. 2 10, N lat. 53 4.

BETLES, a town of Asia, in Kurdistan.

BETUWE, a fertile island of Dutch Cuckerland, 40 miles long, and 10 broad, containing in that space eight cities and several hundred villages. It is named by the diversion of the Rhine, above Maastricht, and by the union of its streams, under different appellations, into the West.

BEVECUM, a town of American Brabant, 17 miles S of Leuven. E lon. 4 50, N lat. 50 55.

BEVRLAND, N and S, two islands between the E and W branches of the Scheldt.

BEVERGORN, a town of Westphalia, 23 miles from Munster.

BEVERUNGEN, a town of Germany, in the diocese of Paderborn, at the confluence of the Dero and Wester, 23 miles S of Paderborn. E lon. 9 30, N lat. 51 45.

BEVERLY, a town in Essex county, Massachusetts, 17 miles N by E of Boston, and separated from Salem by a bridge. It is 470 miles from Washington, and in 1810, contained 4000 inhabitants.

BEVERLY, a borough in the E of York, Yorkshire. It is seated on the river Hull, 182 miles N of London. Population 5401.

BEVIEUX, a village of Switzerland, celebrated for the Salt Springs situated in an adjacent mountain. It is 2 miles S of Appenzel.

BREWCASTLE, a village in Cumberland, on the Laver.

BREWDELY, a borough of Worcestershire, it is 122 miles NW of London.

BEX, village of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, near the town of St. Maurice, remarkable for its Salt works, one of which is covered by a passage cut out of the solid rock.

BEWLEY, or **BEAULIEU**, a river which rises in the N of Invernesshire, and flowing along the S border of Ross-shire, forms the estuary on which stand Inverness and Fort St. George, and which terminates in the Firth of Murray.

BEZIERS, a town of France, in the department of Hérault. The inhabitants are computed at 17,000. E lon. 3 18, N lat. 31 0.

BIANA, a town of Hindoostan Pro-

per, remarkable for its Salt Springs, 50 miles W of Calcutta. N lat. 23 30.

BIBERAC, a town of Suabia, in the valley of the Danube, 10 miles E of Ulm. E lon. 10 12.

BIDACCE, a town of the department of the Gironde, seated on the E of Bayonne. N lat. 43 31.

BICKSTER, a town in Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire, 57 miles N of London. W lon. 1 10, N lat. 51 40.

BIDASSOA, a town of France, seated on a bay of the Atlantic, 30 miles S of Ferrol. W lon. 7 44, N lat. 43 12.

BIDDEFORD, a town in the county of Devon, 4 miles N of Exeter, and 10 miles from the sea.

BIDDEFORD, a town in the county of Devon, 4 miles N of Exeter, and 10 miles from the sea.

BIDDEFORD, a town in the county of Devon, 4 miles N of Exeter, and 10 miles from the sea.

BIDDEFORD, a town in the county of Devon, 4 miles N of Exeter, and 10 miles from the sea.

BIDDEFORD, a town in the county of Devon, 4 miles N of Exeter, and 10 miles from the sea.

BIDDEFORD, a town in the county of Devon, 4 miles N of Exeter, and 10 miles from the sea.

BIDDEFORD, a town in the county of Devon, 4 miles N of Exeter, and 10 miles from the sea.

BIDDEFORD, a town in the county of Devon, 4 miles N of Exeter, and 10 miles from the sea.

BIDDEFORD, a town in the county of Devon, 4 miles N of Exeter, and 10 miles from the sea.

BIDDEFORD, a town in the county of Devon, 4 miles N of Exeter, and 10 miles from the sea.

BIA

BETLES, a town of Asia, in Ceylon.

BEUWE, a fertile island of Dutch Guiana, 40 miles long, and 10 miles wide, containing in that space about 100 villages, and several hundred villages, and is bounded by the mountains of the north, above Minsiquen, and by the mountains of the south, under different appellations, like Wacana.

BEVECOM, a town in American Guiana, 17 miles S of Llanvia. E lon. 54° 45' N lat. 5° 35'.

BEVELAND, N and S, two islands in the United Provinces, in Zealand, near the E and W branches of the Scheldt.

BEVERGORN, a town of West-India, 23 miles from Minsiquen.

BEVERUNGEN, a town of Germany, in the diocese of Paderborn, at the confluence of the Ibero and Wever, 12 miles from Paderborn. E lon. 9° 30' N lat. 51° 45'.

BEVERLY, a town in Essex county, Massachusetts, 17 miles N by E from Boston, and separated from Salem by a bridge. It is 470 miles from New-Hampshire, and in 1810, contained 1,000 inhabitants.

BEVERLY, a borough in the County of York-shire. It is seated on the River Hull, 182 miles N of London. Population 4,001.

BEVIEUX, a village of Switzerland, celebrated for the Salt Springs situated in an adjacent mountain. It is 12 miles S of Annecy.

BREWCASTLE, a village in Cumberland, on the Laver.

BREWLEY, a borough of Worcester-shire. It is 123 miles NW of London.

BREX, village of Switzerland, in the Canton of Bern, near the town of St. Ulrich, remarkable for its Salt Springs, one of which is entered by a passage cut out of the solid rock.

BREWLEY, or **BR. AULIEU**, a river which rises in the N of Inverness, and flowing along the S border of Ross-shire, forms the Chevening, which stands inverness and Fort St. George, and which terminates in the Loch of Murray.

BEZIERS, a town of France, in the department of Hérault. The inhabitants are computed at 17,000. E lon. 3° 18', N lat. 43° 0'.

BIANA, a town of Hindoostan Pro-

BIG

[49]

BIN

per, remarkable for excellent indigo, 80 miles W of Agra. E lon. 80° 50', N lat. 26° 30'.

BIBERACH, a free imperial town of Swabia. It has a manufacture of gunpowder, and is seated on a pleasant valley, on the river Reuss, 17 miles SW of Ulm. E lon. 10° 2', N lat. 48° 10'.

BIDACHE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees and late province of Basques, seated on the river Bidoue, 13 miles E of Bayonne. W lon. 9°, N lat. 43° 31'.

BICESTER, or **BURCESTER**, a town in Oxfordshire, between Oxford and Buckingham, 13 miles N of the former, and 57 W by N of London. W lon. 1° 10', N lat. 51° 44'.

BIDASSOA, a river of Spain, which has its source in the Pyrenees, and falls into the bay of Biscay, between Ardube and Fontarabie.

BIDDEFORD, or **SACO**, a port of entry, and post town in York county, Maine. It is situated on the sea coast, near Cape Porpoise, 23 miles S by W of Portland, 40 NE of Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, and 565 from Washington. Population 1,661.

BIDDEFORD, a seaport and town corporate in Devonshire. It is 203 miles W of London.

BIELOGOROD, a strong town of Russia, on lake Videna, near the Black Sea, 42 miles SW of Oczakow.

BIEZ, a town of Poland, in Cracovia, remarkable for its mines of Vitriol, seated on the Westloke, 50 miles SE of Cracow. E lon. 21° 5', N lat. 49° 50'.

BIEZ, a town of Piedmont, capital of the Biezois, near the river Cervo, 50 miles W of Verceil. E lon. 7° 20', N lat. 45° 35'.

BIENNE, a town of Russia, in the government of Smolensko, 80 miles NE of Smolensko, and 170 W of Moscow. E lon. 33° 5', N lat. 55° 40'.

BIENNE, a town of Swiss island, on a lake of the same name, at the foot of Mount Jura. It is 17 miles NW of Bern. E lon. 7° 30', N lat. 47° 11'.

BIERLIET, a town of Dutch Flanders, two miles N of Sluys. E lon. 3° 30', N lat. 51° 31'.

BIG BONE LICK CREEK, a small stream in Woodford county, state of Kentucky; famous on account of the animal bones of an enormous size that have been found in its vicinity.

BIELSK, a town of Poland, in the province of Poleschia, near one of the sources of the river Narw, 100 miles NE of Warsaw. E lon. 23° 30', N lat. 53° 40'.

BIGGLESWATER, a town in Bedfordshire. It is 40 miles NNW of London.

BIJORE, a province of Hindoostan Proper, between the rivers Indus and Atrocks. It is full of mountains and wilds, inhabited by a savage and turbulent race.

BILBOA, a city of Spain, capital of Biscay, with a good harbour. It is seated at the mouth of the Biscabal which enters the bay of Biscay, 50 miles W of St. Sebastian, and 160 N of Madrid. W lon. 3° 10', N lat. 43° 33'.

BILDESTON, a town in Suffolk. The only business of the town consists in spinning of yarn. It is 63 miles NE of London. E lon. 9° 55', N lat. 52° 16'.

BILLERICAY, a town in Essex. It is 23 miles E of London. E lon. 0° 41', N lat. 51° 30'.

BILLEVELT, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, in the county of Ravensburg, 7 miles SE of Ravensburg. E lon. 8° 55', N lat. 51° 10'.

BILLERICA, a post township in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, about 20 miles NW of Boston, and 470 NE of Washington. Population 2,250.

BILLUPS, a post town in Dinwiddie county, Virginia, 160 miles from Washington. N lat. 37° 24', W lon. from Washington 0° 31' 13'.

BILSDEN, a town in Leicestershire, 90 miles N by W of London. W lon. 0° 42', N lat. 52° 35'.

BILSON, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Liege, on the river Demer, 15 miles N of Liege. E lon. 8° 20', N lat. 50° 50'.

BIMINI, one of the Bahama islands, near the Channel of Bahama, 3 miles in length, and a much in breadth. It is inhabited by the native Americans. W lon. 79° 30', N lat. 23° 0'.

BINBRIDGE, a town in Lincolnshire, 20 miles NE of Lincoln, and 20 N of London. W lon. 0° 0', N lat. 53° 30'.

BINFIELD, a village in Berkshire, in Windsor Forest, three miles N by E of Oakingham. Binfild was the

scene of Pope's youthful days, and here he wrote his " Windsor Forest."

BINGEN, a town of France, in the new department of Mont Tonnerre, situated near the confluence of the Rhine and the Nahe. Population 2665. E lon. 7 33, N lat. 49 24.

BINGHAM, a town in Nottinghamshire, 9 miles E of Nottingham, and 190 N by W of London. W lon. 0 51, N lat. 52 35.

BIR, or **BEER**, a town of Diarbek, in Turkey in Asia. It stands on the E bank of the Euphrates. It is 80 miles NE of Aleppo.

BIRKENFELD, a town of Germany, capital of a county of the same name, in the circle of the Upper Rhine. E lon. 7 14, N lat. 49 55.

BIRMINGHAM, a large town in Warwickshire. It is no corporation, and therefore free for any person to settle there. The lower part of the town is filled with workshops and warehouses, and consists chiefly of old buildings. The upper part contains a number of new and regular streets, and a handsome square, elegantly built. Birmingham has been long famous for its hardware manufactures. It contains about 20 pieces of public worship; and in 1801, 73,670 inhabitants. The improved steam engines, made here by Bolton and Watt, deserve to rank high among the productions of human ingenuity. Birmingham is 110 miles NW of London. W lon. 1 40, N lat. 52 30.

BIRVIESCA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 15 miles N of Burgos. W lon. 3 30, N lat. 42 35.

BISACCIA, a small handsome town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, with a bishop's see, 15 miles NE of Conza. E lon. 15 40, N lat. 41 5.

BISCAIA, a province of Spain, bounded on the N by the bay of Biscay, on the S by Old Castile, on the W by the Asturias, and on the E by Upper Navarre. It is 27 miles in both length and breadth.

BISCAY BAY, an extensive bay of the Atlantic, between Cape Ortegal, in W lon. 7 35, N lat. 43 48, and the Isle of Ushant, in W lon. 8 0, N lat. 48 35.

BISCHOFISM, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Mentz, on the river Moselle, two miles W of Wurzburg. E lon. 9 10, N lat. 49 40.

BISHOPS ZELL, a town of Switzerland, in Thurgau, with a castle. Their government has been overturned by the French. It is 13 miles S of Constance. E lon. 0 13, N lat. 47 27.

BISHOPS-CASTLE, a borough in Hampshire, 123 miles WNW of London.

BISIGLIA, a populous town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, situated near the gulf of Venice, six miles E of Trani. E lon. 16 45, N lat. 41 28.

BISERTA, a seaport town of Africa, near the place where Utica once stood, 37 miles NW of Tunis. E lon. 9 40, N lat. 37 10.

BISHOP, and **HIS CLERKS**, dangerous rocks on the coast of Pembroke-shire, England, situated near St. David's. W lon. 5 20, N lat. 51 57.

BISIGNANO, a town of Naples, in Calabria, with a strong fort, and a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Boceana, 13 miles N of Cosenza, and 133 SE of Naples. E lon. 16 20, N lat. 39 35.

BISLEY, a village in Surrey, noted for a spring called St. John Baptist's Well. It is three miles N of Woking.

BISNAGUR, a town of the peninsula of Hindostan, in Mysore, seated on the river Tungabhadra. E lon. 74 10, N lat. 15 30.

BISSAGO, a cluster of islands on the coast of Negroland, 200 miles SE of the river Gambia, in 11 d. 25, N lat. 13 30. It is a few leagues to the SE of the river Gambia. The island is about 35 or 40 miles in circumference.

BISTRIEZ, a town of Transylvania, on a river of the same name, 123 miles NE of Coloswar. E lon. 25 3, N lat. 47 33.

BITCHE, a fortified town of France, in the department of Moselle and late province of Lorraine, with a castle, on a rock. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, near the Schwell, 30 miles N by W of Strasburg. E lon. 7 44, N lat. 49 5.

BITONIO, an episcopal town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, ten miles WSW of Bari, and 117 E by N of Naples. E lon. 16 35, N lat. 41 0.

BLACK, a river in Vermont, which rising in Rutland county, passes through the country in a SE course to the Connecticut river, with which it unites near Charleston.

BLACK R, the course of the river in the little falls pursuing a no miles, falls into outlet of lake

BLACK R, Carolina, which river, about 20 ton, in the same

BLACK R, in the county S of Armagh.

BLACK R, a town, running to Corsica, and W by

BLACK R, a village in Cayenne about 60 miles W of Petit

BLACK R, a town, 31 14. It affords a good

BLACK R, a town in the province of France, 13 miles long and 4 miles wide, parallel with the

BLACK R, a town in the province of France, 13 miles long and 4 miles wide, parallel with the

BLACK R, a town in the province of France, 13 miles long and 4 miles wide, parallel with the

BLACK R, a town in the province of France, 13 miles long and 4 miles wide, parallel with the

BLACK R, a town in the province of France, 13 miles long and 4 miles wide, parallel with the

BLACK R, a town in the province of France, 13 miles long and 4 miles wide, parallel with the

BLACK R, a town in the province of France, 13 miles long and 4 miles wide, parallel with the

BLACK R, a town in the province of France, 13 miles long and 4 miles wide, parallel with the

BLACK R, a town in the province of France, 13 miles long and 4 miles wide, parallel with the

BLACK R, a town in the province of France, 13 miles long and 4 miles wide, parallel with the

BLACK R, a town in the province of France, 13 miles long and 4 miles wide, parallel with the

BLACK R, a town in the province of France, 13 miles long and 4 miles wide, parallel with the

BLACK R, a town in the province of France, 13 miles long and 4 miles wide, parallel with the

BLACK R, a town in the province of France, 13 miles long and 4 miles wide, parallel with the

BLACK R, a town in the province of France, 13 miles long and 4 miles wide, parallel with the

BLACK R, a town in the province of France, 13 miles long and 4 miles wide, parallel with the

BLACK R, a town in the province of France, 13 miles long and 4 miles wide, parallel with the

BLACK R, a town in the province of France, 13 miles long and 4 miles wide, parallel with the

BLACK R, a town in the province of France, 13 miles long and 4 miles wide, parallel with the

BLACK R, a town in the province of France, 13 miles long and 4 miles wide, parallel with the

BLACK R, a town in the province of France, 13 miles long and 4 miles wide, parallel with the

BLACK R, a town in the province of France, 13 miles long and 4 miles wide, parallel with the

BLACK R, a town in the province of France, 13 miles long and 4 miles wide, parallel with the

BLACK R, a town in the province of France, 13 miles long and 4 miles wide, parallel with the

BLACK R, a town in the province of France, 13 miles long and 4 miles wide, parallel with the

BLACK R, a town in the province of France, 13 miles long and 4 miles wide, parallel with the

BLACK R, a town in the province of France, 13 miles long and 4 miles wide, parallel with the

BLA

BLAISCHOPF ZELL, a town of Swabia, in Thuringia, with a castle; the government has been overturned by the French. It is 13 miles S of Erfurt. E lon. 9 13, N lat. 47 27.

BLAISCHOPF-CASTLE, a borough in Swabia, 123 miles WNW of Lonsdale.

BLAISIGLIA, a populous town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, situated near the Gulf of Venice, six miles E of Tarentum. E lon. 15 43, N lat. 41 33.

BLAISERTA, a seaport town of Africa, near the place where Utica once stood, 37 miles NW of Tunis. E lon. 15 37, N lat. 37 10.

BLAISISHOP, and **HIS CLERKS**, dangerous rocks on the coast of Pembrokeshire, England, situated near St. David's. W lon. 5 29, N lat. 51 57.

BLAISIGNANO, a town of Naples, in Calabria, with a strong fort, and a bishop's see. It is seated on a hill, near the river Buccina, 13 miles E of Cosenza, and 133 S of Naples. E lon. 16 29, N lat. 37 35.

BLAISLEY, a village in Surrey, noted for a spring called St. John Baptist's Well. It is three miles N of Woking.

BLAISNAGUR, a town of the peninsula of Hindostan, in Mysore, seated on the river Tungabdra. E lon. 74 31, N lat. 13 30.

BLAISSSAGO, a cluster of islands on the coast of Negroland, 200 miles S of the river Gambia, in 11 d. N lat. 13 30.

BLAISISSA, an island on the coast of Senegal, a few leagues in the SE of the river Gambia. The island is about 40 miles in circumference.

BLAISITHEZ, a town of Transylvania, on a river of the same name, 12 miles NE of Cukowar. E lon. 25 3, N lat. 47 33.

BLAISITCHE, a fortified town of France, in the department of Moselle and lots of wine of Lorraine, with a castle, on a rock. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, near the Schwell, 30 miles W of Strasbourg. E lon. 7 44, N lat. 49 5.

BLAISITONIO, an episcopal town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, ten miles WSW of Bari, and 117 E by N of Naples. E lon. 16 35, N lat. 41 6.

BLAISBLACK, a river in Vermont, which passes in Rutland county, passes through the country in a SE course to the Connecticut river, with which it joins near Charleston.

BLA

[51]

BLO

BLACK RIVER, so called from the colour of its water, has its whole course in the state of New York. It rises in the high lands northward of the little falls, and the Mohawk, and pursuing a northerly course for 180 miles, falls into Hungary bay near the outlet of lake Ontario.

BLACK RIVER, a river of North Carolina, which unites with Cape Fear river, about 20 miles above Wilmington, in the same state.

BLACKRANK, a town of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, seven miles S of Armagh. W lon. 6 35, N lat. 54 30.

BLACKWATER, a river of Ireland, running through the counties of Cork and Waterford into Youghall bay.

BLACK RIVER, Mouth of a post-village in Cayahoga county, Ohio, contains about 60 inhabitants. It is 155 miles W of Pittsburg. N lat. 41 35, W lon. 81 54. The mouth of the river affords a good harbour.

BLACK LAKE, sometimes called Oswegatchie Lake, situated in St. Lawrence county, New York, is about 26 miles long and from an half to two miles wide. It is nearly parallel with the St. Lawrence, lies about 4 miles E of it, and contains numerous islands.

BLACK SEA, the ancient Euxine, bounded on the N by Taurus, Caucasus, and the sea of Asaph; on the E by Mingrelia, Circassia, and Georgia; on the S by Natolia, and on the W by Romania Bulgaria, and Bessarabia. It lies between 33 and 44 deg. E lon. and 43 and 46 deg. N lat.

BLACKWATER, a river in Essex, which rises in the NW of the county, is joined by the Chelmer at Malden, and enters the estuary, to which it gives the name of Blackwater Bay.

BLACKBURN, a town in Lancashire, 203 miles NNW of London. W lon. 3 35, N lat. 53 43.

BLADENSBURG, a posttown in Prince George's county, Maryland, is situated on the E side of the eastern branch of Anacostia river, a branch of the Potomac. It contains about 100 houses and is remarkable for a battle fought here on the 24th of August, 1814, between the British and American forces, in which the latter were defeated. It is five miles from Washington, and 34 SW of Baltimore. N

lat. 38 56 8, E lon. from Washington city 0 4 40.

BLAIR ATHOL, a village in Perthshire, in an angle formed by the rivers Tull and Garry; in its vicinity are many romantic waterfalls. It is 23 miles NW of Perth.

BLAMONT, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, situated on the little river Vezouze, 13 miles S of Lunéville. E lon. 6 52, N lat. 48 40.

BLANC, a town of France, in the department of Indre, seated on the river Creuse, 35 miles E of Poitiers. E lon. 1 13, N lat. 46 35.

BLANCO, a cape of S America, in Patagonia. W lon. 64 42, S lat. 47 20.

BLANCO, a cape of Peru, on the South Sea; 130 miles SW of Guisquil. W lon. 83 0, S lat. 3 45.

BLANCO, a cape of Africa, on the Atlantic Ocean, 130 miles N of the river Senegal. W lon. 17 10, N lat. 30 55.

BLANDFORD, a corporate town in Dorsetshire. It is pleasantly seated on the river Bourne, near the Downs, 104 miles W by S of London.

BLANES, a seaport of Catalonia, in Spain, near the river Torjeda, 30 miles S of Girona. E lon. 3 50, N lat. 41 40.

BLANKENBERG, a town and fort of the Austrian Netherlands, situate on the German Ocean, eight miles NE of Oostend. E lon. 3 4, N lat. 51 28.

BLANKENBERG, a town of Westphalia in the duchy of Burg, 13 miles E of Bonn. E lon. 7 30, N lat. 50 43.

BLANKENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, capital of a county of the same name. It is 80 miles SE of Wolfenbuttel.

BLANIGNIES. See MALPLAQUE.

BLAUBEREN, a town of Swabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, 11 miles W of Ulm. E lon. 9 55, N lat. 48 23.

BLAYE, in France, seated on the Gironda; its trade consists in the wines of the adjacent country. W lon. 0 35, N lat. 45 7.

BLAUBEREN, a village in Swabia, memorable for the victory gained over the French, August 3, 1764. It is seated on the Danube, three miles NE of Hochst.

BLOCKZYL, a town of the United Provinces, in Overysel, with a fort; seated at the mouth of the Aa, 8 miles

NE of Spencwick. E lon. 5 30, N lat. 53 44.

BLOIS, an ancient commercial city of France, lately the capital of Blaisois, now included in the department of Loir and Cher. It is seated on the banks of the river Loire, partly on a plateau, partly on an eminence, in the midst of one of the most agreeable countries in France, 47 miles W of Tours, and 100 S W of Paris. E lon. 1 55, N lat. 47 35.

BLOCKLEY, a township of Philadelphia county, state of Pennsylvania; situated on the W side of Schuylkill, about three miles from the city; containing 1518 inhabitants.

BLONIEZ, a town of Poland, in the province of Warsaw, 30 miles W of Warsaw. E lon. 20 35, N lat. 52 10.

BLUF HILLS, a post-township in Hesseck county, Maine, 150 miles E of Portland and 730 NE of Washington. Population in 1810, 659. E lon. from Washington, 3 25 51, N lat. 44 24 53.

BLYTH, a town in Nottinghamshire. It is 140 miles N by W of London.

BOBENHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, with a castle, 3 miles SE of Frankfurt on the Main, and seated on the river Gersprenz.

BOBIO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the Milanese, on the Trebia, 45 miles SE of Pavia. E lon. 9 15, N lat. 44 45.

BOCCA-DEL-DRAGO, a strait between the island of Trinidade and Andalusia in Terra Firma, in S America.

BOCHETTA, a chain of mountains, in the territory of Genoa, over which is the road leading from Lombardy to Genoa. On the peak of the highest mountain is a pass, which will hardly admit three men to go abreast; this pass is properly the Bochetta; for the doctrine of which there are three forts. It is the key of Genoa, and was taken in 1740 by the Austrians.

BOCKHOLT, a town of Westphalia, in the diocese of Munster, 20 miles E of Cleve. E lon. 0 35, N lat. 51 43.

BOCCING, a large village in Essex, adjoining to Braintree. It has a great manufacture of hats, and is 41 miles NE of London. E lon. 0 40, N lat. 51 50.

BODMIN, a borough in Cornwall. It sends 2 members to parliament, and is

32 miles NE of Falmouth, and 234 W by S of London.

BODLIO, a town of Italy, in the county of Nice, 25 miles NW of Nice. E lon. 7 6, N lat. 44 5.

BODON, a fortified town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, with an Archbishop's see; seated on the river Danube, 26 miles W of Vidin. E lon. 25 44, N lat. 44 10.

BODROCH, a town of Hungary, on the Danube, 100 miles SE of Buda. E lon. 19 52, N lat. 45 44.

BOESCHAT, a town in the province of Antrian Brabant, seated on the river Nothe, 13 miles NE of Mochlin. E lon. 4 43, N lat. 51 8.

BOG, a river of Poland, which runs SW through Podolia and Podlaskie Tarnary, falling into the Black Sea, between Oczakow and the river Dnieper.

BOGOTO, the capital of New Granada, in Terra Firma, in S America, near which are gold mines. W lon. 73 45, N lat. 4 0.

BOHEMIA, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the N by Misnia and Liegnitz, on the E by Silesia and Moravia, on the S by Austria, and on the W by Bavaria. It is 200 miles in length, and 120 in breadth, and is fertile in corn, saffron, hops, and pasture. In the mountains are mines of gold and silver. The chief rivers are the Muldaw, Elbe, and Oder. Their language is Slavonian, with a mixture of German. It is subject to the house of Austria. The capital is Prague.

BOHANO, an episcopal town of Naples, in the Molise, at the foot of the Appennines, near the river Telesno, 45 miles N of Naples. E lon. 14 40, N lat. 41 20.

BOITNITZ, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Zoll, remarkable for its baths and saffron. E lon. 19 40, N lat. 48 42.

BOJADOR, a cape of Africa, in Negroland, discovered by the Portuguese, in 1412, and doubted by them in 1433. W lon. 14 37, N lat. 20 15.

BOIS-LE-DUC, a large well fortified town of Dutch Brabant, between the Donmel and Aa, situate among morasses. E lon. 8 10, N lat. 51 40.

BOKHARA. See BUCHARA.

BOLINGBROKE, a town in Lincolnshire. It is 20 miles E of Lincoln, and 131 N by E of London.

BOLOGNA, capital of Be-

shop's see, and the foot of the

in a fruitful

The rivers are

and the Reno,

the silk works

public building

and elegant can

for the beams

and for their

church of St.

in Bologna; a

this, Cassini

There are 16

private house

city contains

carry on a con

and velvets, w

here in great

seated at the

32 miles SE o

of Rome. E l

BOLOGNE

in the territor

ed on the N b

W by Modena

and on the E b

ed by many an

the soil the mu

BOLSENA,

ecclesiastical

of the name

circumference

42 37. It is 45

BOLSWAE

ed. Province

miles N of Swo

43 5.

BOLSOVER

Derbyshire, de

the declivity of

1801, 1801.

BOLTON

in the

and large man

found, in Lanc

divided into

and Little Bol

17,416. It is

thence, and 23

9 35, N lat. 53

BOLTON, a

shire county, 8

miles W of B

Washington,

BOLZANO,

the Tirol, situat

BOL

miles NE of Falmouth, and 334 W by of London.

BODLIO, a town of Italy, in the city of Nice, 25 miles NW of Nice. Lon. 7 6, N lat. 44 2.

BODON, a fortified town of Turkey Europe, in Bulgaria, with an Archbishop's see; seated on the river Danube, 30 miles W of Vidin. E lon. 25 N lat. 44 10.

BODROCH, a town of Hungary, on a Danube, 100 miles SE of Buda. Lon. 19 23, N lat. 45 45.

BODSCHAT, a town in the province of Austrian Brabant, seated on the river Nethe, 13 miles NE of Mechlin. E lon. 4 48, N lat. 51 8.

BOG, a river of Poland, which runs through Podolia and Budziaz' territory, falling into the Black Sea, between Oczakow and the river Dnieper.

BOGOTO, the capital of New Granada, in Terra Firma, in S America, near which are gold mines. W lon. 73 N lat. 4 0.

BOHEMIA, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the N by Silesia and Lusatia, on the E by Silesia and Moravia, on the S by Austria, and on the W by Bavaria. It is 300 miles in length, and 50 in breadth, and is fertile in corn, cotton, hops, and pasture. In the mountains are mines of gold and silver; the chief rivers are the Moldaw, Elbe, and Oder. Their language is Slavonian, with a mixture of German. It is subject to the house of Austria. The capital is Prague.

BOHANO, an episcopal town of Naples, in the Molise, at the foot of the Appennines, near the river Telesina, 8 miles N of Naples. E lon. 14 40, N lat. 41 30.

BOITNITZ, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Zoll, remarkable for its baths and mineral. E lon. 19 6, N lat. 48 42.

BOJADOR, a cape of Africa, in the region of Senegal, discovered by the Portuguese, in 1412, and doubted by them in 1433. W lon. 14 27, N lat. 20 12.

BOISLE-DUC, a large well fortified town of Dutch Brabant, between the Dommel and Aa, situate among meadows. E lon. 5 10, N lat. 51 40.

BOKHARA. See BUCHARA.

BOLINGBROKE, a town in Lincolnshire. It is 20 miles E of Lincoln, and 131 N by E of London.

BOL

[53]

BON

BOLOGNA, an ancient city of Italy, capital of Bologna, with an archbishop's see, and a university. It lies at the foot of the Appennine mountains, in a fruitful plain, and salubrious air. The river Sarona runs near its walls, and the Reno, which turns 400 mills for the silk works, through the city. The public buildings of this city are large and elegant, and are equally remarkable for the beauty of their architecture and for their internal decorations. The church of St. Petronius is the largest in Bologna; and on the pavement of this church drew his meridian line. There are 166 other churches. The private houses are well built; and the city contains 80,000 inhabitants. They carry on a considerable trade in silks, and velvets, which are manufactured here in great perfection. Bologna is seated at the foot of the Appennines, 23 miles SE of Modena, and 175 NW of Rome. E lon. 11 21, N lat. 44 30.

BOLOGNESE, a province of Italy, in the territory of the church, bounded on the N by the Ferrarese, on the W by Modena, on the S by Tuscany, and on the E by Romagna. It is watered by many small rivers, which render the soil the most fertile of any in Italy.

BOLSENA, a town of Italy, in the ecclesiastical state, situated on a lake of the same name, about 30 miles in circumference. E lon. 11 44, N lat. 43 37. It is 45 miles N of Rome.

BOLSWAERT, a town of the United Provinces, in the W Friesland, 9 miles N of Sneek. E lon. 5 26, N lat. 53 5.

BOLSOVER, a town of England in Derbyshire, delightfully situated on the declivity of a hill. Population in 1801, 1691.

BOLTON-LE-MOORS, or **BOLTON IN THE MOOR**, an ancient and large manufacturing town of England, in Lancashire. It is divided by a rivulet into two parts called Great and Little Bolton. Population in 1801, 17,416. It is 71 miles NW of Manchester, and 230 of London. W lon. 2 23, N lat. 53 53.

BOLTON, a post township in Worcester county, Massachusetts, about 30 miles W of Boston, and 449 NE of Washington. Population 1037.

BOLZANO, a town of Germany, in the Tyrol, situated on the river Eysack, near its confluence with the Adige. It is 27 miles N of Trent. E lon. 11 20, N lat. 46 38.

BOMAL, a town of Austrian Luxembourg, situated on the river Ourt, 20 miles S of Liege. E lon. 5 33, N lat. 48 18.

BOMBAY, an island on the western coast of India, and the seat of one of the English presidencies. The climate is more healthy than formerly. The city of Bombay is about a mile in length, and defended by strong fortifications. Population of the island in 1803, 150,000. It is 180 miles S of Surat. E lon. 72 38, N lat. 18 58.

BOMMEL, a town of the United Provinces, in the Isle of Overflacke, 7 miles W of Williamstadt.

BOMMEL, a handsome town of Dutch Guelderland, in the island of Boumelet-Waert, seated on the Waal, 6 miles NE of Huesden.

BOMMEL-WAENT, an island of Dutch Guelderland, formed by the junction of the Waal and the Maas. It is 15 miles long, and 4 broad. It was taken by the French in 1794.

BOMENIS, a seaport of the United Provinces, in Zealand, situated on the N shore of the island of Schouwen. E lon. 4, N lat. 51 42.

BONAIRE, an island of S America, near the N coast of Terra Firma, to the SE of Curacao, belonging to the Dutch. W lon. 68 18, N lat. 12 16.

BONAVENTURA, a bay, harbour, and fort of S America, in Popayan, 60 miles E of Cali. W lon. 75 18, N lat. 3 20.

BONAVISTA, the most eastern of the Cape Verde Islands. W lon. 22 47, N lat. 16 0.

BONAVISTA, a cape, on the E side of the island of Newfoundland.

BONDOLU, is bounded on the E by Bambou; on the SE and S, by Tendia and the Simraui Wilderness; on the SW by Woolli; on the W by Foota Terra; and on the N by Caljaga. Situated in W lon. 11 20, N lat. 13 53. It is a kingdom of Africa.

BONIFACIO, a seaport of Corsica, well fortified, and populous; 37 miles S of Ajaccio. E lon. 9 30, N lat. 41 25.

BONN, an ancient city of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne. It contains 2000 inhabitants, and has a flourishing

university. It is seated on the Rhine, 10 miles S by E of Cologne. E lon. 8, N lat. 50 41.

BONNA, or **BONA**, a seaport of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers. It was taken by Charles V, in 1533, and is 300 miles E of Algiers. It stands in the province of Constantia, near the mouth of the Scheldt. E lon. 7 45, N lat. 36 23.

BONNEVILLE, a town of France, lately in the province of Savoy, now in the department of Savoie, 15 miles NE of Annecy.

BONNEVAL, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire. It is seated on the Loire.

BONNEVILLE, a town of Savoy, capital of Faucigny, seated on the river Arve, at the foot of a mountain called the Mole. It is 30 miles S of Geneva. W lon. 6 10, N lat. 46 33.

BOONSBORO, a small town in Washington county, Maryland. It has a post office about 60 miles from the city of Washington.

BOPAL, or **BOOPTAAL**, a town of Hindostan, and capital of a territory of the same name, in the country of Malwa. N lat. 25 14, E lon. 77 28.

BOOTAN, a province dependent on Thibet, and situated between that country and Bengal, its limits are not accurately ascertained.

BOOTHBY, a township in the district of Milne, belonging to Lincoln county. It has 1283 inhabitants and is 630 miles from Washington.

BOPPART, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Treves, at the foot of a mountain, near the Rhine, 8 miles S of Coblenz. E lon. 7 38, N lat. 50 10.

BORCH, a town of the duchy of Nassau, on the Elbe, 14 miles NE of Magdeburg. E lon. 13 2, N lat. 53 10.

BORCHLOEN, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Liege, 13 miles NW of Liege. E lon. 8 35, N lat. 50 50.

BORDENTOWN, a post town in Burlington county, New Jersey, seated on the E side of the river Delaware, 11 miles NE of Burlington, about 26 of Philadelphia, and 181 NE of Washington.

BORHAM, a village in Essex, 3 miles NE of Chelmsford.

BORGO, a town of Sweden, on the gulf of Finland, 20 miles NE of Helsingfors. E lon. 25 49, N lat. 60 54.

BORGOFORTE, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, on the river Po, 10 miles S of Mantua. E lon. 10 53, N lat. 45 6.

BORGO-SAN-DOMINO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, 15 miles NW of Parma. E lon. 10 0, N lat. 44 28.

BORGO DI SAN-SEPULCHRO, an episcopal town of Tuscany, forty miles E of Florence. E lon. 12 7, N lat. 43 32.

BORGO-VAL-D'ITARO, a small town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, 30 miles SW of Parma. E lon. 10 16, N lat. 44 30.

BORIQUEN, an island in the W Indies, near Porto Rico. Here is a great number of land crabs, whence some call it Crab Island. W lon. 66 0, N lat. 18 0.

BORJA, a town of Spain, in Arragon, 13 miles SE of Tarazona. W lon. 15, N lat. 42 6.

BORKELO, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Zutphen, on the river Borke, 10 miles E of Zutphen. E lon. 6 18, N lat. 52 11.

BORMIO, a town of Switzerland in the county of the same name, is beautifully situated at the foot of Mount Braglio, between the rivers Adige and Frolid. Population about 1000, and that of the county 34,000.

BORNICO, an island in the Indian Ocean, discovered by the Portuguese in 1421, and abounds with gold, and the finest diamonds in the Indies are found in its rivers. There are Maldivians on the sea coast; but the rest are Gentoos. The capital of the same name, is large and populous, with a good harbour, and seated on the NW side. E lon. 112 27, N lat. 4 15.

BORNHOLM, an island on the Baltic Sea, 20 miles SE of Schonen, in Sweden. E lon. 14 26, N lat. 54 55.

BORNOU, an extensive country in Africa, bounded on the NW by Fezzan, on the N by the desert of Bilma, on the SE by Cassina, and on the SW by Nubia. It extends from 12 to 27 deg. of E lon. and from 17 to 21 deg. of N lat. The complexion of the in-

habitants is black negro cast.

BORNOU, of Bornou, in the banks of the Niger, is surrounded by the SE of Mourou.

BOROU, the N riding of the Ure, over and is 17 miles N by W of Tlat.

BORRONESS, a village of the Frith of coal pits and 2200. It is a burgh.

BOSA, an island, with a river of SE of Algiers.

BOSCAW, a borough in the shire, situated in Merrimack r. Concord.

BOSCO, on the Milanese, 10 miles E of 4 N lat. 44 54.

BOSCOBON, nine miles S of the Oak, in w.

BOSNIA, in Europe, Bosnia, on the Albanian, and Dalmatian.

BOSNA, a strong town in Bosnia, seat 110 miles SW.

BOSNIA, seat 87, N lat. 44.

BOSNINE, It is seated 60 miles W by N.

BOSTON, shire, situated in Wiltshire, wa. The N of St. Botolph's lantern, which is 525. It is 114 N of 53 l.

BOR

BORHAM, a village in Essex, 3 miles NE of Chelmsford.

BORGO, a town of Sweden, on the N of Finland, 20 miles NE of Helsingfors. E lon. 24 40, N lat. 60 34.

BORGOFORTE, a town of Italy, the duchy of Mantua, on the river Adige, 10 miles S of Mantua. E lon. 10 40, N lat. 45 0.

BORGOSAN-DOMINO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, 16 miles NW of Parma. E lon. 0, N lat. 44 48.

BORGO-SAN-SEPOLCHRO, an episcopal town of Tuscany, forty miles E of Florence. E lon. 13 7, N lat. 43 32.

BORGO-VAL-D'ETARO, a small town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, 8 miles SW of Parma. E lon. 10 10, N lat. 44 30.

BORIQUEEN, an island in the W Indies, near Porto Rico. Here is a great number of land crabs, whence the name. W lon. 66 0, N lat. 18 0.

BORJA, a town of Spain, in Aragon, 13 miles SE of Tarazona. W lon. 16, N lat. 42 6.

BORKELO, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Zutphen, on the river Burde, 10 miles E of Zutphen. E lon. 6 18, N lat. 52 11.

BORNIO, a town of Switzerland in the county of the same name, is beautifully situated at the foot of Mount Braglio, between the rivers Adige and Fregio. Population about 1000, and that of the county 14,000.

BORNEO, an island in the Indian Ocean, discovered by the Portuguese in 1521, and abounds with gold, and the finest diamonds in the Indies are found in its rivers. There are Mahometans on the sea coast; but the rest are Gentooes. The capital of the same name, is large and populous, with a good harbour, and seated on the NW side. E lon. 112 47, N lat. 4 55.

BORNHOLM, an island on the Baltic Sea, 20 miles SE of Schonen, in Sweden. E lon. 14 26, N lat. 54 26.

BORNOU, an extensive country in Africa, bounded on the NW by Fezzan, on the N by the desert of Bilma, on the SE by Cashan, and on the SW by Nubia. It extends from 13 to 31 deg. of E lon. and from 17 to 21 deg. of N lat. The complexion of the

BOS

[46]

BOT

skin is black; but they are not of the Negro cast.

BORNOU, the capital of the empire of Bornou, situate in a flat country, on the banks of a small river. Bornou is surrounded by a wall, and is 650 miles SE of Moursook. E lon. 23 30, N lat. 19 40.

BOROUGHBRIDGE, a borough in the N riding of Yorkshire, seated on the Ure, over which is a stone bridge, and is 17 miles NW of York, and 318 N by W of London. W lon. 1 23, N lat. 4 10.

BORROWSTOUNNESS, or **MOYNESS**, a village of Linlithgowshire, on the frith of Forth, surrounded with castles and suburbs. Population 2200. It is 18 miles NW of Edinburgh.

BOSA, an ancient seaport of Sardinia, with a bishop's see, and a castle, on a river of the same name, 17 miles SE of Algiers. E lon. 9 20, N lat. 40 20.

BOSCAWEN, a township of Hillsborough county, state of New Hampshire, situated on the W side of the Merrimack river, about 10 miles N of Concord.

BOSCO, or **BOSCHI**, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on the Arce, 2 miles E of Alexandria. E lon. 8 59, N lat. 44 54.

BOSCOBEL, a village in Shropshire, nine miles SE of Newport, noted for the Oak, in which Charles was hid.

BOSNIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N by Sclavonia, on the E by Servia, on the S by Albania, and on the W by Croatia and Dalmatia.

BOSNA SERAGO, a large and strong town of Turkey and capital of Bosnia, seated on the river Bosna, 110 miles SW of Belgrade. E lon. 17 57, N lat. 44 40.

BOSSINEY, a borough in Cornwall. It is seated on the Bristol Channel, 233 miles W by S of London.

BOSTON, a borough in Lincolnshire, situated on the E side of the River Witham, about five miles from the sea. The lofty tower of the church of St. Botolph, supports an octagon lantern, which serves as a lighthouse to mariners. Population in 1801, 5926. It is 37 miles SE of Lincoln, and 113 N of London. E lon. 0 5, N lat. 53 1.

BOSTON, the capital of Massachusetts, in N America, built in 1630. It is seated on a peninsula, of about four miles in circumference, at the bottom of a fine bay, in a very convenient situation for trade. The town stands about nine miles from the mouth of the bay, at whose entrance are several small rocks and islands, some of which are inhabited. At the bottom of the bay is a noble pier, near 3000 feet in length; along which, on the N side, extends a row of warehouses for the merchants; and to this pier ships of the greatest burden may come and unload without the help of boats. The streets are handsome, particularly that extending from the pier to the town-house. The public buildings are an old and new state house, the latter is a superb building; Faneuil hall, a court house, an exchange, and an auction. Its churches amount to 23, some of them are elegant edifices; 10 for congregationalists, 3 for episcopallians, 3 for baptists, 2 for methodists, 1 for catholics, 1 for Presbys., 1 for unitarians, 1 for Africans, and another for traveling preachers. About three miles below the town is fort Independence, situated on Castle island, which secures the entrance of the harbour. Population in 1810, 33,350. It is 63 miles S by W of Portsmouth, 331 NE of New York, 322 of Philadelphia, and 402 of Washington N lat. 42 33 10, W lon. from Greenwich 71 3 4, and E of Washington 2 77 55.

BOSWORTH, or **MARKET BOSWORTH**, a town in Leicestershire, seated on a high hill, and famous for the battle which decided for ever the contest between the houses of York and Lancaster. It is 100 miles NNW of London.

BOTANY BAY, a bay of New S Wales, on the E coast of New Holland, so called from the great quantity of herbs found on the shore. It is 15 miles N of Port Jackson, which see.

BOTANY ISLAND, a small island in the S Pacific Ocean, to the SE of New Caledonia. E lon. 107 10, N lat. 22 30.

BOTHNIA, a province of Sweden, on a gulf of the same name, which divides it into two parts, called E and W Bothnia.

BOTWAR, a town of Sambia, in the duchy of Wurtemberg, 15 miles SE

of Hallbron. W lon. 0 32, N lat. 40 0.

BOTZENBURG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, on the river Elbe. E lon. 10 48, N lat. 53 30.

BOVA, an episcopal town of Naples, near the Appennines, 32 miles SE of Reggio. E lon. 16 20, N lat. 37 50.

BOUCHAIN, a town of France, in the department of the North, situated on the Scheldt, 0 miles SW of Valenciennes. Population 1128.

BOUCHAULT, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire.

BOUDRY, a town of Switzerland, in the county of Neuchâtel. E lon. 0 40, N lat. 47 0.

BOUVINGNE, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Namur, on the river Meuse, 10 miles S of Namur. E lon. 4 50, N lat. 50 10.

BOUKA, or **LORD ANSON'S ISLAND**, an island of the Pacific Ocean, separated from Bougainville island, by a narrow channel. The N point of Bouka lies in E lon. 154 20, and in S lat. 5 36.

BOULAC, or **BULACK**, a town of Egypt, situated upon the Nile, two miles W of Grand Cairo. It was almost destroyed by the French army in 1799.

BOULLION, a town of France, in the duchy of the same name, and territory of Luxembourg.

BOVINO, an episcopal town of Naples.

BOULOGNE, a large seaport of France, in the department of the straits of Calais. It was lately an episcopal see; and is divided into two towns, the higher and the Lower. The former is strong, both by nature and art; and the latter is only surrounded by a single wall. The harbour has a mole for the safety of the ships; and which, at the same time, prevents it from being choked up. It is seated at the mouth of the Liane, 14 miles S of Calais. E lon. 1 36, N lat. 50 44. Population about 12,000.

BOURBON, an island of Africa, in the Indian Ocean, 60 miles long, and 45 broad. There is not a safe harbour in the island; but many good roads for shipping. It is 300 miles E of Madagascar. E lon. 55 30, N lat. 20 52. It was taken by the English in 1810. Population, 73,946 blacks, and 16,000 other inhabitants.

BOURBON LANCÉ, a town of France, in the department of Saône and Loire, and late province of Burgundy, remarkable for its castle and hot baths. It is 15 miles SW of Autun.

BOURBON L'ARCHAMBEAU, a town of France, in the department of Allier, situate in a bottom, near the river Allier. It is 363 miles S of Paris. E lon. 3 5, N lat. 46 33.

BOURBONNE-LES BAINS, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, famous for its hot baths. It is 17 miles E of Langres. E lon. 5 45, N lat. 47 24.

BOURDEAUX, an ancient city of France, in the department of Gironde. It is situated on the W bank of the Garonne, about 49 miles from its mouth. It is one of the first commercial towns in France. The public buildings are noble, and some of them are the remains of Roman art and grandeur. It contains about 100,000 inhabitants; is distant from Paris 39 leagues SW, and 37 S from Rochelle. W lon. 0 30, N lat. 44 50.

BOURG, a town of France, seated on the river Ressousse, 233 miles SE of Paris.

BOURG, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, 15 miles N of Bordeaux.

BOURG, a town of the island of Cayenne, in S America. W lon. 53 50, N lat. 5 2.

BOURGANEUF, a town of France, in the department of Creuse, 300 miles S of Paris.

BOURGES, an ancient city of France, in the department of Cher. It is situated on the river Eure, at its confluence with the Sèvre. It possesses a few manufactures of lincens, &c. Population 15,340; is distant from Paris 125 miles S; E lon. 2 23 26, N lat. 47 54.

BOURGET, a town of Savoy, on a lake of the same name, six miles N of Chambéry. E lon. 5 50, N lat. 45 41.

BOURG-LA-REINE, a town of France, one league S of Paris.

BOURDENEZ, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Namur, five miles NW of Illoy. E lon. 5 0, N lat. 50 35.

BOURN, a town of England, in the county of Dorset. It is 3 miles N of Bournemouth.

BOURO, an island of the Pacific Ocean, between Celebes and Celebes.

BOUSSAC, a town of France, in the department of Marne, 3 miles N of Reims. It is 80 miles N of Paris. E lon. 3 5, N lat. 49 30.

BOUSSAC, a town of France, in the department of Marne, 3 miles N of Reims. It is 80 miles N of Paris. E lon. 3 5, N lat. 49 30.

BOUSSAC, a town of France, in the department of Marne, 3 miles N of Reims. It is 80 miles N of Paris. E lon. 3 5, N lat. 49 30.

BOUSSAC, a town of France, in the department of Marne, 3 miles N of Reims. It is 80 miles N of Paris. E lon. 3 5, N lat. 49 30.

BOUSSAC, a town of France, in the department of Marne, 3 miles N of Reims. It is 80 miles N of Paris. E lon. 3 5, N lat. 49 30.

BOUSSAC, a town of France, in the department of Marne, 3 miles N of Reims. It is 80 miles N of Paris. E lon. 3 5, N lat. 49 30.

BOUSSAC, a town of France, in the department of Marne, 3 miles N of Reims. It is 80 miles N of Paris. E lon. 3 5, N lat. 49 30.

BOUSSAC, a town of France, in the department of Marne, 3 miles N of Reims. It is 80 miles N of Paris. E lon. 3 5, N lat. 49 30.

BOUSSAC, a town of France, in the department of Marne, 3 miles N of Reims. It is 80 miles N of Paris. E lon. 3 5, N lat. 49 30.

BOUSSAC, a town of France, in the department of Marne, 3 miles N of Reims. It is 80 miles N of Paris. E lon. 3 5, N lat. 49 30.

BOUSSAC, a town of France, in the department of Marne, 3 miles N of Reims. It is 80 miles N of Paris. E lon. 3 5, N lat. 49 30.

BOUSSAC, a town of France, in the department of Marne, 3 miles N of Reims. It is 80 miles N of Paris. E lon. 3 5, N lat. 49 30.

BOUSSAC, a town of France, in the department of Marne, 3 miles N of Reims. It is 80 miles N of Paris. E lon. 3 5, N lat. 49 30.

BOUSSAC, a town of France, in the department of Marne, 3 miles N of Reims. It is 80 miles N of Paris. E lon. 3 5, N lat. 49 30.

BOUSSAC, a town of France, in the department of Marne, 3 miles N of Reims. It is 80 miles N of Paris. E lon. 3 5, N lat. 49 30.

BOUSSAC, a town of France, in the department of Marne, 3 miles N of Reims. It is 80 miles N of Paris. E lon. 3 5, N lat. 49 30.

BOUSSAC, a town of France, in the department of Marne, 3 miles N of Reims. It is 80 miles N of Paris. E lon. 3 5, N lat. 49 30.

BOUSSAC, a town of France, in the department of Marne, 3 miles N of Reims. It is 80 miles N of Paris. E lon. 3 5, N lat. 49 30.

BOUSSAC, a town of France, in the department of Marne, 3 miles N of Reims. It is 80 miles N of Paris. E lon. 3 5, N lat. 49 30.

BOUSSAC, a town of France, in the department of Marne, 3 miles N of Reims. It is 80 miles N of Paris. E lon. 3 5, N lat. 49 30.

BOUSSAC, a town of France, in the department of Marne, 3 miles N of Reims. It is 80 miles N of Paris. E lon. 3 5, N lat. 49 30.

BOUSSAC, a town of France, in the department of Marne, 3 miles N of Reims. It is 80 miles N of Paris. E lon. 3 5, N lat. 49 30.

BOUSSAC, a town of France, in the department of Marne, 3 miles N of Reims. It is 80 miles N of Paris. E lon. 3 5, N lat. 49 30.

BOUSSAC, a town of France, in the department of Marne, 3 miles N of Reims. It is 80 miles N of Paris. E lon. 3 5, N lat. 49 30.

BOUSSAC, a town of France, in the department of Marne, 3 miles N of Reims. It is 80 miles N of Paris. E lon. 3 5, N lat. 49 30.

BOUSSAC, a town of France, in the department of Marne, 3 miles N of Reims. It is 80 miles N of Paris. E lon. 3 5, N lat. 49 30.

BOUSSAC, a town of France, in the department of Marne, 3 miles N of Reims. It is 80 miles N of Paris. E lon. 3 5, N lat. 49 30.

BOUSSAC, a town of France, in the department of Marne, 3 miles N of Reims. It is 80 miles N of Paris. E lon. 3 5, N lat. 49 30.

BOUSSAC, a town of France, in the department of Marne, 3 miles N of Reims. It is 80 miles N of Paris. E lon. 3 5, N lat. 49 30.

BOUSSAC, a town of France, in the department of Marne, 3 miles N of Reims. It is 80 miles N of Paris. E lon. 3 5, N lat. 49 30.

BOUSSAC, a town of France, in the department of Marne, 3 miles N of Reims. It is 80 miles N of Paris. E lon. 3 5, N lat. 49 30.

BOUSSAC, a town of France, in the department of Marne, 3 miles N of Reims. It is 80 miles N of Paris. E lon. 3 5, N lat. 49 30.

BOUSSAC, a town of France, in the department of Marne, 3 miles N of Reims. It is 80 miles N of Paris. E lon. 3 5, N lat. 49 30.

tion, 73,946 blacks, and 16,000 other
ants.

BOURN LANCEI, a town of
in the department of Savoie
Loire, and late province of Hury,
remarkable for its castle and
It is 15 miles SW of Au-

BOURBON L'ARCHAMBAU,
n of France, in the department
ier, situate in a bottom, near the
Allier. It is 362 miles S of Pa-
lon. S. N. lat. 46 35.

BURBONNELLES BAINS, a town
ances, in the department of Up-
aine, famous for its hot baths. It
miles E of Langres. E. lon. 5 43,
47 54.

BURDEAUX, an ancient city of
ce, in the department of Gironde,
situated on the W bank of the
same, about 49 miles from its
h. It is one of the first commer-

towns in France. The public
ings are noble, and some of them
the remains of Roman art and
deur. It contains about 100,000
itants; is distant from Paris 37
es SW, and 37 S from Rochelle.
S. 0 29, N lat. 44 50.

BURG, a town of France, seated
the river Rousouse, 333 miles SE
aris.

BURG, a town of France, in the
rimont of Gironde, 15 miles N of
saints.

BURG, a town of the island of
name, in America. W lon. 63 50,
S 2.

BURGANEUF, a town of France,
e department of Creuse, 300 miles
Paris.

BURGES, an ancient city of
nce, in the department of Cher,
situated on the river Eure, at its
source with the Eure. It possesses a
w. manufactures of linens. Popu-
lation 15,340; is distant from
125 miles S; E lon. 2 23 26, N
47 54.

BURGET, a town of Savoy, on a
of the same name, six miles N
Chambery. E lon. 5 50, N lat.

BURG-LA-REINE, a town of
ce, one league S of Paris.

BURDINES, a town of the Aus-
Netherlands, in Namur. Five
a NW of Huy. E lon. 3 0, N
10 35.

BOURN, a town of Lincolnshire.
From Bourn is a navigable canal to
Boston. It is 34 miles S of Lincoln,
and 97 N of London.

BOURO, an island in the Indian
Ocean, between the Moluccas and
Celebes. It produces nutmeg and
cloves, cocoa and banana trees. Bouro
is 80 miles in circumference. E lon.
127 25, S lat. 3 30.

BOUSAC, a town of France, in
the department of Creuse, and late
province of Marche, with a castle al-
most inaccessible, 25 miles NE of
Guzet.

BOUTON, an island in the Indian
Ocean, 13 miles SE of Celebes. E lon.
123 30, S lat. 3 0.

BOW, a town in Devonshire. It is
38 miles W by S of London. W lon.
3 39, N lat. 50 40.

BOW, a considerable village in
Middlesex, 3 miles ENE of London.

BOWDOIN, a township of Lincoln
county in the district of Maine, near
the mouth of the river Kennebec, and
about 160 miles NE of Boston, and
617 of Washington. Population 1640.

BOWLING GREEN, a village with
a post office, in Caroline county, Vir-
ginia, 84 miles from Washington, and
22 S of Fredericksburg on the Rappa-
hanock.

BOYLE or **ABBEY BOYLE**, a
borough of Ireland, in the county of
Roscommon.

BOYLE, a post township in the NW
part of Ontario county, New York, 300
miles from Washington. Population in
1810, 2860.

BOYNE, a river of Ireland, which
rises in Queen's county, and runs by
Trim and Cavan, into the Irish Chan-
nel, below Drogheda. Here the deci-
sive battle was fought between James
II. and William III.

BOYLO, a town of Italy, in the
duchy of Mantua, capital of a territory
of the same name. It is 15 miles SW
of Mantua.

BOXFORD, a township of Essex
county, in the state of Massachusetts,
about 16 miles W of Newburyport,
and 400 NE of Washington. Popula-
tion 880.

BOXTEL, a town of Dutch Bra-
bant, on the river Dommel, 8 miles S
of Bois-le-duc. E lon. 51 2, N lat. 51
32.

BOXTHUDE, a town of Lower

Saxony, in the duchy of Breven, seat-
ed on a bank which falls into the Elbe,
13 miles SW of Hamburg. E lon. 9 45,
N lat. 43 36.

BRAAN, a river of Zealand, which
descends from the hills of Perthshire,
S of Loch Tay, falls into the Tay above
Dunkeld.

BRABANT, a duchy of Nether-
lands, bounded on the N by Holland,
on the NE by Guelderland, on the E
by Liege, on the S by Namur, and on
the W by Hainault, Flanders and Ze-
land. It is divided into Dutch Brabant
and Austrian Brabant, watered by sev-
eral rivers of which the Scheldt, the
Ruyssel, and the Dommel are the
chief.

BRACCIANO, a town of Italy in the
patrimony of St. Peter, situated on a
lake of the same name, 33 miles NW
of Rome. E lon. 13 24, N lat. 43.

BRACKLAW, a strong town of Pol-
land in Podolia, situated on the river
Bug, 84 miles E of Kaminiestk. E lon.
26 36, N lat. 48 40.

BRACKLEY, a borough in Ne-
tinghamshire. It lies 11 miles S of
Northampton, and 64 NW of Lon-
don.

BRADFORD, there are two town-
ships of this name, in the state of Penn-
sylvania, distinguished as E and W
Bradford, and containing about 2000
inhabitants. They are contiguous and
situated about 30 miles westward from
Philadelphia.

BRADFORD, a township of Essex
county, Massachusetts, situated on the
S side of Merrimack river, 10 miles W
of Newburyport, and 405 from Wash-
ington. Population 1360.

BRADFORD, a township of Hills-
borough county, New Hampshire, 20
miles E of Charleston, and 528 from
Washington. Population 1034.

BRADFORD, a town in Wilts. It
is the centre of the greatest manufac-
ture of superfine cloths in England. It
is seated on the Avon, 11 miles W of
Devizes, and 102 of London. Popu-
lation 7302. W lon. 3 20, N lat. 51
20.

BRADFORD, a town in the W rid-
ing of Yorkshire. It is seated on a
branch of the Aire, 36 miles SW of
York, and 103 NNW of London. Popu-
lation 6592. W lon. 1 40, N lat. 53
40.

BRADNINCH, a town of England,

in Devonshire, situated on the river C. Jumb. Population 1167.

BRAZEMAR, a fertile vale in Aberdeenshire, surrounded by rugged precipices. Here the earl of Mar began the rebellion in 1714. It is 27 miles NW of Aberdeen.

BRAÇA, a town of Portugal, capital of Entre-Minhuco-Douro, seated on the river Cavado, 120 miles N of Lisbon. Population 13,000. W lon. 9 9, N lat. 41 42.

BRAÇANZA, the capital of the duchy of Braganza, in Portugal. Population 2700. W lon. 6 30, N lat. 42 2.

BRAILA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Wallachia, on the Danube. It was a castle taken by the Russians in 1711, but afterward given back.

BRAILLOW, a town of Poland, in Polesia, on the river Dniep, 30 miles N W of Brodskaw. E lon. 28 0, N lat. 49 12.

BRAIN LE COMTE, a town of Austrian Hainault, 10 miles SW of Brussels. E lon. 4 8, W lat. 49 41.

BRAINTREE, a town in Essex, 41 miles N of London. Population 2221.

BRAINTREM, a town in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, on the SW side of the river Susquehanna. It is a post town 246 miles from Washington. Population 664.

BRAKEL, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Paderborn, seated on the rivulet Brucht, 13 miles E of Paderborn. E lon. 9 12, N lat. 51 46.

BRAILIO, a mountain of the Alps, in the country of the Grisons, which separates the valley of Münster from the country of Bormio.

BRAMANT, a town of Savoy, on the river Arek, 32 miles NW of Turin. E lon. 7 6, N lat. 47 25.

BRAMPFEN, a borough in Sussex, 47 miles S by W of London.

BRAMPTON, a town in Cumberland. It is 811 miles NNE of London. Population 1652.

BRANCHON, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Namur, on the river Meuse, 8 miles N of Namur. E lon. 4 40, N lat. 50 36.

BRANDIS, a town of Bohemia, on the river Elbe, 10 miles NE of Prague. E lon. 16 45, N lat. 50 15.

BRANDEBURGH, a country of Germany, bounded on the N by Po-

merania and Mecklenburgh; on the E by Poland; on the S by Silesia, Lusatia, Upper Saxony, and Magdeburgh; and on the W by Lauenburg. It is divided into five principal parts: the Old Marche, Preignitz, the Middle Marche, Ucker Marche, and the new Marche. Berlin is the capital; and the principal rivers are the Elbe, Havel, Spree, Ucker, Oder, and Warce. The greatest part of the inhabitants are Lutherians; but the Papias are tolerated.

BRANDEBURG, a town of Germany, divided into the Old and New Town, by the Havel, which separates the fort from both. It is 26 miles W of Berlin. Population 1200.

BRANDON, a village in Suffolk, seated on the Little Ouse, 12 miles N of Bury.

BRANDON, a post town of Rutland county, Vermont, 16 miles N of Rutland the county town, and 486 from Washington. Population 1374.

BRANDYWINE, a township of New Castle county, Delaware, situated between Delaware river, and Brandywine creek.

BRANDYWINE, a considerable stream which rises in Chester county, Pennsylvania, and empties into the Delaware river, in the state of Delaware. It is distinguished for the numerous merchant mills erected near its mouth.

BRANDFORD, a township of New Haven county, Connecticut, situated on Long Island Sound. In 1810 it contained 1932 inhabitants. It is 7 miles from New Haven, and 314 NE of Washington. E lon. from the same 4 12 30, N lat. 41 16 52.

BRANSKA, a town of Transylvania, on the river Merak, 35 miles S of Weissenburg. E lon. 24 15, N lat. 46 0.

BRASSAW, or **CROMSTADT**, a strong town of Transylvania, on the river Bureach, 50 miles E by N of Hermannstadt. E lon. 28 25, N lat. 46 35.

BRASIL, a country of S America, which lies between the equinoctial line and the tropic of Capricorn, being 2200 miles in length, and 1200 in breadth. It was discovered in 1500, by Alvarez Cabral, a Portuguese, who was forced upon it by a tempest. The air of this country, though within the ter-

rid zone, is in the soil is fertile into provinces names, are not. The principal part, Parahyba, tin, or Socantibenos, Rio Grande. Brazil is principally in Pernambuco.

of diamonds, money, and other parts. The present government of this province, of importance, in February 200,000 more are slaves.

BRASSA, a land where it is in which 100 commodious

BRAITTL, a village in the county of Westmoreland, 430 from

post town. **BRAUN**, a town in Westmoreland, on the Rhine, 8

BRAUNA, a town in Lower Saxony, 25 miles

13 3, N lat. **BRAUNS**, a town in New Brunswick, seat

miles E of D 54 22.

BRAUNF, in the county of some places Francefort.

BRAVO, a town in the island, ruins and inhabitants

lon. 24 50, N **BRAVY**, a county of George's Ch

BRAZZA, a coast of Da

nec, oppos

Poland on the S by Silesia, Lusatia, Upper Saxony, and Magdeburg on the W by Lüneburg. It is divided into five principal parts: the Middle March, Prignitz, the Middle March, Ucker March, and the new march. Berlin is the capital, and principal rivers are the Elbe, Havel, Sprea, Ucker, Oder, and Warthe. The greatest part of the inhabitants are Lutherians; but the Papiata are created.

BRANDEBURG, a town of Germany, divided into the Old and New towns, by the Havel, which separates them from both. It is 25 miles W of Berlin. Population 1200.

BRANDON, a village in Suffolk, seated on the Little Ouse, 12 miles N Bury.

BRANDON, a post town of Rutland county, Vermont, 16 miles N of and the county town, and 486 from Burlington. Population 1374.

BRANDYWINE, a township of New Castle county, Delaware, situated between Delaware river, and Brandywine creek.

BRANDYWINE, a considerable town which rises in Chester county, Pennsylvania, and empties into the Delaware river, in the state of Delaware. It is distinguished for the numerous merchant mills erected near mouth.

BRANDFORD, a township of New Haven county, Connecticut, situated on Long Island Sound. In 1810 it contained 1232 inhabitants. It is 7 miles from New Haven, and 314 NE of Washington. E. lon. from the same 73 30, N lat. 41 16 32.

BRANSKA, a town of Transylvania, on the river Merck, 15 miles S of Ferezenburg. E. lon. 24 18, N lat. 5 0.

BRASSAW, or **CROMSTADT**, a strong town of Transylvania, on the river Borezel, 80 miles E by N of Ferezenburg. E. lon. 28 45, N lat. 40 5.

BRAZIL, a country of S America, which lies between the equinoctial line and the tropic of Capricorn, being 3900 miles in length, and 1800 in breadth. It was discovered in 1500, by Alvarez Cabral, a Portuguese, who was induced upon it by a tempest. The air of this country, though within the tor-

rid zone, is temperate and wholesome, the soil is fertile. Brazil is divided into provinces, but their number and names, are not sufficiently ascertained. The principal rivers are the Maranhão, Paraíba, Para, Parana, Tocantim, or Socantin, São Francisco, Rio dos Ilhéus, Rio Doce, Parana, and Rio Grande. Brazil wood much used in dyeing red, is obtained from this country, principally from the province of Pernambuco. The mineral productions of Brazil are rich and abundant. Mines of diamonds, gold, silver, iron, antimony, and zinc, are found in various parts. The revocation of the Portuguese government, being transferred to this province, has raised it in the scale of importance. This event took place in February 1808. Population about 400,000 more than one-sixth of whom are slaves.

BRASSA, one of the Shetland Islands, where is the noted Brass Sound; in which 1000 sail may at once find commodious mooring.

BRATTLEBOROUGH, a town of Windham county, Vermont, situated on the W side of Connecticut river, 30 miles E of Bennington, 9 S of Putney, and 450 from Washington. It is a post town-ship. Population 1891.

BRAUBACH, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, with a castle, seated on the Rhine, 3 in ks S of Coblenz.

BRAUNAU, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, seated on the river Klun, 25 miles SW of Passau. E. lon. 13 3, N lat. 48 16.

BRAUNSHURG, a town of Poland, in New Prussia, with a commodious harbour, seated near the Baltic, fifty miles E of Danzig. E. lon. 20 6, N lat. 54 22.

BRAUNFELD, a town of Germany, in the county of Solms, with a handsome palace, 26 miles N by W of Frankfurt. E. lon. 8 35, N lat. 50 31.

BRAVO, one of the Cape-Verde Islands, remarkable for excellent wine, and inhabited by the Portuguese. W lon. 24 50, N lat. 14 52.

BRAVY, a s-eport of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, seated on St. George's Channel, ten miles S of Dublin.

BRAZZA, a town and island on the coast of Danubia, in the gulf of Venice, opposite Spalatro, and subject

to Venice. E. lon. 17 35, N lat. 43 50.

BRECHIN, a borough in Angleshire. It is seated on the side of a small hill, washed by the river South-coke. The cathedral is a Gothic pile, supported by 12 pillars. The castle of Brechin was built on an eminence a little S of the town, and was gallantly defended against the English in 1503, by Sir Thomas Maule. It has a linen and sail cloth manufactory. Population about 5000. It lies 3 miles W of Montrose harbour, and 70 NE of Edinburgh. E. lon. 9 18, N lat. 56 40.

BRECKNOCK, or **BRECKON**, the capital of Brecknockshire, and seated at the confluence of the Hensley and Usk. It contains 3 churches and 3276 inhabitants. Distant from London by Monmouth 168 miles. W lon. 3 13, N lat. 51 54.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE, a county of S Wales, 50 miles in length, and 37 in breadth; bounded on the E by Herefordshire and Monmouthshire, on the S by Glamorganshire, on the W by Carmarthenshire and Cardiganshire, and on the N by Radnorshire.

BREDA, a city of Dutch Brabant, large, populous, and well built. It is regularly fortified after the modern way, and is one of the strongest places on the Dutch frontiers. It is seated on the river Meek, in a marshy country, which may be overflowed and rendered inaccessible in a hurry. Breda has suffered severely in the different European wars. In 1628 it underwent one of the most memorable sieges on record. Population 10,000. It is 23 miles SE of Rotterdam, 25 NNE of Antwerp, and 40 S of Amsterdam. E. lon. 4 45, N lat. 51 37.

BREGENTZ, a town of Germany, capital of a county of the same name in the Tyrol. E. lon. 9 46, N lat. 47 37.

BREGMARTEN, a town of Switzerland, in the free lower bailiwick, watered by the Reuss between the cantons of Zurich and Bern. E. lon. 6 17, N lat. 47 20.

BRELE, a river of France, which divides the department of Lower Seine from that of Somme, and watering En, enters the English channel.

BREMEN, a considerable town of Germany, capital of a duchy of the

cause name. It is situated upon a kind of peninsula, and is divided by the river Weser into two parts. Bremen has been long famous for its manufactures. Population 40,000. It is 10 German miles distant from Alunden, and 13 from Hamburgh. E lon. 9, N lat. 53 30.

BREMEN, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, lying between the Weser and the Elbe, of which the former separates it from Oldenburg, and the other from Holstein. The air is cold; but the country is fertile and well peopled. Bremen is the capital.

BREMENWOERD, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Bremen, 57 miles N of Bremen. E lon. 8 44, N lat. 53 33.

BRENNER MOUNTAINS, formerly denominated the Rhaetian Alps, are a chain of mountains in the Tyrol, running in a N easterly direction from Scharzing to Innsperok.

BRENT, a town of Devonshire, 200 miles W by S of London.

BRENTFORD, a town in Middlesex. It is seven miles W of London.

BRENT, a river in Somersetshire, which rises in Selwood Forest, on the edge of Wilts, and falls into Bridgewater Bay.

BRENTE, a river which rises in the bishopric of Trent, and falls into the gulf of Venice, opposite that city.

BRENTFORD, a town of England, in Middlesex county, is situated on the N bank of Thames, 7 miles from London. Population 1443. W lon. 0 10, N lat. 51 36.

BRENTWOOD, a town in Essex, 18 miles ENE of London.

BRESCIA, a city of Italy in the district of Brescia, is situated on the small river Garza, at the foot of a range of mountains in a beautiful valley. It has some fine public buildings, 19 parish churches, 30 convents, and 45,000 inhabitants. It was taken by the French in 1796, and by the Austrians and Russians in 1799. It is 44 miles from Milan, 32 from Mantua, and 30 from Crema. E lon. 10 5, N lat. 45 31.

BRESCIANO, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice; bounded on the N by the country of the Grisons and the bishopric of Trent; on the E, by Lake Garda, the Veronese,

and the Mantuan; on the S by the Mantuan and the Cremonese; and on the W by Cremasco, Bergamo, and the Valtellina.

BRESLAW, a large, rich, and populous town of Germany, capital of Silesia, with a bishop's see, and a university. It is seated at the conflux of the Oder and Odra, which last runs through several of the streets. It is 112 miles NE of Prague, and 165 N of Vienna. E lon. 17 8, N lat. 51 3.

BRESLICE, or **BRZESE**, the capital of Polesia in Poland, seated on the river Bog, 100 miles E of Warsaw. Here is a synagogue, erected by the Jews from all the countries in Europe. E lon. 24 6, N lat. 52 4.

BRESEY, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre, with a castle seated on a craggy rock by the seaside. The streets are narrow, crooked, and all upon a declivity. The quay is above a mile in length. The arsenal was built by Lewis XIV, whose successor established a marine academy here in 1752. This is the best port in France, and has every accommodation for the navy. The English attempted in vain to take this place in 1694. It is 325 miles N of Paris. W lon. 4 30, N lat. 48 22. Population 25,000.

BREFEUIL, a town of France in the department of Lower Saone, seated on the Rhon, 65 miles W of Paris. E lon. 1 0, N lat. 48 56.

BRETON CAPE, an island of N America, between 45 and 47 deg. N lat. separated from Nova Scotia by a narrow strait, called Caus, and is 100 miles in length, and 50 in breadth.

BREWERS-HAVEN, a good harbour on the N end of the island of Chile, on the coast of Chili. The Dutch landed here in 1653, desirous to get possession of some part of Chili; but they were driven from thence by the Spaniards and natives. W lon. 74 0, S lat. 42 30.

BREVOROT, a town of Dutch Guelderland, 24 miles SE of Zutphen. E lon. 6 25, N lat. 42 2.

BREWOD, a town of England, in Staffordshire, 10 miles S by W of Stafford, and 130 NW of London. W lon. 2 5, N lat. 52 43.

BREY, a town in Westphalia, in the bishopric of Leige, 14 miles N of Maestricht. E lon. 5 30, N lat. 51 4.

BRIANCON, a town of France, in

the department of a castle seated on a noble rock, and is 17 miles lon. 6 25, N lat.

BRIARE, a department of SE of Orleans.

BRIDGEN ganahire, seated divides it into a stone bridge.

BRIDGEPO of Connecticut, situated on Long E side of Seco from New Haven.

BRIDGEN 40 21, N lat. 41

BRIDGEN Wales in Glam on both sides of contains a town and 1701 inhabitants.

BRIDGE the island of the utmost part streets are broad and well built.

Michael is a building. Here, and college, the rally enclosed by population about 1 W lon. 69 2 30.

fully defended forts and the bold

BRIDGET O Cumberland contains 100 miles NW of F of Washington.

BRIDGET O Kent county, N Chester River, at the mouth. It contains and is 32 miles N 128 from Washin

BRIDGET O of Cumberland 14 miles S of San Cape May, and delphia. Here miles from Wash

BRIDGEN O Shropshire, seated which divides it Lower Town, joined it contained in 18 and is 23 miles

the Mantua; on the S by the
man and the Cremenses; and on
W by Cremasco, Bergamo, and the
line.

BRESLAW, a large, rich, and po-
is town of Germany, capital of
saxony, with a bishop's see, and a uni-
ty. It is seated at the conflux of
Oder and Ola, which last runs
ugh several of the streets. It is
miles NE of Prague, and 163 N of
na. E lon. 17 8, N lat. 51 4.

BRESKIE, or **BRZESKIE**, the capi-
Polonia, in Poland, seated on the
Bog, 100 miles E of We: saw.
is a synagogue; escorted by
ews from all the countries in Eu-
E lon. 24 6, N lat. 52 4.

BREST, a town of France, in the
ment of Finisterre, with a casated
on a craggy rock by the
le. The streets are narrow, crook-
ed and upon a declivity. The quay
over a mile in length. The arsenal
built by Lewis XIV, whose success-
established a marine academy here
752. This is the best port in
ce, and has every accommodation
ne navy. The English attempted
in to take this place in 1694. It
is miles N of Paris. W lon. 4 30,
E lon. 48 23. Population 26,000.

BREUIL, a town of France in
department of Lower Seine, seated
the Ion, 65 miles W of Paris. E
lon. 10, N lat. 48 50.

BRETTON, CAPE, an island of N
rica, between 45 and 47 deg. N
separated from Nova Scotia by a
narrow strait, called Cans, and is 100
in length, and 50 in breadth.

BREWERS-HAVEN, a good har-
on the N end of the island of
ce, on the coast of Chili. The
ch landed here in 1651, designating
t possession of some part of Chili;
they were driven from thence by
Spaniards and natives. W lon.
S lat. 43 30.

BRIEVORDT, a town of Dutch
derland, 24 miles SE of Zutphen.
lon. 6 23, N lat. 42 2.

BREWOD, a town of England,
Staffordshire, 10 miles S by W of
Lichfield, and 130 NW of London. W
lon. 2 4, N lat. 52 43.

BRIEFY, a town in Westphalia, in
bishopric of Leige, 14 miles N of
Atrichel. E lon. 5 30, N lat. 51 4.

BRIANCON, a town of France, in

the department of Upper Alps, with
a castle seated on a craggy rock. It
has a noble bridge over the Durance,
and is 17 miles NW of Embrun. E
lon. 6 25, N lat. 44 41.

BRIARE, a town of France, in the
department of Loiret. It is 35 miles
SE of Orleans, and 80 S of Paris.

BRIDGEND, a town in Glamor-
ganshire, seated on the Ognore, which
divides it into two parts, joined by
a stone bridge. It is 178 miles W of
London.

BRIDGEPORT, a post township
of Connecticut, in Fairfield county, is
situated on Long Island Sound, on the
E side of Seco river. It is 16 miles
from New Haven, and 238 from Wash-
ington. E lon. from the same city, 3
49 21, N lat. 41 10 14.

BRIDGEND, a town of South
Wales, in Glamorgan county, situated
on both sides of the river Ognore. It
contains a town hall, parish church,
and 1701 inhabitants.

BRIDGETOWN, the capital of
the island of Barbadoes, situated in
the innermost part of Castine Bay. Its
streets are broad, and the houses lofty
and well built. The church of St.
Michael is a large and beautiful
building. Here, also, is an hospital,
and college, the latter found and lib-
rally endowed by earl Codrington. Pop-
ulation about 12,000. N lat. 13 9 30,
W lon. 60 2 30. This town is power-
fully defended by the strength of its
harbour and the boldness of its coasts.

BRIDGETOWN, a post town of
Cumberland county, Maine, about 40
miles NW of Portland, and 625 NE
of Washington. Population 822.

BRIDGE TOWN, a post town in
Kent county, Maryland, situated on
Chester river, at the head of naviga-
tion. It contains about forty houses,
and is 22 miles NE of Centerville, and
125 from Washington.

BRIDGETOWN, a principal town
of Cumberland county, New Jersey,
14 miles S of Salem, 40 N by W from
Cape May, and about 60 from Phila-
delphia. Here is a post office 183
miles from Washington.

BRIDGENORTH, a borough in
Shropshire, seated on the Severn,
which divides it into the Upper and
Lower Town, joined by a stone bridge.
It contained in 1801, 4319 inhabitants
and is 23 miles SE of Shrewsbury,

and 140 NW of London. W lon. 2 36,
N lat. 52 38.

BRIDGEWATER, a post town in
Plymouth county, Massachusetts, 22
miles S of Boston, and 468 from Wash-
ington. Population in 1810, 5157.

BRIDGEWATER, a small post
township in the SE corner of Oneida
county, New York. Population in
1810, 1170. It is 12 miles S of Utica,
and 410 E of N from Washington.

BRIDGEWATER, a borough in
Somersetshire, situated on the river
Parrot, 12 miles from the sea, and
nearly 128 from London. It contains
a spacious town hall, several places of
public worship, and 3654 inhabitants.
W lon. 3 59, N lat. 51 7.

BRIDLINGTON, or **BURLING-
TON**, a seaport in the E riding of
Yorkshire. It is seated on a creek
near Flamborough head, 36 miles N of
Hull, and 208 of London. Population
3130. W lon. 0 4, N lat. 54 6.

BRIDPORT, a borough in Dorset-
shire, situated in a vale surrounded by
hills, between two branches of the riv-
er Brit. Population 3117. It is 12
miles W of Dorchester, and 135 W by
S of London. W lon. 2 50 59, N lat.
50 41 13.

BRIDPORT, a post township of
Addison county, Vermont, situated on
the E side of lake Champlain, opposite
Crown point, and 488 miles from
Washington. Population 1720.

BRIEG, the BREGA of the an-
cients, a city of Silesia, and capital of
a principality of the same name, about
20 miles long, and from 8 to 31 broad;
is situated on the left bank of the
Oder. Its principal public edifices are
a lutherian college, an academy, an
arcenal, and several Roman catholic
and protestant churches. This city
was taken by the king of Prussia in
1741. It is 20 miles SE of Breslaw, E
lon. 17 33, N lat. 50 49.

BRIEL, a town of the United Pro-
vinces, and capital of the island of
Voorn, is situated near the embouchure
of the Meuse. It is famous for being
the place where the confederates of
the United Provinces first established
their independence, and is noted for
being the birth place of the celebrated
admiral Trump. It is 13 miles from
Delft, and 10 from Rotterdam. E lon.
4, N lat. 51 55.

BRIENNE, a lake of Switzerland,

in the canton of Bern, three leagues long and one broad.

BRIEUX, 34, a town of France, in the department of the North Coast, with a good harbour. W lon. 2 38, N lat. 48 31.

BRIEY, a town of France, now in the department of Meurthe, seated near the river Maun, 30 miles NE of St. Michael.

BRIGHTHELMSTON, or Brighton, a seaport in Sussex. From its having become a fashionable resort for sea bathing, it has been raised from a poor town to a place of considerable importance. Its public buildings are a marine pavilion, a chapel theatre, an ancient church, a small theatre, a quaker, an independent, a methodist, and a baptist meeting house; a Roman catholic chapel and a Jewish synagogue. Population in summer 7339 including visitors. It is 65 miles from London. W lon. 0 11 55, N lat. 50 49 32.

BRIHUEGA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, seated at the foot of the mountain Tajana, 43 miles NE of Madrid. W lon. 4 10, N lat. 40 50.

BIMFIELD, a township of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, situated on the E side of Connecticut river. It is a post town 37 5 miles from Washington, and contains 1325 inhabitants.

BIRIGNOLLES, a town of France, in the department of Var, 325 miles SSE of Paris.

BIRIMSFIELD, a village in Gloucestershire, at the source of the river Stroud, seven miles SE of Gloucester.

BIRINDICI, the ancient Brundisium, a city of Italy situated on the gulf of Venice, in the Terra D'Otranto, and kingdom of Naples. It contains a cathedral, and a large citadel. Population 2042. Distant 38 miles E of Taranto. E lon. 17 49, N lat. 40 43.

BIRINN, a town of Moravia, where the assembly of the states meet, is situated on the confluence of the Zwitna and Swart, 53 miles N of Vienna, and 27 SW of Olmutz. E lon. 16 40, N lat. 49 6.

BRIOUDE, in France, the name of two towns, a mile distant from each other, now in the department of Upper Loire, lately in the province of Velay; one of which is called Old Brioude, and the other Church Brioude.

Old Brioude is 225 miles S by E of Paris.

BRIQUERES, a town of Piedmont, in the valley of Lucero, three miles from the town of that name.

BRISACH, NEW, a fortified town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, and late province of Alsace. It is built opposite Old Brisach, about a mile from the Rhine, and 23 S of Strasburg. E lon. 73 42, N lat. 48 5. Population 2000.

BRISACH, OLD, a city of Germany, and capital of Brisgau in Alsace, is situated on the left bank of the Rhine. It surrendered to the duke of Weimar, in 1638, and was taken by the French in 1704. Brisach is 27 miles N of Basle, and 40 from Strasburg. E lon. 7 49, N lat. 48 51.

BRISGAU, a territory of Swabia, on the E side of the Rhine, which separates it from the department of Upper Rhine.

BRISSAC, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire, and late province of Anjou, seated on the river Aubere, 13 miles S of Angers. W lon. 0 27, N lat. 47 20.

BRISTOL, a city and seaport in Gloucestershire and Somersetshire. It is seated at the confluence of the Avon with Frome, ten miles from the influx of the Avon into the Severn. There are some considerable woollen manufactories; and no less than 15 glass-houses, and a sugar refinery. It has 18 churches, besides the cathedral, a bridge over the Avon, a customhouse, and an exchange. The Hot Well, about a mile from the town, on the side of the Avon, is much resorted to.

In St. Vincent's Rock, above this well, are found those native crystals, so well known under the name of Bristol stones. It is 12 miles WNW of Bath, 34 SW of Gloucester, and 124 W of London. Population in 1801, 63,645. W lon. 2 35, S N lat. 51 27 6.

BRISTOL, a post town, in Lincoln county, Maine; situated on Booth bay, 12 miles SE of Wiscasset, 200 NE of Boston, and 651 of Washington. Population in 1810, 2743.

BRISTOL, a seaport and post town, the capital of Bristol county, Rhode Island, 18 miles N of Newport, 24 SE of Providence, and 438 NE of Washington. The situation is healthy and agreeable. It contains a congregation

Old Brioude is 225 miles S by E of Paris.

BRIQUERES, a town of Piedmont, in the valley of Lucera, three miles from the town of that name.

BRISSACH, NEW, a fortified town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, and late province of Alsace. It is built opposite Old Brisach, about a mile from the Rhine, and 23 S of Strasbourg. E lon. 73 42, N lat. 48 5. Population 3000.

BRISSACH, OLD, a city of Germany, and capital of Brisgau in Alsace, is situated on the left bank of the Rhine. It surrendered to the duke of Weimar, in 1638, and was taken by the French in 1704. Brisach is 27 miles N of Basle, and 40 from Strasbourg. E lon. 7 49, N lat. 48 5.

BRISSGAW, a territory of Sussia, on the E side of the Rhine, which separates it from the department of Upper Rhine.

BRISSAC, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire, and late province of Anjou, seated on the river Aubance, 13 miles S of Angers. W lon. 0 27, N lat. 47 30.

BRISTOL, a city and seaport in Gloucestershire and Somersetshire. It is seated at the confluence of the Avon with Frome, ten miles from the influx of the Avon into the Severn. There are some considerable woollen manufactures, and no less than 15 glass-houses, and a sugar refinery. It has 18 churches, besides the cathedral, a bridge over the Avon, a customhouse, and an exchange. The Hot Wells, about a mile from the town, on the side of the Avon, is much resorted to. In St. Vincent's Rock, above this well, are found those native crystals, so well known under the name of Bristol stones. It is 12 miles WNW of Bath, 34 SW of Gloucester, and 124 W of London. Population in 1801, 63,645. W lon. 2 35, S N lat. 51 37 6.

BRISTOL, a post town in Lincoln county, Maine, situated on Boothbay, 12 miles SE of Wiscasset, 200 NE of Boston, and 661 of Washington. Population in 1810, 2743.

BRISTOL, a seaport and post town, the capital of Bristol county, Rhode Island, 15 miles N of Newport, 24 SE of Providence, and 438 NE of Washington. The situation is healthy and agreeable. It contains a congregation

al and episcopal church. Population in 1810, 2695. The harbour of Bristol is safe and commodious.

BRISTOL, a post town in Bucks county, Pennsylvania; seated on the W bank of the river Delaware, opposite to Burlington, 20 miles above Philadelphia, and 159 from Washington. Population 628. E lon. from Washington 3 49, N lat. 40 5 33.

BRISTOL, a post township of Hartford county, Connecticut. It contains 1428 inhabitants, 16 miles W of Hartford, and 338 NE of Washington.

BRISTOL, a cape of Sandwich Land, in the Southern Ocean. W lon. 26 51, S lat. 89 2.

BRITAIN, or GREAT BRITAIN, the most considerable of all the European islands, extending from 50 to 59 30, N lat. It is about 580 geographical miles in length and 370 in breadth. Britain is separated from the continent of Europe by the English channel and the straits of Dover. The union of the two kingdoms of England and Scotland took place in 1706, whence the name of the United kingdom of Great Britain.

BRITAIN, NEW, a country in N America, commonly called the Esquimaux country. It is subject to Great Britain; and lies between 50 and 60 deg. N lat. and between lon. 56 and 110 deg. 30m. W. It is divided into Labrador, New S Wales, and New N Wales. Hudson's Bay company keep small detachments of troops, at Forts Churchill, York, Albany, and Moose, on Hudson Bay. The country is generally level, and remarkable for the sterility of its soil. Its rivers are Churchill or Mississippi, Saskatchewan, Hill, Severn, Albany, and Moose.

BRITAIN, NEW, an island in the S Pacific Ocean, situated at the eastern extremity of New Guinea. The general aspect of the island is mountainous, enlivened with beautiful streams and fruitful valleys. Productions, coconuts, yams, and ginger. Lat. between 4 deg. and 6 80 S, and between 148 30 and 151 20 E lon.

BRIEVES-LA-GAILLARDE, an ancient town of France, in the department of Correeze. It is seated near the confluence of the Correeze and the Yezre, in a delightful valley, 220 miles

S by W of Paris. E lon. 1 23, N lat. 48 15.

BRIXEN, a town of Germany, in the Tirol, capital of the bishopric of the same name. E lon. 11 47, N lat. 46 42.

BRIXEN, a bishopric of Germany, in the Tirol. The bishop is a prince of the empire.

BRIZEN, or BRIETZEN, a town of Germany, in the middle marche of Brandenburg, seated on the river Aulsh, 15 miles NE of Wirzenberg.

BROADALBIN, a post township of Montgomery county, New York, 12 miles S of Utica, and 450 from Washington. It contains a meeting house for methodists, 2 for presbyterians, and 2338 inhabitants.

BRODERA, a principal fortress and town of Hindostan Proper, in Guzerat, in the NE part of the tract lying between the rivers Tapty and Mylde. It is 98 miles S by W of the former, and 108 NE of the latter. E lon. 76 11, N lat. 22 15.

BROADFIELD, a post town of Westmoreland county, Virginia; 90 miles from Washington.

BROADKILL, a village with a post office, in Sussex county, Delaware, on Broadkill creek, about 10 miles from Lewistown, and 173 from Washington.

BROAD RIVER, a river of South Carolina, formed by three branches from the NW the Enoree, Tiger, and Puckolet; these unite about 40 miles above the Saluda, which with Broad river form the Congaree. Also the name of an arm of the sea, in the same state, which extends along the W and NW side of Beaufort, or Fort Royal island, and receives the Coosa, from the NW. Likewise the name of a river in the state of Georgia, a branch of the Savannah, into which it empties at Petersburg.

BROD, or BRODT, a strong place of Hungary, on the river Save, famous for a battle gained by the Turks in 1698. It is 30 miles SE of Posega. E lon. 19 25, N lat. 45 20.

BROCK, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, the capital of a county of the same name; seated on the Boer, 11 miles N of Dusseldorf. E lon. 6 43, N lat. 51 23.

BROEK, a beautiful village in N Holland, six miles from Amsterdam,

The inhabitants, though presents only, are all rich. The streets are paved in mosaic work, with variegated bricks. The houses are painted on the outside, and look as fresh as if quite new.

BROMLEY, a town in Kent. It contains a hospital, a spacious church and 3700 inhabitants, situated on the river Ravensburn. Bromley is 70 miles S by E of London.

BROMLEY, a town in Staffordshire, 130 miles NW of London.

BROMLEY, a village near Bow, in Middlesex.

BROMSGROVE, a town in Worcester-shire, wated on the river Salwarp, 115 miles NW of London. It has some flourishing manufactures of woollen and linen cloths, nails, &c. Population 2595.

BROMYARD, a town in Hereford-shire. It is 18 miles W of Worcester and 123 WNW of London.

BROM LOCH, an extensive salt-water lake and arm of the sea, in Ross-shire, on the W coast of Scotland. It has long been noted for its excellent herrings.

BROOKFIELD, a town of Worcester county, Massachusetts, of great antiquity, being settled as early as 1550, 15 miles SW of Worcester, and 350 N E of Washington. Population in 1810, 3170.

BROOKFIELD, a town of Fairfield county, Connecticut, on the W side of Housatonic river, about eight miles N E of Danbury, and 307 NE of Washington. Population, 1037.

BROOKFIELD, a post township of New York, in the eastern angle of Madison county. It is 22 miles W of S from Utica, 63 nearly W from Albany and 480 from Washington. It contains two baptist meeting-houses, and 4024 inhabitants.

BROOKHAVEN, a very large township of New York, in Suffolk county, embracing the whole width of Long Island. It contains 9 post offices, viz. Brookhaven, 311 miles from Washington; Fire-Place, on the S side of the island, 303 miles from Washington; Moriches on the same side distant 72 miles from New York and 306 from Washington; Patchogue also on the S side, distant 283 miles; Seaconck, which is the oldest and largest of these villages, has 3 churches, and a small library of several hundred volumes, it is

65 miles from N York and 301 from Washington; Stony Brook is 3 miles further W and has a good harbour; Drowned Meadow is 3 miles E of Seaconck; the other post-villages are Middletown and Forge. This township has several good harbours, and contained in 1810, 4175 inhabitants, likewise 6 presbyterian and congregational churches, and 1 for episcopalian. Seaconck was the ancient residence of the tribe of Indians of that name.

BROOKLYN, a post township of New York, in Kings county. Its population in 1810, was 4468. The village of Brooklyn in this township, is situated on the S bank of the E river, opposite New York city; it contains about 400 houses, an episcopal church, a Dutch reformed church, a methodist meeting house, and a poor house. On the NE of this village is Wallabout bay, which is the site of the U. States navy yard. The bloody battle of Long Island, August 27, 1776, was fought principally in this town, in which the Americans were defeated.

BROOKLYN, a post town of Windham county, Connecticut, situated on the Quineburg, a branch of the river Thames. It is 20 miles N of Norwich, and 394 NE of Washington, and contains the famous cave in which Gen. Putnam shot the wolf. Population 1200.

BROOKVILLE, a post town, in Montgomery county, Maryland, on the W side of the river Patuxent, 20 miles from Washington. It is situated on a small creek in Ruddy Branch, and contains about 15 dwellings. Here are mills for manufacturing linseed and castor oil.

BROOKVILLE, a post town of Indiana Territory, and capital of Franklin county, is delightfully situated on a elevated flat, between the forks of Whitewater river, between 80 and 90 rods from their juncture. In consequence of its high situation, the inhabitants are remarkably healthy. It is 43 miles from Cincinnati, and 175 from Washington. Population 160. N lat. 39 17, W lon. 84 45.

BROOME, a post township, in the SE corner of Schencko county, New York, 25 miles SW from Albany, and 383 E of N from Washington. It contains a Dutch reformed church, a me-

thollic
baptist
BR
of the
ra is 4
H
which
name,
furnis
low th
ocean.
BR
Salop
Seven
This to
burnin
bourbo
houses
ing of
die was
immedi
been k
found a
It howe
1785, by
the neig
4938 in
and min
BRO
8 side of
S of Co
23.
BRO
the depen
mit wort
the salt i
ley on a
SW of P
BRO
th- Unite
Schonen,
K lon 4
BRO
frd coun
Boston, as
pulation 3
BRO
bridge cou
W of Stan
ington. F
BRO
of Jeffers
ending fr
Ontario, i
lake are in
is Charnoo
habitants o
of its value
inhabitants
lage is situ

68 miles from N York and 301 from Washington; Stony Brook is 3 miles further W and has a good harbour; Drowned Meadow is 3 miles E of Setauket; the other post-villages are Middletown and Forge. This township has several good harbours, and contained in 1810, 4176 inhabitants, likewise 6 presbyterian and congregational churches, and 1 for episcopians. Setauket was the ancient residence of the tribe of Indians of that name.

BROOKLYN, a post township of New York, in Kings county. Its population in 1810, was 4492. The village of Brooklyn in this township, is situated on the S bank of the E river, opposite New York city; it contains about 400 houses, an episcopal church, a Dutch reformed church, a Methodist meeting house, and a poor house. On the NE of this village is Wallabout bay, which is the site of the U. States navy yard. The bloody battle of Long Island, August 27, 1776, was fought principally in this town, in which the Americans were defeated.

BROOKLYN, a post town of Windham county, Connecticut, situated on the Quinburg, a branch of the river Thames. It is 20 miles N of Norwich, and 394 NE of Washington, and contains the famous cave in which Gen. Putnam shot the wolf. Population 1300.

BROOKVILLE, a post town, in Montgomery county, Maryland, on the W side of the river Patuxent, 20 miles from Washington. It is situated on a small creek in Ruddy Branch, and contains about 15 dwellings. Here are mills for manufacturing linseed and castor oil.

BROOKVILLE, a post town of Indiana Territory, and capital of Franklin county, is delightfully situated on an elevated flat, between the forks of Whitewater river, between 80 and 90 rods from their juncture. In consequence of its high situation, the inhabitants are remarkably healthy. It is 48 miles from Cincinnati, and 574 from Washington. Population 100. N lat. 39 17, W lon. 84 45.

BROOME, a post township, in the SE corner of Schoharie county, New York, 39 miles SW from Albany, and 383 E of N from Washington. It contains a Dutch reformed church, a me-

thodist meeting house, and 1943 inhabitants.

BRORA, a seaport on the E coast of the Sutherlandshire, Scotland. Brora is 40 miles N by E of Inverness.

BRORA, a river in Sutherlandshire, which issues from a lake of the same name. Above the town of Brora, it forms several fine cascades; and below that village, falls into the British ocean.

BROSLEY, a town of England, in Salop county, is situated on the river Severn, 146 miles NW of London. This town is remarkable for a curious burning spring, discovered in its neighbourhood in June 1711. It was announced by a terrible noise and shaking of the earth. When a lighted candle was put to the spring, the water immediately took fire. In 1747 it had been lost for many years, but was found about 30 yards nearer the river. It however, completely disappeared in 1755, by the sinking of a coal pit in the neighbourhood. Brosley contains 4833 inhabitants principally colliers and miners.

BROUCA, a town of Sicily, on the side of the gulf of Catania, 15 miles S of Catania. E lon. 15 30, N lat. 37 25.

BROUAGE, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente. Its salt works are the finest in France, and lies on a bay of the sea. It is 170 miles SW of Paris.

BROUERSHAVEN, a seaport of the United provinces, in the island of Schonen, 9 miles SW of Helvoetsluys. E lon. 4 15, N lat. 51 40.

BROWNFIELD, a township of Oxford county, Maine, 160 miles from Boston, and 620 from Washington. Population 388.

BROWNSBURG, a town in Rockbridge county, Virginia, 22 miles S by W of Staunton, and 193 from Washington. Here is a post office.

BROWNSVILLE, a large township of Jefferson county, New York, extending for about 20 miles on Lake Ontario, the lands bordering on the lake are indented with bays, the largest is Champlain much resorted by the inhabitants of the interior, on account of its valuable fisheries. It contains 102 inhabitants. Brownsville, a post village is situated in this township, on the

N bank of Blackriver, 5 miles from its mouth. It contains about 20 houses, is 140 NW of Albany, and 469 N of Washington.

BRUCHSAL, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Spire, seated on the river Sata, 5 miles SE of Philippsburg. E lon. 8 36, N lat. 49 11.

BRUGG, or **BROUG**, a town of Switzerland, in Argau, seated on the river Aar, over which is a bridge. It is 22 miles SE of Basle. E lon. 8 4, N lat. 47 31.

BRUGES, a large episcopal city of Austrian Flanders, once the greatest trading town in Europe; but in the 16th century, the civil wars, occasioned by the tyranny of Philip II, drove the trade first to Antwerp, and then to Amsterdam. It is seated in a plain, 3 miles from the sea, and has communication by canals, with Ghent, Ostend, Sluys, Newport, Furnes, Ypres, and Dunkirk. It is eight miles E of Ostend. It contains a stadthouse, an ancient and massive cathedral, the church of Notre Dame a beautiful structure, several hospitals, and 35,000 inhabitants. E lon. 8 8, N lat. 51 11 30.

BRUGGE, or **BRUGGEN**, a town of Lower Saxony, in the bishopric of Hildesheim, 6 miles from the city of that name. E lon. 10 5, N lat. 52 6.

BRUGNETO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, at the foot of the Appennine, 35 miles SE of Genoa. E lon. 9 30, N lat. 44 15.

BRUNN, **BRINN**, **BRUNN**, or **BRUNO**, a city of Moravia, and the capital of a circle of the same name, is agreeably and strongly situated at the confluence of the rivers Schwartzschaw and Surtawa, upon two mountains. It is remarkable for the beauty of its churches, and public edifices. Population 16,600. E lon. 16 30, N lat. 49 9.

BRUNSWICK, a country of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, bounded on the N by Lunenburg, on the W by Hesse, and on the E by Anhalt, Halberstadt, and Mueckeburg. The principal rivers are the Weser, Ocker, and Lype. It is divided into three principalities, Wolfenbuttel, Grubenbergen, and Culemburg, which also comprehend the duchy of Goettingen. The principality of Wolfenbuttel has its

own dukes; but the other two belong to the elector of Hanover.

BRUNSWICK, a large city of Germany, in the duchy of Brunswick. It was formerly an imperial and hanseatic town, till it was taken by the duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttel, in 1671, who built a citadel to keep it in awe. Its public buildings are the duke's palace; the cathedral, the churches of St. Nicholas, St. Catherine, and St. Andrew; an academy for martial exercises; the armory; the council house; Caroline college; 3 gymnasia, a school for anatomy and surgery, a college for the study of physic, an orphan house, a lazaretto, and an hospital. It is situated on the Ocker, 58 miles W of Magdeburg, E lon. 10 40, N lat. 52 25.

BRUNSWICK, a town of Georgia, in N America, where the Turtle river enters St. Simon's Sound. It is 60 miles SW of Savannah. W lon. 82 0, N lat. 31 10, and 746 miles from Washington.

BRUNSWICK, NEW, in America, one of the two provinces into which Nova Scotia was divided in 1784; bounded on the W by New England, on the N by Canada, and on the E by the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and on the S by the Bay of Fundy and Nova Scotia. St. John's is the capital. This province is watered by the rivers St. John's, Macquadevic or Eastern river, Delawareet, Merrimack, Petilodick and Merrimacook; the three first discharge themselves into Passamaquoddy bay.

BRUNSWICK, a post village in Glynn county, Georgia, situated on a pleasant sandy bluff, on the N bank of Turtle river, 13 miles from the sea, 14 S by W from Darien, and 736 from Washington. It is near to St. Simon's island, so much famed for its sea island cotton. It contains a court house and jail. N lat. 31 10, W lon. 81 36.

BRUSSELS, the capital of Brabant, is situated on the river Scame, in a fertile and picturesque country, about 27 miles S of Antwerp, and 177 N by E of Paris. It is a rich, handsome, and populous city, rising from the river to an eminence on the E. The houses are lofty and well built; and its public buildings display both taste and magnificence. The ducal palace stands upon an elevation, and con-

tains the library which consists of about 120,000 volumes, and some valuable MSS. In the great market place, which is the most beautiful in the world, is the Hotel de Ville, a superb Gothic structure. The church of St. Gudule has a very magnificent appearance; there is also the chapel of Notre Dame, the church of the esplanades; many palaces belonging to the nobility, 20 public fountains, and a number of hospitals. It is distinguished for its manufactures. Its lace and carpets have seldom been equalled, and never surpassed. Its casimets, are of a superior kind both in beauty and quality; and its silk stockings are of the finest kind; and likewise its gold and silver lace. It was bombarded by Marshal Villeroi in 1695, and 4000 houses, and 14 beautiful churches destroyed. It was taken by Marshal Saxe in 1746, and by the French in 1794. Population 66,270. E lon. 4 25, N lat. 50 51.

BRUTON, a town of Somersetshire, seated on the river Brew, 100 miles W of London. Population 1631.

BRAYNS-BRIDGE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Clare, seated on the Shannon, 4 miles N of Limerick. W lon. 8 34, N lat. 52 20.

BRUYERES, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges and late province of Lorraine, 22 miles S by E of Lunville. E lon. 6 50, N lat. 49 15.

BUARCOS, a town of Portugal in the province of Beira, 27 miles S of Aveira. W lon. 8 30, N lat. 40 13.

BUCHAN, a district in the NE part of Aberdeenshire, from the sea to the river Uthan on the S.

BUCHANNESS, the most eastern promontory of Scotland, sits in the district of Buchan, in W lon. 1 26, N lat. 57 26. Between this promontory and the town of Peterhead, is the place called the Boilers of Buchan; a large oval cavity, sunk into the steep rocks on the coast, to the depth of 16 feet. Boats frequently sail into this awful pit, under a natural arch opening to the sea at the E end, and resembling the window of some great cathedral.

BUCHARIA, or **BOKHARA**, a city of Asia in Great Bucharia, is situated on the river Sogd, about 100 miles W of Samarcand. N lat. 39 26, E lon. 61 58.

belongs to the library which consists of about 120,000 volumes, and some valuable MSS. In the great market place, which is the most beautiful in the world, is the Hotel de Ville, a superb Gothic structure. The church of St. Gudule has a very magnificent appearance; there is also the chapel of Notre Dame, the church of the canons; many palaces belonging to the nobility, 20 public fountains, and a number of hospitals. It is distinguished for its manufactures. Its lace and carpets have seldom been equalled, and never surpassed. Its silk stockings are of the finest kind; and likewise its gold and silver lace. It was bombarded by Marshal Villeroi in 1695, and 4000 houses, and 14 beautiful churches destroyed. It was taken by Marshal Saxe in 1746, and by the French in 1794. Population 66,376. E lon. 4 25, N lat. 50 51.

BRUTON, a town of Somersetshire, seated on the river Brew, 100 miles W of London. Population 1631.

BRAVNS-BRIDGE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Clare, seated on the Shannon, 5 miles N of Limerick. W lon. 8 34, N lat. 52 50.

BRUYERS, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges and late province of Lorraine, 25 miles S by E of Lunéville. E lon. 6 50, N lat. 46 15.

BUARCOS, a town of Portugal in the province of Beira, 27 miles S of Aveiro. W lon. 8 30, N lat. 40 13.

BUCHAN, a district in the NE part of Aberdeenshire, from the sea to the river Uthan on the S.

BUCHANNESS, the most eastern promontory of Scotland, situate in the district of Buchan, in W lon. 1 25, N lat. 57 36. Between this promontory and the town of Peterhead, is the place called the Boilers of Buchan; a large oval cavity, sunk into the steep rocks on the coast, to the depth of 100 feet. Boats frequently sail into this awful pit, under a natural arch opening to the sea at the E end, and resembling the window of some great cathedral.

BUCHARIA, or **BOKHARA**, a city of Asia in Great Bucharia, is situated on the river Soqd, about 100 miles W of Samarcand. N lat. 39 26, E lon. 61 58.

BUCHAREST, or **BUCHOREST**, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Wallachia, is situated on the river Danubius. This town has been subject at different times, to the Russians, Anians, and Turks, and was delivered to the latter power, on the 4th of August, 1791. Distant about 50 miles SE of Tergovitz, and 250 NNW of Constantinople. Population 60,001. E lon. 25 51, N lat. 44 30.

BUCHARIA GREAT, or **BOHARIA**, a country of Asia, and part of Independent Tartary, is bounded on the N by the river Sirr and the mountains of Argjun; on the W by Kharism, Chorasan and the desert of Margiana; on the S by the Caspian and Hindoo Koh mountains, which separate it from Persia and Hindooostan; and by the chain of Belen Tag, which separates it from Bucharia on the E. It lies between 39 and 53 deg. of N lat. and 59 and 78 of E lon. and is supposed to comprehend the Scythiana and Baetris of the ancients.

BUCHARIA LITTLE, a country of Asia, formerly called the kingdom of Cashgar. It received the name of "Little" from its being much inferior to the last, in regard to climate, soil, and the number of its cities. It is almost surrounded with mountains and deserts. On the W it is separated from Great Bucharia by the mountains of Belen; on the N from Sonneria and the Calmuck Tartars by the mountains; on the E from the empire of China and the Eluts of Kokonor by the desert of Cobi; and from Tibet on the S by the mountains of Mus Tag. It is 1000 miles in length, and its greatest breadth nearly 500. It lies between 35 and 44 deg. of N lat. and between 70 and 80 of E lon.

BUCHAW, a free imperial town of Sussia, on the Federsee, with a monastery, whose abbess has a voice in the diet of the empire. It is 27 miles SW of Ulm. E lon. 9 40, N lat. 48 13.

BUCKENHAM, a town in Norfolk, 27 miles NE of London.

BUCKINGHAM, the chief town in Buckinghamshire. It is seated on a low ground, and almost surrounded by the Ouse, over which are three stone bridges, and is 25 miles NE of Oxford, and 57 NW of London.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, or **Bucks**,

a county of England, bounded on the N by Northamptonshire; on the E by Bedfordshire, Herts, and Middlesex; on the W by Oxfordshire, and on the S by Berks. It is 39 miles in length, and 18 in breadth, of an oblong form, whose greatest extent is from N to S. It sends 14 members to parliament, and lies in the diocese of Lincoln. Its principal rivers are the Thames, Coln, Ouse, and Tame.

BUCKFIED, a post town of Oxford county, Maine, 10 miles W of Turner, on the Androscoggin river, about 50 miles N of Portland, and 651 from Washington. Population 1251.

BUCKLAND, a village with a post office in Prince William county, Virginia, 43 miles from Washington, in a SW direction.

BUDELICH, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Treves on the Trazen, ten miles E of Treves. E lon. 6 55, N lat. 49 50.

BUDA, the ANTIUM of the Romans, the capital of the circle of Pest, and metropolis of Hungary, is beautifully situated on an eminence on the W bank of the Danube, 125 miles SE of Vienna, and 150 NW of Belgrade. Population about 25,000. E lon. 19 10, N lat. 47 39 44.

BUDESDALE, a town in Suffolk, and a small chapel. It is 88 miles NE of London.

BUDDA, a strong episcopal town of Dalmatia, subject to the Venetians. It is 30 miles SE of Ragusa. E lon. 15 58, N lat. 43 30.

BUDRIO, a town of Italy in the Bologna, whose adjacent fields produce large quantities of fine hemp. It is eight miles E of Bologna. E lon. 11 37, N lat. 44 30.

BUDEWEIS, a town of Bohemia, 70 miles S of Prague, and 85 NW of Vienna. E lon. 14 51, N lat. 49 55.

BUFFALO, a post township of New York, in Niagara county. The village of Buffalo, is situated just at the outlet of lake Erie, at the mouth of Buffalo creek. This flourishing village which contained 100 houses, a court house and jail, was burnt by the British in December 1813. The township contains 1508 inhabitants, and 22 miles from Niagara falls, and 439 from Washington.

BUENOS AYRES, a country of S America, belonging to the Spaniards,

It extends from about 13 deg. to 33 of S lat. and from 83 to about 70 deg. of W lon. and is bounded on the N by Peru, Amazonia, and Brazil; on the E by Brasil and the Atlantic; on the S is Patagonia; and on the W Chili, the Pacific ocean, and Peru. The climate in some parts is salubrious and pleasant. Its rivers are La Plata; Pilcomayo, Yernero, or Red river, Parana; Salado, or Salt river, Tercero, Uruguay, Baranton, Saladello. Its lakes are Titicaca, Desaguadero, Paria, and Uru, or Caracas.

BUEÑOS AYRES, or **CIVIDAD DE LA TRINIDAD**, the capital of the country called Buenos Ayres, in S America, was founded in the year 1734, under the direction of Don Pedro de Mendonza, at that time governor. It stands on a point called Cape Blanco, on the S side of the Plata, 60 miles from the sea, forming a small river. The situation is in a fine plain, rising by a gentle ascent from the river, which is here 30 miles wide. Ships cannot approach within a considerable distance of the shore. They are unloaded by lighters. It contains a cathedral and three other churches besides several nunneries and monasteries. In 1805 its inhabitants were estimated at 40,000. S lat. 34 37, W lon. 58 31.

BUGIA, a province of Algiers, in Africa, surrounded with mountains and very fertile in corn.

BUGIA, a seaport of the kingdom of Algiers, at the mouth of the Major, on a bay of the Mediterranean. It is 72 miles E of Algiers, E lon. 4 58, N lat. 36 40.

BUILTH, a town in Brecknockshire, seated on the Wye, over which is a wooden bridge into Radnorshire. It is 12 miles N of Brecknock, and 171 W by N of London. W lon. 3 14, N lat. 52 9.

BUIS, a town of France, in the department of Drome, 40 miles SW of Gap.

BUKARI, a small but well built town of Hungarian Dalmatia, with a harbour on the gulf of Bikeriza, near the gulf of Venice. E lon. 14 59, N lat. 45 29.

BULAC, a town of Egypt, on the Nile, two miles W of Grand Cairo, being the seaport of that city.

BULAM, the most eastern island of the Bijuga Archipelago, on the west-

tern coast of Africa, is situated on the NW of the embouchure, on the Rio Grande. N lat. 11 8, W lon. 14 50.

BULGARIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N by Wallachia, on the E by the Black Sea, on the S by Romania and Macedonia, and on the W by Servia.

BULNESS, or **BOWNESS**, a village in Cumberland, at the end of the Pict's Wall, on the Solway Frith. It is 13 miles W by N of Carlisle.

BUNDELA, or **BUNDELCUND**, a territory of Hindoostan Proper, on the SW of the river Jumna, and separated from it by a narrow track of low country. It is surrounded by the dominions of Oude, Benares, and the Maharratas. E lon. 79 75, N lat. 25 0.

BUNGAY, a town in Suffolk, seated on the Waveny, which is navigable hence to Yarmouth. It is 107 miles NE of London.

BUNTINGFORD, a town of Hert, seven miles S of Royston, and 31 N by E of London. E lon. 0 6, N lat. 51 55.

BUREN, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Paderborn, seated on the Alme, 10 miles S of Paderborn. E lon. 8 43, N lat. 51 16.

BUREN, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, seated on the river Aar, between Arberg, and Solothurn.

BURFORD, a town in Oxfordshire, 71 miles W of London. Population 1516. E lon. 1 38, N lat. 51 50.

BURGH, a town of the Dutch Netherlands, in Zutphen, 18 miles E of Nimwegen.

BURGAU, a town and castle of Suisin, capital of a margravate of the same name. E lon. 10 25, S lat. 48 29.

BURGDORF, a handsome town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, with a castle.

BURG-UPON-SANDS, a village in Cumberland, near Solway Frith, where Edward the First died, in 1307. It is five miles NW of Carlisle.

BURGOS, a town of Spain, capital of Old Castile, is situated on the declivity of a hill, on the right bank of the river Arlanzón. It contains about 9000 inhabitants, and is 112 miles N of Madrid. W lon. 3 38, N lat. 47 10.

BURHANPOUR, a city of Hindoostan, in the Deccan, the capital of

Conde
Decca
25.
BU
the dis
opposit
E lon.
BU
nussy,
boliz,
E lon.
BU
Verme
tully
Chang
jail, an
and 169
ton is 1
5 of M
and 517
BUR
of Mass
12 miles
Washing
BUR
of Harv
miles fr
1407.
BUR
capital
Jersey.
in the I
three-four
ings are
meeting
one for a
hall and
11 miles
Philadel
N lat. 40
N lat. 40
New Y
alized in
1 for co
friends.
miles of
ington.
BURM
Asia, on t
but errone
reputed ca
on the N,
the river
of China;
the W it h
Sam.
BURNE
miles NE
lat. 83 4.
BURNE

tern coast of Africa, is situated on the NW of the embouchure, on the Rio Grande. N lat. 11 8, W lon. 14 80.

BULGARIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N by Wallachia, on the E by the Black Sea, on the S by Romania and Macedonia, and on the W by Servia.

BULNESS, or **BOWNESS**, a village in Cumberland, at the end of the Fleet Wall, on the Solway Firth. It is 13 miles W by N of Carlisle.

BUNDELA, or **BUNDELCUND**, a territory of Hindoostan Proper, on the SW of the River Jumna, and separated from it by a narrow track of low country. It is surrounded by the dominions of Oude, Benares, and the Maharrats. E lon. 79 72, N lat. 25 0.

BUNGA Y, a town in Suffolk, seated on the Waveney, which is navigable hence to Yarmouth. It is 107 miles NE of London.

BUNTINGFORD, a town of Hert, seven miles S of Royston, and 31 N by E of London. E lon. 0 6, N lat. 51 53.

BUREN, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Paderborn, seated on the Ahrne, 10 miles S of Paderborn. E lon. 8 23, N lat. 53 16.

BUREN, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, seated on the river Aar, between Arberg, and Solingen.

BURFORD, a town in Oxfordshire, 72 miles W of London. Population 1815. E lon. 1 33, N lat. 51 50.

BURGH, a town of the Dutch Netherlands, in Zutphen, 18 miles E of Nimwegen.

BURGAU, a town and castle of Sindhia, capital of a margrate of the same name. E lon. 10 23, S lat. 48 23.

BURGDORF, a handsome town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, with a castle.

BURG-UPON-SANDS, a village in Cumberland, near Solway Firth, where Edward the First died, in 1307. It is five miles NW of Carlisle.

BURGOS, a town of Spain, capital of Old Castile is situated on the declivity of a hill, on the right bank of the river Arlanzón. It contains about 9000 inhabitants, and is 118 miles N of Madrid. W lon. 3 33, N lat. 47 10.

BURHANPOUR, a city of Hindoostan, in the Deccan, the capital of

Candish, and at one period, of the Deccan also. E lon. 76 19, N lat. 21 23.

BURICK, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Cleves, seated on the Rhine opposite Wesel, 17 miles SE of Cleves. E lon. 6 13, N lat. 51 32.

BURKHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, on the river Isar, 27 miles N by W of Salzburg. E lon. 13 20, N lat. 40 17.

BURLINGTON, a post town of Vermont, Chittenden county, is beautifully situated on a harbour of Lake Champlain. It contains a court house, jail, meeting house, a college edifice, and 1690 inhabitants in 1810. Burlington is 109 miles N of Bennington, 88 of Montreal, 170 NW from Boston, and 317 E of N from Washington.

BURLINGTON, a post township of Massachusetts, in Middlesex county, 11 miles from Boston, and 477 NE of Washington. Population 471.

BURLINGTON, a post township of Hartford county, Connecticut, 348 miles from Washington. Population 1407.

BURLINGTON, a post town and capital of Burlington county, New Jersey. It is chiefly built on an island in the Delaware, one mile long and three-fourths broad. The public buildings are an episcopal church, a baptist meeting house, one for friends, and one for methodists, an academy, city hall and jail. Population 3419. It is 11 miles SW of Trenton, 18 NE of Philadelphia, and 103 of Washington. N lat. 40 5, W lon. 73 54.

BURLINGTON, Otsego county. It contained in 1810, 2 baptist meeting houses, 1 for congregationalists, and 1 for friends. Population 3100. It is 75 miles of Albany, and 357 from Washington.

BURMAH, an extensive kingdom of Asia, on the E of Ganges; sometimes, but erroneously, called Ava, from its reputed capital. It is bounded by Pegu on the N, and occupies both sides of the river Ava, as far as the frontiers of China; on the NW by Mocha; on the W it has Aracan, on the E Upper Sam.

BURNHAM, a town in Norfolk, 130 miles NE of London. E lon. 0 48, N lat. 53 4.

BURNHAM, a town in Essex, at the

mouth of the river Crouch, which is here called Burnham water.

BURNLEY, a town in Lancashire, 308 miles NNW of London. Population 3303.

BURNTISLAND, a borough in Fifeshire, on the Firth of Forth, with an excellent harbour, 10 miles NW of Edinburgh. Population 1615. W lon. 3 5, N lat. 56 8.

BURRAMPOOTER, a river of Asia, which rises near the head of the Ganges, in the mountains of Thibet. It first takes its course to the E, directly opposite to that of the Ganges, and winding with a rapid current through Thibet, where it is named Sanpoo, or Zanchin, it washes the border of the territory of Laos, and proceeds SE to within 230 miles of Yunnan, the westernmost province of China; then turning suddenly to the W, through Assam, it enters Bengal on the NE, where it assumes the name of Hurrampooter. It meets the Ganges about 40 miles from the sea, after having measured for more than 3000 miles.

BURSA, or **PRUSA**, one of the largest cities of Turkey in Asia, capital of Bessanag. It was the capital of the Ottoman empire, before the taking of Constantinople. Bursa is 99 miles S of Constantinople. E lon. 29 5, N lat. 39 23.

BURTON UPON TRENT, a town in Staffordshire, situated on the W bank of the river Trent. It contains a church, a town hall, and 3079 inhabitants. Distant 134 miles NNW of London. W lon. 1 30, N lat. 52 50.

BURTON, a town in Lincolnshire, 104 miles N by W of London.

BURTON, a town in Westmoreland, 247 miles NNW of London. W lon. 3 50, N lat. 54 10.

BURY, a town in Lancashire, seated on the Irwell, and noted for its tustian manufactures, and the coarse goods called half-thicks and kerseys. It is about 9 miles from Manchester, and 194 from London. Population in 1801, 7073. W lon. 2 26, N lat. 53 56.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS, a borough in Suffolk, situated on the river Lark. It is 72 miles NNE of London. Population 7655. E lon. 0 30, N lat. 52 30.

BUTESHIRE, a county of Scotland, consisting of the islands of Bute, Arran, and Inebarnoo, which lie in the Firth of Clyde.

BUTTERMERE WATER, a lake in Cumberland, 8 miles SW of Kee-wick, two miles long, and nearly one broad.

BUTTERNUTS, a post township in the SW corner of Otsego county, New York. It contains an episcopalian and presbyterian church, and 3181 inhabitants. It is 67 miles from Albany, and 243 from Washington.

BUTTON'S BAY, the N part of Hudson's bay, through which attempts have been made to discover a NW passage to China. It is so called from Sir Thomas Button, who here lost his ship, and came back in a sloop built in the country. It lies between 60 and 66 deg. N lat.

BUTZAW, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Schwerin, 17 miles SW of Rostock. E lon. 11 54, N lat. 54 0.

BUXTON, a town of York county, in the district of Maine. It is situated near the mouth of Eeco river, and about 118 miles northeastward from Boston, and 868 from Washington. Population 3384.

BUXTON, a village in Derbyshire, at the entrance of the Peak. Much company resort to this town in summer, to enjoy the benefit of its waters and baths. A mile from hence is another of the wonders, called Pools Hole, at the foot of a mountain. Buxton is 100 miles NNW of London.

BUZHACHI, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and in the county of Solms, 20 miles N by E of Frankfurt. E lon. 8 44, N lat. 50 23.

BYCHOW, a town of Lithuania, on the Dnieper, 180 miles SW of Wilna. E lon. 30, N lat. 53 38.

BYRON'S ISLAND, an island in the South Pacific ocean, discovered by Capt. Byron in 1765. E lon. 173 46, S lat. 1 18.

C.

CAANA, a town of Egypt, on the river Nile, whence they transport corn and pulse to Mecca. It is 320 miles S of Cairo. E lon. 30 23, N lat. 26 30.

CABARRAS COURT HOUSE, a post town of N Carolina, and capital of Cabarras county, is situated on the N side of Rocky river, a branch of the great Pedee, 33 miles SW of Salisbury, 57 S by W of Salem, and 488 from Washington.

CABIN POINT, a post village in Surry county, Virginia, 36 miles E by S of Petersburg, and 178 from Washington.

CABECCA-DE-VIDE, a strong town of Portugal in Alentejo, twelve miles SW of Fortalegra. W lon. 6 43, N lat. 39 10.

CABENDA, or **CABINDA**, a sea port town of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo, is situated at the mouth of the river Cabenda, 100 miles SE of Loango. E lon. 13 2, S lat. 4 5.

CABEZZO, one of the provinces of the kingdom of Angola, lying between the rivers Cunza and Rimba.

CABERELA, an island in the Mediterranean, about 7 miles S of Majorca.

CABUL, a province of Hindoostan Proper, bounded on the W by Feris, on the N by Hindoo-ko, on the NE by Cafferistan, and on the E by Boshmere, and on the S by Candahar. It is a country highly diversified; consisting of mountains covered with eternal snow; hills of moderate height and easy ascent; rich plains and stately forests; and these cultivated by innumerable streams.

CABUL, the capital of the province of Cabul, and of the dominions of the king of Candahar, seated near the foot of the Hindoo-ko, and the source of the Attock, which runs near it. It is 690 miles NW of Delhi. E lon. 68 55, N lat. 34 36.

CACACA, a town of the kingdom of Fez, with a fort upon a rock. The Moors retook it from the Spaniards in 1534. W lon. 3 55, N lat. 33 2.

CACERES, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, famous for its fine wool, and seated on the Sobrot, 22 miles SE of Alcantara. E lon. 5 44, N lat. 39 11.

CACHAN, or **CASHAN**, a town of Persia, in Irac Agha, where they carry on a considerable trade in silks, silver and gold brocades, and fine earthen ware. It is seated in a vast plain, 43 miles N by W of Isfahan. E lon. 51 55, N lat. 33 20.

CABARRAS COURT HOUSE, a post town of N Carolina, and capital of Cabarras county, is situated on the N side of Rocky river, a branch of the great Pedee, 33 miles SW of Salisbury, 57 E by W of Salem, and 438 from Washington.

CABIN POINT, a post village in Surry county, Virginia, 30 miles E by S of Petersburg, and 173 from Washington.

CABECCA-DE-VIDE, a strong town of Portugal in Alentejo, 14 1/2 miles SW of Foz de Alentejo. W lon. 6 43, N lat. 39 10.

CABENDA, or **CABINDA**, a seaport town of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo, is situated at the mouth of the river Cabenda, 100 miles SE of Loango. E lon. 12 2, S lat. 4 1/2.

CABEZZO, one of the provinces of the kingdom of Angola, lying between the rivers Coanza and Rinha.

CABRERIA, an island in the Mediterranean, about 7 miles S of Majorca.

CABUL, a province of Hindoustan Proper, bounded on the W by Puri, on the N by Hindouko, on the NE by Caleristan, and on the E by Bousabere, and on the S by Caudahar. It is a country highly diversified; consisting of mountains covered with eternal snow; hills of moderate height and easy ascent; rich plains and stately forests; and these enlivened by innumerable streams.

CABUL, the capital of the province of Cabul, and of the dominions of the king of Caudahar, seated near the foot of the Hindouko, and the source of the Attock, which runs near it. It is 680 miles NW of Delhi. E lon. 68 58, N lat. 34 36.

CACACA, a town of the kingdom of Fez, with a fort upon a rock. The Moors retook it from the Spaniards in 1734. W lon. 3 26, N lat. 33 2.

CACERES, a town of Spain, in Extremadura, famous for its fine wool, and seated on the Sebro, 23 miles SE of Alcantara. E lon. 8 44, N lat. 39 11.

CACHAN, or **CASHAN**, a town of Persia, in Irac Aghem, where they carry on a considerable trade in silks, silver and gold brocades, and fine earthen ware. It is seated in a vast plain, 44 miles N by W of Isfahan. E lon. 51 55, N lat. 33 20.

CACHAO, the capital of a province of the same name, in Tonquin, on the W side of the river Hou, 86 miles from the gulf of Tonquin. It contains an English, a Danish factory, and printing office. Population 40,000. E lon. 104 31, N lat. 22 10.

CACHEO, a town in Negroland, seated on the river St. Domingo. It is subject to the Portuguese, who have three forts, and carry on a great trade in wax and slaves. E lon. 14 25, N lat. 14 0.

CACONGO, a small kingdom of Africa, on the river Zaire. The inhabitants have a considerable trade; and their manners, religion and government are the same as in Loango. It lies between the 4 and 7 deg. of S lat. and has a capital of the same name, situated in S lat. 5, and E lon. 14, 30.

CACORLA, a town of Spain, in Andaluzia, on the rivulet Vega, between two mountains. It is 18 miles ESE of Ubeda. E lon. 3 55, N lat. 37 40.

CADENAC, a town of France, in the department of Lot, on the river Lot, 27 miles ENE of Cahors. E lon. 2 0, N lat. 44 32.

CADENET, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, 28 miles SE of Avignon. E lon. 5 30, N lat. 43 42.

CADILLAC, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, and late province of Guienne, seated on the Garonne, with a handsome castle, 15 miles SE of Bordeaux. W lon. 0 22, N lat. 44 46.

CADIZ, a large and rich city of Spain, in Andaluzia, with a good harbour. It is a bishop's see, and seated on an island, 18 miles in length, and 9 in breadth; but the NW end, where the city stands, is not two broad. It has a communication with the continent, by a bridge. The bay formed by it is 12 miles in length, and six in breadth. The S side is inaccessible by sea, because it is edged with craggy rocks, and two forts, the Punta and Matagorda, command the passage into the harbour. Except the Calle Ancha, all the streets are narrow, ill paved, and insufferably stinking. The roofs are flat, covered with an impenetrable cement, and few are without a turret for the purpose of commanding a view

of the sea. High above all these, stands the tower of signals. In 1506, it was taken and plundered by the English, which they again attempted in 1702, and failed. Its commerce is extensive and lucrative, and its climate healthy. It is a very ancient place, being built by the Phenicians; it was afterwards a Roman town; and there are still several remains of Roman antiquities. It is 45 miles W of Gibraltar, and 90 W by S of Malaga. W lon. 6 11, N lat. 36 31.

CADORE, the capital of the district of Caderjo, in Italy, 16 miles N of Belluno. E lon. 12 0, N lat. 45 28.

CADORINA, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice; bounded on the E by Friuli Proper, on the S and W by the Bellunese, and on the N by Brixen. The chief town is Cadore.

CADSBAND, an island on the N coast of Flandria, at the mouth of the Scheld, which river it commands.

CAEN, a considerable city of France, in the department of Calvados. It is situated at the confluence of the rivers Orne and Ordon, and contains a town hall, 12 parish churches, an episcopal palace, 2 abbey, 14 convents, a university, an academy of sciences, and 36,000 inhabitants. It is 123 miles W of Paris. W lon. 0 17, N lat. 49 11.

CAERLEON, a town in Monmouthshire. It contains a population of 607, who are chiefly supported by tin works in its vicinity, 148 miles W by S of London. W lon. 3 0, N lat. 51 40.

CAERNARVON, a town of England, in Caernarvonshire county, is pleasantly situated opposite to the island of Anglesea, between a arm of the sea, called the Straits of Menai, and the estuary of the river Sciort. It contains a church, chapel, and 3500 inhabitants. It is 250 miles NW of London.

CAERPHILLY, a town in Glamorganshire. Population 200—5 miles N of Landaff, and 150 W of London.

CAERWENT, a village in Monmouthshire, famous for a beautiful tessellated pavement, discovered here in 1777.

CAERWIS, a town in Flintshire,

308 miles NW of London. Population 773.

CAFFA, a town of the Crimea, with an excellent harbour. It is seated on the Black Sea, 180 miles NE of Constantinople.

CAFFA, STRAIT OF, the ancient Chimerian Bosphorus, a strait that forms the communication between the Black Sea and the sea of Asoph.

CAFFRARIA, a very extensive country of Africa, bounded on the N by Negroland and Abyssinia, on the W by part of Guinea, Congo, and the sea; on the S by the Cape of Good Hope, and on the E by the sea. It extends across the southern part of the continent, and is bounded on the W between the 30 and 25 deg. of S lat. and on the E between the 34 and 33 deg. of S lat.

CAGLI, an ancient episcopal town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, 30 miles S of Urbino. E lon. 13, 42, N lat. 43, 26.

CAGLIARI, an ancient and rich city, capital of Sardinia. It contains a university, a castle, a superb cathedral, 2 churches, 30 convents, and a good harbour. It is situated at the bottom of a capacious bay on the southern side of the island. Population 30,000. N lat. 39, 25, E lon. 9, 16.

CAHOKIA, a post town in Indiana territory, and St. Clark county, standing on the E side of the river Mississippi, 64 miles N by W of Kaskaskia, and 679 W of Washington. Population 71.

CAHORS, a considerable town of France, in the department of Lot, with a bishop's see, and a university. It is seated on a peninsula made by the river Lot, and built partly on a craggy rock. There are three bridges over the river. The cathedral is a Gothic structure. Cahors is 227 miles S of Paris. E lon. 1, 32, N lat. 44, 36. Population 12,000.

CAIFA, CAIPHA, or CAPHE, a sea-port town of Palestine, situated at the foot of Mount Carmel, 5 miles from Acre, from which it is separated by the bay of Acre. W, lon. 35, 16, N lat. 33, 44.

CAJANABURG, the capital of E. Bothnia, in Sweden, on Lake Cajania, 360 miles NE of Abo. E lon. 37 43, N lat. 64 13.

CAJAZZO, or CAJIZZO, an episcopal town of Naples, in Terri di Lavara, 23 miles EE of Naples. E lon. 14, 35, N lat. 41 10.

CAIFONG, a large and populous city of China, seated on the Hoangho, in the province of Honan. When besieged by the rebels in 1643, they cut the dike of the river, which drowned 300,000 of the inhabitants. E lon. 113, 27, N lat. 35, 6.

CAIMA, a post town, and the capital of Cumberland county, Virginia, 130 miles from Washington.

CAIRNGORM, a mountain of Scotland, in the E of Inverness-shire, famous for beautiful rock crystals of various tints.

CAIRO, or GRAND CAIRO, a large city, capital of Egypt, with a castle built on a rock. It is divided into New and Old cities; Old Cairo is on the E side of the Nile, and almost uninhabited. New Cairo is a mile from the river Nile, and seven miles in circumference. The Calash is a canal which conveys the waters of the Nile into the city; it is 30 feet broad, and has houses on each side of it. It was taken by the French, under Bonaparte, in their expedition to Egypt. The population is composed of many different tribes and nations, the most numerous are the Arabs; and the number is variously stated from 250,000 to 700,000; about 300,000 is considered nearest the truth. It is about 60 miles W of Scus. N lat. 30 34 64, E lon. 31 18 1.

CAIRO, a small post village, situated on the N bank of Cumberland river, in the state of Tennessee, in Sumner county, 30 miles E of Nashville, and 730 S by W of Washington. It has a small cotton factory, and another for hemp.

CAIRO, a post township of New York, in Oneida county. It contains a Presbyterian meeting-house, and is 11 miles W of Adams, and 368 from Washington. Population 2055.

CAIROAN, or KAIROAN, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, on the river Magrida, 80 miles S of Tunis. E lon. 10, 19, N lat. 35, 30.

CAFFINESHIRE, the most northerly county of Scotland, bounded on the E by the ocean, on the S and SW by Strathaven and Sutherland. On the N it is washed by the Pentland

CAJAZZO, or CAJIZZO, an episcopal town of Naples, in Terri di Lavara, 22 miles NE of Naples. E lon. 14, 35, N lat. 41 10.

CAIFONG, a large and populous city of China, seated on the Hoangho, in the province of Honan. When besieged by the rebels in 1642, they cut the dikes of the river, which drowned 300,000 of the inhabitants. E lon. 113, 27, N lat. 35, 6.

CAIRA, a post town, and the capital of Cumberland county, Virginia, 100 miles from Washington.

CAIRNGORM, a mountain of Scotland, in the E of Inverness-shire, famous for beautiful rock crystals of various tints.

CAIRO, or GRAND CAIRO, a large city, capital of Egypt, with a castle built on a rock. It is divided into New and Old sides; Old Cairo is on the E side of the Nile, and almost uninhabited. New Cairo is a mile from the river Nile, and seven miles in circumference. The Calash is a canal which conveys the waters of the Nile into the city; it is 30 feet broad, and has houses on each side of it. It was taken by the French, under Bonaparte, in their expedition to Egypt. The population is composed of many different tribes and nations, the most numerous are the Arabs; and the number is variously stated from 200,000 to 700,000; about 300,000 is considered nearest the truth. It is about 60 miles W of Scuz. N lat. 30 24 54, E lon. 31 18 1.

CAIRO, a small post village, situated on the N bank of Cumberland river, in the state of Tennessee, in Sumner county, 30 miles E of Nashville, and 700 S by W of Washington. It has a small cotton factory, and another for hemp.

CAIRO, a post township of New York, in Oneida county. It contains a Presbyterian meeting-house, and is 11 miles W of Adams, and 368 from Washington. Population 2055.

CAIROAN, or KAIROAN, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, on the river Magruda, 10 miles S of Tunis. E lon. 10, 19, N lat. 35, 20.

CAIFFNES-SHIRE, the most northerly county of Scotland, bounded on the E by the ocean, on the S and SW by Strathaven and Sutherland. On the N it is washed by the Pentland

with, which flows between this county and the Orkneys. Its greatest extent is 35 miles from N to S, and 30 from E to W. The climate is good, and the soil around the coast very improvable. Its chief exports are beef, maul, barley, butter, cheese, yarn, skins, feathers, and kelp. English is chiefly spoken on the coast, but in the highlands the Gaelic prevails.

CALABRIA, a country of Naples, divided into Calabria Citeriore, and Calabria Ulteriore, or Hither and Further Calabria. The first is one of the 13 provinces of Naples, bounded on the S by Calabria Ulteriore, on the N by Basilicata, and on the W and E by the Mediterranean. Cosenza is the capital. Calabria Ulteriore is washed by the Mediterranean on the E, S, and W, and bounded by Calabria Citeriore on the N. Reggio is the capital. This country was entirely desolated by the earthquakes in March and February, 1783. Besides the destruction of many towns, villages, and farms, above 40,000 people perished by this calamity. stupendous alterations were occasioned on the face of the country. Mountains were split, and valleys formed in an instant; new rivers began to flow; others choked up by the falling in of the hills, were converted into lakes, or sunk into the earth and destroyed; plantations were removed from their situations, and hills carried to places far distant.

CALAIS, a seaport of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. It is built in the form of a triangle, one side of which is towards the sea. Packet boats go twice a week between Dover and Calais. It is 262 miles N of Paris. Population 70,000, E lon. 1 31, N lat. 50 37 31.

CALAIS, ST., a town of France, in the department of Sarthe, and late province of Maine, 16 miles NW of Vendome.

CALAMATA, a town of Turkey, in Europe, in the Morea. It stands on the river Spinarda, 6 miles from the Mediterranean. E lon. 21 25, N lat. 37 8.

CATAJUD, a town of Spain, in Arragon, at the confluence of Xalou and Xiloca, with a castle on a rock, 37 miles SW of Saragossa. W lon. 1 9, N lat. 41 42.

CALATAGIONE, a city of Sicily,

in the Val di Nota, situated on the top of a high insulated hill.

CALATRAVA, a town of Spain, in New Castle, the chief place of the military order of the Knights of Calatrava. It is seated near the Guadalquivir, 40 miles S of Madrid. W lon. 3 20, N lat. 30 4.

CALHARY, or CALBAIL, a district lying on the W coast of Africa, between the Rio Real and the river Forencea.—Also the name of a river that waters the district, which is large but shallow.

CALBEN, a town of Germany, in the old marck of Brandenburg, with a good castle, 32 miles N of Magdeburg.

CALGAR, a town of the duchy of Cleves, seated near the Rhine, 6 miles SE of Cleves. E lon. 5 55, N lat. 51 40.

CALCINATO, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, remarkable for a victory gained over the Austrians, by the French, in 1706. It is 25 miles NE of Milan. E lon. 0 52, N lat. 45 45.

CALCUTTA, or FORT WILLIAM, the metropolis of Bengal, situated on the E side of the Hoogly, or western arm of the Ganges, 100 miles from the sea, in the bay of Bengal. Within these 20 or 25 years, Calcutta has been wondrously improved both in appearance and in the salubrity of the air, for the streets have been properly drained, and the ponds filled up. It is supposed to contain at least 500,000 inhabitants. The Ganges is navigable up to the town for the largest ships that visit India. Here is the seat of the government, and council of Bengal. In 1756, Calcutta was taken by the soubah of Bengal, who forced the feeble garrison, to the amount of 140 persons, into a prison called the Black Hole, a cube of 18 feet, out of which only 23 came alive. It was retaken the next year. Immediately after this victory, the erection of Fort William commenced, which is superior to any fortress in India. Calcutta is 1030 miles NNE of Madras. E lon. 88 28, N lat. 22 23.

CALDER, a river in Yorkshire, which rises on the borders of Lancashire, and falls into the Aire, eight miles below Wakefield. It is navigable the greater part of its course.

CALDONIA, NEW, a large in-

- land, in the S. Pacific Ocean, extending from 19 to 22 deg. S lat. and from 163 to 167 deg. E lon. It was discovered by Captain Cook, in 1774.
- CALEDONIA**, a port township in Geneva county, New York. It is 246 miles from Albany and 386 from Washington. Population 2335.
- CALEMBERG**, a castle of Lower Saxony, capital of the duchy of Brunswick Calenberg, seated on the river Leine, 10 mile S of Hanover. E lon. 10 7, N lat. 52 15.
- CALL**, a town of Terra Firma, in Popayan, in a valley of the same name, on the river Cauca. W lon. 77 5, N lat. 5 15.
- CALLICUT**, a country on the coast of Malabar, 93 miles in length, and as much in breadth. It produces pepper, ginger, aloes, and rice.
- CALLICUT**, a city, capital of a country of the same name, on the coast of Malabar. It was the first Indian port visited by European shipping. The English have a factory here. It is 325 miles WSW of Madras. E lon. 74 24, N lat. 11 18.
- CALIFORNIA**, a peninsula of N America, in the N Pacific Ocean, separated from the W coast of America, by the gulf of California. It was discovered by Cortes, in 1530.
- CALLAH EL**, a town in the western province of Algiers, is situated on an eminence 18 miles NE of Mascara.
- CALLAO**, a seaport of S America, in Peru. The harbour is the best in the S Sea. It was almost totally destroyed by an earthquake, in 1746. It is five miles from Lima, of which it is the port. W lon. 76 53, S lat. 12 2. It is situated at the embouchure of the river Lima, and is 8 miles from the city of Lima.
- CALLA SUSUNG**, a town of the island Bontou, in the Indian Ocean. It is a mile from the sea, on the top of a hill, encompassed with coconut trees. E lon. 123 45, S lat. 50.
- CALLE LA**, a seaport town of Algarve, in the province of Constantia. Population 400. W lon. 8 5, N lat. 36 50.
- CALLEN**, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, 10 miles SW of Kilkenny. Population 3200. W lon. 7 34, N lat. 52 32.
- CALLOD**, a fortress of the Nether-
- lands, in the territory of Wees, on the Scheldt, subject to Austria. It is five miles W of Antwerp. E lon. 4 20, N lat. 51 13.
- CALLINGTON**, a borough in Cornwall, 217 miles W by S of London. W lon. 4 35, N lat. 50 30.
- CALMAR**, a strong seaport of Sweden, in the province of Smolund. On an eminence, half a mile from the town, is the castle, the only remains of its ancient magnificence. This palace, once the residence of the illustrious queen Margaret, is now converted into a distillery. It is 150 miles SW of Stockholm. E lon. 15 2 57, N lat. 40.
- CALNE**, a borough in Wiltshire, situated on the banks of the river Marston, 48 miles E of Tisbury, and 88 W of London. Population 5062. W lon. 1 59, N lat. 51 30.
- CALVI**, an episcopal town of Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro, eight miles N of Capua. E lon. 14 19, N lat. 41 15.
- CALVE**, a town of Corsica, on a craggy mountain and gulf of the same name, with a strong fortress, and a good harbour. It is 38 miles SW of Bastia. E lon. 9 16, N lat. 42 26.
- CAM**, or **GRANT**, a river which rises in Herts, and running NE by Cambridge into the Isle of Fly, there falls into the Ouse, to which river it is navigable from Cambridge.
- CAMARAN**, or **KAMARAN**, an island of the Red Sea, lying between Lobeia and cape Irnel, on the Arabian coast. E lon. 15 31 30.
- CAMARAT**, a seaport of France, in the department of Finistère. It stands on the bay of the same name.
- CAMBAY**, a large city of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Guzerat. It stands on a deep and dangerous gulf of the same name, and was the Canaues of Ptolemy. The inhabitants are noted for embroidery. It is subject to the Poonah Nizam, and is the port of Amradah, from which it is distant 66 miles. E lon. 73 10, N lat. 22 25.
- CAMBODIA**, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the N by Laos, on the E by Cochinchina and Ciampa, and on the S and W by the gulf and kingdom of Siam.
- CAMBODIA** is the capital, seated

lands, in the territory of Wex, on the Seld, subject to Austria. It is five miles W of Antwerp. E lon 420, N lat. 51 13.

CALLINGTON, a borough in Cornwall, 217 miles W by S of London. W lon. 4 35, N lat. 50 30.

CALMAR, a strong seaport of Sweden, in the province of Smolands. On an eminence, half a mile from the town, is the castle, the only remains of its ancient magnificence. This palace, once the residence of the illustrious queen Margaret, is now converted into a distillery. It is 150 miles SW of Stockholm. E lon. 16 257, N lat. 56.

CALNE, a borough in Wiltshire, situated on the banks of the river Marston, 35 miles E of Trunch, and 88 W of London. Population 8062. W lon. 1 59, N lat. 51 30.

CALVI, an episcopal town of Naples, in the Terra di Lavina, eight miles N of Capua. E 14 19, N lat. 41 14.

CALVY, a town of Corsica, on a craggy mountain and gulf of the same name, with a strong fortress, and a good harbour. It is 33 miles SW of Bastia. E lon. 9 16, N lat. 42 36.

CAM, or **GRANT**, a river which rises in Herts, and running NE by Cambridge into the Isle of Ely, there falls into the Ouse, to which river it is navigable from Cambridge.

CAMARAN, or **KAMARAN**, an island of the Red Sea, lying between Lohia and cape Israel, on the Arabian coast. E lat. 15 31 30.

CAMARAT, a seaport of France, in the department of Finistère. It stands on the bay of the same name.

CAMBAY, a large city of Hindostan Proper, in the province of Guzerat. It stands on a deep and dangerous gulf of the same name, and was the Camauca of Ptolemy. The inhabitants are noted for embroidery. It is subject to the Poonah Mahattas, is the port of Anedabad, from which it is distant 56 miles. E lon. 73 10, N lat. 22 25.

CAMBODIA, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the N by Laos, on the E by Cochinchina and Siam, and on the S and W by the gulf and kingdom of Siam.

CAMBODIA is the capital, seated

on the river Mecon, of Cambodia. E lon. 104 8, N lat. 13 20.

CAMBRAY, a fortified city of France, in the department of the North. It has a considerable manufacture of cambrics, which took their name from this city. It is seated on the Seld, 102 miles N of Paris. The principal hotel and the episcopal palace, are superb edifices; the cathedral has been much admired for its steeples; besides these it contains two collegiate and 8 parish churches; also several abbeys and hospitals. Population 15,000, E lon. 3 15 41, N lat. 50 10 52.

CAMBRIDGE, the county-town of Cambridgeshire, and seat of a celebrated university. It takes the name of Cambridge from the bridge over the Cam, which divides the town into two parts. It enjoys great privileges, and is governed by the chancellor, the high steward, the vice chancellor, and several other inferior officers. It contains 12 colleges, and four halls which, unlike those at Oxford, have equal privileges with the colleges. Of the colleges, Peter Hou 2 is the most ancient, being founded in 1257; and King's and Trinity colleges the most considerable. King's college is the noblest foundation in Europe, and the chapel is one of the finest pieces of Gothic architecture in the world. The library, chapel, &c. of Trinity college, justly place it in the first rank. Here is also a botanical garden, and a general hospital, called Addenbroock's from the name of the founder. It is 51 miles N by E of London. Population 11,136. E lon. 0 4 15, N lat. 52 12 36.

CAMBRIDGE a village in Gloucestershire, near Berkeley, on the river Cam.

CAMBRIDGE, a post town in Middlesex county, Massachusetts. It has 2,523 inhabitants, and a flourishing university, which consists of four elegant brick houses, and is, with respect to its library, philosophical apparatus, and professorships, the first literary institution in America. It was established in 1636, and has generally from 120 to 150 students.

CAMBRIDGE, a town of Washington county, and state of New York. It is a post township 35 miles NE of Albany, and 41 E of N from Washington. Population in 1810, 6730.

CAMBRIDGE, the chief town of Dorchester county, Maryland. It is situated on the S side of Choptank river, about 12 miles from its mouth, and 101 from Washington. It is a post town. Population about 300.

CAMBRIDGE, a town in South Carolina, the principal seat of justice for the district of Ninety Six. It is about 160 miles NW of Charleston, and 194 SW of Washington.

CAMBRIDGE, a post town of S Carolina, in Abbeville district, is pleasantly situated on an elevated plain about 7 miles from Saluda river, which at no very considerable expense might be made navigable for boats of 10 or 20 tons. Columbia. This town is remarkable for a siege in 1781, by the American troops under General Greene, against a British garrison. Population 105, of whom 114 are slaves. It is 70 miles W from Columbia, 58 from Augusta in Georgia, and 594 from Washington.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the NW by Lincolnshire, on the NE by Norfolk, on the E by Suffolk, on the S by Essex and Herts, and on the W by the counties of Huntingdon, Bedford, and Northampton. It extends 50 miles from N to S, and 25 from E to W.

CAMDEN, a post town in Lincoln county, Maine, situated on the western side of Penobscot bay, 90 miles E of Portland, and 676 from Washington. E lon. 7 53 8, N lat. 44 13 9.

CAMDEN, a post township in Onondaga county, New York. It contains 1 congregational church and 1132 inhabitants. Distant from Washington 427 miles.

CAMDEN, a post town in Kershaw county, South Carolina, situated on the E side of Wateree, 39 miles NE of Columbia, and 158 N by W of Charleston. It was the scene of two considerable actions between the British and American armies, during the war of the revolution. It contains a presbyterian, a methodist, and a baptist church, a court house, jail, and about 180 houses. It is distant from Washington 471 miles.

CAMELFORD, a borough in Cornwall, seated on the river Camel, 229 miles W by S of London. It is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament.

CAMERINO, an ancient and populous town of Italy. It is seated on a mountain near the Appennines and the river Chiento, 37 miles SW of Ancona. E lon. 13 3/4, N lat. 43 15.

CAMILLUS, a post township of New York, in Oneida county situated on Seneca river. Population 2368. It is 100 miles westerly of Albany and 447 northerly of Washington.

CAMMIN, a seaport of Prussian Pomerania, in the principality of the same name; seated on the Oder, opposite the isle of Wolin 30 miles N of Stetin. E lon. 14 55, N lat. 54 4.

CAMINHA, a seaport of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Douro-e-Minho, at the mouth of the river Minho, 12 miles N of Viana. W lon. 8 20, N lat. 41 50.

CAMPAGNA, or **CAMPANIA**, a town of Naples in Principato Ultrioro 40 miles SE of Naples. E lon. 15 10, N lat. 40 35.

CAMPAGNA DI ROMA, anciently **LATIUM**, a province of Italy, extending 60 miles SE along the Mediterranean, to the frontiers of Naples, formerly the most delightful and most populous country in the world; few villages, little cultivation, and scarcely any inhabitants are now to be seen.

CAMPBELTON, a borough of Scotland, in Argyleshire. It has a good harbour and is situated on the E coast of Kintyre. Population about 6000. W lon. 5 34, N lat. 55 20.

CAMPDEN, a town in Gloucestershire, 22 miles NE of Gloucester, and 27 W of London. Population 1313. W lon. 1 50, N lat. 52 4.

CAMPEACHY, a town of Mexico, in S America, in the peninsula of Yucatan, on the E coast of a bay of the same name. It is noted for logwood, which, however, does not grow very near it. W lon. 90 57, N lat. 20 0.

CAMPEN, a town of the United Provinces in Overysel. It is seated near the mouth of the Yssel, on the Zuider Zee, 44 miles NE of Amsterdam. E lon. 5 55, N lat. 52 38.

CAMPOLI, a town of Naples in Abruzzo Ultrioro, 23 miles N by E of Aquila. E lon. 53 57, N lat. 42 42.

CAMPO MAJOR, a town of Portugal in Alentejo, 100 miles E of Lisbon. W lon. 7 4, N lat. 38 53.

CAMPREDON, a town of Spain, in

Catalonia, at the foot of the Pyrenees, and on the river Ter, 45 miles N of Barcelona. W lon. 2 10, N lat. 43 0.

CANAAN, a post town in Kennebec county, Maine, situated on the W side of Kennebec river, 54 miles N of Wiscasset, 230 NE of Boston, and 683 of Washington. It contains a congregational meeting house, and 1375 inhabitants. E lon. from Washington, 9 1 40, N lat. 44 17 5.

CANAAN, a post town of Litchfield county, Connecticut, near the line that divides this state from Massachusetts, situated on the Housatonic river, 18 miles N of Litchfield the shire town, 47 NW of Hartford, and 350 NE of Washington. Population 2303.

CANAAN, a post town in Grafton county, New Hampshire, on the Massey river, about 12 miles E of Dartmouth college, and 216 from Washington. Population 1094.

CANAAN, a post township of Vermont in Essex county, is situated on Connecticut river, at the foot of a high mountain, 55 miles from Newbury, and 505 NE of Washington. Population 232.

CANAAN, the country so named from Canaan the son of Ham. It lies between the Mediterranean and the mountains of Arabia, and extends from Egypt to Phenicia. Its length is about 70 leagues, and its breadth in some places 30.

CANADA, a large country of N America, bounded on the N by N. W Britain, on the E by the gulf of St. Lawrence, on the S by New Brunswick and the United States, and on the W by unknown lands. It lies between 42, 30 and 50 deg. of N lat. and 64 and 97 deg. of W long. It was first discovered in 1498, and the first permanent settlement made in 1608. The climate is extremely cold. Winter commences in November and lasts till April. The spring however, is short, and vegetation rapid. The face of the country in the lower province, is hilly and often mountainous; in Upper Canada, the lands are generally level. Wheat and other grain are raised in considerable quantities. The articles of exportation are furs, and colonial produce. The principal rivers are the St. Lawrence, Saguenay, Montmorency, Chaudiere, St. Ann, Jacques Cartier, Sarcel or

Charably, solution by the En to them by the counti vines, U pada, of w in the chie CANAD of New Y romery o side of the of Albany it contain i for bep Upward. in this to ans and and sever CANAD of New Y ectury, sh nandaigus which the nandaigus built on o in length, selderly, miles W of of Niagara N lat. 42 ton 0 18 a township CANA DAIRQU ed in Onte is about 1 breadth o at the v some ind miles, and Seneca. CANAD the coast Tippeco S the English 1792. It bay on the but from NW. N CANAD of Malaba 15 deg. N miles in CANAD NARY, the Islands, al of Africa.

Catalonia, at the foot of the Pyrenees, and on the river Ter, 45 miles N of Barcelona. W lon. 2 10, N lat. 43 0.

CANAAN, a post town in Kennebec county, Maine, situated on the W side of Kennebec river, 54 miles N of Wiscasset, 230 NE of Boston, and 683 of Washington. It contains a congressional meeting house, and 1275 inhabitants. E lon. from Washington, 9 1 40, N lat. 44 17 3.

CANAAN, a post town of Litchfield county, Connecticut, near the line that divides this state from Massachusetts, situated on the Housatonic river, 18 miles N of Litchfield the shire town, 47 NW of Hartford, and 366 NE of Washington. Population 2303.

CANAAN, a post town in Grafton county, New Hampshire, on the Masony river, about 13 miles E of Dartmouth college, and 510 from Washington. Population 1094.

CANAAN, a post township of Vermont in Essex county, is situated on Connecticut river, at the foot of a high mountain, 65 miles from Newbury, and 506 NE of Washington. Population 332.

CANAAN, the country so named from Canaan the son of Ham. It lies between the Mediterranean and the mountains of Arabia, and extends from Egypt to Phenicia. Its length is about 70 leagues, and its breadth in some places 30.

CANADA, a large country of N America, bounded on the N by N. W Britain, on the E by the gulf of St. Lawrence, on the S by New Brunswick and the United States, and on the W by unknown lands. It lies between 43, 39 and 50 deg. of N lat. and 64 and 97 deg. of W long. It was first discovered in 1492, and the first permanent settlement made in 1602. The climate is extremely cold. Winter commences in November and lasts till April. The spring however, is short, and vegetation rapid. The face of the country in the lower provinces, is hilly and often mountainous; in Upper Canada, the lands are generally level. Wheat and other grain are raised in considerable quantities. The articles of exportation are furs, and colonial produce. The principal rivers are the St. Lawrence, Saguenay, Montmorency, Chaudiere, St. Ann, Jacques Cartier, Sorrel or

Charubly, Unwas, or Grand river. Population 300,000. It was conquered by the English, in 1759, and confirmed to them by the peace of 1763. In 1791, the country was divided into two provinces, Upper Canada, and Lower Canada, of which latter province Quebec is the chief town.

CANAJOHARIE, a post township of New York in the S part of Montgomery county, is situated on the S side of the Mohawk river, 49 miles NW of Albany, and 418 from Washington. It contains 3 Dutch reformed churches, 1 for baptists, and 4010 inhabitants. Upward of 80 houses were destroyed in this township in 1780, by the Indians and Tories, under sir J. Johnson, and several families massacred.

CANANDAIGUA, a post township of New York, and capital of Ontario county, situated at the N part of Canandaigua lake, near the outlet of which the flourishing village of Canandaigua, is pleasantly seated. It is built on one main street nearly 2 miles in length, and has a court house, an academy, and an arsenal. It is 208 miles W of Albany, 108 from the falls of Niagara, and 376 N of Washington. N lat. 42 49 11, W lon. from Washington 0 18 47. The population of the township in 1810, was 3392.

CANANDAIGUA, or CANANDARQUE LAKE, is centrally situated in Ontario county, New York. It is about 14 miles long, and its medium breadth one mile. It discharges itself at the N end, and forms a river of the same name, which runs NE about 45 miles, and forms a junction with the Seneca.

CANANORE, a large seaport, on the coast of Malabar. It was ceded by Tipoo Sultan, regent of Mysore, to the English East India Company, in 1792. It lies at the bottom of a small bay on the coast of Malabar, and is distant from Tellicherry, about 12 miles NW. N lat. 11 25, E lon. 75 14.

CANARA, a province on the coast of Malabar. It extends between 12 and 15 deg. N lat. and is from 30 to 50 miles in breadth. Its most northerly port is Onore, in N lat. 14 20.

CANARIA, or the GIANT CANARY, the principal of the Canary Islands, about 180 miles from the coast of Africa, which gives name to the

whole. It is a fruitful island, and famous for the wine that bears its name; the temperature of its air is delightful. Here are two wheat harvests in February and May. It is 42 miles long, and 27 broad. It has a capital of the same name, and lies in N lat. 28 4, W lon. 13 20.

CANARY ISLANDS, anciently called Fortunate Islands, lying in the Atlantic ocean about 150 miles W of the coast of Africa, between 27, 30 and 30 deg. N lat. They are seven in number.

CANCALLE, a bay on the coast of France, 10 miles E of St. Maloes.

CANDAHAR, a kingdom of Asia, between the river Indus and Persia, bounded on the E by Lahore, on the SE by Multan, and on the W by Persia, and is both populous and flourishing. From its favourable situation on the great road which connects India with Persia and Tercary, it has long been a distinguished mart of trade. N lat. 33, E lon. 63 33.

CANDEISH, a rich and populous province, in the Decan of Hindoostan, subject to the Poonah Mahattava. It is bounded on the N by Malwa, on the E by Berar, on the S by Dowlatabad and on the W by Baglana. Candahar, a rich trading city is the capital.

CANDIA, an island in the Mediterranean, formerly Cyete, lying to the S of the Archipelago. The products are corn, wine, oil, wool, silk, and excellent honey. The climate of Candia is delightful except in December and January, the whole year is clear continued fine day. The sky is always unclouded and serene: the winds mild and refreshing breezes. The mountains are covered with a great number of odoriferous plants; the rivulets which flow down the valleys, are overhung with myrtles, and laurel-roses. In a word, from the hills, the vales and the plains, on all hands there arise clouds of exquisite perfumes, which embalm the air, and render it a luxury to breathe it. Candia is 200 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It is 500 miles SW of Constantinople. Candia the capital of the above island, was formerly populous, and possessed a flourishing commerce, under the fostering hand of the Venetians. This city was besieged by

the Turks in 1646, which continued for 24 years, before it surrendered; 30,000 christians were destroyed during the siege, and more than 100,000 Ottomans perished at the foot of its walls. Population about 14,000. E lon. 23 15, N lat. 35 19.

CANDY, a kingdom of Ceylon, containing about a quarter of the island. The king is absolute, and his subjects are Hindus.

CANDY, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the island of Ceylon. It was often burnt by the Portuguese, when they were masters of these coasts. E lon. 80 32, N lat. 7 45.

CANEA, a seaport town of Candia, lies on the N side of the island, at the eastern extremity of a large bay. Population about 7000. E lon. 24 15, N lat. 35 28.

CANE, **GROTTO DEL**, a famous grotto, on the banks of Lake d'Agano, 7 miles from Pizzoli, in the kingdom of Naples. A suffocating vapour rises a foot above the bottom of this cave, and is destructive to animal life.

CANETO a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, on the river Oglio, often taken and retaken by the French and Austrians. It is 30 miles W of Mantua. E lon. 10 22, N lat. 45 9.

CANFIELD, a small town with a post office, in Trumbull county, Ohio, 28 miles N by W of Fort McIntosh, and 321 from Washington.

CANGECORA, a large river of the peninsula of Hindostan. It has its source in the Gaus, and running SW to the coast of Malabar, enters the Indian Ocean, four miles to the N of mount Dilla; before which its course is parallel with the seacoast for about 11 miles, being separated only by a spur of sand.

CANINA, the capital of a district of the same name, in the N part of Albania, a province of Turkey in Europe lying near the entrance of the gulf of Venice, eight miles N of Valona. E lon. 19 25, N lat. 41 12.

CANISTEO CREEK, rises in the NW part of Seneca county, New York, and runs SE to Tioga river, which it enters near the village of Painted Post. It is about 60 miles long, 40 of which is navigable.

CANISTEO, a large post township of New York, in Seneca county, 320 miles from Washington.

CANNÆ, in ancient geography, a small town of Italy, situated on the river Aufidius in Apulia, not far from the sea. The traces of this town are at present very faint. It is principally remarkable for a great battle fought in its vicinity, between Hannibal and the Romans, which nearly annihilated the power of the latter, this battle happened in the year 216, before the Christian era.

CANNAY, one of the western isles of Scotland, SW of the Isle of Skye. This island is fertile, and is noted for vast basaltic columns, which rise above each other to a great height, in many successive ranges, each separated from the other by a stratum of pebbly concretions.

CANOBIA, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, on Lake Maggiore, 33 miles NNW of Milan. E lon. 8 44, N lat. 45 55.

CANOGE, a town of Hindostan Proper, in the province of Agra, seated on the Ganges, near its confluence with the Gollia. It is 17 miles SE of Agra. E lon. 80 13, N lat. 27 31.

CANONICUT, an island in Narraganset bay, belonging to the state of Rhode Island. The soil is fertile and well cultivated; the inhabitants are 504.

CANONSHURG, a post town 11 miles SW of Pittsburg, situated on the W side of Charter's creek in Washington county Pennsylvania.

CANOSA, a town of the kingdom of Naples, in the county of Salerno. It contains not more than 300 houses, and occupies the site of the ancient Canusium, one of the most populous and magnificent cities of Italy. E lon. 90 32, N lat. 41 30.

CANS CAT, a town of Swabia, in the duchy of Wurttemberg, situated on the Neckar, 2 miles NE of Stuttgart. E lon. 9 14, N lat. 48 53.

CANTAZURO, an episcopal town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore. It is seated near the sea, 20 miles E of Macera. E lon. 16 47, N lat. 39 31.

CANTERBURY an ancient city of England, and capital of Kent county, is situated in a fine valley, on the banks of the river Stour, 86 miles ESE of London. Its public buildings are a cathedral, 10 churches, a town hall, and theatre. Population 19,500.

CANTON ham county hong river N by E of ington.

CANTON Rockingham situated of mika, W Washington and estate.

CANTON of the A of Morocco.

CANTON of the s bounded N by K and the every wh.

CANTON wealthy province of the king, 1 part, 5 of the num ed at on tious has less. E

CANTON of Mass county.

CANTON This is a 1343 lbs.

CANTON York, in miles N Washington town is t

CANTON Canal, 8 ge shie, miles lo broad.

CANTON post tow ware, a creek, t from Ph ington.

CANTON Argyle's row per ed on th

CANTON famous 8 the p pronoun

CANNÆ, in ancient geography, a small town of Italy, situated on the river Aufidus in Apulia, not far from the sea. The traces of this town are at present very faint. It is principally remarkable for a great battle fought in its vicinity, between Hannibal and the Romans, which nearly annihilated the power of the latter, this battle happened in the year 216, before the Christian era.

CANNAY, one of the western isles of Scotland, SW of the isle of Skye. This island is fertile, and is noted for vast basaltic columns, which rise above each other to a great height, in many successive ranges, each separated from the other by a stratum of pebbly concretions.

CANODIA, a town of Italy, in the Milanes, on lake Maggiore, 23 miles NNW of Milan. E lon. 8-44, N lat. 45-55.

CANOGE, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Agra, seated on the Ganges, near its confluence with the Ghagra. It is 127 miles SE of Agra. W lon. 80-13, N lat. 27-53.

CANONUIT, an island in Narraganset bay, belonging to the state of Rhode Island. The soil is fertile and well cultivated; the inhabitants are 204.

CANONSBURG, a post town 11 miles SW of Pittsburgh, situated on the W side of Charter's creek in Washington county Pennsylvania.

CANOSA, a town of the kingdom of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro. It contains not more than 300 houses, and occupies the site of the ancient Canusium, one of the most populous and magnificent cities of Italy. E lon. 60-32, S lat. 41-30.

CANSAT, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wurttemberg, situated on the Neckar, 2 miles NE of Stuttgart. E lon. 9-14, N lat. 48-53.

CANTAZURO, an episcopal town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore. It is seated near the sea, 20 miles E of Nicastro. E lon. 16-47, N lat. 39-3.

CANTERBURY, an ancient city of England, and capital of Kent county, is situated in a fine valley, on the banks of the river Stour, 55 miles NSE of London. Its public buildings are a cathedral, 10 churches, a town hall, and theatre. Population 10,500.

CANTERBURY, a town in Windham county, Connecticut, on the Quinnipiac river, 10 miles E of Windham, 18 N by E of Norwich, and 380 of Washington. It is a post township, and contains 1914 inhabitants.

CANTERBURY, a township of Rockingham county, New Hampshire, situated on the Merrimack river, 15 miles W of Concord, and 223 from Washington. It is a post township, and contains 1226 inhabitants.

CANTIN CAPE, a promontory of the Atlantic Ocean, on the coast of Morocco. W lon. 9-5, N lat. 33-46.

CANTON, or **QUANTONG**, one of the southern provinces of China; bounded on the NE by Fokien, on the N by Kiangsi, on the W by Quingai, and the Kingdom of Torking, and every where else by the sea.

CANTON, a large populous and wealthy city of China, capital of the province of that name, situated on the north eastern bank of the river Peking. It is fortified, by a strong rampart, 6 or 7 miles in circumference. The number of inhabitants is computed at one million, but later calculations have made them considerably less. E lon. 133-12, N lat. 33-7.

CANTON, a township in the state of Massachusetts, situated in Norfolk county, 470 miles from Washington. This is a post township, and contains 1353 inhabitants.

CANTON, a post township of New York, in St. Lawrence county, 200 miles NW of Albany and 534 from Washington. Population 699. In this town is the curiosity, called the Natural Canal, connecting the waters of Oswego lake, and grass river. It is six miles long and from 5 to 25 rods broad.

CANTWELL'S BRIDGE, a small post town in New Castle county, Delaware, situated on Appoquinimink creek, 19 miles from New Castle, 53 from Philadelphia, and 130 from Washington.

CANTYRE, a southern division of Argyshire in Scotland. It is a narrow peninsula fifty miles long, and from five to eight broad. It is connected on the N by an isthmus to a mountainous district of Knapdale. To the S the peninsula terminates in a great promontory, surrounded by a group

of dangerous rocks, called the Mull of Cantyre.

CAPE BRETON. See **BRETON, CAPE**; and other capes, in like manner.

CAPELLE, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, 9 miles NE of Guise.

CAORLO, a small island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Venetian Friuli, 20 miles SW of Aquileia. It has a town of the same name, with a bishop's see. E lon. 12-30, N lat. 45-42.

CAPACIO, an episcopal town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, 16 miles S of Salerno. E lon. 15-0, N lat. 40-20.

CAPE COD, a point of land in Massachusetts, at the entrance of Massachusetts bay. N lat. 42, W lon. 72.

CAPE FEAR, a cape at the entrance of Cape Fear river, in the state of North Carolina. N lat. 34, W lon. 78.

CAPE FEAR RIVER, the most considerable river in North Carolina. It rises principally in Rockingham and Guilford counties; whence it pursues a SSE course to the Atlantic Ocean.

CAPE MAY, a point of land in the state of New Jersey, formed by the Atlantic ocean and the bay of Delaware, in the lat. of 39 N, and lon. of 74 30 W.

CAPE MAT COURT HOUSE, the principal seat of justice in Cape May county, New Jersey, situated a few miles N of Cape May, 34 S of Bridgetown, and 74 of Philadelphia, in the lat. of 39 N, and 74 W. Here is a post office, 223 miles from Washington.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, a post town, in a county or district of the same name, and territory of Louisiana, is situated on the W bank of the Mississippi, 40 miles above the mouth of the Ohio, and 937 from Washington. Population 100. From its favourable situation, this town cannot fail to become a place of importance. W lon. from Washington 14, N lat. 37-15.

CAPESTAN, a town of France, in the department of Aude, near the river Aude and the famous canal of Languedoc.

CAPITANATA, a province of Naples, bounded on the N by the gulf of

Venice, on the E by Terra di Bari, on the S by Basilicata and Principato Ultramarino, and on the W by Molise and Abruzzo.

CAPE TOWN, the capital of the Cape of Good Hope, is situated on a sloping plain, at the SW corner of Table Bay. It contains 5700 white, and about 10,000 black inhabitants. E lon. 18 23 16, N lat. 33 28 42.

CAPRI, an island of the Mediterranean sea, situated on the S side of the bay of Naples, and is about 9 miles in circumference. Its principal places are Capri and Anacapri. The former is only a small village, and the latter a small town, with a sanctuary, and a parish church. This island abounds with quails, which pass over from the continent. From 12 to 15,000 are taken yearly. E lon. 14 10, N lat. 40 32.

CAPO D'ISTRIA, a town of Italy, in Venetian Istria, on the gulf of Trieste. It is 8 miles S of Trieste. E lon. 13 48 10, N lat. 45 39 10.

CAPRALA, an isle in the Mediterranean sea, to the NE of Cosice, on which it depends. E lon. 10 2, N lat. 43 5.

CAPUA, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro. It is two miles from the ancient Capua, and was built out of its ruins. It was taken by the Austrians in 1707, and is seated on the Volturno, 16 miles N of Naples. Capua has one collegiate church, 16 parish churches, and 19 convents. Population 8000. E lon. 14 9 30, N lat. 40 7.

CARACAS, a district of S America, in Terra Firma, included in the W part of the province of Venezuela. It is bounded on the N by the gulf of Mexico, on the E by Cumana, and on the S by New Granada.

CARACAS, a town of S America in the province of Venezuela, situated in a valley. The two streams Caracas and Catucbo run through the city. The houses are generally well built. It contains 9 churches, 3 monasteries, 2 nunneries, and 4 hospitals. Population 41,000. On the 26th of March 1812, Caracas was desolated by a dreadful earthquake, which destroyed many public and private buildings, and a great number of inhabitants. N lat. 10 31, W lon. 66 43.

CARAMANIA, a province of Turkey in Asia, in the S part of Natolia.

CARAMANTA, the capital of a province of that name, in Terra Firma, seated on the Cauca, 340 miles NNE of Popayana. W lon. 78 28, N lat. 5 18.

CARARA, a town of Tuscany, in the principality of Massa, between Massa and Sarzana, five miles from each. Near this place are quarries of marble of various colours. E lon. 0 55, N lat. 44 8.

CARASU, a river of Natolia, which rises in Carmania, crosses part of Adalia, and falls into the Mediterranean.

CARASU MESTRO, a river of Natolia, which rises in mount Rhodope, and falls into the Archipelago.

CARASUL, a lake in Bulgaria, said to be 23 miles in circumference. It is formed by a branch of the Danube, near the iron mine entrance into the Black sea.

CARAVACCA, a town of Spain, among the mountains near the river Segura, in Murcia. It is 80 miles N W of Cartagena.

CARCASSONE, an ancient town of France, in the department of Aude. Here are manufactures of all sorts of cloth. It is 18 miles W of Narbonne, and 400 S of Paris.

CARDIFF, a borough of S Wales in Glamorganshire, is situated on the river Taff, and is remarkable for its ancient castle. Population 3487. Near the town are some iron-works, and a canal, extending 25 miles hence, to the iron-works at Merthyr-Tydvil. Cardiff is 164 miles W of London.

CARDIGAN, the county-town of Cardiganshire, situated on the river Tyfi, over which is a handsome stone bridge, and is 125 miles WNW of London. Its principal public buildings are a church, town-hall, and jail. Population 2190.

CARDIGAN BAY, on the coast of Cardiganshire, at the mouth of the Tyfi, extending to Barsey Island in Carnarvonshire. It is 40 miles from one cape to the other.

CARDIGANSHIRE, a county of S Wales, bounded on the N by Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire, on the E by Radnorshire and Brecknockshire, on the S by Glamorganshire, and Pembrokeshire, and on the W by Cardigan Bay. It extends 42 miles from N to S, and 30 from E to W.

CARDONA, a town of Spain, in

Cydonia, with insubutable several colour income, white yards, which it is 30 miles

CARRELLA, land. It belongs and partly to BORGHI.

CARENTE, the department miles from the 49 16.

CARIAFI, habria Citerior. It is two miles to. E lon. 17

CARIBAN, Atlantic, Ipingo, and Po

CARIBBE, certain islands into Windward

At the Caribbe the tropics, passed to perpe

of rain which their humid e

are very us is between th

deg. N lat. **CARIGNA**

is a district o on the river P

E lon. 7 45, 2 **CARIMAN**

lands to the touch for rest

to Borneo. **CARINOL** miles, in Te

Mount Massi ples. E lon. **CARINI**

in the fertile enclosed by

upwards of 4 **CARINTH**

Germany, bo on the N by

archiducate by Tyrol, a

tan territories situated betw

and between **CARISTO**

Crece, in J

CAR

CARABANTTA, the capital of a province of the same name in Terra Firma, on the Cauca, 340 miles NNE of Bogotá. W lon. 78 26, N lat. 5 18.

CARARA, a town of Pomerania, in the principality of Masou, between Masou and Sarsana, 76 miles from each; the place are quarries of marble of various colours. E lon. 0 55, N lat. 5 18.

CARASU, a river of Nottola, which is in Transylvania, runs part of Atina, and falls into the Mediterranean.

CARASU MENTRO, a river of Romania, which rises in mount Rodolphi, and falls into the Archipelago.

CARASUL, a lake in Bulgaria, said to be 10 miles in circuit; it is fed by a branch of the Danube, and from its entrance into the sea at.

CARAVACCA, a town of Spain, on the mountain near the river Segura, in Murcia. It is 60 miles N of Cartagena.

CARCASSONE, an ancient town of France, in the department of Aude; it is a maze of towers of all sorts of stone. It is 15 miles W of Narbonne, and 400 S of Paris.

CARDIFF, a borough of Wales in Montgomeryshire, is situated on the river Taf, and is remarkable for its ancient castle. Population 3457. Near the town are some iron-works; and a canal, extending 24 miles hence, to the iron-works at Merthyr-Tydvil. Cardiff is 164 miles W of London.

CARDIGAN, the county-town of Cardiganshire, situated on the river Ystwy, over which is a handsome stone bridge, and is 125 miles WNW of London. Its principal public buildings are church, town-hall, and jail. Population 1129.

CARDIGAN BAY, on the coast of Cardiganshire, at the mouth of the Ystwy, extending to Berrey Island in Carmarthenshire. It is 40 miles from one cape to the other.

CARDIGANSHIRE, a county of Wales, bounded on the N by Merioneth and Montgomeryshire, on the E by Radnorshire and Brecknockshire, on the S by Carmarthenshire, and Pembrokeshire, and on the W by Cardigan Bay. It extends 40 miles from N to S, and 30 from E to W.

CARDONA, a town of Spain, in

CAR

[81]

CAR

Catalonia, with a castle. Near it is an inexhaustible mountain of salt of several colours, which, when washed, become white; and there are vineyards, which produce excellent wine. It is 30 miles NW of Barcelona.

CARLIEA, the eastern part of Finland. It belongs partly to the Swedes, and partly to the Russians. See **WILBURGH**.

CARENTAN, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, eight miles from the sea. W lon. 1 4, N lat. 49 16.

CARIATI, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, with a bishop's see. It is two miles from the gulf of Taranto. E lon. 17 19, N lat. 39 35.

CARIBBIAN SEA, that part of the Atlantic, lying between Cuba, St. Domingo, and Porto Rico on the N, and Terra Firma on the S.

CARIBBEE ISLANDS, the most eastern islands of the W Indies, divided into Windward and Leeward Islands. At the Caribbee Islands are all between the tropics, their inhabitants are exposed to perpetual heat. The torrents of rain which fall refresh the air; but their humid exhalations render the climate very unhealthy. These islands lie between the parallels of 11 and 19 deg. N lat.

CARIGNANO, a town of Piedmont, in a district of the same name, seated on the river Po, three miles S of Turin. E lon. 7 45, N lat. 46 37.

CARIMAN JAVA, a cluster of islands to the N of Java, where ships touch for refreshments, in their voyage to Borneo. E lon. 110 13, S lat. 5 56.

CARINOLA, an Episcopal town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, seated near Mount Massico, 25 miles NW of Naples. E lon. 14 14, N lat. 41 15.

CARDMI, a town of Sicily, situated in the fertile valley of Rosozoa, and surrounded by high rocks. Population upwards of 4000.

CARINTHIA, a fertile duchy of Germany, bounded on the E by Styria, on the N by the great dunehy and the archbishopric of Salzburg, on the W by Tyrol, and on the S by the Venetian territories and by Carniola. It is situated between 46 30 and 47 0 N lat. and between 13 35, and 14 30 E lon.

CARISTO, an episcopal town of Greece, in the E part of the island of

Negropont. E lon. 24 45, N lat. 38 4.

CARLINGFORD, a seaport of Ireland, on Carlingford Bay, in the county of Louth, 21 miles N of Drogheda.

CARLISLE, an ancient city, the capital of Cumberland county, England, is delightfully situated in a fertile vale, on the E side of the river Eden. Its principal public buildings are the cathedral, a parish church, a Roman catholic chapel, a quaker, presbyterian, methodist, and an Anabaptist meeting-house; also a castle and a town-hall. Population 13,521. Distance from Edinburgh 96 miles, and 301 from London. W lon. 2 53, N lat. 54 45.

CARLISLE, the county-town of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, is pleasantly situated near the southern bank of Conedoguet creek. Its public buildings are a college edifice, a court-house, jail, and four places of public worship. Population in 1810, 2491. Distance from Washington 102 miles, and 194 from Philadelphia.

CARLISLE, a post-township of New York, in Schoharie county, 40 miles W of Albany, and 373 E of N from Washington. Population in 1810, 1231.

CARLOW, or **CATHERLOUGH**, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 26 miles in length, and 8 in breadth; bounded on the E by Wicklow and Wexford, on the W by Queen's county and Kilkenny, and on the N by Kildare.

CARLOW, or **CATHERLOUGH**, a town of Ireland in a county of the same name, on the river Barrow, 16 miles NE of Kilkenny. Population 4313. W lon. 5 49, N lat. 52 50.

CARLSBAD, or **WARY**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Soutz, situated on the river Mger, and is celebrated for its hot springs. Population about 3000. E lon. 13 42, N lat. 50 14 48.

CARLSRONA, or **CARLSROON**, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Blekingen. It derives its origin and name from Charles XI, who first laid the foundations of a new town in 1690, the suburbs are fortified towards the land, by a stone wall. A dock was hollowed in the solid rock in 1724, capable of receiving a first rate man of war. A project for constructing 30 covered docks, and other improvements, was begun in 1750, but they

have proceeded slowly. One dock was finished in 1770. Population, in 1800, 15,500. Carlscrona is 230 miles SW of Stockholm. E lon. 18 26, N lat. 59 36.

CARLSRUHE, or **Carlsruhe**, a town of Germany, situated in the circle of Suabia and Electorate of Baden. Population 10,000.

CARLSTADT, the capital of Croatia, on the river Kulpa, 140 miles S of Vienna. E lon. 18 51, N lat. 46 2.

CARLSTADT, a town of Sweden, in Wermeland, on the island of Tingwalla, which is formed by two branches of the Clara Ell. The town contains 1,500 inhabitants, and is 133 miles W of Stockholm. E lon. 13 43, N lat. 61 21.

CARLSTADT, a town of Germany, in the Bishopric of Wurtzburg, seated on the Main, 16 miles N of Wurtzburg.

CARMAGNIOLA, a town of France, in the department of the Po. Population 12,000. It is seated on a small river, which runs into the Po, 14 miles S of Turin. E lon. 7 43, N lat. 44 50.

CARMARTHEN, the county-town of Carmarthenshire. It is seated on the river Towy, over which is a stone bridge, to which small vessels may come up. It sends one member to parliament, and is 207 miles W by N of London. Population 4,544.

CARMARTHENSHERE, a county of S Wales, 35 miles in length, and 80 in breadth; bounded by Cardiganshire on the N, the Bristol channel on the S, Brecknock and Glamorganshire on the E, and Pembrokeshire on the W. Its principal rivers are the Towy, Tywi, and Taff.

CARMEI, a mountain in Palestine, noted for having been the retreat of the prophet Elias, and for a monastery of Carmelites. It is 50 miles N of Jerusalem.

CARMONA, a town of Italy, in Austrian Friuli. E lon. 13 53, N lat. 45 24.

CARMONA, an ancient town of Spain, in Andalusia, 25 miles E of Seville.

CARNATIC, a country of the peninsula of Hindoostan, extending from the Guntur circuit along the whole coast of Comorin, to Cape Comorin, including its appendages, which are Tanjore, Maravar, Trichinopoly, Ma-

dura, and Tinnevely. It is 570 miles from N to S, but no where more than 130 wide, and common; no more than 78. The Carnatic is rich, fertile, and populous; and contains an incredible number of fortresses: public monuments too, the unequivocal marks of civilization and opulence, are more common here than in the northern parts of India. In 1787, the East India Company took the whole administration of the Carnatic, and the collection of the nabob's revenues into their own hands. Aroot is the capital.

CARNESVILLE, the county town of Franklin county, in the state of Georgia, about 60 miles NW of Columbus, in the same state, and 641 from Washington.

CARNIOLA, a province of Germany, in the circle of Austria; bounded on the N by Carinthia and Sirlia, on the E by Bohemia and Croatia, on the S by Moravia and Istria, and on the W by Friuli.

CAROLINA, NORTH, one of the United States of America; bounded on the N by Virginia, on the E and SE by the Atlantic; on the S and SW by S Carolina and Georgia; and on the NW by Tennessee. It is situated between N lat. 33 30, and 36 30, and W lon. 75 44, and 83 30. It is 430 miles long, its greatest breadth 180. This state is divided into 63 counties; and was first settled in 1660. The inhabitants, on the low lands adjacent to the sea coast, are subject to a variety of diseases, particularly fevers. The western and hilly parts of the state are healthy. The lands of the flat country, which extend about 80 miles from the sea, are poor and unproductive. In the western parts of the state the various kinds of grain hemp, and cotton are produced in great perfection. Its principal rivers are the Roanoke, the Kanawha and Tennessee, rise in this state. Population, in 1790, 376,410 whites, 166,324 slaves, and 10,850 free blacks.

CAROLINA, SOUTH, one of the United States of America, lying between 33 and 35 N lat. and 78 24 and 83 30 W lon. Bounded on the N and NE by N Carolina, on the SE by the Atlantic, and on the SW and W by

the Savannah separates it from N Carolina. It was settled in 1670; and in 1770; white slaves, and 4,511. The state of this situation, near western bounds winter the state are of From these trees as to orange trees are by fruit. The river to the entire level. This tract produces pitch pine; it is interspersed swamps and since from course, common wa and barrens hills, which extend, called the soil. This rich to Broad upper country more temper nearer the sea with valuable watered and tile. The big 40 and 60 mi between 3 and among the state. The cotton, rice; country, hence culture of grain been attempt Wacoona, trees, Wando, Edisto, Ashe Broad, and med by the CAROLINA LANDS. 84 CARPA mountains v Transylvania CARPEN of France, i rence, and 14 miles NE N lat. 44 8. CARP,

2]
 durs, and Tinnevely. It is 470 miles from it to S. but no where more than 120 wide, and commonly no more than 75. The Carnate is rich, fertile, and populous; and contains an incredible number of fortresses; public monuments too, the unequal marks of civilization and opulence, are more common here than in the northern parts of India. In 1787, the East India Company took the whole administration of the Carnate, and the collection of the nabob's revenues into their own hands. Arcot is the capital.

CARNESVILLE, the county town of Franklin county, in the state of Georgia, about 60 miles NW of Columbus, in the same state, and 641 from Washington.

CARNIOLA, a province of Germany, in the circle of Anstria; bounded on the N by Carinthia and Stiria, on the E by Slavonia and Croatia, on the S by Moravia and Istria, and on the W by Frisia.

CAROLINA, NORTH, one of the United States of America; bounded on the N by Virginia, on the E and SE by the Atlantic; on the S and SW by S Carolina and Georgia; and on the NW by Tennessee. It is situated between N lat. 33 30, and 36 30, and W lon. 75 45, and 83 30. It is 436 miles long, its greatest breadth 180. This state is divided into 63 counties; and was first settled in 1650. The inhabitants of the low lands adjacent to the sea coast, are subject to a variety of diseases, particularly fevers. The western and hilly parts of the state are healthy. The lands of the flat country, which extends about 80 miles from the sea, are poor and unproductive.

In the western part of the state the various kinds of grain, hemp, and cotton are produced in great perfection. Its principal rivers are the Roanoke which rises in Virginia, cape Fear, New, Pamlico, and Chowan; branches of the Kanawha and Tennessee, rise in this state. Population, in 1810, 376,410 whites, 168,224 slaves, and 10,266 free blacks.

CAROLINA, SOUTH, one of the United States of America, lying between 32 and 35 S N lat. and 76 24 and 83 30 W lon. Bounded on the N and NE by N Carolina, on the SE by the Atlantic, and on the SW and W by

the Savannah and Tugalo rivers which separate it from Georgia. It is divided into 28 districts, and was first settled in 1670; in 1810 it contained 214,201 white inhabitants, 196,365 slaves, and 4,654 free blacks. The climate of this state varies according to situation, near the sea the summer is excessively hot; as you approach the western boundary it is cooler; in the winter the mountains in this part of the state are often covered with snow. From thence to the sea it but seldom falls so as to cover the ground. The orange trees are sometimes destroyed by frost. The low country which extends about 80 miles from the falls of the rivers to the sea shore, is almost an entire level, and destitute of stones. This tract produces extensive forests of pitch pine, called *pine barrens*; it is interspersed, likewise, with large swamps and marshes. At some distance from Charleston in a WNW course, commences a curiously uneven and barren country, of little sandy hills, which continues to a high belt of land, called the "Ridge," of excellent soil. This ridge extends from Savannah to Broad river. Beyond it the upper country begins; here the air is more temperate and healthy than nearer the sea. The hills are covered with valuable timber; the valleys well watered, and the lands extremely fertile. The high hills of Santee between 40 and 60 miles from the ocean, are between 3 and 5 miles wide, and rank among the most opulent parts of the state. The agricultural products are cotton, rice, indigo; and in the upper country, hemp, flax, wheat, &c. The culture of grapes, figs and olives, have been attempted. Its rivers are the Waccamaw, Pedee, Black river, Wateree, Wando, Cooper, Ashley, Stono, Edisto, Ashepoo, Combahee, Coosaw, Broad, and Santee which last is formed by the Congaree and Wateree.

CAROLINAS, or **CAROLINE ISLANDS**. See **PHILIPPINES, NEW**.

CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS, mountains which divide Hungary and Transylvania from Poland.

CARPENTRAS, an episcopal town of France, in the late province of Provence, and capital of Venetian. It is 14 miles NE of Avignon. E lon. 5 6, N lat. 44 8.

CARPI, a town of Italy, in the Mo-

deneze, with a castle, eight miles N of Modena. E lon. 11 16, N lat. 44 41.

CARPI, a town of Italy in the Venetian, seated on the Adige, 24 miles SE of Verona. S lon. 11 59, N lat. 46 19.

CARRICK ON SURE, a town of Ireland, in Tipperary, 14 miles NW of Waterford. W lon. 7 10, N lat. 52 24.

CARRICKEROS, a populous borough, and seaport of Ireland, in Antrim, with a castle. It is seated on a bay, in the Irish Channel, of the same name, 89 miles N of Dublin. W lon. 5 46, N lat. 54 43. Population about 4000.

CARRON, a river of Strirlingshire, which rises on the S side of the Campsey Hills, and flows into the frith of Forth, below Falkirk.

CARRON, a village of Strirlingshire, Scotland, remarkable for its extensive foundry, belonging to the Carron Company, on the river Carron, one mile from Falkirk, consisting of the greatest iron works in Europe. These works were erected in 1761; before which time there was not a single house on the spot. Population 2000.

CART, the name of two rivers in Renfrewshire, distinguished by the appellations of Black and White.

CARTAMA, a town of Spain, in Granada, at the foot of a mountain near the river Guadale Medina, eight miles NW of Malaga. W lon. 4 43, N lat. 36 40.

CARTARMT ISLAND, an island in the S Pacific Ocean, seen by Captain Cartaret, in 1707. It is six leagues long from E to W. E lon. 159 14, S lat. 8 30.

CARTERSVILLE, a post town in Powhatan county, Virginia, about 40 miles from Richmond, and 173 from the city of Washington.

CARTHAGE, a famous city of antiquity. Some of the ruins are to be seen on the coast of the Mediterranean, 10 miles NE of Tunis, near a promontory called Cape Carthage. E lon. 10 25 N lat. 36 50.

CARTHAGE, a town of New Spain, in Costa Rica, with a bishop's see. 360 miles WNW of Panama. W lon. 82 48, S lat. 10 15.

CARTHAGE, or **MOORE COURT HOUSE**, a post town, and the principal

denese, with a castle, eight miles N of Modena. E lon. 11 16, N lat. 44 41.

CARPI, a town of Italy in the Venetian, seated on the Adige, 24 miles SE of Verona. S lon. 11 59, N lat. 46 19.

CARRICK ON SURE, a town of Ireland, in Tipperary, 14 miles NW of Waterford. W lon. 7 10, N lat. 52 24.

CARRICKEROS, a populous borough, and seaport of Ireland, in Antrim, with a castle. It is seated on a bay, in the Irish Channel, of the same name, 89 miles N of Dublin. W lon. 5 46, N lat. 54 43. Population about 4000.

CARRON, a river of Strirlingshire, which rises on the S side of the Campsey Hills, and flows into the frith of Forth, below Falkirk.

CARRON, a village of Strirlingshire, Scotland, remarkable for its extensive foundry, belonging to the Carron Company, on the river Carron, one mile from Falkirk, consisting of the greatest iron works in Europe. These works were erected in 1761; before which time there was not a single house on the spot. Population 2000.

CART, the name of two rivers in Renfrewshire, distinguished by the appellations of Black and White.

CARTAMA, a town of Spain, in Granada, at the foot of a mountain near the river Guadale Medina, eight miles NW of Malaga. W lon. 4 43, N lat. 36 40.

CARTARMT ISLAND, an island in the S Pacific Ocean, seen by Captain Cartaret, in 1707. It is six leagues long from E to W. E lon. 159 14, S lat. 8 30.

CARTERSVILLE, a post town in Powhatan county, Virginia, about 40 miles from Richmond, and 173 from the city of Washington.

CARTHAGE, a famous city of antiquity. Some of the ruins are to be seen on the coast of the Mediterranean, 10 miles NE of Tunis, near a promontory called Cape Carthage. E lon. 10 25 N lat. 36 50.

CARTHAGE, a town of New Spain, in Costa Rica, with a bishop's see. 360 miles WNW of Panama. W lon. 82 48, S lat. 10 15.

CARTHAGE, or **MOORE COURT HOUSE**, a post town, and the principal

seat of justice of Moore county, North Carolina, about forty miles from Fayetteville, and 381 from Washington.

CARTHAGE, a post town of Tennessee, in Smith county, is situated on Cumberland river, about one mile below the junction of Casey Park. Its public buildings are a court house, jail, and academy, a baptist, and a Methodist meeting house. Population 250. It is 60 miles E of Nashville, 140 W of Knoxville, 180 S of Lexington in Kentucky, and 608 from Washington. N lat. 36.

CARTHAGENA, a seaport of Spain, in Murcia, built by Zairubal, a Carthaginian general, and named after the city of Carthage. It was taken by Sir John Leake, in 1705, but the duke of Berwick retook it. It is seated on a point of the same name, 87 miles S of Murela. W lon. 1 6, N lat. 37 37.

CARTHAGENA, a city of New Granada, situated on a large bay of the same name. It stands on a peninsula that communicates with the continent by narrow necks of land and wooden bridges. This city was first settled in 1533, its churches and convents are well built and numerous. The intense heat and moisture of the climate, render the inhabitants unhealthy; they are affected with the black vomit, the spasm or convulsion, and the leprosy which is prevalent. This town was taken and pillaged in 1544, by some French adventurers. About forty years after it was captured by Sir Francis Drake, and half of it laid in ashes. It was again taken by the French in 1597, and was a fourth time besieged by the English under admiral Vernon, in 1740, who were obliged to abandon it with great loss. N lat. 10 25 25, W lon. 73 35 45.

CARTMEL, a town in Lancashire, 260 miles NNW of London.

CARVER, a township of Plymouth county, Massachusetts 50 miles SE of Boston, 450 from Washington. Population 588. It contains a pond out of which 200 tons of iron ore have been dragged in one year.

CARWAR, a seaport on the coast of Malabar, subject to the regent of Mysore. It is 60 miles S by E of Goa. E lon. 74 34, N lat. 15 6.

CASAL, a town of Italy, in Montecerrat, with a citadel, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Po, 37 miles NE of Turin. The principal public buildings are, the theatre, the seminary, the Lycæum, and two churches; there is also a number of palaces, and lodges. Population 14,000. E lon. 8 37, N lat. 45 7.

CASAL MAGGIORE, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, 20 miles S E of Cremona. E lon. 10 34, N lat. 44 55.

CASAL NUOVA, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore. A terrible earthquake happened here in 1783, by which the princess Gerace, and upwards of 4000 inhabitants lost their lives.

CASHIN, or **CASWIN**, a town of Persia, in Irac Agem, is situated in an extensive plain, near the river Kizma. Its population is estimated at from 30 to 60,000. N lat. 36 13, E lon. 49 33.

CASCARS, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, at the mouth of the Taio, 17 miles E of Lisbon. W lon. 8 43, N lat. 38 40.

CASCO BAY, a bay of N America, in the state of Massachusetts and district of Maine, between Cape Elizabeth and Cape Small Point. W lon. 69 30, N lat. 44 5.

CASERTA, a city of Naples, in the country of Lavoro, situated at the bottom of a lofty range of hills, and celebrated chiefly for the magnificent palace erected by Charles III of Spain.

CASHAN, or **KASHAN**, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak-egzem, is situated in the plain of Chaban. The houses are built of earth and brick. Its principal public buildings, are the royal palace, another for ambassadors, and about forty mosques. Population 30,000. N lat. 33 55, E lon. 51 21.

CASHEL, a town of Ireland, in Tipperary, with an archbishop's see, 13 miles NW of Clonmel. W lon. 25, N lat. 52 30. Population 3000.

CASHGUR, a city of Asia, capital of a country of the same name. It stands at the foot of the Himalah mountains, and enjoys a good trade with the neighbouring countries. E lon. 73 25, N lat. 41 30.

CASHMERE, a province of Hindoostan Proper, subject to the king of Candahar; bounded on the W by the Indus, on the N by Himmah Mount, and on the E and S by Lahore. The

valley or
miles long
braced for
fertility of
ture of the
curious man
that of shag
of which th
of a species
CASHIM
above provin
and suspect
Chelud flow
city, a lak
quarter of
summitence
narrow cha
The air is u
33 49, E lon
CASHNA
Africa, part
ground; bot
au and Zulu
and on the
nou. Cashin
CASHMIR
palatine co
lat. 31 0.
CASPIAN
of Asia; bo
country of
a tribe of
by Persia, a
and Cirenai
and in no p
breadth. It
count of In
public only
1030 feet w
rents, and
ject to viol
only quadri
pian Sea.
sea-dogs, wh
in great ou
deg. E lat.
CASSAN
duchy of M
18 miles N
lat. 45 30.
CASSAN
Calabria C
35 miles N
N lat. 39 5
CASSEI
gravar of
the Old an
on the Fu
born. The
are the cas

miles NE of Turin. The principal public buildings are, the theatre, the seminary, the lycium, and the churches; there is also a number of palaces, and hotels. Population 14,000. E lon. 8 37, S lat. 48 7.

CASAL MAGGIORE, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, 20 miles E of Crumona. E lon. 10 35, N lat. 44 55.

CASAL NUOVA, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore. A terrible earthquake happened here in 1783, by which the princess Teresa, and upwards of 4000 inhabitants lost their lives.

CASHIN, or CASWIN, a town of Persia, in Irac Agha, is situated in an extensive plain near the river Kizma. Its population is estimated at from 30 to 60,000. N lat. 36 13, E lon. 49 33.

CASCAES, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, at the mouth of the Taio, 17 miles E of Lisbon. W lon. 8 43, N lat. 38 40.

CASCO BAY, a bay of N America, in the state of Massachusetts and district of Maine, between Cape Elizabeth and Cape Small Point. W lon. 69 30, N lat. 44 4.

CASERTA, a city of Naples, in the country of Lavoura, situated at the bottom of a lofty range of hills, and celebrated chiefly for the magnificent palace erected by Charles III of Spain.

CASHAN, or KASHAN, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak-aghim, is situated in the plain of Cashan. The houses are built of earth and brick. Its principal public buildings, are the royal palace, another for ambassadors, and about forty mosques. Population 30,000. N lat. 33 59, E lon. 51 21.

CASHEL, a town of Ireland, in Tipperary, with an archbishop's see, 13 miles NW of Clonmel. W lon. 35, N lat. 52 30. Population 3000.

CASHGUR, a city of Asia, capital of a country of the same name: It stands at the foot of the Himalaith mountains, and enjoys a good trade with the neighbouring countries. E lon. 73 25, N lat. 41 30.

CASHMERE, a province of Hindoostan Proper, subject to the king of Candahar, bounded on the W by the Indus, on the N by Himalaith Mount, and on the E and S by Lahore. The

valley or country of Cashmere is 80 miles long, and 40 broad, and is celebrated for its romantic beauties, the fertility of the soil, and the temperature of the atmosphere. Among other curious manufactures of Cashmere, is that of shawls; and the delicate wool of which they are made, is the product of a species of goat.

CASHMERE, the capital of the above province, called also Bichnagur, and sometimes Nagaz. The river Clehuni flows through the centre of the city, a lake extends from the NE quarter of the city, 5 or 6 miles in circumference, and joins the river by a narrow channel near the suburbs. The air is mild and salubrious. N lat. 33 45, E lon. 73 11.

CASINA, an extensive empire of Africa, part of the region called Negroland: bounded on the N by Fezzan and Zahara, on the S by the Niger, and on the E by Zamplara and Bornou. Casius is the capital.

CASIMIR, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin. E lon. 22 3, N lat. 51 6.

CASPIAN SEA, a great inland sea of Asia: bounded on the N by the country of the Kalmucs, on the E by Persia, and on the W by Georgia and Circassia. It is 680 miles in length, and in no part more than 260 miles in breadth. It has no tide; and, on account of its frequent shoals, is navigable only for vessels drawing from 5 to 10 feet water. It has strong currents, and like all inland seas, is subject to violent storms. Seals are the only quadrupeds that inhabit the Caspian Sea. The Caspian abounds with sea-dogs, which are hunted, and caught in great numbers. Lon. from 48 to 53 deg. E. lat. from 37 to 47 deg. N.

CASSANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, seated on the Adda, 25 miles NE of Milan. E lon. 9 34, N lat. 45 37.

CASSANO, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, with a bishop's see, 35 miles N of Cosenza. E lon. 16 20, N lat. 39 55.

CASSEL, the capital of the land-graver of Hesse-Cassel, divided into the Old and New Town. It is seated on the Fulda, 40 miles S of Haderborn. The principal public buildings are the castle, the museum, the catho-

lic church, the founding hospital, the anatomical theatre, the reformed church, the opera house, the orangery, the observatory, the menagerie, and 3 palaces. Population, in 1811, 20,360. E lon. 9 35 18, N lat. 51 19 20.

CASSEL, a town of France, in the department of the North, seated on a mountain. It is 10 miles NE of St. Omer. E lon. 3 36, N lat. 50 48.

CASSOVIA, or CASHAWVA strong town of Hungary, with a fine arsenal, seated near the river Horaz, 55 miles NE of Agria. E lon. 31 23, N lat. 46 48.

CASTANOVITZ, a town of Austrian Croatia, seated on the river Urma, which divides that country from Turkey. E lon. 17 19, N lat. 45 40.

CASTELMARA, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, with a bishop's see, and a good harbour, 15 miles SE of Naples. E lon. 14 35, N lat. 40 56.

CASTEL-ARGONESE, a seaport of Sardinia, with a bishop's see, 20 miles NE of Bari. E lon. 9 1, N lat. 40 56.

CASTEL-BALDO, a town of Italy, in the Veronese, on the river Adige, 35 miles SE of Verona. E lon. 12 7, N lat. 45 5.

CASTELBAR, a town of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, 38 miles N of Galway. W lon. 9 15, N lat. 53 54.

CASTEL-BRANCO, a town of Portugal, capital of Beira, situated on the river Jyra, 38 miles NW of Alcantara. W lon. 6 40, N lat. 39 52.

CASTEL-DE-VIDE, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, eight miles N of Portalgre. W lon. 7 31, N lat. 39 15.

CASTEL-COMBA, a town of England, in Wiltshire, 12 miles NNE of Bath.

CASTEL-FOLIT, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, situated on an inaccessible eminence near the river Fulvia, 15 miles W of Campagna.

CASTEL-GONDOLPHO, a village in Campagna di Roma, near Lake Albano. It is 10 miles S by E of Rome.

CASEL-JALOUX, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne: It is seated on the Avance, 30 miles E of Bazas. E lon. 0 29, N lat. 44 20.

CASTELLANE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps. It is seated on the Verdon, 27 miles S by E of Senes. E lon. 6 34, N lat. 43 52.

CASTELLON, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, five miles NW of Roses. E lon. 24 58, N lat. 42 18.

CASTELNAUDRY, a town of France, in the department of Aude, on an eminence. The Languedoc Canal here forms a basin about 6300 feet in circumference. Castelnau is 12 miles W of Carcassonne. E lon. 2 0, N lat. 43 19.

CASTELNUOVO, a town of Venetian Dalmatia, situated on the gulf of Cattaro, 23 miles N by W of Cattaro. E lon. 13 29, N lat. 43 36.

CASTELRODRIGO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Trás-os-Montes, 30 miles NW of Ciudad Rodrigo. W lon. 6 23, N lat. 41.

CASTELNUOVO-DI-CARFAGNANA, a town of Italy, in the Modenese, with a strong fort, is situated on the river Secchie, 17 miles above Lucca. E lon. 10 46, N lat. 44 2.

CABILLARIA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, 6 miles NE of Mantua. E lon. 10 54, N lat. 46 14.

CABILLON, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, situated on the Dordogne, 23 miles E of Bordeaux. It is famous for a victory gained by the French over the English in 1481. E lon. 03, N lat. 44 32.

CASTIGLIONE, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, with a castle. It was taken by the French in August 3, 1796. It is 30 miles NW of Mantua. E lon. 30 32, N lat. 45 23.

CASTILE, OLD a province of Spain, 192 miles in length, and 118 in breadth; bounded on the S by New Castle, on the E by Arragon and Navarre, on the N by Biscay and the Asturias, and on the W by Leon. Burgos is the capital.

CASTILE, NEW, or **TOLEDO**, a province of Spain, 260 miles in length, and 148 in breadth; bounded on the N by Old Castle, on the E by Arragon and Valencia, on the S by Murcia and Andalusia, and on the W by Estramadura. It is divided into three parts; Argaria to the N, Mancha to the E, and Sierra to the S. Madrid is the capital.

CASTINE, a post township in Hancock county, Maine, situated on the E side of Penobscot bay, four miles S of Penobscot town, and 730 NE of Washington. It is a commercial place and contained in 1810, 1036 inhabitants. This town was taken by the British on the first of September 1814 and remained in their possession until the conclusion of the late war. N lat. 49 24, W lon. 69 31.

CASTLE-CARY, a town in Somersetshire, 12 miles SE of Wells, and 112 W by S of London. W lon. 2 42, N lat. 51 5.

CASTLE-RISING, a borough in Norfolk, 193 miles NNW of London. E lon. 0 30, N lat. 53 60.

CASTLE-TOWN, the capital of the Isle of Man, with a castle, but of no great importance, on account of its distance from the rocky and shallow harbour. W lon. 4 34, N lat. 53 35.

CASTON, a town in Norfolk, 10 miles NNW of Norwich. E lon. 1 22, N lat. 52 48.

CASTON, a town in Lincolnshire, 15 miles NE of Lincoln, and 130 N of London. W lon. 0 9, N lat. 53 30.

CASTRES, a town of France, in the department of Tarn. Near this town are mines of Turquoise stones. It is seated on a fine valley, on the Agout, 69 miles S of Alby. E lon. 3 30, N lat. 43 37.

CASTRO, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St Peter, 40 miles NW of Rome. E lon. 11 51, N lat. 43 23.

CASTRO, a town of South America, in Chili, capital of the island of Chilo. It is 130 miles S of Baldivia. W lon. 73 5, S lat. 42 4.

CASTRO-MARINO, a town of Portugal, in Algarve. It is strong by situation, and seated near the mouth of the Guadiana, 33 miles S of Beja. W lon. 7 13, N lat. 37 6.

CASTRO-VEREGNA, a town of Peru, remarkable for mines of Silver, good tobacco, and wholesome air. It is 123 miles SE of Lima. W lon. 74 48, S lat. 13 20.

CASTRO, a seaside town of the kingdom of Naples, 6 miles S of Otranto. E lon. 18 31, N lat. 40 16.

CATAWBA, a town belonging to the Catawba Indians in S Carolina, situated on the river of that name, in N lat. 34 40. Population rising 400.

CATAWHA, a considerable river of the United States that rises near King's mountain, in N Carolina; thence pursuing an easterly course for nearly 40 miles, it turns gradually SE, and passing into S Carolina, obtains the name of Watauga; pursuing the same direction it unites with the Congaree, to form the Santee. At Morgan town, 350 miles from the sea, this river is 300 yards wide, and has been made na-

CAT

CASTLE-CARY, a town in Somersetshire, 12 miles SE of Wells, and 113 W by S of London. W lon. 2 42, N lat. 51 5.

CASTLE-RISING, a borough in Norfolk, 103 miles NNE of London. E lon. 0 35, N lat. 52 50.

CASTLETOWN, the capital of the Isle of Man, with a castle, but of no great importance, on account of its distance from the rocky and shallow harbour. W lon. 4 35, N lat. 53 35.

CASTON, a town in Norfolk, 10 miles NNW of Norwich. E lon. 1 23, N lat. 52 48.

CASTOR, a town in Lincolnshire, 15 miles NE of Lincoln, and 150 N of London. W lon. 0 9, N lat. 53 30.

CASTRES, a town of France, in the department of Tarn. Near this town are mines of Turquoise stones. It is situated on a fine valley, on the Agout, 39 miles S of Alby. E lon. 8 26, N lat. 43 37.

CASTRO, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, 40 miles NW of Rome. E lon. 11 51, N lat. 42 23.

CASTRO, a town of South America, in Chili, capital of the island of Chiloé. It is 130 miles S of Bahuvia. W lon. 73 5, S lat. 42 4.

CASTRO-MARINO, a town of Portugal, in Algarve. It is strong by situation, and seated near the mouth of the Guadiana, 55 miles S of Beja. W lon. 7 19, N lat. 37 6.

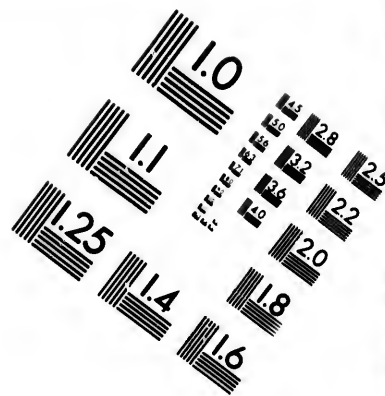
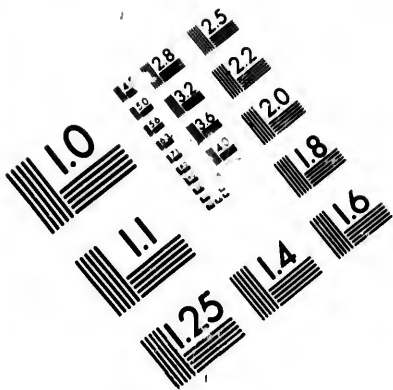
CASTRO-VEREGNA, a town of Peru, remarkable for mines of Silver, good tobacco, and wholesome air. It is 125 miles SE of Lima. W lon. 74 48, S lat. 13 50.

CASTRO, a maritime town of the kingdom of Naples, 6 miles S of Otranto. E lon. 15 31, N lat. 40 16.

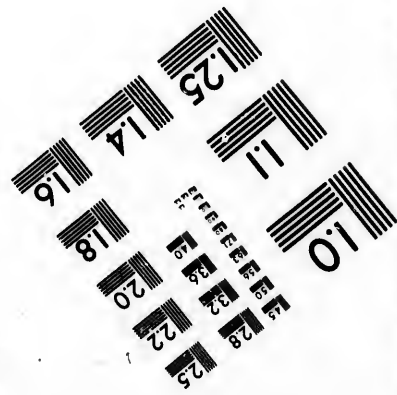
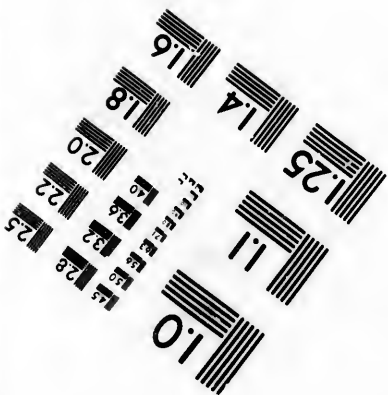
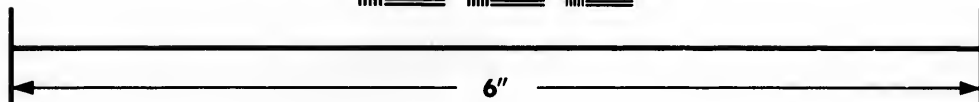
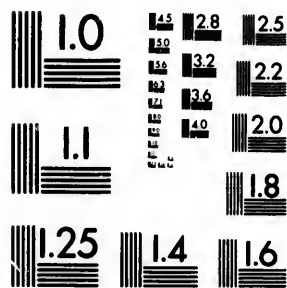
CATAWBA, a town belonging to the Catawba Indians in S Carolina, situated on the river of that name, in N lat. 34 40. Population rising 400.

CATAWBA, a considerable river of the United States that rises near King's mountains, in N Carolina; thence pursuing an easterly course for nearly 40 miles, it turns gradually SE, and passing into S Carolina, obtains the name of Wateree; pursuing the same direction it unites with the Congaree, to form the Santee. At Morgan town, 350 miles from the sea, this river is 260 yards wide, and has been made na-





**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

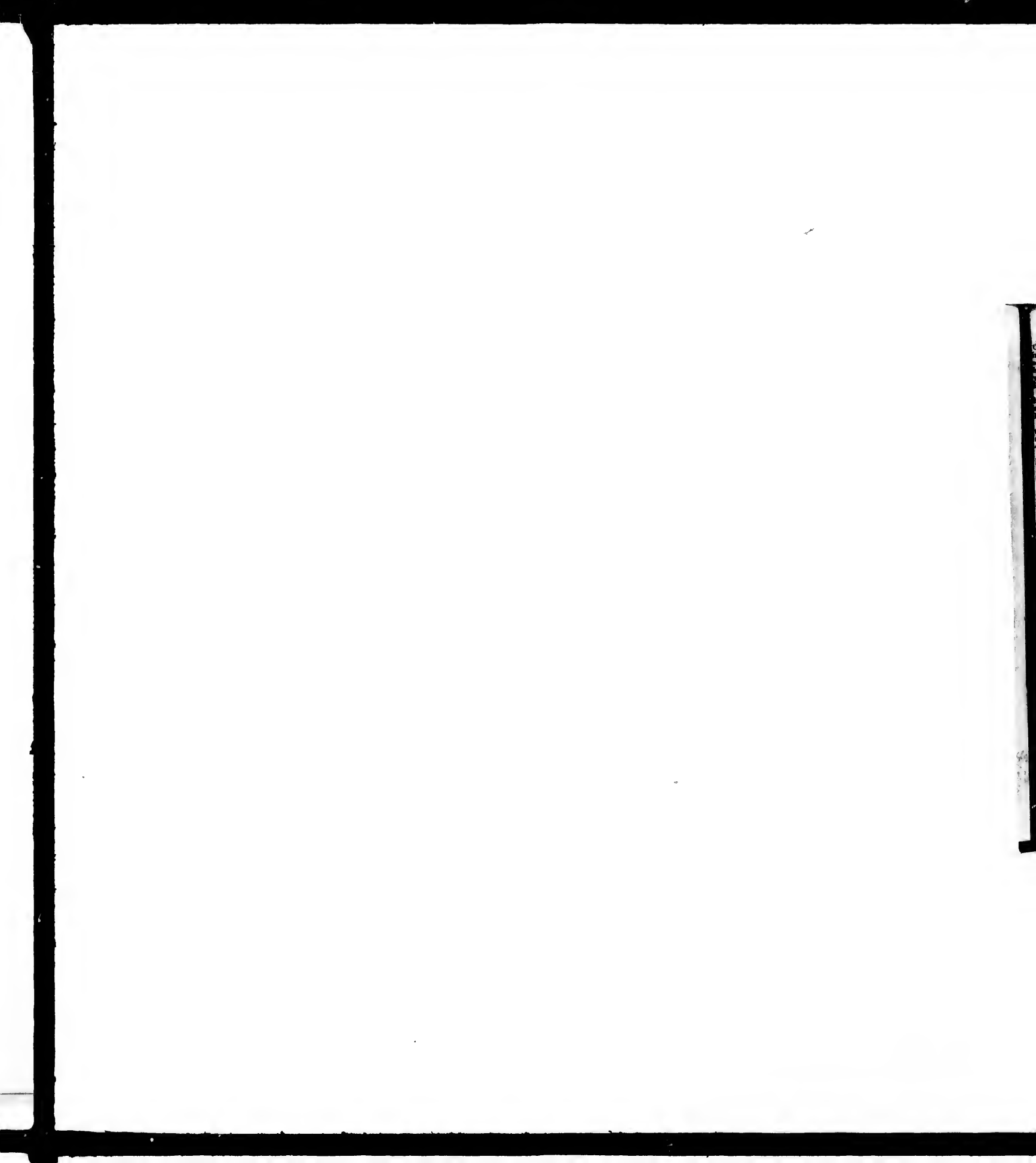
**CIHM/ICMH
Microfiche
Series.**

**CIHM/ICMH
Collection de
microfiches.**



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

© 1982



Catalonia, with a castle. Near it is an inexhaustible mountain of salt, of several colours, which, when washed, becomes white; and there are vineyards, which produce excellent wine. It is 30 miles NW of Barcelona.

CARELIA, the eastern part of Finland. It belongs partly to the Swedes, and partly to the Russians. See **WILBURGH**.

CARENTAN, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, eight miles from the sea. W lon. 1 4 N lat. 49 10.

CARIATI, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, with a bishop's see. It is two miles from the gulf of Taranto. E lon. 17 10, N lat. 39 35.

CARIBIAN SEA, that part of the Atlantic, lying between Cuba, St. Domingo, and Porto Rico on the N, and Terra Firma on the S.

CARIBBEE ISLANDS, the most eastern islands of the W Indies divided into Windward and Leeward Islands. As the Caribbee islands are all between the tropics, their inhabitants are exposed to perpetual heat. The torrents of rain which fall refresh the air; but their humid exhalations render the climate very unhealthy. These islands lie between the parallels of 11 and 19 deg. N lat.

CARIGNANO, a town of Piedmont, in a district of the same name, seated on the river Po, three miles S of Turin. E lon. 7 45, N lat. 44 57.

CARIMAN JAYA, a cluster of islands to the N of Java, where ships seek for refreshments, in their voyage to Borneo. E lon. 110 15, S lat. 5 20.

CARINOLA, an Episcopal town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, seated near Mount Massimo, 25 miles NW of Naples. E lon. 14 15, N lat. 41 15.

CARDINI, a town of Sicily, situated in the fertile valley of Muzara, and encircled by high rocks. Population upwards of 4000.

CARINTHIA, a fertile duchy of Germany, bounded on the E by Austria, on the N by the same duchy and the archbishopric of Salzburg, on the W by Tyrol, and on the S by the Wapitan territories and by Carinthia. It is situated between 48 50 and 47 0 N lat. and between 13 35 and 14 30 E lon.

CARISTO, an episcopal town of Greece, in the S part of the island of

Negropont. E lon. 24 45, N lat. 38 4.

CARLINGFORD, a seaport of Ireland, on Carlingford Bay, in the county of Louth, 11 miles N of Drogheda.

CARLISLE, an ancient city, the capital of Cumberland county, England, is delightfully situated in a fertile vale, on the S side of the river Eden. Its principal public buildings are the cathedral, a parish church, a Roman catholic chapel, a quaker, presbyterian, methodist, and an Anabaptist meeting-house; also a castle and a town-hall. Population 13,531. Distance from Edinburgh 95 miles, and 301 from London. W lon. 2 25, N lat. 54 46.

CARLISLE, the county-town of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, is pleasantly situated near the southern bank of Conococheague creek. Its public buildings are a college edifice, a court-house, jail, and four places of public worship. Population in 1810, 3,491. Distance from Washington 103 miles, and 154 from Philadelphia.

CARLISLE, a post-town of New York, in Schoharie county, 40 miles W of Albany, and 378 E of N York Washington. Population in 1810, 1,331.

CARLOW, or **CATHERLOUGH**, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 38 miles in length, and 8 in breadth; bounded on the E by Wicklow and Wexford, on the W by Queen's county and Kilkenny, and on the N by Kildare.

CARLOW, or **CATHERLOUGH**, a town of Ireland, in a county of the same name, on the river Barrow, 15 miles NE of Kilkenny. Population 4,335. W lon. 0 48, N lat. 52 50.

CARLSBAD, or **WARY**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bantz, situated on the river Eger, and is celebrated for its hot springs. Population about 3000. E lon. 15 22, N lat. 50 14 28.

CARLACRONA, or **CARLSKROON**, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Blekingen. It derives its origin and name from Charles XI, who first laid the foundations of a new town in 1690, the suburbs are fortified towards the land, by a stone wall. A dock was hollowed in the solid rock in 1724, capable of receiving a first rate man of war. A project for constructing 30 covered docks, and other improvements, was begun in 1789, but they

have proceeded slowly. One dock was finished in 1770. Population, in 1800, 13,800. Caracrona is 330 miles SW of Stockholm. E lon. 18 38, N lat. 59 38.

CARLSRUHE, or Carlsruhe, a town of Germany, situated in the circle of Suabia and Electorate of Baden. Population 10,600.

CARLSBAD, the capital of Croatia, on the river Kulp, 140 miles S of Vienna. E lon. 15 31, N lat. 46 1.

CARLSBAD, a town of Sweden, in Wermland, on the island of Tingwall, which is formed by two branches of the Clara Ella. The town contains 1,500 inhabitants, and is 133 miles W of Stockholm. E lon. 13 43, N lat. 51 21.

CARLSBAD, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Wurzburg, seated on the Main, 16 miles N of Wurzburg.

CARMAIGNOLA, a town of France, in the department of the Po, Population 12,000. It is seated on a small river, which runs into the Po, 14 miles S of Turin. E lon. 7 43, N lat. 44 50.

CARMARTHEN, the county-town of Carmarthenshire. It is seated on the river Towy, over which is a stone bridge, to which small vessels may come up. It sends one member to parliament, and is 207 miles W by N of London. Population 6,148.

CARMARTHENSHIRE, a county of S Wales, 35 miles in length, and 30 in breadth; bounded by Cardiganshire on the N, the Bristol channel on the S, Brecknock and Glamorganshire on the E, and Pembrokeshire on the W. Its principal rivers are the Towy, Tyvi, and Tasi.

CARMEI, a mountain in Palestine, noted for having been the retreat of the prophet Elias, and for a monastery of Carmelites. It is 50 miles N of Jerusalem.

CARMONA, a town of Italy, in Austrian Friuli. E lon. 13 11, N lat. 46 24.

CARMONA, an ancient town of Spain, in Andalusia, 25 miles E of Seville.

CARNATIC, a country of the peninsula of Hindoostan, extending from the Guntoor circle along the whole coast of Coromandel, to the Comorin; including its appendages, which are Tanjore, Masava, Trichinopoly, Ma-

dara, and Tinnevely. It is 570 miles from N to S, but no where more than 130 wide, and commonly no more than 75. The Carnatic is rich, fertile, and populous; and contains an incredible number of fortresses; public monuments too, the unequivocal marks of civilization and opulence, are more common here than in the northern parts of India. In 1787, the East India Company took the whole administration of the Carnatic, and the collection of the nabob's revenues into their own hands. Arcot is the capital.

CARNESVILLE, the county town of Franklin county, in the state of Georgia, about 60 miles NW of Columbus, in the same state, and 61 from Washington.

CARNIOLA, a province of Germany, in the circle of Austria; bounded on the N by Carinthia and Stiria, on the E by Slavonia and Croatia, on the S by Moravia and Latria, and on the W by Friuli.

CAROLINA, NORTH, one of the United States of America; bounded on the N by Virginia, on the E and SE by the Atlantic; on the S and SW by S Carolina and Georgia; and on the NW by Tennessee. It is situated between N lat. 33 30, and 36 30, and W lon. 75 45, and 83 20. It is 430 miles long, its greatest breadth 180. This state is divided into 62 counties; and was first settled in 1560. The inhabitants of the low lands adjacent to the sea coast, are subject to a variety of diseases, particularly fevers. The western and hilly parts of the state are healthy. The lands of the flat country, which extends about 80 miles from the sea, are poor and unproductive. In the western parts of the state the various kinds of grain flourish, and cotton are produced in great perfection. Its principal rivers are the Roanoke which rises in Virginia, Cape Fear, Neuse, Pamlico, and Chowan; branches of the Kenhawa and Tennessee, rise in this state. Population, in 1810, 370,410 whites, 168,334 slaves, and 10,265 free blacks.

CAROLINA, SOUTH, one of the United States of America, lying between 33 and 35 N lat. and 78 24 and 83 30 W lon. Bounded on the N and NE by N Carolina, on the SE by the Atlantic, and on the SW and W by

the Severn
separate
d'd into
died in
214,201
slaves, a
state of
situation
excessive
western
winter
the state
From the
fills so
change to
by frost,
tends ab
the river
ca entr
This tre
of pitch
it is int
swamps
since the
course, a
ven and
hills, wi
land, ca
soil. The
nah to
upper
more t
nearer
with va
western
the. The
80 and
between
among
state,
cotton,
country
cultivat
been a
Waccam
teece,
Edisto,
Broad,
med by
CAJ
LANIA
CA
mount
Trans
CAJ
of Fra
venue
16 mil
N lat.
CA.

dura, and Tinivelly. It is 570 miles from N to S, but no where more than 120 wide, and commonly no more than 75. The Carnatic is rich, fertile, and populous; and contains an incredible number of fortresses; public monuments too, the unequivocal marks of civilization and opulence, are more common here than in the northern parts of India. In 1787, the East India Company took the whole administration of the Carnatic, and the collection of the nabob's revenues into their own hands. Arcot is the capital.

CARNESVILLE, the county town of Franklin county, in the state of Georgia, about 60 miles NW of Columbus, in the same state, and 60 from Washington.

CARNIOLA, a province of Germany, in the circle of Austria; bounded on the N by Carinthia and Sclavia, on the E by Slavonia and Croatia, on the S by Moravia and Istria, and on the W by Friuli.

CAROLINA, NORTH, one of the United States of America; bounded on the N by Virginia, on the E and SE by the Atlantic; on the S and SW by S Carolina and Georgia; and on the NW by Tennessee. It is situated between N lat. 33 30, and 36 30, and W lon. 74 45, and 83 30. It is 430 miles long, its greatest breadth 180. This state is divided into 69 counties; and was first settled in 1665. The inhabitants of the low lands adjacent to the sea coast, are subject to a variety of diseases, particularly fevers. The western and hilly parts of the state are healthy. The lands of the flat country, which extends about 80 miles from the sea, are poor and unproductive. In the western parts of the state the various kinds of grain hemp, and cotton are produced in great perfection. Its principal rivers are the Roanoke which rises in Virginia, Cape Fear, New, Pamlico, and Chowan; branches of the Kenhawa and Tennessee, rise in this state. Population, in 1810, 370,410 whites, 164,234 slaves, and 10,266 free blacks.

CAROLINA, SOUTH, one of the United States of America, lying between 33 and 35 N lat., and 78 24 and 83 30 W lon. Bounded on the N and NE by N Carolina, on the SE by the Atlantic, and on the SW and W by

the Savannah and Tugalo rivers which separate it from Georgia. It is divided into 28 districts, and was first settled in 1670; in 1810 it contained 214,207 white inhabitants, 196,365 slaves, and 4,554 free blacks. The climate of this state varies according to situation, near the sea the summer is excessively hot; as you approach the western boundary it is cooler; in the winter the mountains in this part of the state are often covered with snow. From thence to the sea it but seldom falls so as to cover the ground. The orange trees are sometimes destroyed by frost. The low country which extends about 80 miles from the falls of the rivers to the sea shore, is almost an entire level, and destitute of stones. This tract produces extensive forests of pitch pines, called *pine barrens*; it is interspersed, likewise, with large swamps and marshes. At some distance from Charleston in a WNW course, commences a curiously uneven and barren country, of little sandy hills, which continues to a high belt of land, called the "Ridge," of excellent soil. This ridge extends from Savannah to Broad river. Beyond it the upper country begins; here the air is more temperate and healthy than nearer the sea. The hills are covered with valuable timber; the valleys well watered, and the lands extremely fertile. The high hills of Santee between 30 and 60 miles from the ocean, are between 3 and 5 miles wide; and rank among the most opulent parts of the state. The agricultural products are cotton, rice, indigo; and in the upper country, hemp, flax, wheat, &c. The culture of grapes, figs and olives, have been attempted. Its rivers are the Waccamaw, Pelee, Black river, Wateree, Wando, Cooper, Ashley, Santee, Edisto, Asheppo, Catahee, Coosaw, Broad, and Santee which last is formed by the Congaree and Wateree.

CAROLINAS, or **CAROLINE ISLANDS**. See PHILIPPINES, NEW.

CARPATIAN MOUNTAINS, mountains which divide Hungary and Transylvania from Poland.

CARPENTRAS, an episcopal town of France, in the late province of Provence, and capital of Venasmin. It is 14 miles NE of Avignon. E lon. 5 6, N lat. 44 8.

CARPI, a town of Italy, in the Mo-

dense, with a castle, eight miles N of Modena. E lon. 11 16, N lat. 44 41.

CARPI, a town of Italy in the Venetian, seated on the Adige, 24 miles SE of Verona. E lon. 11 39, N lat. 45 10.

CARRICK ON SURE, a town of Ireland, in Tipperary, 14 miles NW of Waterford. W lon. 7 10, N lat. 52 24.

CARRICKFERGUS, a populous borough and seaport of Ireland, in Antrim, with a castle. It is seated on a bay, in the Irish Channel, of the same name, 89 miles N of Dublin. W lon. 5 46, N lat. 54 43. Population about 4000.

CARRON, a river of Strirlingshire, which rises on the S side of the Campsey Hills, and flows into the frith of Forth, below Falkirk.

CARRON, a village of Strirlingshire, Scotland, remarkable for its extensive foundry, belonging to the Carron Company, on the river Carron, one mile from Falkirk, consisting of the greatest iron works in Europe. These works were erected in 1761; before which time there was not a single house on the spot. Population 2000.

CARRI, the name of two rivers in Renfrewshire, distinguished by the appellations of Black and White.

CARTAMA, a town of Spain, in Granada, at the foot of a mountain near the river Guadal Medina, eight miles NW of Malaga. W lon. 4 43, N lat. 36 40.

CARTARET ISLAND, an island in the S Pacific Ocean, seen by Captain Carteret, in 1767. It is six leagues long from E to W. E lon. 159 14, S lat. 8 20.

CARTERSVILLE, a post town in Powhatan county, Virginia, about 40 miles from Richmond, and 173 from the city of Washington.

CARTHAGE, a famous city of antiquity. Some of the ruins are to be seen on the coast of the Mediterranean, 10 miles NE of Tunis, near a promontory called Cape Carthage. E lon. 10 35 N lat. 36 50.

CARTHAGE, a town of New Spain, in Costa Rica, with a bishop's seat, 360 miles WNW of Panama. W lon. 85 45, S lat. 10 15.

CARTHAGE, or **MOORE COURT HOUSE**, a post town, and the principal

seat of justice of Moore county, North Carolina, about forty miles from Fayetteville, and 381 from Washington.

CARTHAGE, a post town of Tennessee, in Smith county, is situated on the Cumberland river, about one mile below the junction of Casey Park. Its public buildings are a court house, jail, and academy, a baptist, and a Methodist meeting house. Population 250. It is 60 miles E of Nashville, 140 W of Knoxville, 180 S of Lexington in Kentucky, and 698 from Washington, N lat. 36.

CARTHAGENA, a port of Spain, in Murcia, built by Asdrubal, a Carthaginian general, and named after the city of Carthage. It was taken by Sir John Leake, in 1706, but the duke of Berwick retook it. It is seated on a gulf of the same name, 37 miles S of Murcia. W lon. 1 0, N lat. 37 37.

CARTHAGENA, a city of New Granada, situated on a large bay of the same name. It stands on a peninsula that communicates with the continent by narrow necks of land and wooden bridges. This city was first settled in 1533, its churches and convents are well built and numerous. The intense heat and moisture of the climate, render the inhabitants unhealthy; they are affected with the black vomit, the spasms or convulsion, and the leprosy which is prevalent. This town was taken and pillaged in 1544, by some French adventurers. About forty years after it was captured by Sir Francis Drake, and half of it laid in ashes. It was again taken by the French in 1697, and was a fourth time besieged by the English under admiral Vernon, in 1740, who were obliged to abandon it with great loss. N lat. 10 35 35, W lon. 75 36 48.

CARTMEL, a town in Lancashire, 260 miles NNW of London.

CARVER, a township of Plymouth county, Massachusetts 50 miles SE of Boston, 450 from Washington. Population 888. It contains a pond out of which 500 tons of iron ore have been dragged in one year.

CARWAR, a seaport on the coast of Malabar, subject to the regent of Mysore. It is 60 miles S by E of Goa. E lon. 74 34, N lat. 15 0.

CASAL, a town of Italy, in Montserrat, with a citadel, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Po, 37

miles NE of Turin. The principal public buildings are, the theatre, the seminary, the lyceum, and two churches; there is also a number of Palaces, and hotels. Population 14000. E lon. 8 37, N lat. 45 7.

CASAL MAGGIORE, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, 20 miles E of Cr. mos. E lon. 10 35, N lat. 44 54.

CASAL NUOVA, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore. A terrible earthquake happened here in 1783, by which the princess Gerarda, and upwards of 4000 inhabitants lost their lives.

CASBIN, or **CASWIN**, a town of Persia, in Irac Agem, is situated in an extensive plain, near the river Kumb. Its population is estimated at from 20 to 60,000. N lat. 36 13, E lon. 49 33.

CASCARS, a town of Portugal, in Estramadure, at the mouth of the Tago, 17 miles E of Lisbon. W lon. 8 43, N lat. 38 40.

CASCO BAY, a bay of N America, in the state of Massachusetts and district of Maine, between Cape Elizabeth and Cape Small Point. W lon. 69 30, N lat. 44 4.

CASERTA, a city of Naples, in the country of Lavoro, situated at the bottom of a lofty range of hills, and celebrated chiefly for the magnificent palace erected by Charles III of Spain.

CASHAN, or **EASHAN**, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak-agini, is situated in the plain of Caslan. The houses are built of earth and brick. Its principal public buildings, are, the royal palace, another for ambassadors, and about forty mosques. Population 30,000. N lat. 33 59, E lon. 51 21.

CASHEL, a town of Ireland, in Tipperary, with an archbishop's see, 13 miles NW of Clonmel. W lon. 25, N lat. 52 30. Population 3000.

CASHGUR, a city of Asia, capital of a country of the same name. It stands at the foot of the Himalian mountains, and enjoys a good trade with the neighbouring countries. E lon. 73 25, N lat. 41 30.

CASHMERE, a province of Hindoostan Proper subject to the king of Candahar; bounded on the W by the Indus, on the N by Himmach Mount, and on the E and S by Lahore. The

valley or miles long, fertile for culture of the curious in that of a species

CASHI above pro and some Chelun Ro city, a quarter of circumference narrow

The air is 35 49, E **CASHI** Africa, pe zari and and on the

men. **CASHI** palatinat lat. 31 0.

CASPI of Asia; country a tribe of by Persia and Circ and in a breadth

count of gable on 1070 feet, a feet to only qu plain Se

in great deg. E **CASPI** duchy of 15 miles lat. 45

CASPI Calabrian 35 miles 3 lat.

CASPI gravar the O on the north are the

miles NE of Turin. The principal public buildings are, the theatre, the seminary, the lyceum, and two churches; there is also a number of palaces, and hotels. Population 14,000. E lon. 9 37, N lat. 45 7.

CASAL MAGGIORE, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, 30 miles E of Cremona. E lon. 10 55, N lat. 44 56.

CASAL NUOVA, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore. A terrible earthquake happened here in 1783, by which the prince's Gerasi, and upwards of 4000 inhabitants lost their lives.

CASBIN, or **CASWIN**, a town of Persia, in Erac Agem, is situated in an extensive plain near the river Kilm. Its population is estimated at from 20 to 60,000. N lat. 36 13, E lon. 49 33.

CASCARS, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, at the mouth of the Taio, 17 miles E of Lisbon. W lon. 5 43, N lat. 38 40.

CASCO BAY, a bay of N America, in the state of Massachusetts and district of Maine, between Cape Elizabeth and Cape Small Point. W lon. 69 30, N lat. 44 5.

CASERTA, a city of Naples, in the country of Lavoca, situated at the bottom of a lofty range of hills, and the celebrated obelisk for the magnificent palace erected by Charles III of Spain.

CASHAN, or **LASHAN**, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak-ajem, is situated in the plain of Cashan. The houses are built of earth and brick. Its principal public buildings are, the royal palace, another for ambassadors, and about forty mosques. Population 30,000. N lat. 33 39, E lon. 51 31.

CASHEL, a town of Ireland, in Tipperary, with an archbishop's see, 13 miles NW of Clonmel. W lon. 25, N lat. 52 30. Population 3000.

CASHGUR, a city of Asia, capital of a country of the same name. It stands at the foot of the Himalaeth mountains, and enjoys a good trade with the neighbouring countries. E lon. 73 25, N lat. 41 30.

CASHMERE, a province of Hindoostan Proper, subject to the king of Candahar; bounded on the W by the Indus, on the E by Himmaeth Mount, and on the N and S by Lahore. The

valley or country of Cashmere is 80 miles long, and 40 broad; and is celebrated for its romantic beauties, the fertility of the soil, and the temperature of the atmosphere. Among other curious manufactures of Cashmere, is that of shawls; and the delicate wool of which they are made, is the product of a species of goat.

CASHMERE, the capital of the above province, called also Siringgur, and sometimes Nagaz. The river Chelum flows through the centre of the city; a lake extends from the NE quarter of the city, 5 or 6 miles in circumference, and joins the river by a narrow channel near the suburbs. The site is mild and salubrious. N lat. 33 49, E lon. 73 11.

CASHINA, an extensive empire of Africa, part of the region called Negroland; bounded on the N by Feczan and Zabara, on the S by the Niger, and on the E by Zamphara and Bornou. Cashina is the capital.

CASIMIR, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin. E lon. 22 3, N lat. 51 0.

CASPIAN SEA, a great inland sea of Asia; bounded on the N by the country of the Kalmucs, on the E by a tribe of the Turcomans, on the S by Persia, and on the W by Georgia and Circassia. It is 680 miles in length, and in no part more than 200 miles in breadth. It has no tide; and, on account of its frequent shoals, is navigable only for vessels drawing from 9 to 10 feet water. It has strong currents, and, like all inland seas, is subject to violent storms. Seals are the only quadrupeds that inhabit the Caspian Sea. The Caspian abounds with sea-dogs, which are hunted, and caught in great numbers. Lon. from 49 to 53 deg. E lat. from 37 to 47 deg. N.

CASSANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, seated on the Adda, 15 miles NE of Milan. E lon. 9 24, N lat. 45 30.

CASSANO, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, with a bishop's see, 35 miles N of Cosenza. E lon. 16 20, N lat. 39 45.

CASSEL, the capital of the landgraviate of Hesse-Cassel, divided into the Old and New Town. It is seated on the Fulda, 40 miles S of Paderborn. The principal public buildings are the castle, the museum, the catho-

lic church, the founding hospital, the anatomical theatre, the reformed church, the opera house, the orangery, the observatory, the menagerie, and 3 palaces. Population, in 1811, 50,300. E lon. 9 35 18, N lat. 51 19 20.

CASSEL, a town of France, in the department of the North, seated on a mountain. It is 10 miles NE of St. Omer. E lon. 2 36, N lat. 50 48.

CASSOVIA, or **CASHAWY**, a strong town of Hungary, with a fine arsenal, seated near the river Horv, 55 miles NE of Agria. E lon. 21 24, N lat. 46 48.

CASTANOVITZ, a town of Austrian Croatia, seated on the river Untran, which divides that country from Turkey. E lon. 17 19, N lat. 45 40.

CASTELMARA, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, with a bishop's see, and a good harbour, 12 miles SE of Naples. E lon. 14 35, N lat. 40 56.

CASTELARGONESE, a seaport of Sardinia, with a bishop's see, 20 miles NE of Sari. E lon. 9 1, N lat. 40 56.

CASTELBALDO, a town of Italy, in the Veronese, on the river Adige, 38 miles SE of Verona. E lon. 12 7, N lat. 45 5.

CASTELBAR, a town of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, 35 miles N of Galway. W lon. 0 12, N lat. 53 54.

CASTELBRANCO, a town of Portugal, capital of Beira, situated on the river Laya, 38 miles NW of Alentara. W lon. 6 40, N lat. 39 1.

CASTEL-DE-VIDE, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, eight miles N of Portalegre. W lon. 7 31, N lat. 39 15.

CASTELCOMBA, a town of England, in Wiltshire, 12 miles NNE of Bath.

CASTELFOLIT, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, situated on an inaccessible eminence near the river Fulvia, 15 miles W of Campagna.

CASTELGONDOLFO, a village in Campagna di Roma, near Lake Albano. It is 10 miles S by E of Rome.

CASEL-JALOUX, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne. It is seated on the Aveyron, 20 miles E of Bazas. E lon. 0 22, N lat. 44 20.

CASTELLANE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps. It is seated on the Verdon, 27 miles S by E of Senez. E lon. 6 34, N lat. 43 53.

CASTELLON, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, five miles NW of Rossa. E lon. 24 28, N lat. 42 14.

CASTELNAUDRY, a town of France, in the department of Aude, on an eminence. The Languedoc Canal here forms a basin about 6300 feet in circumference. Castelnau is 18 miles W of Carcassonne. E lon. 2 0, N lat. 43 19.

CASTELNUOVO, a town of Venetian Dalmatia, situated on the gulf of Cattaro, 13 miles N by Cattaro. E lon. 19 30, N lat. 43 36.

CASTEL-RODRIGO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Trás-os-Montes, 30 miles NW of Ciudad Rodrigo. W lon. 6 22, N lat. 41.

CASTELNUOVO-DE-CARFAGNANA, a town of Italy, in the Marche, with a strong fort, is situated on the river Serchio, 17 miles above Lucca. E lon. 10 40, N lat. 44 5.

CASTILLARIA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, 6 miles NE of Mantua. E lon. 10 24, N lat. 45 15.

CASTILLON, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, situated on the Dordogne, 35 miles E of Bordeaux. It is famous for a victory gained by the French over the English in 1481. E lon. 02. N lat. 44 52.

CASTIGLIONE, a town of Italy, in the Mantua, with a castle. It was taken by the French in August 3, 1796. It is 30 miles NW of Mantua. E lon. 10 32, N lat. 45 23.

CASTILE, OLD a province of Spain, 192 miles in length, and 118 in breadth; bounded on the S by New Castile, on the E by Arragon and Navarre, on the N by Biscay and the Asturias, and on the W by Leon. Burgos is the capital.

CASTILE, NEW, or **TOLEDO**, a province of Spain, 200 miles in length, and 145 in breadth; bounded on the N by Old Castile, on the E by Arragon and Valencia, and on the S by Murcia and Andalusia, and on the W by Estramadura. It is divided into three parts; Argavia to the N, Mancha to the E, and Sierra to the S. Madrid is the capital.

CASTINE, a post township in Hancock county, Maine, situated on the E side of Penobscot bay, four miles S and captured in 1810, 1036 inhabitants. This town was taken by the British on the first of September 1814 and remained in their possession until the conclusion of the late war. N lat. 44 24, W lon. 69 31.

CASTLE-CARY, a town in Somersetshire, 12 miles SE of Wells, and 112 W by S of London. W lon. 2 42, N lat. 51 2.

CASTLE-RISING, a borough in Norfolk, 103 miles NNE of London. E lon. 030, N lat. 52 30.

CASTLETOWN, the capital of the Isle of Man, with a castle, but of no great importance, on account of its distance from the rocky and shallow harbour. W lon. 4 36, N lat. 53 53.

CASTON, a town in Norfolk, 10 miles NNW of Norwich. E lon. 1 22, N lat. 52 45.

CASTOR, a town in Lincolnshire, 13 miles NE of Lincoln, and 159 N of London. W lon. 0 9, N lat. 53 30.

CASTRES, a town of France, in the department of Tarn. Near this town are mines of Turquoise stones. It is seated on a fine valley, on the Agout, 29 miles S of Alby. E lon. 9 26, N lat. 43 37.

CASTRO, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, 40 miles NW of Rome. E lon. 11 51, N lat. 43 33.

CASTRO, a town of South America, in Chili, capital of the island of Chilo. It is 100 miles S of Valdivia. W lon. 73 5, S lat. 43 4.

CASTRO-MARINO, a town of Portugal, in Algarve. It is strong by situation, and seated near the mouth of the Guadiana, 45 miles S of Beja. W lon. 7 13, N lat. 37 6.

CASTRO-VEREGNA, a town of Peru, remarkable for mines of silver, good tobacco, and wholesome air. It is 125 miles SE of Lima. W lon. 74 48, S lat. 13 50.

CASTRO, a maritime town of the kingdom of Naples, 6 miles S of Otranto. E lon. 18 51, N lat. 40 15.

CATAWBA, a town belonging to the Catawba Indians in S Carolina, situated on the river of that name, in N lat. 34 40. Population rising 400.

CATAWBA, a considerable river of the United States that rises near King's mountain, in N Carolina; thence pursuing an easterly course for nearly 40 miles, it turns gradually SE, and passing into S Carolina, obtains the name of Wateree; pursuing the same direction it unites with the Congaree, to form the Santee. At Morgan town, 390 miles from the sea, this river is 390 yards wide, and has been made na-

viable thro

of 100 miles

CATALA

bounded on

the E and

and on the

ria. It is

in breadth

and it is fu

ed with f

abounds in

there are w

CATAN

sily, on the

By an ere

was almost

1693, it w

an earth

people in

of Messina

CATAI

in Calabria

are, seated

W of Beles

CATAI

matia, with

seated on

miles W

lat. 43 40.

CATE

den and

communi

CATH

Island on

23. It is

rated 100

400 yards

particula

of the s

Populatio

W lon. 4.

CATE

Russian

vinces; i

includes

verment

which in

CATE

of a pro

near the

Samara.

lon. 34

CAT

ship in

ty, N W

bay or

elation

CAT

monst

GAT

CASTLE-CARY, a town in Somersetshire, 15 miles SE of Wells, and 115 W by S of London. W lon. 2 42, N lat. 51 5.

CASTLE-RISING, a borough in Norfolk, 103 miles NNE of London. E lon. 0 35, N lat. 52 50.

CASTLETOWN, the capital of the Isle of Man, with a castle, but of no great importance, on account of its distance from the rocky and shallow harbour. W lon. 4 32, N lat. 53 35.

CASTON, a town in Norfolk, 10 miles NNW of Norwich. E lon. 1 22, N lat. 52 48.

CASTOR, a town in Lincolnshire, 15 miles NE of Lincoln, and 159 N of London. W lon. 0 9, N lat. 53 30.

CASTRES, a town of France, in the department of Tarn. Near this town, are mines of Turquoise stones. It is seated on a fine valley, on the Agout, 39 miles S of Alby. E lon. 9 26, N lat. 43 37.

CASTRO, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, 40 miles NW of Rome. E lon. 11 51, N lat. 43 23.

CASTRO, a town of South America, in Chili, capital of the island of Chiloe. It is 130 miles S of Valdivia. W lon. 75 5, S lat. 42 4.

CASTRO-MARINO, a town of Portugal, in Algarve. It is strong by situation, and seated near the mouth of the Gualdano, 55 miles S of Beja. W lon. 7 19, N lat. 37 6.

CASTRO-VEREGNA, a town of Peru, remarkable for min. of silver, good tobacco, and wholesome air. It is 123 miles SE of Lima. W lon. 74 48, S lat. 12 50.

CASTRO, a maritime town of the kingdom of Naples, 5 miles S of Otranto. E lon. 18 51, N lat. 40 16.

CATAWBA, a town belonging to the Catawba Indians in S Carolina, situated on the river of that name, in N lat. 34 40. Population rising 400.

CATAWBA, a considerable river of the United States that rises near King's mountain, in N Carolina; thence pursuing an easterly course for nearly 40 miles, it turns gradually SE, and passing into S Carolina, obtains the name of Wateree; pursuing the same direction it unites with the Congaree, to form the Santee. At Morgan town, 350 miles from the sea, this river is 850 yards wide, and has been made na-

CAT

[87]

CAU

travable through N Carolina upwards of 100 miles.

CATALONIA, a province of Spain, bounded on the N by the Pyrenees, on the E and S by the Mediterranean sea, and on the W by Arragon and Valencia. It is 155 miles in length and 60 in breadth. The air is wholesome and it is full of high mountains, covered with forests and fruit-trees. It abounds in wine, corn, and pulse, and there are several quarries of marble.

CATANIA, a celebrated city of Sicily, on the gulf of the same name. By an eruption of Etna, in 1699, it was almost totally destroyed; and, in 1693, it was entirely swallowed up by an earthquake, which buried 18,000 people in the ruins. It is 62 miles SW of Messina. E lon. 14 30, N lat. 37 36.

CATANZARO, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, with a bishop's see, seated on a mountain, 18 miles S W of Bolesstro. E lon. 16 46, N lat. 52 0.

CATTARO, a town of Venetian Dalmatia, with a castle, and a bishop's see; seated on a gulf of its own name, 30 miles W of Scutari. E lon. 18 40, N lat. 43 49.

CATEGATE, a gulf between Sweden and Denmark, by which the Baltic communicates with the ocean.

CATHARINE'S, ST. the principal island on the coast of the S part of Brazil. It is six miles broad, and is separated from the continent, by a channel 400 yards wide, and is divided into 4 parishes. The capital of the island is of the same name situated on a bay. Population 14,000. S lat. 37 24 46, W lon. 47 45 30.

CATHARINESLAF, or ECATERINENSILAF, a government of the Russian empire, divided into two provinces; namely, Catharimulaf which includes New Russia; and Taurida which includes the Crimea.

CATHARINENSILAF, the capital of a province of the same name, seated near the confluence of the Kiltzin and Samara, 178 miles NE of Cherson. E lon. 35 15, N lat. 47 23.

CATHERINES, a large post town-ship in the NW corner of Tioga county, N York. It is 200 miles from Albany and 343 from Washington. Population in 1810, 836.

CATOWNE CAPE, the NE promontory of Yucatan, in N America,

where the English adventurers from Jamaica first attempted to cut log-wood. E lon. 86 30, N lat. 22 10. See HOZOURAS.

CATSKILL, a post township of N York and capital of Green county, is situated on the W bank of the Hudson. It contains the villages of Catskill, Jefferson and Madison. Population in 1810, 4245. Distant 2 miles SW of Hudson city, 33 below Albany, and 358 E of N from Washington.

CATTACH, or CUTTACK, the capital of Orissa, a province of Hindoostan, in the Deccan; it is seated on the Mahanuddy, near its influx into the bay of Bengal, 2000 miles SW of Calcutta. E lon. 86 1, N lat. 30 51.

CATTAWESSY, a thriving post town on the E bank of Susquehanna river, in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, at the distance of 31 miles E by N of Northumberland, 150 miles NW of Philadelphia, and 183 from Washington. Population 1934.

CATWICK, a village of Holland, on the German Ocean, near which the only branch of the Rhine that retains its original name, is lost in the sands. It is six miles N by W of Leyden.

CAVA, a considerable and populous town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, with a bishop's see; seated at the foot of Mount Meteliano, three miles W of Salerno. E lon. 14 53, N lat. 40 26.

CAVAN, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 37 miles in length, and 33 in breadth. Cavan is the capital, 60 miles NW of Dublin. W lon. 7 23, N lat. 54.

CAVENDISH, a post town of Windsor county, Vermont; situated on the N side of Black river, between Weatherfield and Ludlow, 32 miles SE of Rutland river, and 471 from Washington. Population 1207.

CAVIANA, an island of S America, at the mouth of the river Amazon, 90 miles in circumference, and of a triangular form, with its base to the ocean. It lies under the equinoctial line in W lon. 49 20.

CAUCASUS, a very high mountain of Asia, being one of the great ridge of mountains that runs between the Black and Caspian seas. These mountains are inhabited by seven distinct nations, each speaking a different language.

CAUDEBEC, a rich and populous trading town of France, in the depart-

ment of Lower Seine, at the foot of a mountain, near the Seine, 18 miles N W of Rouen. E lon. 1 26, N lat. 49 31.

CAUNE, a town of France, in the department of Tarn, and seated near the mountains, where the river Agout has its source. It is 31 miles NE of Castres. E lon. 2 43, N lat. 43 40.

CAURETTE, a village of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrenees, noted for its mineral water. It is 18 miles SW of Bagueres.

CAUVERY, or CAVERI, a considerable river of the peninsula of Hindoostan, which rises among the Gauts, and watering Seringapatam and Tanjore, enters the bay of Bengal, by several mouths, between Cuddalore and Trichinopoly.

CAWOOD, a town in the E riding of Yorkshire, 13 miles S of York, and 186 NW of London. W lon. 1 0 N lat. 53 47.

CAXAMALCA, a town of Peru, capital of a territory of its own name. It was noted for a sumptuous palace belonging to the Incas, and a magnificent temple dedicated to the sun. It is 300 miles NNE of Lima. W lon. 74 43, S lat. 7 22.

CAXTON, a town in Cambridgeshire, 10 miles W by S of Cambridge. W lon. 0 10, N lat. 52 0.

CAYA, a river of Portugal, which rises near Portale, and running SE divides Spain from Portugal, and falls into the Guadiana, at Badajoz.

CAYENNE, a rich town and island on the coast of Guiana, in S America. The island is about 10 miles in circumference, and is only separated from the continent by two rivers. Cayenne pepper, sugar, and coffee, are the principal commodities. W lon. 53 15, N lat. 45 9.

CAYUGA, a post village, situated in the W part of Aurclius township, Cayuga county, on the E bank of Cayuga lake state of New York. It contains about 40 houses, and 170 miles westward of Albany, and 404 from Washington. The lake of the same name is about 38 miles long and from one to four miles broad.

CAZENOVIA, a post-township, and capital of Madison county, N York. It contains a presbytery, a baptist meeting-house, and 3121 inhabitants. Near the centre of this town is lake Iukitch four miles long, and from

one to one and a half broad, at the S end of which Cazenovia village is pleasantly situated, containing the post office and about 500 inhabitants. It is 30 miles NW of Albany, 130 from Utica, and 380 from Washington.

CEDAR CREEK, a water of James River, in Virginia, in the county of Rockbridge; remarkable for its natural bridge, which is one of the most astonishing works of nature. It stands on the ascent of a hill, which seems to have been cleft through its length by some great convulsion. The fissure, just at the bridge, is 250 feet deep, 45 wide at the bottom, and 90 at the top. Its breadth, in the middle is about 60 feet, and the thickness of the mass at the summit of the arch, about 40 feet. A part of this thickness is constituted by a coat of earth, which gives growth to many large trees.

CELDONGA, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultriore, with a bishop's see; seated at the foot of the Appennines, 13 miles NW of Meff. E lon. 15 38, N lat. 41 5.

CEFALONIA, a considerable island of the Mediterranean, on the coast of Livadia, and opposite the gulf of Lepanto. It is fertile in oil, and excellent muscadine wine; the capital is, of the same name. E lon. 20 30, N lat. 38 22.

CEFALU, a seaport of Sicily, in the valley of Demona, with a castle and a bishop's see. E lon. 13 24, N lat. 38 21.

CELANO, the name of a town and lake of Naples, in the province of Abruzzo Ultra. The lake is about 47 miles in circumference, and from 4 to 10 in breadth.

CENANDA, an ancient town of Italy, in Trevisano, with a bishop's see, 13 miles N of Treviso. E lon. 12 30, N lat. 45 2.

CENTERVILLE, a post town of Queen Ann's county, Maryland, situated on Corlica creek, a branch of Chester river, 17 miles S of Chester-town, 30 N of Easton, and 62 from Washington. It contains about 50 houses.

CENTERVILLE, a post town of Fairfax county, Virginia, 3 miles from Fairfax court-house, and 21 from Washington.

CENU, a town of Terra Firma, 3 miles S of Cartagena. W lon. 75 24, N lat. 10 19.

CELBES, had in the In-Burrow. T-portable, but

rain, which o-for which rre-ible houses high. The fr-

Len. from 1-

from 1 30 N.

CENTIS, a

of the Alps, a

use of 5000 fl

CENTOR

ancients, a to

five points of

a populous

now exhibits

Population of

CEPHALU

Ionian sea, al-

terence, lying

tain 3 small

Population of

CERAM,

Ocean, one o

W of New

length, and

1 20 to 1 30

CERDAG

ly of Spain,

of France, 1

Eastern Pyre-

capital of the

Louis of the

CERENZ

Calabria Cit-

ated on a r-

Severino. I

CERET,

department

and late pro-

masignifican-

the Tet. I

nan. E lon

CERIGO

lago, to the

the N Canad-

name of Cy-

CERINE

with a castle

E lon. 35 5

CERNEY

Gloucesters-

CERTON

monastery

miles from

CERVEI

Catalonia,

22 miles N

to one and a half broad, at the S of which Casertina village is pleasantly situated, containing the post of and about 500 inhabitants. It is 10 miles NW of Albany, 130 from Utah and 380 from Washington.

CEDAR CREEK, a water of James river, in Virginia, in the county of Berkeley; remarkable for its timber-bridge, which is one of the most astonishing works of nature. It stands the ascent of a hill, which seems to have been cleft through its length by one great convulsion. The fissure, at the bridge, is 250 feet deep, 45 feet at the bottom, and 60 at the top, breadth, in the middle is about 50 feet, and the thickness of the mass at the summit of the arch, about 40 feet. part of this thickness is constituted of a coat of earth, which gives growth many large trees.

CEIDONGA, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultriore, with a bishop's see, seated at the foot of the Appennines, 12 miles NW of Meff. E lon. 13 38, N lat. 41 5.

CEFALONIA, a considerable island of the Mediterranean, on the coast of Ivaldia, and opposite the gulf of Lanto. It is fertile in oil, and excellent muscadine wine; the capital is of the same name. E lon. 20 36, N lat. 38.

CEFALU, a seaport of Sicily, in the valley of Demona, with a castle and a bishop's see. E lon. 13 38, N lat. 39 3.

CELANO, the name of a town and duke of Naples, in the province of Abruzzo Ultra. The lake is about 47 miles in circumference, and from 4 to 10 in breadth.

CENANDA, an ancient town of Italy, in Trentino, with a bishop's see, 19 miles N of Treviso. E lon. 12 26, N lat. 46 2.

CENTERVILLE, a post town of Queen Ann's county, Maryland, situated on Corsica creek, a branch of Chester river, 17 miles S of Chestertown, 20 N of Easton, and 52 from Washington. It contains about 60 houses.

CENTERVILLE, a post town of Fairfax county, Virginia, 3 miles from Fairfax court-house, and 21 from Washington.

CENU, a town of Terra Firma, 2 miles S of Carthagena. W lon. 75 24, N lat. 10 19.

CELEBES, or **MACASSAR**, an island in the Indian Ocean, to the E of Borneo. The heat would be insupportable, but for the N winds and the rains, which overflow this country, and for which reason the inhabitants build their houses on piles of wood 10 feet high. The fruits are ripe all the year. Lon. from 1 24 to 1 16 deg. E, lat. from 1 30 N, to 4 30 S.

CENIS, a mountain, which is part of the Alps, and separates the marquisate of Susa from the Morianne.

CENTORBI, the Centuria of the ancients, a town of Sicily, situated on five points of rocks. It was formerly a populous and splendid town, but now exhibits only a mass of ruins. Population about 3000.

CEPHALONIA, an island of the Ionian sea, about 120 miles in circumference, lying in 39 deg. N lat. It contains 3 small towns and 130 villages. Population about 70,000.

CERAM, an island in the Indian Ocean, one of the Moluccas, to the W of New Guinea, 140 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. Lon. from 1 26 to 1 29 E, lat. 1 0 S.

CERDAGNA, a small district, partly of Spain, in Catalonia, and partly of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees. Puycerda is the capital of the Spanish part, and Mont Louis of the French.

CERENZA, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, with a bishop's see, seated on a rock, 12 miles NW of St. Severino. E lon. 17 3, N lat. 39 23.

CERET, a town of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees, and late province of Roussillon, with a magnificent bridge of one arch over the Tet. It is 12 miles from Perpignan. E lon. 2 46, N lat. 43 36.

CERIGO, an island of the Archipelago, in the S of the Moras, and to the N of Candia, formerly known by the name of Cythera.

CERINÉS, a seaport of Cyprus, with a castle, and a Greek bishop's see. E lon. 32 34, N lat. 35 59.

CERNEY, NORTH, a village in Gloucestershire, near the Downs.

CERTOBA, a celebrated Carthusian monastery in the duchy of Milan, 4 miles from Paris.

CERVERA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on a river of its own name, 22 miles NW of Tarragona. E lon. 1

0, N lat. 41 25.

CERVIZIA, a seaport of Italy, in Romagna, with a bishop's see; seated on the gulf of Venice, 10 miles SE of Ravenna. E lon. 12 17, N lat. 44 35.

CESENA, a town of Italy, in Romagna, with a bishop's see; seated on the Savio, 15 miles SE of Ravenna. E lon. 12 29, N lat. 44 25.

CETTE, a seaport of France, in the department of Harant, seated at the place where the canal of Languedoc begins, between Montpellier and Agdes, on the Mediterranean Sea. E lon. 3 42, N lat. 43 23.

CEVA, a town of Piedmont, on the Tanaro, with a fort, 8 miles SE of Moncalvi. It was taken by the French in April, 1796. E lon. 8 10, N lat. 44 25.

CEVENNES, a mountainous country in the S of France, in which, after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, a remnant of the persecuted Huguenots took refuge.

CEUTA, a seaport of Africa; John, king of Portugal, took it from the Moors, in 1415, but it now belongs to Spain. It is seated on the straits of Gibraltar. W lon. 5 20, N lat. 35 40.

CEYLON, a large island in the Indian Ocean, at the entrance of the bay of Bengal, situated between E lon. 79 50 and 83 101, and N lat. 5 50 and 9 51. It is separated from the coast of Comorandil, by the gulf of Mannar, a narrow strait full of shoals.

Its greatest length is 280 miles and its breadth 150. One of the most remarkable trees in Ceylon is the tallipot, which grows straight and tall, and is as big as the mast of a ship; the leaves are so large as to cover 15 or 20 *arpens*; The Portuguese were the first Europeans who settled on this island; but the Dutch soon drove them away, and established themselves on all the principal places along the coast. In February, 1795, all the Dutch forts and settlements were taken by the English.

CHABLIS, a town of France, in the department of Yonne, and late province of Burgundy, remarkable for white wines. It is 15 miles E by N of Auxerre. E lon. 3 59, N lat. 47 42.

CHERONEA, the last town, or rather village, of Boeotia, towards Phocis, the birth-place of Plutarch; famous for the defeat of the confederate Greeks, by Phillip of Macedonia.

CHAMUSDIEU, a town of France,

in the department of Upper Loire, 19 miles E. of Bourde. E. lon. 34, N. lat. 45 15.

CHALDMA. See IRAC ARABIA.
CHALONS-SUR-SAONE, an ancient city of France, in the department of Saone and Loire. The great Roman way from Lyons to Boulogne, passed by Chalons; it is seated on the Saone, 33 miles S of Dijon. E. lon. 4 57, N. lat. 46 47.

CHALONS-SUB-MARNE, a city of France, in the department of Marne. It contains 15,000 inhabitants. E. lon. 4 37, N. lat. 48 57.

CHAMB, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, capital of a county of its own name, seated on the river Cham, 77 miles NE of Ratisbon. E. lon. 13 55, N. lat. 49 14.

CHAMBERRY, a populous town, the capital of Savoy. It is 37 miles NE of Grenoble, and 82 NW of Turin. E. lon. 8 50, N. lat. 45 35.

CHAMBERSBURG, a post town, and the principal town of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, situated on the Conococheague creek, 11 miles SW of Shippensburg, 80 of Carlisle, 157 W of Philadelphia, and 93 from Washington.

CHAMOND, a town of France in the department of Rhone and Loire, with a strong castle, on the river Giez, 17 miles S of Lyons. E. lon. 4 52, N. lat. 45 29.

CHAMPION, a post township of N. York, in Jefferson county, situated on Black river, 52 miles N of Rome, 161 NW of Albany, and 473 from Washington. Population 1471.

CHAMPLAIN LAKE, a lake of N. America, that lies between the states of N. York and Vermont. From Skeneborough, at the southern extremity, to N. lat. 45, it is 100 miles long, and is situated in a beautiful and fertile country. Its breadth is from 1 to 25 miles. This lake contains above 60 islands of various sizes, &c. receives at Thundersoga, the waters of Lake George. At the northern end on the Vermont side is Michilicott bay, which is partly in Canada. This lake is rendered famous by a brilliant naval victory; obtained by Captain Macionough on the 11th, of September, 1814. The action took place in Plattsburgh bay at 9 A. M. and ended in the capture of all the large vessels of the enemy.

CHAMPLAIN, a post township of N. York, in the NE corner of Clinton county, is situated on the W. side of a lake of the same name to N. lat. 45. Population 1216. It is 15 miles N. of Plattsburgh, 193 from Albany, and 567 from Washington.

CHANCHA, a town of Egypt, five miles from Cairo, at the entrance of the desert which leads to Mount Sina.

CHANDA, a considerable city of Benar, in the Decan of Hindostan. It is seated on a branch of the Guevery, 70 G miles S of Nagpou. E. lon. 79 40, N. lat. 20 10.

CHANDERNAGORE, a large town of Hindostan Proper, 20 R. miles from Calcutta and a half above Calcutta, with an excellent harbour.

CHANG-HAI, a town of China, in the province of Kiang-sou. In this town, and the villages dependent on it, are more than 200,000 weavers of common cotton cloth.

CHANG-TUNG, a province of China. The country is well watered but is never less liable to suffer from drought, as rain falls here but seldom. The province is greatly enriched by the river Yun, called the Grand Imperial Canal, through which all the lakes bound to Pekin must pass their way thither. The capital is Tai-tsu fou, which has been the residence of the grand lama. It is 130 miles W of Lason. E. lon. 89 45, N. lat. 31 0.

CHANMANNING, a city of Thibet, which has been the residence of the grand lama. It is 130 miles W of Lason. E. lon. 89 45, N. lat. 31 0.

CHANNHAY, a village in Ross-shire, near the frith of Murray, 30 miles W of Elgin.

CHANGSI, a province of China, and one of the smallest in the empire. The climate is healthy and agreeable, and the soil generally fertile.

CHANTILLY, a town of France. It is 17 miles N by E of Paris. E. lon. 2 35, N. lat. 49 11.

CHAPARANG, or DSARONG, a considerable city of Thibet, seated on the southernmost of the two heads of the Ganges, not far westward from the lakes Manasarou and Lakou. E. lon. 75 42, N. lat. 34 0.

CHAPELL HILL, a post town of Orange county, North Carolina, situated on a branch of Cape Fear river, about 14 miles S of Hillsborough, 24 miles West of Raleigh and 315 from Washington.

CHAPEL IN FRITH, a town in

Derbyshire,

and 663 NN

CHAPIT

county, Man

parthow, f

from Wash

CHARAL

coast of Ja

150 miles E

S lat 0 0

CHAICO

America, i

alves mine

the capital

CHARD

141 miles

CHARE

France, in

Angoumo

CHARE

part of F

CHARE

towns in

Marnac

the order

S of Paris

CHARE

the depar

10, N lat

CHAH

land, in t

on the r

Dungann

CHAH

Methucl

It is seat

of Namu

CHAH

Australi

Namu,

It is sea

W of N

CHAH

Monteg

miles N

CHAH

vill. I

bitants.

CHA

Massac

harbour

CHA

Hamp

taining

town 4

CHA

of Virg

peaks

15.

CHA

on the

CHA

CHAMPLAIN, a post township of New York, in the NE corner of Clinton county, is situated on the W side of a lake of the same name 4th N lat. 43, population 1216. It is 15 miles N. of Catsburgh, 185 from Albany, and 367 from Washington.

CHANCHA, a town of Egypt, five miles from Cairo, at the entrance of the desert which leads to Mount Sinai.

CHANDA, a considerable city of Bengal, in the Decan, of Hindostan, it is seated on a branch of the Godavery, 70 G miles S of Nagpore. E lon. 79 40, N lat. 20 10.

CHANDERNAGORE, a large town of Hindostan Proper, in Bengal, seated two leagues and a half above Calcutta, with an excellent harbour.

CHIANG-HAI, a town of China, in the province of Kiangsu. In this town, and the villages dependent on it, are more than 260,000 weavers of common cotton cloth.

CHANG-TUNG, a province of China. The country is well watered but is never less liable to suffer from drought, as rain falls here but seldom. The province is greatly enriched by the river Yan, called the Grand Imperial Canal, through which all the boats bound to Peking must pass their way thither. The capital is Tse-ann fou.

CHANMANNING, a city of Thibet, which has been the residence of the grand lama. It is 130 miles W of Lassa. E lon. 89 45, N lat. 31 6.

CHANNERAY, a village in Ross-shire, near the frith of Murray, 30 miles W of Elgin.

CHANG-SI, a province of China, and one of the smallest in the empire. The climate is healthy and agreeable, and the soil generally fertile.

CHANILLY, a town of France. It is 17 miles N by E of Paris. E lon. 2 26, N lat. 49 11.

CHAPARANG, or **DSAI'RONG**, a considerable city of Thibet, seated on the southernmost of the two heads of the Ganges, not far westward from the lakes Mansarow and Lakon. E lon. 78 42, N lat. 34 6.

CHAPPELL HILL, a post town of Orange county, North Carolina, situated on a branch of Cape Fear river, about 14 miles S of Hillsborough, 24 miles West of Raleigh and 312 from Washington.

CHAPEL IN FRITH, a town in

CHA

Derbyshire, 7 miles SE of Manchester, and 165 NNW of London.

CHAPTICO, a town in St Mary's county, Maryland, 12 miles NW of Loperstown. It is a post town 23 miles from Washington.

CHARABON, a seaport on the N coast of Java, in the Indian Ocean, 150 miles E of Batavia. E lon. 109 10, S lat 6 6.

CHARCOS, LOS, a province of S America, in Peru. It has the finest silver mines in the world. La Plata is the capital.

CHARD, a town in Somersetshire, 141 miles W by S of London.

CHARENTE, a department of France, including the late province of Angoumois.

CHARENTE, LOWER, a department of France.

CHARENTON, the name of two towns in France, the one upon the Marne, in the department of Alier, the other on the river Seine, four miles S of Paris.

CHARITE, a town of France, in the department of Nièvre. E lon. 3 16, N lat. 47 10.

CHARLEMONT, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, seated on the river Blackwater, 6 miles S of Dungannon. W lon. 6 37, N lat. 54 44.

CHARLEMONT, a town of the Netherlands, in the County of Namur. It is seated on the Meuse, 25 miles SW of Namur. E lon. 4 40, N lat. 50 6.

CHARLEYHOY, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the county of Namur, built by the Spaniards, in 1666. It is seated on the Sambre, 18 miles W of Namur. E lon. 4 30, N lat. 49 20.

CHARLESBURG, a post town of Montgomery county, Maryland, 26 miles N of Washington, 9 from Rockville. It contains upwards of 80 inhabitants.

CHARLES, a river, in the state of Massachusetts, which flow into Boston harbour, near that town.

CHARLEMONT, a township of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, containing 687 inhabitants. It is a post town 285 miles from Washington.

CHARLES, CAPE, a promontory of Virginia, on the N side of Chesapeake Bay. W lon. 76 50, N lat. 37 12.

CHARLES, CAPE, a promontory on the SW part of the strait entering

into Hudson's Bay. W lon. 73 14, N lat. 62 10.

CHARLES CITY, a town of Virginia, in a county of the same name, on the N side of James river, 35 miles SE of Richmond, and 154 from Washington.

CHARLESTOWN, a town in Cecil county, Maryland, situated on the W side of North East River, near its mouth, 10 miles W of Elkton and 47 miles E by N of Baltimore. It has a Presbyterian meeting house, and an academy. Distant from Chester NE 20 miles, and from Washington 63. It is a post town. Population about 300.

CHARLESTON, an island at the bottom of Hudson's Bay. W lon. 79 5, N lat. 52 3.

CHARLESTON, a post township of New York, in the SE part of Montgomery county, is situated on the S side of the Mohawk river, forty miles NW of Albany, and 412 from Washington. It contains 2 dutch reformed churches, 1 for epistols, and 1 for methodists. Population in 1810, 2283.

CHARLESTOWN, a post town in Clark county, Indiana Territory, 630 miles from Washington. Population in 1810, 110.

CHARLESTON, a seaport of the U. States, in S Carolina, seated on a peninsula, formed by the rivers Ashly and Cooper, the former of which is navigable for ships of burden 20 miles above the town. The banks of the rivers are adorned with beautiful plantations, and fine walks, interspersed with rows of trees. It is a place of good trade and has an exchange, a state-house, an armoury, an orphan house, and a poor house; 3 episcopal churches, 2 independent, 2 presbyterian, 2 methodist, 1 German Lutheran, 1 Baptist, 1 French protestant, 1 Jewish, 1 catholic, and 1 synagogue.

In 1810, the population amounted to 24,711, viz 11,080 whites, and 13,631 blacks, of whom 11,571 were slaves. It is distant from Washington 244 miles SW, and from Baltimore 244 miles W from Greenwich 20 7 7, N lat. 33 46 30. W lon. from Washington 3 5 7.

CHARLESTON, a town of N America, in the state of Rhode Island, and county of Washington. It is remarkable for being the residence of the greater part of the Indians that sell

CAI

[11]

remain (to the number of 500) in this state, who speak the English language. It is 19 miles NW of Newport, and 583 NE of Washington. Population 1174.

CHARLESTON, a town on the SW side of the island of Nevis, in the W Indies. It is the seat of government, and defended by a fort. W lon. 62 50, N lat. 16 10.

CHARLESTON, a post township of New Hampshire, in Cheshire county, situated on the E side of Connecticut river, 38 miles S of Dartmouth college, and 462 from Washington. Population 1501.

CHARLESTOWN, a post township of Pennsylvania, Chester county, 164 miles from Washington. Population 1590.

CHARLESTOWN, the principal town of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, situated on a point of land formed by Mystic river on the E, and a small bay setting up from Charles river on the W. It is separated from Boston by one of the finest bridges in the U States. Charlestown contained in 1810, 3 places of public worship, and 4959 inhabitants. On Mystic river is a marine hospital and the U. States navy yard. Distant from Washington 463 miles NE. N lat. 43 23 1, W lon. from Greenwich 71 3 10, and E from Washington 5 57 50.

CHARLTON, a post township in the SW corner of Saratoga county N. York, 25 miles NW of Albany, and 401 from Albany. It has a meeting house for prebyterians, 1 for episcopalians, and 1 for seceders.

CHARLTON, a post township of Massachusetts, in Worcester county, 60 miles SSW of Boston, and 390 NE of Washington. Population 2180.

CHARLEVILLE, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Wick, 30 miles N of Carle. W lon. 8. N lat. 52 23.

CHARLEVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes. It is seated on the Meuse, 15 miles NE of Paris. E lon. 4 5, N lat. 49 50.

CHARLOTTE, a post town on the E side of Lake Champlain, in Chittenden county, Vermont; at the distance of 10 miles S of Burlington, 13 N of Vergennes, and 606 from Washington. Population 1679.

CHARLOTTE, a town in Virginia, the capital of Charlotte county,

30 miles N of Halifax, 190 SW of Richmond, and 236 from Washington.

CHARLOTTE, the principal town of Mecklenburg county, North Carolina; situated on Sugar Creek, a branch of Catawba river, 46 miles S of Blotsville, and about the same distance SW of Salisbury. It is a post town 448 miles from Washington.

CHARLOTTE-TOWN, formerly ROSEAU, the capital of Dominica, 21 miles SE of Prince Rupert's Bay, on a point of land on the SW side of the island. W lon. 61 25, N lat. 15 25.

CHARLOTTE-HALL, a post village in St. Mary's county, Maryland, is beautifully situated at the Cool Spring, about 40 miles SSE of Washington. It derives its name from an academy, which consists of three commodious brick buildings, calculated to accommodate 120 pupils. This seminary is under the direction of a president, and 28 trustees. The governor of the state acting as president for the time being. The situation of this village is elevated and healthy. E lon. from Washington 0 21, N lat. 38 20.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, a post town and capital of Albemarle county, Virginia, situated on Rivanna river, 83 miles NW of Richmond, and 144 from Washington.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S ISLAND, an island in the S Sea, first discovered by captain Wallis, in the Dolphin.

CHARMES, a town of France, seated on the Moselle. E lon. 6 17, N lat. 48 21.

CHAROLLES, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire. It has a ruinous castle, and is seated on the Reconce, 24 miles WNW of Mâcon. E lon. 4 24, N lat. 46 25.

CHAROSY, a town of France, in the department of Indre, seated on the Arnon, six miles NE of Issoudun. E lon. 2 10, N lat. 47 1.

CHARTIERS, a township in Washington county, Pennsylvania, situated on a creek of the same name, which falls into the Ohio, below Pittsburg. Population 1747.

CHARTRES, an ancient city of France, in the department of Eure and Loire. Here is a general hospital, and another for blind persons. The

cathedral is one of the finest in France. E lon.

Population 15,000.

CHARYBDEI, is the strait of Sicily, oppo-

Scylla, in the Straits, it was very narrow; but it is entirely removed

quasi in 1733.

CHATAUGU, and capital of York, situated

tion 1039. It is of Buffalo, 293

of Washington is situated in miles long, and

CHATEAU France, in the Loire, with an

of Remes. **CHATEAU** of France; in the North, with a

is famous for between Henry II. of Spain

Canbray. **CHATEAU** France, in the with a con-

cloth. E lon. **CHATEAU** castle of the Schloss.

CHATEAU France, in the NW. E lon.

CHATEAU of France, and Loire. 72 miles SW

lat. 46 4. **CHATEAU** situated 60 county, N

Ploetsburg from Wash. **CHATEAU** France, in the river

0 36, N lat. **CHATEAU** France, in and Marv.

E lon. 3 30.

miles N of Halifax, 190 SW of Annapolis, and 235 from Washington. **HARLOTTE**, the principal town of Rockingham county, North Carolina; situated on Sugar Creek, a branch of Catawba river, 46 miles S of Statesville, and about the same distance SW of Salisbury. It is a post town, about 448 miles from Washington. **HARLOTTE-TOWN**, formerly **CHAPEL**, the capital of Dominica, 10 miles SE of Prince Rupert's Bay, a point of land on the SW side of the island. W lon. 61 25, N lat. 13 45.

HARLOTTE-HALL, a post village in St. Mary's county, Maryland, beautifully situated at the foot of a mountain, about 40 miles SSE of Hagerstown. It derives its name from a academy, which consists of three commodious brick buildings, calculated to accommodate 100 pupils. This academy is under the direction of a president, and 23 trustees. The governor of the state acting as president the time being. The situation of the village is elevated and healthy. 25 miles from Washington. W lon. 78 21, N lat. 39 45.

HARLOTTEVILLE, a post town and capital of Albemarle county, Virginia, situated on Rivanna river, 83 miles NW of Richmond, and 100 miles from Washington.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S ISLAND, an island in the S Sea, first discovered by captain Wallis, in the ship *Swallow*.

HARMES, a town of France, in the department of Moselle. E lon. 6 17, N lat. 48 31.

HAROLLES, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, as a ruinous castle, and is seated on the Reconee, 24 miles WNW of Moulins. E lon. 4 24, N lat. 46 38.

HAROS, a town of France, in the department of Indre, seated on Arnon, six miles NE of Issoudun. W lon. 2 10, N lat. 47 1.

HARTIERS, a township in Washington county, Pennsylvania, situated on a creek of the same name, which flows into the Ohio, below Pittsburg. Population 1747.

HARTRES, an ancient city of France, in the department of Eure and Loire. Here is a general hospital, another for blind persons. The

cathedral is one of the finest in France. It is seated on the Eure, 45 miles SW of Paris. E lon. 1 34, N lat. 48 27. Population 15,000.

CHARVÉDIS, a famous whirlpool, in the strait of Messina, on the coast of Sicily, opposite the celebrated Scylla, in Italy. According to the poets, it was very formidable to mariners; but it is said to have been entirely removed by the dreadful earthquake in 1783.

CHATAUQUA, a post township and capital of Chataqua county, New York, situated on Lake Erie. Population 1030. It is 70 miles S westerly from Buffalo, 107 W of Albany, and 439 NW of Washington. Chataqua lake is situated in this township, it is 10 miles long, and from 1 to 3 in breadth.

CHATEAU-BRYANT, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire, with an old castle, 24 miles S of Rennes. W lon. 1 16, N lat. 47 46.

CHATEAU-CAMBRESIS, a town of France, in the department of the North, with a magnificent palace. It is famous for a treaty, concluded between Henry II. of France, and Philip II. of Spain; and is 12 miles SE of Cambrai. E lon. 3 40, N lat. 50 7.

CHATEAU-CHINON, a town of France, in the department of Nièvre, with a considerable manufacture of cloth. E lon. 4 8, N lat. 47 0.

CHATEAU-DAUPHIN, a strong castle of Piedmont, 18 miles W by N of Saluces.

CHATEAU-DU-LOIR, a town of France, in the department of Sarthe, seated on the Loir, 97 miles W of Paris. E lon. 0 30, N lat. 47 40.

CHATEAU-DUN, an ancient town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire. It is seated near the Loire, 72 miles SW of Paris. E lon. 1 23, N lat. 48 4.

CHATEAUGAY, a post township, situated on the E line of Franklin county, New York, 33 miles W of Plattsburg, 210 N of Albany, and 585 from Washington. Population 625.

CHATEAU-GONTIER, a town of France, in the department, seated on the river Maine, with a castle. E lon. 0 30, N lat. 47 47.

CHATEAU-LANDON, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, 50 miles S by E of Paris. E lon. 2 38, N lat. 48 18.

CHATEAULIN, a town of France, in the department of Finistère, 18 miles N of Quimper, on the river Arzon, where there is a salmon-fishery.

CHATEAU-MEILLANT, a town of France in the department of Cher, nine miles S of Chateaux. Here is a castle, with a tower said to have been built by Julius Cesar.

CHATEAUNEUF, a town of France, in the department of Cher, 10 miles S of Bourges. It is the name of 2 other inconsiderable towns of France.

CHATEAUNEUF, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire, 12 miles NE of Chartres.

CHATEAUNEUF, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire, seated on the Sarthe, 13 miles N of Angers.

CHATEAU-RENAUD, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, 20 miles NW of Amboise, and 83 SW of Paris. W lon. 1 1, N lat. 47 33.

CHATEAUROUX, a town of France, seated in a pleasant plain, on the Indre, 15 miles SW of Issoudun, and 148 S of Paris. E lon. 1 5, N lat. 46 46.

CHATEAU-THIERRY, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, 97 miles NW of Paris. E lon. 3 33, N lat. 49 2.

CHATEL, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges, seated on the Moselle, 3 miles E of Mirécourt.

CHATEL-CHALON, a town of France, in the department of Jura, remarkable for its late Benedictine monastery, 30 miles S of Dole. E lon. 5 28, N lat. 46 46.

CHATELLERAULT, a town of France, in the department of Vendée, seated on the Vieune. It is noted for its cutlery, watch-making, and the cutting of false diamonds. It is 168 miles SSW of Paris. E lon. 0 44, N lat. 46 50.

CHATHAM, a town in Kent, adjoining Rochester, and seated on the Medway. It is one of the principal stations of the royal navy; and the yards and magazines are furnished with all sorts of naval stores. In 1667, the Dutch sailed up to this town, and burnt several men of war. It is 31 miles SSE of London.

CHATHAM, a post township of Massachusetts, Barnstable county, near cape Malabar, 23 miles E of Barnstable, and 527 from Washington. Population 1334.

CHATHAM, a town in Chesterfield county, South Carolina, on the W side of Great Pedee river, 10 miles N of Greenville. Here is a post office, 429 miles from Washington.

CHATHAM, a township of Columbia county, New York, 15 miles SE of Hudson, 21 SE of Albany, and 354 from Washington. It has a meeting house for presbyterians, 1 for friends, 1 for baptists, and a post office. Population 3281.

CHATHAM, a township of Middlesex county, Connecticut, situated on the E side of Connecticut river, near Middleton. Population 3238.

CHATHAM, a post township of Morris county, New Jersey, 225 miles from Washington. Population in 1810, 2019.

CHATHAM, a post town in Chesterfield county, S. Carolina, situated on the W side of Great Pedee river, 429 miles from Washington.

CHATILLON-LES-DOBMBES, a town of France, in the department of Ain, 19 miles W of Bourg.

CHATILLON-SUR-INDRE, a town of France, in the department of Indre, 10 miles S of Loudes. E lon. 0 25, N lat. 47 22.

CHATILLON-SUR-MARNE, a town of France, in the department of Marne, 37 miles S of Rheims. E lon. 4 2, N lat. 48 58.

CHATILLON-SUR-SEINE, a town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or, divided into two by the river Seine, 36 miles NW of Dijon. E lon. 4 35, N lat. 47 42.

CHATIQUE, a lake of N America, in the state of New-York. It is the source of the river Conawongo, which runs into the Allegany, and is about 18 miles long.

CHATRE, a town of France, in the department of Indre, seated on the river Indre, 37 miles from Bourges.

CHATHSWORTH, a village in the Peak of Derbyshire, near the river Derwent, 6 miles W of Chesterfield. It was the prison of Mary queen of Scots, for 17 years; in memory of which the new lodgings that are built,

instead of the old, are called the Queen of Scots apartments.

CHAUNONT, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Marne, 14 miles S of Joinville.

CHAZY, a post township in Clinton county, New York, 186 miles N of Albany, and 560 E of N from Washington. Population 1466.

CHEBRECHIN, a town of Poland in the province of Russia, and palatinate of Belskow. E lon. 23 51, N lat. 50 35.

CHEADLE, a town in Staffordshire, seated on the most fertile part of the Moorland, 12 miles NE of Stafford. W lon. 1 55, N lat. 53 0.

CHEAT, a river in Virginia, which rises in Randolph county. It runs northwardly and falls into the Monongahela, near the Pennsylvania line. At its junction it is 200 yards wide.

CHEITORE, or **OUDEPOUR**, one of the principal of the Rajpoot states, in Hindoostan Proper, between 24 and 28 deg. N lat. It is tributary to the Mabratra.

CHEITORE, or **O'DIPOUR**, a town, in province of the same name, Hindoostan Proper. It is 120 miles S by E of Nagpore. E lon. 74 56, N lat. 25 21.

CHELM, a town of Poland, in Red Russia, capital of a palatinate of its own name, with a bishop's see, 100 miles ESE of Warsaw. E lon. 33 29, N lat. 51 20.

CHELMEL, a river in Essex, which rises near Thaxted, and flows into the German Ocean.

CHELMEL, a river of England, in Essex, which rises near Thaxted and flows to Malden, where it joins the Blackwater, and forming the estuary called Black-water bay, enters the German Ocean.

CHELMSFORD, the county town of Essex, situated in a beautiful valley, at the confluence of the Chelmer and Can. It consists of the town and hamlet of Moulsham, parted from each other by the river Can, over which is an elegant stone bridge of one arch. In the town are the church, a magnificent steeple-house, a free-school, a new conduit which affords a plentiful supply of water, and a neat theatre; the hamlet contains the new county gaol,

and three meeting-houses—4659. **CHE**

CHERE of London.

CHELSEA, a hamlet on the N head of side W of West for a magnificent and old decrepit

CHELSEA 1 side of Thames London, county, distance of 14 m from Washington.

CHELTENHAM, a town in Wainwrightshire, not far from London. Population 1811; 8

CHELTENHAM, a town in Wainwrightshire, not far from London. Population 1811; 8

CHELMUM, a town in Hindoostan Proper, most of the five

CHEMUNG, capital of Province of Ghouce London. W lon. 148 miles S of London. W lon. 1420.

CHEMUNG, a town of New York, in from Albany, ton. Population

CHEMUN, a town of New York, in from Albany, ton. Population

CHEMUN, a town of New York, in from Albany, ton. Population

CHEMUN, a town of New York, in from Albany, ton. Population

CHEMUN, a town of New York, in from Albany, ton. Population

CHEMUN, a town of New York, in from Albany, ton. Population

CHEMUN, a town of New York, in from Albany, ton. Population

read of the old, are called the Queen's Seal apartments.

CHAUMON, a town of France, the department of Upper Marne, is seated on a mountain, near the river Marne, 14 miles S of Joinville.

CHAZEL, post township in Chautauque county, New York, 196 miles N of Albany, and 600 E of N from Washington. Population 1466.

CHEBRESCHIN, a town of Poland in the province of Russia, and palatinate of Belokov. E lon. 23 31, N 50 33.

CHEADLE, a town in Staffordshire, seated on the most fertile part of the Moorland, 13 miles NE of Stafford. W lon. 1 55, N lat. 53 0.

CHEAT, a river in Virginia, which rises in Randolph county. It runs upwardly and falls into the Monongahela, near the Pennsylvania line. At its junction it is 200 yards wide.

CHEITORE, or **OUDIPOUR**, one of the principal of the Rajpoot states, Hindoostan Proper, between 24 and 25 deg. N lat. It is tributary to the Sabrauta.

CHEITORE, or **OU'DIPOUR**, a town, in province of the same name, Hindoostan Proper. It is 120 miles S E of Nagpore. E lon. 74 56, N 24 21.

CHELM, a town of Poland, in Redania, capital of a palatinate of its name, with a bishop's see, 100 ESE of Warsaw. E lon. 23 30, N 51 20.

CHELMEL, a river in Essex, which rises near Thaxted, and flows into the Great Ouse.

CHELMEL, a river of England, Essex, which rises near Thaxted, flows to Malden, where it joins the Blackwater, and forming the estuary called Blackwater bay, enters the Irish Ocean.

CHELMSFORD, the county town of Essex, situated in a beautiful valley, on the confluence of the Chelmer and Chelme. It consists of the town and hamlet of Moulsham, parted from each other by the river Can, over which is an elegant stone bridge of one arch. In the town are the church, a magnificent steeple-house, a free school, a new duct which affords a plentiful supply of water, and a neat theatre; the district contains the new county gaol,

and three meeting houses. Population 4649. Chelmsford is 29 miles ENE of London.

CHELSEA, a fine village, situated on the N bank of the river Thames, a mile W of Westminster, remarkable for a magnificent hospital of invalids and old decrepit soldiers.

CHELSEA LANDING, on the W side of the Thames river, in New London county, Connecticut, at the distance of 14 miles N from New London. Here is a post office, 373 miles from Washington. N lat. 41 31 59, E lon. from Washington 4 55 54.

CHELTENHAM, a town in Gloucestershire, noted for its mineral waters. Population of the town and parish in 1811, 8325. It is nine miles NE of Gloucester, and 95 W by N of London. W lon. 2 21, N lat. 51 55.

CHELUM, or **JHYLUM**, a river of Hindoostan Proper, being the westernmost of the five eastern branches of the river Indus. This river is the famous Hydaspes of Alexander, and is sometimes called Behut.

CHENANGO, a post township and capital of Broome county, N. York, 148 miles S of W from Albany, and 208 from Washington. Population 1420.

CHEMUNG, a post township of New York, in Tioga county, 180 miles from Albany, and 314 from Washington. Population 623.

CHENSIL, one of the most extensive provinces of China, bordering on the great wall. It is divided into two parts, the eastern and western, and contains eight cities of the first rank, and 106 of the second and third.

CHEPELLO, an island in the bay of Panama, three miles from the city of Panama, which it supplies with provisions and fruit. W lon. 80 16, N lat. 8 46.

CHEPSTOW, a town in Monmouthshire. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the Wye, near its confluence with the Severn, 127 miles W of London.

CHERASCO, a considerable town of France, in the department of Stura, situated at the confluence of the Stura and Tanaro, upon a mountain, 24 miles SE of Turin. Population 11,200. E lon. 7 41, N lat. 44 53.

CHERAW Court House, the principal seat of justice, in Darlington county, South Carolina, situated on the S side of Black creek, a branch of the Great Peckee. Here is a post office 420 miles from Washington.

CHERBOURG, a seaport of France, in the department of the Channel. It has manufactories of woollen and cotton stuffs, and one of glass. Population 14,000. Cherbourg is 30 miles NW of Caen. W lon. 1 37 3, N lat. 49 38 31.

CHERESCOL, a town of Turkey in Asia, capital of Curdistan, 150 miles N of Bagdad.

CHERRY ISLAND, in the Northern Ocean, between Norway and Greenland.

CHERRY VALLEY, a post town in Otsego county, New York, 12 miles NE of Cooper's town, 53 W of Albany, and 380 from Washington. Population 2772. In this township is a cherry village, beautifully situated in a vale, and romantically environed by hills. It contains 80 houses, an academy, and a meeting house.

CHELSO, an island in the gulf of Venice, with a town of the same name. The capital of the island, anciently Crispa or Crexa, contains about 4000 inhabitants. E lon. 14 40, N lat. 45 11.

CHERSON, the capital of New Russia, in the government of Catharineski, situated on the N bank of the Dnieper 50 miles E of Oczakow. This town was built by Catharine II. in 1777. This town is interesting, as being the place where the celebrated philanthropic Howard terminated his life. Population in 1803, 11,000. N lat. 46 28, E lon. 47.

CHERTSEY, a town in Surry, 20 miles W by S of London. Population 3089.

CHESAPEAKE, one of the largest bays in the known world. Its entrance is between Cape Charles and Cape Henry in Virginia, 12 miles wide, and extends 200 miles to the N, dividing Virginia from Maryland, through this extent it is from 7 to 16 miles broad, and generally nine fathoms deep, affording a commodious harbour, and a safe navigation. It receives the Potomac, Rappahannock, York, James, Pamlico, Severn, Patuxent, Gunpowder and Susquehanna rivers, from the western

shore. From the eastern side it receives the Elk, Chester, Choptank, Nantux, Wicomico, and Pocomoke; besides a great many small rivers. It embraces a number of islands, some of them large and well cultivated. This bay affords some excellent shad and herring fisheries.

CHESHAM, a town in Bucks, 20 miles W by N of London.

CHESHIRE, a township of Berkshire county, in the state of Massachusetts, about 130 miles from Boston, and 404 from Washington. Population 1315.

CHESHIRE, a township of New Haven county, Connecticut, distant about 15 miles from New Haven City, and 221 from Washington. Population 2228.

CHESHIRE, an English county palatine, bounded on the N by Lancashire, on the NE by Yorkshire, on the E by Derbyshire, on the SE by Staffordshire, on the S by Shropshire, on the W by Denbighshire and Flintshire, and on the NW by the Irish Sea. This county extends 55 miles from N to S, and 48 from E to W, without including a peninsula, 13 miles in length and six in breadth, which projects into the Irish Sea, or a narrow tract of land which stretches between Lancashire and Derbyshire, to Yorkshire, on the NE. Its rivers are Mersey, Weaver, Dane, and Dee, which last falls into a creek of the Irish Sea, near Chester. Population 1811, 227,631.

CHESTER, a post village of Chester district, S Carolina, situated at the heads of Sandy river, in the forks between Broad and Catawba rivers. It contains a courthouse, jail, an academy, and 22 dwellings, and 460 miles N of Columbia, 183 N of Charleston, and 600 S of W from Washington. N. lat. 34 30. Its situation is remarkably healthy.

CHESTER, the capital of Cheshire. The structure of the principal streets is very singular. They are as if excavated out of the earth, and sunk many feet below the surface; the carriage drive lies beneath the level of the kitchens on a kind with ranges of shops. It has a manufacture of gloves, and a considerable traffic of shop goods into N. Wales. It is 80 miles S by E of Liverpool, 38 SW of Manchester, and 112 NW of London. Its principal

public buildings are a cathedral, and 7 churches, the castle, an exchange, and an infirmary. Population in 1811, 10,140. W. lon. 6 3, N. lat. 53 12.

CHESTER, a post township of Washington county, New York, situated on the W side of Seneca lake, 90 miles N of Albany, and 485 from Washington. Population in 1810, 937.

CHESTER, a post town and the capital of Delaware county, Pennsylvania; seated on the W side of the river Delaware, 15 miles below Philadelphia, 13 NE of Wilmington, and 124 of Washington. Population 1020.

CHESTER, a township of Windsor county, Vermont, having a post office, and 270 inhabitants. It is 11 miles W by S of Charlestown in New Hampshire, and 467 NE of Washington.

CHESTER, a post town of Rockingham county, New Hampshire. It is situated on the E side of Merrimack river, about 30 miles westward from Portsmouth, and 114 from Washington. Population 2030. It contains a congregational and presbyterian church. Hatticanke hill in this town, is a great curiosity. On the S side is the entrance of a cave called the Devil's den, 18 or 20 feet square, and 4 high, from the roof of which, are dependent many essences in the form of a pear, that throw out a brilliant lustre of almost every hue, when approached by a torch.

CHESTER, a post township of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, 20 miles NW of Springfield, and 392 NE of Washington. Population 1534.

CHESTER, a post township of Middlesex county, Connecticut, 30 miles NE of Washington.

CHESTER, a post township of Morris county, New Jersey, 261 miles from Washington. Population 1871.

CHESTER, a river of Maryland, that rises in the state of Delaware; it runs W about 14 miles, and then pursues a SW by S course, until it falls into the Chesapeake bay. Its whole length is 43 miles, and is navigable for a considerable distance.

CHESTERFIELD, a town in Derbyshire. It has a manufacture of stockings, and also of carpets. There are potteries for brown ware, and near the town large iron foundries. Chesterfield is seated on a hill between the

trivets
NNW of
CHESTER
Chester
river, 11
438 from
CHESTER
six courts
office 22
population
side of
nel of 2
gate's fa
curiosity
CHESTER
Caroline
of Fred
noe, and
CHESTER
village,
of the r
castle.
CHESTER
of Kent
Chester
and abo
George's
post Co
and 60
contains
house, at
the me
and show
39 15. W
CHESTER
berland,
burders
country
viz Hill
counter
Scots, ut
the
CHIA
Mexico,
04 15.
CHIA
Turkey
postic th
35. N lat
CHIA
Breschan
Ented th
V. N lat
CHIA
on a mo
sue. E
CHIA
land, cap
name, th

public buildings are a cathedral, and 7 churches, the castle, an exchange, and an infirmary. Population in 1811, 16,146. W lon. 0.3, N lat. 53 12.

CHESTER, a post township of Washington county, New York, situated on the W side of Seneca lake, 90 miles N of Albany, and 464 from Washington. Population in 1810, 937.

CHESTER, a post town and the capital of Delaware county, Pennsylvania; seated on the W side of the river Delaware, 15 miles below Philadelphia, 11 NE of Wilmington, and 124 of Washington. Population 1050.

CHESTER, a township of Windsor county, Vermont, having a post office, and 2370 inhabitants. It is 11 miles W by S of Charlestown in New Hampshire, and 407 NE of Washington.

CHESTER, a post town of Rockingham county, New Hampshire. It is situated on the E side of Merrimack river, about 30 miles westward from Portsmouth, and 814 from Washington. Population 2030. It contains a congregational and presbyterian church, Hattieskank hill in this town, is a great curiosity. On the S side is the entrance of a cave called the Devil's den, 16 or 20 feet square, and 4 high, from the roof of which, are dependent many resesences in the form of a pear, that throw out a brilliant lustre of almost every hue, when approached by a torch.

CHESTER, a post township of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, 30 miles NW of Springfield, and 392 NE of Washington. Population 1634.

CHESTER, a post township of Middlesex county, Connecticut, 300 miles NE of Washington.

CHESTER, a post township of Morris county, New Jersey, 261 miles from Washington. Population 1271.

CHESTER, a river of Maryland, that rises in the state of Delaware, it runs W about 14 miles, and then purses a SW by S course, until it falls into the Chesapeake bay. Its whole length is 43 miles, and is navigable for a considerable distance.

CHESTERFIELD, a town in Derbyshire. It has a manufacture of stockings, and also of carpets. There are potteries for brown ware, and near the town large iron founderies. Chesterfield is seated on a hill between the

trivets Ither and Rother, 140 miles NNW of London. Population 4476.

CHESTERFIELD, a post town in Cheshire county, New Hampshire, situated on the E side of Connecticut river, 11 miles W of Marlborough, and 438 from Washington.

CHESTERFIELD, a town of Essex county, New York, having a post office 228 miles from Washington. Population 631. It is situated on the W side of Lake Champlain. The channel of Sebic river, together with Adgate's falls, in this town present a great curiosity.

CHESTERFIELD, a post town in Caroline county, Virginia, 34 miles S of Fredericksburg on the Rappahannock, and 159 from Washington.

CHESTER-LESTREET, a large village, situated in a valley, to the W of the river Wear, opposite to Lomly castle. Population 1305.

CHESTERTOWN, the chief town of Kent county, Maryland, situated on Chester river, 17 miles N of Centerville, and about the same distance SW of Georgetown, on Susquehanna river. It is a post town 85 miles from Washington, and 60 E by S from Baltimore. It contains a court house, jail, an almshouse, an episcopal church, a methodist meeting house, a college edifice, and about 150 dwelling houses. N lat. 39 15, W lon. 76 10.

CHEVIOT, a district in Northumberland, to the SW of Wooler, on the borders of Scotland. The adjacent country being hills, is called the Cheviot Hills, famous for the fierce encounter between the English and Scots, under the earls Percy and Douglas.

CHIAPA-EL-REAL, a town in New Mexico, situated in N lat. 17 10, W lon. 04 15.

CHIARENZA, a seaport town of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea, opposite the island of Zante. E lon. 21 35, N lat. 37 40.

CHIARI, a town of Italy in the Breschua, where the imperialists defeated the French in 1701. E lon. 10 17, N lat. 45 30.

CHIAW MONTE, a town of Sicily on a mountain, 25 miles W of Syracuse. E lon. 14 59, N lat. 37 3.

CHIAVENNA, a town of Switzerland, capital of a county of the same name, under the sovereignty of the

Grisons. Chiavenna is seated near the lakes of Chiavenna and Como. E lon. 9 10, N lat. 46 10.

CHIAVENNA, LAGHETTO DI, a small lake of the country of the Grisons, in Switzerland, near the town of Chiavenna.

CHICHESTER, the capital of Sussex, is surrounded on every side but the W, by the river Lavant. The principal public buildings, are the cathedral, the guildhall, the bishops palace, and a custom house. Population 6425.

CHICHESTER, UPPER and **LOWER**, two townships of Delaware county, Pennsylvania. They are contiguous, and the eastermost bounds on the river Delaware.

CHIELEFU, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea. It was taken by the Venetians in 1684; but the Turks ret. it. E lon. 23 20, N lat. 36 35.

CHIEMSSEE, a lake of Germany, in Bavaria, which contains an island and town of the same name. The island is 17 miles in circumference, and the town is 23 miles WSW of Saltzburg.

CHIERI, a fortified town of Piedmont, seated on the declivity of a hill, in a pleasant country, bounded on all sides by hills covered with vines. It is 2 miles E of Turin.

CHIFFLI, a town of Naples, capital of Abruzzo Citeriore, seated on a mountain near the river Pescara, eight miles SW of Pescara. E lon. 16 7, N lat. 42 20.

CHIHIRI, or PORT CHEER, a seaport of Arabia Felix, which carries on a considerable trade. E lon. 49 24, N lat. 14 40.

CHILSBURG, a post town in Caroline county, Virginia, on the E side of Fumunsky river, 32 miles S by W of Fredericksburg on the Rappahannock, and 80 miles from Washington.

CHILL, a large country of S America, on the coast of the S Pacific Ocean, discovered by Diego d'Almagro in 1525. The mountainous part of it, is still possessed by the original inhabitants, formidable neighbours to the Spaniards. The Spanish colonies, are dispersed on the borders of the S Sea, to an extent of about 900 miles. They are parted from Peru by a desert of 60 leagues in breadth, and bounded by the island of Chiloé, at the extremity

re-
k,
e;
11
me
his
ad
20
rk-
an-
on,
the
ew
a-
43;
the
pe-
re,
by
re,
by
an
ity
43
pe-
in
sh
er-
Its
and
of
is-
es-
the
be-
It
ry,
of
00
34
bal-
re,
re,
eta
can
ye-
cit-
pa-
a
to
Ls-
and
pal

near to the straits of Magellan. The climate of Chili is the most delightful in the New World. Though bordering on the Torrid Zone, it never feels the extremities of heat, being rendered cool and agreeable by its vicinity to the Andes. Nature has enriched Chili with valuable mines of gold, silver, copper and lead. The trade is confined to Peru, Paraguay, and the savages on their frontiers. In the whole extent of Chili there are not above 80,000 white inhabitants, and 340,000 negroes and people of a mixed race. CHILICOPE, a post town of Ohio, and capital of Ross county, is situated on the W bank of Scioto river, 45 miles from its junction with the Ohio river, and 6 above the mouth of Patuxent creek, which runs on the S side within one mile of Scioto. The streets run parallel to the river, and cross at right angles. It has 4 cotton factories, that contain from 300 to 500 spindles, and a variety of other manufactories. Its public buildings are a meeting house for presbyterians, 1 for methodists, and 1 for seceders, a court house, jail, an academy, a temporary state house, and a bank. Population about 2000. This town stands on a high level bluff or bank 417 from Washington. N lat. 39 30.

CHILKA, a lake in the Ocean of Hindoostan, which bounds the 5 Circles on the N. It is 40 miles from NE to SW, and in most places 11 or 15 wide, with a narrow slip of sandy ground between it and the sea. It has many inhabited islands on it.

CHILOE, an island of S America, on the coast of Chili, 125 miles in length and 17 in breadth, between 43 and 44 deg. S lat. Castro the chief town stands between two brooks.

CHILTERN, a chain of chalky hills, running from E to W, through Buckinghamshire, and forming the S part of the county.

CHIMERA, an ancient town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, capital of a territory of the same name. It is seated on a rock, at the entrance of the gulf of Venice, 39 miles N of Corfu. E lon. 30 S, N lat. 40 S.

CHIMAY, a town of France, in the department of the North, seated on the river Blanche, 30 miles SSW of Charleroy. E lon. 4 15, N lat. 60 0.

CHIMBERGH, a town in Devon-

shire. It is almost surrounded by the river Dart; and is 105 miles W by S of London.

CHINA, an extensive empire in Asia, bounded on the N by Tartary, from which it is separated by a great wall 500 leagues in length; on the E by the Yellow Sea, and the Chinese Ocean; on the S by that ocean and the kingdoms of Tonquin, Laos, and Burmah; and on the W by Thibet. It lies between 100 and 125 deg. E lon. and 30 and 41 deg. N lat. It is 3000 miles from N to S, and 1500 from E to W, and divided into 15 provinces, which contain 4403 walled cities, divided into

classes, the civil and military; the civil class contains 2045, and that of the military 2357. It is in general a plain and level country, with few mountains of any note, but the rivers are very numerous and considerable. The inland navigation is besides assisted by numbers of canals. These are formed in a manner superior to that of other nations; the principal being lined with hewn stone, so deep that they are able to carry vessels of any burden, and extending in some places 1000 miles in length. They are furnished with stone quays, and sometimes with bridges of a surprising construction. According to the calculations of father Amiot, China contains 260,000,000 inhabitants.

The climate and soil are various, as the different provinces are nearer to, or remote from the S; severe cold being felt at Pekin, while the southern provinces are exposed to excessive heat. China has been often deluged by floods. Its numerous mountains (which are chiefly in the N and W parts of the empire) contain mines of iron, tin, copper, quicksilver, gold, and silver. Quarries of marble, coal mines, lapis lazuli, rock crystal, precious stones, and a kind of sonorous stones, of which musical instruments are composed, are abundant in China. They have pottery's earth of such various and superior kinds, that their celebrated fine porcelain will ever remain unrivalled. The mountains and vast forests abound with wild animals of every species; but that valuable quadruped, the musk-deer, is peculiar to it. Of their birds, the most beautiful in China, and perhaps in the world, is the kir-hi, or golden fowl. The principal defence of the empire against a foreign enemy is the great

wall, which is 1000 miles in length, and six horses upon it.

CHINA, Carolina, of Washington, city 3 4.

CHILICOTTE, a town in the department of the

France.

CHINA, Proper, the name of the river Hoog Chanderer Hoogy.

CHILICOTTE, a town in the department of the

France.

CHILICOTTE, a town in the department of the

France.

CHILICOTTE, a town in the department of the

France.

CHILICOTTE, a town in the department of the

France.

CHILICOTTE, a town in the department of the

France.

shire. It is almost surrounded by the river Dart; and is 198 miles W by S of London.

CHINA, an extensive empire in Asia, bounded on the N by Tartary, from which it is separated by a great wall 500 leagues in length; on the E by the Yellow Sea, and the Chinese Ocean; on the S by that ocean and the kingdoms of Tonquin, Laos, and Burmah; and on the W by Tibet. It lies between 100 and 135 deg. E lon, and 30 and 41 deg. N lat. It is 5000 miles from N to S, and 1500 from E to W, and divided into 15 provinces, which contain 4403 walled cities, divided into classes, the civil and military; the civil class contains 3045, and that of the military 1357. It is in general a plain and level country, with few mountains of any note, but the rivers are very numerous and considerable. The inland navigation is besides assisted by numbers of canals. These are formed in a manner superior to that of other nations; the principal being lined with hewn stone, so deep that they are able to carry vessels of any burden, and extending in some places 1000 miles in length. They are furnished with stone quays, and sometimes with bridges of a surprising construction. According to the calculations of Father Amiot, China contains 300,000,000 inhabitants. The climate and soil are various, in the different provinces are nearer to, or remote from the S; severe cold being felt at Peking, while the southern provinces are exposed to excessive heat. China has been often deluged by floods. Its numerous mountains (which are chiefly in the N and W parts of the empire) contain mines of iron, tin, copper, quicksilver, gold, and silver. Quarries of marble, and mines, lapis lazuli, rock crystals, precious stones, and a kind of sonorous stones, of which musical instruments are composed, are abundant in China. They have pottery's earth of such various and superior kinds, that their celebrated fine porcelain will ever remain unrivalled. The mountains and vast forests abound with wild animals of every species; but that valuable quadruped, the musk-deer, is peculiar to it. Of their birds, the most beautiful in China, and perhaps in the world, is the kin-hi, or golden fowl. The principal defence of the empire against a foreign enemy is the great

wall, which separates China from Tartary, extending more than 1800 miles in length, and of such thickness that six horsemen may easily ride abreast upon it. It is flanked with towers two bowshots distant from each other.

CHINA GROVE, a post town of 3 Carolina, in Ross county, 461 miles SW of Washington. W lon. from the same city, 3 14 37, N lat. 33 37 15.

CHINCA, a seaport of Peru, situated on a river, in a valley of its own name, 90 miles S of Lima. S lat. 13 10, W lon. 79 18.

CHINON, an ancient town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, seated on the Vienne, 150 miles SW of Paris.

CHINSURA, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal. It is a settlement of the Dutch, and is seated on the river Hoogly, nearly midway between Chandernagore, and the old town of Hoogly. It was taken by the English in 1795.

CHINY, a town of the Netherlands, capital of a county of the same name, in Austrian Luxembourg, 57 miles W of Luxembourg. E lon. 5 37, N lat. 49 48.

CHIOS, SCIO, or KIO, by the Turks called SAKI SADUCL, an island lying near the coast of Ionia, in Asia Minor, about 100 miles W of Smyrna. It is mountainous and rocky, and about 100 miles in circuit.

CHIOS, the capital of the above island. It stands on the E coast, is as well built as most of the towns in the Levant, the Genoese having been long in the possession of it. Here is a Turkish garrison of 1400 men, and the port is the rendezvous of the Turkish shipping, which trade to Constantinople, and usually the station of a squadron of Turkish galleys. E lon. 37 8, N lat. 38 6.

CHIOURLIC, an ancient town of Romania, with the see of a Greek bishop. It is seated on a river of the same name, 47 miles W of Constantinople. E lon. 27 57, N lat. 41 8.

CHIOZZO, anciently FOSSA CLAUDIA, a town and island of Italy, in the territory of Venice, with a bishop's see. E lon. 32 9, N lat. 45 17.

CHIPPEWA, a small village in Upper Canada, situated at the mouth of a stream of the same name, three miles

above the falls of Niagara, and 10 from Queenstown. This village is remarkable for two celebrated actions fought in its vicinity, between the British and American armies, in which the latter were victorious; the first on the 5th of July 1814, and the other on the 25th of the same month.

CHIPPENHAM, a borough in Wiltshire and is seated on the Avon, over which is a stone bridge of 16 arches, 31 miles E of Bristol, and 94 W of London. W lon. 3 8, N lat. 51 37.

CHISLEHURST, a village in Kent, near Bromley. Here is Camden Place, the ancient seat of earl Camden, and the residence of the celebrated antiquary of that name, here likewise were burnt sir Nicholas Bacon, and sir Francis Walsingham. It is 11 miles ESE of London.

CHISME, a seaport of Natolia, on the strait that parts the continent from the Isle of Scio.

CHITTOB, the capital of a province of the same name in the Hither India. It lies 256 miles NE of Surat, and is subject to the Great Mogul. E lon. 76 10, N lat. 23 30.

CHITTOB, a city of Piedmont, in Italy, situated on the Po, 10 miles N of Turin. E lon. 7 35, N lat. 45 13.

CHITRO, a town of Macedonia, on the bay of Salonichi. E lon. 22 54, N lat. 40 50.

CHITTERDROOG, a town of the Peninsula of Hindoostan, in Mysore, 117 miles N by W of Seringapatam. E lon. 76 18, N lat. 14 8.

CHIVAS, a town of Piedmont, which has been several times taken and retaken. It is 13 miles NE of Turin. E lon. 7 47, N lat. 45 13.

CHIUSI, an episcopal town of Tuscany, poorly peopled, on account of its unwholesome air. It is 35 miles SE of Siena. E lon. 10 43, N lat. 43 0.

CHIUTAYE, a town of Turkey in Asia, capital of Natolia Proper, seated on the river Ayra, 75 miles E of Bursa. E lon. 30 47, N lat. 39 30.

CHOCZIM, a town of Moldavia, on the Dniester. It was taken by the Poles, in 1670, after they had totally defeated the Turkish army, before its walls. It surrendered in 1788, to the Russians and Austrians, but was restored to the Turks at the subsequent peace. It is 110 miles NW of Jassy. W lon. 26 24, N lat. 48 46.

CHOLET, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire, with a castle, 170 miles SW of Paris. W lon. 0 43, N lat. 47 10.

CHONAFI, an episcopal town of Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, on the Marich, 48 miles E of Segedin. E lon. 21 4, N lat. 46 30.

CHOPTANK, a navigable river on the Eastern shore of Maryland, which rises in Kent county, Delaware, and after running a SW course, about 43 miles, turns suddenly to the WN W, and enters the Chesapeake, between Cook's point and Pighman's island.

CHORGES, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Alps, burnt by the duke of Savoy, in 1652. It is 10 miles E of Gap. E lon. 5 33, N lat. 44 32.

CHORLEY, a town of England in Lancashire, situated near the source of a rivulet called Chor, which falls into the Yarrow. In this town the cotton manufacture is carried on to great extent. It is 308 miles NW of London. Population in 1811, 2182.

CHOWLE, a town on the coast of Malabar, with a harbour for small vessels, which is fortified. E lon. 73 45, N lat. 18 42.

CHRISTCHURCH, a borough in Hampshire.

CHRISTIANA, a city of Southern Norway, in the government of Aggerbuys, situate at the extremity of a fertile valley, forming a semicircular bend along the shore of the beautiful bay of Bording, which forms the N extremity of the gulf of Christiania. The castle of Aggerbuys is built on a rocky eminence on the W side of the bay, at a small distance from the city. The inhabitants amount to about 9000. The city was rebuilt in its present situation by Christian IV, after a plan designed by himself. Its principal exports are wax, iron, copper, plants, deer and skins. It has 130 privileged sawmills. Christiania is 30 miles from the open sea, and 390 N by W of Copenhagen. E lon. 19 35 44, N lat. 59 18 30.

CHRISTIANA, a village with a post office, in New Castle county, Delaware, seated on Christiana creek, 6 miles above Wilmington, 37 SW of Philadelphia, and 102 from Washing-

ton. It contains a presbyterian church, and about 60 houses.

CHRISTIANBURG, a fort of Africa on the gold coast of Guinea, subject to the Danes. E lon. 1 52, N lat. 4 16.

CHRISTIANOPLE, a strong port of Sweden, on the Baltic, and capital of Blekingen. It is 13 miles NE of Carlscroona. E lon. 16 47, N lat. 56 36.

CHRISTIANSTADT, a town of Sweden, in the territory of Blekingen. The town is small, but neatly built, and is esteemed the strongest fortress in Sweden. The inhabitants have manufactures of cloth and silken stuffs. The town is seated in a marshy plain, close to the river Helga which flows into the Baltic at Ahus, about the distance of 30 miles, and is navigable only for small craft of seven tons burden. It is 50 miles NE of Copenhagen. Population 1980. E lon. 14 10, N lat. 56 1 15.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND, an island in the N Pacific Ocean, so named by Captain Cook, on account of his first landing there on Christmas day. It is 45 miles in circumference, uninhabited, and destitute of fresh water; but has abundance of fine turtles. W lon. 157 30, N lat. 1 20.

CHRISTIANSVILLE, a post town in Mecklenburg county, Virginia, on the Meherrin river, 243 miles from Washington.

CHRISTMAS SOUND, a sound of S America, in Terra del Fuego, W lon. 70 3, S lat. 53 21.

CHRISTOPHER, ST. or ST. KIT'S, one of the Leeward Islands in the W Indies, 60 miles W of Antigua. It was formerly inhabited by the French and English; but, in 1713, it was ceded to the latter. It is 20 miles in breadth, and 7 in length, and has high mountains in the middle, whence rivulets flow, which are of great use to the inhabitants. Between the mountains are dreadful rocks, horrid precipices, and thick woods; and in the SW parts, hot sulphurous springs at the foot of them. The air is good, the soil light, sandy, and fruitful; but it is subject to hurricanes. The produce is chiefly sugar, cotton, ginger, indigo, and the tropical fruits. It was taken by the French in 1782, but restored the next year. Basseterre is the capital.

This island
black, and
W lon. 63 11
CHUDLE
shire, 126 mi
CHUNAN
Proper, in
it is named
shore Bengal
which is sur
and towers
this place is
junction are
of Cawnpore
Calcutta.

CHUNAN
of Hindostan
country becom
through Ca
tween the C
general coun
after leaving
flat country
the Chelms
these rivers
Moulana.

CHURCH
Shropshire,
day, 14 mile
WNW of L
18 32.

CHURCH
Church in
Hudson's R
44.

CHURCH
Queen Ann
and on the
of Chester
of Centrev
ton.

CAMP
ed on the
on the N
W by Cen
CICLU
town of I
the W has
taken from
Italy, in 1
29.

CILLE
many, in
capital of
and seats
of Lamb
31.
CIMBI

lon. It contains a presbyterian church, and about 50 houses.

CHRISTIANBURG, a fort of Africa on the gold coast of Guinea, subject to the Danes. E lon. 1 58, N lat. 4 10.

CHRISTIANOPLE, a strong port of Sweden, on the Baltic, and capital of Blekingen. It is 25 miles NE of Carlscroona. E lon. 16 47, N lat. 56 28.

CHRISTIANSTADT, a town of Sweden, in the territory of Blekingen. The town is small, but neatly built, and is surrounded the strongest fortress in Sweden. The inhabitants have manufactures of cloth and silken stuff. The town is seated in a marshy plain, close to the river Helga which flows into the Baltic at Ahus, about the distance of 20 miles, and is navigable only for small craft of seven ton burden. It is 50 miles NE of Copenhagen. Population 1080. E lon. 14 10, N lat. 56 14.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND, an island in the N Pacific Ocean, so named by Captain Cook, on account of his first landing there on Christmas day. It is 45 miles in circumference, uninhabited, and destitute of fresh water; but has abundance of fine turtle. W lon. 157 30, N lat. 1 29.

CHRISTIANSVILLE, a post town in Henricen county, Virginia, on the Roanoke river, 245 miles from Washington.

CHRISTMAS SOUND, a sound of S America, in Terra del Fuogo. W lon. 70 3, S lat. 45 31.

CHRISTOPHER, ST. or ST. KIT'S, one of the Leeward Islands in the W Indies, 60 miles W of Antigua. It was formerly inhabited by the French and English; but in 1753, it was ceded to the latter. It is 20 miles in breadth, and 7 in length, and has high mountains in the middle, whence rivulets flow, which are of great use to the inhabitants. Between the mountains are dreadful rocks, horrid precipices, and thick woods; and in the SW parts, hot sulphurous springs at the foot of them. The air is good, the soil light, sandy, and fruitful; but it is subject to hurricanes. The produce is chiefly sugar, cotton, ginger, indigo, and the tropical fruits. It was taken by the French in 1762, but restored the next year. Basseterre is the capital.

This island contains about 20,000 blacks, and 8000 whites. N lat. 17 15, W lon. 63 17.

CHUDLEIGH, a town in Devonshire, 185 miles W by S of London.

CHUNAR, a fort of Hindostan.

It is seated on the Ganges, 30 miles above Benares, and is built on a rock, which is fortified all round by a wall, and towers at various distances. At this place is kept the magazine of ammunition and artillery, for the Brigade of Cawnpore. It is 328 miles NW of Calcutta. E lon. 85 20, N lat. 25 16.

CHUNAUB, or **JENAUB**, a river of Hindostan Proper, one of the five eastern branches of the Indus. It runs through Cashmere and Lahore, between the Chechim and the Rauvee. Its general course is from NE to SW, and after leaving Jummo, is through a fat country gradually approaching to the Chechim. It is united with both these rivers at some distance above Multan. The Chunaub is the Accosian of Alexander.

CHURCH-STRETTON, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Thursday, 14 miles S of Shrewsbury, and 153 WNW of London. W lon. 2 46, N lat. 52 32.

CHURCHILL FORT, a fort on Church Hill river, on the E side of Hudson's Bay. W lon. 4 3, N lat. 58 48.

CHURCH HILL, a post town of Queen Anne's county, Maryland, situated on the South East Creek, a branch of Chester river; about 9 miles N by E of Centreville, and 101 from Washington.

CIAMPA, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the E and S by the Indian ocean, on the N by Cochinchina, and on the W by Cambodia.

CICLUI, or **CICLUGH**, a frontier town of Dalmatia, on a rocky hill on the W bank of the Neretva. It was taken from the Turks by the Venetians, in 1694. E lon. 15 22, N lat. 43 29.

CILLEY, an ancient town of Germany, in Upper Carinthia. It is the capital of a county of the same name, and seated on the Saan, 36 miles NE of Lauback. E lon. 15 15, N lat. 47 31.

CIMBRISHAM, a seaport of Swe-

den, in Schonen. E lon. 13 30, N lat. 56 40.

CINCINNATUS, a post township in the NE corner of Cortland county, New York, 14 miles SE of Homer, 140 W of Albany, and 364 from Washington. Population 1237.

C. ZOUILLA, a town of New Mexico, in the province of Sonora. W lon. 90 23, N lat. 32 6.

CINEY, a town of the Netherlands, in the archdiocese of Liege, 8 miles E of Dinant. E lon. 4 27, N lat. 50 18.

CINQUE PORTS, certain ports on the coast of Kent and Sussex, so called by way of eminence, on account of their superior importance, as having been thought by our kings to merit a particular regard for their preservation against invasion. They were five in number, when their first charter was granted by William I, in 1077. These were Dover, Hastings, Hythe, Romney, and Sandwick; to which were afterward added Wincheles, Seaford, and Rye. That king appointed a constable of Dover Castle, (who is now called Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports) and invested him with the command of these parts, whose inhabitants had considerable privileges. For these they were obliged to supply government with 57 ships, at 40 days notice, and to pay their crews during 15 days.

CINTRA, a cape of Portugal, in Estramadura, called the Rock of Lisbon, on the N side of the entrance of the Tago. W lon. 0 30, N lat. 38 46.

CLOTAT, a seaport of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, defended by a strong fort. E lon. 4 48, N lat. 43 12.

CIRCARS, NORTHERN, five provinces on the W coast of the bay of Bengal. They were originally denominated Northern, from their position in respect to Madras, on which they depend. Of the five Northern Circars, Cissacole, Rajamundry, Ellore, and Condapally, are in the possession of the English, and Goussore is in the hands of the Nizam. The first four extend from the N bank of the Kistna to Chilka Lake; forming a narrow slip of country 360 miles long, and from 20 to 70 broad, bounded by mountains and extensive forests on the side opposite the sea. The English

circum had been ceded to the French, by the Nizam of the Deccan, in 1763; but they were conquered by Colonel Clive, in 1768, and produce an annual revenue of 300,000. See GANESOR.

CIRCASSIA, a large country of Asia, situated between 45 and 50 deg. of N lat. and between 40 and 50 of E lon. It is bounded by Russia on the N. by Astracan and the Caspian sea on E. by Georgia and Dagistan on the S. and by the river Don, the Faint Maota, and the Black sea, on the W. This country has long been celebrated for the extraordinary beauty of its women; and here it was that the practice of inoculating for the small-pox first began. The face of the country is pleasantly diversified with mountains, valleys, woods, lakes, and rivers; and though not much cultivated, is far from being unfruitful. In summer, the inhabitants quit the towns, and encamp in the fields like the neighbouring Tartars; occasionally shifting their stations along with their flocks and herds. The principal branch of their traffic is their own children, especially their daughters, whom they sell for the use of the strangers in Turkey and Persia, where they frequently marry to great advantage, and make the fortune of their families.

CIRENCESTER, a considerable borough in Gloucestershire. It is seated on the river Churn, 15 miles SE of Gloucester and 40 W of London. Its public buildings are, a parish church, considered one of the finest edifices in the kingdom, St. John's church, and 3 chapels. Population in 1811, 4540. W lon. 1 25, N lat. 51 45.

CIRENZA, a town of Naples, capital of Basilicata, with a bishop's see. E lon. 16 10, N lat. 40 44.

CITADELLO, a seaport and capital of Misore, on the W side of that island. E lon. 3 34, N lat. 30 54.

CITTA-DI-CASTELLO, a populous city of Italy, capital of a county of the same name, in Umbria, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Tiber, 27 miles SW of Urbino. E lon. 13 18, N lat. 43 33.

CITTA-NUOVA, a city of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, seated on the gulf of Venice, ten miles S of Loreto. E lon. 15 46, N lat. 43 16.

CITTA-NUOVA, a seaport of Venetian Istria, with a bishop's see, 60 miles E of Venice. E lon. 14 2, N lat. 45 36.

CITY-POINT, a post town of Prince George county, Virginia, situated on the S side of James river, 11 miles NE of Petersburg, 24 miles SE of Richmond, and 180 from Washington.

CIUDAD REAL, a town of Spain, capital of Mancha. The inhabitants are noted for dressing leather in 17 gloves. It is 90 miles S of Madrid. W lon. 3 22, N lat. 39 29.

CIUDAD-RODRIGO, a town of Spain, in Leon, with a bishop's see, seated on the river Agudua, 46 miles SW of Salamanca. W lon. 3 21, N lat. 40 33.

CIVITA-DI-VIRIULI, a small but ancient town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli, seated on the Natissona, ten miles E of Udina. E lon. 13 13, N lat. 45 12.

CIVITA-DI-PENNA, an ancient town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ulteriore, 28 miles NE of Aquila. E lon. 14 22, N lat. 43 37.

CIVITA-CASTELLANA, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma. It is 28 miles NW of Rome. E lon. 12 34, N lat. 43 26.

CIVITA-VECCHIA, a seaport of Italy, 11 1/2 miles NW of Rome. E lon. 12 51, N lat. 42 2.

CLACKMANNAN, a small town of Scotland, and capital of the county of the same name. It is 23 miles N by E of Glasgow. W lon. 3 28, N lat. 56 2.

CLAGENFORT, a town of Germany, capital of Carinthia, 80 miles SW of Vienna. E lon. 14 20, N lat. 46 23.

CLAIR ST. a lake of N America, half way between the lakes Huron and Erie, 90 miles in circumference.

CLAMECI, a town of France, in the department of Nièvre, is situated at the confluence of the Beuvron and Yonne, 112 miles S by E of Paris. E lon. 3 36, N lat. 47 24.

CLARA IS. a small island of S America, in Peru, in the bay of Guayaquil, 70 miles SW of Guayaquil. W lon. 82 20, S lat. 3 20.

CLARE IS. a small island, or rather rock, one of the Canaries, between Lanzarote and Algezras.

CLARE, a town of Suffolk. It is

seated in

London.

CLAR the province

length, on the E

separated

risk, and

battle, on

of a coast

SW of

CLAR

is situated

a branch

of the

CLAU

of the

CLAU

of the

CLAU

of the

CLAU

of the

CLAU

of the

CLAU

netian Ischia, with a bishop's see, 40 miles E of Venice. E lon. 14 2, N lat. 43 30.

CITY-POINT, a post town of Prince George county, Virginia, situated on the S side of James river, 11 miles NE of Petersburg, 24 miles SE of Richmond, and 129 from Washington.

CIUDAD REAL, a town of Spain, capital of Mancha. The inhabitants are noted for dressing leather i. e. gloves. It is 90 miles S of Madrid. W lon. 3 24, N lat. 38 59.

CIUDAD-RODRIGO, a town of Spain, in Leon, with a bishop's see, seated on the river Aguada, 46 miles SW of Salamanca. W lon. 8 21, N lat. 40 33.

CIVITA-DE-FRIULI, a small but ancient town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli, seated on the Natissina, ten miles E of Udina. E lon. 19 15, N lat. 45 18.

CIVITA-DE-PENNA, an ancient town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultrior, 58 miles NE of Aquila. E lon. 14 22, N lat. 42 57.

CIVITA-CASTELLANA, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma. It is 25 miles NW of Rome. E lon. 13 35, N lat. 42 29.

CIVITA-VECCHIA, a seaport of Italy. It is 35 miles NW of Rome. E lon. 12 51, N lat. 42 8.

CLACKMANNAN, a small town of Scotland, and capital of the county of the same name. It is 23 miles N by E of Glasgow. W lon. 3 20, N lat. 56 8.

CLAENFORT, a town of Germany, capital of Carinthia, 20 miles SW of Vienna. E lon. 14 20, N lat. 46 23.

CLAIR, ST. a lake of N America, half way between the lakes Huron and Erie, 90 miles in circumference.

CLAMECI, a town of France, in the department of Nièvre, is situated at the confluence of the Beuvron and Yonne, 112 miles S by E of Paris. E lon. 3 36, N lat. 47 52.

CLARA, ISL. a small island of S America, in Peru, in the bay of Guayaquil, 70 miles SW of Guayaquil. W lon. 22 26, S lat. 3 20.

CLARE, ST. a small island, or rather rock, one of the Canaries, between Lanzarote and Allegranca.

CLARE, a town of Suffolk. It is

seated near the Stour, 15 miles NE of London.

CLARE, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 48 miles in length, and 38 in breadth; bounded on the E and S by the Shannon, which separates it from Tipperary, Limerick, and Kerry; on the W by the Atlantic, and on the N by Galway.

CLARE, a town of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name, 17 miles NW of Limerick. W lon. 8 46, N lat. 52 32.

CLAREMONT, a post township in Cheshire county, New-Hampshire, situated on the N side of Sugar river, a branch of the Connecticut, 24 miles S of Dartmouth, and 466 NE of Washington. Population 2034.

CLARENDON, a village 3 miles E of Salisbury.

CLARENS, or CHATELARD, a village of Switzerland, in the Pays de Vaud, delightfully situated on an eminence, whose declivity slopes gradually towards the lake of Geneva.

CLARKSTOWN, a post township of Rockland county, New York, situated on the W bank of the Hudson, 38 miles N of New York city, 132 S of Albany, and 243 from Washington. It contains a court house, jail, a Dutch reformed church, and 1999 inhabitants.

CLARKSBURG, a post town in Montgomery county, Maryland, 22 miles from Washington, and 19 from Fredericktown. It contains a church, and about 30 dwellings.

CLARKSBURG, the principal town of Harrison county, Virginia, situated on the main branch of Monongahela river, 36 miles S by W of Morgantown, and 230 from Washington.

CLARKSBURG, a post town in Jackson county, Georgia, situated on the N fork of the Appalachy river, 110 miles NW of Augusta, and 708 from Washington.

CLARENCE, a post township of New York, in Niagara county, situated on Tonawanda creek, 260 miles W of Albany, and 430 from Washington. Population 1331.

CLAUDE, ST. a handsome city of France, in the department of Jura. It is seated between three high mountains, on the river Lison, and owes its origin to a celebrated abbey, built in

425. It is 35 miles NW of Geneva. E lon. 6 18, N lat. 46 24.

CLAUSENBURG, a town of Transylvania, on the river Samos, 60 miles NW of Hermanstadt. E lon. 23 20, N lat. 46 23.

CLAZ, a town in Norfolk, seated on an arm of the sea between two rivers, 29 miles NW of Norwich.

CLEAR CAPE, a promontory of a little island on the S of Ireland. W lon. 11 15, N lat. 55 19.

CLERHURST, a town in Shropshire, 139 miles NW of London.

CLERAC, or CLAIRAC, in the department of Lot and Garonne. E lon. 6 35, N lat. 44 28.

CLERMONT, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, 127 miles NW of Paris. E lon. 5 9, N lat. 49 34.

CLERMONT, a town of France, in the department of Oise, 37 miles N of Paris. E lon. 3 25, N lat. 49 22.

CLERMONT, a considerable city of France, in the department of Puy de Dome. The cathedral, public square, and walks, are very fine; but the streets are narrow, and lined with houses built of stones of sombre hue. Clermont contains 30,000 inhabitants, and is 309 miles S of Paris. E lon. 3 10, N lat. 45 47.

CLERMONT, a post township of New York, in the SW corner of Columbia county, is situated on the E bank of Hudson, 43 miles S of Albany, and 332 from Washington. Population 1000. N lat. 42 4 30.

CLERKES'S ISLAND, lies in the N Pacific Ocean, between the coast of Kamtschatka and that of N America, W lon. 149 30, N lat. 63 15.

CLERY, a village in France, nine miles SW of Orleans, once famous for the pilgrimages to our lady of Clery.

CLEVES, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, divided into two parts by the Rhine.

CLEVES, a city of Westphalia, capital of the duchy of Cleves. It is seated on the eastern side of three hills, about a mile W of the Rhine; in which it communicates by means of a canal. It is 18 miles SE of Nimwegen. E lon. 8 40, N lat. 51 48.

CLIFF, a town in Northamptonshire, 88 miles NNW of London. W lon. 0 37, N lat. 52 55.

CLIFTON, a village in Westmoreland, 3 miles SE of Penrith.

CLIFTON, a village in Gloucestershire, near Bristol, noted for the hot well in its neighbourhood, upon the Lower Avon.

CLINTON, a navigable river of the state of Tennessee, which rises in Hillish mountain, and after running through Powell's valley, flows into the Tennessee river at SW point.

CLINTON, a handsome post village, in the NW part of Paris township, Oneida county, New York. It contains a meeting house, and about 50 dwellings. Distance from Albany 106 miles, and from Washington 600.

CLINTON, a post town and capital of Jones county, Georgia, with a court house. It is 10 miles from Fort Hawkins, 23 from Milledgeville, and 103 SW from Washington.

CLINTON HILLS, a post village in the Illinois Territory, situated in a fertile country, 120 miles S of E from St. Louis, 41 N of Kaskaskia, and 907 W of Washington.

CLISSON, a town of France in the department of Lower Loire, on the river Sèvre, 13 miles S of Nantes. W lon. 1 28, N lat. 47 1.

CLITHERO, a borough in Lancashire, seated near Pendil Hill, 313 miles NNW of London.

CLOGHER, an episcopal town and borough of Ireland, in Tyrone.

CLONMEL, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, seated on the river Sure, 10 miles SE of Tipperary.

CLOUD, ST. a town of France, 4 miles W of Paris, seated on the Seine. Here was lately a magnificent royal palace, gardens, and a beautiful crusade.

CLOYNE, an episcopal town and borough of Ireland, in the county of Cork, 6 miles E of Cork. W lon. 9 6, N lat. 51 4.

CLUNY, a town of France, in the department of Saône and Loire, seated on the Grosne, 10 miles NW of Macon. E lon. 4 33, N lat. 24.

CLYDE, a river in Scotland, which arising in Annandale, falls in the sea over against the isle of Bute. Next to the Tay it is the largest river in Scotland; and is navigable for small craft up to Glasgow.

COBLENZ, an ancient city of

Germany, in the electorate of Treves. It was taken by the French in 1794. It is seated at the confluence of the Rhine and Moselle, 80 miles NE of Treves. E lon. 7 32, N lat. 50 24.

COBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, capital of a principality of the same name, with a college, a fort, and a castle. E lon. 11 18, N lat. 50 28.

COCA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile. W lon. 3 24, N lat. 41 37.

COCHEIM, a town in the electorate of Treves. It is seated on the Moselle, 25 miles SW of Coblenz. E 7 5, N lat. 50 15.

COCHIN, a seaport on the coast of Malabar, in Travancore. It is 120 miles S by E of Calicut. E lon. 75 36, N lat. 10 6.

COCHIN CHINA, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the E by the Eastern Ocean, on the N by Tonquin, on the W by Cambodia, and on the S by Siam. It abounds in gold, raw silk, and drugs. It is annually overflowed, and consequently fruitful in rice.

COCKBURNE, a post township of Coos county, New Hampshire, situated on the E side of Connecticut river, between Colebrook and N Stratford. It is a post town 106 miles from Washington.

COCKER, a river which rises in the S of Cumberland, and flowing through the lakes of Buttermere, Crummock-water, and Lowes water, joins the Derwent.

COCKHAMOUTH, a borough in Cumberland. It has a manufacture of shalloon, worsted stockings, and hats. The number of inhabitants are between 3 and 4000. It sends two members to parliament, and is 27 miles SW of Carlisle, and 300 NNW of London.

COCONATO, a town of Piedmont, remarkable for being the birth place of Columbus. It is 50 miles E of Turin. E lon. 8 9, N lat. 45 4.

COLE, CAPT., on the S side of Boston Bay, in the state of Massachusetts. W lon. 70 18, N lat. 42 6.

CODOGNO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, seated near the confluence of the Adia and Po, 33 miles E of Pavia. It was taken by the French in 1796. E lon. 10 49, N lat. 45 0.

COESFELD, a town of Germany,

Germany, in the electorate of Treves. It was taken by the French in 1794. It is seated at the confluence of the Rhine and Moselle, 20 miles NE of Treves. E lon. 7 32, N lat. 50 34.

COBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, capital of a principality of the same name, with a college, a fort, and a castle. E lon. 11 18, N lat. 50 22.

COCA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile. W lon. 3 34, N lat. 41 17.

COCHEIM, a town in the electorate of Treves. It is seated on the Moselle, 33 miles SW of Coblenz. E 7 2, N lat. 50 18.

COCHIN, a seaport on the coast of Malabar, in Travancore. It is 120 miles S by E of Calicut. E lon. 75 30, N lat. 10 0.

COCHIN CHINA, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the E by the Eastern Ocean, on the N by Tonquin, on the W by Cambodia, and on the S by Siam. It abounds in gold, raw silk, and drugs. It is annually overthrown, and consequently fruitful in rice.

COCKBURN, a post township of Coos county, New Hampshire, situated on the E side of Connecticut river, between Colebrook and N Stratford. It is a post town 260 miles from Washington.

COCKER, a river which rises in the S of Cumberland, and flowing through the lakes of Battersea, Cromack-water, and Lovers water, joins the Derwent.

COCKERMOUTH, a borough in Cumberland. It has a manufacture of shalloons, worsted stockings, and hosiery. The number of inhabitants are between 3 and 4000. It sends two members to parliament, and is 37 miles SW of Carlisle, and 300 NNW of London.

COCONATO, a town of Piedmont, remarkable for being the birth place of Columbus. It is 20 miles E of Turin. E lon. 1 0, N lat. 45 5.

COB, CAPE, on the S side of Boston Bay, in the state of Massachusetts. W lon. 70 18, N lat. 43 0.

COLOGNO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, seated near the confluence of the Adia and Po, 33 miles E of Pavia. It was taken by the French in 1796. E lon. 10 40, N lat. 45 0.

COESFELD, a town of Germany,

in the territories of the bishop of Munster. E lon. 7 30, N lat. 51 46.

COEYMANN, a post township in the SE corner of Albany county, situated on the W bank of the Hudson 11 miles S of Albany, and 377 from Washington. It contains 3 Dutch reformed meeting houses, 1 for methodists, and 1 public for all denominations. Population 3574.

COEVORDEN, a fortified town of the United Provinces in Overysel, seated in a moor, 30 miles S of Groningen. E lon. 6 44, N lat. 52 44.

COGNAC, a town of France, in the department of Charante. It is remarkable for excellent brandy, and is seated on the Charente. W lon. 0 10, N lat. 45 44.

COGNI, an ancient town of Turkey, in Asia, situated in Carmania, 270 miles NE of Constantinople. E lon. 32 56, N lat. 37 56.

COHANSY, a river of New Jersey, which rises in Salem county, and enters the bay of Delaware, about eight miles below Sparrowick.

COHASSET, a seaport town, in Norfolk county, Massachusetts, about 11 miles NE of Boston, and 483 of Washington. It is a post town, and contains 694 inhabitants.

COHESHAL, a town in Essex, and a manufacture of hosiery. It is seated on the river Blackwater, 43 miles ENE of London.

COIMBATORE, a province and town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in the kingdom of Mysore. Since the defeat and death of Tippon, it belongs to the E India company. It is 100 miles S by E of Seringapatam. E lon. 77 10, N lat. 10 8.

COIMBRA, a town of Portugal, capital of Beira. The cathedral and the fontains are magnificent. It is 100 miles NE of Lisbon. W lon. 6 17, N lat. 40 12.

COIRE, a town of Switzerland, capital of the county of the Grisons. It is seated at the foot of the Alps, in a rich plain. The inhabitants are computed at 3000. It is seated near the Rhine, 48 miles S of Constance. E lon. 9 22, N lat. 46 50.

COEHNHAUSEN, a strong town of Russia, in the government of Livonia, on the river Dwina, 60 miles SE of Riga. E lon. 28 50, N lat. 56 30.

COL, one of the Western Islands of

Scotland, nine miles SW from the point of Ardnamurchan in Argyshire. It is rich in corn and pasture, and abounds with fish. W lon. 7 16, N lat. 57 0.

COLHERO, a seaport of Prussian Pomerania, remarkable for its salt-works. It is seated at the mouth of the Persant, on the Baltic, 60 miles NE of Stettin. E lon. 14 39, N lat. 54 21.

COLCHESTER, an ancient borough in Essex. It is a beautiful, populous, and pleasant town, extended on the brow of a hill from E to W, and adorned with 12 churches. It is seated on the Coln, which is navigable within a mile of the town, at a place called the Hither, where the entrance is situated. It is 25 miles ENE of Chelmsford, and 51 of London.

COLCHESTER, a post township in New London county, Connecticut, 30 miles NW of New London, 30 SE of Hartford, and 373 NE of Washington. Population 2697.

COLCHESTER, a post town in Fairfax county, Virginia, situated on Oquahan creek which falls into the Potomac. Distant 16 miles S by W of Alexandria, and 20 from Washington.

COLDING, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, remarkable for its heath. It is situated at the extremity of a bay of the Little Belt, 50 miles S by E of Wihure. E lon. 10 15, N lat. 56 35.

COLDSTREAM, a town in the county of Berwick, seated on the Tweed. W lon. 2 5, N lat. 56 30.

COLERCOCKE, a post township of Litchfield county, in the state of Connecticut, situated on the W branch of Farmington river, between Barkhamstead and Northfield, 370 miles from Washington. Population 1243.

COLENEP, CAPE, E cape of the island of New Caledonia, in the S Pacific Ocean. E lon. 164 50, S lat. 30 30.

COLERAIN, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, on the river Bann, 28 miles NE of Londonderry. W lon. 6 30, N lat. 55 10.

COLERAIN, a town in Bertie county, N Carolina, having a post office, 270 miles from Washington.

COLERAIN, a township of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, bounded northward by the line that divides this

state from Vermont. It is a post town-ship 422 miles from Washington. Population 2016.

COLESHILLS, a town in Warwickshire, seated on the side of a hill, on the Cole, over which is a stone bridge. It is 103 miles NW of London.

COLFORD, a town in Gloucestershire, 123 miles W by N of London.

COLIMA, a seaport of Mexico, capital of a fertile valley of the same name. It is 300 miles W of Mexico. W lon. 106 3, N lat. 19 10.

COLOURE, a seaport of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees, 10 miles SE of Perpignan. E lon. 3 8, N lat. 42. 43.

COLMAR, a city of France, capital of the department of Upper Rhine. It is seated near the river Ill. E lon. 7 37, N lat. 48 8.

COLMARS, a town of France, now in the department of the Lower Alps. E lon. 6 45, N lat. 44 7.

COLLE, an episcopal town of Tuscany, ten miles NW of Siena. E lon. 11 7, N lat. 43 16.

COLN, the name of several small rivers in England, the chief of which rises near Clerc in Suffolk, and passing by Halshead and Colchester in Essex, falls into the German Ocean, between Mersey Island and the main island.

COLKOGOROD, a town of Russia, in an island formed by the river Dwina, with an archbishop's see, 30 miles SE of Archangel. E lon. 39 43, N lat. 64 14.

COLNBROOK, a town in Bucks, seated on the River Coln, 17 miles W of London.

COLNE, a town of England in Lancashire, situated on a hill 36 miles SE of Lancaster and 214 NNW of London. W lon. 2 4, N lat. 53. 60.

COLOGNE, an electorate of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine; bounded on the N by the duchy of Berg, on the E by the archbishopric of Treves, and on the W by the duchy of Juliers.

COLOGNE, an ancient city of Germany, capital of the electorate of Cologne. It was once one of the Hanse towns, and celebrated for its commerce. Its preservation it owes its decay; to the expulsion of the Jews in 1488, and of the Protestants in 1618. Two thirds of this city have since fallen

into ruins. It was taken by the French in 1794. Population in 1807, 43,704. It is situated on the Rhine, 17 miles E of Juliers. E lon. 7 10, N lat. 50 55.

COLOMBOTZ, a castle of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, on a hill, under which is the strong pass of Urania.

COLOMEY, or **COLOMIA**, a town of Poland, in Red Russia, seated on the river Pruth, 48 miles SE of Hatz. E lon. 25 40, N lat. 48 41.

COLONNA, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, 7 miles E of Roma. E lon. 13 26, N lat. 41 5.

COLONIA, a town of New Mexico, which being joined by the river of the Apostles, enters the gulf of California, in W lon. 101 0, N lat. 33 30.

COLORNO, a town of Italy, in the Parmesan, near the Po, 8 miles from Parma. E lon. 10 22, N lat. 44 54.

COLOSWAR, a large town of Transylvania, seated on the river Szamos, 130 miles E by S of Vienna. E lon. 23 15, N lat. 46 53.

COLUMB, St. a town in Cornwall W lon. 4 53, N lat. 50 30.

COLUMBIA, a post town in Richland district, and the seat of government of S Carolina. It is seated on the E side of the Congaree, just below the confluence of Saluda and Broad rivers. The town is regularly laid out, and contains about 100 houses. The public buildings are, 3 college edifices for students, and 3 others for the accommodation of the college faculty; a state-house, court-house, meeting-house, and gaol. It is 115 miles NW of Charleston, and 500 SW of Washington. N lat. 34 1.

COLUMBIA, a small town in Washington county, Maine, 19 miles SW of Machias. It is a post town 704 miles from Washington. Population 511. E lon. from Washington 9 20 46, N lat. 44 32 53.

COLUMBIA, a post town on the N side of James river, in Fluvanna county, Virginia, about 46 miles NW of Richmond, and 172 from Washington.

COLUMBIA, a flourishing village in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, that has a post office, being seated on the E side of Susquehanna river, 11 W of Lancaster borough, 74 from Philadelphia, and 114 from Washington.

COLUMBIA, a post town, in Marry county, Tennessee, situated on

the S side

miles above

Tennessee

from New

Washington

post bridge

33 37. W

lon. 83 37. W

lon. 83 37. W

lon. 83 37. W

lon. 83 37. W

lon. 83 37. W

lon. 83 37. W

lon. 83 37. W

lon. 83 37. W

lon. 83 37. W

lon. 83 37. W

lon into ruins. It was taken by the French in 1704. Population in 1807, 42,706. It is situated on the Rhine, 17 miles E of Juliers. E lon. 7 10, N lat. 50 55.

COLOMBOTZ, a castle of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, on a hill, under which is the strong pass of Uranik.

COLOMEY, or **COLOMIA**, a town of Poland, in Red Russia, seated on the river Pruth, 43 miles SE of Hatz. E lon. 33 40, N lat. 48 41.

COLONNA, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, 7 miles E of Velletri. E lon. 12 56, N lat. 41 57.

COLONIA, a river of New Mexico, which being joined by the river of the Apaches, enters the gulf of California, in W lon. 101 0, N lat. 32 20.

COLORNO, a town of Italy, in the Parmesan, near the Po, 8 miles from Parma. E lon. 10 23, N lat. 44 24.

COLOSWAR, a large town of Transylvania, seated on the river Sines, 130 miles E by S of Vienna. E lon. 23 15, N lat. 46 53.

COLUMB, St. a town in Cornwall, W lon. 4 53, N lat. 50 30.

COLUMBIA, a post town in Richland district, and the seat of government of S Carolina. It is seated on the E side of the Congaree, just below the confluence of Saluda and Broad rivers. The town is regularly laid out, and contains about 100 houses. The public buildings are, 3 college edifices for students, and 3 others for the accommodation of the college faculty; a state-house, court-house, meeting-house, and gaol. It is 115 miles NW of Charleston, and 800 SW of Washington. N lat. 34 1.

COLUMBIA, a small town in Washington county, Maine, 18 miles SW of Machias. It is a post town 794 miles from Washington. Population 512. E lon. from Washington 9 20 48, N lat. 44 38 43.

COLUMBIA, a post town on the N side of James river, in Fryvania county, Virginia, about 46 miles NW of Richmond, and 173 from Washington.

COLUMBIA, a flourishing village in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and has a post office, being seated on the E side of Susquehanna river, 11 W of Lancaster borough, 74 from Philadelphia, and 114 from Washington.

COLUMBIA, a post town, in Maury county, Tennessee, situated on

the S side of Duck river, about 100 miles above its confluence with the Tennessee. Population 300. Distant from Nashville 40 miles, and from Washington 817. It contains an elegant brick court-house and jail. N lat. 35 27, W lon. 87 20.

COLUMBIA, a post village, in Columbia county, Georgia, 23 miles W of Augusta, and 605 from Washington.

COLUMBIA, a large river of North America. Its geography is but imperfectly known. At the distance of 413 miles from the Pacific Ocean it receives Lewis's river, from the east, which is 572 yards wide, and the Columbia from the latter. Lewis's river is joined by the Koskokooske, and about 100 miles further it divides into two branches called the N and S forks, both which rise in the rocky mountains not far from the head waters of the Missouri. The Koskokooske, or Flat-Head, also, rises by two branches in the same mountains, which unite in N lat. 46 34 45 3. At their junction the main stream is 12 yards wide, and after running an easterly course of 73 miles, in which there are a number of shoals, it falls into Lewis's river, and widens at its junction to 150 yards; it is a rapid stream, and its waters clear as crystal. Lewis's river is here 200 yards wide, but its water is of a greenish blue colour; it pursues a NW course for a few miles, then turns W and after making 74 miles, receives Drewers's river from the NE, 30 yards wide; after running 76 miles further in a course a little S of W it joins the Columbia in lat. 46 15 13 20. In this last distance there are three bad rapids.

The Columbia soon widens from one to three miles including islands, and pursues a course SW for 154 miles, and narrows, 200 yards wide, four miles further are the great falls in lat. 45 43 57 3; the first fall is 20 feet perpendicular below this a long rocky island compresses the channel of the river within the space of 150 yards, so as to form nearly a semicircle; beyond this the channel is somewhat wider, but is still divided from the main stream by a second and much larger black rock, while on the left side it is closely bordered by perpendicular rocks. At the

distance of about one mile from the first fall the river is obstructed by a swift rapid of 8 feet descent, which ends the first pitch of the great falls, and is remarkable only for the singular manner in which the rocks have divided the river. About 300 yards from the rapid is the second fall 37 feet 8 inches in pitch. At the distance of two and a half miles from this fall, the river widens into a large bend or basin on the right; at the extremity of which stands a high rock, that stretches across the river to meet the high hills on the opposite shore, leaving a space of only 45 yards wide; through which the whole waters of the Columbia must pass their way. The water being thus forced into a narrow channel, rises at the falls above, and is here thrown in boil with the wildest agitation. Thirty miles from the great falls, is Cataract river which comes from the N, and is 60 yards wide; forty-one miles further is the grand rapid in lat. 45 44 3; through a part of the last 71 miles the Columbia pursues a NW course, and at the grand rapid is narrowed to 150 yards, it is here crowded with stones and islands for 400 yards, the descent about 20 feet; at the distance of one mile and a half the river is again obstructed by another very bad rapid. The Columbia now turns nearly W and after running 23 miles nearly W water in lat. 45 45 45, and continuing its course a little S of W for 33 miles it is joined by the Multnomah, 140 miles from the ocean; its junction is at the upper end of an island called Wappatoe, 20 miles long and from 4 to 10 broad; this island is remarkable for the common arrowhead, which grows upon it in great abundance, called by the natives Wappatoe, the root of which they gather for food. The Multnomah 7 miles from its confluence is 800 yards wide, and more than 5 fathoms deep; it appears to flow from the SE and its current is regular and gentle. The Columbia now pursues a NW course until it joins the Pacific ocean in lat. 46 40 Forty-four miles from the Multnomah it receives the Cowleskie river 150 yards wide, it falls in behind a long and narrow island, on which, below the mouth of the river a very remarkable and singular nob rises from the water's edge to the

height of 80 feet, measuring 200 paces round the base; the Cuvetische discharge itself on the N side of the Columbia. It is deep, wide, and navigable for a considerable distance. From a little above Cataract river to the rapids the Columbia is from one half to three quarters of a mile wide and has scarcely any current; during the whole of this course the trunks of many large pine trees are found standing erect in the water, and are often 30 feet long. Little is known of the Columbia beyond Lewis's river. A considerable distance from this stream it is joined by another, still larger, called Clark's river, which forks in the mountains where the E branch is 120 yards wide, and the main fork 150 which waters an extensive level plain. A few miles above the junction the E branch receives the Cookahishikhi, that comes from the NE and rises near Decker's river, a branch of the Missouri. The Cookahishikhi is deep, rapid and 60 yards wide and the E branch 90, but below the junction the latter widens to 160. The distance from the Mississippi to the falls of the Missouri is 277 miles; thence 340 miles through the plains, and across the Rocky mountains to the navigable waters of the Kookoosek, 200 miles of which is a good road, 144 is over a tremendous mountain, steep and broken, 60 miles of which is covered with snow several feet deep in June. From the navigable point of the Kookoosek, the distance descending the Columbia to the Pacific ocean is 640 miles, about 180 of which is tide water. Making the whole distance from the Mississippi to the Pacific 3183 miles.

COLUMBIA, a district of the United States, and the seat of the general government. It is a square with a side of 10 miles and lies on both sides of the Potomac, about 120 miles from its mouth. This district was ceded by the states of Maryland and Virginia to the U States in 1790, and was made the permanent seat of the Federal government in 1800. It is divided into the county of Washington on the E side of the Potomac; and the county of Alexandria, on the W side. In 1810 its inhabitants amounted to 24,023, of whom 2460 were free blacks, and 5308 slaves. The rivers of this district are the Potomac which intersects it, and is navigable for large

ships close to the bank half a mile above Greenleaf's point. The Eastern Branch rises in Maryland, and flows about 30 miles. It is navigable for the largest ships 4 miles along its bank. Rock creek runs southerly about 10 miles. Tiber or Goose-creek, is a small stream, running through the city, which from the elevation of its source can be made the reservoir of aqueducts for any part of the city. Four mile run, falls into the Potomac from the Virginia side, opposite the Eastern Branch. See Washington.

COLUMBO, a town on the W side of the island of Ceylon, which was taken by the English fleet, in February, 1796. It was built by the Portuguese, who were expelled by the natives and Dutch. E lon, 50 23. N lat. 7 10.

COLUMBIANA, a post town, in Columbus county, Ohio, 44 miles from Steubenville, 42 from Pittsburgh, and 321 from Washington. It contains a friends meeting-house, and 60 inhabitants. N lat. 40 54. W lon. 80 39.

COLUMBUS, a post township in the NE corner of Chenango county, N York. Population 1300. Distant 81 miles W of Albany, and 359 from Washington.

COLUMPTON, a town in Devonshire. It has a woollen manufacture, and is seated on the river Columb, over which there is a bridge. It is 13 miles NE of Exeter, and 164 W of London. W lon. 3 23. N lat. 50 53.

COLUMPTON, a town in Devonshire, 164 miles W of London. W lon. 3 23. N lat. 50 53.

COLUMNA, a town of Rimini, in the government of Moscow, with an archbishop's see, 80 miles SE of Moscow. E lon, 38 25. N lat. 45 5.

COLURI, an island of Greece, formerly called Salamis, seven miles S of Athens. E lon 24 5. N lat. 39 4.

COM a populous town of Persia, in Iran Agem, 100 miles N of Ispahan. E lon. 51 50. N lat. 34 5.

COMACHIO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the Ferrares, 27 miles SE of Ferrara. E lon. 15 10. N lat. 44 45.

COMACHIO, a lake of Italy, in the Ferrares, between the two mouths of the river Po. It is 19 miles in circumference.

COMANA or CUMANA, a seaport in S America, in the province of Venezuela, was built in 1520. The river Manantiales waters it on the S. It

contains
24,000 in
COMB
shire, 17
COMB
the deep
French
miles 9
80 4 5.
COMB
in the de
the river
E lon. 5
COMB
the Mila
ed by 6
of a lake
80 miles
lat. 45 4
COMB
the Mila
ference,
in any o
COMB
in the Is
of Zang
island of
Hinzuan
and Com
ANGAZ
COMB
ern point
220. E
COMB
gary, ca
name, 4
island o
Vienna.
COMB
the dep
of Orles
1430. N
3 25. N
COMB
town of
an arch
It is sea
the Tur
Medrid
COMB
of Anso
Pacific
eo. W
COMB
on the
doosan
tas, and
lat.
COMB

ships close to the bank half a mile above Greenland's point. The Eastern Branch rises in Maryland, and flows about 80 miles. It is navigable for the largest ships 4 miles along its bank. Rock creek runs southerly about 10 miles. Tibet or Goose-creek, is a small stream, running through the city, which from the elevation of its source can be made the reservoir of aqueducts for any part of the city. Four miles run, falls into the Potomac from the Virginia side, opposite the Eastern Branch. See Washington.

COLUMBO, a town on the W side of the island of Ceylon, which was taken by the English fleet, in February, 1796. It was built by the Portuguese, who were expelled by the natives and Dutch. E lon. 80 28, N lat. 7 10.

COLUMBIANA, a post town, in Columbus county, Ohio, 44 miles from Steubenville, 19 from Pittsburgh, and 321 from Washington. It contains a friends meeting-house, and 60 inhabitants. N lat. 40 54, W lon. 80 39.

COLUMBIUS, a post township in the NE corner of Chenango county, N York. Population 1380. Distant 81 miles W of Albany, and 350 from Washington.

COLUMPTON, a town in Devonshire. It has a woollen manufacture, and is seated on the river Columb, over which there is a bridge. It is 18 miles NE of Exeter, and 164 W of London. W lon. 3 23, N lat. 50 53.

COLUMPTON, a town in Devonshire, 164 miles W of London. W lon. 3 23, N lat. 50 53.

COLUMNA, a town of Rimini, in the government of Moscow, with an archbishop's see, 80 miles SE of Moscow. E lon. 38 25, N lat. 45 5.

COLURI, an island of Greece, formerly called Salamis, seven miles S of Athens. E lon. 24 4, N lat. 36 9.

COM a populous town of Persia, in Iran Agemi, 100 miles N of Ispahan. E lon. 51 60, N lat. 34 5.

COMACHIO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the Ferrarese, 27 miles SE of Ferrara. E lon. 13 10, N lat. 44 45.

COMACHIO, a lake of Italy, in the Ferrarese, between the two mouths of the river Po. It is 10 miles in circumference.

COMANA or **CUMANA**, a seaport of S America, in the province of Venezuela, was built in 1520. The river Mananare waters it on the S. It

contains 1 church, 3 monasteries, and 24,000 inhabitants.

CONB-MARTIN, a town in Devonshire, 170 miles W by S of London.

COMINES, a town of France, in the department of the North and late French Flanders, seated on the Lis, 5 miles SW of Menin. E lon. 3 4, N lat. 50 4 5.

COMMERCEY, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, seated on the river Meuse, 160 miles E of Paris. E lon. 5 44, N lat. 48 40.

COMO, a populous town of Italy, in the Milanese, situated in a valley, inclosed by fertile hills, on the S extremity of a lake of the same name. Como is 80 miles NE of Turin. E lon. 9 7, N lat. 45 45.

COMO, the largest lake in Italy, in the Milanese. It is 88 miles in circumference, but not above six miles over in any one part.

COMORA ISLANDS, five islands in the Indian Ocean, between the coast of Zanguebar, and the N part of the island of Madagascar. They are called Hinzuian, Mayotta, Mohilla, Angezela, and Comora. See HINRUAN, and ANGALIZA.

COMORIN CAPE, the most southern point of the peninsula of Hindoostan. E lon. 77 32, N lat. 7 50.

COMORRA, a town of Lower Hungary, capital of a territory of the same name, seated on the Danube, in the island of Sibut, 70 miles S by E of Vienna. E lon. 18 5, N lat. 47 50.

COMPAGNE, a town of France, in the department of Gise, The Maid of Orleans was taken prisoner here, in 1430. It is 45 miles NE of Paris. E lon. 3 25, N lat. 49 25.

COMPOSTELLA, a celebrated town of Spain, capital of Galicia, with an archbishop's see, and a university. It is seated in a peninsula, formed by the Tumbes and Ulla, 265 miles NW of Madrid. W lon. 8 17, N lat. 42 53.

COMPOSTELLA NEW, a town of America, in New Spain, near the S Pacific Ocean, 800 miles NW of Mexico. W lon. 109 43, N lat. 21 20.

CONCAN, a low tract of country, on the W coast of the Deccan of Hindoostan. It is subject to the Mahradtas, and lies between 16 and 30 deg. N lat.

CONCARNEAU, a seaport of

France, in the department of Finistere. E lon. 4 2, N lat. 47 40.

CONCEPTION, a town of Chili, with a bishop's see, and a very large harbour. W lon. 73 20, S lat. 36 40.

CONCEPTION, a town of New Spain, seated near the gulf of Mexico, 100 miles W of Porto-Bello. W lon. 81 45, N lat. 10 0.

CONCORD, a post village of N Carolina, and capital of Cabarras county, situated on the eastern side of Rocky river, 30 miles SW of Salisbury, 428 SW of Washington. Population 125. N lat. 35 24.

CONCORD, a post town in Rockingham county, New Hampshire; situated on the W side of Merrimack river, 18 miles S by E of Salisbury, 69 NW of Portsmouth, and 513 NE of Washington. Population 2393.

CONCORD, a village with a post office in Sussex county, Delaware; about 80 miles NW of Dagsbury, and about 30 W by S of Lewistown, at Cape Henlopen.

CONCORD, a considerable town with a post-office, in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, 18 miles NW of Boston, rendered famous by being the scene of the first hostilities between Great Britain and her colonies, at the beginning of the revolutionary war. This town is 65 miles NE of Washington. Population 1633.

CONCORD, a township of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, about 20 miles from Philadelphia, in the SW corner of the county. Population 1061.

CONCORD, a small river of Massachusetts, on which the town of Concord is situated, and which enters the river Merrimack, at Tewksbury.

CONCORDIA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mirandola, on the river Secchia. E lon. 11 13, N lat. 44 52.

CONCORDIA, a town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli, 28 miles SSW of Udine.

CONDE, a strong town of France, in the department of the North. Conde is seated on the Scheldt, 117 miles N by E of Paris. E lon. 3 39, N lat. 50 37.

CONDE, a town of France, in the department of Galvado. It is 15 miles W of Paris. W lon. 0 37 N. lat. 48 50.

CONDECEO, a cape of N America

in the Yucatan, 100 miles W of Meridian. W lon. 91 37, N lat. 20 50.

CONDURE, the capital of a number of islands, in the Indian Ocean. The English E India Company had a settlement here in 1701; but the factors falling out with the natives, most of them were murdered, and the rest driven thence in 1705. E lon. 107 30 N lat. 3 40.

CONDRIEU, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire. E lon. 6 33, N lat. 45 23.

CONEMAUGH, a river of Pennsylvania, which rising on the W side of the Alleghany mountain, falls into the Alleghany river about 30 miles above Pittsburg.

CONESTOGOE, a township of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, situated on the E side of Susquehanna river, and watered on the N side by Conestogoe creek. It has about 1500 inhabitants.

CONEOLENS, a town of France, in the department of Charent. E lon. 40 0, N lat. 48 55.

CONGAREE, a river of S Carolina, which is formed by the Saluda and Broad rivers, uniting at the city of Columbia, in Richland county. Thence it flows in a NE course to the ocean; but after its junction with the Wateree, it assumes the name of the Santee river.

CONGLETON, a town in Cheshire. It has a manufacture of leather gloves; and a more considerable one in silk. It is 64 miles NW of London.

CONGO, a country of Africa, between the equinoctial line and 18 deg. of S lat. containing the kingdoms of Loango, Congo, Angola, and Benguela. It is sometimes called Lower Guinea. The inhabitants are skillful in weaving cotton cloth; and they trade in slaves, ivory, cascade, and tamarinds. From March to September is called the winter season, when it rains almost every day; and the summer is from October to March, when the weather is very hot. The principal town is St. Salvador.

CONI, a town of Piedmont, capital of a territory of that name. It is seated at the confluence of the Grease and Sture, 38 miles S of Turin. E lon. 7 45, N lat. 44 30.

CONINGSECK, a town of Sussia, capital of a county of the same name,

20 miles N of Constance. E lon. 9 20, N lat. 47 30.

CONISTON-MERE, a lake in Lancashire, which affords plenty of char. It is 3 miles W of Wigan.

CONNAUGHT, a province of Ireland, 130 miles long, and 84 broad; bounded on the E by Leinster and Munster, on the S by the latter province, on the W and N by the Atlantic, and on the NW by Ulster. It is almost cultivated of any of the four provinces.

CONNECTICUT, one of the United States, in New England, 83 miles long and 47 broad; bounded on the N by Massachusetts, on the E by Rhode Island, on the W by New York, and on the S by the sound, which divides it from Long Island. In the maritime towns, the weather is variable, according as the wind blows from the sea or land. As you advance into the country, the weather is less variable. The country is generally broken land made up of mountains, hills, and valleys; and it is exceedingly well watered. It is the most populous, in proportion to its extent, of any of the United States, and produces the necessaries of life in abundance. Its principal rivers are the Connecticut, Housatonic, and Thames. This state is divided into 5 counties viz. Hartford, New-Haven, New-London, Fairfield, Windham, Litchfield, Middlesex, and Holland, which are subdivided into 119 townships. The settlement of Connecticut was commenced in 1633, and in 1671 it contained about 10,250 inhabitants, and in 1774, 197,356. Its population according to the census of 1810 was 255,170 whites, and 6,783 blacks of whom 510 were slaves. Its manufactures are in a flourishing way; in literary establishments it excels perhaps every state in the Union.

CONNECTICUT, a large river of New England, it rises in a swamp in E lon. 43 10, km. 4. After a steep course of eight or ten miles, it tumbles over four separate falls, and turns hills which form the North boundary of the vale, through which it runs. Between the towns of Wapere, on the E, and Westminster on the W side of the river, are the great falls. The whole river, compressed between two rocks, scarcely 30 feet asunder, shoots with amazing rapidity into a broad

basin below 100 feet under which are many towns. This basin is 10 miles long, and 20 broad. It has been several times overflowed. The basin is 10 miles long, and 20 broad. It has been several times overflowed. The basin is 10 miles long, and 20 broad. It has been several times overflowed.

CONNETT, a town in the county of Fayette, in the state of New York, 13 miles S of Somers.

CONNETT, a town in the county of Fayette, in the state of New York, 13 miles S of Somers.

CONNETT, a town in the county of Fayette, in the state of New York, 13 miles S of Somers.

CONNETT, a town in the county of Fayette, in the state of New York, 13 miles S of Somers.

CONNETT, a town in the county of Fayette, in the state of New York, 13 miles S of Somers.

CONNETT, a town in the county of Fayette, in the state of New York, 13 miles S of Somers.

CONNETT, a town in the county of Fayette, in the state of New York, 13 miles S of Somers.

CONNETT, a town in the county of Fayette, in the state of New York, 13 miles S of Somers.

CONNETT, a town in the county of Fayette, in the state of New York, 13 miles S of Somers.

CONNETT, a town in the county of Fayette, in the state of New York, 13 miles S of Somers.

CONNETT, a town in the county of Fayette, in the state of New York, 13 miles S of Somers.

CONNETT, a town in the county of Fayette, in the state of New York, 13 miles S of Somers.

CONNETT, a town in the county of Fayette, in the state of New York, 13 miles S of Somers.

CONNETT, a town in the county of Fayette, in the state of New York, 13 miles S of Somers.

30 miles N of Constance. E long. 9 36, N lat. 47 10.

CONISTON-MERE, a lake in Lancashire, which affords plenty of char. It is 5 miles W of Wigan.

CONNAUGHT, a province of Ireland, 130 miles long and 84 broad; bounded on the E by Leinster and Munster, on the S by the latter province, on the W and N by the Atlantic and on the NW by Ulster. It is the most cultivated of any of the four provinces.

CONNECTICUT, one of the United States, in New England, 83 miles long and 57 broad; bounded on the N by Massachusetts, on the E by Rhode Island, on the W by New York, and on the S by the sound, which divides it from Long Island. In the maritime towns, the weather is variable, according as the wind blows from the sea or land. As you advance into the country, the weather is less variable. The country is generally broken land made up of mountains, hills, and valleys; and it is exceedingly well watered. It is the most populous, in proportion to its extent, of any of the United States, and produces the necessities of life in abundance. Its principal rivers are the Connecticut, Housatonic, and Thames. This state is divided into 6 counties viz. Hartford, New-Haven, New-London, Fairfield, Windham, Litchfield, Middlesex, and Holland, which are subdivided into 110 townships. The settlement of Connecticut was commenced in 1633 and in 1671 it contained about 10,350 inhabitants, and in 1774, 107,856. Its population according to the census of 1810 was 251,370 whites, and 6,763 blacks of whom 310 were slaves. Its manufactures are in a flourishing way; its literary establishments it excels perhaps every state in the Union.

CONNECTICUT, a large river of New England. It rises in a swamp in E lat. 43 10, lon. 4. After a steep course of eight or ten miles, it tumbles over four separate falls, and turning West, keeps close under the hills which form the North boundary of the vale, through which it runs. Between the towns of Waspere, on the E, and Westminster on the W side of the river, are the great falls. The whole river, compressed between two rocks, scarcely 30 feet asunder, shoots with amazing rapidity into a broad

basin below. Over these falls, a bridge, 160 feet in length, was built in 1784, under which the highest floods may pass without detriment. On its banks, which are settled almost to its source, are many pleasant, neat, and well-built towns. It is navigable for vessels drawing 10 feet water 55 miles, and for sloops 80. By means of canals it has been rendered passable for boats upwards of 300 miles above Hartford. This beautiful river is 410 miles in length.

CONNELLSVILLE, a post town in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, standing on the NE side of Youghigany river, 13 miles NE of Union, 31 W of Somerset, and about 48 SE of Pittsburgh.

CONNOR, a town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, with a bishop's see, six miles N of Antrim. E lon. 6 0, N lat. 54 25.

CONQUET, a town of France in the department of Finisterre, with a good harbour, 12 W of Brest. W lon. 4 41, N. lat. 48 23.

CONSTANCE, a city of Swabia, seated on the Rhine, between the Upper and Lower lakes of Constance. The inhabitants scarcely amount to 3000. E lon. 9 10, N lat. 47 38.

CONSTANCE LAKE, one of the most considerable lakes of Swabia, which it separates from Suabia, that part excepted, where the city of Constance is seated on its S side.

CONSTANTIA, a post township of N. York, in Oneida county, situated at the outlet of Oneida lake, 430 miles from Washington.

CONSTANTINA, a strong & considerable town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, and capital of a territory of the same name. It is seated at the top of a great rock. There is no way to it but by steps cut out of the rock; and the usual way of punishing the criminals here is to throw them down the cliff. It is 75 miles from the sea, and 210 E by S of Algiers. E lon 7 0, N lat. 36 4.

CONSTANTINA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a castle seated on a mountain, 40 miles NE of Seville. W lon. 3 38, N lat. 37 40.

CONSTANTINOPLE, the ancient Byzantium, one of the most celebrated cities in Europe, in Romania, and

capital of the Ottoman empire. Constantine the Great chose this place for his abode, and rebuilt it after the model of Rome. It was taken, in 1453, by the Turks, who have kept possession of it ever since. It is delightfully situated between the Black Sea and the Archipelago, from whence it is supplied with all necessaries. The people are infested with the plague almost every year. The inhabitants are half Turks, two-thirds of the other half christians, and the rest Jews. Here are a great number of ancient monuments still remaining. The circumference of this city is said to be 15 miles. Its population 400,000. E lon. 29 50, N lat. 41 4.

CONSTANTINOPLE STRAIT OF, anciently the Thracian Bosphorus, and forming the communication between the Euxine or Black Sea, and the Propontis, or sea of Marmora. It is 30 miles long, and a mile and a quarter broad, where narrowest. On the one side of it is situated Constantinople, and on the other, Scutari, where the grand Signior hath his seraglio.

CONSTANTINOW, a town of Poland, in Volhinia, on the river Selucz, 63 miles NE of Kamnieck. E lon. 27 30, N lat. 40 58.

CONTESSA, a seaport of Turkey in Europe, on a gulf of the same name, in the Archipelago, 300 miles W of Constantinople. E lon. 25 58, N lat. 41 5.

CONTI, a town of France, in the department of Somme. It is seated on the Selle, 14 miles SW of Amiens, and 63 N of Paris. E lon. 2 13, N lat. 40 42.

CONVERSANO, a town of Naples, in Terradi Bari, 13 miles SE of Bari. E lon. 17 0, N lat. 41 20.

CONWAY, a town in Carnarvonshire, seated at the mouth of the Conway, 235 miles WNW of London. W lon. 4 1, N lat. 53 30.

CONWAY, a river of N Wales, which falls into the Irish Sea, at the town of Conway.

CONWAY, a post town of Stafford county, New Hampshire, situated on the Saco river, 633 miles from Washington. Population 1080.

CONZA, an ancient town of Naples, in Principato Ultraiore. It was ruined

by an earthquake in 1604. It is 82 miles E of Naples. E lon. 15 35, N lat. 40 50.

COOK'S RIVER, a large river of N America, which flows into the N Pacific Ocean. It was discovered, in 1778, by captain Cook. This river was traced as high as lat. 61 30 N, which is above 70 leagues from its mouth, in lon. 123 0 W.

COOK'S STRAIT, a strait dividing the two islands of which New Zealand is composed; it is about four or five leagues broad.

COOPER'S TOWN, a new and thriving town in Otsego county, New York. It has a post office, and is the principal seat of justice in Otsego county, being 77 miles W of Albany.

COOPER'S TOWN, or **OTBEGO**, a flourishing post village, and capital of Otsego county, New York, is finely situated on a gentle acclivity at the S end of Otsego lake, 66 miles W of Albany, and 367 N of Washington. It contains 2 churches, a court house, jail and 600 inhabitants. E lon. from Washington 3 4 13, N lat. 43 44.

COOPER, a river of South Carolina, which rises in the district of Georgetown, and flows into Charleston harbor, on the E side of the city.

COOS, an island in the Archipelago, 46 miles NW of Rhodes, subject to the Turks. E lon. 27 44, N lat. 37 1.

COOSAWHATCHIE, a post village of S Carolina, in Beaufort district, situated on the S side of a river of the same name, about 100 yards from its bank: the river is navigable for vessels of from 60 to 90 tons. This village contains a court house, jail, and a few dwellings. It is unhealthy in the latter end of the summer and fall months and is distant 66 miles from Charleston, 40 from Savannah, 27 NW of Beaufort, and 613 SW from Washington. N lat. 33 30, W lon. from Washington 3 30.

COOTSTOWN a village with a post office, in Berks county, Pennsylvania, situated on Maiden creek, a branch of the river Schuylkill, and about 17 miles NE of Reading, and 177 from Washington.

COPENHAGEN, the capital of the kingdom of Denmark, situated on the eastern shore of the island of Zealand, upon a fine bay of the Baltic Sea, not far from the strait called the Sound.

Copenhagen is the best built city of the north. The streets are well paved, with a foot-way on each side, but too narrow and inconvenient for general use. The greatest part of the buildings are of brick; and a few are of freestone brought from Germany. The haven is always crowded with merchant ships; and the streets are intersected by broad canals, which bring the merchandise close to the warehouses that line the quays. It is five miles in circumference, and rated on the E shore of the lake of Zealand, 300 miles SW of Stockholm, and 400 NW of London. This city suffered dreadfully from fire in 1728; on February 26, 1794, the royal palace was consumed, and nearly one fourth of the city was destroyed by a fire which commenced on the 6 June, 1794. Copenhagen was attacked in August 1807, by a British fleet under admiral Gambier, and after receiving great injury, capitulated on the 7 of September following. In 1806, it contained 97,438 inhabitants. N lat. 55 41 4, E lon. 12 35 15. See AMAE.

COPILOWATS, a town of Turkey, in Europe, in Bulgaria. E lon. 36 39, N lat. 40 40.

COPORIA, a town of Iraq, in the Russian government of Petersburg, at the mouth of a river of the same name. E lon. 30 0, N lat. 49 34.

COQUET, a river in Northumberland, which crossing the centre of that county falls into the German Ocean, at Warkworth.

COQUET, an island on the coast of Northumberland, opposite the mouth of the river Coquet.

COQUIMBO, a seaport of Chili, on a river of the same name. It has been often pillaged by the English, and is of considerable extent and population. W lon. 71 11, S lat. 29 54.

CORAH, or **CORAHLEHENA-BAD**, a city of Hindostan Proper, in Doosh, subject to the nabob of Oude. It is 60 miles SSW of Lucknow. E lon. 70 45, N lat. 26 5.

CORBACH, a town of Germany, in the principality of Waldeck, ten miles NW of Waldeck. E lon. 8 58, N lat. 51 20.

CORBECK, a town of Austrian Brabant, three miles S of Louvain. E lon. 4 45, N lat. 50 50.

CORBELL, a town of France, in

Copenhagen is the best built city of the north. The streets are well paved, with a foot-way on each side, but too narrow and inconvenient for general use. The greatest part of the buildings are of brick; and a few are of freestone brought from Germany. The haven is always crowded with merchant ships; and the streets are intersected by broad canals, which bring the merchandise close to the warehouses that line the quays. It is five miles in circumference, and rated on the E shore of the lake of Zealand, 300 miles SW of Stockholm, and 400 NW of London. This city suffered dreadfully from fire in 1728; on February 26, 1794, the royal palace was consumed, and nearly one fourth of the city was destroyed by a fire which commenced on the 6 June, 1794. Copenhagen was attacked in August 1807, by a British fleet under admiral Gambier, and after receiving great injury, capitulated on the 7 of September following. In 1806, it contained 97,438 inhabitants. N lat. 55 41 4, E lon. 12 35 15. See AMAE.

COPILOWATS, a town of Turkey, in Europe, in Bulgaria. E lon. 36 39, N lat. 40 40.

COPORIA, a town of Iraq, in the Russian government of Petersburg, at the mouth of a river of the same name. E lon. 30 0, N lat. 49 34.

COQUET, a river in Northumberland, which crossing the centre of that county falls into the German Ocean, at Warkworth.

COQUET, an island on the coast of Northumberland, opposite the mouth of the river Coquet.

COQUIMBO, a seaport of Chili, on a river of the same name. It has been often pillaged by the English, and is of considerable extent and population. W lon. 71 11, S lat. 29 54.

CORAH, or **CORAHLEHENA-BAD**, a city of Hindostan Proper, in Doosh, subject to the nabob of Oude. It is 60 miles SSW of Lucknow. E lon. 70 45, N lat. 26 5.

CORBACH, a town of Germany, in the principality of Waldeck, ten miles NW of Waldeck. E lon. 8 58, N lat. 51 20.

CORBECK, a town of Austrian Brabant, three miles S of Louvain. E lon. 4 45, N lat. 50 50.

CORBELL, a town of France, in

the depar
ment of
E lon. 2
CORB
departm
Bonnay
3 58, N
CORB
confine
Weier,
E lon. 2
CORB
Spain,
is anti
its sple
many a
Roman
When
and del
it beca
dustry
church
part, p
is very
sets in
there,
ville, 5
lon. 4
CO
in Tu
miles
5, N l
CO
of Fe
ronde
W lon
CO
tendin
is hor
tury,
Jap
the W
noto
recke
100 f
duce
a kis
capa
Hrie
are r
also
CO
Davi
sals
rive
Don
don
CO
rean
imp

Copenhagen is the best built city of the north. The streets are well paved, with a foot-way on each side, but too narrow and inconvenient for general use. The greatest part of the buildings are of brick; and a few are of freestone brought from Germany. The haven is always crowded with merchant ships; and the streets are intersected by broad canals, which bring the merchandise close to the warehouse that line the quays. It is five miles in circumference, and seated on the E shore of the lake of Zealand, 300 miles SW of Stockholm, and 500 NE of London. This city suffered dreadfully from fire in 1728; on February 24, 1734, the royal palace was consumed, and nearly one fourth of the city was destroyed by a fire which commenced on the 6 June, 1793. Copenhagen was attacked in August 1807, by a British fleet under admiral Gambier, and after receiving great injury, capitulated on the 7 of September following. In 1804, it contained 97,438 inhabitants. N lat. 55 41 4, E lon. 12 33 15. See AMAK.

COPLOWATS, a town of Turkey, in Europe, in Bulgaria. E lon. 36 34, N lat. 40 40.

COPORIA, a town of Ingra, in the Russian government of Petersburg, at the mouth of a river of the same name. E lon. 29 0, N lat. 59 34.

COQUET, a river in Northumberland, which crossing the centre of that county falls into the German Ocean, at Warkworth.

COQUET, an island on the coast of Northumberland, opposite the mouth of the river Coquet.

COQUIMBO, a seaport of Chili, on a river of the same name. It has been often pillaged by the English, and is of considerable extent and population. W lon. 71 11, S lat. 39 44.

CORAH, or **CORAHJEHENA-DAD**, a city of Hindoostan Proper, in Doosh, subject to the nabob of Oude. It is 60 miles SW of Lucknow. E lon. 79 45, N lat. 26 6.

CORBACH, a town of Germany, in the principality of Waldeck, ten miles NW of Waldeck. E lon. 1 58, N lat. 51 30.

CORBECK, a town of Austria Brabant, three miles S of Louvain. E lon. 4 46, N lat. 50 50.

CORBELL, a town of France, in

the department of Seine and Oise, seated on the Seine, 17 miles S of Paris. E lon. 2 20, N lat. 48 33.

CORBIE, a town of France, in the department of Somme, seated on the Somme, 10 miles E of Amiens. E lon. 2 38, N lat. 49 54.

CORBY, a town of Germany on the confines of Westphalia, seated on the Weser, 30 miles E by N of Paderborn. E lon. 9 30, N lat. 51 20.

CORDOVA, an episcopal town of Spain, in Andalusia, remarkable for its antiquity, and for having preserved its splendour and riches through so many ages, it being well known to the Romans by the name of Corduba. When Europe was buried in ignorance and debased by brutality of manners, it became the centre of politeness, industry and genius. The palaces, churches, and religious houses are superb, particularly the cathedral, which is very magnificent. The trade consists in wine, silk and Cordovan leather. Cordova is 78 miles NE of Seville, and 137 S by W of Madrid. W lon. 4 4, S lat. 33 10.

CORDOVA, a town of S America, in Tucuman, with a bishop's see, 130 miles E by N of St. Jago. W lon. 63 4, N lat. 40 30.

CORDUAN, a famous lighthouse of France, at the mouth of the Gironde, 14 miles NW of Bourdeaux. W lon. 1 0, N lat. 45 30.

COREA, a peninsula of Asia, extending between China and Japan. It is bounded on the N by Chinese Tartary, on the E by the sea and lake of Japan, on the S by the ocean, and on the W by the gulf and province of Loochoo. This kingdom is commonly reckoned 200 leagues from N to S, and 100 from E to W. Corea chiefly produces wheat, rice, and ginseng, with a kind of palm-tree which yields a gum capable of producing a yellow varnish like inferior to gilding. Hence also are exported castor and turtle skins; also gold, silver, iron, and fossil salt.

CORFE-CASTLE, a borough in Dorsetshire. It is seated in a peninsula, called the Isle of Purbeck, on a strait, between two hills, 21 miles E of Dorchester, and 120 W by S of London. W lon. 2 4, N lat. 50 30.

CORFU, an island of the Mediterranean, near Albania, defended by an impregnable castle. Here is made a

great quantity of salt; and it abounds with vineyards. The capital is of the same name. E lon. 20 0, N lat. 50 40.

CORIA, an episcopal town of Spain, in Leon; seated on the Alagoa, 130 miles SW of Madrid. W lon. 5 30, N lat. 40 0.

CORINTH, now called **CORANTHO**, or **GORAME**, a celebrated city, in the Morea. It is now greatly decayed; for the houses are not contiguous. The country about it abounds with corn, wine and oil. The inhabitants are chiefly Christians, of the Greek church. It is 40 miles NW of Athens. E lon. 23 4, N lat. 38 14.

CORINTH, a township of Orange county, Vermont, situated between Washington and Moreton townships, about 13 miles W of Mount Saver, and 438 from Washington. Population 1376.

CORINTH, ISTHMUS OF, in the Morea, a neck of land which joins the Morea to Livadia, and reaches from the gulf of Lepanto to that of Egina. The narrowest part of it is six miles over; and on a mount there, called Onclus, were formerly celebrated the Isthmian games.

CORIK, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 80 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. It is fertile and populous, and has two remarkable rivers, the Blackwater and Lee.

CORK, the capital of the county of Cork, with a bishop's see. It is a neat, wealthy and populous place, on the river Lee, where it has a considerable harbour. It is the first town of Ireland, and the trade except Dublin. It was taken by the earl of Mariborough in 1690. It is 14 miles from St. George's Channel, and 124 SW of Dublin. W lon. 5 23, N lat. 51 54.

CORITA, a town of Spain, in Leon, 23 miles E of Salamanca. W lon. 5 40, N lat. 41 5.

CORLIN, a town of Prussian Pomerania, seated on the river Perant, eight miles SE of Colberg. E lon. 15 47, N lat. 54 10.

CORMENTIN, a fortress on the Gold Coast of Guinea, belonging to the Dutch. Near it is the town, which is large and populous. W lon. 0 14, N lat. 5 30.

CORMERY, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, seated on the Indre, eight miles from

Cor. Longitude 0 29, N latitude 47 30.

CORNE, a castle on the island of Guernsey. W lon. 3 40, N lat. 49 30.

CORNETO, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a bishop's see, seated on the Marta, three miles E of the sea, and 37 NW of Rome. E lon. 11 23, N lat. 43 12.

CORNISH, a township of Cheshire county, in the state of New Hampshire. It has a post office, and is situated on the E side of Connecticut river, about 90 miles N of Charleston, and 148 from Washington. Population 1600.

CORNWALL, a county which forms the SW extremity of England; bounded on the E by Devonshire, on the S by the English Channel. This county is 80 miles long, 40 broad, and 260 in circumference. Mines of tin are numerous, and are, in general, very rich in ore; these have rendered this county famous in all ages. With the metalline ores are intermixed large quantities of munda and arsenic.

CORNWALL, a post town in Litchfield county, Connecticut, ten miles NW of Litchfield, 43 W by N of Hartford, and 438 NE of Washington. Population 1600.

CORNWALL, a township of Addison county, Vermont, situated between Belknap and Middleburg, and between the S end of Lake Champlain and Otter river. Population 1870.

CORO. See VENEZUELA.

COLOMANDEL COAST OF, the most eastern part of the Higher India, lying between 10 and 20 deg. N lat. and 70, 80 and 90, 50 E lon. It is terminated by Golconda, on the N, by the bay of Bengal on the E, by Madras on the S, and by Bimagar Proper on the W. On this coast, Madras, or Fort St. George, Pondicherry, and many other European forts and factories are situated. Madras is the principal town.

CORON, a seaport of the Mores, seated on a bay, 15 miles SE of Madras. E lon. 31 20, N lat. 36 40.

CORREGIO, a town of Italy, capital of a territory of the same name, in the Modenese, with a castle, 9 miles NE of Reggio. E lon. 11 14, N lat. 44 45.

CORSHAM, a town in Wilt. Here

are some considerable clothiers. It is four miles SW of Chippenham.

CORSICA, an island in the Mediterranean, between 9 and 10 deg. E lon. and 41 and 43 deg. N lat. On the S it is separated from Sardinia, by the strait of Bonifacio; to the E it has the Tuscan Sea; to the N the gulf of Genoa; and to the W it is opposite the coasts of France and Spain. It is 100 miles from N to S, and from 40 to 50 in breadth. It was known by the ancient Greeks by the names of Callina and Cyrtus, and to the Romans by the present appellation. There is a ridge of mountains, which divide the island into two parts, the N and S. The capital is Bastia. This island is famous for being the birth place of Napoleon Bonaparte.

CORSOER, a town of Denmark, on the W side of the Isle of Zealand, on a peninsula, in the Great Belt. It has a good harbour for light vessels, and is defended by a citadel. E lon. 11 12, N lat. 55 12.

CORTE, a town in the island of Corsica, seated partly on the foot, and partly on the declivity of a rock, at the confluence of the Tavignano and Restonica.

CORTIS, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege, 10 miles NE of of Hamillies. E lon. 4 29, N lat. 50 45.

CORTONA, a town of Tuscany, 32 miles E of Bienna. W lon. 11 52, N lat. 43 20.

CORUNNA, a seaport of Spain, in Galicia, at the mouth of the Groyne. It is situated on a fine bay of the Atlantic Ocean, about 33 miles N of Compostella. W lon. 3 19, N lat. 43 18.

CORVO, the smallest island of the Azores. It has about 600 inhabitants. W lon. 31 5, N lat. 39 42.

CORYVREKAN, a dangerous whirlpool on the W coast of Scotland, between the Isle of Secharta and the N point of that of Jura. Its dreadful vortex extends above half a mile in circuit.

CORZOLA, an island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia. E lon. 17 0, N lat. 43 10.

CORYDON, a post town of Indiana Territory, in Harrison county, is handsomely situated, on an extensive and fertile plain, in the forks of Indian creek, which falls into the Ohio R.

miles from the capital, with a strait of Kentucky, a navigable Washington, and 10, N lat.

COSEN, a town of Calabria, in the peninsula, ten miles S of 47 23.

COSEN, a town of Calabria, in the peninsula, ten miles S of 47 23.

COSEN, a town of Calabria, in the peninsula, ten miles S of 47 23.

COSEN, a town of Calabria, in the peninsula, ten miles S of 47 23.

COSEN, a town of Calabria, in the peninsula, ten miles S of 47 23.

COSEN, a town of Calabria, in the peninsula, ten miles S of 47 23.

COSEN, a town of Calabria, in the peninsula, ten miles S of 47 23.

COSEN, a town of Calabria, in the peninsula, ten miles S of 47 23.

COSEN, a town of Calabria, in the peninsula, ten miles S of 47 23.

COSEN, a town of Calabria, in the peninsula, ten miles S of 47 23.

are some considerable clothiers. It is four miles SW of Chippewa.

CORSICA, an island in the Mediterranean, between 9 and 10 deg. E lon. and 41 and 43 deg. N lat. On the S it is separated from Sardinia, by the strait of Bonifacio; to the E it has the Tuscan Sea; to the N the gulf of Genoa; and to the W it is opposite the coasts of France and Spain. It is 110 miles from N to S, and from 40 to 80 in breadth. It was known by the ancient Greeks by the names of Callina and Cyrrus, and to the Romans by the present appellation. There is a ridge of mountains, which divide the island into two parts, the N and S. The capital is Bastia. This island is famous for being the birth place of Napoleon Bonaparte.

CORSOER, a town of Denmark, on the W side of the isle of Zealand, on a peninsula, in the Great Belt. It has a good harbour for light vessels, and is defended by a citadel. E lon. 11 13, N lat. 55 12.

CORTE, a town in the island of Corsica, seated partly on the face, and partly on the declivity of a rock, at the confluence of the Tavignano and Restonica.

CORTIS, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege, 10 miles NE of of Ramilles. E lon. 4 59, N lat. 50 45.

CORTONA, a town of Tuscany, 33 miles E of Siena. W lon. 11 22, N lat. 43 30.

CORUNNA, a seaport of Spain, in Galicia, at the mouth of the Groyne. It is situated on a fine bay of the Atlantic Ocean, about 33 miles N of Compostela. W lon. 6 19, N lat. 43 16.

CORVO, the smallest island of the Azores. It has about 600 inhabitants. W lon. 31 5, N lat. 39 43.

CORYVREKAN, a dangerous whirlpool on the W coast of Scotland, between the isle of Beacra and the N point of that of Jura. Its dreadful vortex extends above half a mile in circuit.

COZZOLA, an island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia. E lon. 17 0, N lat. 43 10.

CORYDON, a post town of Indiana Territory, in Harrison county, is handsomely situated, on an extensive and fertile plain, in the forks of Indiana creek, which falls into the Ohio 18

miles from the town. It is at present the capital of the Territory, and contains a stone court house, a seminary of learning, and 150 inhabitants. This town is distant from Lewisville in Kentucky 85 miles S, E of Blue river, a navigable stream, and 666 from Washington. In the country are many valuable subterranean caves.

COSENZA, a city of Naples, capital of Calabria Citeriore. It is seated on the river Crate 11 miles from the sea, and 105 SE of Naples. E lon. 16 10, N lat. 39 30.

COSLIN, a town of Prussian Pomerania, ten miles E of Colberg.

COSNE, a town of France in the department of Nièvre, situated at the confluence of the Loire and Noain, 88 miles S of Paris. E lon. 3 6, N lat. 47 23.

COSSIMBAZAR, a small city of Hindostan Proper, in Bengal, nearly adjacent to Moorshedabad. It is seated on an island, in Hoogley river, 110 miles N of Calcutta. E lon. 85 23, N lat. 23 40.

COSTARICA, a province of N America, in New Spain, bounded on the NE by the gulf of Mexico, on the SW by the Pacific Ocean, on the NW by Nicaragua, and on the SE by Veragua. New Carthage is the capital.

COTBUS, a town of Lower Lusatia, subject to the king of Prussia. It is seated on the river Spree, 60 miles S by E of Berlin. E lon. 14 12, N lat. 51 36.

COTIGNIAC, a town of France, in the department of Bar, on the river Argens.

COTESWOLD, or **COTSWOLD-HILLS**, a long tract of high ground in the E part of Gloucestershire.

COVENTRY, a city in Warwickshire. It has a manufacture of ribbands, gauzes, &c. and contains 3 churches, 3 free schools, and several hospitals. Coventry is 91 miles NW of London. W lon. 1 28, N lat. 52 28.

COVENTRY, a township of Kent, Rhodo-island, adjoining the state of Connecticut on the W, and Warwick township on the E. It is famous for its Cheese-dairies, and contains 2928 inhabitants.

COVENTRY, a town in Tolland county, Connecticut, 14 miles W of Windham, 19 E of Hartford, and 350

NE from Washington. It is a post town, with a population of 1038.

COVOERDEN, a town of the United Provinces, in Overysel, 35 miles NE of Deventer. E lon. 6 35, N lat. 52 46.

COUCY, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, nine miles N of Soissons. E lon. 3 13, N lat. 40 31.

COURLAND, a duchy of Europe, bounded on the N by the Baltic, on the E by Livonia, and on the S and W by Poland. It is divided into Courland Proper and Semigalia; its length is about 180 miles, and its breadth is in some places 30, in others scarcely 10, and towards the SE it stretches to a point. Mittau is the capital.

COURTRAY, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, on the river Lys, 23 miles E of Ypres. E lon. 3 6, N lat. 50 50.

COUTANCES, a seaport of France, in the department of the Channel. It is 23 miles N of Avranches. E lon. 1 23, N lat. 49 3.

COUTRAS, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, 20 miles NE of Bourdeaux. W lon. 6 3, N lat. 40 4.

COWBRIDGE, a corporate town in Glamorganshire. It is 176 miles W of London.

COWES, a seaport, on the NE side of the isle of Wight, eight miles SW of Portsmouth. W lon. 1 15, N lat. 50 46.

COXLACKIE, a township of Green county, and state of New York, situated on the W side of the North river, about 80 miles N of the city of Hudson, 35 S of Albany, and 360 from Washington. It is a populous post township, and contained in 1810, 4057 inhabitants.

COZUMEL, an island of N America, on the E coast of Yucatan, where Cortez landed, and refreshed his troops, before he attempted the conquest of Mexico.

CRAE ISLAND. See **BORIQUEN**.

CARACATOA, the southernmost of a cluster of islands in the entrance of the straits of Sunda. The population is considerable, and its coral reefs afford small turtles in abundance. E lon. 105 56, S lat. 8 6.

CRACOW, a city, formerly the capital of Poland, where the kings were elected and crowned. It was equal al-

most the centre of the Polish dominions, but since the partition of Poland in 1774, it is become a frontier town. Creow stands in an extensive plain, watered by the Vistula. The devastation of this unfortunate town was begun by the Swedes at the commencement of the last century, when it was besieged and taken by Charles XII, but the mischief it suffered from that ravager of the north were far less destructive than those it experienced during the late dreadful commotions, when it underwent repeated sieges, and was alternately in possession of the Russians and Confederates. It is seated on the Vistula, 130 miles SW of Warsaw. Lon. 19 40 E, lat. 50 19 N.

CRAIGMILLAR, a ruinous castle, two miles SE of Edinburgh, in which Mary queen of Scots resided, after her return from Paris, in 1566.

CILAIL, a borough in Fifeshire, at the mouth of the frith of Forth, seven miles SE of St. Andrews.

CRANBERRY, a small port town in Middlesex county, New Jersey, situated on a branch of Millstone river, about 13 miles NE of Allentown, and 193 from Washington.

CRANBOURN, a town in Dorsetshire, 94 miles W of London.

CRANBROOK, a town in Kent, 23 miles SE of London.

CRANGANORE, a town and fort on the coast of Malabar, lately subject to the Dutch, by whom it was taken from the Portuguese in 1668. It is seated at the mouth of a river, 34 miles N by W of Cochin. Lon. 75 30 E, lat. 16 33 N.

CRATO, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seven miles E of Portalegra. Lon. 7 30 W, lat. 39 5 N.

CRECY, or **CRESSY**, a village of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, remarkable for the victory gained by Edward III in 1346. It is 33 miles S by E of Calais.

CREDITON, a town of England, in Devonshire, situated between two hills, 13 miles NE of Exeter, and 121 W by N of London. W long. 3, 44, N lat. 50 49.

CRETOWN, a small port of Scotland, on the E side of Wigton Bay, in Kirkcubrightshire.

CRIEFF, a town in Perthshire, with an annual fair for cattle, one of the greatest in Scotland.

CREIL, a town of France, now in the department of Oise. E Lon. 3 4, N lat. 49 13.

CREMA, a town of Italy, capital of Cremonese, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Serio, 30 miles N of Piacenza. E Lon. 9 50 N lat. 45 24.

CREMIU, a town of France, in the department of Isere and late province of Dauphiny. It is seated at the foot of a mountain near the Rhone, 39 miles NE of Vienna. E Lon. 8 54, N lat. 45 44.

CREMITZ, the principal min-town of Upper Hungary, 70 miles N E of Presburg. E Lon. 16 6, N lat. 47 33.

CREMONA, an ancient town of Italy, capital of the Cremonese. It is seated on the Po, 30 miles NW of Parma. E Lon. 9 52, N lat. 45 8.

CREMONESE, a territory of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, bounded on the E by Mantua, on the N by Brescia, on the W by Cremasco, and on the S by Parma.

CREMPEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, five miles from Hamburg.

CREMPSBURG, a port town of Alleghany county, Maryland, on the W side of Potomac river, seven miles SW of Cumberland, eight N of Frankfort, and 142 from Washington.

CRESCENTINO, a town in Piedmont, on the river Po. It was taken by the French in 1704, and by the allies in 1706. E Lon. 8 0, N lat. 45 26.

CRESPY, a town of France, in the department of Oise, and late province of the Isle of France, 38 miles NW of Paris. E Lon. 3 35 N lat. 49 10.

CREST, a town of France, in the department of Drome, seated on the Drome, 18 miles SE of Valence. E Lon. 5 24, N lat. 44 40.

CRAMOND WATER, a river in Edinburghshire, called also the Al-south, falls into the Frith of Forth, at the village of Crammond.

CREVECOEUR, a town of France, in the department of the North, and late province of Crainvaux, on the Scheldt, five miles S of Cambray. E Lon. 3 3, N lat. 50 6.

CREVECOEUR, a town and fort of Dutch Brabant, at the confluence of the Demmel with the Meuse, four miles NW of Bois-le-Duc.

CREUSE, a department of France,

containing
Marche.
CREUT
many, in
Rhine, with
It is seated
of Mentz.
CREWI
shire, 14
W Lon. 30
CRICK
shire, 14
miles SE
N of Lond
CRICK
almost en
and is 43
CRIMM
the ancient
provincia
and W by
the provi
which it
of Perche
of Ayrph
Crimes
mountain
N division
targe on
les are a
the clima
exclusion
which the
entire
one of the
ment of
name of
CROA
ancient
Hungary
vania, on
Delmatia
on the V
part of
iria.
CRO
county,
Miami,
from Ch
ington.
39 20, V
CRO
bishop's
Vasco,
lon. 16
CRO
France
or Loh
Wien,

CRE

containing the late province of Marche.

CREUTZNACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, with a castle, on an eminence. It is seated on the Nahe, 30 miles SW of Mentz. E Lon. 7 54, N lat. 49 44.

CREWKERNE, a town in Somersetshire, 133 miles WSW of London. W Lon. 36, N lat. 50 50.

CRICKHOWEL, a town in Brecknockshire, seated on the river Usk, 10 miles SE of Brecknock, and 140 W by N of London. W Lon. 3 7, N lat. 51 49.

CRICKLADY, a borough in Wiltshire, situated on the Thames, and is 43 miles W by N of London.

CRIMEA, or **CRIM TARTARY**, the ancient Taurica Cheronesus, a peninsula in Asia, bounded on the S and W by the Black Sea, on the N by the province of Catharinenski, with which it communicates by the isthmus of Joseph and the strait of Caffa. The Crimea is divided into two parts, by mountains which run E and W. The N division is flat, poor, and fit for pasture only. In the S parts, the valleys are astonishingly productive, and the climate extremely mild, from the exclusion of those violent winds by which the N division is frequently inundated. The Crimea now forms one of the two provinces of the government of Catharinenski, under the name of Taurida.

CROATIA, formerly a part of the ancient Illyricum, now a province of Hungary, bounded on the N by Servia, on the E by Bosnia, on the S by Dalmatia and the gulf of Venice, and on the W by Carniola. The greatest part of it belongs to the house of Austria.

CROSBY, a post town in Hamilton county, Ohio, situated on the great Miami, 30 miles above its mouth, 18 from Cincinnati, and 233 W of Washington. Population about 1300. N lat. 39 30, W lon. 84.

CHOIA, a town of Athanasia, with a bishop's see, seated near the gulf of Vainis, 15 miles NE of Durazzo. E lon. 19 37, N lat. 43 6.

CROISIC, or **CROISILL**, a town of France, now in the department of Loire. It is seated on the bay of Blois, between the mouths of the

Loire and Vienne, 33 miles W of Nantes. W Lon. 3 31, N lat. 47 17.

CROIX, ET, a river in North America, which forms the NE boundary of the United States.

CROMACK-WATER, a lake of Cumberland, between Buttermere-water and Laver-water, with each of which it is connected by the river Coaker. It is four miles long, and near half a mile over; beautified with three small lakes.

CROMARTY, a county of Scotland, which comprehends part of a peninsula on the E side of the frith to which it gives name. It is bounded on all sides by Ross-shire, except on the E, where it is bounded by the Murray frith. It is 13 miles from E to W, and three in its greatest breadth.

CROMARTY, the capital of the shire of Cromarty, at the mouth of the frith of the same name. This borough has a manufacture of coarse cloth, and a considerable trade in corn, thread, yarn, fish, and skins of various sorts. It is 16 miles N of Inverness. W Lon. 3 43, N lat. 57 44.

CROMER, a town in Norfolk, seated near the German Ocean, and formerly had two abbeys, one of which, with several houses, was swallowed up by the sea. It is 137 miles NE of London.

CROMFORD, a village in Derbyshire, on the river Derwent, two miles N of Wirksworth.

CRONACH, a strong town of Germany, in the bishopric of Bamberg, with a citadel, 33 miles NE of Bamberg. E Lon. 11 35, N lat. 50 37.

CRONBURG, a strong fortress of Denmark, on the isle of Zealand, near Kildnove, which guards the passage of the Sound. E Lon. 12 54, N lat. 56 6.

CRONENBURG, a town of Germany, in the landgraviate of Hesse Cassel, with a castle. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, 10 miles N of Frankfort on the Maine. E Lon. 8 40, N lat. 49 55.

CRONSTADT, a town and fortress of Russia, on the island of Rotzari, in the gulf of Finland. It has a good harbour, which is the station of the Russian fleet, and great magazines of naval stores, as well as docks and yards for bulking ships. It is 13 miles W of Petersburg. E Lon. 29 58 N lat. 59 56.

CRE

CREIL, a town of France, now in the department of Oise. E Lon. 3 4, N lat. 49 13.

CREMA, a town of Italy, capital of Cremasco, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Serio, 30 miles N of Piacenza. E Lon. 9 50 N lat. 45 34.

CREMIU, a town of France, in the department of Isere and late province of Dauphiny. It is seated at the foot of a mountain near the Rhone, 30 miles NE of Vienna. E Lon. 8 28, N lat. 48 44.

CREMITZ, the principal mine-town of Upper Hungary, 70 miles N E of Presburg. E Lon. 19 6, N lat. 48 32.

CREMONA, an ancient town of Italy, capital of the Cremonese. It is seated on the Po, 30 miles NW of Parma. E Lon. 9 56, N lat. 45 8.

CREMONESE, a territory of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, bounded on the E by Mantua, on the N by Brescia, on the W by Cremasco, and on the S by Parma.

CREMPEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, five miles from Hamburg.

CRISPABURG, a post town of Alleghany county, Maryland, on the W side of Potomac river, seven miles SW of Cumberland, eight N of Frankfort, and 145 from Washington.

CRESCENTINO, a town in Piedmont, on the river Po. It was taken by the French in 1704, and by the allies in 1706. E Lon. 8 6, N lat. 45 28.

CRESTY, a town of France, in the department of Oise, and late province of the Isle of France, 33 miles NW of Paris. E Lon. 3 38 N lat. 49 10.

CREST, a town of France, in the department of Doune, seated on the Drome, 17 miles SE of Valence. E Lon. 8 36, N lat. 44 40.

CRAMMOND WATER, a river in Edinburghshire, called also the Almonat, falls into the Frith of Forth, at the village of Crammond.

CREVECOEUR, a town of France, in the department of the North, and late province of Cambresis, on the Scheldt, five miles S of Cambrai. E Lon. 3 5, N lat. 50 6.

CREVECOEUR, a town and fort of Dutch Brabant, at the confluence of the Demme with the Meuse, four miles NW of Belle-Duc.

CREUSE, a department of France,

CROOKED-LAKE, a small lake of New York, situated partly in Sherburne, and partly in Ontario Counties. It is 14 miles long.

CROSSEN, a handsome town of Florida, capital of a principality of the same name, at the confluence of the rivers Suwanee and Ochlocknee. The bridge over the Ochlocknee is fortified. E lon. 15 49, N lat. 23 6.

CROTON, a river of New York, which rises in Connecticut, and after running a SW course falls into the Hudson, at the head of Tappan bay.

CROTONA, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, on the gulf of Taranto, with a bishop's see. E lon. 17 27, N lat. 39 6.

CROUCH, a river in Essex, which rises near Horndon, terminates its course in the German Ocean.

CROWLAND, a town in Lincolnshire. It is 93 miles N by W of London. W lon. 0 10, N lat. 52 41.

CROWN-POINT, a post township of New York, in Essex county, situated at the entrance of Lake Champlain. Population 1082. It is 140 miles from Montreal, and 403 from Washington.

The celebrated British fort of Crown Point, gave name to this town, it is now in ruins, and was situated on a point of land near the NE extremity of the township, in N lat. 44 3, W lon. 73 20.

CUCKFIELD, a town in England, in Sussex county, 13 miles NW of Lewes, and 40 S by W of London. W lon. 0 12.

CROYDON, a town in Surrey, seated near the source of the Wandle, surrounded in a manner with hills. Croydon is nine miles S of London. W lon. 0 1, N lat. 51 20.

CRUXHAVEN, a small maritime town of Germany, in the N part of the duchy of Bremen, seated at the mouth of the Elbe, 70 miles NW of Hamburg.

CUBA, an island of the W Indies, at the entrance of the gulf of Mexico, 700 miles in length, and 97 in breadth. On the E side it begins at 20 30 N lat. touches the tropic of Cancer on the N and extends from 74 to 88 18 W lon. It lies 60 miles to the W of Hispaniola, 20 degrees N of Jamaica, 100 miles to the E of Juanan, and as many to the E of Cape Florida. It commands the entrance of the gulf both of Mexico and

Florida, as also the windward passage. It was discovered by Columbus, in 1492. The Spaniards are entirely masters of it, having exterminated the natives. The produce is sugar-canes, ginger, cassia, wild cinnamon, and very good tobacco, called by the Spaniards Cibano. The true plantations are all confined to the beautiful plains of Havana, and even these are not what they might be.

This island was taken by the English, in 1761, but restored by the peace of 1763.

CUBA, or **ALCUBA**, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 36 miles S by E of Evora. W lon. 7 10, N lat. 38 6.

CUBAGUA, a barren island of America, between that of Margarotta and Terra Firma, where the Spaniards in 1509, established a fishery of pearls. W lon. 24 30, N lat. 10 17.

CUBAN, a river formed by the junction of many streams that rise in the countries between the Black Sea and the Caspian.

CUBAN, or **CUBAN TARTARY**, a country of Asia, in the Russian province of Taurica, bounded on the W by the sea of Azoph; on the N by the river Don, which separates it from Europe; on the E by the desert of Astracan; and on the S by the river Cuban.

CUDDALORE, a town on the coast of Coromandel, belonging to the English, very near the place where Fort St. David once stood. It is 90 miles S of Madras. E lon. 79 48, N lat. 11 41.

CUDDAPA, a town of the peninsula of Hindostan, seated on the Persian, 93 miles W by N of its entrance at Gangapatnam, into the bay of Bengal, and 140 NW of Madras. E lon. 75 47, N lat. 14 3.

CUENZA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a bishop's see, on the river Xucar, 74 miles E by S of Madrid. W lon. 1 53, N lat. 40 7.

CULEMBACH, a town of Franconia, capital of a margravate of the same name. It is seated on the Main, 25 miles SW of Bamberg. E lon. 11 33, N lat. 50 11.

CULMWERG, a town of Dutch Guelderland, on the river Leck, 18 miles SE of Utrecht. E lon. 5 12, N lat. 51 58.

CULIACAN, a town of North America, in Mexico, capital of a province

of the

5 end of

lat. 24 0.

CUL

with a

the Viet

lon. 13

CUL

of East

dem.

CUL

in Dece

17 miles

E of Lo

46.

CUL

three

ashes of

victory

CUL

the coun

N lat. 6

CUL

capital

20 miles

NW of

hance

CUL

of Fort

Chaska

which

the cou

lat. 66

CUL

land, is

on the

ham, 6

Lancas

Sea as

from 2

but the

is well

fourth

Florida, as also the windward passages. It was discovered by Columbus, in 1492. The Spaniards are entirely masters of it, having exterminated the natives. The produce is sugar-canes, ginger, cassia, wild cinnamon, and very good tobacco, called by the Spaniards Cigarros. The true plantations are all confined to the beautiful plains of Havana, and even these are not what they might be. This island was taken by the English, in 1761, but restored by the peace of 1763.

CUBA, or ALCUBA, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 30 miles S by E of Evora. W lon. 7 16, N lat. 38 24.

CUBAGUA, a barren island of America, between that of Margarita and Terra Firma, where the Spaniards, in 1600, established a fishery of porbe. W lon. 24 30, N lat. 10 17.

CUBAN, a river formed by the junction of many streams that rise in the countries between the Black Sea and the Caspian.

CUBAN, or CUBAN TARTARY, a country of Asia, in the Russian province of Taurica; bounded on the W by the sea of Azoph; on the N by the river Don, which separates it from Kharçk; on the E by the desert of Astrachan; and on the S by the river Cuban.

CUDDALORE, a town on the coast of Coromandel, belonging to the English, very near the place where Fort St. David once stood. It is 50 miles S of Madras. E lon. 79 48, N lat. 11 41.

CUDDAPA, a town of the peninsula of Hindostan, seated on the Penar, 92 miles W by N of its entrance at Ganganapatnam, into the bay of Bengal, and 140 NW of Madras. E lon. 78 47, N lat. 14 3.

CUNEA, a town of Spain, in New Castle, with a bishop's see, on the river Xueser, 74 miles E by S of Madrid. W lon. 1 55, N lat. 40 7.

CULEMBACH, a town of Franconia, capital of a margravate of the same name. It is seated on the Main, 25 miles S of Camberg. E lon. 11 33, N lat. 50 11.

CULMBURG, a town of Dutch Guelderland, on the river Leck, 13 miles SE of Utrecht. E lon. 3 12, N lat. 51 58.

CULIACAN, a town of North America, in Mexico, capital of a province

of the same name. It is opposite the S end of California. W lon. 10 43, N lat. 24 6.

CUMA, a town of Western Prussia, with a bishop's see. It is seated near the Vistula, 60 miles S of Danzig. E lon. 12 30, N lat. 53 34.

CULLEN, a small town on the coast of Banffshire, 40 miles NW of Aberdeen.

CULLITON, a town of England, in Devonshire, situated on the Cully, 17 miles NE of Exeter, and 154 W by S of London. W lon. 3 6, N lat. 50 44.

CULLODEN, a village in Scotland, three miles E of Inverness, where the duke of Cumberland gained a decisive victory over the rebels, in 1746.

CULMORE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, seated on the coast of Loughfoyle. W lon. 7 3, N lat. 55 4.

CULPEPPER, a post town, and the capital of Culpepper county, Virginia, 30 miles N of Orange Court-house, 45 NW of Fredericksburg on the Rappahannock, and 76 from Washington.

CULROSS, a borough in the frith of Forth, in a tract of country between Chakmannanshire and Kinross-shire, which is reckoned an appendage of the county of Forth. W lon. 3 34, N lat. 56 4.

CUMBERLAND, a county of England, bounded on the N by Scotland; on the E by Northumberland, Durham, and Westmorland; on the S by Lancashire, and on the W by the Irish Sea and Solway Frith. The length from N to S may amount to 22 miles, but the breadth does not exceed 40. It is well watered with rivers, lakes, and fountains, but none of its streams are navigable. It produces great quantities of coal, some lead, abundance of the mineral earth called black lead, and several mines of lapis calcaminaris.

CUMBERLAND, a large river of the United States, which rises in the Cumberland mountains, and running SW through the state of Tennessee, enters Christian county in Kentucky, and thence pursues a NW course until it unites with the Ohio. It is 300 yards wide at its mouth, and is navigable by large vessels up to Nashville in Tennessee.

CUMBERLAND, a township of Providence county, Rhode Island, situated on the NE side of the Patuxet river,

and bounded on the E and N by the state of Massachusetts. Population 2110.

CUMBERLAND MOUNTAINS, a considerable range of mountains in the United States, but the great body of them is situated in the state of Tennessee; running through the whole extent of that state from W to E about 300 miles.

CUMBERLAND, a post town of Maryland and capital of Allegany county, was first settled in 1750, and is situated on the N side of the Potomac, at the mouth of Will's creek. It contains a court-house, a Roman Catholic church, and Methodist meeting-house, a church for German Lutherans, and about 300 dwellings. It is 140 miles W of Baltimore, and 180 N W of Washington. N lat. 39 37, W lon. 78 47.

CUNNINGHAM, the most northerly division of Ayrshire. The NW angle of this district, though mountainous, affords rich pasturage. Its chief town is Irvine.

CUPAR, a royal borough of Fifeshire, and the county town. It is seated in a rich valley, on the N side of the Eden, eight miles WNW of St. Andrews. W lon. 3 55, N lat. 56 12.

CUPAR, in ANGUS, a small town in Forfarshire, Scotland, wholly employed in the manufacture of linen cloth.

CURRACOA, an island of America, to the N of Terra Firma, subject to the Dutch. It is 25 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, and its trade consists in sugar and skins. W lon. 60 14, N lat. 13 52.

CURDISTAN, a country of Asia, seated between the Turkish empire and Persia, lying along the eastern coast of the river Tigris, and comprehending great part of ancient Assyria.

CURZOLA, an island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia, about 50 miles long. E lon. 17 14, N lat. 45.

CUSSET, a town of France, now in the department of Allier, lately in the province of Bourbonnais, 17 miles N of Bourme. E lon. 4 8, N lat. 46 17.

CUTRIN, the capital of the new marche of Brandenburg, seated at the confluence of the Oder and Warta. E lon. 14 40, N lat. 52 40.

CUTCH, a territory in Hindoostan Proper, situate on the SE of Bhaty;

the E branch of the Indus separating the two countries. It extends along the N coast of the gulf of Cutch, and is separated from Guzerat by the river Pochar. Its capital is Boodge-poodge.

CUZCO, a town of Peru, formerly the residence of the Incas. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, and is built in a square form. It contains 9 churches, and a number of convents. Its population is estimated at 26,000. It is 52 miles S of Lima. W lon. 73 47, S lat. 12 0.

CYNTHIANA, a flourishing post village in Harrison county, Kentucky, situated in a rich and fertile country, on the N bank of the S fork of Licking river, 24 miles N of Lexington 13 N of Paris, and 573 from Washington. It contains some woolen and cotton manufactories, and about 400 inhabitants.

CYPRUS, an island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Syria. It was taken by the Turks from the Venetians in 1570. The exports of the island are silk, wool, and wine. Nicosia is the capital.

CYH, ST., a village of France, two miles from Versailles, celebrated for a nunnery, founded by Lewis XIV. under the patronage of madame de Maintenon, which was abolished, during the French revolution.

CZESLAV, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name. It is seated on the river Crudenka, 40 miles SE of Prague. E lon. 15 33, N lat. 49 50.

CZACKTHURN, a strong place of Austria, between the rivers Drave and Muhr, 100 miles S of Vienna. E lon. 17 10, N lat. 46 44.

CZENSZKOW, a town of Poland, in Cracovia, with a fort. It is seated on the river Warte, 50 miles N by W of Cracow. E lon. 19 15, N lat. 50 48.

CZERCASSI, a town of Russia, in the Ukraine, with a castle. It is seated near the Dnieper, 83 miles SE of Kiow. E lon. 32 2, N lat. 49 0.

CZERNCI, a town of Carniola, in the circle of Austria. It is remarkable for its lake, which is 12 miles in length, and 5 in breadth, and produces fish and corn every year; for when the waters fall from the mountains it becomes full, and abounds with fish; and, after some time it sinks into the earth, and then it is cultivated, and produces

grass and corn. E lon. 15 0, N lat. 46 6.

CZERNIKOU, a town of Russia, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the Dnieper, 70 miles N by E of Kiow. E lon. 31 52, N lat. 51 59.

CZERSKO, a town of Poland, on the Vistula, 30 miles NW of Warsaw. E lon. 31 31, N lat. 52 25.

CZONGRODT, a town of Hungary, capital of a territory of the same name, at the confluence of the Teise and Kercs, 13 miles N of Sagedin. E lon. 30 44, N lat. 46 36.

D

DABUL, a town of the Deccan of Hindoostan, on the coast of Concan, 75 miles S by W of Bombay. E lon. 73 50, N lat. 10 0.

DACCA, a city of Hindoostan Proper, in the E quarter of Bengal, situated 160 miles above the mouth of the Ganges, and 180 by the road from Calcutta. E lon. 90 35, N lat. 23 55.

DACHAU, a town of Bavaria, where the elector has a palace, with fine gardens. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Amber. E lon. 11 30, N lat. 48 30.

DACHSFEIN, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine. E lon. 7 45, N lat. 48 55.

DAFAR, or **DOFAR**, a town of Arabia Felix, seated on a bay of the same name, on the SE coast. E lon. 53 25, N lat. 16 30.

DAGHESTAN, a province of Asia, bounded on the E by the Caspian Sea, on the W by the mountains of Caucasus, on the N by Circassia, and on the S by Schirvan.

DAGNO, a town of Albania, capital of the district of Duegool, with a bishop's see; seated near the confluence of the Drimo and Nero, 13 miles SE of Seutari. E lon. 19 30, N lat. 42 30.

DAGO, or **DAGAO**, an island in the Baltic, on the coast of Livonia, between the gulfs of Finland and Rigas. E lon. 22 50, N lat. 58 44.

DAGSBOROUGH, a town in Sussex county, Delaware, lying on Pepper Creek, a stream that runs into Rehoboth Bay. It is a port town, 13 miles S of Lewistown, and 164 from

Washington
pal church
DAHL,
which flo
Gestrict,
Bohemia,
carly, it
scarce inf
at Lautfa
DALHO
the coast
dah. It is
sea-coast
though no
shore half
Abornay,
between 30

DALAC
opposite th
length, are

DALIE
capital of
Venney,
E lon. 11

DALIE
den, near
and 100 in
tains, abo
and iron,
digious de
and war 21

DALLE
bounded
the E by

nes, on th
N by Nor

DALKE
shire, 6 m

DALM
formerly
the N by
of Venice

the W by
Venetian,
gation De

DALTY
23 miles

11, N lat.

DALTY
archbishop
miles W

of Washing
DALTY
Hampshir
ed on the
river, opp

and 304 m
DAMA
toward th

DAG

grass and corn. E lon. 150, N lat. 46 6.
CZERNIKOU, a town of Russia, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the Dnieper, 70 miles N by E of Kiow. E lon. 31 53, N lat. 51 30.
CZESKO, a town of Poland, on the Vistula, 30 miles NW of Warsaw. E lon. 21 31, N lat. 53 20.
CZONGRODT, a town of Hungary, capital of a territory of the same name, at the confluence of the Teisse and Keres, 13 miles N of Sagedin. E lon. 50 54, N lat. 45 35.

D

DARUL, a town of the Deccan of Hindoostan, on the coast of Concan, 75 miles S by W of Bombay. E lon. 72 30, N lat. 10 0.
DAGCA, a city of Hindoostan Proper, in the E quarter of Bengal, situated 160 miles above the mouth of the Ganges, and 180 by the road from Calcutta. E lon. 90 23, N lat. 23 55.
DACHAU, a town of Bavaria, where the elector has a palace, with fine gardens. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Amber. E lon. 11 30, N lat. 48 20.
DACHSTEIN, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine. E lon. 7 45, N lat. 48 35.
DAPAR, or **DOFAR**, a town of Arabia Felix, seated on a bay of the same name, on the SE coast. E lon. 53 25, N lat. 16 30.
DAGHESTAN, a province of Asia, bounded on the E by the Caspian Sea, on the W by the mountains of Caucasus, on the N by Circassia, and on the S by Behrivan.
DAGNO, a town of Albania, capital of the district of Ducoget, with a bishop's seat; seated near the confluence of the Drino and Nero, 13 miles SE of Scutari. E lon. 10 30, N lat. 41 30.
DAGO, or **DAGAO**, an island in the Baltic, on the coast of Livonia, between the gulfs of Finland and Riga. E lon. 22 56, N lat. 59 44.
DAGSBOROUGH, a town in Sussex county, Delaware, lying on Pepper Creek, a stream that runs into Rehoboth Bay. It is a post town, 13 miles S of Lewistown, and 164 from

DAM

[181]

DAN

Washington. It contains an Episcopal church, and about 30 houses.
DAHL, the finest river of Sweden, which flows through Dalecarlia and Gestricia, and falls into the gulf of Bothnia, to the E of Gesle. Near Escerby, it forms a celebrated cataract, scarce inferior to the fall of the Rhine at Laufen.
DAHOMY, a kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, to the N of Whidah. It is supposed to reach from the sea-coast about 500, or 600 miles inland, though no European has penetrated above half the distance; the capital, Abomey, lies about 90 50 N lat. and between 3d and 4th deg. E lon. 10 10.
DALACA, an island of the Red Sea, opposite the coast of Aben, 73 miles in length, and 14 in breadth.
DALEBURC, a town of Sweden, capital of Dalis, seated on the Lake Wenner, 60 miles N of Gottenburg. E lon. 11 50, N lat. 59 33.
DALECARLIA, a province of Sweden, near Norway, 175 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. It is full of mountains, abounding in mines of copper and iron, some of which are of a prodigious depth. The towns are small; and the inhabitants are rough, robust, and warlike.
DALLA, a province of Sweden, bounded on the N by Dalecarlia, on the E by Werneland and Lake Wenner, on the S by Gothland, and on the W by Norway and the sea.
DALKEITH, a town in Edinburghshire, 6 miles SE of Edinburgh.
DALMATIA, a country of Europe, formerly a kingdom. It is bounded on the N by Bosnia, on the S by the gulf of Venice, on the E by Servia, and on the W by Croatia. It is divided into Venetian, Turkish, Ragusan, and Hungarian Dalmatia.
DALTON, a town in Lancashire, 10 miles NNW of London. W lon. 3 11, N lat. 54 14.
DALTON, a post township of Massachusetts, in Berkshire County, 135 miles W by N of Boston, and 255 NE of Washington. Population 779.
DALTON, a post township of New Hampshire, in Coos county, situated on the E bank of the Connecticut river, opposite Concord, in Vermont, and 354 miles from Washington.
DAMASCUS, now called **SHAM**, an ancient city of Syria, the firm of which

is an exact square, each side being a mile and a half long. They have several manufactures, among which, that of saltes and knives has been most famous. It has an archbishop's see, and contains great numbers of Christians and Jews. It stands on the river Barada, 115 miles S of Antioch, and 112 NE of Jerusalem. E lon. 37 0, N lat. 33 45.
DAM, a town of the United Provinces in Groningen, situated on the Danster, 5 miles from the sea, and 15 SW of Emdden. E lon. 6 48, N lat. 53 25.
DAM, a town of Prussian Pomerania, situated on the Oder, 10 miles SE of Stetin. E lon. 14 50, N lat. 53 31.
DAMAUN, a seaport of the Deccan of Hindoostan, at the entrance of the gulf of Cambay. E lon. 72 24, N lat. 30 30.
DAMAR, a famous town of Arabia Felix. E lon. 49 24, N lat. 16.
DAMGARTIN, a town of Swedish Pomerania, situated on the Recknitz, 18 miles W of Stralsund. E lon. 15 57, N lat. 54 16.
DAMIETTA, an ancient and rich town of Egypt, seated at one of the eastern mouths of the Nile, with a good harbour. The port of Damietta is constantly filled with a multitude of small boats and vessels.
DAMIANO ST. a town of Italy, in Montserrat, 18 miles W by N of Verceil. E lon. 8 0, N lat. 49 33.
DAMME, a strong town of Flanders, seated on the canal between Sleyr and Bruges.
DAN, a river of North Carolina, which rising in the state of Virginia, runs in a serpentine course near the line which divides the two states. Near Mecklenburg it falls into the river Roanoke, and loses its name in that of the greater stream.
DANBURY, a village in Essex, situated on a hill, five miles E of Chelmsford, and 10 W of the sea.
DANBURY, a post town of Fairfield county, Connecticut, 10 miles N of Ridgefield, and about 35 NW of New Haven. This town and a large quantity of military stores lodged there were burnt by the British troops in 1777. It is 205 miles NE of Washington. Population 3400.
DANBY, a town in Rutland county, Vermont, 21 miles S of Rutland, 38 N

of Berwickton, and 424 from Washington. Population 1732.

DANDRIDGE, a small town of Tennessee, about 30 miles westward from Knoxville, and 224 from Washington. It is a post village in Jefferson county, situated on French Broad river, and contains a Presbyterian church, a court-house, a jail, and 112 inhabitants.

DANGER ISLES OF, three islands in the S Pacific Ocean, seen by Commodore Byron in 1769.

DANTZIC, the capital of Western Prussia, standing on a branch of the Vistula, about four miles above where it falls into the Baltic; in E lon 10 36, N lat. 54 30. This city is famous in history on many occasions, particularly that of its being formerly at the head of the Hanseatic association, commonly called the Hansa-towns. It lost its independence, and was forced to submit to the king of Prussia, who forcibly usurped the sovereignty, in a second partition of the Polish dominions. It suffered much by the late war in Europe; and was occupied for some time by a French garrison. In 1804 it contained one Roman Catholic, one Calvinistic, and twelve Lutheran churches, also an orphan, exchange, a school on the Vistula, near the gulf of Angli, in the Baltic, 30 miles SE of Marienburg, and 100 NW of Warsaw.

DANUBE, the largest river in Europe, called the Ister by the ancients. It rises at Donauhingen, in Swabia, and flows NE. by Ulm; then east through Bavaria and Austria, by Batisbon, Passau, Enn, and Vienna; then enters Hungary, and runs SE. by Presburg, Buda, and Belgrade; after which it divides Bulgaria from Moldavia, discharging itself by several channels into the Black Sea.

DANVERS, a township of Essex county, Massachusetts adjoining Salem on the NW. It contains two congregational churches, and 3137 inhabitants. The most extensive settled part of this town is formed by a continuation of the principal street of Salem.

DANVILLE, a small town of Pittsylvania county, Virginia, situated on the Dan river, a branch of the Roanoke; here is a post office, 311 miles SW from Washington.

DANVILLE, a post town in Nor-

thumberland county, Pennsylvania, on the N side of Susquehanna River, 113 miles NW of Northumberland, and 175 from Washington.

DANVILLE, a town of Mercer county, Kentucky, once the capital of the state; situated on the W side of Dickle river, a branch of the Kentucky, 40 miles S by E of Frankfort, and 600 from Washington. It is a post town and contains 433 inhabitants, and has a Presbyterian church. N lat. 37 38, W lon. 83 30.

DANVILLE, a post town of Caladonia county, Vermont, 7 miles W of South Johnsbury, and 418 from Washington. Population 2240.

DANVILLE, a post township in the NW corner of Steuben county, New York, and 240 miles W of Albany, 340 from Washington. Population 566. Danville village, in the NW corner of the township, is pleasantly situated on a branch of Cassawaga creek.

DARBY, a village of Lower Darby township, in Delaware county, and sixth of Pennsylvania, situated on the E side of Darby creek, 7 miles SW of Philadelphia. E lon. from Washington 7 44 28, N lat. 39 58 7.

DARBY CREEK, a tributary of the Schuylkill, in Ohio. It runs a meandering course of 75 miles from NW to SE through a rich and fertile country. There is a settlement on the banks of this creek of the same name in N lat. 40. It has a Presbyterian meeting-house, and is 37 miles NW from Columbus, and 448 from Washington.

DARDANELLES, two castles of Turkey, on each side the ancient Hellespont, now the strait of Gallipoli, the SW entrance of which they command; the one is called Sestos, seated in Romania; the other, Abydos, in Naxos. At the latter, the cargoes of all ships sailing from Constantinople are secured. E lon. 26 36, N lat. 40 0.

DARLEN, a river and gulf of America, in Terra Firma, which divide the provinces of Darica and Carthagina. Also the name of an isthmus that joins N and S America, called the Isthmus of Darien. Its breadth is not above 60 miles; and bet. the town of Porto Bello, on the gulf of Mexico, and the town of Panama on the Pacific Ocean, it is only 37 miles. In 1699 the Scotch company a charter to open

a settlement on the gulf of Darien in 1699. This attempt failed.

DARLEN, a river in Maryland, which runs through the depth of water, a fine

and 14

Darien seat

and 100 in

black. It

has, and 7

N lat. 31 3

4 38 4, and

DARKI, a

town in Dar

county of

the river

Tes. Dar

W of Lon

DAR

landgrave

a good col

of the man

Stadelberg

DART

rises at the

of the Dar

into the

mouth

DART

is on the

of the Dar

is 8 of

DART

shire 204

DAR

Massachu

is situated

and 481

post town

in N

DAVE

Northam

Townsh

DAVI

shire, an

river Des

above. It

is 100

DAVI

shire, an

Chamberland county, Pennsylvania, on the N side of Susquehanna river, 15 miles NW of Northumberland, and 175 from Washington.

DANVILLE, a town of Mercer county, Kentucky, once the capital of the state; situated on the W side of Dick's river, a branch of the Kentucky, 40 miles S by E of Frankfort, and 600 from Washington. It is a post town and contains 438 inhabitants, and has a Presbyterian church. N lat. 37 30, W lon. 84 30.

DANVILLE, a post town of Caladonia county, Vermont, 7 miles W of South Johnsbury, and 418 from Washington. Population 2840.

DANVILLE, a post township in the NW corner of Steuben county, N York, and 260 miles W of Albany, 340 from Washington. Population 666. Danville village, in the NW corner of the township, is pleasantly situated on a branch of Seneca river.

DARBY, a village of Lower Derby township, in Delaware county, and west of Pennsylvania, situated on the E side of Darby creek, 7 miles SW of Philadelphia. E lon. from Washington 1 44 28, N lat. 39 55 7.

DARBY CREEK, a tributary of the Schuylkill, in Ohio. It runs a meandering course of 75 miles from NW to SE through a rich and fertile country. There is a settlement on the banks of this creek of the same name in N lat. 40. It has a Presbyterian meeting-house, and is 37 miles NW from Cincinnati, 30 WNW of Columbus, and 440 from Washington.

DARDANELLES, two castles of Turkey, on each side the ancient Hellespont, now the strait of Gallipoli, the SW entrance of which they command; the one is called Sestos, named in Hellespont; the other, Abydos, in Natalia. At the latter, the cargoes of all ships sailing from Constantinople are secured. E lon. 26 30, N lat. 40 0.

DARJEN, a river and gulf of America, in Terra Firma, which divide the provinces of Darien and Cartagena. Also the name of an island that joins N and S America, called the Isthmus of Darien. Its breadth is not above 60 miles; and between the town of Porto Bello, on the gulf of Mexico, and the town of Panama on the Pacific Ocean, it is only 37 miles. In 1692 the Spanish crown chartered to Spain

a settlement on the NW point of the gulf of Darien, and took possession in 1699. This colony was ruined by the shameful partiality of William III, and the jealousy of the English nation.

DARLEN, a post town of Georgia, in McIntosh county, situated on a high sandy bluff, on the N bank of Alabama river, which discharges its waters through Dougherty sound into the sea, 15 miles distant; on the bar the depth of water 1003 feet at the lowest tide, a fine spacious anchorage within 14 feet draught to the town. Darlen contains a Presbyterian church and 180 inhabitants, half of whom are blacks. It is 63 miles SSW of Savannah, and 721 S by W of Washington, N lat. 31 28, W long. from Washington 4 01 4 and from Greenwich 51 30 4.

DARKING, or **DORKING**, a town in Surrey, 23 miles SW of London.

DARLINGTON, a town in the county of Durham, seated in a flat, on the river Skaroe, which falls into the Tees. Darlington is 230 miles N by W of London.

DARMTADT, the capital of the margravate of Hesse Darmstadt, has a good college, and is seated on a river of the same name, 10 miles NW of Heilsherg. E Lon. 8 40, N lat. 49 43.

DART, a river in Devonshire, which rises at the foot of Dartmoor Hills, crosses Dartmoor to Ashburton, and falls into the English Channel, at Dartmouth.

DARTFORD, a town in Kent, seated on the River, 104 1/2 miles from its influx into the Thames. It is 16 miles E by S of London.

DARTMOUTH, a borough of Devonshire 204 miles W by S of London.

DARTMOUTH, a township of Massachusetts, in Bristol county. It is situated on the NW side of Buzzard's bay, about 75 miles S of Boston, and 451 NE of Washington. It is a post town, and contains 3810 inhabitants. N lat. 41 37, W lon. 70 22.

DAVENTRY, a corporate town in Northamptonshire, 78 miles NW of London.

DAVID'S ST. a city in Pernambuco, seated in a barren soil, on the river Dem, scarcely a mile from the sea-shore. It is 250 miles W by N of London.

DAVID FORT ST. an English fort, on the coast of Caracunda. It is

80 miles S of Fort St. George. E Lon. 70 45, N lat. 11 30.

DAVID'S STRAITS, an arm of the sea between Greenland and N America, discovered by captain Davis. In 1585, when he endeavoured to find out a NW passage.

DAUN, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, 18 miles N of Mont Royal.

DAX, or **ACQS**, an ancient town of France, in the department of Landes, 24 miles NE of Bayonne. W Lon. 1 0, N lat. 43 45.

DAYTON, a post town, and capital of Montgomery county, Ohio, is situated on a level, dry, sandy bank SE of the Great Miami, immediately below the confluence of Mad river, and about a mile below the SW branch. It contains a court house, jail, a Methodist meeting house, an academy, a public library, a bank, and about 800 inhabitants. This town is distant 28 miles from Cincinnati, 78 NW of Chillicothe, and 281 from Washington.

DEADMAN'S HEAD, a cape in Cornwall, between St. Maw's and Fowry.

DEAD SEA, a lake of Palestine, into which the river Jordan runs. It is 70 miles long, and 30 broad. It abounds in bitumen, and is supposed to be the site of Sodom and Gomorrah.

DEAL, a seaport in Kent, situated on the straits of Dover. Population about 5000. Between this place and the Godwin Sands, are the Downs, where the ships usually ride at their leaving or coming into the river Thames. It is 7 miles S by E of Sandwich, and 73 E by S of London. E lon. 1 29, N lat. 51 13.

DEAN, a town in Gloucestershire, N is 113 miles WSW of London.

DEBEN, a river in Suffolk, which rises near Debenham, and expands into a long narrow arm of the German Ocean, a little to the N of Harwick.

DEBENHAM, a town of Suffolk 84 miles NE of London.

DECCAN, an extensive tract of country of Asia, which, in its most extensive signification, the South, includes the whole peninsula S of Hindostan Proper. However, in its ordinary acceptation, it means only the countries situated between Hindostan Proper, the Carnatic and Orissa, that

is the provinces of Candeah, Dowlatshah, Visiapour, Goleanda, and the W part of Berar. It is bounded on the N by the river Nerbudda, by Bengal, and by Behar; and the river Kista forms its separation on the S, from the peninsula of Hindoostan.

DECISE, an ancient town of France, in the department of Nièvre, seated in an island formed by the Loire, 10 miles SE of Nevers. E lon. 4 31. N lat. 46 50.

DECEMDORF, a town of Lower Bavaria, seated near the Danube, 37 miles SE of Ratisbon. It was taken by the Swedes in 1641. E lon. 12 55. N lat. 48 42.

DEDDINGTON, a town in Oxfordshire. It is 70 miles WNW of London. W lon. 1 12. N lat. 52 2.

DEDHAM, a town of Norfolk county, Massachusetts; situated on the S side of Charles river, 10 miles from Boston and 411 from Washington. It is a post town, and contains 2173 inhabitants, three congregational churches, an episcopal church, a court house and jail.

DEE, a river of N Wales, which rises in Merionethshire, in N Wales, and runs E to the borders of Denbighshire, where, turning N, it washes the walls of Chester, and then falls into the Irish Sea.

DEE, a river of Scotland, which rises in Aberdeenshire, amid the mountains of Mar Forest, and flows through a wild country till it reaches the fertile vale of Braemar, whence it proceeds in an easterly direction to Aberdeen, below which it falls into the British Ocean.

DEE, a river in Scotland, which rises in the NW part of Kircubrightshire, and joining the Ken, below New Galloway, falls into the Irish Sea.

DEEFING, a town in Lincolnshire, 90 miles N of London.

DEERFIELD RIVER, rises in Bennington county, Vermont, and passes into Massachusetts, it then winds in an E direction, and empties into Connecticut river, between the townships of Greenfield and Deerfield. The passage of this river through the mountains is stupendous and romantic.

DEERFIELD, a post town of Hampshire county, Massachusetts; lying on the W side of Connecticut river 3 miles S of Greenfield, 66 NW of

Boston, and 405 NE of Washington. It contains a congregational church, an academy, and 1570 inhabitants.

DEERFIELD, a township of New Hampshire, situated in Rockingham county, on the E side of Merrimack river, and between Canada and Northwood. It is 33 miles W of Portsmouth, and 243 from Washington. Population 1281.

DEERHURST, a village 3 miles S of Tewkesbury, in Gloucestershire.

DEINSIE, or DEYSIE, a town of Austrian Flanders, seated on the Lt, eight miles SW of Ghent. E lon. 6 30. N lat. 50 50.

DE KALB, a post township of Lawrence county, New York, situated on the Oswegatchie river, about 30 miles from its junction with the St. Lawrence. It contains 541 inhabitants and is 524 miles from Washington.

DELAWARE, one of the United States of N America; is 96 miles long from N to E. Its greatest breadth is 38 20 30 and 39 21, and between W lon. 74 26 and 76 45. This state is bounded S and W by Maryland; N by Pennsylvania, E by the river and bay of Delaware, and the Atlantic ocean.

It was first settled by a colony of Swedes and Finns, in 1627, who were reduced by the Dutch in 1655; and the latter in a few years after became subject to the English. In 1810, the inhabitants amount to 72574, of whom 13,136 were free blacks, and 4,177 slaves. The climate in many parts is unhealthy, in consequence of the lands being low and flat, which occasions the waters to stagnate, and subjects the inhabitants to the diseases arising from marsh miasma. A ridge or height of land which extends between the bays is in this state. It commences near the Cyprus Swamp, and runs nearly parallel with the indentures of the W coast of Delaware bay.

Many parts of Delaware are well adapted to agriculture, and wheat, which is the staple, is cultivated to great perfection. Its manufactures are in a flourishing state and some of them extensive. The principal streams of water are Brandywine and Indian rivers; Christina, Dock, Motherkill, Mispiton, and Broadkill creeks. Several rivers that fall into Chesapeake bay rise in this state.

DELAWARE, one of the United States of N America; is 96 miles long from N to E. Its greatest breadth is 38 20 30 and 39 21, and between W lon. 74 26 and 76 45. This state is bounded S and W by Maryland; N by Pennsylvania, E by the river and bay of Delaware, and the Atlantic ocean.

It was first settled by a colony of Swedes and Finns, in 1627, who were reduced by the Dutch in 1655; and the latter in a few years after became subject to the English. In 1810, the inhabitants amount to 72574, of whom 13,136 were free blacks, and 4,177 slaves. The climate in many parts is unhealthy, in consequence of the lands being low and flat, which occasions the waters to stagnate, and subjects the inhabitants to the diseases arising from marsh miasma. A ridge or height of land which extends between the bays is in this state. It commences near the Cyprus Swamp, and runs nearly parallel with the indentures of the W coast of Delaware bay.

Many parts of Delaware are well adapted to agriculture, and wheat, which is the staple, is cultivated to great perfection. Its manufactures are in a flourishing state and some of them extensive. The principal streams of water are Brandywine and Indian rivers; Christina, Dock, Motherkill, Mispiton, and Broadkill creeks. Several rivers that fall into Chesapeake bay rise in this state.

DELAWARE, one of the United States of N America; is 96 miles long from N to E. Its greatest breadth is 38 20 30 and 39 21, and between W lon. 74 26 and 76 45. This state is bounded S and W by Maryland; N by Pennsylvania, E by the river and bay of Delaware, and the Atlantic ocean.

DELAWARE, one of the United States of N America; is 96 miles long from N to E. Its greatest breadth is 38 20 30 and 39 21, and between W lon. 74 26 and 76 45. This state is bounded S and W by Maryland; N by Pennsylvania, E by the river and bay of Delaware, and the Atlantic ocean.

It was first settled by a colony of Swedes and Finns, in 1627, who were reduced by the Dutch in 1655; and the latter in a few years after became subject to the English. In 1810, the inhabitants amount to 72574, of whom 13,136 were free blacks, and 4,177 slaves. The climate in many parts is unhealthy, in consequence of the lands being low and flat, which occasions the waters to stagnate, and subjects the inhabitants to the diseases arising from marsh miasma. A ridge or height of land which extends between the bays is in this state. It commences near the Cyprus Swamp, and runs nearly parallel with the indentures of the W coast of Delaware bay.

Many parts of Delaware are well adapted to agriculture, and wheat, which is the staple, is cultivated to great perfection. Its manufactures are in a flourishing state and some of them extensive. The principal streams of water are Brandywine and Indian rivers; Christina, Dock, Motherkill, Mispiton, and Broadkill creeks. Several rivers that fall into Chesapeake bay rise in this state.

DELAWARE, one of the United States of N America; is 96 miles long from N to E. Its greatest breadth is 38 20 30 and 39 21, and between W lon. 74 26 and 76 45. This state is bounded S and W by Maryland; N by Pennsylvania, E by the river and bay of Delaware, and the Atlantic ocean.

It was first settled by a colony of Swedes and Finns, in 1627, who were reduced by the Dutch in 1655; and the latter in a few years after became subject to the English. In 1810, the inhabitants amount to 72574, of whom 13,136 were free blacks, and 4,177 slaves. The climate in many parts is unhealthy, in consequence of the lands being low and flat, which occasions the waters to stagnate, and subjects the inhabitants to the diseases arising from marsh miasma. A ridge or height of land which extends between the bays is in this state. It commences near the Cyprus Swamp, and runs nearly parallel with the indentures of the W coast of Delaware bay.

Many parts of Delaware are well adapted to agriculture, and wheat, which is the staple, is cultivated to great perfection. Its manufactures are in a flourishing state and some of them extensive. The principal streams of water are Brandywine and Indian rivers; Christina, Dock, Motherkill, Mispiton, and Broadkill creeks. Several rivers that fall into Chesapeake bay rise in this state.

DELAWARE, one of the United States of N America; is 96 miles long from N to E. Its greatest breadth is 38 20 30 and 39 21, and between W lon. 74 26 and 76 45. This state is bounded S and W by Maryland; N by Pennsylvania, E by the river and bay of Delaware, and the Atlantic ocean.

It was first settled by a colony of Swedes and Finns, in 1627, who were reduced by the Dutch in 1655; and the latter in a few years after became subject to the English. In 1810, the inhabitants amount to 72574, of whom 13,136 were free blacks, and 4,177 slaves. The climate in many parts is unhealthy, in consequence of the lands being low and flat, which occasions the waters to stagnate, and subjects the inhabitants to the diseases arising from marsh miasma. A ridge or height of land which extends between the bays is in this state. It commences near the Cyprus Swamp, and runs nearly parallel with the indentures of the W coast of Delaware bay.

Many parts of Delaware are well adapted to agriculture, and wheat, which is the staple, is cultivated to great perfection. Its manufactures are in a flourishing state and some of them extensive. The principal streams of water are Brandywine and Indian rivers; Christina, Dock, Motherkill, Mispiton, and Broadkill creeks. Several rivers that fall into Chesapeake bay rise in this state.

DELAWARE, one of the United States of N America; is 96 miles long from N to E. Its greatest breadth is 38 20 30 and 39 21, and between W lon. 74 26 and 76 45. This state is bounded S and W by Maryland; N by Pennsylvania, E by the river and bay of Delaware, and the Atlantic ocean.

It was first settled by a colony of Swedes and Finns, in 1627, who were reduced by the Dutch in 1655; and the latter in a few years after became subject to the English. In 1810, the inhabitants amount to 72574, of whom 13,136 were free blacks, and 4,177 slaves. The climate in many parts is unhealthy, in consequence of the lands being low and flat, which occasions the waters to stagnate, and subjects the inhabitants to the diseases arising from marsh miasma. A ridge or height of land which extends between the bays is in this state. It commences near the Cyprus Swamp, and runs nearly parallel with the indentures of the W coast of Delaware bay.

Many parts of Delaware are well adapted to agriculture, and wheat, which is the staple, is cultivated to great perfection. Its manufactures are in a flourishing state and some of them extensive. The principal streams of water are Brandywine and Indian rivers; Christina, Dock, Motherkill, Mispiton, and Broadkill creeks. Several rivers that fall into Chesapeake bay rise in this state.

DELAWARE, one of the United States of N America; is 96 miles long from N to E. Its greatest breadth is 38 20 30 and 39 21, and between W lon. 74 26 and 76 45. This state is bounded S and W by Maryland; N by Pennsylvania, E by the river and bay of Delaware, and the Atlantic ocean.

It was first settled by a colony of Swedes and Finns, in 1627, who were reduced by the Dutch in 1655; and the latter in a few years after became subject to the English. In 1810, the inhabitants amount to 72574, of whom 13,136 were free blacks, and 4,177 slaves. The climate in many parts is unhealthy, in consequence of the lands being low and flat, which occasions the waters to stagnate, and subjects the inhabitants to the diseases arising from marsh miasma. A ridge or height of land which extends between the bays is in this state. It commences near the Cyprus Swamp, and runs nearly parallel with the indentures of the W coast of Delaware bay.

Many parts of Delaware are well adapted to agriculture, and wheat, which is the staple, is cultivated to great perfection. Its manufactures are in a flourishing state and some of them extensive. The principal streams of water are Brandywine and Indian rivers; Christina, Dock, Motherkill, Mispiton, and Broadkill creeks. Several rivers that fall into Chesapeake bay rise in this state.

DELAWARE, one of the United States of N America; is 96 miles long from N to E. Its greatest breadth is 38 20 30 and 39 21, and between W lon. 74 26 and 76 45. This state is bounded S and W by Maryland; N by Pennsylvania, E by the river and bay of Delaware, and the Atlantic ocean.

It was first settled by a colony of Swedes and Finns, in 1627, who were reduced by the Dutch in 1655; and the latter in a few years after became subject to the English. In 1810, the inhabitants amount to 72574, of whom 13,136 were free blacks, and 4,177 slaves. The climate in many parts is unhealthy, in consequence of the lands being low and flat, which occasions the waters to stagnate, and subjects the inhabitants to the diseases arising from marsh miasma. A ridge or height of land which extends between the bays is in this state. It commences near the Cyprus Swamp, and runs nearly parallel with the indentures of the W coast of Delaware bay.

Many parts of Delaware are well adapted to agriculture, and wheat, which is the staple, is cultivated to great perfection. Its manufactures are in a flourishing state and some of them extensive. The principal streams of water are Brandywine and Indian rivers; Christina, Dock, Motherkill, Mispiton, and Broadkill creeks. Several rivers that fall into Chesapeake bay rise in this state.

DELAWARE, one of the United States of N America; is 96 miles long from N to E. Its greatest breadth is 38 20 30 and 39 21, and between W lon. 74 26 and 76 45. This state is bounded S and W by Maryland; N by Pennsylvania, E by the river and bay of Delaware, and the Atlantic ocean.

It was first settled by a colony of Swedes and Finns, in 1627, who were reduced by the Dutch in 1655; and the latter in a few years after became subject to the English. In 1810, the inhabitants amount to 72574, of whom 13,136 were free blacks, and 4,177 slaves. The climate in many parts is unhealthy, in consequence of the lands being low and flat, which occasions the waters to stagnate, and subjects the inhabitants to the diseases arising from marsh miasma. A ridge or height of land which extends between the bays is in this state. It commences near the Cyprus Swamp, and runs nearly parallel with the indentures of the W coast of Delaware bay.

Many parts of Delaware are well adapted to agriculture, and wheat, which is the staple, is cultivated to great perfection. Its manufactures are in a flourishing state and some of them extensive. The principal streams of water are Brandywine and Indian rivers; Christina, Dock, Motherkill, Mispiton, and Broadkill creeks. Several rivers that fall into Chesapeake bay rise in this state.

DELAWARE, one of the United States of N America; is 96 miles long from N to E. Its greatest breadth is 38 20 30 and 39 21, and between W lon. 74 26 and 76 45. This state is bounded S and W by Maryland; N by Pennsylvania, E by the river and bay of Delaware, and the Atlantic ocean.

It was first settled by a colony of Swedes and Finns, in 1627, who were reduced by the Dutch in 1655; and the latter in a few years after became subject to the English. In 1810, the inhabitants amount to 72574, of whom 13,136 were free blacks, and 4,177 slaves. The climate in many parts is unhealthy, in consequence of the lands being low and flat, which occasions the waters to stagnate, and subjects the inhabitants to the diseases arising from marsh miasma. A ridge or height of land which extends between the bays is in this state. It commences near the Cyprus Swamp, and runs nearly parallel with the indentures of the W coast of Delaware bay.

Many parts of Delaware are well adapted to agriculture, and wheat, which is the staple, is cultivated to great perfection. Its manufactures are in a flourishing state and some of them extensive. The principal streams of water are Brandywine and Indian rivers; Christina, Dock, Motherkill, Mispiton, and Broadkill creeks. Several rivers that fall into Chesapeake bay rise in this state.

DELAWARE, one of the United States of N America; is 96 miles long from N to E. Its greatest breadth is 38 20 30 and 39 21, and between W lon. 74 26 and 76 45. This state is bounded S and W by Maryland; N by Pennsylvania, E by the river and bay of Delaware, and the Atlantic ocean.

It was first settled by a colony of Swedes and Finns, in 1627, who were reduced by the Dutch in 1655; and the latter in a few years after became subject to the English. In 1810, the inhabitants amount to 72574, of whom 13,136 were free blacks, and 4,177 slaves. The climate in many parts is unhealthy, in consequence of the lands being low and flat, which occasions the waters to stagnate, and subjects the inhabitants to the diseases arising from marsh miasma. A ridge or height of land which extends between the bays is in this state. It commences near the Cyprus Swamp, and runs nearly parallel with the indentures of the W coast of Delaware bay.

Many parts of Delaware are well adapted to agriculture, and wheat, which is the staple, is cultivated to great perfection. Its manufactures are in a flourishing state and some of them extensive. The principal streams of water are Brandywine and Indian rivers; Christina, Dock, Motherkill, Mispiton, and Broadkill creeks. Several rivers that fall into Chesapeake bay rise in this state.

Boston, and 406 NE of Washington. It contains a congregational church, an academy, and 1670 inhabitants.

DEERFIELD, a township of New Hampshire, situated in Rockingham county, on the E side of Merrimack river, and between Canada and Northwood. It is 36 miles W of Portsmouth, and 543 from Washington. Population 1881.

DEERHURST, a village 3 miles S of Tewksbury, in Gloucester county.

DEINSE, or **DEYNSE**, a town of Austrian Flanders, seated on the Lis, eight miles SW of Ghent. E lon. 6 59, N lat. 50 59.

DE KALB, a post township of Lawrence county, New York, situated on the Oswego river, about 30 miles from its junction with the St. Lawrence. It contains 541 inhabitants and is 824 miles from Washington.

DELAWARE, one of the United States of N America; is 96 miles long from N to E. Its greatest breadth is 16 and its least 10. It is situated between N lat. 38 20 30 and 39 21, and between W lon. 74 26 and 76 45. This state is bounded S and W by Maryland; N by Pennsylvania, E by the river and bay of Delaware, and the Atlantic ocean.

It was first settled by a colony of Swedes and Finns, in 1627, who were reduced by the Dutch in 1655; and the latter in a few years after became subject to the English. In 1810, the inhabitants amount to 72574, of whom 13,150 were free blacks, and 4,177 slaves. The climate in many parts is unhealthy, in consequence of the lands being low and flat, which occasions the waters to stagnate, and subjects the inhabitants to the disease arising from marsh miasma. A ridge or height of land which extends between the bays is in this state. It commences near the Cyprus Swamp, and runs nearly parallel with the indentures of the W coast of Delaware bay.

Many parts of Delaware are well adapted to agriculture, and wheat, which is the staple, is cultivated to great perfection. Its manufactures are in a flourishing state and some of them extensive. The principal streams of water are Brandywine and Indian rivers; Christiana, Dock, Motherkill, Mispillon, and Broadkill creeks. Several rivers that fall into Chesapeake bay rise in this state.

DELAWARE BAY, a bay of N America, which is 60 miles long from Cape Henlopen to the entrance of the river Delaware, at Bombay hook.

DELFT, a city in Holland. It is clean and well-built, with canals in the streets, planted on each side with trees. It is seated on the Schie, eight miles NW of Rotterdam, and 36 SW of Amsterdam. E lon. 4 24, N lat. 52 4.

DELFTSHAVEN, a fortified town of Holland, on the N side of the Maase, with a canal to Delft, &c.

DELHI, a province of Hindoostan Proper, bounded on the SW by Lahore, on the NE by Serinagar, on the E by the Rohilla country, on the S by Agra, and on the W by Multan.

DELHI, the capital of a province of the same name, in Hindoostan Proper, seated on the river Jumna. Delhi is 880 miles NNE of Bombay. E lon. 77 40, N lat. 28 37.

DELHI, a post township, and capital of Delaware county, New York, is situated on Delaware river, seventy miles SW of Albany, and 320 E of N from Washington. Population 3596.

The village of Delhi, which contains the county building, is pleasantly seated in the centre of the township at the confluence of the Little Delaware, with the larger river of that name.

DELMENHORST, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Delmenhorst, belonging to Denmark.

DELAWARE, a river of N America, which rises in the state of New York, by two principal branches. The northernmost of which is called the Mohawk's branch, and the other the Popocateca from the junction of these streams the Delaware runs a SE course to lat. 41 31, forming a part of the boundary between the states of New York and Pennsylvania. Here it turns suddenly to the SW and it passes the Blue ridge, when it again pursues its first course to Bordentown; and then winding to the SW it pursues the course to Delaware bay, through which it empties into the ocean. It is navigable to Philadelphia for a 74 gun ship, for sloops to the falls of Trenton, and for boats of 8 to 10 tons 50 miles further. The whole length of the Delaware, from its source to the bay about 3 miles below Newcastle, is 300 miles. It divides Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

DELAWARE BAY, a bay of N America, which is 60 miles long from Cape Henlopen to the entrance of the river Delaware, at Bombay hook.

DELFT, a city in Holland. It is clean and well-built, with canals in the streets, planted on each side with trees. It is seated on the Schie, eight miles NW of Rotterdam, and 36 SW of Amsterdam. E lon. 4 24, N lat. 52 4.

DELFTSHAVEN, a fortified town of Holland, on the N side of the Maase, with a canal to Delft, &c.

DELHI, a province of Hindoostan Proper, bounded on the SW by Lahore, on the NE by Serinagar, on the E by the Rohilla country, on the S by Agra, and on the W by Multan.

DELHI, the capital of a province of the same name, in Hindoostan Proper, seated on the river Jumna. Delhi is 880 miles NNE of Bombay. E lon. 77 40, N lat. 28 37.

DELHI, a post township, and capital of Delaware county, New York, is situated on Delaware river, seventy miles SW of Albany, and 320 E of N from Washington. Population 3596.

The village of Delhi, which contains the county building, is pleasantly seated in the centre of the township at the confluence of the Little Delaware, with the larger river of that name.

DELMENHORST, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Delmenhorst, belonging to Denmark.

DELOS, an island of the Archipelago, now called DILL. It is six miles in circumference, but now destitute of inhabitants. E lon. 25 59, N lat. 37 30.

DELPHI, or **DELHOS**, a town of Livadia, seated in a valley near mount Parnassus. It was famous for the temple of Apollo.

DELTA, a part of Lower Egypt, between the branches of the Nile, and the Mediterranean. The a sailors called it the Isle of Delta, because it is in the shape of a triangle, like the Greek letter of that name. It is 130 miles along the coast from Damietta to Alexandria, and 70 on the side, from the place where the Nile begins to divide itself; The principal towns on the coast are Damietta, Rosetta, and Alexandria.

DEMEN, a river which rises in the bishopric of Liege, waters Hasselt, Diest, Stegen, Arschot, and Mechlin, below which it joins the Senne, and takes the name of Rupe.

DEMERARY, a settlement formerly belonging to the Dutch in Guiana, on a river of the same name, 3 leagues W of Paramaribo.

DEMMIN, an ancient town of Swedish Pomerania, in the duchy of Suetin, seated on the river Foen. E lon. 13 32, N lat. 53 52.

DEMONA, a fort of Piedmont, on the river Stura, 10 miles SW of Coni. E lon. 7 48, N lat. 45 12.

DENAIN, a village of France in the department of the North. It is seated on the Scheldt eight miles W of Valenciennes.

DENBIGH, the county-town of Denbighshire, situated on the side of a rocky hill, on a branch of the river Clwyd, 302 miles NW of London.

DENBIGHSHIRE, a society of Wales, bounded on the S by Merioneth and Montgomery shires, on the N by Flintshire and the Irish Sea, on the W by Caernarvon and part of Merionethshire. It is about 40 miles long, and 31 broad.

DENDER, a river of Austrian Hainaut, which waters Leuze, Ath, Lessines, Grammont, Ninove, and Alout, and joins the Scheldt at Dendermonde.

DENDERMONDE, a city of Austrian Flanders, with a strong citadel. It is seated at the confluence of the

Derby and Sheld, 16 miles W of Mechin. E lon. 4 10, N lat. 51 3.
DENIA, an ancient seaport of Spain, in Valencia. It is seated at the foot of a mountain on the Mediterranean, 23 miles E of Albarran. E lon. 0 36, N lat. 38 44.

DENMARK, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the E by the Baltic Sea, on the W and N by the Ocean, and on the S by Germany. The country is generally flat, and the soil sandy. The air is rendered foggy by the neighbourhood of the sea and lakes, of which it is full, but it has no considerable river. Denmark, properly so called, consists of Jutland, and the islands of Zealand and Funen; with the little isles about them. By an actual enumeration in 1750, the inhabitants were said to amount to 2444,000 souls. The produce of Denmark consists in pitch, tar, fish, oil, and deals. Copenhagen is the capital.

DENMARK, a post township in Lewis County, New York, situated on a Black river, 180 miles NW of Albany, 463 E of N from Washington. Population 1242.

DENTS, ST., a famous town of France, in the department of Paris, seated on the river Croix, near the Seine, 8 miles N of Paris.

DENNYVILLE, a post town in Washington county, Maine, 23 miles NE of Machias, and 841 of Washington city.

DENNIS, a post town in Barnstable county, Massachusetts, about 8 miles from Barnstable, 80 SE of Boston, and 511 NE of Washington. Population 1730.

DENTON, the capital of Caroline county, Maryland; standing on the E side of Choptank creek, 37 miles S SE of Chestertown, and 104 from Washington. It is a post town.

DEPTFORD, a town of Kent, four miles E of London. E lon. 0 4, N lat. 51 30.

DERBENT, a seaport and fortress of Persia, in the province of Schirvan, on the W coast of the Caspian sea. It is seated at the foot of Mount Caucasus. E lon. 20 0, N lat. 43 8.

DERBY, the county town of Derbyshire. It is seated on the Derwent, over which is a handsome stone bridge; and a brook runs through the town, under several stone bridges. It has 8

churches, and is 26 miles N of Coventry, and 120 NNW of London. Wh lon. 1 25, N lat. 53 28.

DERBY, a town in New Haven county, Connecticut, with a post office situated on the point of land formed by Naugatuck and Homestead rivers. It is a post township, 3 miles W of N. Haven, and 314 NE of Washington. Population 2021.

DERBY, a post township in Orleans county, Vermont, situated on the N line of the state, and on the E side of Lake Memphremagog, 608 miles from Washington.

DERBYSHIRE, an English county, bounded on the N by Yorkshire, on the E by Nottinghamshire, on the S by Leicestershire and Warwickshire, on the W by Staffordshire, and on the NW by Cheshire. It is near 69 miles in length from S to N; about 34 in breadth on the N side, but on the S no more than six. Its mountains yield great quantities of the best lead, antimony, iron, scythe-stones, grime-stones, marble, alabaster, a coarse sort of crystal, asax, spar, and pit-coal. In the mountains are two remarkable caverns, named Pool's Hole, and Eldon-Hole.

DEREHAM, a town in Norfolk. It is 100 miles NNE of London.

DERRY, a township of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, situated between the Kiskiminetas river and Loyalhaunon creek, and containing 3380 inhabitants.

DERUYTER, a post township in the SW extremity of Madison county, New York, situated on Otsele creek, 34 miles SW of Utica, 130 W of Albany, and 373 N of Washington. Population 1823.

DERWENT, a river in Devonshire which rises in the high Peak, passes Derby, and empties itself into the Trent on the borders of Leicestershire.

DERWENT, a river of Yorkshire, which rising in the N riding, flows into the Ouse.

DERWENT, a river of Durham, which flowing for some time between Durham and Northumberland, falls into the Tyne.

DERWENT, a river of Cumberland, which flowing through the lakes of Derwent water and Bassenthwaite water to Coles, north, enters the Irish Sea.

DERE, Saxony, in stud.

DERIN, 17, capital near the 30 40.

DERP, governing city, 11 miles N, lat. 68 30.

DERV, Curah, It is three and a half

DESE, rice lake 16 miles 61 20, N

DESS, many, in and pro miles N lat. 51 30.

DET, in, on the of Padon

DETI, situated on the miles N

DE, St. Charles destroyed been we

1810, a town is of an A Hill, to Brock, a post town

ington. DET many.

The F 1743 by DEV bay of pieces, lon. 2 40

DEV, Province with a 51 18.

DEV, with a on the Adriatic

DEV, in Bulg

churches, and is 36 miles N of Coventry, and 156 NNW of London. W lon. 1 25, N lat. 52 35.

DERBY, a town in New Haven county, Connecticut, with a post office situated on the point of land formed by Naugatuck and Housatonic rivers. It is a post township, 3 miles W of N. Haven, and 314 NE of Washington. Population 5051.

DERBY, a post township in Orleans county, Vermont, situated on the N line of the state, and on the E side of Lake Memphremagog, 608 miles from Washington.

DERBYSHIRE, an English county, bounded on the N by Yorkshire, on the E by Nottinghamshire, on the S by Leicestershire and Warwickshire, on the W by Staffordshire, and on the NW by Cheshire. It is near 50 miles in length from S to N; about 34 in breadth on the N side, but on the S no more than six. Its mountains yield great quantities of the best lead, antimony, iron, scythes-stones, grind-stones, marble, alabaster, a coarse sort of crystal, sars, spar, and pit-coal. In the mountains are two remarkable caverns, named Pool's Hole, and Eldon-Hole.

DEREHAM, a town in Norfolk. It is 100 miles NNE of London.

DERBY, a township of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, situated between the Kiskiminetas river and Loyalhannon creek, and containing 2380 inhabitants.

DERUYTER, a post township in the SW extremity of Madison county, New York, situated on Otsego's creek, 34 miles SW of Utica, 130 W of Albany, and 373 N of Washington. Population 1503.

DERWENT, a river in Devonshire which rises in the High Peak, passes Derby, and empties itself into the Trent on the borders of Leicestershire.

DERWENT, a river of Yorkshire, which rising in the N riding, flows into the Ouse.

DERWENT, a river of Durham, which flowing for some time between Durham and Northumberland, falls into the Tyne.

DERWENT, a river of Cumberland, which flowing through the lakes of Derwent water and Bassenthwaite water to Cocker mouth, enters the Irish Sea.

DERENBURG, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Halberstadt.

DERNE, a town of Barbary. It is the capital of a district in Tripoli near the coast. E lon. 31 44, N lat. 30 40.

DERP, a town of Russia, in the government of Riga, with a university. It lies near the river Ambee, 50 miles NW of Pskof. E lon. 26 14, N lat. 58 30.

DERWENTWATER, a lake of Cumberland, in the vale of Keswick. It is three miles in length, and a mile and a half wide.

DESEADA, one of the French Caribbee Islands, in the W Indies. It is 10 miles long, and five broad. W lon. 61 50, N lat. 10 40.

DESSAW, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and province of Hainault. It is 37 miles N of Leipzig. E lon. 13 22, N lat. 51 43.

DETHMOLD, a town of Westphalia, on the river Webers, 19 miles N of Paderborn. E lon. 9 55, N lat. 52.

DETRUIT, a town of N America, situated in the Michigan Territory, on the W side of Detroit river 18 miles N of lake Erie; and 10 S of lake St. Clair. The old town was wholly destroyed by fire in 1806. It has since been well laid out, and contained in 1810, about 600 inhabitants. This town is remarkable for the surrender of an American army under general Hull, to the British forces under general Brock, on the 16 August, 1812. It is a post town 566 miles NW of Washington. W lon. 83, N lat. 43 22.

DETTINGEN, a village of Germany, in the territory of Hanau. The French were here defeated in 1743 by George II.

DEVA, a seaport of Spain, on the bay of Biscay, in the province of Guipuzcoa, 15 miles SE of Bilbao. W lon. 2 40, N lat. 43 34.

DEVENTER, a city of the United Provinces, the capital of Overysel, with a university. E lon. 5 45, N lat. 52 18.

DEVENTO, a town of Bulgaria, with a Greek archbishop's see, seated on the river Pariza, 66 miles NE of Adrianople. E lon. 37 35, N lat. 43 53.

DEVETTO, or **ZAGORIA**, a town in Bulgaria, not far from these of a

Greek archbishop. It is situated near the Black Sea, 100 miles N of Constantinople. E lon. 27 22, N lat. 42 22.

DEVIZES a borough in Wilt, with a manufacture of serges and other woollen stuffs. It is 59 miles W of London. W lon. 3 2, N lat. 51 20.

DEVON, a river of North Devon, over which, in the beautiful vale of Glendevon, is a great curiosity, called the Rumbling Bridge. It consists of one arch, thrown over a horrible chasm, worn by the river, about 80 feet deep, and very narrow.

DEVONSHIRE, an English county, 60 miles long, and 64 broad. It is 287 miles in circumference, of which its maritime coast is nearly 150 miles. In its figure it represents a parallelogram.

DEUX PONTES, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, capital of a duchy of the same name, seated on the river Erbach. E lon. 7 20, N lat. 40 10.

DIARBECK, or **DIARBEKAR**, a province of Turkey in Asia, which extends along the banks of the Tigris and Euphrates from NNW to SE, that is, from Mount Taurus, which divides it from the mountains on the N, to the lowest recess of the Persian gulph on the S, about 600 miles; and from E to W, that is, from Persia on the E to Syria and the Arabia Deserta on the W, in some places 200, and in others about 300 miles, but in the southern or lower parts not above 150.

DIARBEKIR, the capital of the above province, is situated in a delightful plain, on the banks and near the head of the Tigris, about 125 miles or 15 caravan days journey, NE from Aleppo in lon. 40 50, lat. 37 35 N. It is one of the richest and most mercantile cities in all the Asiatic Turkey. Its chief manufacture is the dressing, tanning, and dyeing of goat-skins, commonly called Turkey leather.

DIE, a town of France, in the department of Drome. E lon. 5 23, N lat. 44 42.

DIEPHOLT, a town of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name, subject to the elector of Hanover. E lon. 4 45, N lat. 52 30.

DIEPPE, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, situated on the English Channel, 12 leagues N

of Rouen, the same distance from Abbeville, 25 from Amiens, and 35 NW of Paris. Its quay extends the whole length of the town. A light house is erected 3 leagues to westward of the port. E lon. 1 0, N lat. 49 55.

DIESSENHOFFEN, a considerable town of Switzerland, in Thurgau, seated on the Rhine, five miles S of Solothurn. E lon. 6 45, N lat. 47 35.

DIEST, a town of Austrian Brabant, on the river Demer, 15 miles NE of Louvain. E lon. 5 9, N lat. 50 00.

DIETZ, a town of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name, seated on the Lahn, 10 miles E of Coblenz. E lon. 7 35, N lat. 50 15.

DIEUZE, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, remarkable for wells of salt water, which produce much salt. It is seated on the Saale, 25 miles NE of Nancy. E lon. 6 45, N lat. 48 25.

DIEZ ST. a town of France, in the department of the Vosges. It is seated on the Meurthe, 30 miles SE of Lunéville. E lon. 7 4, N lat. 48 25.

DIGHTON, a town in the county of Bristol county, Massachusetts, situated on the W side of Taunton river, 7 miles below Taunton town, and 445 NE of Washington. Population 1659.

DIGNAN, a town of Venetian Istria, 3 miles from the gulf of Venice. E lon. 13 5, N lat. 45 10.

DIGNE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps. It is famous for its hot baths, and is seated 7 miles S by W of Embrun. E lon. 6 15, N lat. 44 10.

DION, an ancient city of France, in the department of Cote d'Or, 40 miles NE of Autun. The inhabitants are computed at 20,000. E lon. 5 7, N lat. 47 10.

DELLENBURG, a town of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name, 25 miles NW Marburg. E lon. 6 27, N lat. 50 45.

DILLENGEN, a town of Saxony, with a university, seated near the Danube, 17 miles NE of Augsburg. E lon. 10 50, N lat. 48 30.

DIMOTUC, a town of Romania, seated on a mountain, surrounded by the Meris, 15 miles SW of Adriano-ple. E lon. 26 15, N lat. 41 35.

DIMANT, a town of France, now

in the department of the North Coast, W lon. 1 25, N lat. 48 25.

DINANT, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Liege, situated near the Meuse, 15 miles S of Namur. E lon. 4 25, N lat. 50 17.

DINAMONDY, a town in Merionethshire, 15 miles S of Bala, and 105 NW of London. W lon. 3 45, N lat. 52 37.

DINCHURCH, a village in Kent, in Romney Marsh. It is three miles NE of Romney.

DINCHELSPIEL, a free imperial town of Swabia, seated on the river Wertach. It carries on a trade in cloth and weaving-wool, and is 27 miles SW of Nuremberg. E lon. 10 20, N lat. 49 5.

DINGELING, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, seated on the Isar, 20 miles NE of Landshut. E lon. 13 50, N lat. 49 40.

DINGLE, a seaport town of Ireland, in Derry county, situated on Dingle bay, 4 miles SW of Limerick. W lon. 8 40, N lat. 51 42.

DINGWALL, a royal borough in Roxburgh, seated at the head of the Frith of Cromarty, 15 miles W of the town of Cromarty. Near it runs the river Cassel, famous for producing pearls. W lon. 4 23, N lat. 57 45.

DISAPPOINTMENT CAPE, a cape of the island of Southern Georgia, in the South Pacific Ocean. W lon. 35 15, S lat. 54 25.

DISMAL SWAMP, on Hill Great Dismal, situated in the eastern part of Virginia and N Carolina. It occupies a surface of about 150,000 acres. In its centre is Lake Drummond 15 miles in circumference, which feeds the canal that passes through this swamp and communicates the waters of the Chesapeake and Albemarle sounds.

DISS, a town in Norfolk. Here are manufactures of sail-cloth, linen cloth, hose, and stays. It is 10 miles S of Norwich, and 92 NNE of London. E lon. 1 0, N lat. 52 25.

DIU, an island at the entrance of the gulf of Cambay, in the Decan of Hindocstan, three miles long and one broad. E lon. 69 25, N lat. 50 45.

DIXAN, the first town in Abyssinia, on the side of Taramta. It is built on the top of a hill, exactly in the form of a sugar-loaf. E lon. 40 7, N lat. 14 57.

DIXMONS

a town of H

Here is a po

from Washin

DIXMUN

Flinders, nea

two miles NW

lat. 51 2.

DIZIER

of France, in

per Meuse,

where it be

hats. E lon

DNIER

crosses a bet

ries in the c

and flowing

crosses the

on and Oze

only once in

DNIEST

river in Gel

and taking a

line, dividing

it then separ

Russian gov

ern, and hav

into the 1

month, of

nders.

DOBEL

5 miles SW

N lat 50 25

DOBRE

land, on

near name.

Vatula, 14

lon. 13 5, N

DOCKU

Province,

south of

of Lewarde

15.

DOEL

on the riv

15, N lat

DOSB

nd Provin

et on the

pen. E

DOGA

be territ

lands num

of the E. A.

DOLE

not, cap

range nigh

N lat. 43

DIX

the department of the North Coast.
 DIXON, a town of Westphalia,
 the bishopric of Liege, situated
 on the Meuse, 12 miles S of Namur.
 lon. 4 58, N lat. 50 17.

DINABMONDY, a town in Merio-
 cheshire, 15 miles S of Bala, and 100
 W of London. W lon. 3 40, N lat.
 53 37.

DINCHURCH, a village in Kent in
 Romney Marsh. It is three miles NE
 of Dover.

DINCKELSPIL, a free imperial
 town of Swabia, seated on the river
 Wehrle. It carries on a trade in
 both salt and soap-booms, and is 37
 miles SW of Nuremberg. E lon. 10
 40, N lat. 49 0.

DINGELFING, a town of Ger-
 many, in Lower Bavaria, seated on
 the Isar, 20 miles NE of Landshut.
 E lon. 12 35, N lat. 48 40.

DINGLE, a seaport town of Ire-
 land, in Derry county, situated on
 Dingle bay, 4 miles W of Limerick.
 W lon. 8 43, N lat. 52 45.

DINGWALL, a royal borough in
 Rosshire, seated at the head of the
 Frith of Cromarty, 12 miles W of the
 town of Cromarty. Here it runs the
 river Canel, famous for producing
 pearls. W lon. 4 33, N lat. 57 45.

DISAPPOINTMENT, CAPE, a
 cape of the island of Southern Geo-
 rgia, in the South Pacific Ocean. W
 lon. 39 16, S lat. 54 59.

DISMAL SWAMP, on the Great
 Dismal, situated in the eastern part
 of Virginia and N Carolina. It occupies
 a surface of about 150,000 acres. In
 its centre is Lake Drummond 16 miles
 in circumference, which feeds the canal
 that passes through this swamp,
 and connects the waters of the Ches-
 peake and Albemarle sound.

DISS, a town in Norfolk. Here are
 manufactures of oil-cloth, linen cloth,
 hose, and stays. It is 15 miles S of
 Norwich, and 92 NNE of London. E
 lon. 1 19, N lat. 52 22.

DIU, an island at the entrance of
 the gulf of Cambay, in the Decan of
 Hindostan, three miles long and one
 broad. E lon. 69 28, N lat. 20 43.

DIXAN, the first town in Abyssinia,
 on the side of Tarama. It is built
 on the top of a hill, exactly in the
 form of a sugar-loaf. E lon. 40 7, N
 lat. 14 37.

DOL

[100]

DOM

DIXMONT, or COLLEGETOWN,
 a town of Hancock county, Maine.
 Here is a post office, 693 miles NE
 from Washington. Population 337.

DOLE, a town of Austrian
 Flanders, seated on the river Yperle,
 100 miles NW of Ypres. E lon. 8 47,
 N lat. 51 2.

DOLIER, ST., a considerable town
 of France, in the department of Up-
 per Meuse, seated on the Marne,
 where it begins to be navigable for
 boats. E lon. 4 54, N lat. 48 55.

DNIEPR, a river, anciently the Boris-
 thene, a large river of Russia, which
 rises in the government of Smolensko,
 and flowing in a southerly direction,
 enters the Black Sea between Cher-
 son and Oczakow. Its navigation is
 only once interrupted by cataracts.

DNIESTER, a fine river which
 rises in Galicia, in Austrian Poland,
 and taking a SE direction visits Choc-
 tin, dividing Podolia from Moldavia;
 it then separates Bessarabia from the
 Russian government of Catharinen-
 sk, and having watered Bender, falls
 into the Black Sea, between the
 mouth of the Dnieper and the Da-
 nube.

DOBELIN, a town of Courland,
 20 miles SW of Mittau. E lon. 23 35,
 N lat. 56 28.

DOBREIN, a town of Poland, in
 Masovia, capital of a territory of the
 same name, seated on a rock near the
 Vistula, 14 miles NW of Plocksko. E
 lon. 20 2, N lat. 52 54.

DOCKUM, a town of the United
 Provinces, in W Friesland, at the
 mouth of the river Ee, ten miles NE
 of Leerdam. E lon. 5 41, N lat. 53
 11.

DOEL, a town of Dutch Flanders,
 on the river Scheldt, opposite Lillo,
 100 miles NW of Antwerp. E lon.
 4 15, N lat. 51 17.

DOESBURG, a town of the Uni-
 ted Provinces, in Zutphen. It is se-
 ated on the Isel, ten miles S of Zut-
 phen. E lon. 5 34, N lat. 49 2.

DOGAGO, a province of Italy, in
 the territory of Venice. It compre-
 hends many small islands near it, call-
 ed the LAGUNES of VENICE.

DOLCEBARUS, a town of Fred-
 erick, capital of a marquisate of the
 same name, with a castle. E lon. 7 42,
 N lat. 43 30.

DOLE, a town of France in the
 department of Jura, seated on the ri-
 ver Doubs, 24 miles SW of Besancon.
 E lon. 5 38, N lat. 47 6.

DOLEGELLY, a town in Merio-
 nethshire. It is seated on the river
 Avon, in a vale so called, and at the
 foot of the great rock Cader-Idrig
 which is extremely high. It has a good
 manufacture of Welsh cotton, and is
 205 miles NW of London. W lon. 9
 48, N lat. 52 45.

DOMAZILLE, a town of Bohemia,
 in the circle of Pilsen. It was taken
 by the Swedes in 1641. It is seated on
 the rivulet Cadizza, 17 miles S of
 Pilsen.

DOMFRONT, a town of France, in
 the department of Orne, 32 miles NW
 of Alencon. W lon. 9 43, N lat. 48
 38.

DOMINGO, ST., one of the richest
 islands in the W Indies, 400 miles in
 length, and 78 in breadth. It was dis-
 covered by Columbus in 1493, and is
 surrounded by craggy rocks and dense
 groves of woods. It has a great many
 rivers, and mines of gold, silver, and
 crystal. Since the French revolution
 this island has been desolated by the
 negroes, who destroyed all the manu-
 factories, and plantations of half the
 northern provinces, which was follow-
 ed by a scene of the most horrid cru-
 elties.

DOMINGO, ST., the capital of the
 Spanish part of the island of St. Do-
 mingo. It is seated on a large naviga-
 ble river, difficult of access, and has an
 excellent harbour. In 1793 this city
 was plundered, and deluged with blood
 by the massacre of the greater part of
 white inhabitants, by the blacks.

DOMINICA, one of the windward
 Caribbee islands, in the W Indies. It
 lies between Guadeloupe and Martinico,
 and is near 28 miles in length and
 13 in breadth. The soil is thin, and
 better adapted to the raising of coffee
 than sugar. The island is well suppli-
 ed with rivulets. The capital is Char-
 lotte Town, formerly Roseau.

DOMMEL, a river of Brabant,
 which receives the Aa below Bois le-
 Duc, and then falls into the Meuse.

DOMITZ, a town of Mecklenburg
 Schwerin, with a fort, seated at the
 confluence of the Elbe and Elze, 30

miles S of Schwerin. E lon. 11 41, N lat. 53 44.

DOMO-D'OSSOLA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, seated on the small river Tusa, at the foot of the Alps, 16 miles N of Varallo.

DOMREMY-LA-PUCELLE, a village of France, in the department of Meuse, remarkable for the birth of Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans. It is seated on the Meuse, five miles from Nruptchateau.

DON, a large river that separates Europe from Asia. It issues from St. John, in the government of Moscow, and divides, near Teherkale, into three streams, which fall into the sea of Anaph.

DON, a river of Scotland, which rises in Aberdeenshire, joins the Ure Water at Inverury, and passing by Kintore, falls into the German Ocean at Aberdeen, within two miles of the mouth of the Dee.

DON, a river in Yorkshire, which waters Sheffield, Rotherham, and Doncaster, and joins the Aire, near its termination with the Ouse.

DONAUWERT, a strong town of Germany, on the frontiers of Sussia, subject to the duke of Bavaria. It is seated on the N side of the Danube, 35 miles N of Augsburg. E lon. 11 4, N lat. 48 28.

DONCASTER, a corporate town in the W riding of Yorkshire, seated on the river Don. It is 37 miles S of York, and 160 N by W of London. W lon. 1 12, N lat. 53 33.

DONCHERRY, a handsome town of France, in the department of Ardennes, seated on the Meuse, three miles from Sedan. E lon. 13 4, N lat. 49 42.

DONEGAL, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster 68 miles in length, and 34 in breadth.

DONEGAL, a town of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name, seated on the bay of Donegal, ten miles N of Ballyshannon. W lon. 7 47, N lat. 54 42.

DONEGAL, a township of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, situated in the NW corner of the county, about 14 miles NW of Lancaster. Population, 3210. This is also the name of two other townships in the same state.

DONESCHINGEN, a town of Sussia, in the principality of Furstenburgh. It is the chief residence of the

prince of Furstenburgh, in the court yard of whose palace the Danube takes its rise.

DONZY, a town of France, in the department of Nièvre, 22 miles N of Nevers. E lon. 16, N lat. 47 22.

DOONAB, or **DOONAH**, a tract of land in Hindostan Proper, occupying all the flat country between the Ganges and the N mountains, as well as the principal part of that tract lying between the Ganges and Jimnah.

DOON LOCH, a lake of Ayrshire, in the SE part of Kyle, six miles in length, and of considerable breadth. On an island in this lake stands Balloch Castle.

DOON, a river of Scotland, which issuing from Loch Doon, runs SW, divides the district of Kyle from Carrick, the southern division of Ayrshire, and falls into the Frith of Clyde.

DORCHESTER, the county-town of Dorsetshire. It is 120 miles W by S of London, W lon. 3 44, N lat. 50 42.

DORAT, a town of France, now in the department of Upper Vienne, seated on the Ahras, near its confluence with the Sèvre, 22 miles N of Limoges. E lon. 1 24, N lat. 46 12.

DORCHESTER, a township of Norfolk county, Massachusetts, 3 miles SE of Boston. It contains two Independent churches, and 2030 inhabitants.

DORCHES, a town of the Hebrides, which was a station of the Romans, and ruined in the wars with the Danes. It is 10 miles SE of Orford, and 40 WNW of London. W lon. 1 0, N lat. 51 30.

DOROGNE, a department of France, including the late province of Perigord.

DORROCH, a royal borough, the county-town of Butcherburgh, at the entrance of a frith of the same name, over which it has a ferry to Tain. It is 40 miles NE of Inverness. W lon. 3 48, N lat. 57 22.

DORSET, or **DORSET**, a town of Livonia, on the Embel, between the lake Woscow and Popena, 60 miles S of Narva.

DORSET, a post town of Dennington county, Vermont, about 25 miles N of Brattleboro, and 40 E of N from Washington. Population 1204.

DORSETSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the S by the English Channel, on the N by Somerset,

shire and W
shire and
seal part
from 40
W, and 34
county on
wholesome
fertile soil,
to W runs
Down.

DORT, in Holland, a canal which the waters of an island, one of the islands of Yucatan, the main is-
land, is
stated by
dyke, which
and about
miles SE
N lat. 21.

DORT, town of
March, SE
NE of Co
51 25.

DOUA, department
river, near
to the, De
lary. E

DOUE, settlement
SW of 2
finest fo
it is a va
out of the
DOVE

from Sta
Trent, fr
DOVE

the coun
towns tw
is an an
The bar
cliff, wh
Hence, 1
of the c
miles S
London.

DOVE, Kent, an
American
ment, as
miles fr
date of
other a
square,

DOVE, the coun
towns tw
is an an
The bar
cliff, wh
Hence, 1
of the c
miles S
London.

DOVE, Kent, an
American
ment, as
miles fr
date of
other a
square,

DOVE, the coun
towns tw
is an an
The bar
cliff, wh
Hence, 1
of the c
miles S
London.

DOVE, Kent, an
American
ment, as
miles fr
date of
other a
square,

DOVE, the coun
towns tw
is an an
The bar
cliff, wh
Hence, 1
of the c
miles S
London.

DOVE, Kent, an
American
ment, as
miles fr
date of
other a
square,

DOVE, the coun
towns tw
is an an
The bar
cliff, wh
Hence, 1
of the c
miles S
London.

DOR

prince of Flanders, in the court yard of whose palace the Dutch take 19 rice.

DONEY, a town of France, in the department of Nièvre, 28 miles N of Nevers. E lon. 16, N lat. 47 22.

DORAH, or **DORAH**, a tract of land in Hindostan Proper, occupying all the flat country between the Ganges and the N mountains, as well as the principal part of that tract lying between the Ganges and Jimnah.

DOON LOCH, a lake of Ayrshire, in the SW part of Kyle, six miles in length, and of considerable breadth. On an island in this lake stands Balloch Castle.

DOON, a river of Scotland, which issuing from Loch Doon, runs NW divides the district of Kyle from Carrick, the northern division of Ayrshire, and falls into the Frith of Clyde.

DORCHESTER, the county-town of Dorsetshire. It is 120 miles W by S of London. W lon. 2 48, N lat. 50 42.

DORAT, a town of France, now in the department of Upper Vienne, and on the Alax, near its confluence with the Sèvre, 25 miles N of Limoges. E lon. 1 24, W lat. 46 12.

DORCHESTER, a township of Norfolk county, Massachusetts, 3 miles SE of Boston. It contains two churches, and 9036 inhabitants.

DORCHESTER, a town in Cumberland, which was a station of the Romans, and ruined in the wars with the Danes. It is 10 miles SE of Oxford, and 49 WNW of London. W lon. 1 6, N lat. 51 30.

DOROGNE, a department of France, including the late province of Perigord.

DORROCH, a royal borough, the county-town of South Ayrshire, at the entrance of a frith of the same name, over which it has a ferry in Tain. It is 40 miles NE of Inverness. W lon. 3 48, N lat. 57 22.

DORPAT, or **DORPAT**, a town of Livonia, in the Ember, between the lake Woosy and Peppa, 60 miles S of Narva.

DORSET, a post town of Bennington county, Vermont, about 25 miles N of Burlington, and 40 E of N from Washington. Population 1504.

DORSETSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the S by the English Channel, on the N by Somerset,

Shire, and on the W by Devonshire and south part of Somersetshire. It is between 40 and 50 miles long from E to W, and 24 broad from S to N. This county enjoys a mild, pleasant, and wholesome air, and a deep, rich, and fertile soil, finely diversified. From E to W run a range of hills called the Downs.

DORT, or **DONDRECHT**, a city in Holland, famous for a protestant synod held in 1618, which condemned the tenets of Arminius. It is seated on an island of the Meuse, opposite that of Yvelinmond. It was detached from the main land in 1421 by a flood occasioned by the breaking down of the dyke, which overwhelmed 70 villages and about 100,000 persons. It is ten miles SW of Rotterdam. E lon. 4 45, N lat. 51 40.

DORTMUND, a strong imperial town of Westphalia, in the county of Mark, seated on the Emser, 35 miles NE of Cologne. E lon. 7 55, N lat. 51 20.

DOUAY, a city of France, in the department of the North, seated on the great Scarpe, whence there is a canal to the Doule, 13 miles NW of Cambry. E lon. 3 10, N lat. 50 22.

DOUR, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire, 9 miles SW of Saumur. It has one of the finest fountains in France; and near it is a vast Roman amphitheatre, cut out of the solid rock.

DOVE, a river in Derbyshire, which rises in the Peak, parts the county from Staffordshire, and falls into the Trent, four miles N of Burton.

DOVER, a seaport of England in the county of Kent. It is situated between two high cliffs, on one of which is an ancient castle E from the town. The harbour is made by a gap in the cliffs, whose height is truly sublime. Hence, in fine weather, is a prospect of the coast of France. Dover is 15 miles SE of Canterbury, and 78 of London. E lon. 1 25, N lat. 51 5.

DOVER, a town of the county of Kent, and state of Delaware, in North America. It is the seat of the government, and stands on Jones' creek, a few miles from Delaware river. It consists of 4 streets which intersect each other at right angles, and form a square, on which an elegant state

house is built. Population, rising 800. Dover is a post town, 30 miles S of New Castle, and 150 E from Washington. N lat. 36 10, W lon. 73 30.

DOVER, a post town of Strafford county, New Hampshire, lying on the river Coosbeck, 13 miles N by W of Portsmouth, and 533 NE of Washington. It contains a Congregational church, a court-house, jail, and 2228 inhabitants. N lat. 43 11, W lon. 70 50.

DOVER, a post township of Dutchess county, New York, situated on Ten Mile creek, a branch of the Housatonic. It is 100 miles S of Albany, and 323 NE of Washington. It contains a meeting house for Friends, 1 for Baptists, and another for Presbyterians. Population 2145.

DOUGLAS, a town in Lancashire, on a river of the same name that falls into the Clyde above Lanark.

DOUGLAS, a seaport of the Isle of Man, nearly at the same distance from the English, Scotch, and Irish shores, and the best harbour in the island. W lon. 4 50, N lat. 54 12.

DOUGLASS CAPE, a lofty promontory on the W coast of America, within the entrance of Cook's River. It was discovered by captain Cook in 1778. W lon. 153 30, N lat. 55 50.

DOURAC, a town of Perria near the confluence of the Euphrates and Tigris, remarkable for the reef of which they make pens. E lon. 56 57, N lat. 33 15.

DOURDAN, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, 25 miles SW of Paris. E lon. 2 10, N lat. 46 35.

DUBLACH, a town of Sussia, capital of Baden-Dourlach. It is seated on the Glessen, 13 miles S of Philipburgh. E lon. 9 28, N lat. 49 2.

DOULENS, or **DOULENS**, a town of France, in the department of Somme, 15 miles N of Amiens. E lon. 3 N lat. 50 10.

DOWLATABAD, formerly called Amelinsgar, a province of the Deccan of Hindostan. It is bounded on the N by Candeah and Malwa, on the W by the Gaura, on the S by Visimpou and Golconda, and on the E by Benar. Arrunghab is the capital.

DOWLATABAD, a fortress in the Deccan of Hindostan, 15 miles NW of Arrunghab. Near it are the pagoda of Elara, most of which are cut

out of the natural rock. E lon. 76 0, N lat. 10 25.

DOWY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 42 miles in length, and 34 in breadth.

DOWN, the capital of the county of Down, in Ireland. It is a borough and market town, seated on the river Newry. W lon. 8 42, N lat. 54 30.

DOWNINGTOWN, a pleasant village in Chester county, Pennsylvania, 32 miles W of Philadelphia, and 148 from Washington. It is a post village.

DOWNS, a road on the E coast of Kent, between the N and S of Foreland. It is a famous rendezvous for shipping. See **GODWIN SANDS**.

DOWNTON, a borough in Wiltshire, seated on the Avon, six miles SE of Salisbury, and 84 WSW of London. W lon. 1 30, N lat. 51 0.

DOWNHAM, a town in Norfolk, 24 miles NE of Cambridge, and 86 N by E of London. E lon. 0 30, N lat. 53 40.

DOYLES-TOWN, a post town in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, about 20 miles N of Philadelphia, and 160 from Washington.

DRACUT, a town of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, situated on the N side of the river Merrimack, 30 miles NW of Boston, and 493 NE of Washington. It is a post town. Population 1391.

DRAGUIGNAN, a town of France, in the department of Var, 10 miles N W of Fréjus. E lon. 6 34, N lat. 43 31.

DRAVE, a considerable river of Germany, which rises in the Tirol, runs across Carinthia, and entering Silesia continues its course by Marburg; then it runs along the confines of Slavonia and lower Hungary, passes by Essek, and a little after falls into the Danube.

DRAVTON, a town in Shropshire, seated on the river Torn, 124 miles N W of London. W lon. 1 22, N lat. 53 24.

DRESDEN, the capital city of the electorate of Saxony in Germany. It is seated on the river Elbe, which divides it into two parts. It has a castle, a university, and a magnificent church for the Roman catholic, and the principal church for the protestants; that of the Holy Cross, is also a noble structure. It is surrounded by strong and handsome fortifications. In 1805, it

contained 18 churches, and 49,694 inhabitants. Dresden is remarkable for a great battle fought in its vicinity on the 26th and 27th of August 1813, between the allied European forces, and the French, in which the latter were victorious. It is 74 miles NW of Prague. E lon. 13 00, N lat. 51 0.

DRESDEN, a town in Lincoln county, Maine, lying on the Kennebec river, about 60 miles NE of Portland.

DREUX, an ancient town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire, 48 miles W of Paris. E lon. 1 20, N lat. 48 54.

DRESDEN, a strong town of Germany, in the new marke of Brandenburg, with a strong fort, on the river Warta, 20 miles E of Landsberg. E lon. 15 43, N lat. 52 23.

DRING, a river of Turkey in Europe, which has its source in the frontiers of Albania, and falls into the gulf of Venice.

DRING, a seaport of Turkey in Europe, on a bay of the same name, in the gulf of Venice, 60 miles SE of Ragusa. E lon. 10 19, N lat. 43 46.

DROGHEDA, a seaport and borough of Ireland, in the county of Louth. It is seated on the Boyne, five miles W of the Irish Sea, and 23 N of Dublin. W lon. 0 1, N lat. 51 53.

DRONEO, a town of Piedmont, seated at the foot of the Alps on the river Maera, over which is a bridge of prodigious height.

DROITWICH, a borough in Woottonshire, noted for the salt made in its neighbourhood. It is 115 miles W NW of London. W lon. 1 48, N lat. 53 15.

DROME, a department of France, including part of the late province of Dauphiny.

DROMORE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down. It is seated on the Laggan, 18 miles SW of Belfast. E lon. 0 3, N lat. 54 23.

DROWNFIELD, a town in Derbyshire. It is 24 miles N of Derby, and 115 NNW of London. W lon. 1 24, N lat. 53 15.

DROTHINGEN, a province of Norway, bounded on the W by the ocean, on the N by the government of Wardhuys, on the S by that of Bergen, and on the E by Sweden, from which it is separated by high mountains.

DROTHINGEN, a city of Norway,

contained 18 churches, and 40,000 inhabitants. Dresden is remarkable for a great battle fought in its vicinity on the 20th and 27th of August 1813, between the allied European forces, and the French, in which the latter were victorious. It is 74 miles NW of Prague. E lon. 13 20, N lat. 51 0.

DRESDEN, a town in Lincoln county, Maine, lying on the Kennebec river, about 60 miles NE of Portland.

DREUX, an ancient town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire, 48 miles W of Paris. E lon. 1 20, N lat. 48 44.

DRESDEN, a strong town of Germany, in the new marches of Brandenburg, with a strong fort, on the river Warta, 30 miles E of Landsberg. E lon. 13 43, N lat. 52 53.

DRING, a river of Turkey in Europe, which has its source in the frontiers of Albania, and falls into the gulf of Venice.

DRING, a seaport of Turkey in Europe, on a bay of the same name, in the gulf of Venice, 50 miles SE of Ragusa. E lon. 10 10, N lat. 43 42.

DROGHEDA, a seaport and borough of Ireland, in the county of Louth. It is seated on the Boyne, five miles W of the Irish Sea, and 23 N of Dublin. W lon. 5 1, N lat. 51 53.

DRONEO, a town of Piedmont, seated at the foot of the Alps on the river Maera, over which is a bridge of prodigious height.

DROUWICH, a borough in Wopentershire, noted for the salt made in its neighbourhood. It is 116 miles W NW of London. W lon. 1 48, N lat. 53 15.

DROME, a department of France, including part of the late province of Dauphiny.

DROMORE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down. It is seated on the Lagan, 15 miles SW of Belfast. E lon. 6 1, N lat. 54 35.

DRONFIELD, a town in Derbyshire. It is 34 miles N of Derby, and 115 NNW of London. W lon. 1 24, N lat. 53 18.

DRONTHEIM, a province of Norway, bounded on the W by the ocean, on the N by the government of Wardhuys, on the S by that of Bergen, and on the E by Sweden, from which it is separated by high mountains.

DRONTHEIM, a city of Norway,

capital of a government of the same name. It is almost surrounded by the sea and the river Piddet; and is 370 miles NW of Stockholm. E lon. 11 0, N lat. 63 36.

DRUMBOTE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Monaghan, 8 miles W of Dundalk. W lon. 6 31, N lat. 54 10.

DRUMMED MEADOW, see BROOKHAVEN.

DRUMLANRIG, a town in Dumfriesshire, in the district of Nithdale; remarkable for a wood of oak six miles in length.

DRYDEN, a post township of New York, in the southern extremity of Cayuga county 170 miles W of Albany, and 377 N of Washington. Population 1800.

DRUSENHEIM, a fortified town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, seated on the river Moser, near the Rhine, five miles SE of Haguenau.

DUANESBURGH, a post township in the SW extremity of Schenectady county, New York, 33 miles N of W from Albany, and 307 E of N from Washington. It contains an Episcopal church, and a baptist meeting-house. Population 3088.

DUBLIN, LOWER, a township of Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, situated on the W side of Delaware river, 10 miles N of Philadelphia. Population 3104.

DUBLIN, UPPER, a township of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, 11 miles NW of Philadelphia. Population 1050.

DUBLIN, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 27 miles in length, and 17 in breadth; bounded on the E by the Irish sea, on the N by Est Meath and Kildare, and on the S by Wicklow.

DUBLIN, a post town in the centre of Lawrence county, Georgia, is situated on a high and beautiful bluff, on the SW branch of the Oconee river; 30 miles above its confluence with the Ocmulgee. It contains a court-house, jail, and 165 inhabitants, and is 100 miles from Darien, 48 from Milledgeville, and 790 SW of Washington. From a rich and extensive back country, and a good boatable navigation, to Darien, this town is destined to become a place of considerable importance.

DUBLIN, the capital of Ireland, in a county of the same name, with a bishop's see; seated on the Liffey, in view of the Irish Sea on the E. Its form is that of a square, two miles and a half in extent on each side; some of the old streets were formerly narrow, but great improvements have been lately made, in regard both to convenience and embellishment. St. Peter's Green is one of the largest squares in Europe; it is an English mile in circumference, surrounded by a gravel walk, planted on each side with trees. Among the principal public buildings is the castle, (the residence of the viceroy,) the Parliament House, the Trinity College, the Royal Exchange, the Custom-house, the Royal Hospital of Kilmalsham for invalids, and Essex bridge, one of the five bridges over the Liffey, which being sunked in through the whole length of the town, exhibits spacious and beautiful quays, where vessels below the bridge load and unload before the merchant's doors. Christ-church, or the Holy Trinity, built in 1034 by Donat, bishop of Dublin, is a venerable Gothic pile. St. Patrick's cathedral is also a fine Gothic structure; it stands on the E side of Patrick street; the monuments here are more numerous than in Christ-church; and the steeple is the highest in the city. The harbour is choked up by two banks of sand, upon which, at high water, there is not above 17 feet; a canal has been made from the Liffey, which communicates with the Shannon, near Clonsfert. Population in 1802, 167,890. Dublin is 60 miles W of Holyhead, in Wales, and 330 NNW of London. W lon. 6 5, N lat. 53 21.

DUCK CREEK, sometimes called Salisbury, a thriving town of Kent county, Delaware, 12 miles N by W of Dover, and 38 S of New Castle. It has a post office, and about 600 inhabitants.

DUDLEY, a town in Worcestershire with a market on Saturday, and a great manufactory of mills, and other iron-works. It is 10 miles NW of Birmingham, and 130 of London. W Lon. 3 0, N lat. 53 33.

DUDLEY, a township of Worcester county Massachusetts, situated on the line which divides this state from Connecticut, and on the E side of Lockwood river, 60 miles SW of Boston;

and 360 NE of Washington. It is a post town and contains 1230 inhabitants.

DUMBS DE DOING, a seaport of Germany, in the duchy of Carlsruhe, c. 30 miles NW of Trieste. E Lon. 13 40, N lat. 45 56.

DUISBURG, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Cleves, with a university, seated on the Roer, near the Rhine, 13 miles N of Düsseldorf. E Lon. 6 50, N lat. 51 22.

DUITZ, or **DUYTZ**, a town of Westphalia, on the E side of the Rhine, opposite Cologne, chiefly inhabited by Jews.

DUKE OF YORK'S ISLAND, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, about 10 miles long, lying between Lord Howe's Group and the SE point of New Ireland. East lon. 153 45, S lat. 47.

DULDEBTADT, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Brunswick. It is seated on the river Whipper, 11 miles E of Göttingen, and 150 NE of Mentz. E Lon. 10 14, N lat. 51 28.

DULMEN, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Münster, 16 miles SW of Münster. W Lon. 7 4 N lat. 51 47.

DULVERTON, a town in Somersetshire, seated on a branch of the Ex, 24 miles E of Barnstaple, and 104 W by S of London. W Lon. 3 30, N lat. 51 3.

DUMBARTON, a borough, the capital of Dumbartonshire, seated at the confluence of the Leven and Clyde; Dumbarton Castle is a vast rock steep on every side, rising out of a plain to the height of 500 feet, and unconnected with any high ground for the space of a mile. Dumbarton is 15 miles WNW of Glasgow. W Lon. 4 30 N lat. 55 6.

DUMBARTONSHIRE, or **LENOX**, runs far N among a cluster of hills, and is bounded on the S by the Frith and the river of Clyde; on the E by Lanarkshire and Stirlingshire; on the NE by Perthshire and the Grampian-hills; and on the W by Argyleshire and Loch Long. It is above 50 miles long from E to W, and about 40 long from N to S.

DUMFERMLINE, a borough in Fifeshire, which is a considerable manufacturing town. It is 15 miles NW of Edinburgh. W Lon. 3 27, N lat. 55 5.

DUMFRIES, a royal borough of

Scotland, capital of Dumfriesshire, pleasantly seated between two hills, on the river Nith, eight miles N of Selway Frith, and 30 WNW of Carlisle. W Lon. 3 20, N lat. 55 12.

DUMFRIES, a county of Scotland, which includes Annandale and Middledale; it is bounded on the N by part of Ayrshire, Lanarkshire, Peebleshire, and Selkirkshire; on the W by Selkirkshire and Roxburghshire; on the S by the Selway Frith; and on the E by the counties of Ayr and Kirkcubright; extending about 50 miles in length, and 30 in breadth.

DUMFRIES, a post town and port of entry, in Prince William county Virginia; situated on Quantico Creek, which communicates with Potomac, about 25 miles below Alexandria, and 33 from Washington. N lat. 38 33, 13 W Lon. from Washington 6 19 12.

DUMAMOND, a town of Rumania, in the government of Riga. It is situated near the mouth of the Dwina, 15 miles NW of Riga.

DUNBAR, a royal borough in Haddingtonshire, seated near the German Ocean. It has a good harbour, formerly defended by a castle. It is 35 miles E of Edinburgh. W Lon. 3 34, N lat. 55 18.

DUNCANNON, a fortress and town of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, seated on the river Ross, six miles E of Waterford. W Lon. 6 46, N lat. 54 11.

DUNCANSVILLE, a post village in Barnwell district, S Carolina, 20 miles from Columbia, 80 from Charleston, and 155 from Washington.

DUNDALK, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of Louth, on a bay of the same name, 20 miles NNW of Drogheda. W Lon. 6 17, N lat. 53 16.

DUNDEE, a royal borough in Angusshire, with an excellent harbour. The houses are built of stone, generally three or four stories high, the town-house, is an elegant structure. The principal manufactures are osanburgs and sail cloth. Population 25,000. It is seated on the N side of the frith of Tay, 13 miles from its mouth, 40 NE of Edinburgh, 23 E of Perth, and 14 NW of St. Andrews. W Lon. 3 34, N lat. 56 3.

DUNEBURG, a town of Livonia, on the Dwina, 60 miles SE of Riga. E Lon. 27 0, N lat. 56 5.

DUNGANNON, a town of Ireland,

Scotland, capital of Dumfriesshire, pleasantly seated between two hills, on the river Nith, eight miles N of Solway Firth, and 30 WNW of Carlisle. W Lon. 3 30, N lat. 55 12.

DUMFRIES, a county of Scotland, which includes Annandale and Niddale; it is bounded on the N by part of Ayrshire, Lanarkshire, Peebleshire, and Selkirkshire; on the W by Selkirkshire and Roxburghshire; on the S by the Solway Firth; and on the E by the counties of Ayr and Kirkcubright; extending about 50 miles in length, and 30 in breadth.

DUMFRIES, a post town and port of entry, in Fife, William county Virginia; situated on Quantico Creek, which communicates with Potomac, about 25 miles below Alexandria, and 33 from Washington. N lat. 38 33, 13 W Lon. from Washington 0 13 12.

DUNAMOND, a town of Russia, in the government of Riga. It is situated near the mouth of the Dwina, 15 miles NW of Riga.

DUNBAR, a royal borough in Haddingtonshire, seated near the German Ocean. It has a good harbour, formerly defended by a castle. It is 35 miles E of Edinburgh. W Lon. 2 34, N lat. 56 18.

DUNCANNON, a fortress and town of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, seated on the river Ross, six miles E of Waterford. W Lon. 6 46, N lat. 54 13.

DUNCANVILLE, a post village in Barnwell district S. Carolina, 50 miles from Columbia, 80 from Charleston, and 155 from Washington.

DUNDALK, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of Louth, on a bay of the same name, 20 miles NNW of Drogheda. W Lon. 6 17, N lat. 53 16.

DUNDEE, a royal borough in Ayrshire, with an excellent harbour. The houses are built of stone, generally three or four stories high, the town-house, is an elegant structure. The principal manufactures are coarsetexture and sail cloth. Population 25,000. It is seated on the N side of the frith of Tay, 15 miles from its mouth, 40 NE of Edinburgh, 23 E of Perth, and 14 NW of St. Andrews. W Lon. 2 34, N lat. 56 7.

DUNFERMUR, a town of Livonia, on the Dwina, 90 miles SE of Riga. E Lon. 27 0, N lat. 56 3.

DUNGANNON, a town of Ireland,

in the county of Tyrone, 11 miles NN W of Armagh. W Lon. 6 39, N lat. 54 25.

DUNGARVON, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, seated on Dungarvon Bay. W Lon. 7 29, N lat. 52 6.

DUNGENESS, a cape on the coast of Kent, eight miles S by W of Romney. E Lon. 0 29, N lat. 50 52.

DUNKELD, a town of Scotland, in the shire of Perth, seated on the N side of the river Tay. Its romantic situation, and the benefit of drinking goats' whey, render this place the resort of much genteel company in summer. Dunkeld is 19 miles N of Perth. W Lon. 3 36, N lat. 56 34.

DUNKIRK, a considerable seaport of France, in the department of the North. It is 22 miles SW of Ostend. E Lon. 2 28, N lat. 51 2.

DUNLEIGH, a town of France in the department of Cher, 30 miles S of Bourges. E Lon. 2 29, N lat. 46 46.

DUNLOP, a village in Ayrshire, in the district of Cunningham, celebrated for rich and delicate cheese.

DUNNINGTON, a town in Lincolnshire, 37 miles SE of Lincoln, and 111 N of London. W Lon. 0 7, N lat. 52 55.

DUNOTER, a magnificent castle of Scotland, in the county of Mearns, seated on a high rock which advances into the sea. It is 12 miles S of Aberdeen. W Lon. 1 4, N lat. 56 57.

DUNSTABLE, a town in Bedfordshire, 34 miles NW of London. W Lon. 0 20, N lat. 51 50.

DUNSTABLE, a town in Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, lying on the river Merrimack, about 40 miles NW of Boston, and 504 NE of Washington. It is a post town, and contains 1049 inhabitants.

DUNSTABLE, a township of Middlesex county, Massachusetts; situated on the W side of Merrimack river, 25 miles NW of Boston. Population 474.

DUNSTAFFRAGE, a venerable castle, near Loch Eive, in Argyshire.

DUNSTER, a town in Somersetshire, 20 miles NW of Taunton. W Lon. 3 41, N lat. 51 13.

DUNWICH, a borough in Suffolk, and is 54 miles S of Yarmouth, and 99 N of London. E Lon. 1 26, N lat. 52 21.

DUPREEVILLE, a post town in Northampton county, North Carolina

situated between Meherrin and Roanoke rivers, 200 miles SSW of Washington.

DUQUELA, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, about, 76 miles in length, and 12 in breadth.

DURANCE, a river of France, which rises near Briancon, and watering Embrun, Tallard, Sisteron, Manosque, and Cavillon, falls into the Rhone, below Avignon.

DURANGO, a populous town of Spain, on Biscay, 14 miles SE of Bilbao. W Lon. 2 46, N lat. 43 16.

DURANGO, a town of New Spain, in New Biscay, with a bishop's see, and good salt works, in a fertile country. W Lon. 10 0, N lat. 24 20.

DURBY, a town of French Luxemburg, capital of a county of the same name, seated on the Ourthe, 20 miles S of Liege. E Lon. 6 28, N lat. 52 16.

DURCKEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 12 miles NE of Neuwied. E Lon. 8 31, N lat. 49 36.

DUREN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, on the river Roer, 13 miles S of Juliers. E Lon. 6 40, N lat. 50 44.

DURHAM, a county of England, called the bishopric of Durham, bounded on the N by Northumberland, on the E by the German Ocean, on the S and SW by Yorkshire, and on the W by Westmoreland and Cumberland. It extends 37 miles from N to S, and 47 from E to W.

DURHAM, the capital of the county of Durham. It is compactly built on a hill, on a beautiful winding of the Wre, over which are two stone bridges. The most remarkable edifices are the cathedral, with six other churches, three standing in the city, and as many in the suburbs; the castle; the episcopal, or bishop's place; the colbooth near St. Nicholas's church; the cross and conduit in the market-place; with two bridges over the Elvet. Population 7530. Durham is 14 miles S of Newcastle, and 377 N by W of London. W Lon. 1 37, N lat. 54 50.

DURHAM, a post township in Strafford county, New Hampshire, situated on Cyster river, 12 miles W of Portsmouth, 527 NE of Washington. Population 1449. On the top of a hill in this town, is a large rock, so exactly poised on another, as to be easily moved with the finger.

DURHAM, a post township of Connecticut, in Middlesex county, 23 miles SW of Hartford, and 337 NE of Washington. Population 1101.

DURHAM, a northern township of Buck's county, Pennsylvania, situated on the W side of the river Delaware, 9 miles S of Easton, and 192 NE of Washington; it is a post town.

DURHAM, a post township in the NW part of Greene county, New York, situated at the foot of a mountain, 30 miles SW of Albany, and 374 NE of Washington. It contains 2 meeting houses for presbyterians, and 1 for methodists, a public library, and 3944 inhabitants.

DURSLEY, a town in Gloucestershire, 107 miles W of London. W lon. 2 23, N lat. 51 40.

DURTAL, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire, and late province of Anjou, whose chief trade consists in tanning.

DUSSELDORF, a strong city, capital of the duchy of Berg. It contains about 12,000 inhabitants, including the garrison. It is seated on the river Dussel, near the Rhine, 22 miles NW of Cologne. E lon. 6 53, N lat. 51 11.

DÜTLINGEN, a town of Sussia, situated on the Danube over which it has a bridge. It is 33 miles NW of Carlsruhe. E lon. 9 2, N lat. 48 10.

DUXBURY, a seaport town in Plymouth county, Massachusetts, situated on Cape Cod Bay, about 9 miles N of Plymouth, and 36 SE of Boston. It is a post town 200 miles NE of Washington. Population 2201.

DWINA, a river of Russia, which runs from S to N, and falls into the White Sea, at Archangel.

DWINA, a river in Lithuania, which divides Livonia from Courland, and falls into the Baltic, below Riga.

DYSART, a borough in Fifeshire, seated on the frith of Forth, 11 miles N of Edinburgh. It has a considerable trade in coal. W lon. 5 5, N lat. 55 9.

E

EARLSTON, or **EARSILTON**, a town in Berwickshire, seated on the river Leader 3½ miles SE of Edinburgh.

EARN, a river which issues from

the lake of Earn, in Perthshire. It meanders for above 20 miles, through the valley of Strathearn, and joins the Tay, below Perth.

EARN, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, 30 miles in length.

EASTBOURN, a town in Sussex, seated near the English Channel, 65 miles SSE of London.

EASTER-ISLAND, an island in the S Pacific Ocean, 12 leagues in circuit. It is the same that was seen by Davis, in 1680; it was next visited by Hoggewin in 1732, and again by captain Cook, in 1774. W lon. 109 45, S lat. 27 6.

EAST GREENWICH, a seaport and post town in Kent county, Rhode Island, 15 miles S of Providence, 14 N of South Kingston, and 425 NE of Washington. Population 1530.

EAST HADDAM, a post town of Middlesex county, Connecticut; situated on the E side of Connecticut river, 10 miles S by E of Middletown, 24 of Hartford, and 347 NE of Washington. Population 2437.

EAST HIA is a town in Barnstable county, Massachusetts, situated on Cape Cod Peninsula, 16 miles S of Wellfleet, and about 23 miles by water from Plymouth. It contains a meeting house, and 751 inhabitants. Eastham is a post town 233 miles NE of Washington. N lat. 41 51, W lon. 69 56.

EASTHAMPTON, a post township of Suffolk county, New York, situated at the eastern extremity of Long Island. Population 1484. This township is large and contains several villages. The principal one is Easthampton, 112 miles E of New York, and 332 NE of Washington; it has 2 presbyterian meeting houses, an academy, and 69 dwellings.

EAST HARTFORD, a post township of Hartford county, Connecticut, situated on the S bank of Connecticut river, opposite to Hartford. It is 241 miles NE of Washington. Population 240.

EASTON, the capital of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, situated on the W side of the river Delaware, 13 miles NE of Bethlehem, 65 N of Philadelphia, and 108 E by N from Washington. It is a post township, and contains a court house, jail, and 1657 inhabitants.

EAS
Tabor
the for
miles
Chopp
an Lip
a frim
rising
SE of
ington
EAS
sape on
part of
EAS
to count
the less
for its
miles
of Was
E 15
SW of
New York
Hudson
E of N
a meeti
inhabit
EAS
hps, in
contests
and also
office is
meeting
Charles
the Socie
ington
EAS
ington
mouth
miles fr
Washington
from
14 S
EAS
2½ of
67, situated
miles
Washington
dental
EBP
ce in
ed Co
and T
ranean
ECP
vian
in a vt
633, N
ECP
town of

the lake of Earn, in Perthshire. It means for above 20 miles, through the valley of Strathearn, and joins the Tay, below Perth.

EASNAID, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, 30 miles in length.

EASTBOURN, a town in Sussex, seated near the English Channel, 65 miles SSE of London.

EASTER ISLAND, an island in the S Pacific Ocean, 13 leagues in circuit. It is the same that was seen by Davis, in 1680: it was next visited by Roggwein in 1722, and again by captain Cook, in 1774. W lon. 109 46, lat. 23 6.

EAST GREENWICH, a seaport and post town in Kent county, Rhode Island, 15 miles S of Providence, 14 N of South Kingston, and 425 NE of Washington. Population 1630.

EAST HADDAM, a post town of Middlesex county, Connecticut; situated on the E side of Connecticut river, 10 miles S by E of Middletown, 24 of Hartford, and 347 NE of Washington. Population 2437.

EASTHAM, a town in Barnstable county, Massachusetts, situated on Cape Cod Peninsula, 10 miles S of Weymouth, and about 23 miles by water from Plymouth. It contains a meeting house, and 761 inhabitants. Eastham is a post town 438 miles NE of Washington. N lat. 41 51, W lon. 69 56.

EASTHAMPTON, a post township of Suffolk county, New York, situated at the eastern extremity of Long Island. Population 1484. This township is large and contains several villages. The principal one is Easthampton, 112 miles E of New York, and 332 NE of Washington. It has a presbyterian meeting house, an academy, and 60 dwellings.

EAST HARTFORD, a post township of Hartford county, Connecticut, situated on the E bank of Connecticut river, opposite to Hartford. It is 341 miles NE of Washington. Population 240.

EASTON, the capital of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, situated on the W side of the river Delaware, 13 miles NE of Bethlehem, 65 N of Philadelphia, and 198 E by N from Washington. It is a post township, and contains a court house, jail, and 1667 inhabitants.

EASTON, the principal town of Talbot county, Maryland, situated on the forks of Third Haven creek, 13 miles above its confluence with the Choptank. It contains a court house, an Episcopal church, a methodist, and a friends meeting house. Population 1000. It is a post town, 60 miles SE of Baltimore, and 89 from Washington. N lat. 38 49, W lon. 78.

EASTONNESS, the most easterly cape on the coast of Suffolk, and the N part of Southwold Bay.

EASTON, a post township of Bristol county, Massachusetts, situated near the head of Raynham river, and noted for its iron manufactures. It is 12 miles W of Bridgewater, and 400 NE of Washington. Population 1557.

EASTON, a post township in the SW corner of Washington county, New York, situated on the E side of the Hudson, 27 miles N of Albany, and 408 E of N from Washington. It contains a meeting house for friends, and 3265 inhabitants.

EAST NOTTINGHAM, a post village, in Cecil county, Maryland. It contains a meeting house for friends, and about 300 inhabitants. The post office is known by the name of Brick meeting house, and is 10 miles from Charlestown, the same distance from the Susquehanna, and 104 from Washington.

EASTPORT, a post town in Washington county, Maine, situated at the mouth of Kubbekook river. It is 47 miles from Machias, and 369 NE of Washington. Population 1111. E lon. from Washington 20 0 14, N lat. 44 43.

EAST WINDSOR, a post township of Connecticut, in Hartford county, situated on Connecticut river, 7 miles NE of Hartford, and 350 of Washington. It contains 3 congregational churches, and 3091 inhabitants.

EBRO, a river in Spain, which rises in the mountains of Sierra de al Castillo, and watering Saragossa and Tortosa, falls into the Mediterranean.

ECHTERACHE, a town of Austrian Luxembourg, in the river Sott, in a valley river, and by mountains, 13 miles NE of Luxembourg. E lon. 833, N lat. 49 20.

ECYA, or **ELLIA**, an episcopal town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on

the Zenil, 23 miles SW of Cordova. W lon. 427, N lat. 37 39.

ECATERINENSLAF. See **CATHARINENSLAF**.

EATON, a post township of Stafford county, New Hampshire, situated 3 miles N of the Great Ossipee lake, about 80 N by W of Portsmouth, and 610 from Washington. Population 232.

EATON, a post township of New York, in Madison county, situated on a branch of Chenango river, 30 miles SW of Utica, 190 W of Albany, and 365 N of Washington. Population 2233.

EATON, a post town in Preble county, Ohio, beautifully situated on St. Clair's creek, half a mile E of the seat of old fort St. Clair, and 50 miles N of Cincinnati, 500 N of E from Washington. Population 300. The surrounding country is level and extremely fertile.

EAUSE, an ancient town of France, in the department of Gers, 17 miles SW of Condom. E lon. 0 10, N lat. 43 51.

EBENEZER, the chief town of Effingham county, state of Georgia, situated on the SW side of Savannah river, 35 miles NNW of the city of Savannah.

EBERBACH, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the Neckar, 10 miles NW of Heidelberg. E lon. 8 26, N lat. 49 26.

EBERBERG, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated at the confluence of the Nahe and Alsenz, 8 miles SW of Creutznach. E lon. 7 52, N lat. 49 35.

EBERSFELD, a town and castle of Saxony, subject to the margrave of Baden, 6 miles SE of Baden. E lon. 8 20, N lat. 49 05.

EBERSSTEIN, a town of Germany, in Alsace, 8 miles SW of Strasburg. E lon. 7 46, N lat. 48 20.

EBERVILLE, a town of France, in the department of Puy-de-Dome, seated on the Seoule, 3 miles NE of Non. E lon. 3 14, N lat. 48 20.

ECCLESHAL, a town in Staffordshire, 143 miles NW of London. W lon. 2 9, N lat. 53 2.

EDDYVILLE, a post town, and capital of Cumberland county, Kentucky, situated on Cumberland river, 40 m from its mouth, and surrounded by a rich and fertile country. It is 100 miles

from Nashville, 220 from Lexington, and 210 from Washington. Population 190.

EDEN, a river which rises in Westmoreland, on the eastern fells of Yorkshire, and running N. by Appleby and Carlisle, falls into Solway Firth.

EDENTON, a post town and port of entry, and capital of Chowan county, North Carolina, is situated near the head of Albemarle Sound, 18 miles S by E of Plymouth, on the opposite shore, 20 E of Windsor, about the same distance S by W of Hertford, and 280 S of Washington. It contains an Episcopal church and about 150 houses. N lat. 35 25. W lon. 77 50.

EDGARTOWN, a post town of Duke's county, Massachusetts; it is a port of entry, the chief town of the county, and the capital of Martha's Vineyard; situated in N lat. 41 25, and W lon. of 70 30. It is 298 miles NE of Washington. Population 1365.

EDGEHILL, a village in Warwickshire, where the first battle was fought between Charles I. and the parliament, in 1642.

EDGEWARE, a town in Middlesex, with a market on Thursday, eight miles NW of London. W lon. 0 14, N lat. 51 37.

EDIKOFEN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine.

EDINBURGH, the metropolis of Scotland, situated in a county of the same name. It may properly be divided into the Old and New Towns, the Old Town is situated on a narrow steep hill, about a mile in length, terminated abruptly on the W side by the castle, from which there is a gradual declivity to the palace of Holyroodhouse. The castle is seated on a vast perpendicular rock, accessible only by a draw-bridge on one side, and in ancient times was considered as almost impregnable. The church of St. Giles, on the highest street, is very ancient. It is a fine Gothic structure, and is at present divided into four churches. Near to this stands the Parliament-house, now occupied by the courts of session and exchequer. In the square adjoining is a handsome equestrian statue of Charles II. The Royal Exchange, on the opposite side of the street, is an extensive building, founded

in 1723; but not occupied as an Exchange. The Tron-Church, founded in 1637, has been lately modernized, and has a neat appearance. The palace of Holyroodhouse forms a grand quadrangle, with a court in the centre surrounded by piazzas; the NW towers were built by James V, and the whole was completed in the reign of Charles II. Adjoining are the magnificent ruins of an abbey founded by David I, in 1128. The New Town is situated on the N side of the Old, on an elevated plain, from which the ground descends to the S and N with gentle declivity. It forms an assemblage of very elegant and uniform streets and squares. The public buildings are the Register Office, a vast pile of modern architecture, uniting elegance and stability; St. Andrew's Church, the Physician's Hall; the Excise Office; and the New Assembly-Rooms. The communication between the N and S parts of the city is facilitated by two noble bridges. There are a number of public buildings in Edinburgh, besides those mentioned, viz. Heriot's hospital, founded in 1602, an elegant Gothic pile; the Royal Infirmary; Watson's, Merchants, Trades, Trinity, and Orphan hospital; Public dispensary, Merchant's Hall, &c. The places of public amusement are the Theatre Royal, Concert Hall, Assembly Rooms, and Equestrian Circus. On the summit of the Caltonhill, has lately been erected a Bridewell. In 1801, the population, including the suburbs, and the seaports of N and S Leith, amounted to 82,560. It is 3 miles S of Leith, 34 WNW of Berwick upon Tweed, and 27 N by W of London. W lon. 3 7, N lat. 55 54. See LEITH.

EDINBURGHSHIRE, the principal county in North Britain. It is bounded on the E by Haddingtonshire, on the SE by Berwickshire, on the S by Selkirkshire and Peebleshire, and part of Lanarkshire; on the W by Linlithgowshire, and on the N by the Frith of Forth; extending about 31 miles in length; and in some places 16 broad, but in others not above 3.

EDNAM, a village near Kelso, seated on the Tweed, where Thomson, the author of the seasons, was born.

EFFERING, a town of Upper

ed in 1723; but not occupied as an Exchange. The Tron-Church, founded in 1637, has been lately modernized, and has a neat appearance. The palace of Holyroodhouse forms a grand quadrangle, with a court in the centre surrounded by piazzas; the NW towers were built by James V, and the whole was completed in the reign of Charles II. Adjoining are the magnificent ruins of an abbey founded by David I, in 1128. The New Town is situated on the N side of the Old, on an elevated plain, from which the ground descends to the S and N with gentle declivity. It forms an assemblage of very elegant and uniform streets and squares. The public buildings are the Register Office, a vast pile of modern architecture, uniting elegance and stability; St. Andrew's Church, the Physician's Hall; the Excise Office; and the New Assembly-Rooms. The communication between the N and S parts of the city is facilitated by two noble bridges. There are a number of public buildings in Edinburgh, besides those mentioned, viz. Heriot's hospital, founded in 1602, an elegant Gothic pile; the Royal Infirmary; Watson's, Merchants, Trades, Trinity, and Orphan hospital; Public dispensary, Merchant's Hall, &c. The places of public amusement are the Theatre Royal, Concert Hall, Assembly Rooms, and Equestrian Circus. On the summit of the Caltonhill, has lately been erected a Bridewell. In 1801, the population, including the suburbs, and the seaports of N and S Leith, amounted to 82,560. It is 3 miles S of Leith, 34 WNW of Berwick upon Tweed, and 27 N by W of London. W lon. 3 7, N lat. 55 54. See LEITH.

EDINBURGHSHIRE, the principal county in North Britain. It is bounded on the E by Haddingtonshire, on the SE by Berwickshire, on the S by Selkirkshire and Peebleshire, and part of Lanarkshire; on the W by Linlithgowshire, and on the N by the Frith of Forth; extending about 31 miles in length; and in some places 16 broad, but in others not above 3.

EDNAM, a village near Kelso, seated on the Tweed, where Thomson, the author of the seasons, was born.

EFFERING, a town of Upper

ed in 1723; but not occupied as an Exchange. The Tron-Church, founded in 1637, has been lately modernized, and has a neat appearance. The palace of Holyroodhouse forms a grand quadrangle, with a court in the centre surrounded by piazzas; the NW towers were built by James V, and the whole was completed in the reign of Charles II. Adjoining are the magnificent ruins of an abbey founded by David I, in 1128. The New Town is situated on the N side of the Old, on an elevated plain, from which the ground descends to the S and N with gentle declivity. It forms an assemblage of very elegant and uniform streets and squares. The public buildings are the Register Office, a vast pile of modern architecture, uniting elegance and stability; St. Andrew's Church, the Physician's Hall; the Excise Office; and the New Assembly-Rooms. The communication between the N and S parts of the city is facilitated by two noble bridges. There are a number of public buildings in Edinburgh, besides those mentioned, viz. Heriot's hospital, founded in 1602, an elegant Gothic pile; the Royal Infirmary; Watson's, Merchants, Trades, Trinity, and Orphan hospital; Public dispensary, Merchant's Hall, &c. The places of public amusement are the Theatre Royal, Concert Hall, Assembly Rooms, and Equestrian Circus. On the summit of the Caltonhill, has lately been erected a Bridewell. In 1801, the population, including the suburbs, and the seaports of N and S Leith, amounted to 82,560. It is 3 miles S of Leith, 34 WNW of Berwick upon Tweed, and 27 N by W of London. W lon. 3 7, N lat. 55 54. See LEITH.

EDINBURGHSHIRE, the principal county in North Britain. It is bounded on the E by Haddingtonshire, on the SE by Berwickshire, on the S by Selkirkshire and Peebleshire, and part of Lanarkshire; on the W by Linlithgowshire, and on the N by the Frith of Forth; extending about 31 miles in length; and in some places 16 broad, but in others not above 3.

EDNAM, a village near Kelso, seated on the Tweed, where Thomson, the author of the seasons, was born.

EFFERING, a town of Upper

ed in 1723; but not occupied as an Exchange. The Tron-Church, founded in 1637, has been lately modernized, and has a neat appearance. The palace of Holyroodhouse forms a grand quadrangle, with a court in the centre surrounded by piazzas; the NW towers were built by James V, and the whole was completed in the reign of Charles II. Adjoining are the magnificent ruins of an abbey founded by David I, in 1128. The New Town is situated on the N side of the Old, on an elevated plain, from which the ground descends to the S and N with gentle declivity. It forms an assemblage of very elegant and uniform streets and squares. The public buildings are the Register Office, a vast pile of modern architecture, uniting elegance and stability; St. Andrew's Church, the Physician's Hall; the Excise Office; and the New Assembly-Rooms. The communication between the N and S parts of the city is facilitated by two noble bridges. There are a number of public buildings in Edinburgh, besides those mentioned, viz. Heriot's hospital, founded in 1602, an elegant Gothic pile; the Royal Infirmary; Watson's, Merchants, Trades, Trinity, and Orphan hospital; Public dispensary, Merchant's Hall, &c. The places of public amusement are the Theatre Royal, Concert Hall, Assembly Rooms, and Equestrian Circus. On the summit of the Caltonhill, has lately been erected a Bridewell. In 1801, the population, including the suburbs, and the seaports of N and S Leith, amounted to 82,560. It is 3 miles S of Leith, 34 WNW of Berwick upon Tweed, and 27 N by W of London. W lon. 3 7, N lat. 55 54. See LEITH.

EDINBURGHSHIRE, the principal county in North Britain. It is bounded on the E by Haddingtonshire, on the SE by Berwickshire, on the S by Selkirkshire and Peebleshire, and part of Lanarkshire; on the W by Linlithgowshire, and on the N by the Frith of Forth; extending about 31 miles in length; and in some places 16 broad, but in others not above 3.

EDNAM, a village near Kelso, seated on the Tweed, where Thomson, the author of the seasons, was born.

EFFERING, a town of Upper

Austria, 220 from Lexington, and 210 from Washington. Population 190.

EDEN, a river which rises in Westmoreland, on the eastern fells of Yorkshire, and running N. by Appleby and Carlisle, falls into Solway Firth.

EDENTON, a post town and port of entry, and capital of Chowan county, North Carolina, is situated near the head of Albemarle Sound, 18 miles S by E of Plymouth, on the opposite shore, 20 E of Windsor, about the same distance S by W of Hertford, and 280 S of Washington. It contains an Episcopal church and about 150 houses. N lat. 35 25. W lon. 77 50.

EDGARTOWN, a post town of Duke's county, Massachusetts; it is a port of entry, the chief town of the county, and the capital of Martha's Vineyard; situated in N lat. 41 25, and W lon. of 70 30. It is 298 miles NE of Washington. Population 1365.

EDGEHILL, a village in Warwickshire, where the first battle was fought between Charles I. and the parliament, in 1642.

EDGEWARE, a town in Middlesex, with a market on Thursday, eight miles NW of London. W lon. 0 14, N lat. 51 37.

EDIKOFEN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine.

EDINBURGH, the metropolis of Scotland, situated in a county of the same name. It may properly be divided into the Old and New Towns, the Old Town is situated on a narrow steep hill, about a mile in length, terminated abruptly on the W side by the castle, from which there is a gradual declivity to the palace of Holyroodhouse. The castle is seated on a vast perpendicular rock, accessible only by a draw-bridge on one side, and in ancient times was considered as almost impregnable. The church of St. Giles, on the highest street, is very ancient. It is a fine Gothic structure, and is at present divided into four churches. Near to this stands the Parliament-house, now occupied by the courts of session and exchequer. In the square adjoining is a handsome equestrian statue of Charles II. The Royal Exchange, on the opposite side of the street, is an extensive building, founded

in 1723; but not occupied as an Exchange. The Tron-Church, founded in 1637, has been lately modernized, and has a neat appearance. The palace of Holyroodhouse forms a grand quadrangle, with a court in the centre surrounded by piazzas; the NW towers were built by James V, and the whole was completed in the reign of Charles II. Adjoining are the magnificent ruins of an abbey founded by David I, in 1128. The New Town is situated on the N side of the Old, on an elevated plain, from which the ground descends to the S and N with gentle declivity. It forms an assemblage of very elegant and uniform streets and squares. The public buildings are the Register Office, a vast pile of modern architecture, uniting elegance and stability; St. Andrew's Church, the Physician's Hall; the Excise Office; and the New Assembly-Rooms. The communication between the N and S parts of the city is facilitated by two noble bridges. There are a number of public buildings in Edinburgh, besides those mentioned, viz. Heriot's hospital, founded in 1602, an elegant Gothic pile; the Royal Infirmary; Watson's, Merchants, Trades, Trinity, and Orphan hospital; Public dispensary, Merchant's Hall, &c. The places of public amusement are the Theatre Royal, Concert Hall, Assembly Rooms, and Equestrian Circus. On the summit of the Caltonhill, has lately been erected a Bridewell. In 1801, the population, including the suburbs, and the seaports of N and S Leith, amounted to 82,560. It is 3 miles S of Leith, 34 WNW of Berwick upon Tweed, and 27 N by W of London. W lon. 3 7, N lat. 55 54. See LEITH.

EDINBURGHSHIRE, the principal county in North Britain. It is bounded on the E by Haddingtonshire, on the SE by Berwickshire, on the S by Selkirkshire and Peebleshire, and part of Lanarkshire; on the W by Linlithgowshire, and on the N by the Frith of Forth; extending about 31 miles in length; and in some places 16 broad, but in others not above 3.

EDNAM, a village near Kelso, seated on the Tweed, where Thomson, the author of the seasons, was born.

EFFERING, a town of Upper

ed in 1743; but not occupied as an Exchange. The Iron-Church, founded in 1637, has been lately modernized, and has a neat appearance. The palace of Holywell-house forms a grand quadrangle, with a court in the centre surrounded by piazzas; the NW towers were built by James V, and the whole was completed in the reign of Charles II. Adjoining are the magnificent ruins of an abbey founded by David I, in 1188. The New Town is situated on the N side of the Old, on an elevated plain, from which the ground descends to the S and N with gentle declivity. It forms an assemblage of very elegant and uniform streets and squares. The public buildings are the Registrar Office, a vast pile of modern architecture, uniting elegance & stability; St. Andrew's Church, the Physician's Hall; the Excise Office; and the New Assembly Rooms. The communication between the N and S parts of the city is facilitated by two noble bridges. There are a number of public buildings in Edinburgh, besides those mentioned, viz. Heriot's hospital, founded in 1602, an elegant Gothic pile; the Royal Infirmary; Watson's, Merchants, Trades, Trinity, and Orphan hospital; Public dispensary, Merchant's Hall, &c. The places of public amusement are the Theatre Royal, Concert Hall, Assembly Rooms, and Equestrian Circus. On the summit of the Caltonhill, has lately been erected a Bridewell. In 1801, the population, including the suburbs, and the seaports of N and S Leith, amounted to 82,860. It is 3 miles S of Leith, 34 WNW of Berwick upon Tweed, and 27 N by W of London. W lon. 3 7, N lat. 55 52. See LEITH.

EDINBURGHSIRE, the principal county in North Britain. It is bounded on the E by Haddingtonshire, on the SE by Berwickshire, on the S by Selkirkshire and Peebleshire, and part of Lanarkshire; on the W by Linlithgowshire, and on the N by the Frith of Forth; extending about 21 miles in length; and in some places 10 broad, but in others not above 3.

EDNAM, a village near Kelso, seated on the Tweed, where Thomson, the author of the seasons, was born.

EFFERDING, a town of Upper

Austria, defended by two castles, 3 miles W of Lintz. E lon. 13 52, N lat. 48 18.

EFYINGHAM, a village in Surry, 12 miles NE of Guilford, and 17 SW of London.

EGG, a fertile little island, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, to the S of Ely.

EGHAM, a village in Surry, 18 miles W by S of London.

EGGISAU, an ancient town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich. E lon. 8 40, N lat. 47 33.

EGRA, a town of Bohemia, formerly imperial. It was taken by the French in 1743, but they were forced to evacuate it the next year. Its mineral waters are famous. It is seated on the Eger, 90 miles W of Prague. E lon. 13 40, N lat. 50 9.

EGREMONT, a town of Cumberland. It is 209 miles NW of London. W lon. 3 34, N lat. 54 32.

EGYPT, a country of Africa, 600 miles in length, and 350 where broadest; bounded on the N by the Mediterranean, on the S by Nubia, on the E by the Red Sea and the isthmus of Suez and on the W by the deserts to the E of Fezzan. The broadest part is from Alexandria to Damietta, and thence it gradually grows narrower, till it approaches Nubia. It is divided into the Upper, Middle, and Lower; which last comprehends the Delta; and though the air is naturally hot, and not very wholesome, it enjoys so many other advantages, that it has been always extremely populous. The S winds are by the natives called poisonous winds, or the hot winds of the deserts. During the three days that they generally last, the streets are deserted. The pyramids of Egypt are noted by all travellers; the largest takes up ten acres of ground, and is, as well as the rest, built upon a rock. Here are also caverns, out of which they get the mummies, or embalmed dead bodies; which are found in coffins, set upright in niches of the walls, and have continued there at least 4000 years.

EGYPTEN, a town of Poland, in the duchy of Courland, 100 miles SE of Mitau. E lon. 20 40, N lat. 56 2.

EHIGEN, the name of two small

towns of Sussia, the one near the Danube, and the other on the Neckar. The former is in E lon. 9 48, N lat. 41 18, and the latter in E lon. 8 45, N lat. 48 26.

EHRENREISTEIN, a very ancient castle, in the electorate of Treves, on the E bank of the Rhine, opposite Coblenz. It stands on the summit of a stupendous rock, not less than 800 feet above the level of the river.

EIMBECK, a town of Germany, in the territory of Grubenhagen, 36 miles S of Hildesheim. E lon. 10 0, N lat. 51 40.

EISLEBEN, a town of Germany, in the county of Mansfield, famous as the birth place of Luther. It is five miles E of Mansfield. E lon. 13 10, N lat. 51 43.

EISMACH, a town of Thuringia, and capital of a district of the same name, with a celebrated college, 36 miles W of Erfurt. E lon. 10 35, N lat. 50 59.

EITHERN, or **YTHAN**, a river in Aberdeenshire, which crosses that county in a SE direction, and falls into the British Ocean at Newburgh.

EKEREFORD, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, seated on the Baltic, 13 miles SE of Sleswick. E lon. 10 30, N lat. 54 50.

ELBA, an island in the coast of Tuscany, remarkable for mines of iron and leadstone, and quarries of marble. It is 3 miles from the main land, 30 from Corsica, and 60 southward of Leghorn. The climate is delightful. Its surface is mountainous particularly towards the SW end. The soil produces wine and some fruit. It is chiefly valuable for the fine harbour of Porto Ferrara. Elba has lately acquired a peculiar importance from its having been selected as the place of banishment of Napoleon Bonaparte. Population about 14,000.

ELBASSANO, a town of Albania, 44 miles SE of Durazzo. E lon. 20 9, N lat. 41 54.

ELBE, a large river of Germany, which rises in the Mountain of Giesstein, on the confines of Bohemia and Silesia; flows to Koenigsbrunn, Leutzmeritz, Drossen, Dessau, Meissen, Wittenberg, Magdeburg, Hamburg, and Glueckstadt, and enters the German Ocean, at Cruxhafen. It is said

able for large ships to Harburgh, which is 70 miles from the sea.

ELBERTON, the principal town and seat of justice, in Elbert county, Georgia, 23 miles NW of Petersburg on the Savannah river, and 30 SE of Carroville. It has a post office, court house, and jail; and is 608 miles from Washington.

ELBEUF, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, 65 miles NW of Paris. E lon. 1 9, N lat. 49 19.

ELBING, a strong town of Western Prussia, in the palatinate of Marienburg, seated near the Baltic Sea, 30 miles NE of Danzig, and 100 N by W of Warsaw. E lon. 19 24, N lat. 54 9.

ELROGEN, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name, situated on the river Eger, 16 miles NE of Egra. E lon. 13, N lat. 50 16.

ELBURG, a town of the United Provinces, in Guelderland, situated on the E coast of the Zuder Zee, ten miles NE of Haerwick. E lon. 8 50, N lat. 52 30.

ELCATTIE, a seaport of Arabia Felix, on the W coast of the gulf of Persia, 300 miles S of Bassora. E lon. 43 4, N lat. 26 0.

ELCHE, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 30 miles SW of Alicant. W lon. 0 23, N lat. 38 7.

ELEPHANTA, an island on the coast of the Deccan of Hindoostan, 10 miles from the castle of Bombay.

ELEUTHES, a kingdom of Tartary, lying to the NW of China. It was conquered, in 1795, by the emperor of China. See KALMUCKS.

ELGIN, the county town of Murrayshire, pleasantly seated on the river Leslie, five miles S of Murray Frith, and 37 E of Inverness. W lon. 3 15, N lat. 57 37.

ELIZABETH TOWN, or CARTER Court House, a post village in Carter county, Tennessee, is situated on the W side of the Iron mountain, in the S fork of Watauga and Big Doe rivers, 480 miles from Washington.

ELIZABETH, a township of Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, situated between Monongahela and Youghiogony rivers, near their confluence, and containing 2861 inhabitants.

ELIZABETH'S ISLAND, an island on the coast of Massachusetts's Bay, having Cape Cod to the N, and

the island of Nantucket to the east. The natives are chiefly employed in the fisheries. W lon. 69 3, E lat. 42 0.

ELIZABETH TOWN, a town in Essex county, New Jersey, six miles S of Newark, 10 N of Amboy, and 16 by land W of New York. It is a post town and the seat of a respectable college, and contains a church for episcopals, another for presbyterians, and 2077 inhabitants. It is 214 miles from Washington.

ELIZABETH TOWN, a post town of Essex county, New York, situated on the W side of Lake Champlain, about 100 miles N of Albany, and 604 E of N from Washington. Population 1362. It is the capital of the county, and contains a court house, jail and arsenal.

ELIZABETH TOWN, a post town of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania; seated at the mouth of Conewago creek, about 18 miles NW of the borough of Lancaster, and 142 of Washington. Population 657.

ELIZABETH TOWN, the principal town of Washington county, Maryland, (sometimes called Hagerstown) seated on Antietam creek, 20 miles NW of Fredericktown, 71 N of E from Baltimore, and 70 NE of Washington. It is a post town containing a court house, jail, and 300 dwellings, a church for German Lutherans, 1 for German Calvinists, 1 for episcopals, and 1 for Roman Catholics.

ELKHOLM, a seaport of Sweden in Blekingen, seated on the Baltic, 34 miles W of Carlscroon. E lon. 14 50, N lat. 56 30.

ELK, a small river on the eastern Shore of Maryland, which runs into the Chesapeake bay, near its head, and between North East and Sassenfras rivers.

ELKTON, a post town, and the capital of Cecil county, Maryland; seated on the Elk river, at the head of navigation. It contains a court house, an academy and about 120 dwellings. It is 47 miles SW of Philadelphia, 43 NE of Baltimore, and 92 of Washington. N lat. 39 36 27, E lon. from Washington 1 10 6.

ELLERENA, an episcopal town of Spain, in Estramadura, 54 miles N of Seville. W lon. 5 20, N lat. 38 26.

ELLESMEERE, a town in Shropshire. W lon. 5 52, N lat. 52 43.

EL
W pa
Hind
EL
of the
38 4
EL
ward
land.
in De
and a
peas
castle
of a
vessel
the ph
See U
EL
SW e
York,
miles
of Wa
contai
EL
France
Easter
de Sp
ira in
Tit. 6
EL
EL
country
a mile
EL
Saxon
county
EL
den, 1
miles
lat. 56
EL
S of I
EL
in the
river
EL
bisp
Lina
E lon
EL
Portu
moun
NE e
W lon
E lon
EL
rated
ble to

the island of Nantucket to the east. The natives are chiefly employed in the fisheries. W lon. 69 3, E lat. 42 0.

ELIZABETH TOWN, a town in Essex county, New Jersey, six miles S of Newark, 10 N of Albany, and 16 by land W of New York. It is a post town and the seat of a respectable college, and contains a church for episcopals, another for presbyterians, and 2977 inhabitants. It is 314 miles from Washington.

ELIZABETH TOWN, a post town of Essex county, New York, situated on the W side of Lake Champlain, about 100 miles N of Albany, and 64 E of N from Washington. Population 1362. It is the capital of the county, and contains a court house, jail and arsenal.

ELIZABETH TOWN, a post town of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania; seated at the mouth of Conewago creek, about 18 miles NW of the borough of Lancaster, and 142 of Washington. Population 637.

ELIZABETH TOWN, the principal town of Washington county, Maryland, (sometimes called Hagerstown) seated on Antietam creek, 35 miles NW of Fredericktown, 71 N of E from Baltimore, and 70 NE of Washington. It is a post town containing a court house, jail, and 300 dwellings, a church for German Lutherans, 1 for German Calvinists, 1 for episcopals, and 1 for Roman Catholics.

ELKHOLM, a seaport of Sweden in Blekingen, seated on the Baltic, 34 miles W of Carlskrona. E lon. 14 56, N lat. 56 30.

ELK, a small river on the eastern shore of Maryland, which runs into the Chesapeake bay, near its head, and between North East and Susquehanna rivers.

ELKTON, a post town, and the capital of Cecil county, Maryland; seated on the Elk river, at the head of navigation. It contains a court house, an academy and about 150 dwellings. It is 47 miles SW of Philadelphia, 33 NE of Baltimore, and 92 of Washington. N lat. 39 36 27, E lon. from Washington 1 19 4.

ELLERENA, an episcopal town of Spain, in Estramadura, 54 miles N of Seville. W lon. 5 30, N lat. 38 25.

ELLESMEERE, a town in Shropshire. W lon. 2 55, N lat. 52 53.

ELLYCHPOUR, the capital of the W part of Bengal, in the Decan of Hindostan. E lon. 77 46, N lat. 21 19.

ELMADIA, or **MAHADIA**, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, seated on the gulf of Capes. W lon. 8 47, N lat. 33 4.

ELSNORE, a seaport of Denmark, seated on the Sound, in the isle of Zealand. It is the most commercial place in Denmark, next to Copenhagen; and contains 8000 inhabitants. The passage of the Sound is guarded by the castle of Cronborg, situated on the edge of a peninsula promontory. Every vessel passing the Sound pays a toll at this place. E lon. 13 33, N lat. 56 6. See **CRONBERG**.

ELMIRA, a post township in the SW corner of Tioga county, New York, situated on Tioga river, 310 miles S of W from Albany, and 334 N of Washington. Population 2169. It contains a small mineral spring.

ELMO, FORT ST., a fortress of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees. It surrendered to the Spaniards in 1793, but was retaken in 1794. It is seated on the river 1 1/2 miles N of Colhourc.

ELORA. See **DOWLATABAD**.

ELPHIN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Roscommon, and the see of a bishop.

ELRICH, a trading town of Upper Saxony, formerly the capital of the county of Klettenburg.

ELSIMBURG, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, 7 miles E of Elfsborg. E lon. 13 30, N lat. 56 0.

ELTHAM, a town in Kent, 3 miles S of London.

ELTEMAN, a town of Franconia, in the bishopric of Wartburg, on the river Main. E lon. 10 53, N lat. 50 6.

ELTZ, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Hildesheim, seated on the Leina, ten miles SW of Hildesheim. E lon. 1 05, N lat. 52 4.

ELVAS, a strong frontier town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated on a mountain, near the Guadiana, 60 miles NE of Evora, and 220 E of Lisbon. W lon. 7 3, N lat. 38 43.

ELWANGEN, a town of Swabia. E lon. 10 28, N lat. 48 0.

ELY, a city in Cambridgeshire, seated on the Ouse, (which is navigable to Lynn.) It has a fine cathedral, but is otherwise a mean place. It is 17 miles N of Cambridge, and 68 N by E of London. E lon. 5 9, N lat. 52 54.

ENBDEN, a strong town of Westphalia, capital of E Friesland, with a good harbour. It belongs to the king of Prussia, and is seated at the mouth of the Embes, opposite Dollart Bay, 23 miles NE of Graunigen. E lon. 7 5, N lat. 53 36.

EMBOLY, a town of Macedonia, with a Greek archbishop's see seated on the Strumona, 40 miles NE of Salonichi. E lon. 23 28, N lat. 40 50.

EMBRUN, an ancient and strong city of France, in the department of the Upper Alps. E lon. 6 34, N lat. 44 34.

EMHIS, a river of Westphalia, which rises in the county of Lippe, and falls into the Dollart near Embden.

EMMITTSBURG, a post town of Frederick county, Maryland, about 18 miles NW from Taneytown, about 30 in the same direction from Baltimore, and 66 from Washington.

EMERICK, a large city of Germany in the duchy of Cleves. It is seated near the Maase, 8 miles E of Cleves. E lon. 8 4, N lat. 51 45.

EMPOLI, a town of Tuscany, 17 miles SW of Florence.

ENCKAUYSSEN, a seaport of New Holland, on the Zuider-Zee, 22 miles NE of Amsterdam. E lon. 5 4, N lat. 52 45.

ENDEAVOUR STRAIT lies in the S Pacific Ocean, and separates New Guinea from New Holland.

ENDING, a town of Swabia, in Austrian Brigau, formerly free and imperial.

ENDKIOPING, a town of Sweden, in Uppland, situated on a river, close to an inlet of Lake Mocher. It is 40 miles W of Stockholm. E lon. 16 50, N lat. 59 45.

ENFIELD, a post township, of Hartford county, Connecticut; situated on the E side of Connecticut river, six miles N of East Windsor, 13 miles NW of Tolland, and 328 NE of Washington. It contains two congregational churches, a meeting house for shakers, and 1846 inhabitants.

ENFIELD, a post township of Grafton county, New Hampshire, 11 miles SE of Dartmouth, and 210 NE of Washington. Population 1391.

ENGADINA, a country of the Grisons, in the mountains of the Alps;

It is divided into Upper and Lower, extending along the banks of the river Inn, from its source to the Tiroler Inn.

ENCOERS, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves. It is situated on the Rhine, 11 miles N of Coblenz. E lon. 7 31, N lat. 50 34.

ENCHIEN, a town of Austrian Hainault, near which was fought the famous battle of Steenkirk. It is 18 miles SW of Brussels. E lon. 4 4, N lat. 50 45.

ENGLIA, or **ENGINA**, an island of Turkey, in Europe, in a gulf of the same name, between Livadia and the Morea. There is a town upon it of the same name, 13 miles S of Athens. E lon. 23 40, N lat. 37 45.

ENGLAND, the south and most considerable part of the island of Great Britain, bounded on the N by Scotland, on the NE and E by the German Ocean, on the S by the English channel, and on the W by St. George's channel, the straits of Wales, and the Irish Sea. It is of a triangular form. From the South Foreland in Kent, which may be taken for the E point of the triangle, to Brixham upon Tynes, which is the N, it is a straight line, is 343 miles; from that point to the Land's End, in Cornwall, which is the W, it is 489; and the breadth thence to the South Foreland is 240. The rivers are numerous; the most considerable of these are the Thames, Severn, Mersey, Trent, Ouse, Tyne, Tees, Fens, Aves, Derwent, Don, Mersey, &c.

The lakes are neither numerous nor extensive. They are chiefly in the NW counties; and those of Westmoreland and Cumberland, in particular, exhibit varieties of beautifully romantic and picturesque scenery. With respect to climate, England is situated on the N part of the temperate zone, so that it enjoys but a scanty share of the genial influence of the sun. Its atmosphere is inclined to chillness and moisture, subject to frequent and sudden changes. The manufactures and commerce of this country are so vast, extensive, and varied, that a particular account of them would lead us beyond our limits; in woolen, cotton, and hardware manufactures, in particular, it has long maintained a pre-eminence. England is divided into 41 counties, and these are again subdivided into

hundreds and parishes. Population is 1010,949,404.

ENGELBERG, a valley of Switzerland, 10 miles long, entirely surrounded by very lofty and barren mountains, and bounded by the cantons of Bern, Uri, and Unterwalden.

ENO, or **ENOS**, a town of Romania near the gulf of Enos, 123 miles W of Constantinople. E lon. 26 15, N lat. 40 46.

ENOBURG, a post township of Vermont, in Franklin County, situated on the S E side of Missisquoi river, between Hinesford and Montgomerie, 650 miles N E of Washington. Population 704.

ENS, a town of Upper Austria, situated on a river of the same name, 13 miles S E of Linz, and 90 W of Vienna. E lon. 14 23, N lat. 48 13.

ENSHLEM, a town of France in the department of the Upper Rhine, situated on the Ill, 10 miles S W of Breisach. E lon. 7 30, N lat. 51.

ENSKIRKEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, 16 miles SW of Cologne. E lon. 6 50, N lat. 51 4.

EPFELD, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of the county of Saxa, remarkable for its mines of salt. It is seated on the Tarna, 20 miles N of Casanvia. E lon. 21 13, N lat. 49 4.

EPERNAY, an ancient town of France, in the department of Marne. It is 17 miles NW of Chalons. E lon. 4 0, N lat. 49 4.

EPHESUS, an ancient and celebrated city of Ionia, in the part anciently called Ionia. It is now called Aiasolous, by the Turks; but of its former splendour there is nothing to be seen but heaps of marble, overgrown with weeds, columns, capitals, and pieces of statues. Ephesus is seated near a gulf of the same name, and has still a good harbour, 40 miles S of Smyrna. E lon. 27 33, N lat. 37 46.

EPINAL, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges. It is seated on the Moselle, near the mountains of the Vosges, and is 33 miles SE of Nancy. E lon. 6 0, N lat. 48 0.

EPFING, a town in Essex, seated on the N end of a forest of the same name, 17 miles NNE of London. E lon. 0 5, N lat. 51 46.

EPPINGHAM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, with a castle, seated on the Elfta, 20 miles

NE of P

49 24.

EPPIN

ham one

30 miles

NE of V

EPSOM

is the

11 miles W

of Canter

bury. It

is 110

of for its

is 15 miles

N of

EPW

Abolition

N of G

place of

the seat

ERF

capital

universal

for a

of

It is 10

ERIE

is 11

ERIE

is 11

ERIE

is 11

ERIE

is 11

ERIE

is 11

ERIE

is 11

ERIE

is 11

ERIE

is 11

ERIE

is 11

ERIE

is 11

ERIE

is 11

ERIE

is 11

ERIE

is 11

ERIE

is 11

ERIE

is 11

ERIE

is 11

ERIE

is 11

ERIE

is 11

ERIE

is 11

ERIE

is 11

ERIE

is 11

ERIE

is 11

ERIE

is 11

ERIE

is 11

ERIE

is 11

ERIE

is 11

ERIE

is 11

hundreds and parishes. Population in 1819, 9,409,409.

ENGELBERG, a valley of Switzerland, 10 miles long, entirely surrounded by very lofty and barren mountains, and bounded by the cantons of Bern, Uri, and Unterwalden.

ENO, or **ENOS**, a town of Romania, near the gulf of Enos, 125 miles W of Constantinople. E lon. 35 14, N lat. 40 46.

ENOSBURG, a post township of Vermont in Franklin County, situated on the E E side of Middlebury river, between Humpreysford and Montgomery, 500 miles N E of Washington. Population 764.

ENS, a town of Upper Austria, situated on a river of the same name 15 miles S E of Linz, and 90 W of Vienna. E lon. 14 22, N lat. 48 13.

ENSHLEM, a town of France in the department of the Upper Rhine, situated on the Ill, 10 miles S W of Strassburg. E lon. 7 36, N lat. 51.

ENSKIRKEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, 18 miles SW of Cologne. E lon. 6 39, N lat. 51 6.

ERZSIBETZ, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of the county of Sara, remarkable for its mines of salt. It is seated on the Tatra, 50 miles S of Casanvia. E lon. 31 15, N lat. 49 3.

ERFERNAY, an ancient town of France, in the department of Maine. It is 17 miles NW of Chateaux. E lon. 4 0, N lat. 48 4.

ERPHESUS, an ancient and celebrated city of Mysia, in that part anciently called Ionia. It is now called Ajassious, by the Turks; but of its former splendour there is nothing to be seen but heaps of marble, overturned walls, columns, capitals, and pieces of statues. Erphesus is seated near a gulf of the same name, and has still a good harbour, 40 miles S of Smyrna. E lon. 27 53, N lat. 37 48.

ERPINAL, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges. It is seated on the Moselle, near the mountains of the Vosges, and is 33 miles SE of Nancy. E lon. 6 0, N lat. 48 9.

EPPING, a town in Essex, seated at the N end of a forest of the same name, 17 miles NNE of London. E lon. 0 9, N lat. 51 46.

EPPINGHAM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, with a castle, seated on the Elbe, 30 miles

NE of Philipshurg. E lon. 9 0, N lat. 49 24.

EPPING, a post town of Rockingham county, New-Hampshire, about 30 miles W of Portsmouth, and 250 NE of Washington. Population 1125.

EPSOM, a town of New Hampshire, in the county of Rockingham, 34 miles W by N of Portsmouth, 14 SE of Concord, and 249 NE of Washington. It is a post township and contains 1266 inhabitants.

EPSOM, a town in Surrey, celebrated for its mineral waters and salts. It is 15 miles SSW of London. W lon. 6 16, N lat. 51 25.

EPWORTH, a village of the Isle of Asholm, in Lincolnshire, nine miles N of Gainsborough. It is the birthplace of John Wesley, the founder of the sect of the methodists.

ERFURT, a town of Germany, capital of Upper Thuringia, with a university. This town is celebrated for a meeting between the Emperors of Russia and France, Sept. 27, 1808. It is seated on the river Gerre, 30 miles ESE of Mulhausen. E lon. 11 23, N lat. 51 6.

ERICHT LOCH, a large lake in Perthshire, which extends several miles into Inverness-shire.

ERIE LAKE, in N America, is situated between 41 20, and 43 10, N lat. and between 78 48, and 83 10, W lon. It is about 250 miles long. Its greatest breadth about 60, and its least 10. The northern shore affords few good harbours. From its point of land projects several miles into the lake, and extends towards the S E called Long Point, about 40 miles E of this is Grand river, the principal stream that falls in from the Canada side. On the S E shore nearly opposite to Long point, is another small projection, called Frequec Isle; here is a good harbour. Several of its tributary streams from the state of Ohio afford tolerable good anchorages for vessels, but are occasionally subjected, to much injury from the shifting of the sands, at their outlets; so much so that at times they are rendered entirely useless. Rocky river which affords one of the best harbours, is 9 miles W of Cayahoga river, its bottom is rocky and the depth of water at its mouth 8 feet. Black river discharges itself 18 miles W of St. Brown, and 90 W of the French-

ville line. Its mouth affords a good harbour for vessels of 8 or 10 feet draught. Sandusky bay is 30 miles W of Black river, affording a good harbour for vessels drawing 10 feet water. The spacious bay of Miami, is 20 miles from the east, and situated at the W end of the Lake, it forms a large and safe harbour, vessels can anchor, 21 miles, to the foot of the rapids, and within 3 miles of fort Meigs. The Bass Islands are situated in the W end of the lake, about 19 miles NW of Sandusky bay. One of these islands is known by the name of Edwards, or Put in bay, from the harbour that it presents, which is the best in lake Erie being sufficiently large for 100 vessels to ride in safety. This island contains a spacious cove that has in it a spring of excellent water. From Put in bay the eye can discover the Canada shore, and the island of Point aux Plats, the only one in the lake possessed by the British. To the N of Bass Islands are 3 others, that are denominated the Three Sisters, the middle one of which is distant from Edwards Island 18 miles in a course 23 degrees W of N. At the W end it receives Detable river, which affords a navigable communication with the great lakes on the N and NW; and at its E end it communicates, with Ontario by means of Niagara river. This lake is rendered memorable, by one of the most brilliant naval victories on record, fought on the 10th of Sept. 1813. In this engagement the whole of the British ships surrendered to the American squadron under the command of Commodore Perry.

ERISSO, a town of Macedonia, at the bottom of the gulf of Monte Sancto.

ERITH, a village in Huntingdonshire, on the Ouse, five miles ENE of St. Ives.

ERIVAN, a city of Asia, in a province of the same name, and capital of Persian Armenia. It is situated near a lake of its own name, which is very deep, and 60 miles in circumference. It is 103 miles NW of Astrabad. E lon. 44 18, N lat. 40 30.

ERKELEN, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Juliers, seated on the Roer, 10 miles NW of Juliers. E lon. 6 36, N lat. 51 4.

ERLANG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and equidistant

to the Rhine, and 10 miles W of Bamberg. It is 15 miles SSW of London. W lon. 6 16, N lat. 51 25.

ERL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and equidistant

to the Rhine, and 10 miles W of Bamberg. It is 15 miles SSW of London. W lon. 6 16, N lat. 51 25.

ERL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and equidistant

to the Rhine, and 10 miles W of Bamberg. It is 15 miles SSW of London. W lon. 6 16, N lat. 51 25.

ERL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and equidistant

to the Rhine, and 10 miles W of Bamberg. It is 15 miles SSW of London. W lon. 6 16, N lat. 51 25.

ERL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and equidistant

to the Rhine, and 10 miles W of Bamberg. It is 15 miles SSW of London. W lon. 6 16, N lat. 51 25.

ERL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and equidistant

to the Rhine, and 10 miles W of Bamberg. It is 15 miles SSW of London. W lon. 6 16, N lat. 51 25.

ERL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and equidistant

to the Rhine, and 10 miles W of Bamberg. It is 15 miles SSW of London. W lon. 6 16, N lat. 51 25.

ERL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and equidistant

to the Rhine, and 10 miles W of Bamberg. It is 15 miles SSW of London. W lon. 6 16, N lat. 51 25.

ERL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and equidistant

to the Rhine, and 10 miles W of Bamberg. It is 15 miles SSW of London. W lon. 6 16, N lat. 51 25.

ERL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and equidistant

to the Rhine, and 10 miles W of Bamberg. It is 15 miles SSW of London. W lon. 6 16, N lat. 51 25.

ERL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and equidistant

to the Rhine, and 10 miles W of Bamberg. It is 15 miles SSW of London. W lon. 6 16, N lat. 51 25.

ERL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and equidistant

to the Rhine, and 10 miles W of Bamberg. It is 15 miles SSW of London. W lon. 6 16, N lat. 51 25.

ERL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and equidistant

to the Rhine, and 10 miles W of Bamberg. It is 15 miles SSW of London. W lon. 6 16, N lat. 51 25.

ERL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and equidistant

of Culmbach, seated on the Regnitz, 28 miles NW of Nuremberg. E lon. 11 1/2, N lat. 49 55.

ERNEE, a town of France, in the late province, now in the department of Mayenne, situated on the Mayenne, 18 miles NNW of Laval. W lon. 9 48, N lat. 48 19.

ERPACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, 30 miles SE of Frankfurt. E lon. 9 10, N lat. 49 32.

ERPACH, a town of Sushia, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle, eight miles SE of Ulm. E lon. 10 10, N lat. 48 30.

ERQUINO, a subject of the Red Sea, on the coast of Abyss, subject to Turkey. It is 388 miles SW of Mecca. E lon. 39 5, N lat. 17 30.

ERZERUM, a city of Turkish Armenia. It is situated between the two sources of the Euphrates, in a beautiful plain, at the foot of a chain of mountains, fruitful in all sorts of corn. The Turks are always here in numbers. They drive a great trade here in furs, Persian silks, various medicines, and drugs. This town is a stopping place for the caravans to the E Indies. It is 104 miles S by E of Tybelsand. E lon. 40 38, N lat. 39 20.

ESCALONA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, surrounded with walls. It is situated on an eminence, in a fertile country, near the Albrache, 30 miles NW of Toledo, and 33 SW of Madrid.

ESCHELLES, a town of Savoy, on the frontiers of Dauphiny, 10 miles S W of Chamberry. E lon. 5 44, N lat. 46 30.

ESCHWEGEN, a town of Germany, in the landgraviate of Hesse-Cassel, seated on the Werra, 23 miles SE of Hesse-Cassel. E lon. 10 6, N lat. 51 0.

ESCURIAL, a village of Spain, in New Castile, seated on the Guadara, 18 miles NW of Madrid. Here Philip II. built a famous structure, in 1563, in memory of the victory gained over the French near St. Quentin. W lon. 3 32, N lat. 42 47.

ESFARAIN, a town of Persia, in the province of Korassan, famous for the great number of writers it has produced. It is 90 miles E of Astrabad. E lon. 41 23, N lat. 30 45.

ESSEN, a town of E Friesland, on the German ocean, 20 miles N of Emburg. E lon. 11 14, N lat. 53 47.

ESHER, a village in Surry, on the river Mole, 8 miles SW of Kingston.

ESK, a river in Dumfriesshire, which forms part of the boundary between England and Scotland, and falls into Solway Frith, also a river in Edinburghshire, formed by the junction of two streams called N and S Esk.

ESK NORTH and SOUTH, two rivers in the shire of Angus, which rise in the Granpian hills and fall into the German ocean near Montrose.

ESKDALE, the most easterly division of Dumfriesshire, so named from the river Esk, which flows through it.

ESLINGEN, a large imperial city of Sushia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg. It is seated on the Neckar, eight miles SE of Stuttgart. E lon. 9 30, N lat. 48 47.

ESNE, ASNE, or ESSENAV, a large town of Upper Egypt, on the Nile. This town is celebrated for a meeting between the emperors of Russia and France, Sept. 27th 1806. It lies near the grand cataract of the Nile. E lon. 31 40 N lat. 24 40.

ESOPUS CREEK, a fine stream that runs in Ulster county, N York. It pursues a SE course to Marbletown, it then turns NE and gradually changing to nearly N it joins the Hudson 11 miles below Catskill. The whole length of this creek is about fifty-eight miles.

ESPERIE, a town of Hungary, 23 miles N of Caschau. E lon. 31 36, N lat. 49 1.

ESPERON, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire, seated on the Ouche, 13 miles NE of Chartres. E lon. 1 44, N lat. 48 30.

ESPIERS, a town of Austrian Fladerr, where a river of the same name falls into the Seld, 8 miles N of Tournay. E lon. 3 24, N lat. 50 43.

ESSECK, a trading town of Silesonia, with a strong castle. It has a bridge over the marshes, 8000 geometrical paces in length, and 15 in breadth, with towers at a quarter of a mile distant from each other, and handsomely railled on each side. It is a difficult pass, and there have been several battles fought here between the Turks and Germans. It is seated on the river Drave, 80 miles W by N of Belgrade, and 178 S by E of Vienna. E lon. 19 38, N lat. 48 42.

ESSEN, a town of Westphalia, for

merly was the abbey of Douai.

ESSEX, bounded separates bridges from the Thames.

from E to breadth, 1801, 2300

ESSEX, York, in the W the miles from 1180. In

epitome.

ESTIA, the depar- lais and is seated at 11 miles E

E lon. 50

ESTIE, in Spain, in tary of the on the E

W lon. 3

ESTI, inia, with mountains W lon. 4

ESTI, ment of on the W

the gulf of

ESTH, in Lane- and Wis- miles bro- with vil- cloied w-

ESTR, Spain, 17 breadth, Castile.

ESTR, Portugal, the Tajo on the E the W 1/2 abounds and orange

ESTR, seated, 1

ESHER, a village in Surry, on the river Mole, 2 miles W of Kingston.

ESK, a river in Dumfriesshire, which forms part of the boundary between England and Scotland, and falls into Solway Frith, also a river in Edinburghshire, formed by the junction of two streams called N and S Esk.

ESK, NORTH and SOUTH, two rivers in the shire of Angus, which rise in the Grampian hills and fall into the German ocean near Montrose.

ESKDALE, the most easterly division of Dumfriesshire, so named from the river Esk, which flows through it.

ESLINGEN, a large imperial city of Swabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg. It is seated on the Neckar, eight miles SE of Stuttgart. E lon. 9 20, N lat. 48 47.

ESNE, ASNE, or ESSENAY, a large town of Upper Egypt, on the Nile. This town is celebrated for a meeting between the emperors of Russia and France, Sept. 27th 1806. It lies near the grand cataract of the Nile. E lon. 31 40 N lat. 34 46.

ESOPUS GREEK, a fine stream that runs in Ulster county, N York. It pursues a SE course to Marlborough, it then turns NE and gradually changing to nearly N it joins the Horseon 11 miles below Castkille. The whole length of this creek is about fifty-eight miles.

ESPERIE, a town of Hungary, 23 miles N of Caschau. E lon. 21 38, N lat. 49 1.

ESPERNON, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire, seated on the Ouche, 13 miles NE of Chartres. E lon. 1 44, N lat. 48 36.

ESPIERS, a town of Austrian Fladdert, where a river of the same name falls into the Rhod, 6 miles N of Tournay. E lon. 3 24, N lat. 50 43.

ESSECE, a trading town of Selowia, with a strong castle. It has a bridge over the marshes, 3600 geometrical paces in length, and 15 in breadth, with towers at a quarter of a mile distant from each other, and handsomely railed on each side. It is a difficult pass, and there have been several battles fought here between the Turks and Germans. It is seated on the river Drave, 80 miles W by N of Belgrade, and 178 S by E of Vienna. E lon. 19 48, N lat. 48 42.

ESSEX, a town of Westphalia, formerly imperial, but now subject to the abbess of Essen. It is eight miles E of Duisburg. E lon. 7 4, N lat. 51 22.

ESSEX, a county of England, bounded on the N by the Stour, which separates it from Suffolk and Cambridgeshire; on the E by the German sea; on the W by Herefordshire and Middlesex; and on the S by the river Thames. It extends 46 miles in length from E to W, and about forty-two in breadth, from N to S. Population in 1801, 226,437.

ESSEX, a post township of New York, in Essex county, situated on the W shore of lake Champlain, 213 miles from Washington. Population 1180. In this town is the celebrated sphinx.

ESTAPLES, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Boulonnais, seated at the mouth of the Canches, 11 miles E of Boulogne. N lon. 1 56, E lat. 50 46.

ESTELLA, an episcopal town of Spain, in Navarre, capital of a territory of the same name. It is seated on the Ego, 15 miles W of Pampeluna. W lon. 3 0, N lat. 42 40.

ESTEPA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with an ancient castle, on a mountain, 63 miles N by W of Malaga. W lon. 4 19, N lat. 37 16.

ETHOPIA, or REVEL, a government of the Russian empire, bounded on the W by the Baltic, on the N by the gulf of Finland, on the E by Irkutsk, and on the S by Livonia.

ETHWATER WATER, a lake in Lancashire, between Hawakhead and Windermere Water. It is two miles and a half in length, and half a mile broad. Its banks are adorned with villages and scattered houses, and clothed with delightful verdure.

ESTRAMADURA, a province of Spain, 174 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. It now makes a part of New Castile.

ESTRAMADURA, a province of Portugal, lying about the mouth of the Tago; bounded on the N by Beira, on the E and S by Alentejo, and on the W by the Atlantic Ocean. It abounds with wine, excellent oil, honey, and oranges. Lisbon is the capital.

ESTRAVAGER, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg, situated on lake Neuchâtel. E lon. 6 26, E lat. 46 33.

ESTREMOS, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, divided into the upper town and the lower. It is seated on the river Terra, which falls into the Tago, 15 miles W of Badajoz, and 78 E of Lisbon. W lon. 7 16, N lat. 38 44.

ESWECEN, a town of Germany, in the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, 53 miles SE of Cassel. E lon. 10 9, N lat. 51 11.

ETAIN, a town of France, in the department of Meuse and late duchy of Bar, 14 miles NE of Verdun. N lon. 3 33, N lat. 49 14.

ESTAMPES, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, seated on the river Loire and Estampes. E lon. 2 10, N lat. 48 30.

ETAYA, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Agra, situated on a high bank of the Jumna, 62 miles SE of Agra. E lon. 79 29, N lat. 26 43.

ETHIOPIA, a name by which a vast region of Africa has been distinguished by some geographers, who have divided it into Upper and Lower Ethiopia. The first includes the eastern part of Africa, under the equinoctial line. The second contains what is now called Nigritia or Negroland.

ETIENNE, ST. a city of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire, remarkable for its manufactures in iron and steel, 200 miles S by E of Paris. E lon. 4 30, N lat. 49 28.

ETNA, MOUNT. a volcano of Sicily, now called Gibel by the inhabitants. It is 63 miles in circumference at the base, and 10,984 feet in height. But travellers vary greatly in their accounts both of its height and circumference. This mountain famous from the remotest antiquity, both for its bulk and terrible eruptions, stands in the eastern part of the island, in a very extensive plain. The crater is a little mountain, about a quarter of a mile perpendicular, and very steep, situated in the middle of a gently inclining plain, of about nine miles in circumference. In the middle of the little mountain is a hollow, about 20 miles and a half in circumference. It goes shelving down, from the top, like an inverted cone. In the middle of this funnel is the tremendous and un-

ately imperial, but now subject to the abbess of Essen. It is eight miles E of Duisburg. E lon. 7 4, N lat. 51 22.

ESSEX, a county of England, bounded on the N by the Stour, which separates it from Suffolk and Cambridgeshire; on the E by the German sea; on the W by Herefordshire and Middlesex; and on the S by the river Thames. It extends 46 miles in length from E to W, and about forty-two in breadth, from N to S. Population in 1801, 226,437.

ESSEX, a post township of New York, in Essex county, situated on the W shore of lake Champlain, 213 miles from Washington. Population 1180. In this town is the celebrated sphinx.

ESTAPLES, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Boulonnais, seated at the mouth of the Canches, 11 miles E of Boulogne. N lon. 1 56, E lat. 50 46.

ESTELLA, an episcopal town of Spain, in Navarre, capital of a territory of the same name. It is seated on the Ego, 15 miles W of Pampeluna. W lon. 3 0, N lat. 42 40.

ESTEPA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with an ancient castle, on a mountain, 63 miles N by W of Malaga. W lon. 4 19, N lat. 37 16.

ETHOPIA, or REVEL, a government of the Russian empire, bounded on the W by the Baltic, on the N by the gulf of Finland, on the E by Irkutsk, and on the S by Livonia.

ETHWATER WATER, a lake in Lancashire, between Hawakhead and Windermere Water. It is two miles and a half in length, and half a mile broad. Its banks are adorned with villages and scattered houses, and clothed with delightful verdure.

ESTRAMADURA, a province of Spain, 174 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. It now makes a part of New Castile.

ESTRAMADURA, a province of Portugal, lying about the mouth of the Tago; bounded on the N by Beira, on the E and S by Alentejo, and on the W by the Atlantic Ocean. It abounds with wine, excellent oil, honey, and oranges. Lisbon is the capital.

ESTRAVAGER, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg, situated

Athenian gulph, so much celebrated in all ages. From this gulph continually issue terrible and confused noises, which in eruption are increased to such a degree as to be heard at a great distance. Of all its eruptions that of 1653, was the most terrible; it was attended with an earthquake that overturned the town of Catania, and buried 18,000 persons in its ruins. It is 10 miles W of Catania.

ETON, a town of Bucks, seated on the Thames, 20 miles W of London. W lon. 0 35, N lat. 50 30.

ETRURIA, a village in Staffordshire, near Newcastle. It is the principal seat of the pottery in this county.

ETTRICK, a river in Selkirkshire, which rises from the mountainous region in the SW, and having formed a junction with the Yarrow, their united streams meet the Tweed, where that river enters Rosburghshire.

EVAUX, a town of France, in the department of Creuse and late province of Marche, 20 miles from Saint-Léon. E lon. 2 33, N lat. 46 15.

EUCLED, a thriving post town in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, is situated on the S bank of Lake Erie, ten miles E of Cuyahoga river, 100 NW of Hittsburg, and 359 NW of Washington. It contains a Presbyterian meeting house, and upwards of 400 inhabitants.

EVERDING, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, seated on the Danube, 12 miles W of Linz. E lon. 13 45, N lat. 48 10.

EU, a seaport of France, in the department of Lower Seine. E lon. 1 50, N lat. 50 3.

EVERSHOT, a town in Dorsetshire, 120 W by S of London. W lon. 2 45, N lat. 50 23.

EVESHAM, a borough in Worcestershire, seated on a gradual ascent from the Avon, which almost surrounds it. It is 99 miles NW of London. W lon. 1 44, N lat. 52 4.

EVESHAM, a township of Burlington county, New Jersey, situated between the forks of Moore's creek, 16 miles NE of Philadelphia, and 123 from Washington. Population 5448.

EUGUBIO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, 33 miles S of Urbino, and 27 N of Roma. E lon. 12 37, N lat. 43 14.

EVIAN, a town of Savoy, in Chablais, on the S side of the lake of Geneva, 23 miles NE of Geneva. E lon. 6 20, N lat. 46 31.

EVOLI, an ancient town of Naples, in Principato Citereo, 13 miles E of Salerno. E lon. 12 16, N lat. 40 45.

EVORA, a fortified town of Portugal, capital of Alentejo. It is 62 miles E by S of Lisbon. W lon. 7 30, N lat. 38 22.

EUPHEMIA, a seaport of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, seated on a bay, 20 miles NE of Reggio. E lon. 16 32, N lat. 39 44.

EUPHRATES, one of the most celebrated rivers in the world, and the principal of Turkey in Asia. It has its rise near Erzurum, in Armenia, from two sources that rise to the eastward, on high mountains covered with snow almost the year round. It first divides Armenia from Natolia, then Syria from Diarbek; after which it runs through Irac-Arabia, and receives the Tigris on the confines of the Persian province of Kuzistan; it then waters Bassorah, and 40 miles SE of it enters the gulf of Persia. It is also the NE boundary of the great desert of Arabia.

EURE, a department of France, which includes part of the late province of Normandy.

EURE and LOIRE, a department of France, so called from the rivers of that name.

EVREUX, an ancient town of France, seated in the department of Eure. It has a manufacture of cotton veivets, and another of silk. It is seated on the river Iton, 22 miles S of Rouen, and 25 NW of Paris. E lon. 1 14, N lat. 49 1.

EUROPE, one of the four general parts of the world, bounded on the N by the Frozen Ocean, on the S by the Mediterranean, on the W by the Atlantic and Northern Ocean, and on the E by Asia. From Cape St. Vincent to the south of the Oty, it is near 3,600 miles in length; and from Cape Mesapan in the North, to the North cape in Lapland, about 2,800 in breadth. It is much less than either Asia or Africa, but surpasses them in many particulars. It is entirely within the temperate zone, except a small part of Norway and Russia; so that

there is no
the long
parts of
cultivated
is fuller of
and the
rignant as
minutes
most part
Africa, re
regard to
manne
trade, nat
valuing r
rived into
protestan
Jews in c
cession in
the Turk
EUROPE
smallest
W India
form of a
low, and
ph". W
LUTILL
castle, wh
side. It
EWEL
a rivulet
Thames,
NNE of
don. W
EX, a
of Rance
minutes
mouth of
EXET
Bocking
settled as
town, and
to Porten
head of
Exeter ri
qu. It
churches,
and jail.
miles Nor
ington.
EXET
county,
miles SE
on the N
tion 1194
EXILL
now in th
Alps. It
voy in 17
of Ulster
and 40 N

EVIAN, a town of Savoy, in Chablais, on the S side of the lake of Geneva, 28 miles NE of Geneva. E lon. 6° 50', N lat. 46° 31'.

EVOLI, an ancient town of Naples, in Principato Citra, 13 miles E of Salerno. E lon. 15° 10', N lat. 40° 45'.

EVORA, a fortified town of Portugal, capital of Alentejo. It is 68 miles E by S of Lisbon. W lon. 7° 30', N lat. 38° 28'.

EUPHROSIA, a seaport of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, seated on a bay, 80 miles NE of Reggio. E lon. 16° 33', N lat. 39° 44'.

EUPHRATES, one of the most celebrated rivers in the world, and the principal of Turkey in Asia. It has its rise near Erzerum, in Armenia, from two sources that lie to the eastward, on high mountains covered with snow almost the year round. It first divides Armenia from Natolia, then Syria from Diarbek, after which it runs through Irac-Arabis, and receives the Tigris on the confines of the Persian Empire of Kuzistan; it then waters Bussarah, and 40 miles SE of it enters the gulf of Persia. It is also the NE boundary of the great desert of Arabia.

EURE, a department of France, which includes part of the late province of Normandy.

EURE and LOIRE, a department of France, so called from the rivers of that name.

EVREUX, an ancient town of France, seated in the department of Eure. It has a manufacture of cotton veils, and another of silk. It is seated on the river Iton, 34 miles S of Rouen, and 55 NW of Paris. E lon. 1° 14', N lat. 49° 1'.

EUROPE, one of the four general parts of the world, bounded on the N by the Frozen Ocean, on the S by the Mediterranean, on the W by the Atlantic and Northern Ocean, and on the E by Asia. From Cape St. Vincent to the mouth of the Ob, it is near 8,000 miles in length; and from Cape Manapan in the North, to the North cape in Lapland, about 3,000 in breadth. It is much less than either Asia or Africa, but surpasses them in many particulars. It is entirely within the temperate zone, except a small part of Norway and Russia; so that

there is neither the excessive heat, nor the insupportable cold, of the other parts of the continent. It is better cultivated, than either Asia or Africa; is fuller of villages, towns, and cities, and the buildings are stranger, more elegant and numerous. The inhabitants are all whites, and, for the most part, much better made than the Africans, or even the Asiatics. With regard to arts and sciences, there is no manner of comparison; nor yet in trade, navigation, and war. The prevailing religion is the Christian, divided into the Greek, Romish, and protestant churches. There are also Jews in every country, and Mahomedanism is the established religion of the Turks.

EUSTATIA, ST. one of the smallest of the Leeward Islands, in the W Indies. It is a mountain in the form of a sugar-loaf, whose top is hollow, and lies in the NW of St. Christopher. W lon. 63° 10', N lat. 17° 50'.

LUTIM, a town of Holstein, with a castle, where the bishop of Lubec resides. It is seven miles from Lubec.

EWELL, a town in Surrey, seated on a rivulet which empties itself into the Thames, at Kingston. It is 10 miles NNE of Dorking, and 13 SSE of London. W lon. 9° 14', N lat. 51° 26'.

EX, a river which rises in the forest of Knroor, in Shropshire, and terminates in the English channel, at Exmouth, after a course of 40 miles.

EXETER, an ancient town in Devonshire, settled as early as 1037. It is a post town, and seaport, next in importance to Portsmouth; and is situated at the head of navigation, on Exmoor or Exeter river, a branch of the Tamar.

It contains two congregational churches, an academy, a court-house, and jail. Population 1750. Distant 50 miles N of Boston and 215 NE of Washington. N lat. 49° 53', W lon. 7° 1'.

EXETER, a township of Berks county, Pennsylvania, situated five miles SE of the borough of Reading, on the NE side of Schuylkill. Population 1154.

EXILLES, a strong fort of France, now in the department of the Upper Alps. It was taken by the duke of Savoy in 1708, but restored by the treaty of Utrecht. It is 6 miles W of Suze, and 40 NE of Embrun.

EXETER, a town of Otsego county, New York. It is a post township, 75 miles W of Albany, and 505 E of N from Washington. Population 1415.

EXETER, a capital city of Devonshire, situated on the river Ex, ten miles north of the British channel. It is one of the principal cities in the kingdom for its buildings, wealth and number of its inhabitants. The cathedral is a magnificent pile. Population 17,398. It is 66 miles SW of Bristol, and 173 W by S of London. W lon. 3° 23', E lon. 49° 44'.

EXMOUTH, a village of Devonshire, on the E side of the bay which forms the mouth of the river Ex, 10 miles S by E of Exeter.

EXNDHOVEN, a town of Dutch Brabant, in the district of Bois-le-Duc, at the confluence of the Eys and Demmel, 13 miles SE of Bois-le-Duc. E lon. 5° 36', E lat. 51° 31'.

EYE, a borough in Suffolk, 25 miles N of Ipswich, and 91 NE of London. N lon. 1° 50', N lat. 52° 20'.

EYE, a river which rises in the NW of Devonshire, and falls into the British Ocean, at Plymouth.

ERMOUTH, a seaport in Berwickshire, at the mouth of the Eye, 9 miles from Berwick. W lon. 1° 50', N lat. 55° 51'.

EYESDALE, a small island on the coast of Argyleshire, to the SE of Mull. It is noted for its slate quarries.

EYSOCH, a river of the bishopric of Brixen, which waters the town of that name, and falls into the Adige below Meran.

F

FNAABORG, a seaport of Denmark, on the S coast of the island of Funen. E lon. 10° 14', N lat. 55° 12'.

FABIUS, a post town in Onondago county, New York. It is situated on the head springs of Chenango river, 147 miles W of Albany. Population 1865.

FABRIANO, a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, 28 miles NE of Foligno. E lon. 13° 32', N lat. 43° 16'.

FAHLUN, a town of Sweden, capital of Dalecarlia, situate in the midst of rocks and hills, between the lakes of

Run and Warren. It contains two churches, and 7000 inhabitants. It is chiefly celebrated for its copper mine. E lon. 10 42, N lat. 60 34.

FAIRFAX, a post town of Franklin county, Vermont, situated on La Moille river, about 9 miles eastward of Lake Champlain, and 253 miles E of N from Washington. Population 1301.

FAIRFAX, a post town in Kennebec county, Maine, 80 miles NE of Augusta, and 673 of Washington. Population 924.

FAIRFIELD, a post township in Kennebec county, Maine, situated on the SE. bank of Kennebec river, 223 miles NE of Boston, and 660 of Washington. Population about 900.

FAIRFIELD, a post town and port of entry in Fairfield county, Connecticut, situated on Mill Run, a little above its entrance into Long Island sound. It contains a congregational church, a court-house, and 4133 inhabitants. This town was burnt by a party of Tories and British under the command of Gov. Tryon in 1777. It is distant 23 miles SW of New Haven, 54 from New York, and 284 NE of Washington. N lat. 41 8 41, E lon. from Washington 3 40 31.

FAIRFIELD, a post township in Franklin county, Vermont, situated 13 miles S of the Canada line, about 10 E of Lake Champlain, and 563 E of N from Washington. Population 1618.

FAIRFIELD, a post township of Herkimer county, N York, situated on the N side of the Mohawk, 76 miles N W of Albany, and 483 N of Washington. It contains one house of public worship, an academy, and 2705 inhabitants.

FAIRFORD, a town in Gloucestershire. The church has 23 large windows, curiously painted with scripture histories, in beautiful colours. It is seated on the Coln, 80 miles W by N of London.

FAIRHAVEN, a post town in Vermont, in Rutland county, 13 miles W of Rutland, 40 N of Bennington, and 451 from Washington. Population 645.

FAIRSANS, an island in the river Bidassoa, which separates France from Spain. It is situated between Andaye & Fontarabie. W lon. 1 44, N lat. 43 30.

FAKENHAM, a town of Norfolk, 110 miles NNE of London. E lon. 0 58 N, lat. 52 23.

FALAISE, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, seated on the river Aube, 118 miles W of Paris. W lon. 0 3, N lat. 48 35.

FALKENBURG, a strong town of Germany, in the new marche of Brandenburg, seated on the river Traje. E lon. 18 59, N lat. 53 35.

FALKINGHAM, a town in Lincolnshire, 104 miles N of London. W lon. 0 30, N lat. 53 48.

FALKIRK, a town in Stirlingshire, remarkable for a battle gained by Edw. 1, over the Scots in 1298, and where the highlanders in 1746 defeated the king's forces. It is 9 miles S of Stirling.

FALKLAND, a small town in Fife-shire, made a royal borough by James II. in 1458. Here is a royal palace whose magnificent ruins evince its former elegance. It is 30 miles N of Edinburgh.

FALKLAND ISLANDS, near the straits of Magellan, in South America, discovered by Sir Richard Hawkins, in 1594. W lon. 60, S lat. 50.

FALLOWFIELD, E and W, two townships of Chester county, Pennsylvania. They are contiguous, and are situated on the W branch of the river Brandywine, about 40 miles W of Philadelphia. Population 2147.

FALKENBERG, a seaport of Sweden, on the Baltic, 17 miles NW of Helmsedt. E lon. 18 50, N lat. 50 23.

FALMOUTH, a seaport town of Barnstable county, Massachusetts, situated at the SW end of the peninsula of Barnstable, 18 miles S by W of Sandwich, 41 S of Plymouth, and 269 NE of Washington. Population 2237. It is a post town. N lat. 41 33, W lon. 70 33.

FALMOUTH, a town in Cumberland county, Maine, five miles NW of Portland, and situated on Casco bay. Population 4105.

FALMOUTH, a town of Stafford county, Virginia, situated on the N side of the river Rappahannock, opposite to Fredericksburg, 70 miles N of Richmond, and 80 W of S from Washington. It is a post town, containing an Episcopal church and about 90 houses.

FALMOUTH, a corporate town and seaport in Cornwall situated where the river Fale runs into the English channel. The harbour is extensive

and contains of London

FALSE of Good prevalence

begin in 3 **FALSI**

mark, near between

and Mon **FAMA**

of Cyprus **FAMID**

NE coast 20, S lat.

FANAI Madagasc

lon. 11 18 **FANNI**

county, E W branch

between S mountain

from Was **FANO**,

of Urbino **FARE**

74 miles 1 6, N lat.

FARE southerly at the

lon. 42 43 **FARG**

of France 27 miles 43 40.

FARM Kennebec

Sandy riv all, and 6 pulation

FARM sard coast westward

post town 5748 inh

river of Wash **FARM**

torio con **FARM**

township 100 Sprin

large qua **FARM**

lon. 42 43 **FARM**

lon. 42 43 **FARM**

lon. 42 43 **FARM**

lon. 42 43 **FARM**

lon. 42 43 **FARM**

lon. 42 43 **FARM**

lon. 42 43 **FARM**

lon. 42 43 **FARM**

lon. 42 43 **FARM**

lon. 42 43 **FARM**

FALAISE, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, seated on the river Aoste, 116 miles W of Paris. W lon. 0 2, N lat. 48 43.

FALKENBURG, a strong town of Germany, in the new marche of Brandenburg, seated on the river Traje. E lon. 15 58, N lat. 53 35.

FALKINGHAM, a town in Lincolnshire, 104 miles N of London. W lon. 0 30, N lat. 53 48.

FALKIRK, a town in Stirlingshire, remarkable for a battle gained by Edward I. over the Scots in 1298, and where the highlanders in 1746 defeated the king's forces. It is 9 miles S of Stirling.

FALKLAND, a small town in Fifeshire, made a royal borough by James VI. in 1485. Here is a royal palace whose magnificent ruins evince its former elegance. It is 30 miles N of Edinburgh.

FALKLAND ISLANDS, near the straits of Magellan, in South America, discovered by Sir Richard Hawkins, in 1594. W lon. 60, S lat. 50.

FALLOWFIELD, E and W, two townships of Chester county, Pennsylvania. They are contiguous, and are situated on the W branch of the river Brandywine, about 40 miles W of Philadelphia. Population 2147.

FALKENBERG, a seaport of Sweden, on the Baltic, 17 miles NW of Helmsstad. E lon. 12 50, N lat. 56 52.

FALMOUTH, a seaport town of Barnstable county, Massachusetts; situated at the SW end of the peninsula of Barnstable. 13 miles S by W of Sandwich, 41 S of Plymouth, and 269 NE of Washington. Population 2337. It is a post town. N lat. 41 35, W lon. 70 35.

FALMOUTH, a town in Cumberland county, Maine, five miles NW of Portland, and situated on Casco bay. Population 4105.

FALMOUTH, a town of Stafford county, Virginia; situated on the N side of the river Rappahannock, opposite to Fredericksburg, 70 miles N of Richmond, and 80 W of S from Washington. It is a post town, containing an Episcopal church and about 90 houses.

FALMOUTH, a corporate town and seaport in Cornwall situated where the river Fale runs into the English channel. The harbour is extensive

and commodious. It is 266 miles WSW of London. W lon. 8 2, N lat. 50 9.

FALSE BAY, a bay E of the Cape of Good Hope, frequented during the prevalence of the NW winds which blow in May. E lon. 18 33, S lat. 34 10.

FALSTER, a little island of Denmark, near the entrance of the Baltic, between the island of Zealand, Laland, and Mona.

FAMAGUSTA, a town in the island of Cyprus.

FAMINE PORT, a fortress on the NE coast of the Magellan. W lon. 70 39, S lat. 54.

FANANO, a town of Italy, in the Modenese, 24 miles S of Modena. E lon. 11 19, N lat. 44 10.

FANNET, a township in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, situated on the W branch of Conococheague creek, between Strasburg and the Tuscarora mountains. It is a post town 100 miles from Washington.

FANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino. E lon. 13 5, N lat. 43 46.

FAREHAM, a town in Hampshire, 74 miles W by S of London. W lon. 1 6, N lat. 50 53.

FARENWELL, CAPE, the most southerly promontory of Greenland, at the entrance of Davis' Straits. W lon. 42 45, N lat. 80 33.

FARGEAU ST. an ancient town of France, in the department of Yonne, 27 miles S of Paris. E lon. 3 8, N lat. 48 40.

FARMINGTON, a post town in Kennebec county, Maine, situated on Sandy river, 13 1/2 miles NW of Hallowell, and 670 NE of Washington. Population 1639.

FARMINGTON, a town in Hartford county, Connecticut, nine miles westward from Hartford. This is a post town, and contains a church and 3748 inhabitants. It is situated on a river of the same name, 337 miles NE of Washington.

FARMINGTON, a township of Ontario county, New York, 9 miles N of Canandaigua. Population 1908. This township contains the sulphurous fountain, known by the name of Clinton Springs. The water is strongly impregnated with sulphur, and emits large quantities of sulphurated hydrogen gas.

FARVILLE, a town on the N side of Appomattox river, in Prince

Edward county, Virginia, 20 miles SW of Cumberland, and 73 W by S of Richmond the capital of the state. Here is a post office, 264 miles from Washington.

FARNHAM, a town in Surrey. It is one of the greatest wheat markets in England. It is seated on the Wye, 39 miles WSW of London. W lon. 0 46, N lat. 51 16.

FARN ISLAND, two groups of little islands and rocks, 17 in number, lying opposite to Bamborough castle in Northumberland.

FARO, a seaport of Portugal, in Algarva, situated on the gulf of Cadiz, 20 miles SW of Tavira. W lon. 7 46, N lat. 36 54.

FARO or MESSINA, the strait between Italy and Sicily, so named, from the Faro lighthouse, or Cape Faro, and its vicinity to Messina.

FARRINGTON, a town in Berks, near the Thames, 50 miles N by W of London. W lon. 1 37, N lat. 51 44.

FARSISTAN, a province of Persia, bounded on the E by Kerman, on the N by Ibro-Aghul, on the W by Kuzistan, and on the S by the gulf of Persia.

FARTACK, a town of Arabia Felix, at the foot of a cape of the same name. E lon. 51 35, N lat. 13 55.

FATTIPOUR, a town of Hindostan Proper, in the province of Agra, 25 miles W of Agra. E lon. 77 43, N lat. 27 32.

FAVAGNANA, a small island, 15 miles in compass, on the W side of Sicily, with a fort. E lon. 13 25, N lat. 38 10.

FAUQUEMONT, or **VALKENBURG**, a town of Dutch Limburg, on the river Geule, seven miles E of Mestricht. E lon. 5 50, N lat. 50 52.

FAWN, a township of York county, Pennsylvania, situated on the S side of Muddy creek, adjacent to the state of Maryland. Population 1408.

FAYAL, one of the Azores, or Western islands, which suffered greatly by an earthquake in 1704. Its capital is Villa de Horta.

FAYENCE, a town of France, in the department of Var. E lon. 6 44, N lat. 43 38.

FAYETTEVILLE, a flourishing post town of North Carolina, and capital of Cumberland district, is pleasantly situated on the W side of the NW branch of Cape Fear river. It con-

tain about 2000 inhabitants, and is 60 miles S of Raleigh, 80 NW of Wilmington, and 340 from Washington. N lon. 35 2 33, W lon. from Washington 2 4 23.

FAYETTEVILLE, a port town of Tennessee, in Lincoln county, is situated on the N bank of Elk river, 60 miles by land, and 100 by water from its confluence with the Tennessee. It is navigable for boats of 23 tons. This town consists of a court-house, an academy, a meeting house, and 500 inhabitants. Distant from Nashville eighty miles, and from Washington 530. N lat. 35 18.

FEAR, CAPE, a cape of North Carolina, remarkable for a dangerous shoal called from its form the frying-pan. N lat. 23 32.

FEAR, CAPE RIVER, a river in N Carolina, which opens into the sea at Cape Fear, in about lat. 33 45.

FECAMP, an ancient seaport of France, in the department of Lower Seine and 24 miles NE of Havre-de-Grace. E lon. 0 21, N lat. 40 37.

FELDKIRCHE, a trading town of Germany, capital of a county of the same name, in Tirol. E lon. 9 49, N lat. 47 10.

FELICUDA, one of the Lipari islands, in the Mediterranean, 28 miles W of Lipari.

FELIX ST., an island in the South Pacific ocean, NNW of Juan Fernandez. W lon. 80, S lat. 20.

FELLETTIN, a town of France, in the department of Creuse, noted for its manufacture of tapestry.

FELLEN, a town in the Russian government of Riga, seated on a river of the same name, 62 miles SE of Revel. E lon. 24 1, N lat. 59 22.

FELTRI, an episcopal town of Italy, in the Trevisano, capital of a district of the same name. It is seated on the Asana, 40 miles N of Padua. E lon. 11 55, N lat. 46 20.

FEMEREN, a fertile island of Denmark, in the Baltic, three miles from the coast of Holstein.

FENESTELLE, a town and fort of Piedmont, in the valley of Aosta. E lon. 7 21, N lat. 45 10.

FERABAD, a town of Persia, in the province of Mazandran, seated among the mountains which bound the Caspian sea to the S. E lon. 63 21, N lat. 37 14.

FERABAD, a town of Persia, two miles from Isfahan, and extending almost three miles along the banks of the Zanderood.

FERRI, a town of France, in the department of Aisne. Ferris is 75 miles NE of Paris. E lon. 3 24, N lat. 49 20.

FERMANAGH, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 35 miles in length, and 23 in breadth; bounded on the N by Donegal and Tyrone, on the E by Tyrone and Monaghan, on the S by Cavan, and Leitrim, and on the W by Leitrim.

FERMO, an ancient town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona. E lon. 13 50, N lat. 43 7.

FERNANDO de NORONHA, a Portuguese island in the Atlantic ocean, situated in S lat. 3 54 28, and W lon. 33 30 38. Population thin. It furnishes plenty of fruit, flesh, and poultry.

FERRARA, a poor city of Italy, capital of a duchy of the same name. It is seated in an agreeable and fertile plain, watered by the river Po. It is 100 miles N of Rome. E lon. 13 14, N lat. 44 36.

FERRARA, the duchy of a province in Italy, bounded on the N by the state of Venice, on the W by the duchies of Mantua and Mirandola, on the S by the Bolognese and by Romagna, of which it was formerly part, and on the E by the gulf of Venice. It is 60 miles in length, and 43 in breadth along the coast.

FERRENDINA, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, near the river Basilante, 28 miles SW of Mistrera. E lon. 40, N lat. 40.

FERRISBURG, a township of Addison county, Vermont, situated on the E side of Lake Champlain, about 13 miles N of Crown Point. Population 1647.

FERRO, the most westerly of the Canary Islands, near the African coast, where the first meridian was lately fixed in most maps. W lon. 17 46, N lat. 27 47.

FERRO, PARO, or FEROE ISLANDS, a cluster of little islands lying in the Northern Ocean, between 61 and 63 deg. N lat. and between 5 and 3 deg. W lon. They belong to Denmark. There are 17 which are habitable; each of which is a lofty mountain arising out of the waves, di-

vided from the currents.

FERROL, Galicia, on a harbour is one

W lon. 8 4, N

FERTEA, in the depart-

10 miles S of

lat. 49 50.

FERRE, in France, in the

seated on the

Mans. E lon.

FEVERSA, on a creek

frequently

James II was

was stopped

48 E by S lat.

lat. 51 25.

FEZ, a k

miles in length

on the W by

the N by the

the E by A

Morocco, an

temperate

country full

ly to the W

isles.

FEZ, the

Africa. It

called Beley.

The palace

are 700 mo

the trade of

don is upw

a great an

handsome

the inhabi

miles S of

Morocco.

FEZZA,

bounded on

E by desert

on the S by

the desert

34 and 30 4

plain, ex

cept to

of these is

here, as w

rain is ev

climate is

temerate

income is

gunt, wh

the SE so

FER

FERABAD, a town of Feris, two miles from Ispahan, and extending about three miles along the banks of the Tigris.

FERRA, a town of France, in the department of Aisne. Ferre is 78 miles E of Paris. E lon. 3 34, N lat. 49 29.

FERMANAGH, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 36 miles length, and 23 in breadth; bounded the N by Down and Tyrone, on the E by Tyrone and Monaghan, on the S by Carrick and Leitrim, and on the W by Leitrim.

FERMO, an ancient town of Italy, the marquisate of Ancona. E lon. 16 50, N lat. 43 7.

FERNANDO de NORONHA, a Portuguese island in the Atlantic ocean, situated in S lat. 3 44 26, and W lon. 32 36 38. Population thin. It furnishes plenty of fruit, fish, and poultry.

FERRARA, a poor city of Italy, capital of a duchy of the same name. It is seated in an agreeable and fertile plain, watered by the river Po. It is 100 miles N of Rome. E lon. 12 14, N lat. 44 36.

FERRARA, the duchy of a province in Italy, bounded on the N by the state of Venice, on the W by the duchies of Mantua and Mirandola, on the S by the Bolognese and by Romagna, of which it was formerly part, and on the E by the gulf of Venice. It is 60 miles in length, and 43 in breadth along the coast.

FERRENDINA, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, near the river Basiento, 25 miles SW of Matera. E lon. 40, N 40.

FERRISBURG, a township of Addison county, Vermont, situated on the E side of Lake Champlain, about 13 miles N of Crown Point. Population 1647.

FERRO, the most westerly of the Canary Islands, near the African coast, where the first meridian was lately fixed in most maps. W lon. 17 46, N lat. 27 47.

FERRO, PARO, or FERRO ISLANDS, a cluster of little islands lying in the Northern Ocean, between 61 and 63 deg. N lat. and between 5 and 8 deg. W lon. They belong to Denmark. There are 17 which are habitable; each of which is a lofty mountain arising out of the water, de-

FEZ

[151]

FEN

vised from the others by deep and rapid currents.

FERROL, a seaport of Spain, in Galicia, on a bay of the Atlantic. Its harbour is one of the best in Europe. W lon. 8 4, N lat. 43 30.

FERTE-ALAIS, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, 12 miles S of Paris. E lon. 3 37, N lat. 48 36.

FESTE-BERNARD, a town of France, in the department of Sarthe, seated on the Mulsas, 30 miles NE of Mans. E lon. 0 30, N lat. 48 8.

FEVERSHAM, a seaport in Kent, on a creek of the Medway, much frequented by small vessels. Here James II attempted to embark, but was stopped by the populace. Feversham is 9 miles W of Canterbury, and 48 E by S of London. E lon. 0 57, N lat. 51 22.

FEZ, a kingdom of Barbary, 125 miles in length and breadth; bounded on the W by the Atlantic Ocean, on the N by the Mediterranean Sea, on the E by Algiers, and on the S by Morocco and Tafilet. The air is temperate and wholesome, and the country full of mountains, particularly to the W and S, where mount Atlas lies.

FEZ, the capital of the Kingdom of Fez, and one of the largest cities in Africa. It is composed of three towns, called Becheyn, Old Fez, and New Fez. The palaces are magnificent, and there are 700 mosques. Fez is the centre of the trade of this empire; its population is upwards of 300,000. Here are a great number of Jews, who have handsome synagogues; but the bulk of the inhabitants are Moors. Fez is 100 miles S of Gibraltar, and 260 NE of Morocco. W lon. 2 8, N lat. 33 40.

FEZZAN, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N by Tripoli, on the E by deserts that divide it from Egypt, on the S by Bornou, and on the W by the deserts of Sahara, lying between 24 and 30 deg. N lat. It is an extensive plain, encompassed by mountains, except to the W; and to the influence of these heights it may be owing, that here, as well as in Upper Egypt, no rain is ever known. The best of the climate is from April to November, is intense; from May to the end of August, when the wind is usually from the SE to the SW, the heat is often

such as to threaten suffocation; but if it change to the W or NW a reviving freshness immediately succeeds.

FIANO, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, seated on the Tiber, 15 miles N of Rome.

FIANONA, a town of Venetian Istria, seated on the gulf of Carnero, 17 miles N of Pola.

FIASCONI, an episcopal town of Italy, in the territory of the church, noted for fine medicinal wine. It is seated on a mountain near Lake Bolsena, 13 miles NW of Viterbo. E lon. 12 13, N lat. 42 24.

FICHEPULOU, a fortified town of Italy, in the Ferrarese, seated on the Po, 12 miles W of Ferrara. E lon. 11 31, N lat. 45 6.

FIERANZUOLO, a town of Italy, in the Parmesan, 10 miles SE of Piacenza. E lon. 0 44, N lat. 44 50.

FIEZOLI, an ancient town of Italy, in the Florentine, with a bishop's see, five miles NE of Florence. E lon. 11 11, N lat. 43 49.

FIFESHIRE, a county of Scotland. It is a fine peninsula, inclosed between the Forth and the Tay rivers, bounded on the E by the British or German Ocean, on the S by the Frith of Forth; on the W by the Ochill hills, Kinross, and Perthshire; and on the N is divided from Forfar by the Tay. It is about 30 miles long from NE to SW, and about 17 where broadest. The eastern part is the most level. The principal rivers are the Leven and the Edin.

FIGARI, a seaport of Corsica, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 23 miles WNW of Bonifacio.

FIGEAC, a town of France, in the department of Lot, seated on the Selva, 23 miles E of Cahors, and 270 S of Paris. E lon. 1 18, N lat. 44 52.

FIGUEIRO-DOS-VINHOS, a town of Portugal, in the Estramadura, seated among mountains, near the river Zizere. It is 22 miles N of Tomar. W lon. 7 48, N lat. 39 49.

FIGUERAS, or ST. FERNANDO-DE-FIGUERAS, a very strong fortress of Spain, in Catalonia, which was taken by the French in 1794. E lon. 2 46, N lat. 43 18.

FILLECH, a town of Hungary in the county of Novigrad, situated on the Ipol, 20 miles from from Agra. E lon. 10 9, N lat. 48 24.

FINAL, a town of Italy, on the

coast of Genoa, with a strong arsenal, two forts, and a castle, situated on the Mediterranean, and is 50 miles SW of Genoa. E lon. 9 0, N lat. 44 14.

FINALE, a town in Italy, in the Modene. It is situated on an island formed by the river Fiumara, 23 miles NE of Modena. E lon. 11 25, N lat. 44 55.

FINCASTLE, a post town of Roanoke county, Virginia, 240 miles from Washington.

FINDHORN, a fishing town in Murrayshire, at the mouth of a bay of the same name. It is 17 miles W by N of Elgin. W lon. 3 46, N lat. 57 45.

FINDHORN, a river of Scotland, which has its source in Aberdeenshire, and crossing Murrayshire and the NW corner of Murrayshire, forms the bay of Findhorn, which opens into the frith of Murray.

FINISTERRE, CAPE, the most western cape, not only of Spain, but of Europe. W lon. 9 17, N lat. 43 51.

FINISTERRE, a department of France, which includes part of the late province of Bretagne.

FINLAND, one of the five general divisions of Sweden, bounded on the N by Bohemia and Lapland, on the E by Wiburg, on the S by the gulf of Bothnia, and on the W by that of Bothnia. It is about 300 miles in length, and as many in breadth. Abo is the capital.

FIONDA, an ancient town of Naples, on the gulf of Stabia, with a bishop's see, 23 miles SW of Stabia. E lon. 31 57, N lat. 36 45.

FIORINZO, ST. a suburb of Genoa, on a gulf of the same name, seven miles W of Bastia. E lon. 9 29, N lat. 43 34.

FIREPLACE. See Breakhaven.

FISKARD, a corporation town in Pennsylvania, 240 miles W by N of London. W lon. 4 23, N lat. 33 4.

FISHKILL, a post township of New York, in Dutchess county, is situated on the E side of the Hudson 94 miles S of Albany, and 220 E of N from Washington. In this township are several villages. It contains 4 places of public worship, and 6030 inhabitants.

FISH RIVER, GREAT, a considerable river of Africa, which rises in the unknown interior regions, divides California from the country of the Mo-

tanots, and falls into the Indian Ocean, in lat. 36 30 S.

FISTELLA, a fortified town of Morocco. The inhabitants carry on a great trade in fine garments. W lon. 1 25, N lat. 33 37.

FIVE CHURCHES, an episcopal town of Hungary, 45 miles S of Buda. E lon. 19 12, N lat. 46 5.

FIUM, the capital of a province of the same name in Egypt.

FLAMBOROUGH HEAD, a lofty promontory in Yorkshire, whose green-white cliffs serve for a direction to ships. It is 2 miles E of Scarborough.

FLANDERS, a country of the Netherlands, divided into Dutch, Austrian, and French Flanders.

FLAT BUSH, a town of Kings county, Long Island, in the state of New York. It is situated five miles SE of New York city. It contains a court house, jail, a church, an academy, and 1160 inhabitants.

FLATTERY, CAPE, on the W coast of N America, so named by captain Cook, who discovered it in 1771. W lon. 154 57, N lat. 49 23.

FLAVIGNI, a town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or. It is seated on a mountain, 12 miles E of Semur, and 140 E of Paris. E lon. 4 37, N lat. 47 35.

FLECHE, a town of France, in the department of Sarre, seated on the river Loire, 30 miles N of Angers. W lon. 9 5, N lat. 47 35.

FLEET, a river in Kircubrightshire, it winds through a beautiful valley, strewn by woody hills, and enters Winton Bay, at Gate house.

FLEMINGTON, a post town in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, 25 miles W of New Brunswick, and 100 NE of Washington.

FLUNDENBURG, a pretty large town of Denmark, capital of Sleeswid, with a strong citadel. It is situated on a bay of the Baltic, and has a harbour deep enough for large shipping. It is a place of considerable commerce. 15 miles NW of Slawick. E lon. 9 6, N lat. 54 25.

FLEURUS, a village of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Namur, famous for a battle fought in its neighbourhood in 1694, between the French and the allies. Here also

in June 1793
general attack
but were rep
of Charlevoix
FLEURY, department
miles N of
lat. 47 12.
FLEU, or
on the coast
of the encan
FLENT, 4
miles NW of
FLENT RIE
ries in the
pursues a 51
Chateaufort
forming the
FLENTSH
Wales, 20
where cross
and NE by
Dor, which
on the NW
E by the T
by Denbigh
30, 222.
FLLA, a
is a strong
is built on
Ebro, where
20 miles S
at 41 15.
FLOREI
licity of T
et cities in
is a vast pl
which is so
suro-houses
situation of
Every cort
full of won
statuary, a
pt of 500
is and more
over was re
eruced wri
ed by the
farm sculpt
6, 80 cov
and 100 p
of inhabit
Florence is
12 NW of
lat. 43 45.
FLORE
France, in
situated at
nances and

temata, and falls into the Indian Ocean, in lat. 33 30 S.

FISTELLA, a fortified town of Morocco. The inhabitants carry on a great trade in fine garments. It is 23 miles NE. of Morocco. W lon. 55, N lat. 33 37.

FIVE CHURCHES, an episcopal town of Hungary, 85 miles S of Buda. E lon. 18 12, N lat. 46 5.

FIUM, the capital of a province of the same name in Egypt.

FLAMBOROUGH HEAD, a lofty promontory in Yorkshire, whose white cliffs serve for a direction to ships. It is 6 miles E of Scarborough.

FLANDERS, a country of the Netherlands, divided into Dutch, Austrian, and French Flanders.

FLAT BUSH, a town of King's county, Long Island, in the state of New York. It is situated five miles SE of New York city. It contains a court house, jail, a church, an academy, and 1150 inhabitants.

FLATTERY, CAPE, on the W coast of N America, so named by captain Cook, who discovered it in 1778. W lon. 154 47, N lat. 49 22.

FLAVIGNI, a town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or. It is seated on a mountain, 12 miles E of Semur, and 140 E of Paris. E lon. 4 37, N lat. 47 35.

FLECHE, a town of France, in the department of Sarre, seated on the river Loire, 33 miles N of Angers. W lon. 9 8, N lat. 47 35.

FLEET, a river in Kircubrightshire, it winds through a beautiful valley, surrounded by woody hills, and enters Winton Bay, at Gair house.

FLEMINGTON, a post town in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, 25 miles W of New Brunswick, and 102 NE of Washington.

FLENSBURG, a pretty large town of Denmark, capital of Sleswick, with a strong citadel. It is situated on a bay of the Baltic, and has a harbor deep enough for large shipping. It is a place of considerable commerce, 18 miles NW of Sleswick. E lon. 9 6, N lat. 54 25.

FLEURUS, a village of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Namur, famous for a battle fought in its neighbourhood in 1690, between the French and the allies. Here also

in June 1704, the Austrians made a general attack on the French posts, but were repulsed. It is 6 miles NE of Charleroy.

FLEURY, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, 30 miles N of Chalon. E lon. 4 50, N lat. 47 15.

FLE, or VLEELAND, an island on the coast of Holland, at the middle of the entrance of the Zuyder-Zee.

FLINT, a town in Flintshire, 103 miles NW of London.

FLINT RIVER, a fine stream that rises in the Mississippi Territory, and pursues a SW course until it joins the Chesapeake in the state of Georgia, forming the Archaicicola.

FLINTSHIRE, a county of N Wales, 50 miles in length, and 13 where broadest; bounded on the N and NE by a bay, at the mouth of the Dee, which divides it from Cheshire; on the NW by the Irish sea; on the E by the Dee, and on the S and SW by Denbighshire. Population in 1801, 30,000.

FLIK, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, strong both by art and nature. It is built on a peninsula, in the river Ebro, where it makes an elbow. It is 20 miles S of Lerida. E lon. 6 30, N lat. 41 15.

FLORENCE, the capital of the duchy of Tuscany, and one of the finest cities in Italy. Towards Pisa, there is a vast plain of 40 miles in length; which is so filled with villages and pleasure-houses, that they seem to be a continuation of the suburbs of the city. Every corner of this beautiful city is full of wonders in the arts of painting, sculpture, and architecture. The school of Michelangelo, is perhaps the finest and most expensive habitation that ever was reared for the dead; it is enriched with precious stones, and adorned by the workmanship of the best modern sculptors. It contains 150 churches, 89 convents, 23 hospitals, 17 squares, and 160 public statues. The number of inhabitants is calculated at 80,000. Florence is 45 miles S of Bologna; and 124 NW of Rome. E lon. 11 16, N lat. 43 45.

FLORENTIN, ST. a town of France, in the department of Yonne, situated at the confluence of the Armanon and Armancon, 15 miles NE of

Auxerre, and 80 SE of Paris. E lon. 3 53, N lat. 48 1.

FLORENT, ST. a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire, seated on the Loire, 30 miles WNW of Angers. W lon. 6 25, N lat. 47 34.

FLORENTINO, one of the three provinces of Tuscany bounded on the W by the republic of Lucca and the Modenese, on the N by the Apennines, on the E by the duchy of Urbino, and on the S by the Genoese. It is a well watered province, and very fertile. Florence is the capital.

FLORES, a fertile island in the Atlantic Ocean, one of the Azores, situated in N lat. 39 34, and W lon. 31.

FLORIDA, a country of N America, belonging to the Spaniards. It is situated between lat. 25 and 30 43 N and between lon. 80 37, and 87 15 W. It is divided into E and W Florida, the latter formerly extended from 25 deg. W lon. to the river Mississippi; but that part of it which lies to the westward of the Perdido river, was ceded by the French to the United States; which reduces the Floridas to the aforementioned limits. The face of the country along the whole of the sea coast is low, flat, and sandy; towards the N it is more elevated, and in the interior is a ridge of sandy hills. It abounds with swamps and mawbes, to a degree that renders it very unhealthy. The principal rivers are St. John's, and the Apalachicola, which divides E and W Florida. The W coast is indented with a number of bays, that afford excellent shelter to vessels navigating the gulf of Mexico. They are Chatham bay, situated on the S end of the peninsula; Charlotte Harbour, in lat. 20 43; Spirito Santo, or Hillsborough bay, in lat. 22, about 70 miles to the N of this; St. Joseph bay, and 100 miles farther is the bay of Apalache. Proceeding W you find the bays of St. Joseph, St. Andrew's, St. Rose, and Pensacola, which last is the most important. On the banks of the rivers, there is some very excellent and fertile land. Under the present government, there is but little improvement. The whole white population probably does not exceed 10,000.

FLORIDA, a post township in the SE corner of Montgomery county, New York, is situated on the S side

at Mohawk river, 35 miles NW of Albany, and 477 miles E of N of Washington. It contains 5 places of public worship, a small public library, and 3777 inhabitants.

FLOTZ, a town of Wallachia, seated on the Danube, near its influx into the Dnieper.

FLOUR, ST. an episcopal town of France, in the department of Cantal. It is seated on a mountain, 48 miles S of Clermont, and 240 of Paris. E lon. 3 11, N lat. 45 2.

FLOWDEN, a village of Northumberland, 8 miles N of Wooler, famous for a battle fought here by the English and Scots, in 1513, in which James IV. was killed, together with the flower of his nobility.

FLUSHING, a strong and considerable seaport of Dutch Zealand, in the island of Walcheren, with a good harbour, and a great foreign trade. It is four miles SW of Middleburg. E lon. 3 35, N lat. 51 20.

FLUSHING, a township in Queen's county, New York, situated on Lake river, 7 miles E of N from New York city, and 1 1/2 from Albany. Population 4730. In this town are two oak trees, under which George Fox, the founder of the sect of Quakers, held a religious meeting in 1672. These trees, therefore, are regarded with highly interest by the society.

FLUVANNA, a considerable river of Virginia, which rises in the Alleghany mountains, and runs nearly at E course till it joins the Rivanna near Columbia. The united stream is then called James river.

FOCHABERS, a town in Banat, seated on a plain, near the river Spitz. Here is Gordon's Castle, the princely mansion of duke of Gordon. It is 48 miles NW of Aberdeen.

FOCHAN, a village in China, in the province of Quang-tung, reckoned to be nine miles in circumference, and to contain 1,000,000 of inhabitants. It is 14 miles from Canton.

FODGIA, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, seated near the Corchero, 10 miles E of Manfredonia.

FODWAR, a town of Hungary, seated on the Danube, opposite Colozza. E lon. 19 36, N lat. 46 20.

FOGARAS, a town and estate of Transylvania, on the river Alauta, 20

miles NE of Hermannstadt. E lon. 23 25, N lat. 46 30.

FOGLIA, a river of Italy, which rises on the confines of Tuscany, crosses the duchy of Urbino, and falls into the gulf of Venice, at Pesaro.

FOGO. See FUEGO.

FOHR, an island of Denmark, near the coast of Sleswick. It is about 13 miles in circumference.

FOLA, an ancient town of Natolia, on the gulf of Smyrna, with a good harbour, and a strong castle, 30 miles N of Smyrna.

FOIX, a town of France, in the department of Arrisge. It is noted for its manufacture of coarse woollen cloths, and some copper-mills. It is seated on the Arriege, at the foot of the Pyrenees, 6 miles S of Pamiers. E lon. 1 22, N lat. 43 0.

FOJLEN, a province of China, bounded on the N by Tohe-kiang, on the W by Kiang-ai, on the S by Quang-tung, and on the E by the Chinese Sea. Fouchou-foi is the capital.

FOLIGNI, an episcopal and trading town of Italy, in the duchy of Umbria, on the declivity of a mountain, 69 miles N of Rome. E lon. 13 34, N lat. 43 43.

FOLKSTONE, a town in Kent, seated on the English Channel, 73 miles E by S of London. E lon. 1 14, N lat. 51 5.

FONDI, an episcopal town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro. It is seated on a fertile plain, near a lake of its own name, 43 miles NW of Capua, and 80 SE of Rome. E lon. 13 24, N lat. 41 23.

FONTAINBLEAU, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, remarkable for its fine palace. It stands in the midst of a forest, 34 miles SE of Paris. E lon. 3 47, N lat. 48 25.

FONTAINE-LEVEQUE, a town of France, in the department of the North, near the river Sambre, three miles W of Charleroy. E lon. 4 18, N lat. 50 23.

FONTARABIA, a seaport of Spain, in Biscay, seated on a peninsula in the bay of Biscay, and the river Bidasoa. W lon. 1 33, N lat. 43 23.

FONTEVAL, a village of France, in the department of Yonne. E lon. 3 45, N lat. 47 25.

FONTELLE-LE-COMTE, a town

of France, seated Bay of Biscay. W lon. 0 1. FONTE Hainault, between Dain 1745, in which.

FONTE France, in It is nine 100 SW of 47 9.

FORCA of France, Lower Alver Lays, 5 45, N is

FORCA France, in berg, with on the R.

FORD Hampshire miles W 40, N lat.

FORD land, in of Sande river Stee

FORE tory which of Thame

FORE forming coast, and its bearing which is town of road, call afford a

FORN Sumbia, I cordina of the B

FORN and Rhos just to th

FORN and capt more, 24 lon. 2 54

FORN departm able for

miles NE of Hermanstadt. E lon. 25 38, N lat. 46 30.

FOGLIA, a river of Italy, which rises on the confines of Tuscany, crosses the duchy of Urbino, and falls into the gulf of Venice, at Pesara.

FOGO. See **FUEGO**.

FOHR, an island of Denmark, near the coast of Sleswick. It is about 12 miles in circumference.

FOIA, an ancient town of Natolia, on the gulf of Smyrna, with a good harbour, and a strong castle, 30 miles N of Smyrna.

FOIX, a town of France, in the department of Arras. It is noted for its manufacture of coarse woollen cloths, and some copper-mills. It is seated on the Arras, at the foot of the Pyrenees, 5 miles S of Cambrai. E lon. 1 32, N lat. 43 0.

FOKIEN, a province of China, bounded on the N by Toke-kiang, on the W by Kiang-shi, on the S by Quang tong, and on the E by the Chinese Sea. Fouchien-foo is the capital.

FOLIGNI, an episcopal and trading town of Italy, in the duchy of Umbria, on the declivity of a mountain, 60 miles N of Rome. E lon. 13 24, N lat. 43 48.

FOLKSTONE, a town in Kent, seated on the English Channel, 73 miles E by S of London. E lon. 1 14, N lat. 51 8.

FONDI, an episcopal town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro. It is seated on a fertile plain, near a lake of its own name, 45 miles NW of Capua, and 80 SE of Rome. E lon. 13 24, N lat. 41 28.

FONTAINEBLAU, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, remarkable for its fine palace. It stands in the midst of a forest, 34 miles SE of Paris. E lon. 2 47, N lat. 48 25.

FONTAINE-LEVEQUE, a town of France, in the department of the North, near the river Sambre, three miles W of Charleroi. E lon. 4 15, N lat. 50 23.

FONTARABIA, a seaport of Spain, in Biscay, seated on a peninsula in the bay of Biscay, and the river Aldabas. W lon. 1 33, N lat. 43 23.

FONTENAI, a village of France, in the department of Yonne. E lon. 3 48, N lat. 47 28.

FONTELLE-LE-COMTE, a town

of France, in the department of Vendee, seated on the Vendee, near the bay of Biscay, 25 miles NE of Aulneuil. W lon. 0 49, N lat. 46 30.

FONTE-NOY, a village of Austrian Hainault, remarkable for a battle between the allies and the French, in 1745, in which the former were defeated.

FONTEVRAULT, a town of France, in the department of Maine. It is nine miles SE of Saumur, and 100 NW of Paris. E lon. 0 0, N lat. 47 0.

FORCALQUIER, an ancient town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, seated on a hill by the river Lave, 30 miles NE of Aix. E lon. 5 48, N lat. 43 16.

FORCHAIN, a strong town of France, in the bishopric of Bamberg, with a fine arsenal. It is seated on the Rednitz, 18 miles S by E of Bamberg. E lon. 11 15, N lat. 49 44.

FORLINCERRIGLE, a town in Hampshire, seated on the Avon, 57 miles W by S of London. W lon. 1 40, N lat. 50 50.

FORBUX, a small village of Scotland, in Kinross-shire.

FORDWICH, a member of the port of Sandwich, in Kent, seated on the river Stour, and governed by a mayor.

FORELAND, NORTH, a promontory which is the NE point of the Isle of Thanet, in Kent.

FORELAND, SOUTH, a headland, forming the E point of the Kentish coast, and called South, in respect to its bearing from the other Foreland, which is about six miles to the N. Between these two capes is the noted road, called the Downs, to which they afford a great security.

FOREST-TOWNS, four towns of Sussia, lying along the Rhine, and the confines of Switzerland, at the entrance of the Black Forest. Their names are Waldshut, Lautenbourg, Beckingen, and Rheinfelden; and they are subject to the house of Austria.

FORFAR, a borough of Scotland, and capital of the county of the same name. It stands on the valley of Strathmore, 30 miles W of Montrose. W lon. 3 44, N lat. 56 35.

FORGEZ, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, remarkable for its mineral waters. It is 60

miles NW of Paris. E lon. 0 40, N lat. 49 30.

FORLÌ, an ancient town of Romagna, capital of a territory of the same name, with a bishop's see. The public structures are very handsome, and it is seated in a fertile and healthy country, 10 miles SE of Ferrara, and 40 NE of Florence. E lon. 11 44, N lat. 44 18.

FORMOSA, an island in the Chinese Sea, 90 miles E of Canton, lying between 110 and 123 deg. E lon. and 23 and 25 deg. N lat. It is subject to the Chinese, who, notwithstanding its proximity, did not know of its existence till the year 1430. It is about 12 leagues in length, and 25 broad; and a chain of mountains running from N to S, divides it into two parts, the E and W.

FORRES, a town in Murrayshire, seated on an eminence, 18 miles W of Elgin.

FORT ANNE, a post township of Washington county, New York, situated on Wood Creek; its NW corner extends to Lake George. Here was once a considerable military post, from which the town derives its name. It is 11 miles S of Whitehall, and 437 E of N from Washington. Population 3100.

FORT EDWARD, a pleasant post village in the NW corner of Argyle township, Washington county, New York, is situated on the E bank of the Hudson, 50 miles N of Albany, 425 miles E of N from Washington. It takes its name from a fort built here in 1755.

FORTEVENTURA, one of the Canary islands, 68 miles in length, and of a very irregular breadth, consisting of two peninsulas joined by an isthmus 12 miles in breadth. It produces plenty of wheat, barley, beves, and goats. W lon. 14 26, N lat. 28 4.

FORT STODDART, a military post of Washington county, Mississippi Territory, is situated on the Western side of the Mobile, on a bluff equally beautiful and commanding. It is 6 miles above the 31st degree of N lat.; 3 miles below the junction of the rivers Alabama and Tombigby, and at the same distance below the fort, the Mobile divides into two channels. It has been abandoned as a military post.

tion. Distant from Washington 1036 miles.

FORTH, one of the most noble and commodious rivers in Scotland. It takes its rise near the bottom of Lochnard hills; and running from west to east, receives in its passage many considerable streams, deriving their waters from the eminence in the inland counties of North Britain. Between Stirling and Alloa, the Forth winds in a most beautiful and surprising manner: so that, though it is but four miles by land, it is 24 by water between those two places. Below Alloa the river expands itself to a great breadth between the counties of Lothian and Fife; at Queen's Ferry it is contracted by pronounces shooting into it from both coasts. At the mouth of it, from North Berwick to Fifehead, it is full five leagues broad. There is a communication between this river and the Clyde, by a canal, 38 miles in length.

FOSTROSE, a borough in Roxburghshire, situated on the Frith of Murray, nearly opposite Fort George.

FOSSANO, a strong town of Piedmont, seated on the Stura, 10 miles N E of Coni, and 27 SE of Pignerol. E lon. 7 55, N lat. 44 48.

FOSSOMBRONE, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, seated near the river Metro, 16 miles SW of Pesaro, and 13 SE of Urbino. E lon. 13 48, N lat. 43 46.

FOTHERINGAY, a town in Northamptonshire, nine miles S of Stamford, near the river Nen. It is noted for the ruins of the castle where Richard III was born, and where Mary, queen of Scotland, was beheaded.

FOUGERES, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire and into province of Bretagne, with an ancient castle. W lon. 1 13, N lat. 48 22.

FOULSHAM, a town in Norfolk, 16 miles NW of Norwich, and 111 NE of London. E lon. 1 7, N lat. 52 51.

FOU-THEOU-FOU, a city of China, in Fokien; one of the most considerable in that province. It is the residence of a viceroy, has under its jurisdiction nine cities of the third class, and is 360 miles NE of Canton.

POWEY, a borough and seaport in Cornwall, situated on the E bank of a river of the same name. It is 340

miles W by S of London. W lon. 4 34, N lat. 50 19.

FOX ISLANDS, a group of islands in the Northern Archipelago. They are 16 in number, and are situated between the E coast of Kamtschatka and the W coast of America, between 58 and 59 deg. N lat.

FRAGA, a town of Spain, in Aragon, with a castle. It is 46 miles E of Saragosa. E lon. 0 28, N lat. 41 46.

FRAMINGHAM, a post township of Massachusetts, in Middlesex county, 24 miles WSW of Boston, and 498 N E of Washington. Population, 1670.

FRAMLNGHAM, a town in Suffolk, 30 miles E of Bury, and 87 miles NE of London. E lon. 1 50, N lat. 51 24.

FRAMPTON, a town in Dorsetshire, 133 miles W by S of London. W lon. 2 50, N lat. 50 45.

FRANCE, a country of Europe, bounded on the N by the English Channel and the Austrian Netherlands; on the E by Germany, and the Alps, which separate it from Switzerland, Savoy, and Piedmont; on the S by the Mediterranean Sea and Spain; from which kingdom it is divided by the Pyrenees; and on the W by the Atlantic Ocean.

From the Pyrenees in the S, to Dunkirk in the N, its extent is 625 miles; and something more from the most easterly part of Alsace, to the most western point of Bretagne; which province, it must be observed, extends above 100 miles further into the ocean than any other part of the country.

France in general is not a mountainous country; though its boundaries on the land side are the high ridges called the Alps, which separate it from Italy, the Pyrenees which divide it from Spain, and Mount Jura which separates it from Switzerland. Besides these, there are the Cevennes in the provinces of Languedoc, and Mount Dor in that of Auvergne.

The country abounds with many fine rivers of which the Loire, the Rhone, and the Garonne, are the principal. The Seine, the Somme, the Moselle, Var, and Adour, are all considerable streams, which are of great service to the inland commerce of the country; and this is still further augmented by the great number of artificial canals.

That of Languedoc was 16 years in being completed, and is carried through an extent of near

100 miles of one place to various parts of the kingdom; and is carried in great quantities of the kind made in France but continued 1806, 2477.

100 miles of one place to various parts of the kingdom; and is carried in great quantities of the kind made in France but continued 1806, 2477.

After them, Mauritius, Sicily, their islands, Cape of Good Hope, there in 12 leagues in extent is the very fertile soil, some chaly in well water very profuse and Louis, the English in 13000 bla.

FRAN many, in miles SE of Hillborough fifteen miles W of For- lington.

FRAN many, in 13 miles N lat. 49

FRAN town in E vania, 51 145 from 1223.

FRAN an ancient Germany is sepa

FRAN many, in miles SE of Hillborough fifteen miles W of For- lington.

FRAN many, in 13 miles N lat. 49

FRAN town in E vania, 51 145 from 1223.

FRAN an ancient Germany is sepa

FRAN many, in miles SE of Hillborough fifteen miles W of For- lington.

FRAN many, in 13 miles N lat. 49

FRAN town in E vania, 51 145 from 1223.

FRAN an ancient Germany is sepa

FRAN many, in miles SE of Hillborough fifteen miles W of For- lington.

miles W by S of London. W lon. 4 35, N lat. 50 15.
FOX ISLANDS, a group of islands in the Northern Archipelago. They are 16 in number, and are situated between the E coast of Kamtschatka and the W coast of America, between 52 and 55 deg. N lat.

FRAGA, a town of Spain, in Aragon, with a castle. It is 40 miles E of Saragosa. E lon. 0 25, N lat. 41 45.

FRAMINGHAM, a post town in Massachusetts, in Middlesex county, 24 miles W of Boston, and 425 N E of Washington. Population, 1070.

FRAMLINGHAM, a town in Suffolk, 30 miles E of Bury, and 87 miles NE of London. E lon. 1 36, N lat. 52 25.

FRAMPTON, a town in Dorsetshire, 230 miles W by S of London. W lon. 2 50, N lat. 50 45.

FRANCE, a country of Europe, bounded on the N by the English Channel and the Austrian Netherlands; on the E by Germany, and the Alps, which separate it from Switzerland, Savoy, and Piedmont; on the S by the Mediterranean Sea and Spain from which kingdom it is divided by the Pyrenees; and on the W by the Atlantic Ocean.

From the Pyrenees in the S, to Dunkirk in the N, its extent is 525 miles; and something more from the most easterly part of Alsace, to the most western point of Bretagne; which province, it must be observed, extends above 100 miles further into the ocean than any other part of the country.

France in general is not a mountainous country; though its boundaries on the land side are the high ridges called the Alps, which separate it from Italy, the Pyrenees which divide it from Spain, and Mount Jura which separates it from Switzerland. Besides these, there are the Cevennes in the province of Languedoc, and Mount Des in that of Auvergne. The country abounds with many fine rivers of which the Loire, the Rhone, and the Garonne, are the principal. The Seine, the Somme, the Moselle, the Var, and Adour, are all considerable streams, which are of great service in the inland commerce of the country; and this is still further augmented by the great number of artificial canals. That of Languedoc was 10 years in being completed, and is carried through an extent of near

100 miles over hills and vallies, and in one place thro' a mountain. Mines of various metals, and coal is likewise met with in some parts; there are several quarries of excellent stone, and a kind of gem named the Twoquoise is met with in Languedoc. Salt is made in great quantity in the island of Rhee, at Rochefort, and in the southern parts of the kingdom and excellent wine is made in abundance. Since 1789, France has been in a state of almost continual revolution. Population in 1789, 26,771,397.

FRANCE ISLE OF, or MAURITIUS, an island in the Indian Ocean, 200 leagues E, of Madagascar. It was early discovered by the Portuguese.

After them, the Dutch settled on the SE shore, and gave it the name of Mauritius, in honour of prince Maurice, their stadholder. But they abandoned it, on their acquisition of the Cape of Good Hope. It then remained uninhabited, till the French landed there in 1730. This island is about 45 leagues in circumference. The climate is healthy; but the soil is not very fertile. There are many mountains, some of which produce the best ebony in the world. The vallies are well watered with rivers, and are made very productive by cultivation. The town and harbour are called Port Louis, this island was taken by the English in 1810, has 8000 whites, and 14000 blacks. E lon. 57 28, S lat. 30 5.

FRANCHEMONT, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege, 19 miles SE of Liege.

FRANCISTOWN, a post town of Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, fifteen miles NW of Amherst, about 55 W of Portsmouth, and 205 from Washington. Population, 1451.

FRANENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 13 miles NW of Landau. E lon. 7 45, N lat. 49 18.

FRANKFORT, a handsome post town in Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, five miles NE of the city and 145 from Washington. Population 1223.

FRANKFORT ON THE MAINE, an ancient and free imperial city of Germany, in the circle of Franconia. It is seated on the river Main, 14

miles NK of Mentz, and 350 W by N of Vienna. E lon. 8 40, N lat. 49 52.

FRANCFORT ON THE ODER, a flourishing city of Germany, 45 miles SE of Berlin, and 73 S of Stetin. E lon. 14 39, N lat. 52 25.

FRANKFORD, a post town of Hancock county, Maine, situated on the W side of Penobscot river, a few miles above the head of Penobscot Bay, eight miles W of Penobscot, and 719 NE of Washington. Population 1403.

FRANKFORT, a town in Virginia, the capital of Pendleton county; situated at the foot of the Alleghany mountain, 25 miles N of Bath, on the S branch of the river Potomac. Here is a post office.

FRANKFORD, the chief town of Hampshire county, Virginia, situated on the W side of the S branch of Potomac river, about 30 miles SW of Bath, 12 NW of Winchester, and 137 from Washington. It is a post town.

FRANKFORT, a township of Herkimer county, New York, 27 miles NW of Albany, and situated on the S side of the Mohawk river. It contains about 1800 inhabitants.

FRANKFORT, a post town and capital of the state of Kentucky, in Franklin county, is situated on the NE bank of Kentucky river, about 20 miles above its confluence with the Ohio. It contains a state house, and in 1810, 1099 inhabitants. It is forty miles N by W of Danville, 133 from Louisville, and 287 W of Washington. N lat. 35 14, W lon. 73 40.

FRANCOIS CAPE, a fine town in the N part of the island of St. Domingo. W lon. 72 15, N lat. 19 40.

FRANCONIA, a circle of Germany, bounded on the N by the circle of Upper Saxony, on the E by that of Bavaria, on the S by that of Swabia, and on the W by the circles of the Rhine.

FRANKER, or FRANKER, a town of the United Provinces, in Friesland, with a castle and university. The public buildings and palaces are magnificent. It is seven miles W of L'western. E lon. 5 33, N lat. 53 11.

FRANKENDAL, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. It has been often taken and retaken, the last time by the allies in 1794. It is seated near the Rhine, seven miles S of Worms. E lon. 8 59, N lat. 49 34.

FRANKLIN, the capital of Venango county, Pennsylvania, situated at the confluence of French creek with Alleghany river, 53 miles SE of Meadville, and 343 from Washington. Population 150.

FRANKLIN, a post township of N. York, in Delaware county, situated on the Susquehanna river, 340 miles from Washington. It contains 3 meeting houses, and about 1800 inhabitants.

FRANKLIN, a town in St. Mary's parish, Louisiana, situated on a bayou, 34 miles from Barataria's bay. It is 180 miles from New Orleans, and about 1504 from Washington. N lat. 20 1. W lon. from Washington 14 50.

FRANKLIN, a post village in Warren county, Ohio, situated on the E bank of the great Miami, 34 miles E of N from Cincinnati, and 503 from Washington. It contains about 80 families.

FRAUENFELD, a town of Switzerland, capital of the Thurgau. E lon. 1 45. N lat. 47 35.

FRAZERBURGH, a small town in Aberdeenshire, on the German Ocean. It is seated close by a promontory, called Kinaird's Head, on which is a lighthouse, forty miles N of Aberdeen. W lon. 1 37. N lat. 57 35.

FRAUENFELD, a town of Silesia, remarkable for a battle gained by the Swedes over the Saxons, in 1706. It is 20 miles NW of Glogau. E lon. 10 5. N lat. 51 45.

FREDENBURG, a town of Westphalia, 80 miles W of Cassel. E lon. 8 10. N lat. 51 10.

FREDERICK, a village (with a post office) in Kent county, Delaware, containing 250 inhabitants. It is situated on Motherkill creek, 13 miles SE of Dover, and 190 W of Washington.

FREDERICA, a post town of Georgia, situated on St. Simons' island, at the mouth of Altamaha river, 740 miles from Washington.

FREDERICKSBURG, a post town in Spotsylvania county, Virginia, situated on the S side of Rappahannock river, 66 miles NW of Richmond, and 47 SW of Washington. N lat. 38 10 50. W lon. from Washington 0 27 51.

FREDERICKSBURG, a castle and town of the king of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, 18 miles NW Copenhagen. E lon. 12 25. N lat. 55 52.

FREDERICK, a town in Cecil

county, Maryland, situated on the N side of Susquehanna river, which separates it from George town. It is six miles SW of Warwick. N lat. 30 23 30. This town was burnt by the British in May, 1814.

FREDERICKSHALL, or **FREDERICKSTADT**, a seaport of Norway, in the province of Aggerbuys, situate on the extremity of the Swinesund, at the mouth of the river The sand, at the mouth of the river The sand. This town is 51 miles SE of Christiania. E lon. 10 28. N lat. 59 13. On the summit of an almost perpendicular rock, which overhangs this town, is a strong fortress, besieged in 1718, by Charles XII. who was killed during the siege.

FREDERICKSHAM, a neaty built town of Russia in Carolia. It is seated near the gulf of Finland.

FREDERICKTOWN, the principal town of Frederick county, Maryland, situated on Carroll's creek, which falls into the Monocacy river, 4 1/2 miles of the Potomac. It contains, a court house, jail, a town hall, an almshouse, an academy, 7 places of public worship, and about 6000 inhabitants.

This is a flourishing post town, forty-five miles W by N of Baltimore, and 43 from Washington. N lat. 39 55.

FREEMOLD, a post town, and the capital of Monmouth county, New Jersey. It is thirteen miles SW of Shrewsbury, 23 NE of Allentown, and 211 of Washington. Freemold contains an academy, and 4780 inhabitants.

FREEMPORT, a post town in Cumberland county, Maine, situated near the head of Casco bay, 18 miles NE of Portland, and 598 of Washington. Population 3184.

FREE TOWN, a township of Bristol county, Massachusetts, situated on the E side of Taunton river, about 10 miles above Mount Hope bay. Population 1672. It is a post township 471 miles NE of Washington.

FREISINGEN, a town of Germany, capital of a bishopric of the same name, in the circle of Bavaria. It is seated on a mountain, near the Isar, 20 miles N by E of Munich. E lon. 11 20. N lat. 48 26.

FREJUS, a town of France, in the department of Var, seated near the river Argens, in a narrow, forty miles NE of Toulon. E lon. 5 50. N lat. 43 24.

FRENCH

river of

Sevier

river of

for boats

drives.

FRENCH

Alleghany

along the

miles N

for the

and is n

thence to

15 miles.

FRENCH

Campagna

name from

fresh water

is built

Tucentum

activity

Rome.

FREUD

of Subbia

in 1600,

the forest

here. **FREUD**

the celeb

and man

1721, N

FREUD

gary, in

strong es

public Le

in 43 31

FREUD

in the di

of Trop

FRIL

Spain,

mounta

miles N

lat. 43 8

FRIL

Switzer

the cur

comp. fr

FRIL

capital

The pu

er-hous

is very

side is

is built

veral p

only by

from th

age, cu

county, Maryland, situated on the N side of Susquehanna river, which separates it from George town. It is six miles SW of Warwick. N lat. 39 23 30. This town was burnt by the British in May, 1814.

FREDERICKSHALL, or **FREDERICKSTADT**, a seaport of Norway, in the province of Agderboys, situated on the extremity of the Swinefjords, at the mouth of the river Tved. This town is 21 miles SE of Christiania. E lon. 10 55, N lat. 50 13. On the summit of an almost perpendicular rock, which overhangs this town, is a strong fortress, besieged in 1718, by Charles XII, who was killed during the siege.

FREDERICKSHAM, a neatly built town of Russia in Carelia. It is seated near the gulf of Finland.

FREDERICKTOWN, the principal town of Frederick county, Maryland, situated on Carroll's creek, which falls into the Monocacy river, a branch of the Potomac. It contains, a court house, jail, a town hall, an almshouse, an academy, 7 places of public worship, and about 8000 inhabitants. This is a flourishing port town, forty-five miles W by N of Baltimore, and 43 from Washington. N lat. 39 23.

FRENCHOLD, a port town, and the capital of Monmouth county, New Jersey. It is thirteen miles SW of Shrewsbury, 23 NE of Allentown, and 311 of Washington. Frenchhold contains an academy, and 4780 inhabitants.

FRESPORT, a port town in Cumberland county, Maine, situated near the head of Casco bay, 18 miles NE of Portland, and 596 of Washington. Population 1124.

FREE TOWN, a township of Bristol county, Massachusetts, situated on the E side of Taunton river, about 19 miles above Mount Hope bay. Population 1876. It is a port township 471 miles NE of Washington.

FREISINGEN, a town of Germany, capital of a bishopric of the same name, in the circle of Bavaria. It is seated on a mountain, near the Isar, 20 miles N by E of Munich. E lon. 11 20, N lat. 48 30.

FREJUS, a town of France, in the department of Var, seated near the river Argens, in a morass, forty miles NE of Avignon. E lon. 5 20, N lat. 43 30.

FRENCH BROAD, a navigable river of Tennessee, which rises in Sevier county, and falls into Holstein river at Knoxville. It is navigable for boats of 15 or 18 tons to Dandridge.

FRENCH CREEK, a branch of Alleghany river, into which it falls along the N side of Fort Franklin, 20 miles N by E of Pittsburgh. It affords the nearest passage to lake Erie, and is navigable to Le Beau; from thence to Presque Isle, is a passage of 14 miles.

FRESCATI, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma. It derives its name from the coolness of the air, and fresh verdure of the fields around. It is built on the ruins of the ancient Tucculum. Frescati is seated on the declivity of a hill, twelve miles SE of Rome. E lon. 11 43, N lat. 41 48.

FREUDENSTADT, a strong town of Sussia, in the Black Forest, built in 1600, to defend the passage into the forest. It is 13 miles SE of Strassburg. E lon. 31, N lat. 48 30.

FREUDENTHAL, a town of Silesia, celebrated for its breed of horses, and manufacture of fine linen. E lon. 17 21, N lat. 50 3.

FREYSTADT, a town of Hungary, in the county of Neitra, with a strong castle, seated on the Waag, opposite Leopoldstadt. E lon. 18 10, N lat. 48 37.

FREYSTADT, a town of Silesia, in the duchy of Treveschen, 20 miles E of Trappaw. E lon. 18 18, N lat. 50 0.

FRIIDS, a considerable town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on a mountain, near the river Ebro, 38 miles NW of Burgos. W lon. 3 45, N lat. 43 52.

FRIBURG, one of the cantons of Switzerland, surrounded on all sides by the canton of Bern. It is fertile in corn, fruits and pastures.

FRIBURG, a town of Switzerland, capital of a canton of the same name. The public buildings, especially the cathedral, are handsome. Its situation is very extraordinary, for only the W side is near plain ground, and the rest is built upon rocks and precipices, several parts of which are accessible only by stairs and ladders. Three miles from this town is a celebrated hermitage, cut in a rock, which contains a

church and a steeple, a vestry, a kitchen, a large hall, two rooms on each side, two pair of stairs, and a cellar. But the most wonderful thing of all is the steeple, which is 70 feet high above the rock; and the chimney of the kitchen is 90 feet in height. It is almost inconceivable how one man, with his servant, could perform so difficult a work, though they were 28 years about it. Freiburg is seated on the river Sar, 19 miles SW of Bern. E lon. 6 55, N lat. 46 48.

FRIBURG, a town of Sussia, capital of Brisgaw. It is seated on the river Triser, 10 miles E of Brimsch, and 26 S of Strassburg. E lon. 7 57, N lat. 48 10.

FRIEDING, a town of Sussia, on the Danube, 30 miles NE of Constanz. E lon. 6 31, N lat. 48 11.

FRIEDLAND, a town of Bohemia, on the confines of Silesia, 54 miles E of Dresden. E lon. 15 14, N lat. 50 4.

FRIIDLINGEN, a town of Sussia, three miles E of the Rhine, and four N of Basle. E lon. 7 35, N lat. 47 40.

FRIEDBERG, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, taken and plundered by the Swedes in 1632. It is 30 miles NW of Munich. E lon. 11 10, N lat. 48 23.

FRIEDBERG, a town of Germany, in Thuringia, seated on the Unstrut, 30 miles W of Leipzick. E lon. 11 41, N lat. 51 10.

FRIEDBERG, the name of two small towns in Silesia; the one in the duchy of Jauer, and the other in the duchy of Schweidnitz. The last is remarkable for a battle gained there by the king of Prussia, over the Austrians, in 1745.

FRIENTI, an episcopal town of Naples, in Principato Ultrioro, near the river Tripartito, 20 miles SE of Benevento. E lon. 12 0, N lat. 40 50.

FRIEDBERG, an imperial town of Germany, in Wietzenia, seated on a mountain, 18 miles NE of Frankfurt. E lon. 8 48, N lat. 50 10.

FRIEDBERG, a town of Germany, in Misnia, remarkable for its mines. It is seated on the Mulda, 16 miles SW of Dresden. W lon. 13 34, N lat. 51 0.

FRIENDLY ISLANDS, a group of islands in the S Pacific Ocean, so named by Captain Cook, in 1773, on account of the friendship that appeared to sub-

set among the inhabitants; and their courteous behaviour to strangers.

FRIESACH, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Salzburg, with a strong castle, on a mountain. It is 56 miles SE of Salzburg. *R lon.* 14 12, *N lat.* 47 12.

FRIESLAND, one of the United Provinces, bounded on the N by the German Ocean, on the W by the Zuyder-Zee, on the S by the same and Overysel, which also, with Groningen, bounds it on the E. *Lewarden* is the capital.

FRIESLAND, EAST, a province of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, lying near the German Ocean, about 60 miles in length, and 30 in breadth.

FRINWALT, a town of Germany, in the Margravate of Brandenburg, situated on the Oder, 30 miles NE of Berlin. *E lon.* 14 10, *N lat.* 53 50.

FRO, CAPE, a promontory of Brazil, in the province of Rio Janeiro. *W lon.* 41 31, *S lat.* 43 24.

FRIBCHAH, a bay of the Baltic Sea, at the mouth of the Vistula.

FRITZLAR, a town of Germany, in the landgraviate of Hesse-Cassel, 20 miles SW of Cassel.

FRIULI, a province of Italy, bounded on the N by Carinthia, on the S by the gulf of Venice, on the E by Carolina and the gulf of Trieste, and on the W by the Trevisans and Bellunese.

FROBISHER'S STRAITS, a little N of Cape Fawcett, and W Greenland, discovered by Sir Martin Frobisher. *W lon.* 43 0, *N lat.* 63 0.

FRODINGHAM, a town in the E riding of Yorkshire, 36 miles E of York, and 104 N of London. *W lon.* 0 12, *N lat.* 53 55.

FRODSHAM, a town in Cheshire, seated near the Measey, by Frodsham Hills, 122 miles NW of London. *W lon.* 3 48, *N lat.* 53 21.

FROME, or **FROOM**, a river in Dorsetshire, which comes from the S W part of the county to Dorchester, and proceeding to Wareham, empties itself into the bay that forms the harbour of Poole.

FROME, a river in Somersetshire, which flows by the town of Frome, and unites with the Avon at Bristol.

FROMB, a town in Somersetshire, seated on the Frome, 13 miles S of Bath, and 104 W by S of London. *W lon.* 2 10, *N lat.* 51 10.

FRONSAC, a town of France, in the department of Gironde seated on the Dordogne, 22 miles NE of Bourdeaux. *W lon.* 0 12, *N lat.* 45 4.

FRONTEIRA, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 19 miles NE of Estremoz.

FRONTIGNAC, a town of France, in the department of Herault, seated on Lake Maguelone, 14 miles SW of Montpellier. *E lon.* 3 48, *N lat.* 43 46.

FRONT ROYAL, a town in Frederick county, Virginia, on the E side of Shenandoah river, near the Blue Ridge mountain, 30 miles S of Winchester, and 39 N of Culpepper. Here is a post-office. 92 miles from Washington.

FRUTINGEN, a beautiful town of Switzerland, situated in the canton of Bern, 31 miles SE of Friburg.

FYVING PARK, a dangerous shoal, which lies at the entrance of Cape Fear river, 10 N Carolina; its S part is in *N lat.* 33 54, 6 miles from Cape Fear pitch, and 24 SE by S from the light house on Bald Head.

FYBURGII, a post township in Oxford county, Maine, lying on the N branch of Saco river, 28 miles NW of Portland, and 627 from Washington. It contains an academy and 1004 inhabitants.

FUEGO, one of the Cape de Verd Islands, in the Atlantic Ocean. It is a volcano, which burns continually, and may be seen a great way off at sea. It is 300 miles W of Cape de Verd. *W lon.* 24 50, *N lat.* 14 54.

FUEN-HOU-FOU, an extensive and populous city of China, in the province of Petcheli. It is seated near the great wall, amid mountains.

FUEN-TCHEOU-FOU, a commercial city of China, in the province of Chang-Si. It is noted for its baths and springs, and is situated on the river Yuen ho, 250 miles SW of Peking.

FUENTE BUEGNA, a town of Spain, in New Castle, situated on the Tago, 35 miles SW of Madrid. *W lon.* 3, *N lat.* 40 14.

FUESSEN, a town of Swabia, seated on the Lech, 50 miles S by E of Augsburg. *E lon.* 11 12, *N lat.* 47 40.

FUIDENTALL, a town of Sicily, in the duchy of Troppan, situated near the Mohra, 16 miles W by S of Troppan.

FULA, or **THULE**, one of the Shetland Islands, W of Mainland, thought

by some
ancient
FUL
the circ
seated
ml. E
FUL
four m
on the
on br
FUL
part of
Caden
been a
the co
FUN
situa
ment of
amphit
38.
FUL
twen
rearr
the he
very r
FUL
north,
parat
the Li
the G
FU
Flan
Ocean,
Denki
towns
E lon
FUL
of sea
on the
FUL
princ
on a
miles
47 43.
FUL
Stria
nica,
5, N l
FUL
many
doubt
miles
was in
lon. 1
FY
ern I
place
28 25.
FY
in 50

FRONSAC, a town of France, in the department of Gironda, seated on the Dordogne, 22 miles NE of Bourdeaux. W lon. 0 15, N lat. 45 4.

FRONTERRA, a town of Portugal, in Alemtojo, 19 miles NE of Estremoz.

FRONTIGNAC, a town of France, in the department of Herault, seated on Lake Angoulême, 14 miles SW of Montpellier. E lon. 3 48, N lat. 43 45.

FRONT ROYAL, a town in Frederick county, Virginia, on the E side of Shenandoah river, near the Blue Ridge mountain, 30 miles S of Winchester, and 38 N of Culpepper. Here is a post-office, 92 miles from Washington.

FRUTTINGEN, a beautiful town of Switzerland, situated in the canton of Bern, 31 miles SE of Friburg.

FRYING PAN, a dangerous shoal, which lies at the entrance of Cape Fear river, in N Carolina; its S part is in N lat. 33 32, 6 miles from Cape Fear pitch, and 24 SE by S from the light house on Bald Head.

FRYBURGH, a post township in Oxford county, Maine, lying on the N branch of Susa river, 48 miles NW of Portland, and 637 from Washington. It contains an academy and 1004 inhabitants.

FURGO, one of the Cape de Verd Islands, in the Atlantic Ocean. It is a volcano, which burns continually, and may be seen a great way off at sea. It is 300 miles W of Cape de Verd. W lon. 24 20, N lat. 14 54.

FUEN-HOU-FOU, an extensive and populous city of China, in the province of Petcheli. It is seated near the great wall, amid mountains.

FUEN-TCHEOU-FOU, a commercial city of China, in the province of Chang-Si. It is noted for its baths and springs, and is situated on the river Fuen lon, 230 miles SW of Peking.

FUENTE EUEGNA, a town of Spain, in New Castle, situated on the Tago, 33 miles SW of Madrid. W lon. 4, N lat. 40 14.

FUESEN, a town of Saxony, seated on the Lech, 40 miles S by E of Augsburg. E lon. 11 15, N lat. 47 40.

FULDENTALL, a town of Saxony, in the duchy of Troppau, situated near the Mohra, 16 miles W by S of Troppau.

FULA, or **THULE**, one of the Shetland Islands, W of Mainland, thought

by some to be the Ultima Thule of the ancients.

FULDE, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine. It is seated on the Fulde, 25 miles S of Cassel. E lon. 9 43, N lat. 50 00.

FULHAM, a village in Middlesex, four miles W by S of London, seated on the Thames, over which is a wooden bridge to Putney.

FULLAN, a country in the interior part of Africa, W of the kingdom of Cushna. Its boundaries have not yet been ascertained, nor has the face of the country been described.

FUNCHAL, the capital of Madeira, situated round a bay, on the gentle ascent of the first hills, in form of an amphitheatre. W lon. 17 6, N lat. 33 30.

FUNDY, a bay of N America between New England and Nova Scotia, remarkable for its tides, which rise to the height of 20 or 30 feet, and flow very rapidly.

FUNEN, a fertile island of Denmark, 240 miles in circumference, separated from Jutland by a strait called the Little Belt, and from Zealand by the Great Belt.

FURNES, a town of Austrian Flanders, seated near the German Ocean, on the canal from Bruges to Dunkirk. It was one of the barrier towns; and is 12 miles E of Dunkirk. E lon. 3 48, N lat. 51 4.

FURSTENBURG, a principality of Saxony. In this state the river Dniebu takes its rise.

FURSTENBURG, the capital of a principality of the same name, seated on a mountain, near the Danube, 17 miles S of Rotweil. E lon. 9 6, N lat. 47 43.

FURSTENFELD, a town of Lower Stiria, with a castle, on the river Ausnitz, 20 miles S of Vienna. E lon. 10 5, N lat. 47 25.

FURSTENWALD, a town of Germany, in the middle marches of Brandenburg, seated on the Spree, twenty miles W of Frankfurt on the Oder. It was taken by the Swedes, in 1631. E lon. 14 5, N lat. 52 23.

FYAL, one of the Azores, or Western Islands. The most considerable place is called Villa de Horto. W lon. 25 25, N lat. 38 32.

FYERS, a river of Inverness-shire, in Scotland, which, descending from

the S, flows towards Loch Ness. Over this river is built a stupendous bridge, on two opposite rocks; the top of the arch being above 100 feet above the surface of the water. A little below the bridge is the celebrated Fall of Fyers, where a great body of water dashes through a narrow gap between two rocks.

FYNE LOCH, an inlet of the Atlantic, in Argyleshire, near 40 miles in length.

FYZABAD, a large city of Hindoostan Proper, in the territory of Oude. The city is very populous, and is 500 miles NW of Calcutta. E lon. 83 30, N lat. 20 24.

G

GABARET, a town of France, in the department of Gers, seated on the Gellac, 30 miles W of Condom. E lon. 9 6, N lat. 44 50.

GABEL, a town of Bohemia, forty-five miles N of Prague.

GABIAN, a village of France, in the department of Herault, famous for its mineral waters.

GABIN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Beva, 40 miles NW of Warsaw. E lon. 19 45, N lat. 52 26.

GAIETA, an ancient town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro. It was taken by the Austrians, in 1707, and by the Spaniards in 1754. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, near the sea, 30 miles NW of Capua. E lon. 13 47, N lat. 41 30.

GALLAC, a town of France, now in the department of Tarn, remarkable for its wines. It is seated on the Tarn, 10 miles SW of Alby. E lon. 2 4, N lat. 43 54.

GALLON, a town of France, in the department of Eure. It is 3 miles from Andely, and 22 from Rouen.

GAINSBOROUGH, a town in Lincolnshire, seated near the river Trent, over which is a handsome stone bridge. It is 17 miles NW of Lincoln, and 151 N by W of London. W lon. 0 54, N lat. 53 22.

GAIRLOCH, a large bay of Scotland, on the W coast of Ross-shire.

GAIRRE, a village of Switzerland

in Rhode island. It is much resorted to on account of its good wher, which is brought from a neighbouring mountain.

GALACZ, a town of Bulgaria, seat of near the Danube, between the mouths of the Pruth and Seret.

GALASHIELS, a village in Selkirkshire, seated on the Gala, near its confluence with the Tweed. It is twenty-five miles S by S of Edinburgh.

GALANO, a river of Naples, in Otranto, which rises in the opening near Oria, and falls into the gulf of Tarentum.

GALATA, the principal suburb of Constantinople, seated on the other side of the harbour. It is inhabited by Christians of all sorts, as well as Jews, who exercise their religion publicly.

GALFALLY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, 23 miles SE of Limerick. W lon. 8 30, N lat. 52 15.

GALICIA, a large county in the S of Poland, which consists of the part of Little Poland, which lies on the S side of the Vislula, almost the whole of Red Russia, and a slip of Podolia.

GALICIA, a province of Spain, bounded on the N and W by the Asturias, on the S by Port gal, and on the E by the Asturias and Leon.

GALICIA, NEW. See GAUDS-LAJARA.

GALISTIC, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, 10 miles NW of Plasencia. E lon. 9 8, N lat. 40 2.

GALL, ST. or ST. GALLEN, a town of Switzerland, in Thurgau. It is 37 miles NE of Zurich. E lon. 9 20, N lat. 47 20.

GALLATIN, a town in Sumner county, Tennessee, 33 miles NE of Nashville, and 738 from Washington. It is a post town.

GALLIPOLIS, a post town and capital of the county of Gallia Ohio, is situated on the NW bank of the Ohio river, on an elevated plain, at the confluence of Chicanogga creek. This town was first settled by a colony from France, consisting of about 500 persons, in 1790, who were soon after dispersed by the Indian war. In its vicinity are several promising vineyards; also some curious petrifications, consisting of trees, in some instances projecting from the solid rock in which they are enclosed, and so hard as to cut it free by percussion. Population about 500. It

contains a courthouse, an academy, and a masonic lodge. Distant 4 miles SW from the mouth of the great Kenhawa, 59 SE from Chillicothe, and 483 W of Washington. N lat. 38 40, W lon. 32 8.

GALLIPAGO ISLANDS, a number of islands in the Pacific ocean.

GALLIPOLI, a seaport of Naples, in Terra D'Otranto, with a bishop's see and a fort. This place is a great mart for olive oil. It is seated on a rock, surrounded by the sea, and joined to the main land by a bridge, 23 miles W of Otranto. E lon 18 5, N lat. 40 20.

GALLIPOLI, a seaport of Turkey in Europe, in Rouania, with a bishop's see. It contains about 10,000 Turks, 3500 Greeks, besides a great number of Jews. It is seated on a strait of the same name, 100 miles SW of Constantinople. E lon. 26 59, N lat. 40 20.

GALLIPOLI, a strait between European and Asiatic Turkey; and forms the communication between the Archipelago and the sea of Marmora. It was anciently called the Hellespont. See DARDANELLES.

GALLOWAY, NEW, a borough in Kircudbrightshire, situated on the river Ken, 14 miles N of Kircudbright.

GALVESTOWN, a village of Iberville county, Louisiana, beautifully situated on the S bank of the river Iberville, where the river first receives its name, from the junction of the Bayou Manchac and river Amite. It contained, at the time the American government took possession of this country, 100 families of Spaniards, who have since abandoned it. It is about 30 miles from Baton Rouge, and upwards of 80 from New Orleans. It has a free communication with the latter by water; and a safe navigation at all times to the gulf of Mexico.

GALWAY, a post township in Saratoga county, New York, 8 miles NW of Ballston, and 410 E of N from Washington. Population 2705.

GALWAY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 83 miles in length, and 42 in breadth.

GALWAY, a seaport of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name, seated on the bay of Galway, 100 miles W of London.

GAMBIA, a great river of Africa, which running from E to W, falls into the Atlantic ocean, between Cape Verd on the N, and Cape St. Mary on the

S. It ov

like the

GAMBIA

Perrins, i

nakes 5 l

N lat. 41

GAN

river 3

two spr

Mount

two str

wards in

for a co

meeting

maihly

course

from wh

ges. Fro

become

country

it finally

on trac

miles 3

through

and on

smooth

lightful

of its

which i

GAN

departm

of Iou

GAR

the de

lately

lat. 4

GAR

which

previn

GAR

ny, in

E lon

GAR

beco

bank

of Wa

GAR

which

moun

water

thene

Bice

roule

GAR

the ce

E of

lat. 4

GAR

nature,

miles

contains a courthouse, an academy, and a masonic lodge. Distant 4 miles SW from the mouth of the great Kennebec, 2 SE from Chatham, and 433 W of Washington. N lat. 39 40, W lon. 32 8.

GALLIPAGO ISLANDS, a number of islands in the Pacific ocean.

GALLIPIOLI, a seaport of Naples, in Terra D'Otranto, with a bishop's see and a fort. This place is a great mart for olive oil. It is seated on a rock, surrounded by the sea, and joined to the main land by a bridge, 25 miles W of Otranto. E lon. 13 4, N lat. 40 22.

GALLIYOLLI, a seaport of Turkey in Europe, in Romanis, with a bishop's see. It contains about 10,000 Turks, 2500 Greeks, besides a great number of Jews. It is seated on a strait of the same name 100 miles SW of Constantinople. E lon. 30 59, N lat. 40 26.

GALLIPIOLI, a strait between European and Asiatic Turkey, and forms the communication between the Archipelago and the sea of Marmora. It was anciently called the Hellespont. See **DARDANELLES**.

GALLOWAY, NEW, a borough in Kircubrightshire, situated on the river Ken, 14 miles N of Kircubright.

GALVESTOWN, a village of Iberville county, Louisiana, beautifully situated on the S bank of the river Iberville, where that river first receives its name, from the junction of the Hayou Manchac, and river Amite. It contained, at the time the American government took possession of this country, 100 families of Spaniards, who have since abandoned it. It is about 30 miles from Baton Rouge, and upwards of 80 from New Orleans. It has a free communication with the latter by water; and a sure navigation at all times to the gulf of Mexico.

GALWAY, a post township in Saratoga county, New York, 8 miles NW of Ballston, and 410 E of N from Washington. Population 2704.

GALWAY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 83 miles in length, and 43 in breadth.

GALWAY, a seaport of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name, seated on the bay of Galway, 100 miles W of London.

GAMBIA, a great river of Africa, which running from E to W, falls into the Atlantic ocean, between Cape Verd on the N, and Osse St. Mary on the

S. It overflows the country annually, like the Nile.

GANGEA, or **GANJA**, a town of Persia, in the province of Erivan, 105 miles S by E of Tefflis. E lon. 45 50, N lat. 41 10.

GANGES, a large and celebrated river of Asia, which has its source in two springs, on the West side of Mount Keitaiff, in Tibet. These two streams take their source westward, inclining considerably to the N for a course of about 300 miles, when meeting the great ridge of Mount Himmah, they turn to the S, in which course they unite their waters, and from what is properly called the Ganges. From this second source, its course becomes easterly, through the rugged country of Stringur, until, at Hardwar, it finally descends from this mountainous tract in which it has wandered 800 miles. From Hardwar, where it gushes through an opening in the mountains, and enters Hindoostan, it flows with a rapid, navigable stream through delightful plains, during the remainder of its course to the Bay of Bengal, which is about 1350 miles.

GANNAT, a town of France, in the department of Alier, and late province of Bourbonnais, 30 miles S of Moulins.

GAP, an ancient town of France, in the department of the Upper Alps, lately a bishop's see. E lon. 6 10, N lat. 4 34.

GARD, a department of France, which comprehends part of the late province of Languedoc.

GARDELEHEN, a town of Germany, in the old marche of Brandenburg. E lon. 11 35, N lat. 52 41.

GARDNER, a post town in Kennebec county, Maine, situated on the W bank of Kennebec river, 632 miles NE of Washington. Population 1029.

GARONNE, a river of France, which has its source in the Pyrenean mountains, and taking a NW direction, waters Toulouse and Bordeaux, and thence to its entrance into the bay of Biscay, assumes the name of the Gironde.

GARRISON, a town of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, 10 miles E of Ballyshannon. W lon. 17 43, N lat. 54 24.

GARSTZANG, a town in Lancashire, seated on the river Wyre, 10 miles S of Lancaster, and 223 NNW of

London. West lon. 2 43, North lat. 53 50.

GARTZ, a town of Prussian Pomerania, seated on the Oder, 13 miles S of Stettin. E lon. 14 45, N lat. 53 23.

GATEHOUSE, a considerable village in Kieldbrightshire, at the mouth of the river Fleet, with a cotton mill.

GATTON, a borough in Surry. W lon. 10 10, N lat. 51 18.

GAUTS, or **INDIAN APPENINNES**, a stupendous wall of mountains, which extend 13 deg. of lat. from Cape Comorin, the S extremity of Hindoostan, to the Tapy or Surat river, at unequal distances from the coast; seldom more than 70 miles, and commonly about 40; and within one short space only, it approaches within six miles.

GAVARDO, a town of Italy, in the Bresciano, seated on the Wisce, seven miles W of Lake Garda. E lon. 10 0, N lat. 44 40.

GAUDENS, ST., a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, seated on the Garonne, 8 miles NE of St. Bertrand. E lon. 0 43, N lat. 43 1.

GAYEREN, or **WÄVEREN**, a town of Austrian Flanders, seated on the Scheldt, 11 miles S of Ghent. E lon. 3 51, N lat. 50 45.

GAVI, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, seated on the Lemo, 10 miles NW of Genoa. E lon. 8 57, N lat. 45 40.

GAZA, an ancient and celebrated town of Palestine, three miles from the Mediterranean, with a harbour called New Gaza. It is 50 miles SW of Jerusalem. E lon. 34 45, N lat. 31 28.

GEFLE, the capital of the province of Cestrrike, in Sweden, seated on three branches of a river of the same name. It is 65 miles N by W of Stockholm. E lon. 17 0, N lat. 63 0.

GEGENBACH, a free imperial city of Swabia, seated on the Kinzler, 12 miles SE of Straburg. E lon. 8 2, N lat. 48 24.

GEISELGEN, an imperial town of Swabia, 17 miles NW of Ulm. E lon. 10 3, N lat. 48 30.

GEISMAR, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hesse. E lon. 8 57, N lat. 51 10.

GELHAUSEN, a small imperial town of Westphalia, under the protec-

tion of the elector palatine, with a castle, seated on the Kintzig, 25 miles E of Hanau. E lon. 9 16, N lat. 50 7.

GEMAPPE, a village of Austrian Hungary, three miles W by S of Mons. It is remarkable for a bloody battle between the Austrians and the French, Nov. 3 1792, in which the Austrians were defeated.

GEMBOURA, a town of Austrian Brabant, with an ancient abbey, seated on the Orneau, 22 miles SE of Brussels. E lon. 4 31, N lat. 50 37.

GEMINIANI, ST. a town of Tuscany, in the Florentine, seated on a mountain, in which is a mine of vitriol, 25 miles SSW of Florence.

GEMMINGEN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 30 miles E of Philipshurg. E lon. 9 13, N lat. 49 6.

GEMUND, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Juliers, seated on the Roer, 24 miles SW of Cologne. E lon. 6 48, N lat. 50 35.

GEMUND, a town of Upper Austria, remarkable for its salt works; seated to the N of a lake of the same name, on the river Draun, 20 miles SSW of Linz.

GENAP, a town of Austrian Brabant, with an ancient castle, seated on the Dyle, 15 miles SE of Brussels. E lon. 4 46, N lat. 50 40.

GENEP, or **GENNEP**, a town of Westphalia, subject to the king of Prussia, and seated on the Neers, five miles SW of Cleves. E lon. 5 48, N lat. 51 42.

GENESE, a post township in Ontario county, New York, situated on Genesee river, 20 miles from Canandigua, 138 from Albany, and 364 W of N from Washington. Population 694.

GENESE RIVER, rises in Pennsylvania, and runs a N course through the state of New York to lake Ontario. Within 5 miles of its mouth are falls of 75 and 96 feet, from which it is navigable 70 miles, to the N end of Allegany county; here the river is obstructed by two other falls of 60 and 90 feet. Its length in New York is about 125 miles. On the banks of Genesee are some fine settlements, and the fine alluvial flats which it waters are famous for their richness and fertility.

GENEVA, an ancient, large, and populous town, capital of a republic of

the same name. It is divided by the Rhone into two unequal parts. Population in 1802, 22,306.

GENEVA, a flourishing post village of Seneca township, in Ontario county, New York, is finely situated on the W shore of Seneca lake, 10 miles E of Canandigua, 103 W of Albany, and 360 N of Washington. It contains 3 places of worship, and 130 dwellings.

GENEVA, LAKE OF, a magnificent expanse of water, in Switzerland, which, from the city of Geneva to Villeneuve, extends 24 miles in length; and its breadth, in the widest part, is 12. It is in the shape of a crescent, of which Switzerland forms the concave, and Savoy the convex part. Savoy affords a rude and awful boundary of aspiring alps, craggy and covered with the ice of ages. The shores of this lake are enriched with all the varieties that nature can bestow. The depth is various; the greatest yet found by sounding, is 160 fathoms. Like all inland lakes inclosed with high mountains, it is subject to sudden storms. The river Rhone runs through the whole extent of the lake, from its E to SE extremity.

GENEVEVE, ST. a post town in St. Geneveve county, Missouri territory, situated on the W side of the river Mississippi, nearly opposite to Kaskaskias. The district or county contains 4620 inhabitants.

GENGENBACK, a town of Pennsylvania, 10 miles SE of Strasburgh. E lon. 7 53, N lat. 43 22.

GENGOU DE ROYAL, ST. a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, 17 miles SW of Chalons. E lon. 4 43, N lat. 46 37.

GENIEZ, ST. a town of France, in the department of Aveiron, 24 miles NE of Rhodes. E lon. 5 0, N lat. 44 35.

GENIS, a town of Savoy, seated on the Guise, 15 miles W of Chamberry. E lon. 5 30, N lat. 45 40.

GENOA, a territory and republic of Italy, extending along that part of the Mediterranean, called the gulf of Genoa, 163 miles; but its breadth is very unequal, being from 8 to 13 miles.

GENOA, an ancient city of Italy, capital of a republic of the same name. It is situated at the bottom of a little gulf, partly on the flat, and partly on the declivity of a pleasant hill. The

city contains churches and hospitals. chiefly in velvet, other silks, muslin, fruit, anchovies, and the Levant; large manufactures.

It was taken by the British in 1805.

GENOA, a county, in the State of New York, bounded by the State of Vermont to the north, the State of Massachusetts to the east, the State of Connecticut to the south, and the State of New Jersey to the west.

GENOA, a county, in the State of New York, bounded by the State of Vermont to the north, the State of Massachusetts to the east, the State of Connecticut to the south, and the State of New Jersey to the west.

GENOA, a county, in the State of New York, bounded by the State of Vermont to the north, the State of Massachusetts to the east, the State of Connecticut to the south, and the State of New Jersey to the west.

GENOA, a county, in the State of New York, bounded by the State of Vermont to the north, the State of Massachusetts to the east, the State of Connecticut to the south, and the State of New Jersey to the west.

GENOA, a county, in the State of New York, bounded by the State of Vermont to the north, the State of Massachusetts to the east, the State of Connecticut to the south, and the State of New Jersey to the west.

GENOA, a county, in the State of New York, bounded by the State of Vermont to the north, the State of Massachusetts to the east, the State of Connecticut to the south, and the State of New Jersey to the west.

GENOA, a county, in the State of New York, bounded by the State of Vermont to the north, the State of Massachusetts to the east, the State of Connecticut to the south, and the State of New Jersey to the west.

GENOA, a county, in the State of New York, bounded by the State of Vermont to the north, the State of Massachusetts to the east, the State of Connecticut to the south, and the State of New Jersey to the west.

GENOA, a county, in the State of New York, bounded by the State of Vermont to the north, the State of Massachusetts to the east, the State of Connecticut to the south, and the State of New Jersey to the west.

GENOA, a county, in the State of New York, bounded by the State of Vermont to the north, the State of Massachusetts to the east, the State of Connecticut to the south, and the State of New Jersey to the west.

GENOA, a county, in the State of New York, bounded by the State of Vermont to the north, the State of Massachusetts to the east, the State of Connecticut to the south, and the State of New Jersey to the west.

GENOA, a county, in the State of New York, bounded by the State of Vermont to the north, the State of Massachusetts to the east, the State of Connecticut to the south, and the State of New Jersey to the west.

the same name. It is divided by the Rhone into two unequal parts. Population in 1802, 22,300.

GENEVA, a flourishing post village of Seneca township, in Ontario county, New York, is finely situated on the W shore of Seneca lake, 10 miles E of Cananadigua, 192 W of Albany, and 60 N of Washington. It contains 3 places of worship, and 130 dwellings.

GENEVA, LAKE OF, a magnificent expanse of water, in Switzerland, which, from the city of Geneva to Yverneuve, extends 54 miles in length; and its breadth, in the widest part, is 12. It is in the shape of a crescent, of which Switzerland forms the concave, and Savoy the convex part. Savoy borders a rude and awful boundary of aspiring alps, craggy, and covered with the ice of ages. The shores of this lake are enriched with all the varieties that nature can bestow. The depth is various; the greatest yet found by sounding, is 160 fathoms. Like all inland lakes inclosed with high mountains, it is subject to sudden storms. The river Rhone runs through the whole extent of the lake, from its E to SE extremity.

GENEVÈVE, ST. a post town in St. Genevieve county, Missouri territory, situated on the W side of the river Mississippi, nearly opposite to Kaskaskia. The district or county contain 6020 inhabitants.

GENENBACK, a town of Sussex, 10 miles SE of Strabourgh. E lon. 73, N lat. 42 28.

GENGOUP DE ROYAL, ST. a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire. It is situated at the foot of a mountain, 17 miles SW of Chalons. E lon. 4 43, N lat. 46 37.

GENIEZ, ST. a town of France, in the department of Avelon, 24 miles NE of Rhodes. E lon. 3 6, N lat. 44 35.

GENIS, a town of Savoy, seated on the Guise, 12 miles W of Chamberry. E lon. 5 30, N lat. 45 40.

GENOA, a territory and republic of Italy, extending along that part of the Mediterranean, called the gulf of Genoa, 128 miles; but its breadth is very unequal, being from 8 to 12 miles.

GENOA, an ancient city of Italy, capital of a republic of the same name. It is situated at the bottom of a little gulf, partly on the flat, and partly on the declivity of a pleasant hill. The

city contains a vast number of palaces, churches and convents, and several hospitals. The trade of Genoa is chiefly in velvets, damasks, plush, and other silks, brocades, lace gloves, sweetmeats, fruits, oil, Parmesan cheese, ankers, and medicinal drugs from the Levant. The harbour though large is far from being safe. It has manufactures of velvet, silk and cloth. It was taken by the French in 1790. Population upwards of 70,000.

GENOA, a post township in Cayuga county, New York, situated on the E shore of Cayuga lake, 20 miles S of Auburn, 190 W of Albany, and 375 from Washington. It contains two Presbyterian meeting-houses, two for methodists, and one for German Lutherians. Population in 1810, 5425.

GEORGE LAKE, a lake of North America, in the state of New York. It lies SW of lake Champlain and is 37 miles long and from 1 to 7 broad. On each side it is skirted by lofty mountains. Its banks are regular and handsome, and its water perfectly transparent. It embosoms more than 200 beautiful islands; and falls into lake Champlain by a channel 3 miles wide.

GEORGE'S, ST. a small island in the gulf of Venice, lying to the S of Venice, to which it is subject.

GEORGE, ST. one of the Azores. The inhabitants may amount to 5000. W lon. 28 0, N lat. 38 39.

GEORGE, ST. an island of the U. States, in the strait of St. Mary, that forms the communication between lake Superior and lake Huron.

GEORGE DEL MINA, ST. the best fort on the Gold Coast of Guinea, and the principal settlement of the Dutch in those parts. It was taken from the Portuguese in 1639. It is 30 mile W by S of Cape Coast Castle. W lon. 0 22, N lat. 5 3.

GEORGE'S ST. the largest of the Bermuda Islands. W lon. 63 30, N lat. 32 45.

GEORGE'S ST. an island in the gulf of Mexico, opposite the mouth of the Appalachicola. W lon. 84 50, N lat. 29 30.

GEORGE'S KEY, ST. a small island of America, off the coast of Honduras.

GEORGE TOWN, a post town, in Georgetown district, S Carolina, situated between Sampit creek and

Georgetown bay. It is about 13 miles from the sea, and well situated for trade. It contains a court-house, goal, 3 churches, and about 2000 inhabitants. It is 25 miles NE of Charleston, and 483 SW of Washington N lat. 33 21 59. West longitude from Washington 8 27 53.

GEORGETOWN, a post town in Lincoln county, Maine, situated on both sides of the Kennebec river, 170 miles N by E of Boston, and 631 from Washington. Population 1906.

GEORGETOWN, a post town, and the capital of Sussex county, Delaware, 12 miles W of Lewistown at cape Henlopen, and 163 from Washington.

GEORGETOWN, a town of Maryland, in Kent county, situated on the S side of Susquehanna river, at the mouth of Quilley's creek, 17 miles from Chestertown. It contained a Presbyterian church and about 40 houses, part of which were burnt by the British in May 1813.

GEORGETOWN, Cross Roads, a small post village, one mile from the above town, and 123 from Washington.

GEORGETOWN, a post town and capital of Scott county, Kentucky, is situated in a beautiful and fertile country, about half a mile S of Main N of Elkhorn river. It contains a Baptist, a Methodist meeting-house, and upwards of 600 inhabitants. This town is distant about 13 miles N of Lexington, 17 S of E from Frankfort, the same distance from Paris, and Versailles, and 870 from Washington. N lat. 38 16, W lon. 85 2.

GEORGETOWN, a post town and port of entry in Washington county, district of Columbia, is situated on the NE bank of the river Potomac, four miles from the capital, and eight from Alexandria. It contains an Episcopal church, a Presbyterian, a Baptist, and a Methodist meeting-house. Its other public buildings are, a court-house, a Catholic college, and an academy. Population in 1810, 4043.

GEORGIA, a post town of Franklin county Vermont, situated on the E side of lake Champlain, about 3 miles N of Milton, and 538 E of N from Washington. Population 1760.

GEORGIA, a beautiful country of Asia, called by the Persians Cingiana, and by the Turks Georgia. It is one of the seven Caucasian nations, in the

countries between the Black Sea and the Caspian, and comprehends the ancient Iberia and Colchis. It is bounded on the N by Circassia, on the E by Daghestan and Schirvan, on the S by Armenia, and on the W by Cuban or new Russian government of Caucasus. The valleys afford the finest pasturage in the world; the rivers are full of fish; the mountains abound in minerals; and the climate is excellent.

GEORGIA, one of the United States of America, lying between N lat. 30 23, and 35 10, and between W lon. 80 20, and 85 24. Its length is about 300 miles, and breadth at Savannah 90. This state is bounded on the N by Tennessee and N Carolina; on the NE by Savannah river, which divides it from S Carolina; on the SE by the Atlantic, on the S by E Florida, on the SW corner about 50 miles by W Florida, and on the W by the Mississippi Territory, to the parallel of 35 deg. That part of the state which is settled, is divided into 4 districts and 38 counties. Georgia was first settled in 1733, and covered in 1810, 145,414 white, and 108,430 black inhabitants. The climate of the lowland is unhealthy; and the disease more fatal than those of S Carolina. The epidemic fevers originate partly from the business of swamps, and partly from the noxious vapours which are exhaled from the stagnant waters of rice swamps. In the SE parts of Georgia, the miasma, which is affected by the trade winds, which is found to have an advantageous effect on persons of consumptive habits. For the distance of 7 miles from the ocean there is a margin of islands and marshes, intersected by rivers, creeks, and inlets, communicating with each other, and forming a complete inland navigation, for vessels of 100 tons, along the whole coast. The face of the country 70 or 80 miles from the coast, resembles the middle of S Carolina, except that the hills are higher, and large bodies of oak and hickory are interspersed among the pines. About 100 miles from the sea, the lands become more desirable, and the only tract that can be called mountainous, is near the northern line of the state. The articles of agriculture in this state are, cotton, rice, maize, indigo, wheat, rye, &c. flax, and hemp. The crops in some parts, suffer seriously from

drought, and from much rain. The principal rivers are the Ogeechee, S. Ogechee, St. Mary's, which forms part of the southern boundary, Altamaha, Flint, and Clatsabouche, Crooked, Turkey, Sapelo, Newport, and Little Ogechee.

GEORGIA, SOUTHERN, an island of the S Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Cook in 1775, and so named by him. It is 31 leagues long, and 10 in its greatest breadth. This island lies between 33 13 and 35 34 W lon. and 53 57, and 54 37 S lat.

GEPING, an imperial town of Szechuan, in the duchy of Wirtenburg, seated on the river Wils, 25 miles E of Stuttgart. E lon. 9 45, N lat. 48 44.

GERA, a town of Germany, in Misnia, with a handsome college, on the river Elster. E lon. 11 50, N lat. 50 20.

GERAV, a town of Germany, in Hesse Darmstadt, capital of a district of the same name, 10 miles NW of Darmstadt. E lon. 8 30, N lat. 49 45.

GERBEROV, a town of France, in the department of Oise, 50 miles N by W of Paris. E lon. 1 54, N lat. 49 35.

GERBES, **GERBI**, or **ZERRI**, an island on the coast of Tunis. It bears no other corn than barley; but has great quantities of figs, olives and grapes, which when dried, form the principal trade. It depends on the bey of Tripoli. E lon. 10 30, N lat. 35 20.

GERBEVILLERS, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, seated on the Aagen, 5 miles from Lunéville.

GERGENTIL, a town of Sicily, with a castle and a bishop's see; seated near the river St. Biase, 50 miles S of Palermo. E lon. 13 24, N lat. 47 24.

GERSAU, a village of Switzerland, on the N side of the lake of Schwiiz, at the foot of the Rigi. The inhabitants are computed at about 1200. Gersau is 12 miles SW of Schwiiz.

GERMAIN, ST., a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise. Here James II. found an asylum when he fled to France. It is seated on the Seine, near a fine forest, 10 miles NW of Paris. E lon. 3 14, N lat. 48 53.

GERMAIN, St. a borough in Cornwall. It stands near the sea, 234 miles W by S of London. W lon. 4 24, N lat. 50 53.

GERMAIN of France, in and Loire, red wine. It is lon. 4 2, N lat.

GERMAIN negro county of Alabama.

GERMAIN ship in Herat situated on river, 75 miles in 12

GERMAIN 65 miles in Poland, on and Derma

and the Ne Alps, 8 divided into

the Lower Sax on the S,

the U north and

ty; or metry are up

ees and st dent in

Germany wards the sandy or cucumber

middle of pure of his fruitful c

villages; with mine of the best

in Europe den, Alex bitants a chemists

and gunt to the C benefit and fire-

The ma white iron Trade. T cts, engracers, on with rivers N

ought, and from much rain. The principal rivers are the Ogechee, St. Mary's, which forms part of the southern boundary. Allamank, Flint, and Clatsabouche, Crooked, Turke, Sapelle, Newport, and Little Ogechee.

GEORGIA, SOUTHERN, an island of the S Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Cook in 1775, and so named by him. It is 31 leagues long, and 10 in its greatest breadth. The island lies between 33 13 and 35 34 W lon. and 35 57, and 34 57 S lat.

GERPING, an imperial town of Austria, in the duchy of Wirtenburg, seated on the river Wils, 25 miles E of Stuttgart. E lon. 9 45, N lat. 48 44.

GERA, a town of Germany, in Prussia, with a handsome college, on the river Elster. E lon. 11 50, N lat. 50 50.

GERAV, a town of Germany, in the Duchy of Darmstadt, capital of a district of the same name, 10 miles NW of Darmstadt. E lon. 8 50, N lat. 49 45.

GERBEROY, a town of France, in the department of Oise, 50 miles N by W of Paris. E lon. 1 54, N lat. 49 34.

GERBES, **GERBI**, or **ZERRI**, an island on the coast of Tunisia. It bears no other corn than barley; but has great quantities of figs, olives and grapes, which when dried, form the principal trade. It depends on the city of Tripoli. E lon. 10 30, N lat. 35 30.

GERBEVILLERS, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, seated on the Aisne, 8 miles from Lunéville.

GERGENTIL, a town of Sicily, with a castle and a bishop's see; seated near the river St. Blaise, 50 miles S of Palermo. E lon. 13 24, N lat. 47 24.

GERISAU, a village of Switzerland, on the N side of the lake of Schwitz, at the foot of the Rigi. The inhabitants are computed at about 1800.

GERMAIN, ST., a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise. Here James II. found an asylum, when he fled to France. It is seated on the Seine, near a fine forest, 10 miles NW of Paris. E lon. 2 15, N lat. 48 52.

GERMAIN'S, ST., a borough in Cornwall. It stands near the sea, 224 miles W by S of London. W lon. 4 24, N lat. 50 52.

GERMAIN LAVAL, ST., a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire, remarkable for its excellent wine. It is 225 miles SE of Paris. E lon. 4 2, N lat. 48 50.

GERMAN, a post township in Chenango county, New York, 115 miles W of Albany, and 350 E of N Washington. It contains a Baptist meeting house, and 1519 inhabitants. In this town is a mineral spring, found useful in cutaneous affections.

GERMAN FLATTS, a post township in Herkimer county, New York, situated on the S side of the Mohawk river, 75 miles from Albany. Population in 1810, 3228.

GERMANY, a country of Europe, 60 miles in length, and 550 in breadth, bounded on the E by Hungary and Poland, on the N by the Baltic Sea and Denmark, on the W by France and the Netherlands, and on the S by the Alps, Switzerland, and Italy. It is divided into ten circles, three of which lie on the N, namely Upper Saxony, Lower Saxony, and Westphalia; three on the S, Austria, Bavaria, and Stabia; three about the middle, 2 circles, the Upper and Lower Rhine; the tenth and last is the circle of Burgundy, or ancient Belgium. In this country are upwards of 300 sovereign princes and states, most of them independent in their respective territories.

Germany is for the most part level and marshy soil. On the S it is encumbered by the Alps; but in the middle of the country is an intermixture of hills and dales. Germany is a fruitful country, particularly in the valleys; and its mountains abound with mines, from which proceed some of the best medicinal springs and baths in Europe, as those at Eyrmont, Baden, Aicha-Chapelle, &c. The inhabitants are excellent mechanics and chemists. The invention of printing and gunpowder is generally ascribed to the Germans, and they have also brought clocks, watches, swords, locks, and fire-arms to very great perfection. The manufactures of tin plates or fly, and white iron they have entirely monopolized. They are reputed good painters, engravers, counsellors, and engineers. Their foreign trade they carry on with great success, by means of the rivers Rhine, Elbe, Oder, Weser, and

the Baltic Sea; more particularly from Hamburg, Lübeck, Bremen, Rostock, &c. and by land with Italy, Switzerland, France, and Holland.

GERMANTOWN, an ancient town in Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, pleasantly situated 7 miles N by W of Philadelphia: most of the houses are built in one street which is a little over two miles long. It is a post town 140 miles from Washington. Population 4343.

GERMANTOWN, a post town of Stokes county, North Carolina, situated near the Town Fork of Dan river. It contains a court house, jail, and about forty dwellings. Distant from Washington 307 miles.

GERMANTOWN, a township of Columbia county, New York, situated on the E side of the Hudson. It contains a church for Lutherans, a Presbyterian meeting house, and 650 inhabitants. Distant 12 miles S of Hudson city.

GERMANO, ST., a town of Naples, in Terra di Levara, at the foot of Mount Cassano, and belonging to an abbey on the top of that Mount. E lon. 13 49, N lat. 41 13.

GERMERSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, which are comprehended the late provinces of Gascony and Arvaugnat.

GERTRUENBURG, an ancient town of Dutch Brabant, situated at the E extremity of the Bies, which is a good harbour. It is ten miles N of Breda. E longitude 4 52, N latitude 52 44.

GERUMENHI, an ancient town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with a strong castle. It is seated on a hill, near the river Guadiana.

GESTRIKE, a province of Sweden, bounded on the N by Helingia, on the E by the gulf of Bothnia, on the S by Upland, and on the W by Dalecarlia.

GETTISBURG, a post town in Adams county, Pennsylvania, twenty-eight miles SW of York, the capital of the county, 105 westward of Philadelphia, and 75 from Washington.

GEX, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, seated at the foot of Mount St. Claude, between the Rhone, and lake of Geneva, and Switzerland.

the Baltic Sea; more particularly from Hamburg, Lübeck, Bremen, Rostock, &c. and by land with Italy, Switzerland, France, and Holland.

GERMANTOWN, an ancient town in Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, pleasantly situated 7 miles N by W of Philadelphia: most of the houses are built in one street which is a little over two miles long. It is a post town 140 miles from Washington. Population 4343.

GERMANTOWN, a post town of Stokes county, North Carolina, situated near the Town Fork of Dan river. It contains a court house, jail, and about forty dwellings. Distant from Washington 307 miles.

GERMANTOWN, a township of Columbia county, New York, situated on the E side of the Hudson. It contains a church for Lutherans, a Presbyterian meeting house, and 650 inhabitants. Distant 12 miles S of Hudson city.

GERMANO, ST., a town of Naples, in Terra di Levara, at the foot of Mount Cassano, and belonging to an abbey on the top of that Mount. E lon. 13 49, N lat. 41 13.

GERMERSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, which are comprehended the late provinces of Gascony and Arvaugnat.

GERTRUENBURG, an ancient town of Dutch Brabant, situated at the E extremity of the Bies, which is a good harbour. It is ten miles N of Breda. E longitude 4 52, N latitude 52 44.

GERUMENHI, an ancient town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with a strong castle. It is seated on a hill, near the river Guadiana.

GESTRIKE, a province of Sweden, bounded on the N by Helingia, on the E by the gulf of Bothnia, on the S by Upland, and on the W by Dalecarlia.

GETTISBURG, a post town in Adams county, Pennsylvania, twenty-eight miles SW of York, the capital of the county, 105 westward of Philadelphia, and 75 from Washington.

GEX, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, seated at the foot of Mount St. Claude, between the Rhone, and lake of Geneva, and Switzerland.

It is two miles NW of Geneva. E lon. 6 1/2, N lat. 46 40.

GIZHA, a town of Dinbeck, in an island formed by the Tigris, 70 miles NW of Mosul. E lon. 40 30, N lat. 36 36.

GHANAI, or **GHINNAY**, a town of the empire of Casha, in Africa. It is situated between a lake and the river Niger. It is 90 miles NE of the city of Casaba, and 208 S of Agadez. E lon. 13 15, N lat. 15 15.

GHENT, the capital of Austria Flanders. It is washed on four navigable rivers, the Scheldt, the Lys, the Leve, and the Moere, which run through the city. It has also two navigable canals; the one to Sas van Ghent, the other to Bruges and Ostend, the last of which was destroyed in 1764, by the British. Population in 1824, 2601. A treaty of peace was negotiated at Ghent, and signed between the American and British commissioners, on the 24th December, 1814. It is 26 miles NW of Brussels. E lon. 3 40, N lat. 51 3.

GHERGONG, a city of Asia, capital of the kingdom of Assam. It is 400 miles NE of Calcutta. E lon. 93 15, N lat. 26 58.

GHERIAH, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, on that part of W side called the Pirate Coast. It is 295 miles S by E of Bombay. E lon. 73 8, N lat. 17 50.

GHIAN, a province of Persia, on the SW side of the Caspian Sea; supposed to be the Hyrcania of the ancients. It is very agreeably situated, having the sea on one side, and high mountains on the other; and there is no entering it but through narrow passes.

GHILAN, ST. a town of France, in the department of the North, seated on the Rhone, five miles W of Maastricht. E lon. 3 53, N lat. 50 28.

GIBRALTAR, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, near a mountain of the same name, formerly called Calpe, which with Atyla, on the opposite shore of Africa, were called the Pillars of Hercules. Since that time a town has been built at the foot of this rock, which is strongly fortified. It was formerly thought to be impregnable; but, in 1704, it was taken by the confederate fleet, commanded by Sir George Rooke. The Spaniards at-

tempted to retake it the following year, and 500 of them crept up the rock in the night time, but were driven down headlong in the morning. In 1727, the Spaniards besieged it again, and attempted to blow up the rock, which they found impracticable, and were obliged to raise the siege. It was besieged in the American war from the 16th of July 1779, to the beginning of February 1783, when the siege was finally raised. But it may be considered as terminated on the 13th of September, 1782, on the failure of the grand attack made by the Spaniards. The strait of Gibraltar is 24 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, and a strong current always runs through it from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean. Gibraltar is 25 miles N of Ceuta, and 45 SE of Cadix. W lon. 5 17, N lat. 36 6.

GIEN, a town of France, in the department of Loiret and late province of Orleans, seated on the Loire, 76 miles SE of Paris. E lon. 2 43, N lat. 47 34.

GIERACE, an episcopal town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, seated on a mountain, near the sea, 33 miles NE of Reggio. E lon. 16 40, N lat. 38 13.

GIESEN, a town of Germany, in the landgraviate of Hesse-Cassel, seated on the Lahn, 16 miles WSW of Marburg. E lon. 8 41, N lat. 50 30.

GIGA, a small island on the W coast of Scotland, between the isle of Skye and the peninsula of Camyre, in Argyleshire, in which county it is included.

GIGLIO, a small island on the coast of Tuscany, and is 15 mi² W of Porto Hercole. E lon. 11 16, N lat. 42 1.

GILOLO, a large island, with a town of the same name, in the Archipelago of the Moluccas.

GILMANTOWN, a town of Strafford county, New Hampshire, about 22 miles N by W of Portsmouth, and 413 NE of Washington. Population 4538.

GINGEN, a free imperial town of Swabia, 16 miles N of Ulm. E lon. 10 15, N lat. 48 30.

GINGEE, a large and populous town on the coast of Coromandel, 32 miles W of Pondicherry. E lon. 79 25, N lat. 11 42.

GIODDA, or **GIDDAL**, a seaport on the E coast of Arabia, on the Red

Sea. It is 21 30, E

GIOVA, in Terra

main, near

GIRGI, the depa

province

Sara, the

lon. 1 16,

GIRON, town of

seated on

GIRON, the strait of

the depart

16, N lat.

GISBO, riding of

of London

GISB, of York

GISON, departm

Epi, 29

44, N lat.

GIVE, bishopric

the river

name, E

GIVH, Milanese

name, Epi

GIUL, Hungary

ylvania,

in 1800,

seated on

Great W

46 40.

GIUL, craggy ve

and 36 S.

GIUR, Macedon

see, seated

E of Dur

GLAN, of South

land, be

thendin

E by M

and W N

GLAN, part of A

GLAN, a town in

W of L

83 25.

empted to retake it the following year, and 500 of them crept up the rock in the night time, but were driven down headlong in the morning. In 1577, the Spaniards besieged it again, and attempted to blow up the rock, which they found impracticable, and were obliged to raise the siege. It was besieged in the American war from the 10th of July 1779, to the beginning of February 1783, when the siege was finally raised. But it may be considered as terminated on the 13th of September, 1783, on the failure of the grand attack made by the Spaniards. The strait of Gibraltar is 24 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, and a strong current always runs through it from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean. Gibraltar is 25 miles S of Ceuta, and 45 SE of Cadix. W lon. 5 17, N lat. 36 6.

GIEN, a town of France, in the department of Loiret and late province of Orleans, seated on the Loire, 74 miles SE of Paris. E lon. 3 43, N lat. 47 34.

GERACE, an episcopal town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, seated on a mountain, near the sea, 32 miles NE of Reggio. E lon. 16 40, N lat. 39 13.

GISEN, a town of Germany, in the landgraviate of Hesse-Cassel, seated on the Lahn, 16 miles WSW of Marburg. E lon. 8 41, N lat. 50 30.

GIGA, a small island on the W coast of Scotland, between the isle of Skye and the peninsula of Cantyre, in Argyshire, in which county it is included.

GIGLIO, a small island on the coast of Tuscany, and is 18 miles W of Porto Ferreo. E lon. 11 16, N lat. 42 1.

GILOLO, a large island, with a town of the same name, in the Archipelago of the Moluccas.

GILMANTOWN, a town of Stratford county, New Hampshire, about 43 Miles N by W of Portsmouth, and 513 NE of Washington. Population 4339.

GINGEN, a free imperial town of Swabia, 10 miles N of Ulm. E lon. 10 13, N lat. 48 39.

GINGEE, a large and populous town on the coast of Cochin, 32 miles W of Pondicherry. E lon. 77 24, N lat. 11 42.

GIODDA, or **GIDDAIL**, a seaport on the E coast of Arabia, on the Red

Sea. It is the port of Mecca. N lat. 21 30, E lon. 39 27.

GIOVANNAZZA, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, seated on a mountain, near the sea, ten miles NW of Bari. E lon. 16 49, N lat. 41 26.

GIRON, ST., a town of France, in the department of Arriege, and late province of Couserans, seated on the Sarre, three miles S of St. Leger. E lon. 11 6, N lat. 43 43.

GIRONNA, an ancient and strong town of Spain, in Catalonia. It is seated on a hill, 45 miles NE of Barcelona. E lon. 3 43, N lat. 43 0.

GIRON, ST., a town of France, in the department of Arriege. E lon. 1 16, N lat. 43 53.

GISBOROUGH, a town in the N riding of Yorkshire, 847 miles N by W of London. W lon. 0 44, N lat. 54 38.

GISBURN, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, W lon. 2 29, N lat. 53 56.

GISORS, a town of France, in the department of Eure, seated on the E of 20 miles SE of Rouen. E lon. 1 41, N lat. 49 15.

GIVET, a fortified town in the bishopric of Liege, divided in two by the river Sambre, 21 miles SW of Namur. E lon. 4 34, N lat. 49 13.

GIVIRA, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on a lake of the same name, eight miles from Anglierra.

GIULA, a strong town of Upper Hungary, on the frontiers of Transylvania. It was taken by the Turks in 1690, and retaken in 1695. It is seated on the Kereshan, 50 miles SW of Great Waradin. E lon. 29 40, N lat. 46 40.

GIULIANA, town of Sicily, on a craggy rock, 12 miles NNE of Xacca, and 30 SSW of Palermo.

GUSTANDEL, a large town of Macedonia, with a Greek archbishop's see, seated near lake Ochrida, 60 miles S E of Durazzo. E lon. 20 36, N lat. 41 40.

GLAMORGANSHIRE, a county of South Wales, 48 miles long, and 36 broad, bounded on the N by Carmarthenshire and Brecknockshire, on the E by Monmouthshire, and on the S and W by the Bristol Channel.

GLAMMIS, a village in the SW part of Angusshire.

GLANDFORDBRIDGE, or **Brigg**, a town in Lincolnshire, 126 miles N by W of London. W lon. 0 23, N lat. 53 44.

GLARUS, a canton of Switzerland, bounded on the E by the Grisons, on the S by the same, the canton of Uri, and that of Schwytz; and on the N by the river Linth. It is a mountainous country.

GLARUS, a large town of Switzerland, capital of a canton of the same name, and seated on the river Linth, 33 miles SE of Zurich. The streets are large, and the houses kept in good repair. E lon. 0 2, N lat. 46 50.

GLASSBOROUGH, a village of New Jersey, situated in Gloucester county, 20 miles SE of Philadelphia, on the E side of the river Delaware. It has a considerable glass manufactory.

GLASGOW, a city in Lanarkshire, which in point of size and importance, may be esteemed the second city in Scotland. It is seated on the N side of the Clyde, over which are two stone bridges; one of them an elegant modern structure of seven arches, 1500 feet long, and 33 wide, it was completed in 1772. There are 11 churches in Glasgow, 3 of which are contained in the ancient cathedral, which is considered one of the most entire pieces of Gothic architecture in Scotland.

St Andrew's is the finest piece of modern architecture in the city. The town-guard was destroyed by fire in 1793. There are several charitable establishments; particularly the Merchant's Hospital, and that of the Town. Here is a celebrated university; the single college belonging to which is an elegant building. The gaming tavern, coffee house, and hotel, for extent and accommodation is perhaps equal to any in Europe. The cotton manufactory in particular is carried on in a most extensive scale. The inhabitants are computed at upwards of 90,000. It has the advantage of two canals, besides the great Canal that joins the Clyde to the Forth; and is 15 miles ESE of Dumfries, and 45 W of Edinburgh. W lon. 4 2, N lat. 55 53.

GLASGOW, PORT, a town in Renfrewshire, on the S side of the Clyde, erected, in 1710, to serve as the seaport of the city of Glasgow. This port is situate 21 miles W by N of Glasgow.

GLASTONBURY, a town in Somersetshire. It is 129 miles W by S of London. W lon. 2 46, N lat. 51 6.

GLOSTONBURY, a post town of Hartford county, Connecticut, situated on the E side of Connecticut river, about five miles NE of the city of Hartford, and 348 NE of Washington. It contains 3 meeting houses, and 2766 inhabitants.

GLATZ, a county of Germany, situated between Silesia, Bohemia, and Moravia; and surrounded by mountains, which render it very difficult of access. It is 38 miles long, and 23 broad.

GLATZ, a city of Bohemia, and capital of a county of the same name. It is situated at the foot of the mountains, which divide that kingdom from Silesia, near the river Netze. It is 28 miles ENE of Prague. E lon. 16 50, N lat. 51 34.

GLENCOE VALE OF, a valley in Scotland, near the head of Loch Ewe, in Argyleshire, noted for the cruel massacre of its unsuspecting inhabitants in 1691.

GLENCROY VALE OF, a wild and romantic tract, near the NE extremity of Loch Lomond, in Argyleshire.

GLENUCE, a town in Wyrteshire, seated on the river Luce, near its entrance into the bay of that name.

GLOGAW, a town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name. It is seated on the river Oder, 118 miles NE of Prague. E lon. 16 13, N lat. 51 40.

GLOMME, the longest river of the province of Agderhus, in S Norway, which flows into the North Sea at Fredericksstad.

GLOUCESTER, a post town, ship and port of trade, in Essex county, Massachusetts, situated near Cape Ann, 18 miles from Salem, 34 NE of Boston, and 403 of Washington. Population, including Thatcher's Island, 2043.

GLOUCESTER, the largest township in Providence county, Rhode Island, situated in the NW corner of the state. Population 2310.

GLOUCESTER, a post town and capital of Gloucester county, Virginia, situated on the N side of York river, 18 miles NE of Williamsburg, 42 E by S of Richmond, and 171 from Washington.

GLOUCESTER, a city in Gloucestershire. It is seated on the E side of

the Severn, where, by two streams it makes the Isle of Almy. The cathedral of St. Peter, is an ancient but magnificent fabric, and has a tower, remarkable for the richness and most curious pieces of architecture in England. It has five hospitals, two free schools, and a new county goal. It is 24 miles NE of Bristol, and 100 W by N of London. W lon. 3 16, N lat. 51 50.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE, a county of England, 63 miles in length, and 47 in breadth; bounded on the W by Herefordshire and Monmouthshire, on the N by Worcestershire, on the E by Warwickshire and Oxfordshire, and on the S by Wiltshire and Somersetshire.

GLUCKSTADT, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, with a strong castle. It is seated on the Elbe. E lon. 9 15, N lat. 53 70.

GNADENHUTTEN, a town of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, situated on the SW side of the river Lehigh, about 28 miles NW of Bethlehem.

GNADENHUTTEN, a post town of Tuscarawa county, state of Ohio; a Moravian settlement, planted with the pious view of propagating the Christian religion among the Indians. It is 437 miles from Washington.

GNESNA, a city of Great Poland, of which it is the capital. It is 123 miles W of Warsaw. E lon. 17 40, N lat. 52 28.

GOA, a considerable city, of the Hindoo India, with a harbour on the coast of Malabar, in the kingdom of Decan, in Visapour. It is the capital of the Portuguese settlements in India, and the seat of a viceroys. It stands on an island, 23 miles in length and 6 in breadth; and the city built on the N side of it, having the conveyance of a fine river, capable of receiving ships of the greatest burden, where they lie within a mile of the town. This city contains a great number of handsome churches and convents, and a stately hospital. It is 628 miles S by E of Bombay. E lon. 7 44, N lat. 15 30.

GOAR, ST. or GOWER, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, subject to the landgrave of Hesse Cassel. It is 18 miles SE of Cleves.

GOAT ISLAND, in the state of

Rhode Island

harbour of

and citizens

GOBE

the nation

SE of Ph

lat. 40 0.

GOBIN

GOCH

duchy of

via miles

lat. 21 30

GOCLA

ptial of

seated on

Alger.

GODA

It is seat

wide into

SW of C

Wlon. 0

GODA

WRY, a

doosan,

to the N

Dowlat

It is var

the Bain

the sea,

separat

at Rajat

again, it

hours, it

GODI

lage in

Harwin

GOD

banks of

river, it

GOI

town of

land, it

Beylan

GOF

borough

counted

river, it

and 490

points

GOG

a large

kee in

forcing

match

with t

GOI

tem P

solice

the P

capita

GOA

the Severn where, by two streams it makes the lake of Alney. The cathedral of St. Peter, is an ancient but magnificent fabric, and has a tower, vestment-church of the richest, and most curious pieces of architecture in England. It has five hospitals, two free-schools, and a new county goal. It is 24 miles NE of Bristol, and 106 W by N of London. W lat. 51° 10', N lat. 2° 30'.

GLUCESTERSHIRE, a county of England, 83 miles in length, and 47 in breadth; bounded on the W by Herefordshire and Monmouthshire, on the N by Worcestershire, on the E by Warwickshire and Oxfordshire, and on the S by Wiltshire and Somersetshire.

GLUCKSTADT, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, with a strong castle. It is seated on the Elbe. E lon. 9° 15', N lat. 53° 7'.

GNADENHUTTEN, a town of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, situated on the SW side of the river Lehigh, about 25 miles NW of Bethlehem.

GNADENHUTTEN, a post town of Tuscarawa county, state of Ohio; Moravian settlement, planted with the view of propagating the Christian religion among the Indians. It is 437 miles from Washington.

GNESNA, a city of Great Poland, of which it is the capital. It is 125 miles W of Warsaw. E lon. 17° 40', N lat. 52° 30'.

GOA, a considerable city, of the Hindoo India, with an harbour on the coast of Malabar, in the kingdom of Decan, in Visnapor. It is the capital of the Portuguese settlements in India, and the seat of a viceroys. It stands on an island, 23 miles in length, and 6 in breadth; and the city built on the N side of it, having the convenience of a fine river, capable of receiving ships of the greatest burden, where they lie within a mile of the town. This city contains a great number of handsome churches, and number of handsome churches, and number of a steady hospital. It is 202 miles S by E of Bombay. E lon. 74° N lat. 15° 30'.

GOAR, ST. or GOWER, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, subject to the hands of the House Casel. It is 15 miles SE of Coblenz.

GOAT ISLAND, in the state of

GOH

[171]

GOM

Rhode Island, near the entrance of the harbour of New Fort. It has a fort and church.

GOBERN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 15 miles SE of Philipsburg. E lon. 5° 50', N lat. 49° 6'.

GOBIN, ST. See Fero.

GOCH, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Cleves, seated on the Neer, six miles S of Cleves. E lon. 5° 52', N lat. 51° 30'.

GOCIANO, a town of Sardinia, capital of a county of the same name, seated on the Thuro, 25 miles E of Algher.

GODALMING, a town in Surrey. It is seated on the Wey, where it divides into several streams, four miles SW of Guildford and 24 of London. W lon. 0° 24', N lat. 51° 13'.

GODAVERY, or **GONGA GODOWRY**, a river of the Decan of Hindoostan, which has its source 90 miles to the NE of Bombay. After crossing the Bain Ganga, about 90 miles above the sea, breaks many smaller rivers separates into two principal channels at Rajamundry; and these subdividing again, form altogether several tide harbours, for vessels of moderate burden.

GODMANCHESTER, a large village in Huntingdonshire, parted from Huntingdon by the river Ouse.

GODWIN SANDS, famous sandbanks of the coast of Kent, lying between the N and S Foreland.

GOES, or TERGOER, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Zealand, and capital of the island of S Beveland. E lon. 3° 50', N lat. 51° 33'.

GOFFSTOWN, a township of Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, situated on a branch of the Merrimack river, about 45 miles W of Portsmouth, and 409 miles NE of Washington. Population 1000.

GOGRA, or SOORJEW RIVER, a large river, which rises in Lake Looskee in Tibet in lat. 24° 17' N, and forcing its way through Mount Himalach, takes a SE direction, and unites with the Ganges.

GOHUD, a territory of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Aggra; subject to a rajah, who is tributary to the Poonah Maharajah. Owalior is the capital.

GOLDBERG, a town of Silesia, in the duchy of Lignitz, 30 miles W of Breslaw. E lon. 16° 23', N lat. 51° 3'.

GOLD COAST, a maritime country of Guinea, where the Europeans have several forts and settlements. It reaches from the Gold River, 18 miles W of Assin, and ends at the village of Pona, eight miles E of Assin.

GOLDINGEN, a town of Courland, with a castle, seated on the Wela, 60 miles W of Mittau. E lon. 23° 21', N lat. 56° 40'.

GOLDSBOROUGH, a post town of Hancock county, Maine, situated on the E side of Frenchman's bay, 35 miles from Wiscasset, and 764 from Washington. Population 471. E lon. from Washington 58° 50', N lat. 44° 23' 25'.

GOLNAW, a town of Prussian Pomerania, seated on the Iina, 18 miles NE of Stetin. E lon. 14° 50', N lat. 53° 45'.

GONDBRECOURT, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, seated on the Orcey, 50 miles S of St. Michael. E lon. 5° 37', N lat. 48° 30'.

GUIO, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, seated on the river Mincio, between the lake of Mantua and that of Garda. E lon. 10° 40', N lat. 45° 10'.

GOLCONDA, a country of the Decan of Hindoostan, between the lower parts of the courses of Krishna and Godavery rivers and the principal part of Dowlatabad. It is most remarkable for its diamond mines, the most considerable in the world. Here are also mines of salt.

GOLCONDA, a celebrated fortress, in a country of the same name, six miles WNW of Hyderabad, and joined to that city by a wall of communication.

GOLDEN ISLAND, a barren island at the mouth of the river or gulf of Darien, where the Scots attempted to make a settlement in 1699. W lon. 17° 15', N lat. 9°.

GOLETTA, an island of Africa, at the entrance of the bay of Tunis; taken by the Christians several years. E lon. 10° 50', N lat. 37° 10'.

GOMBROON, a considerable seaport of Persia, in Faraitan, called by the natives Bandar Abassi. It is seated in a bay of the strait of Ormus, 120 miles SSE of Kerman. E lon. 53° 30', N lat. 27° 30'.

GOMERA, one of the Canary islands, between Ferro and Teneriffe. It has a town of the same name, with an excellent harbour, where the Spanish ships often take in refreshments. W lon. 17 3, N lat. 28 6.

GONDARI, the metropolis of Abyssinia, situate on a hill of considerable height, and containing 10,000 families in time of peace. It is 180 miles SE of Semmar. E lon. 37 53, N lat. 13 34.

GONDEGAMA, or **GONDLA-COAMA**, a river of the peninsula of Hindoostan, which rises near Combar, forms the nominal boundary of the Carnatic on the N, and falls into the bay of Bengalee.

GONDREVILLE, a town of France in the department of Meurthe, eight miles from Nancy. E lon. 6 9, N lat. 48 40.

GONSEE, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, seated on the Croule, 10 miles NE of Paris. E lon. 9 30, N lat. 48 28.

GONJAH, a kingdom of Africa, between the coast of Guinea on the S, and Tombuctou on the N. W lon. 6 10, N lat. 13 20.

GOOCHLAND COURT HOUSE, the principal seat of justice in Goochland county, Virginia. It is situated on the N side of James river, 30 miles W by N of Richmond, and has a court house, jail, &c. It is a post town 133 miles from Washington.

GOOD HOPE CAPE, an extensive settlement on the southern extremity of the African continent, which lies between S lat. 20 23, and 34 47, and between E lon. 17 35 and 23 17. It is bounded on the W and S by the Ocean; on the E by Great Fish river, and Caffreland, on the N by the river Koussie, and the country of the Hejensama. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1487, and settled by the Dutch in 1650, from whom it was taken by the English in 1795. It was restored in 1802, but retaken in 1806. The soil is fertile and the climate salubrious.

GOOMPTI, a river of Hindoostan, Proper, which rises in the Rohilla Country, and flowing SE by Lucknow and Jaunpore, falls into the Ganges.

GOOTY, or **GUTTI**, a strong fortress in the peninsula of Hindoostan. E lon. 77 35, N lat. 16 12.

GORCUB, a town of the United

Provinces, in Holland, which carries on a considerable trade in cheese and butter. E lon. 4 21, N lat. 51 51.

GORKE, a small island of Africa, near Cape de Verd. W lon. 17 37, N lat. 14 45.

GORKE, the capital of an island of the same name in Holland, 8 miles S SW of Briel. E lon. 4 20, N lat. 51 44.

GORGONA, a small island of Italy, in the sea of Tuscan, eight miles in circumference. E lon. 10 0, N lat. 43 22.

GORGONA, an island in the S Pacific Ocean, 12 miles W of the coast of Peru. W lon. 77 20, S lat. 1 0.

GORHAM, a post town in Cumberland county, Maine, situated on the N E side of Seon river, 150 miles N by E of Boston, and 200 from Washington. Population 2632.

GORHAM, a post township in Ontario county, New York, 200 miles westward of Albany, and 365 W of N from Washington. Population 2169.

GORTIZ, the capital of a county of the same name, in the duchy of Carinola, on the Lissona, 10 miles N E of Aquella. E lon. 13 30, N lat. 46 20.

GOSHEN, a post township of Litchfield county, Connecticut, and 341 NE of Washington. Population 1641.

GOSHEN, a post township of Orange county, New York, 20 miles W of West point, 113 southerly from Albany, about 63 N of New York city, and 264 E of N from Washington. Population 3155.

GOSHEN, a post town in Loudon county, Virginia, 28 miles from Washington.

GOSLAR, an ancient city of Lower Saxony, in the territory of Brunswick, seated at the foot of a mountain, near the river Gose. It is 28 miles S of Brunswick. E lon. 10 43, N lat. 52 0.

GOSPORT, a town in Hampshire, on the W side of the harbour of Portsmouth. Here is a noble hospital, built for the relief of the sick and wounded sailors. It is 70 miles SW of London. W lon. 1 3, N lat. 50 49.

GOSTIGNEN, or **GOSTAVIN**, a town of Poland, in the Palatinate of Rava, 36 miles NE of Rava. E lon. 20 40, N lat. 51 54.

GOTHA, a town in Upper Saxony, capital of a duchy of the same name, 18 miles W of Erfurt. E lon. 10 42, N lat. 51.

GOTHA

issues from

to the N of

GOTHE

provinces

in, encompass

Baltic sea.

GOTHE

BURG, a

in W Got

GOTTI

city, in the

seated on

Casert. E

population

GOTTI

is the duc

duchy of

at the bo

called the

Stewick.

14 25.

GOTTI

in the G

ble (W

GOUL

town in

Israel, eig

lon. 4 41

GODI

miles S

London.

GOU

land, in

longing

lon. 81

GOU

the dep

provinces, in Holland, which carries in a considerable trade in cheese and butter. E. lon. 4 51, N. lat. 51 51.

GORKHE, a small island of Africa, near Cape de Verde. W. lon. 17 35, N. lat. 14 40.

GORKEE, the capital of an island of the same name in Holland, 8 miles S W of Briel. E. lon. 4 50, N. lat. 51 45.

GORGON, a small island of Italy, a the sea of Tusany, eight miles in circumference. E. lon. 10 0, N. lat. 43 3.

GORGONA, an island in the S Pacific Ocean, 12 miles W of the coast of Peru. W. lon. 77 50, S. lat. 1 0.

GORHAM, a post town in Cumberland county, Maine, situated on the N E side of Basco river, 120 miles N by E of Boston, and 800 from Washington. Population 3033.

GORHAM, a post township in Ontario county, New York, 300 miles westward of Albany, and 300 W of N from Washington. Population 2160.

GORITZ, the capital of a county of the same name, in the duchy of Carinthia, 2 1/2 the Leoben, 10 miles N E of Aquella. E. lon. 13 30, N. lat. 46 30.

GOSHEN, a post township of Litchfield county, Connecticut, and 341 NE of Washington. Population 1641.

GOSHEN, a post township of Orange county, New York, 80 miles W of West point, 112 southerly from Albany, about 60 N of New York city, and 204 E of N from Washington. Population 3185.

GOSHEN, a post town in Loudon county, Virginia, 38 miles from Washington.

GOSLAR, an ancient city of Lower Saxony, in the territory of Hildesheim, situated at the foot of a mountain, near the river Gose. It is 28 miles S of Brunswick. E. lon. 10 43, N. lat. 52 0.

GOSPORT, a town in Hampshire, on the W side of the harbour of Ports mouth. Here is a noble hospital, built for the relief of the sick and wounded sailors. It is 70 miles SW of London. W. lon. 1 3, N. lat. 50 40.

GOSIGNEN, or **GOSTAVIN**, a town of Poland, in the Palatinate of Rava, 36 miles NE of Rava. E. lon. 20 40, N. lat. 51 54.

GOTHA, a town in Upper Saxony, capital of a duchy of the same name, 18 miles W of Erfurt. E. lon. 10 53, N. lat. 51.

GOTHA, a river of Sweden, which issues from lake Wenner, and falls into the N sea at Godeboorg.

GOTHLAND, the most southern province of Sweden, being a peninsula, encompassed on three sides by the Baltic sea.

GOTTHEBORG, or **GOTTENBURG**, a flourishing town of Sweden, in W Gothland.

GOTTINGEN, a city of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick. It is seated on the Leine, 25 miles NE of Cassel. E. lon. 9 43, N. lat. 51 32. Population 6000.

GOTTORP, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, capital of the duchy of Holstein Gottorp, seated at the bottom of an arm of the sea called the Sley, four miles WSW of Sleswick. East lon. 9 50, North lat. 54 35.

GOTTSBERG, a town of Silesia, in the duchy of Schweidnitz, remarkable for its silver mines.

GOUDA, or **TURGOW**, a strong town in Holland. It is seated on the IJsel, eight miles NE of Rotterdam. E. lon. 4 41, N. lat. 53 2.

GODHURST, a town in Kent, 13 miles SW of Maidstone, and 44 SE of London. E. lon. 0 31, N. lat. 51 1.

GOURA, or **GURA**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Masovia, belonging to the bishop of Poesania. E. lon. 21 20, N. lat. 53 1.

GOURNAY, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, seated on the Epine, 28 miles NW of Paris. W. lon. 0 30, N. lat. 40 32.

GORDON, a town of France, in the department of Lot, 18 miles NW of Cahors. E. lon. 1 24, N. lat. 48 43.

GOVERNULO, a town of Italy, in the Mantua, seated on the Minchio, 18 miles SE of Mantua. E. lon. 10 50, N. lat. 45 4.

GOWRAN, a borough and post town of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny. E. lon. 7 6, N. lat. 53 34.

GOZZLE, or **GOZES**, an island of the Mediterranean, to the S of the isle of Candia, 13 miles from Fort Sclimo.

GOZZO, a fortified island of the Mediterranean, 8 miles NW of Malta, and belonging to the knights of this island.

GRABOW, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, 18

miles S of Ralswin. E. lon. 11 44, N. lat. 53 25.

GRACIOSA, one of the Azores, or Western Islands. It contains about 500 inhabitants. W. lon. 27 28, N. lat. 39.

GRACIOSA, a rocky barren, uninhabited island, one of the Canaries, to the N of Lanzarote. It is three miles long, and two broad.

GRADISCA, a town of Sclarcia, on the frontiers of Croatia, taken by the Turks in 1691. It is seated on the Save, 20 miles SW of Poegna. E. lon. 15 30, N. lat. 45 21.

GRADO, a town of Italy, in a small island of the same name, on the coast of Venetian Friuli, 80 miles E by N of Venice. E. lon. 13 10, N. lat. 45 46.

GRAFTON, a village in Northamptonshire, between Stony Stratford and Northampton.

GRAFTON, a post town in Grafton county, New Hampshire, 30 miles SE of Dartmouth college, and 29 NW of Salisbury, with 331 inhabitants.

GRAFTON, a township of Worcester county, Massachusetts, about forty miles SW of Boston, 34 NW of Providence, and 400 NE of Washington. It is a post township containing 946 inhabitants.

GRAMMONT, a town of Austrian Flanders seated on the Dender, 18 miles NE of Tournay. E. lon. 3 59, N. lat. 50 47.

GRAMONT, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne. It is 15 miles NE of Uppogea. E. lon. 1 30, N. lat. 46 1.

GRAMFOUND, a borough in Cornwall. It is 244 miles W by S of London. W. lon. 4 40, N. lat. 50 22.

GRAN, a town of Lower Hungary, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on the Danube, 57 miles E by S of Vienna. E. lon. 18 0, N. lat. 47 40.

GRANADA, a province of Spain, bounded on the N and W by Andalusia, on the E by Murcia, and on the south by the Mediterranean sea. It is 178 miles in length, and 75 in breadth.

GRANADA, a city of Spain, capital of the province of Granada. It is built on four hills, and divided into four parts. All the public buildings are magnificent. It is seated near the confluence of the Oro with the Xenil, 238 miles S of Madrid. W. lon. 3 30, N. lat. 37 2.

GRANADA, an island in the W Indies, the principal of the Grenadines; situated in W lon, 61 46, and between N lat. 11 26 and 12 33. It is the last of the Windward Caribbees, and thirty leagues NW of Tobago. The chief port, called Lewis, is on the west side in the middle of a large bay with a sandy bottom, and is very spacious. The island produces very fine timber, sugar, tobacco, and indigo.

GRANADA, a town of North America, in the province of Nicaragua, seated on the lake Nicaragua. It was taken twice by the Spaniards, and pillaged. The inhabitants carry on a great trade by means of the lake, which communicates with the Atlantic ocean. It is 24 miles SE of Leon. W lon. 87 0, N lat. 12 4.

GRANADA, NEW, an extensive inland country in S America. It extends from lat. 3 26 to about 10 deg N, and from 73 30 to 83 30 W lon. Bounded on the N by the gulph of Darien and the Caribbean sea; on the NE and E by Venezuela; on the S by Peru; on the W by the Pacific; and on the NW by Guatemala. It is divided into 24 provinces. The climate varies in this country, according to elevation and latitude. The plains near the mountains are temperate and healthy; near the sea come fevers of the worst kind predominate. Its rivers are the Magdalena, Cauca, Guayquil, besides several branches of the Orinoco and Amazona. Its fruits and flowers are not exceeded by any part of the world.

GRANBY, a post township of Hartford county, Connecticut, 30 miles NW of Hartford, and 368 E of N from Washington. Population, 2600.

GRANBY, a post town in Lexington district, South Carolina, situated on the Congaree about 3 miles below the junction of Broad and Saluda rivers. It is remarkable for a curious bridge thrown over the river, and is 200 miles SW of Washington.

GRANDE-PRE, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes, seated on the Ayre, 28 miles E of Rheims. E lon. 4 45, N lat. 49 21.

GRAND, or WOLF Island, a large island situated in the St. Lawrence, below lake Ontario, and opposite to Kingston. It lies within the state of New York, the main channel of the river

being on the W side. It is 18 miles long, and from 1 to 6 broad. **GRAND ISLE**, a large island of the state of New York, situated in Niagara river, and commencing 4 miles below the outlet of lake Erie, and extending to within 4 miles of the cataract. It is at present attached to the town of Buffalo.

GRANIC, or GRANICUS, a small river of Natolia, which has its source in Mount Ida, near the ruins of ancient Troy, and falls into the sea of Marmora, to the E of Lampona. On its banks was fought the celebrated battle between Alexander and Darius.

GRANSON, a town of Switzerland, in the Pays de Vaud, capital of a half-cantone of the same name. E lon. 6 50, N lat. 46 50.

GRANTHAM, a borough in Lincolnshire. It is seated on the Witham, 110 miles N by W of London. W lon. 0 36, N lat. 53 50.

GRANVILLE, a township of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, 14 miles W of Springfield, and 370 miles NE of Washington. It is a post township containing 1804 inhabitants.

GRANVILLE, a post township in Washington county, New York, situated on Pawlet river, and adjoining the state of Vermont. It contains 3 congregational churches, 1 baptist, and 1 friends meeting house, an academy and 3717 inhabitants. In this town is a manufactory of black lead pencils, and in the N end a marble quarry which is wrought to advantage. Distant from Albany, 60 miles NE, and from Washington 440.

GRANVILLE, a seaport of France, in the department of the Channel, partly seated on a rock, and partly on a plain. It is 125 miles W of Paris. W lon. 1 33, N lat. 48 20.

GRASS, or LA GRASS RIVER, a river of New York, rises in the SE part of St. Lawrence county, and after running a NW and N, and changing to N easterly course, empties into the river St. Lawrence, near the head of Great St. Heris Island. It has many rapids and falls, and is about 125 miles in length. In the township of Canton this river is connected to the Oswego by a curious natural canal.

GRASSE, a town of France, in the department of Var, seated on an emb-

GRA

being on the W side. It is 18 miles long, and from 1 to 6 broad.

GRAND ISLE, a large island of the state of New York, situated in Niagara river, and commencing 4 miles below the outlet of Lake Erie, and extending to within 4 miles of the coast. It is at present attached to the town of Buffalo.

GRANIC, or **GRANICUS**, a small river of Natolia, which has its source in Mount Ida, near the ruins of ancient Troy, and falls into the sea of Marmora, to the E of Lampaco. On its banks was fought the celebrated battle between Alexander and Darius.

GRANSON, a town of Lowerland, in the Pays de Vaud, capital of a bailliwick of the same name. E lon. 6 50, N lat. 46 50.

GRANTHAM, a borough in Lincolnshire. It is seated on the Witham, 110 miles N by W of London. W lon. 0 36, N lat. 53 50.

GRANVILLE, a township of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, 14 miles W of Springfield, and 570 miles NE of Washington. It is a post township containing 1604 inhabitants.

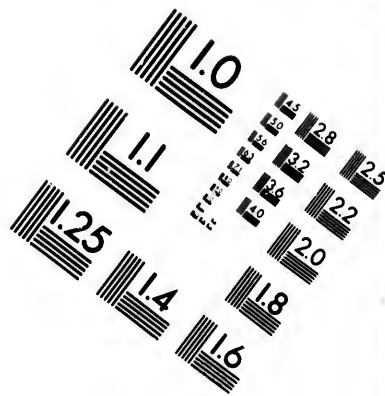
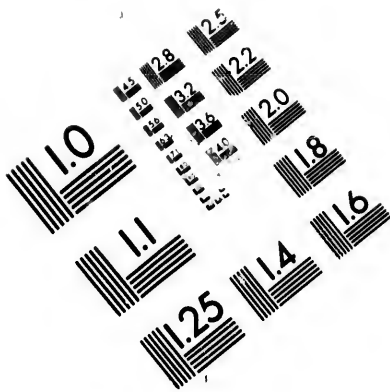
GRANVILLE, a post township in Washington county, New York, situated on Fluvic river, and adjoining the state of Vermont. It contains 3 congregational churches, 1 Baptist, and 1 Friends meeting house, an academy and 3717 inhabitants. In this town is a manufacture of black lead pencils, and in the N end a marble quarry which is wrought to advantage. Distant from Albany, 60 miles NE, and from Washington 440.

GRANVILLE, a seaport of France, in the department of the Channel, partly seated on a rock, and partly on a plain. It is 183 miles W of Paris. W lon. 1 33, N lat. 48 50.

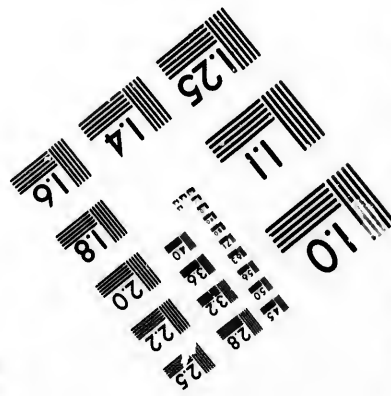
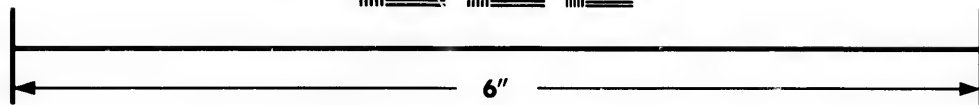
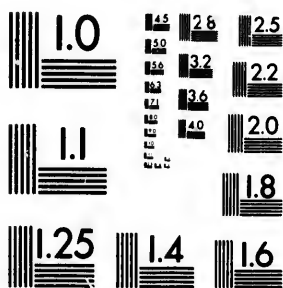
GRASS, or **LA GRASS RIVER**, a river of New York, rises in the SE part of St. Lawrence county, and after running a NW and N, and changing to N easterly course, empties into the river St. Lawrence, near the head of Great St. Regis Island. It has many rapids and falls, and is about 125 miles in length. In the township of Canton this river is connected to the Chateaufort by a curious natural canal.

GRASSE, a town of France, in the department of Var, seated on an emb-





**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

**CIHM/ICMH
Microfiche
Series.**

**CIHM/ICMH
Collection de
microfiches.**



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

© 1982

men
56, N
691
depa
ver
tain
Caro
G
shir
in th
ry.
G
G
pial
nu
23 m
N la
G
in th
de
of
E. J
G
Bra
bey
eigh
45.
G
Eva
Nor
mile
59.
G
cap
30 m
lat.
G
of I
in
burg
G
land
cour
W
G
H
The
lon.
G
Ter
mile
G
the
W
G
depe
on
Dip
G
land

nence, 15 miles W of Nice. E lon. 6 56, N lat. 43 39.

GRASSE, a town of France, in the department of Aude, seated on the river Othien, at the foot of the mountains of Courbiere, 18 miles SE of Carcassonne.

GRATELEY, a village in Hampshire, on the SE side of Querley Hill, in the road from Andover to Salisbury.

GRATZ, a town of Germany, capital of Sclria, with a castle, and a university. It is seated on the Muehr, 85 miles SW of Vienna. E lon. 15 30, N lat. 47 4.

GRAUDENTZ, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Culm, with a castle; seated on the Vistula, 30 miles N of Thorn, and 110 NW of Warsaw. E lon. 18 52, N lat. 53 33.

GRAVE, a strong town of Dutch Brabant, seated on the river Maese, beyond which there is a fort. It is eight miles S of Nimeguen. E lon. 8 45, N lat. 51 47.

GRAVELINES, a strong seaport of France, now in the department of the North. It is seated on the Aa, 19 miles E Calais. E lon. 2 13, N lat. 50 59.

GRAVENAC, a town of Suabia, capital of a county of the same name, 30 miles W of Ulm. E lon. 9 28, N lat. 49 22.

GRAVEN MACHEREN, a town of Luxemburg, on the Moselle, taken in 1552, by the marquis of Brandenburg, who burnt it.

GRAVESANDE, a town of Holland, the residence of the ancient counts of Holland. It is seven miles W of Delft.

GRAVESEND, a town in Kent. It is situated on the banks of the Thames, 23 miles SE of London. E lon. 0 27, N lat. 51 25.

GRAVINA, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, with a bishop's see, 32 miles SW of Bari.

GRAULET, a town of France, in the department of Tarn, 13 miles N W of Castres.

GRAY, a town of France, in the department of Upper Saone, situated on the river Saone, 25 miles NE of Dijon. E lon. 5 41, N lat. 47 28.

GRAY, a post township in Cumberland county, Maine, 15 miles N by W

of Portland, and 597 NE of Washington. Population 1310.

GRAYSON COURT HOUSE, a post town and capital of Grayson county, Virginia, 378 miles from Washington.

GRAYS THURROCK, a town in Essex, seated on the Thames, 24 miles E of London. E lon. 0 24, N lat. 51 26.

GREAT HARRINGTON, a post town in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, about 23 miles W of Springfield on the river Connecticut, and 363 miles E of N from Washington. Population 1784.

GREAT KENHAWA, a river of Virginia, which rises in North Carolina, and thence runs a northern course to Greenbrier county in Virginia; it afterwards flows in a NW direction, till it unites with the Ohio at Point Pleasant. The great falls of this river are 60 miles above its confluence with the Ohio, at its mouth, it is 280 yards wide.

GREAT CROSSINGS, a post town in Scot county, Kentucky, is elegantly situated on Elkhorn river, in the midst of a rich, populous, and level country. It contains a baptist meeting house, an academy, and 100 inhabitants. In the town and its vicinity, are 3 paper mills, one for hemp, and another for powder. It took its name from the great quantity of Buffaloes that passed at this place, and also from its being the great crossing place of the Indians. It is distant 12 miles NNW from Lexington, and 675 W of Washington. N lat. 38 21, W lon. 85.

GREECE, the ancient name of that part of Turkey in Europe, which contains Macedonia, Albania, Livadia, the Morea, the Archipelago, and Candia.

GREENBUSH, a post township in Rensselaer county, N. York, situated on the E side of the Hudson, opposite to Albany, and 376 miles E of N from Washington. It contains several villages and 4459 inhabitants. The United States barracks in this town, stand about a mile from the ferry.

GREENBRIER COURT HOUSE, a post town, and capital of Greenbrier county, Virginia, is distant from Washington 370 miles.

GREEN CASTLE, a post town in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, 11

miles S of Chambersburg, and 82 N of Washington. Population 1497.

GREENE, a post township in Kennebec county, Maine, situated on the E side of Androscoggin river, 39 miles N of Portland, and 680 NE of Washington. Population 1277.

GREENLE, a post township in the SW corner of Chenango county, New York, situated on Chenango river, 20 miles SW of Norwich, 130 from Albany, and 317 N of Washington. Population 1279.

GREEN, a river of Kentucky, that rises in Lincoln county, and pursues a westerly course to Meigsburg county, it then runs N to the Ohio, into which it empties 130 miles below Louisville. It is navigable at all times for boats 80 miles from its mouth, to the rapids. At the town of Greensburgh, in Green county, this stream is about 100 yards wide, and the navigation continues good for some distance above; boats of 4 or 8 tons being able to pass the rapids in the winter and spring, on their way to New Orleans. Its whole length is upwards of 200 miles.

GREENFIELD, a post town in Hampshire county, Massachusetts; situated on the W side of Connecticut river, about 85 miles NW of Worcester, 104 W by N of Boston, and 409 NE of Washington. Population 1155.

GREENFIELD, a post township in Saratoga county, New York, 36 miles from Albany, and 418 E of N from Washington. Population 3087.

GREENFIELD, a post village in Highland county, Ohio, situated on Main Point Creek, 74 miles NE of Cincinnati, and 441 N of W from Washington. Population 70.

GREENLAND, a general name by which are denoted the most easterly parts of America, stretching towards the north pole, and likewise some islands to the northward of the continent of Europe, lying in very high latitudes. The country is divided into W and E Greenland. The coast of Greenland abounds with inlets, bays, and large rivers; and is surrounded with a vast number of islands of different dimensions. In a great many places, however, on the eastern coast especially, the shore is inaccessible by reason of the floating mountains of ice. E Greenland is discovered to be an assemblage of islands lying between

70 deg 45 min. and 80 deg. 30 min. of N lat. and between 0 deg. and 20 deg. of E longitude. To its frozen sea, the English and other nations repair annually, in the proper season, to fish for whales. See SPITZBERGEN.

GREENLAND, a township in Rockingham county, New Hampshire. Population 592. It is 5 miles S of Portsmouth, and 221 NE of Washington. N lat. 43 2 38, E lon. from Washington 6 11 54.

GREENLAW, the county-town of Berwickshire, seated on the river that joins the Tweed, before it reaches Berwick. It is 18 miles W by S of that town. W lon. 2 10. N lat. 55 43.

GREEN MOUNTAINS, a range extending through the New England states, in SENECA direction. Killington peak, the highest point, is 3,454 feet above the level of the ocean.

GREENOCK, a considerable seaport in Renfrewshire, at the mouth of the Clyde. It is 52 miles W of Glasgow. W lon. 4 20, N lat. 55 54.

GREENSBORO, a post town in Caroline county, Maryland, situated on the E branch of Choptank river, 10 miles E of Centerville, and 114 from Washington.

GREENSBORO, a post township in Orleans county, Vermont, adjoining to Minden on the NW. It is 572 miles from Washington. Population 865.

GREENSBORO, a post town in Green county, Georgia, situated on a plain 5 miles E of Oconee river, 30 S of Athens, 38 N of Milledgeville, 80 W of Augusta, and 668 SW of Washington. It contains a presbyterian meeting house, a court house, jail, a flourishing academy, and 300 inhabitants.

GREENSBURGH, the county town of Westmoreland, in Pennsylvania, 178 miles W by N of Philadelphia. W lon. 78 36, N lat. 40 2.

GREENSBURGH, a post township in Westchester county, New York, seated on the E bank of the Hudson, 27 miles N of New York city, 137 S of Albany, and 263 E of N from Washington. Population 1862.

GREENSBURGH, a post township and capital of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, situated on a branch of Sewickly creek, which empties into Youghiogony river. It contains a German reformed church, a court house,

July, 1
miles
from
GR
Green
the N
W of
ington
chare
in sea
is a m
N lat.
GH
Meck
ated
creek
fish
cates
pical
court
ton,
ton.
G
Plu
bank
Wash
291 S
GRE
W of
Wash
GI
or P
lage
is pl
small
miles
leton
of W
house
and
ville
and
then
It g
ver,
G
in G
NW
lany
Pola
G
Ham
mile
ton,
Pola
G
town
ten

70 deg 46 min. and 80 deg. 30 min. of N lat. and between 9 deg. and 30 deg. of E longitude. To its frozen seas, the English and other nations repair annually, in the proper season, to fish for whales. See SPITZBERGEN.

GREENLAND, a township in Rockingham county, New Hampshire. Population 92. It is 5 miles S of Portsmouth, and 21 NE of Washington. N lat. 43 23, E lon. from Washington 0 11 54.

GREENLAW, the county-town of Berwickshire, seated on the river that joins the Tweed, before it reaches Berwick. It is 19 miles W by S of that town. W lon. 3 10. N lat. 55 43.

GREEN MOUNTAINS, a range extending through the New England states, in a N E direction. Killington peak, the highest point, is 3,454 feet above the level of the ocean.

GREENOCK, a considerable seaport in Renfrewshire, at the mouth of the Clyde. It is 22 miles W of Glasgow. W lon. 4 30. N lat. 55 54.

GREENSBORO, a post town in Caroline county, Maryland, situated on the E branch of Choptank river, 10 miles E of Centerville, and 114 from Washington.

GREENSBORO, a post township in Orleans county, Vermont, adjoining to Minden on the NW. It is 578 miles from Washington. Population 565.

GREENSBORO, a post town in Green county, Georgia, situated on a plain 5 miles E of Ocmee river, 30 S of Athens, 38 N of Milledgeville, 80 W of Augusta, and 652 SW of Washington. It contains a presbyterian meeting house, a court house, jail, a flourishing academy, and 300 inhabitants.

GREENSBURGH, the county town of Westmoreland, in Pennsylvania, 178 miles W by N of Philadelphia. W lon. 78 36. N lat. 40 2.

GREENSBURGH, a post township in Westchester county, New York, situated on the E bank of the Hudson, 27 miles N of New York city, 135 S of Albany, and 263 E of N from Washington. Population 1664.

GREENSBURGH, a post township and capital of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, situated on a branch of Sewickley creek, which empties into the Youghiogany river. It contains a German reformed church, a court house,

jail, and 685 inhabitants, and is 31 miles SE by E of Pittsburgh, and 221 from Washington.

GREENSBURGH, Kentucky, situated on the N bank of Green river, 70 miles W of Lexington, and 664 from Washington. It contains a presbyterian church, an elegant court house, jail, an academy, and 240 inhabitants. Here is a manufactory of woolen and cotton. N lat. 36. W lon. 80 10.

GREENVILLE, a post town of Mecklenburg county, Kentucky, situated on small branches of Little Cauley creek, a branch of Big Cauley, that falls into Pond creek, and communicates with Green river. It is the capital of the county, and contains a court house, and 154 inhabitants. Distance 13 miles S westerly from Lexington, and 761 S of W from Washington.

GREENVILLE, a post town in Pitt county, North Carolina, on the S bank of Pamlico river, 23 miles above Washington, on the same stream, and 291 SW of Washington city.

GREENVILLE, a post town in Green county, Tennessee, 82 miles N W of Knoxville, and 471 S of W from Washington.

GREENVILLE COURT HOUSE, or **PLEASANTSBURG**, a post village in Greensville county, S Carolina, a small stream, called Reedy river, 130 miles NW of Columbia, 330 of Charleston, 110 N of Augusta, and 467 SW of Washington. It contains a court house, jail, some manufactures of iron, and cotton, and 200 inhabitants. Greenville is surrounded by a level country, and its situation is considered one of the most healthy in the Southern States. It stands within 5 miles of Saluda river, in N lat. 34 48.

GREENVILLE, a post township in Greene county, New York, 1 1/2 miles NW of Athens, about 26 W from Albany, and 340 N of Washington. Population 2300.

GREENWICH, a post town in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, 25 miles NW of Worcester, 74 W of Boston, and 410 NE of Washington. Population 1225.

GREENWICH, a maritime post township, in Fairfield county, Connecticut, situated on Long Island sound,

22 miles W of New Haven, 54 E of New York city, and 284 NE of Washington. Population 3533. E lon. from Washington, 3 46 21, N lat. 41 8 14.

GREENWICH, a town of England, in Kent, famous for a royal observatory, built by Charles II. on the summit of Flamstead hill. It is 5 miles E of London.

GREENWICH, a post township in Washington county, New York, situated on the E side of the Hudson, 37 miles NE of Albany, and 412 E of N from Washington. Population 2752. Union village, seated on the Hattenkill, is in this town, and contains 2 cotton factories, 1 woolen, an academy, 2 meeting houses, and about 500 inhabitants.

GREENWICH, a post village in Cumberland county, New Jersey, situated on Cohansy creek, about 20 miles SW of Salem, 10 SW of Bridgetown, and 190 from Washington. Population 855.

GREENWICH, a township in Sussex county, New Jersey, situated on the W side of the Delaware, in a mountainous country, 31 miles SW of New ton. Population 2524.

GREENWICH, a township in Berks county, Pennsylvania, situated on the E side of Maiden creek, 15 miles NE of Reading. Population 1104.

GREENWICH, EAST, a town and capital of Kent county, Rhode Island, situated on the W side of Narraganset bay, 16 miles S of Providence. It contains a house of public worship, a court house, and 1550 inhabitants.

GRENOBLE, an ancient town of France, in the department of Isere. It is 27 miles S of Chambery, and 105 W by N of Turin. E lon. 5 49, N lat. 45 12.

GREYNA, a village in Dumfriesshire, near the mouth of the Esk, and on the borders of Cumberland, nine miles NW of Carlisle. It has been long noted as the resort of the young persons in England, who are here united without incurring the penalties of the marriage act, notwithstanding the prohibitions of their parents and guardians. The ceremony is performed by a blacksmith.

GRIFFENHAKEN, a town of Prussian Pomerania, in the duchy of Suetin, seated on the Oder opposite Gartz. E lon. 14 42, N lat. 53 34.

GRIMBERGAN, a town of Austrian

Erabant, six miles N of Brussels. E lon. 4 27, N lat. 50 27.

GRIM, a town in the electorate of Saxony, seated on the Muldaw, 10 miles SE of Leipzig. E lon. 12 32, N lat. 51 15.

GRIMMEN, a town of Swedish Pomerania, five miles S of Stralsund. E lon. 13 27, N lat. 54 12.

GRIMPERG, a town in the electorate of Treves, 17 miles SE of Treves. E lon. 6 50, N lat. 49 35.

GRIMSBY, GREAT, a seaport and borough in Lincolnshire, 170 miles N of London. E lon. 0 6, N lat. 53 34.

GRINDON-RIGG, a river in Northumberland, near Berwick, famous for the victory gained over the Scots, in 1593.

GRINSTEAD, EAST, a borough in Sussex, 29 miles S of London. E lon. 0 2, N lat. 51 12.

GRIPSWALD, a strong town of Swedish Pomerania, formerly imperial, with a good harbour, and university. It is seated near the Baltic sea, 15 miles SE of Stralsund. E lon. 13 44, N lat. 54 4.

GRODNO, a pretty large city of Lithuania, in Poland, situated on the river Niemen, partly on a plain, and partly on a mountain. Grodno is 122 miles NE of Warsaw. E lon. 24 15, N lat. 52 22.

GROLL, a town of Dutch Guelderland in the county of Zutphen. It is seated on the Slinghe, 18 miles SE of Zutphen.

GRONINGEN, a populous city of the United Provinces, capital of a lordship of the same name, with a cathedral and a university. It is 55 miles N of Amsterdam. Population 23,770. E lon. 6 21, N lat. 53 10.

GRONINGEN, one of the United Provinces, bounded on the E by E Friesland, on the W by Friesland, on the N by the German ocean, and on the S by the Overijssel.

GROSSA, an island of Dalmatia, in the gulf of Venice, near the coast of the county of Zara. It is 50 miles in circumference.

GROSSETTO, a town of Tuscany, with a castle and a bishop's see; situated near the sea, 30 miles SW of Siena. E lon. 11 1, N lat. 43 40.

GROTSKAW, a town of Silesia, capital of a province of the same name,

30 miles NE of Glatz. E lon. 17 23, N lat. 50 37.

GROTSKAW a town of Serris, where the Turks defeated the Germans in 1750. E lon. 21 10, N lat. 45 30.

GROTON, a post town in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, 35 miles N W of Boston, and 481 NE of Washington. Population 1886.

GROTON, a township of New London county, Connecticut, situated on the E side of the river Thames, nearly opposite to New London. It contains 4481 inhabitants. Fort Griswold, which defends the harbour of New London, is situated in this town, on a height, on the bank of the Thames, and is remarkable for being stormed on the 6th of September 1781, by Benedict Arnold. A part of the garrison were put to the sword after they had surrendered; and the compact part of the town burnt at the same time. Distance 374 miles NE from Washington.

GROTON, a post township in Grafton county, New Hampshire, 15 miles NE of Dartmouth college, and 333 from Washington. Population 560.

GROTNE, a river of Spain, in Galicia, which enters the bay of Biscay, at Corunna.

GRUBENHAGEN, a town of Lower Saxony, and the chief place of a principality of the same name. It is 45 miles S of Hanover. E lon. 10 2, N lat. 51 31.

GRUCKFELDT, a town of Carinthia, with a castle on the river Sava. E lon. 18 45, N lat. 46 7.

GRUNDE, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Brunswick, and in the mountains of Harz. E lon. 13 35, N lat. 52 10.

GRUNINGEN, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Halberstadt, on the river Felde. E lon. 11 41, N lat. 52 4.

GRUNINGEN, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, capital of a bailiwick of the same name. E lon. 8 43, N lat. 47 14.

GRUTIERE, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Fribourg, with a castle, where the bailiff resides. E lon. 6 43, N lat. 46 35.

GUADALAJARA, or NEW GALICIA, one of the three audiences of New Spain, extending 800 miles in

length, and bounded on the E and on the N and the N. GUADAJARA, the audience of It is a big Barren, lon. 10 4. GUAD which rises across the falls into GUAD of Spain, rivulet of by N of lon. 30 15. GUAD and Caril between lon. 2 0 which is is about It is divid arm of leagues thons by the numbe, but tons but good, as by rivul wins. GUAI which tie, flo into the in Old GUAI which crosses falls in GUAI Granada X of 37 4. GUAI Ancon 1751, earthy GUAI miles with whole

GUA

36 miles NE of Glaz. E lon. 17 33, N lat. 50 37.

GHOISEKAW a town of Berrin, where the Turks defeated the Germans in 1790. E lon. 51 10, N lat. 48 10.

GROTON, a post town in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, 38 miles N W of Boston, and 481 NE of Washington. Population 1890.

GROTON, a township of New London county, Connecticut, situated on the E side of the river Thames, nearly opposite to New London. It contains 4481 inhabitants. Fort Griswold, which defends the harbour of New London, is situated in this town, on a height, on the bank of the Thames, and is remarkable for being stormed on the 6th of September 1781, by Benedict Arnold. A part of the garrison were sent to the sword after they had surrendered; and the compact part of the town burnt at the same time. Distance 374 miles NE from Washington.

GROTON, a post township in Grafton county, New Hampshire, 13 miles NE of Darlington college, and 83 from Washington. Population 560.

GROYNE, a river of Spain, in Galicia, which enters the bay of Biscay, at Corunna.

GRUBENHAGEN, a town of Lower Saxony, and the chief place of a principality of the same name. It is 45 miles S of Hanover. E lon. 10 4, N lat. 51 31.

GRUCKFELDT, a town of Cadix, with a castle on the river Sere. E lon. 15 44, N lat. 40 7.

GRUNDE, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Brunswick, and in the mountains of Harz. E lon. 13 35, N lat. 52 10.

GRUNINGEN, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Halberstadt, on the river Felke. E lon. 11 41, N lat. 52 4.

GRUNINGEN, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, capital of a bailiwick of the same name. E lon. 8 43, N lat. 47 14.

GRUTIERE, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Fribourg, with a castle where the bailiff resides. E lon. 6 41, N lat. 46 55.

GUADALAJARA, or **NEW GALICIA**, one of the three audiences of New Spain, extending 800 miles in

GUA

{ 170

GUA

length, and 800 in breadth. It is bounded on the N by New Mexico, on the E and S by the audience of Mexico, and on the W by the gulf of California and the N Pacific Ocean.

GUADALAJARA, or **GUADALAXARA**, the capital of the province and audience of Guadalajara, in New Spain. It is a bishop's see, and situate on the Ibernia, 217 miles W of Mexico. W lon. 104 40, N lat. 20 50.

GUADALAVIAR, a river of Spain, which rises on the confines of Arragon, across the province of Valencia, and falls into the Mediterranean sea.

GUADALOUPE, a handsome town of Spain, in Estramadura, seated on a rivulet of the same name, 34 miles E by N of Truxillo. W lon. 4 45, N lat. 39 18.

GUADALOUPE, one of the Leeward Caribbee Islands in the W Indies, between Antigua and Dominica, in W lon. 2 0 6, N lat. 16 20. The island, which is of an irregular figure, may be about 80 leagues in circumference. It is divided into two parts by a small arm of the sea, which is not above two leagues long, and from 18 to 40 fathoms broad. This canal, known by the name of the Salt river, is navigable, but will only carry vessels of 50 tons burden. The soil is exceedingly good, and well watered near the sea, by rivulets which fall from the mountains.

GUADALQUIVER, a river of Spain, which rises in the S part of New Castile, flows through Andalusia, and falls into the bay of Cadix.

GUADARAMA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile. W lon. 3 48, N lat. 41 44.

GUADIANA, a river of Spain, which having its source in New Castile, crosses Estramadura into Portugal, and falls into the bay of Cadix.

GAUDIX, a town of Spain, in Granada, with a bishop's see, 50 miles E of Granada. W lon. 2 47, N lat. 37 4.

GALEDO, a town of Italy, in Ancona, 8 miles NW of Nocera. In 1781, it was almost destroyed by an earthquake. E lon. 13 43, N lat. 43 6.

GUAM, the chief of the Ladron Islands, in the N Pacific Ocean, 100 miles in circumference. It abounds with excellent fruit, and the air is wholesome; notwithstanding which the

natives are subject to a kind of leprosy E lon. 146 15, N lat. 13 5.

GUAMANGA, a town of Peru, capital of a province of the same name, near it are mines of gold, silver, leadstone, and quicksilver. It is 200 miles SE of Lima. W lon. 74 15, S lat. 13 20.

GUANAHAMI, or **CAT ISLAND**, one of the Bahama Islands, the first land of America, discovered by Columbus, in 1492, and named by him St. Salvador. W lon. 75 5, N lat. 24 20.

GUANUGO, a town of Peru, capital of a district of the same name. It is 173 miles NNE of Lima. W long. 75 16, S lat. 9 55.

GUANZAVELCA, a rich town of Peru, whose neighbourhood abounds with mines of quicksilver. It is 150 miles ENE of Pisco. W lon. 74 39, S lat. 12 35.

GUARDAFUL, a capo of Africa, at the entrance of the strait of Babelmandel. N lat. 11 40, E lon. 22 1.

GUARDIA, or **GUARDA**, a town of Portugal, in Beira. It is fortified both by art and nature, and has a fine cathedral. Distant 178 miles E of Lisbon. W lon. 6 37, N lat. 40 23.

GUARDIA ALFEREZ, a town of Naples, in the Molise, 7 miles NW of Larino. E lon. 14 50, N lat. 41 39.

GUARMA, a seaport of Peru, 120 miles NW of Lima. W lon. 77 49, S lat. 10 10.

GUASTALLA, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, seated near the river Po, 18 miles N of Reggio. E lon. 10 39, N lat. 44 50.

GUASTO, or **VASTO**, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, situated on the gulf of Venice, 18 miles SE of Lanciano. E lon. 15 6, N lat. 42 14.

GUATIMALA, a captain generalship of New Spain, lying between 9 deg. and 10 13, N lat. and bounded on the N by the province of Merida, in Mexico, and the bay of Honduras; on the E by the province of Veragua, in New Granada; on the SW by the Pacific; and on the NW by the province of Caxaca, in Mexico. It is divided into 6 provinces, and is said to be the most populous country in Spanish America. Its chief rivers are Chiapa, and Rio St. Juan. Its lakes Nicaragua and Leon.

GUATIMALA, NEW, the capital

of the audience and province of Guatemala, in New Spain. It is situate not far from the site of the former town of that name, which was destroyed, June 7, 1773, by a dreadful earthquake, attended by an eruption from the neighbouring volcano. New Guatemala is 600 miles SW of Mexico. W lon. 90 30, N lat. 13 40.

GUAXACA, a province of New Spain, bounded by the gulf of Mexico on the N and by the Pacific Ocean on the S.

GUAXACA, a town of New Spain, capital of a province of the same name. It is 160 miles E of Acapulco. W lon. 100 0, N lat. 17 25.

GUBEN, a town of Germany, in Lower Lusatia, seated on the Neisse, 63 miles NE of Dresden. E lon. 14 30, N lat. 51 38.

GUBIO, or **EUGUBIO**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see, 82 miles N of Rome. E lon. 12 39, N lat. 43 16.

GULDRES, a town of the Netherlands, in a territory of the same name, was taken by the French in 1794. It is 10 miles NE of Velno. E lon. 6 0, N lat. 51 35.

GUERANDE, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire, three miles from the Atlantic, and 280 W of Paris. W lon. 2 27, N lat. 47 10.

GUERET, a town of France, in the department of Creuse, seated on the Gartempe, 33 miles NE of Limoges, and 170 S of Paris. E lon. 1 26, N lat. 46 10.

GUERNSEY, an island in the coast of Normandy, subject to Great Britain, but governed by its own laws. It is naturally strong, being surrounded by high rocks, and of a round form, 30 miles in circumference. W lon. 2 37, N lat. 49 32.

GUETA, a town of Spain in New Castile, 60 miles E of Madrid. W lon. 1 50, N lat. 40 23.

GUIANA, a large country of S America, is bounded on the NE and E by the Atlantic Ocean; by the Amazon on the S; by the river Negro on the SW; by the Casiquari and the Oronoco on the W; and by the Oronoco on the N W. It extends above 1200 miles from NE to W; that is, from the mouth of the river Oronoco to the mouth of the

river of Anazous, and near 600 in

the contrary direction. The Portuguese, French, and Dutch, have all settlements along the coast.

GUIANDOT, a river of Virginia, in the western part of the state, it pursues NNW course of about 80 miles, and falls into the Ohio, between the Great Kenhawa, and Big Sandy rivers.

GUIAQUIL, one of the nine jurisdictions of the late province of Quito, in Peru. Chocolate is one of its principal products.

GUIAQUIL, a commercial city of Peru, capital of a jurisdiction of the same name. It is large and populous, and is 140 miles N by E of Lima. W lon. 81 11, S lat. 9 11.

GUILDHALL, a post township and capital of Essex county, Vermont, situated on the Connecticut river, opposite the mouth of Israel river, 379 miles from Washington. Population 544.

GULDERLANDT, a township in Albany county, New York, 12 miles N NW of the city of Albany. Population 2466. Hamilton village, in this town contains about 30 dwellings, and 2 Glass Houses.

GUILFORD, a borough in Surry. It is 23 miles WSW of Crofton, and 30 SW of London. W lon. 0 30, N lat. 51 13.

GUILFORD, a township in Windham county, Vermont, situated on the W side of Connecticut river, 30 miles E of Bennington, and opposite to the mouth of Ashuelot river. Population, 1872.

GUILFORD, a post township in New Haven county Connecticut, situated on Long Island sound, 18 miles E by S of New Haven city, 322 NE of Washington. Population, 3845.

GUILFORD, a township of Franklin county Pennsylvania, about 6 miles SE of Chambersburg. Population, 1961.

GUILFORD Court House, see Martinville.

GUILAIN ST. a town of Austria Hainault, situated on the river Haine, 6 miles W of Mons. E lon. 3 25, N lat. 50 37.

GUELSTREE, a town situated in the Alps, 9 miles NE of Embrun. E lon. 6 36, N lat. 44 41.

GUIMARAENS, an ancient and considerable town of Portugal, in the pro-

vince of

155 miles N lat. 41

GUIEK the depar-
mented on
guier. W

GUIEN which lies
between 1
and indivi-

This last of
the Tooth
Slave Con-

Arish) a
commonly
healthy so-

grove, live
commodit
senega, at
Grain Co

the Tooth
gold, upon
general, 4

GUINI S Pacific
land. T

narrow, 4
to 12 deg
deg. E lon

GUIP the provi-
N by the
by Navarr
and on the
capital.

GUISH now in the
ed on the

GUIN land, which
sylvania,
called G

falls. T
Joppa, a
Chesapee
miles abo

GUN T
Gears, 1
tan. It
Canda p
four Eng
the Carn
east of
30 miles.

GUNT in the D
E lon. 10
0.

the contrary direction. The Portuguese, French, and Dutch, have all settlements along the coast.

GUIANDOT, a river of Virginia, in the western part of the state, it pursues NNW course of about 80 miles, and falls into the Ohio, between the Great Kenhawa, and Big Sandy rivers.

GUIAQUIL, one of the nine jurisdictions of the late province of Quilo, in Peru. Chocolate is one of its principal products.

GUIAQUIL, a commercial city of Peru, capital of a jurisdiction of the same name. It is large and populous, and is 140 miles N by E of Lima. W. lon. 81 11, S. lat. 2 11.

GUILDHALL, a post township and capital of Essex county, Vermont, situated on the Connecticut river, opposite the mouth of Iamel river, 579 miles from Washington. Population 544.

GUILDERLANDT, a township in Albany county, New York, 12 miles N NW of the city of Albany. Population 2466. Hamilton village, in this town contains about 20 dwellings, and 2 Glass Houses.

GUILFORD, a borough in Surry. It is 23 miles WSW of Croydon, and 30 SW of London, W. lon. 0 59, N. lat. 51 13.

GUILFORD, a township in Windham county, Vermont, situated on the W side of Connecticut river, 30 miles E of Bennington, and opposite to the mouth of Ashuelot river. Population, 1872.

GUILFORD, a post township in New Haven county Connecticut, situated on Long Island sound, 18 miles E by S of New Haven city, 332 NE of Washington. Population, 3845.

GUILFORD, a township of Franklin county Pennsylvania, about 6 miles SE of Chambersburg. Population, 1901.

GUILFORD Court House, see Martinville.

GUILAIN ST. a town of Austria Hainault, situated on the river Hainne, 6 miles W of Mons. E. lon. 3 53, N. lat. 50 37.

GUELSTREE, a town situated in the Alps, 9 miles NE of Embrun. E. lon. 5 36, N. lat. 44 41.

GUIMARAENS, an ancient and considerable town of Portugal, in the pro-

vince of Entre-Douro-e-Minho. It is 165 miles NE of Lisbon. W. lon. 8 21, N. lat. 41 35.

GUICAMP, a town of France, in the department of the North Coast, seated on the Trieu, 13 miles S of Treguier. W. lon. 3 8, N. lat. 48 36.

GUIENA, a country of Africa, of which little is known except the coast. It lies within the tropic of Cancer, between 12 deg. W. and 80 deg. E. lon. and is divided into the Lower and Upper.

This last comprehends the Grain Coast, the Tooth Coast, the Gold Coast, the Slave Coast (which includes Whidah and Ardrah) and Benin. The lower part is commonly called Congo. It is very unhealthy for Europeans, though the negroes live a considerable time. The commodities purchased here, are gum-senega, at Senegal; grain, upon the Grain Coast; elephant's teeth, upon the Tooth Coast; the greatest plenty of gold, upon the Gold Coast; and all, in general, furnish slaves.

GUINEA, NEW, an island of the S Pacific Ocean, to the N of New Holland. This island, which is long and narrow, extends SE from the equator to 12 deg. S. lat. and from 131 to 155 deg. E. lon.

GUIPUSCOA, the NE division of the province of Biscay, bounded on the E by the bay of that name, on the E by Navarre, on the W by Biscay Proper, and on the S by Alava. Tolosa is the capital.

GUISE, a small town of France, now in the department of Aisne, seated on the Oise, 66 miles NE of Paris.

GUNPOWDER, a river of Maryland, which rises in York county, Pennsylvania, it is formed of two streams, called Great and Little Gunpowder falls. They unite above the town of Joppa, and run a SSE course to the Chespeak, which they enter about 11 miles above the Patuxent.

GUNTOOR, one of the northern Circars, in the peninsula of Hindoostan. It occupies the space between Condapilly, the southernmost of the four English Circars, and the N part of the Carnatic; extending along the southeast of the bay of Bengal more than 30 miles.

GUNTZBERG, a town of Sussia, in the margravate of Burgaw, seated on the Danube, 16 miles NE of Ulm. E. lon. 10 25, N. lat. 48 35.

GUNTZENHAUSEN, a town of Franconia, five miles from Weissenberg. It is seated on the river Altmu, 25 miles E. of Saltzburg. E. lon. 14 18, N. lat. 47 12.

GURK, a town of Carinthia, seated on the river G. k.

GUSTRO, a city of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and capital of the circle of Wendin. It is 25 miles NE of Schwerin. E. lon. 12 13, N. lat. 53 57.

GUTTA, a town of Hungary, seated on the E side of the Danube, opposite the island of Schut, 20 miles E by S of Presburg. E. lon. 17 47, N. lat. 48 10.

GUTSKOW, a town of Swedish Pomerania, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the Pene, 14 miles W of Wolgat. E. lon. 13 39, N. lat. 54 0.

GUZERAT, a peninsula of Hindoostan Proper, about 200 miles long, and 140 broad, formed by the Arabian Sea and the gulph of Cambay and Cutch.

GUFHORN, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Lunenburg, seated on the river Aller, and lacy, 25 miles N of Brunswick. E. lon. 10 49, N. lat. 52 49.

H

HAAAG, or **HAG**, a town of Bavaria seated on a hill, on the river Inn, 30 miles E of Munich. E. lon. 12 15, N. lat. 48 18.

HACKETSTOWN, a port town in Sussex county, New Jersey, 13 miles E of the river Delaware, 22 W of Morristown, and 208 from Washington.

HACKINSACK, a town in Bergen county, New Jersey, and the principal seat of justice; it has a post office, and is distant from the city of New York about 16 miles NW, and 244 NE of Washington. Population, 1918.

HACKINSACK, a river of New Jersey, which rises in Rockland county, New York, and running a southern course through Bergen county, falls into Newark bay, a few miles above Elizabethtown.

HAGENNEY, a populous village to

- the NE of London; the first that was accommodated with carriages for occasional passengers; from hence the hackney coaches of London derive their name.
- HADAMAR**, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, with a castle seated near the Elbe, 22 miles NW of Mentz. E lon. 5 0, N lat. 50 23.
- HADDAM**, a post town of Middlesex county, Connecticut, situated on the W side of Connecticut river, seventeen miles NE of New Haven, and 383 of Washington. Population 2161.
- HADDINGTON**, a borough of Scotland, in a county of the same name, seated on the Tyne, 28 miles E of Edinburgh. West longitude 3 30, North latitude 55 58.
- HADDINGTONSHIRE**, or **EAST LOTHIAN**, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N and E by the Frith of Forth, S by Berwickshire, and W by Edinburghshire. It is about 27 miles long, and 17 broad.
- HADDONFIELD**, a post township in Gloucester county, New Jersey, 8 miles E of Philadelphia, and 148 NE of Washington.
- HADERGEBLEN**, a maritime town of Denmark, in Sleswick, with a strong citadel, situated on a small island, in a bay of the Baltic, 25 miles E of Ripen. E lon. 9 30, N lat. 55 18.
- HADLEY**, a corporate town in Suffolk, seated on the Brct. 64 miles NE of London. East longitude 1 0, North latitude 52 10.
- HADLEY**, a post township in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, delightfully situated on the E side of Connecticut river, 90 miles W of Boston, and 301 NE of Washington. Population 1247.
- HADLEY**, a post township in Saratoga county, New York, situated on the W side of the Hudson, 17 miles N of Ballstown Spa, and 428 E of N from Washington. Population 1722.
- HAGERSTOWN**, see **ELIZABETHTOWN**.
- HAGUE**, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland and one of the handsomest cities of Europe, is situated about 2 miles from the sea. Several of its public edifices display great beauty. Population in 1796, 38,433. It surrendered to the French in 1795. It is 10 miles NW of Rotterdam, and 30
- SW of Amsterdam. E lon. 4 23, N lat. 52 4.
- HAGUE**, a township in Washington county, New York, situated on the W side of Lake George. This town is noted for a remarkable nook, that rises from the water's edge to the height of 300 feet called Rogers Rock. It received its name from the brave major Rogers, who with his party were surprised and encircled on the top of this rock by a party of savages about 1758. By a hasty retreat down the rock he escaped unhurt but lost the most of his men, whose bones still remain buried on the summit.
- HAGUENA U**, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine. It is seated on the Moselle, which divides it into two parts, 253 miles E of Paris. E lon. 7 55, N lat. 45 47.
- HAILBRON**, a free imperial town of Swabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg. It is seated on the Neckar, over which is a stone bridge, 25 miles NE of Stuttgart. E lon. 9 35, N lat. 49 19.
- HAIN**, a town of Upper Saxony, in Prussia, situated on the Elbe, twelve miles NW of Dresden.
- HAINAULT**, a province of the Netherlands, bounded on the N by Brabant, on the NW by Flanders, on the W by Artois, on the S by Cambresis, Picardy, and Champagne, and on the E by the territories of Liege and Namur.
- HAINBURG**, a town of Austria, on the Danube, 35 miles E of Vienna.
- HALBERSTADT**, a town of Lower Saxony, capital of a principality of the same name, seated on the Hotheim, 82 miles SE of Brunswick. E lon. 11 24, N lat. 52 6.
- HALDENSTEIN**, a barony of the country of the Grisons. It consists of a semicircular plain, between the Rhine and the foot of Mount Calcedar, about five miles in length, and scarcely one in breadth.
- HALEN**, a town of Austrian Brabant, on the river Geet, 24 miles W of Maastricht. E lon. 5 4, N lat. 50 55.
- HALES-OWEN**, a town in Shropshire, inclosed by Worcestershire, six miles E of Stourbridge.
- HALESWORTH**, a town in Suffolk, 101 miles NE of London. E lon. 1 40, N lat. 52 25.
- HALEMOON**, a large township in

SW of Amsterdam. E lon. 4 23, N lat. 52 4.

HAGUE, a township in Washington county, New York, situated on the W side of Lake George. This town is noted for a remarkable nob, that rises from the water's edge to the height of 300 feet called Rogers Rock. It received its name from the brave major Rogers, who with his party were surprised and encircled on the top of this rock by a party of savages about 1755. By a hasty retreat down the rock he escaped unhurt but lost the most of his men, whose bones still remain scattered on the summit.

HAGUENA U, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine. It is seated on the Motte, which divides it into two parts, 255 miles E of Paris. E lon. 7 55, N lat. 45 47.

HAILBRON, a free imperial town of Swabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg. It is seated on the Neckar, over which is a stone bridge, 23 miles NE of Stuttgart. E lon. 9 28, N lat. 49 19.

HAIN, a town of Upper Saxony, in Mieria, situated on the Elbe, twelve miles NW of Dresden.

HAINAULT, a province of the Netherlands, bounded on the N by Brabant, on the NW by Flanders, on the W by Artois, on the S by Cambresis, Picardy, and Champagne, and on the E by the territories of Liege and Namur.

HAINBURG, a town of Austria, on the Danube, 25 miles E of Vienna.

HALBERSTADT, a town of Lower Saxony, capital of a principality of the same name, seated on the Havel, 62 miles SE of Brunswick. E lon. 11 24, N lat. 52 6.

HALDENSTEIN, a barony of the country of the Grisons. It consists of a semicircular plain, between the Rhine and the foot of Mount Caland, about five miles in length, and scarcely one in breadth.

HALEN, a town of Austrian Brabant, on the river Geet, 24 miles W of Maestricht. E lon. 8 4, N lat. 50 58.

HALES-OWEN, a town in Shropshire, enclosed by Worcester-shire, six miles E of Stourbridge.

HALESWORTH, a town in Suffolk, 101 miles NE of London. E lon. 1 40, N lat. 52 25.

HALEMOUN, a large township in

the southern extremity of Saratoga county, New York, situated on the Hudson and Mohawk rivers, extending eight miles along the W bank of the former, and twelve on the N bank of the latter. It contains several villages, five places of public worship, and 2202 inhabitants in 1810. See WATERFORD.

HALIBUT ISLAND, an island in the N Pacific ocean. It is seven leagues in circumference, and except the head, very low and barren. W lon. 164 15, N lat. 54 48.

HALIFAX, a town of Nova Scotia, begun to be built by the English planters in 1749. It is delightfully seated in Chebucto harbour, which is large enough for a thousand ships to ride in safety. It is built on the W side of the harbour, on the declivity of a commanding hill whose summit is 300 feet above the level of the sea; some of the public buildings exhibit considerable beauty. Population about 9000. Halifax is strongly fortified and entrenched. N lat. 44 40, W lon. 63 15.

HALIFAX, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, seated in a hilly country, near a branch of the Gader. It contains upwards of 15,000 inhabitants, who are principally employed in the woollen manufactory. It is the great mart for shalloons, calamancoes, and everlasting. It is 107 miles N by W of London. W lon. 1 45, N lat. 53 45.

HALIFAX, a township of Windham county, Vermont, situated between Guildford and Whittingham, 25 miles E of Bennington. Population 1798.

HALIFAX, a post town in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, standing on the E side of the river Susquehanna, 19 miles N of Harrisburg, and 138 from Washington. Population 1365.

HALIFAX, a post town in Halifax county, N Carolina, 67 miles WNW of Edenton, and on the S bank of the river Roanoke, and 280 from Washington.

HALITZ, a town of Poland, capital of a territory of the same name, in Red Russia. It is seated on the Dniester, 46 miles S of Lemberg. E lon. 25 19, N lat. 49 20.

HALLAM, a township of York county, Pennsylvania, situated on the S side of the river Susquehanna, and

on the SE side of Codores creek. Population 1440.

HALLAND, a province of Sweden, on the W coast of Gothland. It is 60 miles along the coast, but not above 12 in breadth. Halmstadt is the capital.

HALLATON, a town in Leicestershire, 12 miles SE of Leicester, and 90 N by E of London. E lon. 0 50, N lat. 52 32.

HALLE, a dismantled town of Austrian Hainault, eighteen miles SSW of Brussels. E lon. 4 20, N lat. 50 46.

HALLE, a considerable city of Upper Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, famous for its university, and salt-works. E lon. 12 8, N lat. 51 36.

HALLE, a free imperial city of Swabia, famous for its salt-pits. E lon. 9 28, N lat. 49 20.

HALLE, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, 6 miles NE of Innsbruck. E lon. 11 33, N lat. 47 12.

HALLEPIN, a town of Germany, seated on the Saale, among mountains that abound in mines of salt, which are the chief riches of the town and country. It is seven miles SE of Saltzberg. E lon. 13 19, N lat. 47 33.

HALLOWELL, a post town in Kennebec county, Maine, situated on the W side of the river Kennebec, about 25 miles above the junction of this river with the Androscoggin. It is 635 miles from Washington, and contains an academy, and 2068 inhabitants. N lat. 44 16.

HALMSTADT, a strong seaport of Sweden, capital of Halland, situate on a bay of the North Sea, 80 miles SSE of Gothenburg. E lon. 12 49, N lat. 56 39.

HALSTEAD, a town of Essex, with a manufactory of bays, sayes, and calimancoes. It is 47 miles NE of London. E lon. 0 45, N lat. 51 59.

HALTEREN, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Munster, seated on the Lippe, 25 miles SW of Munster. E lon. 7 27, N lat. 51 40.

HALTON, a town in Cheshire, seated near the Mersey, 13 miles NE of Chester, and 184 NNW of London. W lon. 2 47, N lat. 53 22.

HALVA, a town in the kingdom of Fez, seated on the Cahu, 8 miles S of Fez. W lon. 5 5, N lat. 33 32.

HAM, a strong town of Westphalia

capital of the county of Marck, seated on the Lippe, 24 miles S of Munster. E lon. 7 50, N lat. 51 36.

HAM, a town of France, in the department of Somme, with a strong gable. It is seated on the Somme, 48 miles N of Paris. E lon. 0 3, N lat. 49 45.

HAM, a village in Surry, one mile from Kingston.

HAM EAST & WEST, two adjoining villages in Essex, England. West Ham, is situated on the river Lea, 4 miles E by N of London.

HAMAH, a large town of Syria, seated among the hills. The inhabitants have a trade for linen of their own manufactory. It is 78 miles SW of Aleppo. E lon. 34 55, N lat. 36 15.

HAMAR, a town of Norway, in the government of Aggerhuys, 69 miles N E of Christians. E lon. 11 5, N lat. 60 33.

HAMBURG, a free imperial city of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, consisting of the Old and New Town, both nearly of an equal size. It stands on the N side of the river Elbe, which is not less than four miles broad opposite the city. The principal streets of the Old Town have long and broad canals, which are filled by the tide. It is one of the most commercial places in the world, and contained in 1807, 102,000 inhabitants. It is 85 miles NE of Bremen. E lon. 9 55, N lat. 53 34.

HAMBURG, a post township in Sussex county, New Jersey, 18 miles from Goshen in New York, and 240 from Washington.

HAMBURG, a post township in Berk's county, Pennsylvania, about 15 miles N of Reading, 174 from Washington.

HAMELBURGH, a town of Franconia, in the territory of the abbey of Fulde, seated on the Saale, 28 miles S E of Fulde. E lon. 10 13, N lat. 50 10.

HAMELLIN, a strong town of Germany, in the duchy of Calenberg, at the extremity of the duchy of Berwick. It is 25 miles SW of Hanover. E lon. 9 35, N lat. 52 6.

HAMERSTEIN, a castle and village of Germany, belonging to the elector of Treves.

HAMILTON, a town in Lanerkshire, seated on a very agreeable plain. The town is situate on the Clyde, 10 miles SE of Glasgow. W lon. 4 16, N lat. 55 55.

HAMILTON, a post town of Essex county, Massachusetts, 10 miles NW of Salem, and 30 NE of Boston, and 486 of Washington. Population 750.

HAMILTON, a post township in the SE part of Madison county, New York. It contains 2 churches and a population of 2200 in 1810. Distant 25 miles SW of Utica, 110 of Albany, and 361 from Washington. Hamilton village is pleasantly situated in this township, on the main branch of Chenango river. It contains the post office, a church, and about 60 houses.

HAMILTON VILLAGE, in Olean township, Cataraugus county, New York, is situated at the mouth of Olean creek, on the Alleghany river, at the principal point of embarkation, whence it is navigable to Pittsburg. It is 48 miles W of Albany, and 173 E of N from Pittsburgh. This is also the name of several other villages in the same state. See Guelderland, and Madrid.

HAMONT, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege, 17 miles W of Ruremonde. E lon. 5 31, N lat. 41 17.

HAMPDEN, a post township in Hancock county, Maine, situated on the W side of the Penobscot river. It is a thriving town, 32 miles N of Castine, about 40 NE of Wiscasset, and 725 of Washington. Population 1279.

HAMPSHIRE, HANTSIRE, or HANTS, a county of England, bounded on the N by Berks, on the E by Surry and Sussex, on the S by the English Channel, and on the W by Dorsetshire and Wilts. It extends, exclusive of the Isle of Wight, 48 miles from N to S, and 38 from E to W.

HAMPSHIRE, NEW, one of the United States, bounded on the N by lower Canada, E by Maine, and the Atlantic; S by Massachusetts; and W by the river Connecticut. The extent of seacoast is 18 miles. It is divided into six counties, viz. Coos, Grant, Cheshire, Hillsborough, Rockingham, and Strafford, and these into 214 townships. It contained in 1810, 213,450 inhabitants. The soil of this state is generally very fertile. Its principal rivers are Amherst, Merrimack, and Ammonoosuc. Its lakes are Winnepesaukee, Umbagog, Squam, Ossipee, and Sunapee.

HAMPSTEAD, a post township in Rockingham county, New Hampshire, about 34 miles W of Portsmouth, and

HAMILTON, a post town of Essex county, Massachusetts, 10 miles NW of Salem, and 30 NE of Boston, and 180 of Washington. Population 780.

HAMILTON, a post township in the SE part of Madison county, New York. It contains 2 churches and a population of 2290 in 1810. Distant 25 miles SW of Utica, 110 of Albany, and 361 from Washington. Hamilton village is pleasantly situated in this township, on the main branch of Chenango river. It contains the post office, a church, and about 50 houses.

HAMILTON VILLAGE, in Otsego township, Catsaraugus county, New York, is situated at the mouth of Otsego creek, on the Alleghany river, at the principal point of embarkation, whence it is navigable to Pittsburg. It is 488 miles W of Albany, and 173 E of N from Pittsburgh. This is also the name of several other villages in the same state. See Guidericville and Madrid.

HAMONT, a town of Germany, in the diocese of Liege, 17 miles W of Huremonde. E lon. 2 31, N lat. 41 17.

HAMPDEN, a post township in Hancock county, Maine, situated on the W side of the Penobscot river. It is a thriving town, 32 miles N of Castine, about 40 NE of Wisconsin, and 725 of Washington. Population 1276.

HAMPSHIRE, **HANTS**, or **HANTS**, a county of England, bounded on the N by Berks, on the E by Surrey and Sussex, on the S by the English Channel, and on the W by Dorsetshire and Wiltshire. It extends exclusive of the Isle of Wight, 45 miles from N to S, and 38 from E to W.

HAMPSHIRE, NEW, one of the United States, bounded on the N by lower Canada, E by Maine, and the Atlantic S by Massachusetts, and W by the river Connecticut. The extent of ocean is 18 miles. It is divided into six counties, viz. Coos, Grant, Cheshire, Hillsborough, Rockingham, and Strafford, and these into 214 townships. It contained in 1810, 213,460 inhabitants. The soil of this state is generally very fertile. Its principal rivers are Merrimack, Winnepesaukee, Umbagog, Squam, Ossipee, and Saco.

HAMPSTEAD, a post township in Rockingham county, New Hampshire, about 24 miles W of Portsmouth, and

210 NE of Washington. Population 723.

HAMPSTEAD, a village in Middlesex, four miles NNW of London, formerly famous for its medicinal waters.

HAMPTON, a town in Gloucestershire. It is 90 miles W of London, W lon. 3 13, N lat. 51 36.

HAMPTON, a post town and port of entry, in Elizabeth county, Virginia. It contains about 33 houses, an episcopal church, court house, and jail, and is 211 miles SE of Washington. This town was taken by the British on the 25th June, 1813, and the most wanton acts of barbarity committed on the inhabitants.

HAMPTON, a seaport of New Hampshire, 40 miles N of Boston, W lon. 74 0, N lat. 43 8.

HAMPTON, a village in Middlesex, seated on the Thames, 14 miles SW of London.

HAMPTON, a post town in Rockingham county, New Hampshire, 13 miles S by W of Portsmouth, and 513 from Washington. Population 900. E lon. from Washington 6 12 7, N lat. 43 30 42.

HANAU, a county of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, which belongs to its own prince. It is 45 miles in length.

HANAU, a strong town of Germany, capital of a county of the same name. Here is a university, with several manufactures. E lon. 8 25, N lat. 49 35.

HANCOCK, a post township in Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, 13 miles E of Keene, and 468 NE of Washington. Population 1184.

HANCOCK, a small post town in Washington county, Maryland, situated on the N bank of the Potomac, 35 miles W of Hagerstown, 110 WNW of Baltimore, and 103 NW of Washington. Population about 300.

HANOVER, a post town of Plymouth county, Massachusetts, 28 miles SE of Boston, and 477 NE of Washington. Population 1171.

HANOVER, a post town of Grant county, New Hampshire, situated on the E bank of Connecticut river, 36 miles above Charleston, and 498 from Washington. Population 2135. Dartmouth Village is situated in this township, on an elevated plain, containing a handsome congregational church, an academy, and the college edifices, belonging to the seminary known by the name of Dartmouth college. N lat. 43 43 W lon. 72 14.

HANOVER, a post township in Morris county, New Jersey, 15 miles NW of Elizabeth town, and 238 E of N from Washington. Population 3543. A number of wells, are situated among a ridge of hills in this township, which ebb and flow 6 feet, twice in every 24 hours.

HANOVER, a post town in York county, Pennsylvania, sometimes called McCallisterstown, at the distance of 18 miles SW from York, and 83 from Washington.

HANOVER, a small post town in Hanover county, Virginia, situated on the W side of the Pamunkey, 20 miles NE by E of Richmond, and 103 SW by W of Washington. N lat. 37 43 47, W lon. from Washington 0 24 20.

HANOVER, an electorate of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, capital of the king of Great Britain's German dominions. It is seated on the Leina, which divides it into two, 23 miles W of Brunswick. E lon. 10 8, N lat. 52 27. Population 21,350.

HANOVER, NEW, a large island in the S Pacific Ocean, opposite the N West extremity of New Ireland.

HAPAEI, the name of four of the Friendly Islands in the S Pacific Ocean. These islands extend about 19 miles.

HAPSAL, a seaport of Livonia in Russia in the government of Revel seated on the Baltic, five miles SW of Revel opposite the island of Dago. E lon. 24 47, N lat. 57 4.

HARBOROUGH, a town in Leicestershire, seated on the Welland, 83 miles N by W of London.

HARBURG, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Lunenburg, with a strong castle. It is seated on the Elbe, opposite Hamburg, and is 37 miles NW of Lunenburg.

HARCOURT, a town of France, now in the department of Calvados. It is 13 miles S of Caen.

HARDEGSEN, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Cakenberg, 10 miles NW of Gotingen. It has a considerable manufacture of leather.

HARDENBERG a town of West-

phalia, in the duchy of Berg, it is 13 miles ENE of Dusseldorp. E lon. 0 43, N lat. 51 19.

HARDENBURG, a town of Overijssel, situated on the Vecht, 10 miles SW of Zwoerdra.

HALDERWICH, a town of Dutch-Guiderland. It is seated on the Zuider-Zee, 32 miles E of Amsterdam. E lon. 5 40, N lat. 52 23.

HARDWICK, a township of Worcester county, Massachusetts; situated on the W side of Ware river, 70 miles W of Boston, and 410 E of N from Washington. Population, 1687.

HARFORD, a post town in Harford county, Maryland, situated on Bush river, at the head of tide water. Population about 200. It is 11 miles SW of Havre de Grace, 25 NE of Baltimore, and 64 of Washington. N lat. 39 28 18, E lon. from Washington, 0 44 46.

HARLEBECK, a town of Austrian Flanders, situated on the river Lis, 3 miles NE of Courtray. E lon. 3 29, N lat. 50 22.

HARLECH, a town in Merionethshire, situated on a rock, on Cordigan bay, 28 miles SSE of Carnarvon, and 213 NNW of London. W lon. 4, N lat. 54 57.

HARFLEUR, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine. It stands at the mouth of the Seine, 36 miles NW of Rouen. E lon. 0 19, N lat. 49 30.

HARLEM, a populous city of Holland, seated near a lake of the same name. This place claims the invention of printing. It is situated 10 miles W of Amsterdam. E lon. 4 39, N lat. 52 24.

HARLEM, a handsome post village of New-York, situated on Harlem river, in New-York county. It is built on one main street, and contains about 1000 inhabitants. Distant from New York city 3 miles N, and from Washington 33 NE, N lat. 40 48 2, E long. from Washington 3 5 38.

HARLEM MERE, a lake of Holland, near Harlem, 14 miles long, and the same broad. It lies between Leyden, Harlem, and Amsterdam.

HARLESTON, a town in Norfolk, seated on the Waveney, over which there is a bridge, 16 miles S of Nur-

wich, and 100 NE of London. W lon. 1 20, N lat. 53 26.

HARLING, a town in Norfolk, seated on a rivulet between Thetford and Buckingham. It is 23 miles NE of London. E lon. 0 58, N lat. 52 27.

HARLENGEN, a seaport of the United Provinces, in W Friesland. It is 13 miles W of Lewarden. E lon. 5 14, N lat. 53 9.

HARLOW, a town in Essex, seven miles NW of Chipping Ongar.

HARMONDSWORTH, a village in Middlesex, two miles E by N of Colnbrook.

HARO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on the Ebro, and the chief place of a county. W lon. 2 23, N lat. 42 32.

HARPER'S FERRY, is on the river Potomac, in Jefferson county, Virginia; 50 miles E by N of Winchester, 21 W by S of Fredericktown, Maryland, and 65 from Washington. Here is a post office and a public armoury.

HARPERSFIELD, a post town in Delaware county, New-York, situated on the N side of Delaware river, 58 miles SW of Albany, and 370 E of N from Washington. It contains 2 houses of public worship, and a population of 1691.

HARPONELLY, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, 153 miles NNW of Seringsapatam, capital of a district of the same name, in the Myzore country. E lon. 75 26, N lat. 14 40.

HARRIA, or **HARRLINLAND**, a province of Livonia, lying on the NW part of the gulf of Finland. Revel is the only town.

HARRIS. See **LEWIS**.

HARRISBURGH, the capital of the county of Lanuphin, in Pennsylvania, on the E branch of the Susquehanna. It contains 2287 inhabitants, and is 107 miles W by N of Philadelphia. N lat. 40 10, W long. 76 40.

HARRISBURG, a post township in the NW corner of Lewis county, New York, situated on Dear creek, 465 miles from Washington. Population 572.

HARRISBURG, the capital of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania; situated on the E bank of the Susquehanna river, 25 miles W of Lebanon, 18 E of

Carlisle and 76 40.

It is a post town.

HARR, born count in Log of White Great Mly laid out its seite miles N of and, and

HARR, Brunswic on the N miles S

Washington

HARR, newland necky, is

Kentucky mile, 30

distance S 5 of W fl

50. It e

Methodist a court b

fectures a and within

recorted to of Harro

ounding place of

lat. 37 38.

HAR, riding of

Kentaboo prioge London.

HARR, on the big

the surm with a lof

of London

HARR, Saxony,

Schornberg

HART, county to

on the riv

HART, Oxford ce

Washington

HART

wich, and 100 NE of London. W lon. 120, N lat. 52 26.

HARLING, a town in Norfolk, seated on a rivulet between Bedford and Buckingham. It is 23 miles NE of London. E lon. 0 58, N lat. 52 37.

HARLENGEN, a seaport of the United Provinces, in W Friesland. It is 13 miles W of Lewarden. E lon. 5 14, N lat. 53 9.

HARLOW, a town in Essex, seven miles NW of Chipping Ongar.

HARMONSWORTH, a village in Middlesex, two miles E by N of Colnbrook.

HARGO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on the Ebro, and the chief place of a county. W lon. 2 23, N lat. 42 32.

HARPER'S FERRY, is on the river Potomac, in Jefferson county, Virginia; 50 miles E by N of Winchester, 21 W by S of Fredericktown, Maryland, and 65 from Washington. Here is a post office and a public armory.

HARPERSFIELD, a post town in Delaware county, New-York, situated on the N side of Delaware river, 53 miles SW of Albany, and 370 E of N from Washington. It contains 2 houses of public worship, and a population of 1691.

HARPONELLY, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, 152 miles NNW of Seringapatam, capital of a district of the same name, in the Mysore country. E lon. 75 28, N lat. 14 40.

HARRIA, or **HARRLINLAND**, a province of Livonia, lying on the NW part of the gulf of Finland. Revel is the only town.

See **LEWIS**.

HARRISBURGH, the capital of the county of Dauphin, in Pennsylvania, on the E branch of the Susquehanna. It contains 2387 inhabitants, and is 107 miles W by N of Philadelphia. N lat. 40 10, W lon. 76 40.

HARRISBURG, a post township in the NW corner of Lewis county, New York, situated on Dear creek, 453 miles from Washington. Population 372.

HARRISBURG, the capital of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania; situated on the E bank of the Susquehanna river, 25 miles W of Lebanon, 18 E of

Carlisle and 107 W by N of Philadelphia, in the N lat. of 40 10 and W lon. of 76 40. It contains 2387 inhabitants. It is a post town 150 miles from Washington.

HARRISON, a post town in Dearborn county, Indiana Territory, situated in Logan township, on the E bank of White water river, a branch of the Great Miami. This town was recently laid out, and contains 500 inhabitants. Its site is handsome and healthy, 20 miles N of the mouth of the Great Miami, and 135 W of Washington.

HARRISVILLE, a post town in Brunswick county, Virginia, situated on the N side of Nottaway river, 32 miles S of Petersburg, and 179 of Washington. N lat. 36 50 12, W lon. from Washington, 9 47 40.

HARRODSBURY, a thriving post town and capital of Mercer county, Kentucky, is situated within 9 miles of Kentucky river, about 10 N of Danville, 50 SW of Lexington, the same distance S of Frankfort, and 500 a little S of W from Washington. Population 150. It contains a Presbyterian and a Methodist meeting house, an Academy, a court house, and jail. Some manufactures are established in its vicinity, and within a quarter of a mile is an excellent mineral spring, which is much resorted to. From the central situation of Harrodsburg, and the fertile surrounding country, it promises to be a place of considerable importance. N lat. 37 48, W lon. 82.

HAROGATE, a village in the W King of Yorkshire, in the parish of Knaresborough, noted for medicinal springs. It is 205 miles N by W of London.

HARROW, a village in Middlesex, on the highest hill in the county; on the summit of which is the church, with a lofty spire. It is 10 miles WNW of London.

HARLENSTEIN, a town of Upper Saxony, situated in the lordship of Schonberg, six miles SE of Zwickau.

HARTFORD or **HERTFORD**, the county town of Hertfordshire, seated on the river Lea.

HARTFORD, a post township in Oxford county Maine, 665 miles from Washington. Population, 730.

HARTFORD, a post township in

Windsor county Vermont, situated on Connecticut river, opposite Lebanon in N. Hampshire, and 4 3 miles from Washington.

HARTFORD, a post town in Hartford county Connecticut, situated in the midst of a fertile and pleasant country, on the W bank of Connecticut river, 80 miles from its mouth, 33 miles NE by E of New Haven, 110 NE of New York, and 3 A of Washington.

The township is divided by a small stream called little river. The public buildings are a handsome state house, a Congregational church, a Episcopal, and a handsome bank. Population in 1810, 6003. Hartford City is situated in this township, and is incorporated. It is a flourishing commercial place, and contained in 1810, 2095 inhabitants. N lat. 41 46 2, W lon. from Greenwich 72 40 4, and E from Washington 4 20 55.

HARTFORD, a post township in Washington county, New York, 54 miles a little E of N from Albany, and 426 E of N from Washington. Population 2380.

HARTFORD, a post township in Trumbull county Ohio, is centrally situated between Ohio river and lake Erie, in a pleasant and fertile country, 340 miles N of W from Washington. Population, 350. N lat. 41 22, W lon. 85 2.

HARTFORD, a post town in Paulk county Georgia, situated on the eastern bank of Ockmulgee river, which is here upwards of 100 yards wide, and navigable in the winter, for boats of 35 tons. It is 65 miles S of Milledgeville. In consequence of a shoal in the river opposite to this town, and several others higher up, Hartford may be considered at the head of navigation, and bids fair to become a place of consequence. It contains a court house, jail, and 180 inhabitants.

HARTLAND, a town in Devonshire. It is seated on the Bristol Channel, 21 miles W by S of London. W lon. 4 31, N lat. 51 15.

HARTLAND, a post town in Windsor county, Vermont, lying on the W side of Connecticut river, about nine miles N of Windsor, and 486 miles from Washington. Population, 2382.

HARTLEPOOL, a seaport in the

county of Durham. It is 16 miles SE of Durham, and 354 N by W of London. W lon. 14, N lat. 54 47.

HARTLEY, a town in Northumberland, NW of Tinnmouth. Here are large salt, copperas, and glass works; and a canal has been cut through a solid rock to the harbour.

HARTWICK, a post township in Otsego county, New York, situated on the W side of the Susquehanna, just where it issues from Otsego lake. This town contains a Baptist, and a Presbyterian meeting house. Population, 2000. It lies 71 miles W of Albany, and 375 E of N from Washington.

HARTZGERODE, a town of Upper Saxony situated near the Hartz mountains, in the principality of Anhalt Bernburg.

HARVARD, a post township in Worcester county, Massachusetts, 35 miles NW of Boston, and 445 NE of Washington. Population, 1431.

HARVEYS ISLAND, an island in the South Sea. W lon. 1 58 48, S lat. 19 17.

HARWICH, a seaport and borough in Essex. The entrance into the harbour is defended by a strong fortress. Harwich is 73 miles ENE of London. E lon. 1 23, N lat. 53 0.

HARWICH, a town with a post office, in Barnstable county, Massachusetts, situated on Barnstable Bay, nine miles from Chatham, and eight from Yarmouth. Population, 1943. It is 523 miles NE of Washington.

HARWINGTON, a post town in Litchfield county, Connecticut, eight miles E of Litchfield, and 24 W of Hartford, containing at last census 1718 inhabitants, and is 343 miles NE of Washington.

HASLEM, an island of Denmark, in the Categat, at the entrance of the Baltic, N of Zealand. E lon. 11 51, N lat. 56 21.

HASLEMERE, a borough in Surry, 13 miles SW of Guilford, and 43 of London. W lon. 0 38, N lat. 51 6.

HASLINGDEN, a town in Lancashire, 16 miles N by W of Manchester, and 169 NNW of London. W lon. 2 16, N lat. 53 40.

HASSELT, a handsome town of the United Provinces, in Overysel, seated on the Veelt, five miles N of Zwoll.

HASSELT, a town of Germany in the territory of Liege, seated on the Demer, 30 miles NW of Maestricht.

HASTENBECK, a town in the principality of Calenberg, in Lower Saxony, 5 miles SE of Hannover. Here the duke of Cumberland was defeated by the French under Marshal D'Estret.

HASTINGS, a borough in Sussex. Here William the Conqueror landed, in 1066, and Harold II. was slain in battle. It is 64 miles SE of London. E lon. 0 46, N lat. 50 53.

HATBORO', or **HATFIELD**, a post township in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, situated on the N side of Pannesse creek, which runs into the Delaware. It has a library of more than 1000 volumes, and 668 inhabitants. Distant from Frankfort 5 miles above, and 157 from Washington.

HATFIELD, a town in Heref. It is seated on the river Lee, 30 miles N NW of London. W lon. 0 10, N lat. 51 48.

HATFIELD, a post township in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, pleasantly situated on the W bank of a bend in the Connecticut river. Population, 805. It is 5 miles N of New Hampton, and 393 NE of Washington.

HATFIELD-BROAD-OAK, or **HATFIELD-REGIS**, a town in Essex, 30 miles NNE of London. E lon. 0 26, N lat. 51 48.

HATHERLY, a town in Devonshire, on a branch of the river Torridge, 26 miles NW of Exeter, and 01 W by S of London. W lon. 4 9, N lat. 50 52.

HATTEM, a town of Dutch Guelderland, seated on the Yessel, five miles SW of Zwoll.

HATTENGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, in the county of Marek, seated on the Roor, 17 miles ENE of Dusseldorp. E lon. 7 14, N lat. 51 17.

HATTERAS, one of the most remarkable capes on the American coast. It is a point of land projecting from a narrow sand island, which separates Pamlico sound from the ocean. The shoals are 14 miles SW of the cape, and are 5 or 6 acres in extent, with 10 feet water at low tides. N lat. 35 15, W lon. 75 50.

HATVAN, a town and fort of Upper Hungary, seated on a mountain,

28 miles NE
 imperialists
 E lon. 10 43
HAVANN
 part of Cuba
 105 miles S of
 one of the
 entrance is b
 mile long,
 celebrated as
 les and Dugo
 Havannah is
 island, and i
 the harbour,
 ing 1000 v
 sherebs, all
 rd monast
 several. T
 estimated at
 40, and Alm
 bour E of th
 by two bran
 lon. 22 15, N
HAVANT
 between Farn
 miles NE of
 S of London
 24.
HAVEL
 Brandenburg
 the Elbe.
HAVELB
 97, in the el
 seated on the
 Brandenburg
 63 E.
HAVERP
 in Hampshire
 seat of Mil
 three parish
 W by N of
 lat. 51 50.
HAVERR
 a manufact
 fricians. It
 E lon. 0 23,
HAVERR
 Grifon cou
 seat on the
 110 miles N
 W of N from
 a court hou
 shereb, and
HAVERR
 Essex count
 on a declivi
 mae river,
 which contin
 600. Haverr
 Boston, and

the territory of Liege, seated on the Demer, 30 miles NW of Maastricht.

HASTENBECK, a town in the principality of Calenberg, in Lower Saxony, 5 miles SE of Hannover. Here the duke of Cumberland was defeated by the French under Marshal D'Estaing.

HASTINGS, a borough in Sussex. Here William the Conqueror landed, in 1066, and Harold II. was slain in battle. It is 64 miles SE of London. E lon. 0 46, N lat. 50 52.

HATBORO, or **HATFIELD**, a post township in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, situated on the N side of Pauness creek, which runs into the Delaware. It has a library of more than 1000 volumes, and 668 inhabitants. Distant from Frankfort 5 miles above, and 157 from Washington.

HATFIELD, a town in Hertf. It is seated on the river Lea, 20 miles N NW of London. W lon. 0 10, N lat. 51 48.

HATFIELD, a post township in Hampshire county, Massachusetts pleasantly situated on the W bank of a bend in the Connecticut river. Population, 805. It is 5 miles N of New Hampton, and 393 NE of Washington.

HATFIELD-BROAD-OAK, or **HATFIELD-REGIS**, a town in Essex, 30 miles NNE of London. E lon. 0 26, N lat. 51 48.

HATHERLY, a town in Devonshire, on a branch of the river Tawridge, 26 miles NW of Exeter, and 01 W by S of London. W lon. 4 9, N lat. 50 52.

HATTEM, a town of Dutch Guelderland, seated on the Yessel, five miles SW of Zwoll.

HATTENGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, in the county of Marck, seated on the Ror, 17 miles ENE of Dusseldorp. E lon. 7 14, N lat. 51 17.

HATTERAS, one of the most remarkable capes on the American coast. It is a point of land projecting from a narrow sand island, which separates Pamlico sound from the ocean. The shoals are 14 miles SW of the cape, and are 5 or 6 acres in extent, with 10 feet water at low tides. N lat. 35 13, W lon. 75 30.

HATVAN, a town and fort of Upper Hungary, seated on a mountain

22 miles NE of Buda. In 1596 the imperialists took it and dismantled it. E lon. 19 43, N lat. 47 52.

HAVANNAH, a seaport on the NW part of Cuba, opposite Florida, and 103 miles S of Cape Sable. Its harbour is one of the best in the world. The entrance is by a narrow channel half a mile long, strongly fortified. The celebrated castle of Morafort San Carlos and Dugo, also protect the town. Havannah is the largest town on the island, and is built on the W side of the harbour, which is capable of holding 1000 vessels. It contains 11 churches, all richly ornamented, several monasteries, 2 hospitals, and an arsenal. The population has been estimated at 70,000. The rivers Lagda, and Almondariz, fall into the harbour E of the town, which is watered by two branches of the former. W lon. 22 15, N lat. 23 12.

HAVANT, a town in Hampshire, between Fareham and Chichester, 7 miles NE of Portsmouth, and 64 W by S of London. E lon. 0 58, N lat. 50 52.

HAVEL, a river of Germany, in Brandenburg, which empties itself into the Elbe.

HAVELBERG, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Brandenburg, seated on the Havel, 37 miles NW of Brandenburg. E lon. 13 28, N lat. 63 52.

HAVERFORDWEST, a borough in Pennsylvania. It is seated on a creek of Milford-Haven, and contains three parish churches. It is 339 miles W by N of London. W lon. 5 0, N lat. 41 20.

HAVERHILL, a town in Suffolk, with a manufacture of checks, cottons, and furlans. It is 50 miles NE of London. E lon. 0 28, N lat. 52 6.

HAVERHILL, a post township in Grafton county New Hampshire, situated on the E side of the Connecticut, 119 miles NW of Portsmouth, and 525 E of N from Washington. It contains a court house, jail, a congregational church, and 1105 inhabitants.

HAVERHILL, a post township in Essex county, Massachusetts, situated on a declivity on the N side of Merrimack river, over which is a fine bridge which connects this town with Bradford. Haverhill is 32 miles N by W of Boston, and 200 NE of Washington.

It contains a Baptist meeting house, 3 for Congregationalists, and 2088 inhabitants.

HAVERSHAW, a post township in the northern angle of Rockland county, New York, situated on the W side of Hudson river, 130 miles S of Albany, and 237 E of N from Washington. Population 1866. It includes the celebrated position called Stony Point.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, a considerable seaport of France in the department of Lower Seine. It is 48 miles W of Rouen, and 112 NW of Paris. E lon. 0 11, N lat. 49 29.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, a post town and port of entry, in Hartford county, Maryland, situated on the W side of Susquehanna river, at its mouth. It contained between 40 and 50 houses, and an Episcopal church. This town was wantonly burnt by the British on the 3rd of May, 1813. Distant 34 miles NE of Baltimore, 63 WSW of Philadelphia, and 75 NE of Washington. N lat. 39 32 34, E lon. from Washington 0 55.

HAUTE-RIVE, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, seated on the Arriege. E lon. 1 20, N lat. 43 20.

HAUTVILLIERS, a town of France, in the department of Marne, seated on the Marne, 20 miles S by E of Rheims. E lon. 1 20, N lat. 43 20.

HAWICK, a pleasantly situated town in Roxburghshire, seated on the Triot, amid wooded rocks, cataracts, and bridges, 15 miles SW of Kelso.

HAWKIN'S COURT HOUSE, the principal seat of justice in Hawkin's county, Tennessee. Here is a post office, 67 miles NE of Knoxville, and 477 from Washington.

HAWKSHEAD, a town in Lancashire situated in Fourness, 34 miles NNW of Lancaster, and 273 of London. W lon. 3 6, N lat. 54 24.

HAWSWATER, a lake in Westmoreland, 5 of Penrith, three miles long, and half a mile over in some places.

HAY, a town in Brecknockshire, seated between the Wyll and Dulais, 15 miles NE of Brecknock, and 151 W by S of London. W lon. 3 4, N lat. 51 50.

HAYCOCK, a township of Bucks county, Pennsylvania; situated on the N side of Tokieton creek, 22 miles N

W of Newton, and contained 836 inhabitants in 1810.

HAVE, a town of France, now in the department of Indre and Loire. It is memorable for being the birthplace of Des Cartes, and seated on the Creuse, 23 miles S of Tours, and 133 SW of Paris. E lon. 0 46, N lat. 46 26.

HAYLSAAM, a town in the county of Sussex, 12 miles E of Lewes, and 39 SE of London. E lon. 0 20, N lat. 50 55.

HAYMARKET, a post town in Prince William county, Virginia, at the distance of — miles from Washington.

HEADFORD, a town of Ireland, in the county of Galway, and province of Connaught, 12 miles N of Galway. W lon. 0 2, N lat. 22 12.

HEBRIDES, or **WESTERN ISLANDS**, numerous islands on the W coast of Scotland, the principal of which are Skye, St. Kilda, Lewis and Harris, Uist, Cannay, Staffa, Mull, Jura, and Islay.

HEBRIDES, NEW, a cluster of islands lying in the S Pacific ocean. Captain Cook, in 1774 ascertained the extent and situation of the whole group and gave them the name they now bear. They lie between 14 23 and 30 4 S lat. and 160 41 and 170 22 E lon. extending 125 leagues.

HEBRON, a post township in Cumberland county, Maine, situated on the N side of the little Androscoggin, 35 miles N by W of Portland, and 628 N E of Washington.

HEBRON, a post township in Tolland county, Connecticut, about eighteen miles SE of Hartford, and 388 N E of Washington. Population 2205.

HEBRON, a post town in Washington county New York, containing 2378 inhabitants, and 3 Presbyterian meeting-houses. It is situated on the E line of the state, 431 miles from Washington.

HEBROU, a town of Palestine, seated at the foot of an eminence, 23 miles SW of Jerusalem.

HECTOR, a post township in the SW corner of Seneca county, N York, situated on the E side of Seneca lake, 100 miles W of Albany, and 383 N of Washington. Population 1563.

HEDOMORA, a town of Delesseria, in Sweden, situated on lake Harfarna, famous for its gunpowder. It is 55

miles NW of Upsal. E lon. 17 7, N lat. 60 14.

HELCA, MOUNT. See ICELAND.

HELDENHEIM, a town of Sussia, and in the territory of Lrentzshall. It was taken by the French in August 1796, and is 22 miles N of Ulm. E lon. 10 9, N lat. 48 47.

HELDENBERG, a city of Germany, capital of the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the Neckar, over which is a bridge, 12 mile NE of Spire. E lon. 8 48, N lat. 49 30.

HELLA, a town of Western Prussia in Holland, at the mouth of the Vintze, on the Baltic sea, 12 miles N of Dantzic. E lon. 19 25, N lat. 54 53.

HELLEGEN-HAVE, a seaport of Holstein in Germany, seated on the Baltic, opposite the island of Femern. E lon. 15 57, N lat. 54 30.

HELLIGOLAND, an island of the German ocean, belonging to the king of Denmark. It is seated between the mouths of the Eyder and the Elbe. E lon. 8 30, N lat. 54 21.

HELLIGENSTADT, a town of Germany, belonging to the elector of Meitz, capital of the territory of Ebelsee. It is seated at the confluence of the Gelsland and Leina, 30 miles NW of Eimsach. E lon. 10 14, N lat. 51 22.

HELENA, ST. an island in the Atlantic Ocean, 20 miles in circumference, belonging to the English East India company. The number of inhabitants of the island does not exceed 2000, including near 200 soldiers and 600 slaves, who are supplied with all sorts of manufactures and other necessaries by the company's ships, in return for refreshment. It lies between the coastlines of Africa, and 3 America, about 1200 miles W of the former, and 1800 E of the latter. W lon. 5 49, S lat. 15 55.

HELENS, ST. a town in E Medina, in the isle of Wight. It has a large bay.

HELLER, ST. the capital of the island of Jersey, in the English channel, seated in the bay of St. Aubin, where it has a harbour and a stone pier. The inhabitants are computed to be 2000. See JERSEY.

HELLER, ST. a little island, near the town of the same name, in the bay of St. Aubin, on the S side of Jersey.

HELL GATE, a celebrated strait of

North
Long I.
New Y.
whirlpo
HELL
shire, w
tain be
empire
where
HELL
Asia fr
dashed
HELL
lant, in
the Ag
E lon.
HELL
BLAC
ding of
ed on th
320 N
N lat.
HELL
wick at
with a
Brumw
HELL
s seapo
Eimon
HELL
Coraw
influx
W by
lat. 50
HELL
land, o
4 23, N
HELL
Jeffers
on the
miles
Naples
Hunga
connec
tons.
HELL
in No
miles
HELL
in San
N side
Nashvi
HELL
Rudsh
San, O
HELL
seated
Lor do
HELL
Delaw

miles NW of Upsal. E lon. 17 7, N lat. 60 14.

HELCA MOUNT. See ICELAND.

HELDENHEIM, a town of Sussia, and in the territory of Lrentzball. It was taken by the French in August 1796, and is 22 miles N of Ulm. E lon. 10 9, N lat. 48 47.

HELDLBERG, a city of Germany, capital of the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the Neckar, over which is a bridge, 12 mile NE of Spire. E lon. 8 48, N lat. 49 30.

HELLA, a town of Western Prussia in Holland, at the mouth of the Vistula, on the Baltic sea, 12 miles N of Dantzic. E lon. 19 35, N lat. 54 53.

HELLEGEN-HAVE, a seaport of Holstein in Germany, seated on the Baltic, opposite the island of Femenen. E lon. 10 57, N lat. 54 30.

HELLIGOLAND, an island of the German ocean, belonging to the king of Denmark. It is seated between the mouths of the Eyder and the Elbe. E lon. 8 30, N lat. 54 31.

HELLIGENSTADT, a town of Germany, belonging to the elector of Mentz, capital of the territory of English. It is seated at the confluence of the Gekland and Leios, 30 miles NW of Eisenach. E lon. 10 14, N lat. 51 32.

HELENA, ST. an island in the Atlantic Ocean, 20 miles in circumference, belonging to the English East India company. The number of inhabitants of the island does not exceed 2000, including near 500 soldiers and 600 slaves, who are supplied with all sorts of manufactures and other necessaries by the company's ships, in return for their payment. It lies between the continents of Africa, and S America, about 1200 miles W of the former, and 1800 E of the latter. W lon. 3 49, S lat. 15 45.

HELENS, ST. a town in E Madaga, in the isle of Wigiti. It has a large bay.

HELLER, ST. the capital of the island of Jersey, in the English channel, seated in the bay of St. Aubin, where it has a harbour, and a stone pier. The inhabitants are computed to be 2000. See JERSEY.

HELLER, ST. a little island, near the town of the same name, in the bay of St. Aubin, on the S side of Jersey.

HELL GATE, a celebrated strait of

North America, near the W end of Long Island Sound, eight miles E of New York. It is remarkable for its whirlpools.

HELMSDALE, a river in Sutherlandshire, which descends from the mountains bordering on Caithness-shire, and empties itself into the German Ocean, where there is a good salmon fishery.

HELLESPOINT, a strait, dividing Asia from Europe, now called the Dardanelles.

HELMONT, a town of Dutch Brabant, in the low countries, seated on the Aa, 17 miles SE of Bois-le-Duc. E lon. 5 37, N. lat. 51 31.

HELMMSLEY, or **HELMMSLEY-BLACKMORE,** a town in the N Riding of Yorkshire, in Rhidalsdale, seated on the Rye, 20 miles N of York, and 220 N by W of London. W lon. 1 0, N lat. 54 19.

HELMSTADT, a town of Brunswick and Lower Saxony in Germany, with a university, 20 miles SE of Brunswick. E lon. 11 16, N lat. 52 15.

HELSINBURG, or **ELSLINBURG,** a seaport of Sweden, seven miles E of Esiuore. E lon. 13 2, N lat. 59 2.

HELSTON, a town in the county of Cornwall, seated on the Cober, near its influx into Mountabay. It is 574 miles W by S of London. E lon. 5 15, N lat. 50 2.

HELVOETSLUYS, a seaport in Holland, on the island of Voorn. E lon. 4 23, N lat. 51 45.

HENDERSON, a post township in Jefferson county, New York, situated on the E shore of lake Ontario, eight miles S of the mouth of Black river. Naples or Henderson's Bay, an arm of Hungary bay, forms an excellent and commodious harbour for vessels of 100 tons. Population in 1810, 1154.

HENDERSONVILLE, a post town in Nottaway county, Virginia, 204 miles from Washington.

HENDERSONVILLE, a post town in Sumner county, Tennessee, on the N side of Cumberland, 20 miles N of Nashville, and 736 from Washington.

HENLEY, a corporate town of Oxfordshire 36 miles W of London. W lon. 0 46, N lat. 51 35.

HENLEY, a town in Warwickshire seated on the Aine, 202 miles WNW of London. W lon. 1 20, N lat. 52 23.

HENLOPEN, CAPE, a seaport of Delaware state, which strays thro 64W

side of the entrance of Delaware bay, in N lat. 38 55, W lon. 75 55. It has a handsome light-house 115 feet high. The lantern proved peculiarly destructive to many of the feathered tribe, soon after its erection, numbers were found dead in the morning who had flown against it.

HENNEBERG, a town of Franconia, in a county of the same name, 34 miles NW of Bamberg. E lon. 10 38, N lat. 50 46.

HENNEBON, a town of France, now in the department of Morbihan, seated on the river Blavet, 23 miles NW of Vannes and 260 miles W by S of Paris. W lon. 5 4, N lat. 47 26.

HENRICHEMONT, a town of France, now in the department of Cher. It was the capital of a district which Henry IV. gave to his minister the duke of Sully. It is seated on the Saire, 1 1/2 miles NNE of Bourges.

HENRY, a cape of Yucatan, which forms the S point of Chesapeake bay in N lat. 37, W lon. 76.

HEPPENHEIM, a town in Germany, in the electorate of Mentz. E lon. 8 41, N lat. 49 20.

HERACLEA, an ancient seaport of Romania. There are still considerable remains of its former splendour. It is 40 miles W of Constantinople. E lon. 27 58, N lat. 40 59.

HERAT, a town of Persia, in Korasan, 160 miles SE of Meshed. E lon. 61 0, N lat. 34 30.

HERBORN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine and territory of Nassau, eight miles SW of Dillenburg. E lon. 8 20, N lat. 0 40.

HEREFORD, the capital of Herefordshire. It is 130 miles WNW of London. W lon. 2 34, N lat. 52 4.

HEREFORDSHIRE, a county of England, nearly of a circular form, bounded on the E by Worcester and Gloucester, on the S by Wexmouthshire, on the W by Radnorshire, and Brecknorshire, and on the N by Shropshire. Its length from north to south is 46 miles, its breadth from E to W 40, and its circumference 260.

HERFORD, or **HERVORDEN,** a free imperial town of Westphalia, seated on the Aa, 17 miles SW of Minden. E lon. 8 47, N lat. 52 0.

HERGRUNDT, a town of Upper Hungary, remarkable for its mines of vitriol, which are extremely rich. It

is 65 miles N of Buda. E lon. 18 15, N lat. 48 30.

HERISSAU, a considerable commercial town of Switzerland, in the canton of Appenzel. It is seven miles SW of St. Gall.

HERKIMER, a post township and capital of Herkimer county, N. York, situated on the N shore of the Mohawk, 14 miles E of Utica, 78 W of Albany, and 499 E of N from Washington. This township is finely watered, and possesses a superior advantage for water works. Population in 1810, 2743. It contains two incorporated villages. Herkimer village is pleasantly situated on the W side of Canada creek half a mile from the Mohawk. It has a court-house, jail, a handsome church, and upwards of 90 houses. Seven miles W of this is Little Falls, which is also a post village 416 miles from Washington. It contains a church and about 50 houses.

HERMANSTADT, a large and strong town of Hungary, the capital of Transylvania. E lon. 54 40, N lat. 36 25.

HERNE, a town of Kent, six miles from Canterbury, with a commodious bay frequented by Colliers.

HERNHUT, a famous place in Upper Lusatia, in the territory of the elector of Saxony, between Zittau and Loebau.

HERNOSAND, a seaport of Sweden, on the W coast of the gulf of Bothnia. East longitude 17 58, North latitude 62 38.

HERSTAL, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege, with an ancient castle, seated on the Meuse, three miles N of Liege. E lon. 5 40, N lat. 50 40.

HERTFORD, a post town in Perquimans county, North Carolina, situated on the river Pergalmona, about 15 miles NE of Edenton, in N lat. 35 12, and W lon. 75 40. It is 305 miles SW of Washington.

HERTFORDSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the N by Cambridgeshire, on the E by Essex, on the W by Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire, and on the S by Middlesex. It is 35 miles in length, and 27 in breadth.

HERTZBERG, a considerable town of Germany, in the electorate of Saxony, 35 miles NW of Dresden. E lon. 13 17, N lat. 51 41.

HESDIN, a strong town of France

in the department of the straits of Calais, situated on the Canche, 25 miles SSW of St. Ormer, and 165 N of Paris. E lon. 3 0, N lat. 50 24.

HESSE, a country of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine; bounded on the N by the bishopric of Paderborn and duchy of Brunswick, on the E by Thuringia, on the S by the territory of Fuld and Westphalia, and on the W by the counties of Nassau, Wittgenstein, Hatzfeldt, and Waldeck.

HEUILLUM, or **HOEKELUN**, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, seated on the Linghe, five miles NE of Gorcum. E lon. 4 55, N lat. 51 25.

HEUSDEN, a strong town of the United Provinces in Holland, seated on the Maase eight miles NW of Boisleduc. E lon. 5 3, N lat. 51 44.

HEXHAM, a town in Northumberland, seated on the river Tyne, is twenty-two miles W of Newcastle, and 24 NNW of London. W lon. 2 1, N lat. 55 3.

HEYDON, a borough in the E riding of Yorkshire. It is six miles W of Hull, and 181 N by W of London. W lon. 0 5, N lat. 53 45.

HEYLESEM, a town of Austrian Brabant, 14 miles SE of Louvain. E lon. 5 7, N lat. 50 45.

HEYTESBURY, a borough in Wiltshire, 93 miles W by S of London. W lon. 2 8, N lat. 51 12.

HERES, a town of France, in the department of the Var, situated near the Mediterranean Sea, 12 miles E of Toulon, and 360 S by E of Paris. E lon. 6 25, N lat. 43 5.

HERES, four islands of France, on the coast of Provence, and opposite to the town of the same name. The names are Forquerolles, Porteros, Bagueau, and Titan.

HIESMES, a town of France, in the department of Orne, situated on a barren mountain, 10 miles from Sees, and 90 W of Paris.

HIGHAM FERRERS, a borough in Northamptonshire, seated on the E bank of the river Nen, 66 miles NNW of London. W lon. 0 40, N lat. 52 10.

HIGHWORTH, a town in Wiltshire, seated on a hill, which stands in a rich plain, 35 miles N of Salisbury, and 77 W of London. W lon. 1 40, N lat. 51 36.

HILL

of Lov

same t

17 mile

10, N l

HILL

Franco

name, i

E lon

HILL

boro'

miles W

from W

the no

cook riv

HILL

Carolin

on the

miles S

Washin

HILL

don con

HILL

Orange

on the

30 mile

Washin

hour, i

ca.

HILL

lumbia

E of th

townsh

and 6 p

35 mile

Washin

this tow

hills on

situated

village,

and a ch

HILL

country.

Britan

miles S

tained 1

HILL

the coast

Beaufor

in length

33 10, at

HIMM

chain of

trends fr

doctan,

Thibet,

the Gan

HINC

in the department of the straits of Calicut, situated on the Canche, 28 miles SSW of St. Orner, and 165 N of Paris. E lon. 2 6, N lat. 50 24.

HESSE, a country of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine; bounded on the N by the bishopric of Paderborn and duchy of Brunswick, on the E by Thuringia, on the S by the territory of Fulda and Westphalia, and on the W by the counties of Nassau, Wittgenstein, Hatzfeldt, and Waldeck.

HEUFLUM, or **HOEVELUM**, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, seated on the Linghe, five miles NE of Gorcum. E lon. 4 55, N lat. 51 55.

HEUSDEN, a strong town of the United Provinces in Holland, seated on the Maas eight miles NW of Boisleduc. E lon. 4 3, N lat. 51 44.

HEXHAM, a town in Northumberland, seated on the river Tyne, is twenty-two miles W of Newcastle, and 204 NNW of London. W lon. 3 1, N lat. 55 3.

HEYDON, a borough in the E riding of Yorkshire. It is six miles W of Hull, and 181 N by W of London. W lon. 0 5, N lat. 53 44.

HEYLESEM, a town of Austrian Brabant, 14 miles SE of Louvain. E lon. 5 7, N lat. 50 45.

HEYTESBURY, a borough in Wiltshire, 53 miles W by S of London. W lon. 2 8, N lat. 51 13.

HIERES, a town of France, in the department of the Var, situated near the Mediterranean Sea, 13 miles E of Toulon, and 350 S by E of Paris. E lon. 6 20, N lat. 43 4.

HIERES, four islands of France, on the coast of Provence, and opposite to the town of the same name. The names are Furquesolles, Forteros, Bagueans, and Titan.

HIESMES, a town of France, in the department of Orne, situated on a barren mountain, 10 miles from Sees, and 90 W of Paris.

HIGHAM FERRERS, a borough in Northamptonshire, seated on the E bank of the river Nen, 66 miles NNW of London. W lon. 0 40, N lat. 52 10.

HIGHWORTH, a town in Wiltshire, seated on a hill, which stands in a rich plain, 35 miles N of Salisbury, and 77 W of London. W lon. 1 40, N lat. 51 30.

HILDESHEIM, a free imperial city of Lower Saxony, in a bishopric of the same name. It is seated on the Irmste, 17 miles SSE of Hannover. E lon. 10 10, N lat. 52 10.

HILBURGHAUSEN, a town of Franconia, in a duchy of the same name, and principality of Cobourg. E lon. 11 4, N lat. 50 53.

HILLSBORO', a post town in Hillsboro' county, New Hampshire, 20 miles W of Concord, and 400 miles from Washington. It is situated on the northern head branch of Connecticut river. Population 1593.

HILLSBORO', a post village in Caroline county, Maryland, situated on the E side of Tuckahoe creek, 27 miles SSW of Chestertown, and 91 from Washington.

HILLSBORO', a post town in Loudon county, Virginia, 51 miles NW of Washington.

HILLSBORO', a post town in Orange county, North Carolina, lying on the N side of the river Eno, about 30 miles NW of Raleigh, and 298 from Washington. It contains a court house, jail, and upwards of 80 houses.

HILLSDALE, a post town in Columbia county, New York, 16 miles E of the city of Hudson. In 1810 the township contained 4183 inhabitants, and 6 places of public worship. It is 35 miles SE of Albany, and 368 from Washington. Green-river-hollow, is in this township, and is formed by lofty hills on each side. In this hollow is situated Spencertown, a small post village, containing about 25 houses, and a church for congregationalists.

HILLTOWN, a township of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, between New Britain and Rockhill townships, 17 miles SW of Newton. In 1810 it contained 1333 inhabitants.

HILTON, a considerable island on the coast of South Carolina, opposite Beaufort district. It is about 30 miles in length, and five in breadth. N lat. 33 10, and W lon. 80 30.

HIMMALEH MOUNT, a vast chain of mountains in Asia, which extends from Cabul along the N of Hindoostan, and is the general boundary of Thibet, through the whole extent from the Ganges to the river Testa.

HINCKLEY, a town in Leicestershire.

It is 91 miles NNW of London. W lon. 120, N lat. 52 34.

HINDELOPEN, a seaport of the United Provinces, in Friesland, seated on the Euder-Zee, 30 miles SW of Lewarden. E lon. 8 10, N lat. 53 58.

HINDON, a borough in Wiltshire, 97 miles W by S of London. W lon. 2 9, N lat. 51 6.

HINDOOSTAN, or **INDIA**, a celebrated country of Asia, which in its most extensive signification, comprehends the tract situated between the Thibetian and Tartarian mountains on the N, the Indian Ocean on the S, the Burrampootee and the bay of Bengal on the E, and the Indian Ocean and Persia on the W. But this country must be considered under the three grand divisions of Hindoostan Proper, the Deccan, and the Peninsula.

Hindoostan Proper includes all the countries on the N of the river Nerbuddah, which bounds it on the S as far as it goes; Bengal and Bahar compose the remainder of its southern boundary. It is divided into eleven soubahs, the names of which are Lahore, Arcotian (including Sudey) Agimere, Delhi, Agra, Oude, Allakabad, Bahar, Bengal, Malwa, and Guzerat. A 13th soubah, named Cubul, was formed out of the countries contiguous to the W sources of the Indus, and three new ones out of the conquests of the Deccan; Berar, Candiate, and Amednagur. The tract S of these, or the river Kistna, is generally called the Peninsula; although its form does by no means warrant it. The whole of Hindoostan in 1792, consisted of six principal states, which hold as tributaries, or feudatories, some inferior states. These six principal states were, the British; the Poonah Maharrattas; the Berar Maharrattas; Nizam Ally, soubah of the Deccan; Mysore, or the dominions of Tippee Sultan and the Seika. The British possessions are Bengal, Bahar, Benares, the Northern Circars, the Jaghire in the Carnatic, Bombay, Salsette, the district of Midnapour in Orissa, and some considerable cession from Tippee Sultan in 1792. Since 1792, war broke out with Tippee, who was defeated, and his capital taken by assault, together with an immense quantity of plunder; Tippee lost his life in the attack. By

Hibald, a great extent of territory has secured to the British, and their power is now secured on a permanent foundation. The allies of the British upon them, are the nabobs of Oude, the Carnatic, and the rajahs of Travancore and Tanjore. For the five other principal states, see their respective names; and for an account of some inferior independent states, see Bandedia, Balogistan, the Jats, Rohileund &c. According to Mr. Orme, the inhabitants of Hindoostan are computed at 10,000,000 Mahoostans, and 100,000,000 Hindoos. Hindoostan, toward the N is pretty temperate; but hot toward the S, and it rains almost constantly for three months in the year. Its products, and various other particulars, will be found under the different names of its provinces, cities, towns, mountains, and rivers, described in the course of this work. See INDIA.

HINESBURG, a post town in Chittenden County, Vermont, situated on Lake Champlain, about 12 miles SE of Burlington and 520 from Washington. Population, 1236.

HINGHAM, a post township in Plymouth county, Massachusetts, situated on a small bay, that sets up S from Boston bay. It contains 2 Congregational churches, and in 1810, 2393 inhabitants. Distant 16 miles SE of Boston, and 477 NE of Washington. From two hills in this town delightful prospects are presented, of Boston bay and the adjacent islands.

HINGHAM, a town in Norfolk, 97 miles NE of London. E lon. 1 4, N lat. 52 43.

HINSDALE, a township of Cheshire county, New Hampshire; situated on the E side of Connecticut river, 6 miles S of Chesterfield, and 90 SW of Portsmouth. Population 740. N lat. 43 49.

HINZUAN, JOANNA ST. one of the Comnora islands in the Indian ocean.

HIO, a town of Sweden, in West Gothland, seated on the lake Wetter, 24 miles SW of Stockholm, and 25 miles E of Falkoping. E lon. 14 0, N lat. 57 23 N.

HIRCHEFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, capital of a principality of the same name.

It is seated on the Rhine, 32 miles SE of Cassel. E lon. 9 20, N lat. 50 27.

HIRSBERG, a town of Silesia, famous for its mineral baths. It is seated on the Bozar, 44 miles SW of Breslaw.

HITCHIN, a large and populous town in Hertfordshire. It is 34 miles NW of London. W lon. 0 10, N lat. 51 25.

HITHE, or HYTHE, a borough in Kent. It is one of the Cinque Ports, and is 54 miles SE of London. E lon. 1 30, N lat. 51 8.

HOCHBERG, a marquisate of Sardinia, in Brisgaw, belonging to the prince of Baden Dourisch.

HOCHSTET, a town of Swabia, remarkable for the great battle gained near it by the duke of Marlborough, in 1704, and which the English call the battle of Blenheim, from a village three miles SW of this place. It is seated on the Danube, 22 miles NE of Ulm. E lon. 10 33, N lat. 48 41.

HOCKERLAND, a territory of Germany, and one of the circles of Prussia.

HOCKHOCKING, GREAT, a river of the state of Ohio, which empties into the river Ohio 200 miles below Pittsburg. It is 260 feet wide at its mouth, and is navigable about 70 miles with large boats. On the banks of this river, are considerable bodies of free-stone, coal, and iron ore.

HODDESDON, a town in Hertfordshire, near the Lea, three miles S of Ware, and 17 N by E of London. E lon. 0 4, N lat. 51 40 N.

HOENZOLLERN, a town of Swabia, capital of a country of the same name, 25 miles S of Stuttgart. E lon. 0 6, N lat. 48 23.

HOESHT, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mainz, seated on the Rhine, three miles from Frankfort.

HOGUE, CAPE LA, the NW point of Normandy, in France. W lon. 1 52, N lat. 49 45 N.

HO-KIEN-FOU, a city of China and one of the principal in the province of Petcheli. It has two cities of the second and 15 of the third class in its district. It is 124 miles S of Peking.

HOLBEACH, a town in Lincolnshire, 108 miles N by E of London. E lon. 0 11, N lat. 53 47.

HOLDEN, a township of Worcester

ar coun
1072 In
townshi
23 NE
HOL
Gratton
is situat
was set
ants in
miles S
SE of
HOL
constru
London
HOL
United
W by
to the
vince
derlan
and Z
Zyde
N to S
is abou
to W
To de
have l
pence
drain
and m
the st
consequ
1775.
lation
HO
Know
name
10 30
to 15
face
rope.
HO
ought
finit
situa
rives
mael
How
It is
Lon
H
10
140
E lo
H
100
scu

HOL

It is seated on the Fr. side, 32 miles SE of Cassel. E. lon. 9 20, N lat. 50 57.

HRSBERG, a town of Silesia, famous for its mineral baths. It is seated on the Bozar, 44 miles SW of Breslaw.

HITCHIN, a large and populous town in Hertfordshire. It is 34 miles NW of London. W lon. 0 10, N lat. 51 55.

HITHE, or HYTHE, a borough in Kent. It is one of the Cinque Ports, and is 54 miles SE of London. E lon. 1 20, N lat. 51 8.

HOCKBERG, a marquisate of Silesia, in Brinsgaw, belonging to the prince of Baden Dourisch.

HOCHSTET, a town of Silesia, remarkable for the great battle gained near it by the duke of Marlborough, in 1704, and which the English call the battle of Blenheim, from a village three miles SW of this place. It is seated on the Danube, 23 miles NE of Ulm. E lon. 10 33, N lat. 50 41.

HOCKERLAND, a territory of Germany, and one of the circles of Prussia.

HOCKHOCKING, GREAT, a river of the state of Ohio, which empties into the river Ohio 200 miles below Pitsburg. It is 900 feet wide at its mouth, and is navigable about 70 miles with large boats. On the banks of this river, are considerable banks of fire-stone, coal, and iron ore.

HODDESDON, a town in Hertfordshire, seated near the Lea, three miles S of Ware, and 17 N by E of London. E lon. 0 5, N lat. 51 40 N.

HOENZOLLERN, a town of Silesia, capital of a country of the same name, 35 miles S of Stutgard. E lon. 9 6, N lat. 50 23.

HOESHT, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, seated on the Maine, three miles from Franfort.

HOGUE, CAPE LA, the NW point of Normandy, in France. W lon. 1 52, N lat. 49 43 N.

HO-KIEN-FOU, a city of China and one of the principal in the province of Petcheli. It has two cities of the second and 15 of the third class in its district. It is 123 miles S of Peking.

HOLBEACH, a town in Lincolnshire, 108 miles N by E of London. E lon. 0 11, N lat. 53 47.

HOLDEN, a township of Worcester

HOL

[195]

HON

er county, Massachusetts, containing 1072 inhabitants in 1810. It is a post township 41 miles W. of Boston, and 21 NE of Washington.

HOLDERNESS, a township of Grafton county, New Hampshire. It is situated on the E side of Penningswaser river, and contained 835 inhabitants in 1810. This a post township 64 miles XNW of Portsmouth, and 264 NE of Washington.

HOLDSWORTHY, a town in Devonshire. It is 215 miles W by S of London. W lon. 0 42, N lat. 50 50.

HOLLAND, the largest of the seven United Provinces, is bounded on the W by the German ocean, on N sea 1 to the E by the Zuyder sea, the province of Utrecht, and part of Guelderland; to the S by Dutch Brabant, and Zealand, and to the N by the Zuyder-sea. Its greatest extent from N to S including the island of Texel, is about 90 English miles; but from E to W its extent varies from 40 to 35. To defend it against the sea, dykes have been erected at an immense expense, and innumerable canals cut to drain it, as being naturally very low and marshy. The French effected, by the aid of a severe frost, the entire conquest of this province in January 1795. Amsterdam is the capital. Population 1,200,000.

HOLLAND, NEW, the largest known land that does not bear the name of a continent: it extends from 10 30 to 43 43 S lat. and from 110 30 to 153 30 E lon. so that its square surface considerably exceeds that of Europe. See WALES, NEWSOUTH.

HOLLES, a township of Hillsborough County, New Hampshire, containing 1520 inhabitants in 1810. It is situated on the W side of Merrimack river, between Dunstable and Merrimack townships, and 45 miles NW of Boston.

HOLM, a town in Comberland. It is a small place, 310 miles NNW of London. W lon. 3 10, N lat. 54 53.

HOLMESBURGH, a post town in Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, 10 miles from Philadelphia city, and 140 from Washington. N lat. 40 2 27, E lon. from Washington 1 58 27.

HOLMSDALE, a rough and woody tract in Surrey, lying immediately beneath the hills to the S and E of that county, and extending into Kent,

HOLME'S HOLE, in Duke's county Massachusetts, a safe and commodious harbour, situated on the N side of Martha's Vineyard. Here is a post office 98 miles SE of Boston, and 519 NE of Washington.

HOLSTEIN, a duchy in Germany, bounded by the German Ocean on the W, the Baltic, or the gulph of Lubeck, on the E, the duchy of Mecklenburg on the SE, that of Bremen, with the river Elbe, on the SW, and Lauenburg, with the territory of Hamburg, on the S. Its greatest length is about 80 miles, and its breadth 60.

HOLSTON, a navigable river in the State of Tennessee, which rises in Virginia, and pursuing a SW course, passes by Knoxville and falls into Tennessee river.

HOLT, a town in Newfok, 122 miles NE of London. E lon. 1 6, N lat. 53 2.

HOLY ISLAND, an island on the coast of Northumberland, six miles S of Berwick. It is two miles long and one broad.

HOLYHEAD, a seaport and cape of the Isle of Anglesea. On the Isle of Skerries, nine miles to the N, is a light house. Holyhead is 93 miles WNW of Chester, and 270 NW of London. W lon. 4 22, N lat. 53 10.

HOLYWELL, a town in Flintshire. It is 218 miles NE of London. W lon. 3 21, N lat. 54 15.

HOMBURG, a town of Germany, in the landgrate of Hesse Cassel, 150 miles N of Frankfort. E lon. 9 20, N lat. 50 45.

HOMBURG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Deux-Ponts, between the Moselle and the Rhine, 30 miles E of Treves. E lon. 7 32, N lat. 49 16.

HOMER, a post township, and capital of Courland county, New York, situated on Toughmings creek, 145 miles W of Albany, and 390 N of Washington. Population in 1810, 2001. It contains several villages beautifully situated on the banks of the above mentioned creek; that of Homer, contains a presbyterian meeting house, jail, and about 70 dwellings.

HONAN, a province of China, bounded on the N by the province of Petcheli and Chan-si, on the E by Kiang-si and Chantung, on the S by Hou-quang, and on the W by Chong-chi.

HONDURAS, a large province of New Spain, bounded on the N by the bay of Honduras, on the E by the Mosquito Shore, on the S by Nicaragua, and on the W by Chiapa and Guatemala.

HONEY, a post township in Ontario county, New York, situated on the W side of Honey lake, 10 miles S W of Canastota, 332 from Albany, and 368 a little W of N from Washington. It contains a presbyterian meeting house, and 1908 inhabitants.

HONEY LAKE, in Ontario county, New York, is about 5 miles long, from N to S, and 1 wide. It discharges at the N end, and receives the name of Honey creek, which receives the outlets of Canadon and Hemlock lakes, and then winds N and W for about 25 miles, to Genesee river in the town of Avon.

HONFLEUR, a considerable seaport of France, in the department of Calvados and late province of Normandy. It is 110 miles NW of Paris. E lon. 0 15, N lat. 49 34.

HONINGTON, a town in Devonshire. It is seated on the Otter, 120 miles W by S of London. W lon. 3 12, N lat. 50 45.

HONOLSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves. E lon. 7 4, N lat. 49 48.

HOOGLY, a small but ancient city of Hindoostan in Bengal. It is seated on an arm of the Ganges, called Hoogly, 26 miles N of Calcutta. E lon. 86 28, N lat. 22 30.

HOOGLY RIVER, an arm of the Ganges, formed by the union of its two westernmost branches, named Combaruzzar, and Vellinghy rivers. It is the port of Calcutta, and the only branch of the Ganges that is commonly navigated by ships.

HOOGSTRATEN, a town of Dutch Brabant, capital of a county of the same name, 16 miles S of Brda, and 18 NE of Antwerp.

HOOSACK, a township of Rensselaer county, New York, containing 3117 inhabitants in 1810. It is a post township situated in the NE corner of the county, 26 miles NE of Albany, and 407 from Washington.

HOPE, a post town in Sussex county, New Jersey; a small Moravian settlement 23 miles NE of Easton in

Pennsylvania, and 220 from Washington.

HOPEWELL, a township of Hunterdon county, New Jersey, containing 2504 inhabitants in 1810. It is situated on the N. W. side of the river Delaware, 14 miles E of Princeton, and 10 N of Trenton.

HOPEWELL, a township of Washington county, Pennsylvania, containing 2193 inhabitants in 1810. It is situated about 14 miles NW by W from Washington, and joins the state of Ohio.

HOPKINTON, a town of Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, containing 3210 inhabitants in 1810. It is situated on the E side of Connekok river, 8 miles W of Concord, and 205 NE of Washington.

HOPKINTON, a township of Washington county, Rhode Island, containing 1774 inhabitants in 1810. It is situated between Wood and Ashewaga rivers, and joins the state of Connecticut. This is a post township, 301 miles NE of Washington.

HOPKINTON, a post township in the E part of St. Lawrence county, New York, about 37 miles E of Ogdensburg, and 295 E of N from Washington. Population in 1810, about 600.

HOREB, a mountain of Arabia Petraea, in Asia.

HORN a considerable town of the United Provinces, in Holland, with a good harbour, on the Zuider-Zee, 13 miles NE of Amsterdam. E lon. 4 49, N lat. 52 38.

HORN, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the Bishopric of Leige. E lon. 5 25, N lat. 51 12.

HOENBACH, a town in Germany, in the duchy of Deux-Ponts. E lon. 7 36, N lat. 49 10.

HORNBERG, an ancient town of Germany, in the Black Forest, in the duchy of Wirtemberg. It is seated on the Gutlach, 21 miles NE of Friburg. E lon. 8 27, N lat. 48 12.

HORNBY, a town in Lancashire, in England, seated on a branch of the river Lune, with a handsome church. W lon. 2 20, N lat. 54 6.

HORN, CAPE the most southern part of Terra del Fuoco, in S America, round which all ships now pass that sail into the Pacific Ocean. W lon. 67 26, S lat. 55 48.

HOR town in
Banc
and 186
lat. 43 1
HOR
02, two
which in
HOR
ed on a
tiful pr
E lon. 6
HOR
283 mi
surround
and the
h a note
84 0.
HOR
8re mill
HOR
conack
the line
the cast
divance
and 190
HOR
in Julia
ley, the
the Islan
N of Ca
55 57.
HOR
30 miles
0 12.
HOR
gomery
ed on
ereck, 4
rained
a post t
ington.
HOT
THE, a
ty of Al
the Cap
mouth o
enpe, in
mouth o
part is
the trop
lat. and
by the A
Oceana.
Nile, 16
HOU
the coast
emfere
HOU
in the d
2

Pennsylvania, and 220 from Washington.

HOPEWELL, a township of Hunterdon county, New Jersey, containing 2868 inhabitants in 1810. It is situated on the N. side of the river Delaware, 14 miles E. of Princeton, and 10 N. of Trenton.

HOPEWELL, a township of Washington county, Pennsylvania, containing 2193 inhabitants in 1810. It is situated about 14 miles NW by W from Washington, and joins the state of Ohio.

HOPKINTON, a town of Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, containing 2216 inhabitants in 1810. It is situated on the E. side of Conchook river, 8 miles W of Concord, and 803 NE of Washington.

HOPKINTON, a township of Washington county, Rhode Island, containing 1774 inhabitants in 1810. It is situated between Wood and Ashewaug rivers, and joins the state of Connecticut. This is a post township, 387 miles NE of Washington.

HOPKINTON, a post township in the E. part of St. Lawrence county, New York, about 37 miles E of Ogdensburg, and 89 E of N from Washington. Population in 1810, about 600.

HOREB, a mountain of Arabia Petraea, in Asia.

HORN a considerable town of the United Provinces, in 71 Holland, with a good harbour, on the Zuider-Zee, 13 miles NE of Amsterdam. E. lon. 4 59, N lat. 52 38.

HORN, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the bishopric of Liege. E. lon. 5 55, N lat. 51 12.

HORN, a town in Germany, in the duchy of Deux-Ponts. E. lon. 7 36, N lat. 49 10.

HORNBERG, an ancient town of Germany, in the Black Forest, in the duchy of Wirtemberg. It is seated on the Gutlach, 21 miles NE of Friburg. E. lon. 8 37, N lat. 48 12.

HORNBY, a town in Lancashire, in England, seated on a branch of the river Lune, with a handsome church. W. lon. 2 20, N lat. 54 6.

HORN, CAPE the most southern part of Terra del Fuoco, in S America, round which all ships now pass that sail into the Pacific Ocean. W. lon. 67 20, S lat. 55 48.

HORNCASTLE, a large well built town in Lincolnshire, on the river Huse. It is 120 miles E of Lincoln, and 186 N of London. W. lon. 0 2, N lat. 53 14.

HORNCHURCH, a village in Essex, two miles E by S of Hunsford, of which it is the mother-church.

HORNIDON, a town in Essex, seated on a hill, which commands a beautiful prospect 19 miles E of London. E. lon. 0 35, N lat. 51 32.

HORNSEY, a town in Yorkshire, 168 miles from London. It is almost surrounded by a small arm of the sea; and the church having a high steeple, is a noted sea-mark. E. lon. 0 6, N lat. 54 6.

HORNSEY, a town of Middlesex, five miles north of London.

HORNTOWN, a post town in Accomack county, Virginia, situated near the line which divides this state from the eastern shore of Maryland, at the distance of 10 miles S from Snow Hill, and 180 SE of Washington.

HORSENS, a seaport of Denmark, in Jutland, seated on the bottom of a bay, that opens into the Categate, near the island of Hiarnoe, 124 miles W by N of Copenhagen. E. lon. 9 40, N lat. 55 27.

HORSHAM, a borough in Sussex, 30 miles S by W of London. W. lon. 6 12, N lat. 51 8.

HORSHAM, a township of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania; situated on the S. branch of Nesquehony creek, joining Buck's county. It contained 938 inhabitants in 1810, and is a post township 161 miles from Washington.

HOTTENTOTS, COUNTRY OF THE, a large region in the S extremity of Africa, extending N by W, from the Cape of Good Hope, beyond the mouth of Orange River, and from that cape, in an ENE direction, to the mouth of the Great Fish River, which parts it from Caffraria. It lies between the tropic of Capricorn, and 35 deg. S lat. and is bounded on the W, S, and E by the Atlantic, Southern, and Indian Oceans, and on the N by regions very little, if at all explored.

HOUAT, an island of France, near the coast of Bretagne, 10 miles in circumference.

HOUDAN, a town of France, now in the department of Eure and Loire, n. 2.

with a manufacture of woollen stockings. It is 32 miles SW of Paris. E. lon. 1 41, N lat. 47 48.

HOUSSEYIELD, a post township in Jefferson county New York, situated on the S. side of Black river. Sacket's Harbour, is in this township, and is beautifully situated on Black river bay of Lake Ontario, 4 miles below the mouth of Black river, 78 N of Utica, 170 NW of Albany, and 478 E of N from Washington. This harbour is excellent, and has of late risen into considerable importance, by being selected for the station of the United States naval forces on Lake Ontario.

HOUNSLOW, a town in Middlesex. It is situate on a branch of the river Coln, Hounslow is 10 miles W by S of London.

HOUSATONIC, a river of Connecticut, which rises in the township of New Ashford, Berkshire county Massachusetts. It runs nearly S and enters Connecticut between Canaan and Salisbury. A few miles from the line it precipitates itself over a fall of 60 feet perpendicular. At the fall it is 15 yards wide, and from thence pursues a SW course to New Milford; it then turns SE by S and continues its way to Long Island sound which it enters near the town of Stratford. It is navigable for vessels of 100 tons 12 miles to Derby, its whole length is about 140 miles.

HON-QUANG, a province of China, which occupies nearly the centre of the empire. Yang-te-kiang traverses it from E to W, and divides it into two parts. This province is celebrated for its fertility; the Chinese call it the storehouse of the empire.

HOU-FCHEOU-TOU, a city of China, in the province of Teh-kiang. It takes its name from a lake of the same name, on which it is seated. The quantity of silk manufactured here is almost incredible. It is 160 miles NE of Nan-kin. E. lon. 119 45, N lat. 30 36.

HOWDEN, a town in the E riding of Yorkshire. It is seated on the north side of the Ouse, 170 miles N by W of London. W. lon. 0 51, N lat. 53 44.

HOXTER, a town of Westphalia, seated on the Weser, 8 miles NW of Corvey, 27 miles SE of Paderborn. E. lon. 9 39, N lat. 51 50.

HOY, one of the Ockney Islands, 10 miles long.

HOFF, a town of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name, subject to the elector of Hanover, 43 miles NW of Zell. E. lon. 9 6, N lat. 52 57.

HUBBARDSTON, a post township in Worcester county, Massachusetts, 60 miles W of Boston and 438 NE of Washington. Population, 1157.

HUBBARDSTON, a post township in Rutland county, Vermont, 29 miles NW of Bennington and 464 E of N from Washington. Population, 734.

HUDSON, a city of the United States, the capital of Columbia county, New York, also a post town and port of entry; is finely situated on the E bank of the Hudson, upon a high point that projects into the river, terminating in a bold rocky cliff. Its population in 1810 was 4048, of whom 18 were slaves. The city of Hudson was founded in 1784. It is regularly laid out, and the streets intersect each other at right angles. Hudson contains, a church for Episcopalians, a meeting house for Presbyterians, 1 for Quakers, and 1 for Methodists; an academy, 3 banking houses, and about 3330 inhabitants. It is 30 miles S of Albany, 150 N of New York, and 3346 E of N from Washington. N lat. 41 14, E lon. from Washington, 3 15.

HUDSON'S BAY, a bay of N America, lying between 68 and 69 deg. N latitude, and discovered, in 1610, by captain Henry Hudson, who entered the straits that lead into the bay; coasted a great part of it, and penetrated to 80 30 N lat. His ardour for the discovery not being abated by the difficulties he struggled with in this empire of frost and snow, he staid here till the ensuing spring, and then prepared to pursue his discoveries; but his crew mutinied, seized him and seven of those who were most faithful to him, and committed them to the key in an open boat. Hudson and his companions were never heard of more; but the ship and the men returned home. The entrance of this bay from the ocean, is between Resolution Isles in Labrador coast to the S, forming the E extremity of the strait distinguished by the name of its great discoverer. This bay communicates on the N, by two straits, with Baffin's Bay; on the

E side it is bordered by Labrador, on the SW by New S Wales, and on the W by New N Wales.

HUDSON'S RIVER, one of the finest rivers of the United States of America. It rises in the mountainous country, between the lakes Ontario and Champlain, by numerous branches that spread over the SW part of Essex, and the N part of Montgomery counties. The extreme northern limit of these, is in N lat. 44 4. The Saranack which flows into Lake Champlain, and some of the tributaries of the St. Lawrence, rise from the same tract of country. The Hudson pursues a southerly course for 60 miles, where it receives Saranack river in Washington county. About 12 miles further it is joined by the Sacandaga from the W. It then winds more to the east, and passes Glen's falls (at Sandy Hill, it makes a sudden turn to the S bearing a little W, and here it descends Baker's falls. Between Waterford and Troy, it receives the Mohawk, its largest branch, from the W. It continues the same course to the Atlantic Ocean, into which it empties, 12 miles below New York, at the Narrows. This river is navigable for ships to Hudson, for large sloops to Albany, 160 miles from New York, and for smaller sloops to Troy, 6 miles further. A passage up this river in the summer season, is delightful. Its banks afford a pleasing diversity of scenery, and where it passes through the high lands, many pictures of grandeur are exhibited. The facilities of travelling is also greatly increased since the introduction of steam boats. Its whole length is about 324 miles.

HUENNA, an island of the Baltic, three miles from the coast of Sweden, and subject to the Swedes, to whom it was ceded by the Danes in 1658. E lon. 13 36, N lat. 55 54.

HUESCA, an ancient town of Spain, in Arragon, seated on the Issuela, 33 miles NE of Saragossa. W lon. 0 4, N lat. 48 12.

HUESCAR, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, with a castle, 60 miles NE of Granada. W lon. 2 20, N lat. 37 45.

HUESSEN, a town of Dutch Guelderland, seated on the Rhine, three miles S of Arnheim.

E. side it is bordered by Labrador, on the SW by New S Wales, and on the W by New N Wales.

HUDSON'S RIVER, one of the finest rivers of the United States of America. It rises in the mountainous country, between the lakes Ontario and Champlain, by numerous branches, and then spreads over the SW part of Essex, and the N part of Montgomery counties. The extreme northern limit of these, is in N lat. 44 1/2. The Saranack which flows into lake Champlain, and some of the tributaries of the St. Lawrence, rise from the same tract of country. The Hudson pursues a southerly course for 60 miles, where it receives Beron river in Washington county. About 12 miles further it is joined by the Sacandaga from the W. It then winds more to the east, and passes Glen's falls at Sandy Hill, 11 miles W, and here it descends Baker's falls. Between Waterford and Troy, it receives the Mohawk, its largest branch, from the W. It continues the same course to the Atlantic Ocean, 113 miles W, at the Narrows. This river is navigable for ships to Hudson, for large sloops to Albany, 160 miles from New York, and for smaller sloops to Troy, 6 miles further. A passage up this river in the summer season, is delightful. Its banks afford a pleasing diversity of scenery, and where it passes through the hills, many pictures of grandeur are exhibited. The facilities of travelling is also greatly increased since the introduction of steam boats. Its whole length is about 324 miles.

HUENA, an island of the Baltic, three miles from the coast of Sweden, and subject to the Swedes, to whom it was ceded by the Danes in 1688. E lon. 15 38. N lat. 55 54.

HUESCA, an ancient town of Spain, in Arragon, seated on the Isuela, 35 miles NE of Saragosa. W lon. 0 2, N lat. 48 18.

HUESCAR, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, with a castle, 60 miles NE of Granada. W lon. 2 20, N lat. 37 44.

HUESSEN, a town of Dutch Guelderland, seated on the Rhine, three miles S of Arnhem.

HUETTA, an old and small town of Spain, in New Castle, 57 miles E of Madrid. W lon. 1 58, N lat. 40 32.

HULL, or **KINGSTON UPON HULL**, a borough and seaport in the E riding of Yorkshire, seated on the river Hull, on the N side of the Humber. It is a large town, with two parish churches. Among the public buildings are the Trinity House, for the relief of seamen and their widows; a custom-house, an exchange, and a town-hall. The stone bridge, over the river, to Hockness, was rebuilt in 1787, and consists of 14 arches. Hull sends two members to parliament, and is 56 miles SE of York, and 123 N of London. W lon. 0 14, N lat. 53 46. Population 30,000.

HULPEN, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, nine miles SE of Brussels. E lon. 4 37, N lat. 51 44.

HULST, a strong town of Dutch Flanders, seated on a plain. E lon. 4 6, N lat. 51 19.

HUMBER, a river of England, formed by the Trent, Ouse, and Derwent, and several other streams. It divides Yorkshire from Lincolnshire, and falls into the German Ocean, at Holderness.

HUMMELSTOWN, a town of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, situated on the E side of Swetare creek, 9 miles E of Harrisburg and 37 NW of Lancaster. It contains about 1000 inhabitants and is a flourishing port town, 120 miles from Washington.

HUMPHREYSVILLE, a post village in New Haven, Connecticut, situated on the Neaguate, 4 miles above its confluence with the Housatonic, at the head of tide water and navigation. This village is distinguished for its manufactures, and is named after Colonel Humphreys, who first introduced the merino sheep into this country. The establishment consists of a cotton and woollen factory, including the business of weaving, dressing, and finishing broad and narrow cloths. It contains also a paper manufactory, and is 318 miles NE of Washington.

HUNSFIELD, a town of Britain, seated on the Wilds, eight miles NE of Bristol. E lon. 17 18, N lat. 51 9.

HUNGARY, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the N by Poland; and on the W by the circle of Austria; on the S by the Drave, which separates it

from Slavonia, and by the Danube, which parts it from Turkey in Europe; and on the E by Wallachia and Transylvania. It is divided into Upper and Lower Hungary; and to these may be added the Banat of Temeswar, incorporated into the kingdom of Hungary in 1778. The principal rivers are the Danube, Save, Drave, Tressa, Maros, Raab, and Waag.

HUNGEN, a town of Germany, in the Upper Rhine.

HUNGERFORD, a town in Berkshire, 64 miles W of London. W lon. 1 56, N lat. 51 26.

HUNTINGEN, a fortified town of France, now in the department of Upper Rhine, and lately in the province of Alsace, seated on the Rhine, five miles N of Basle. E lon. 11 46, N lat. 47 40.

HUNMANTY, a town in the E riding of Yorkshire, 300 miles N of London.

HUNTINGDON, a post town and capital of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, situated on the W side of Standing Stone creek, and on the N side of the Frankstown branch of Juniata river, immediately at the junction of the creek with the river. It is 90 miles W of Harrisburgh, and 154 W of N from Washington. This town contains a court house, jail, a church for German Lutherans, one for German presbyterians, a meeting house for seceders, 1 for methodists, and 130 dwellings.

HUNTINGTON, a post township in Fairfield county, Connecticut, separated from Derby on the NE by Stratford river. It is 304 miles from Washington. Population 3770.

HUNTINGTON, a post township in the W end of Suffolk county, New York, situated on Long Island, 40 miles E of New York, and 378 NE of Washington. It contained in 1810, 3 lanes, a Methodist meeting house, and 424 inhabitants. Huntington Village is situated on the NW part of the town, and has an academy, 2 churches, and a handsome collection of houses. The N end has several lays, and necks of land which extend into the sound. It has also several good harbours, as Huntington, Loyd's and Great and Little Cow-Harbours. A lighthouse is erected on the northern extremity called East

on's Neck. In the S part of this township, is another post village, denominated Huntington South, 273 miles N E of Washington.

HUNTINGTON, a small post town in Calvert county, Maryland, situated on the E side of Hunting creek, 22 miles NE of Port Tobacco, and about 40 from Washington.

HUNTINGDON, the county-town of Huntingdonshire. It is pleasantly seated on a rising ground, on the river Ouse. It is 65 miles N of London. W lon. 0 5, N lat. 53 17.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE, a county of England, 28 miles in length, and 20 in its broadest part; bounded on the N and NW by Northamptonshire, on the E by Bedfordshire, and on the SW by Bedfordshire. It contains four hundred, six market-towns, and 79 parishes. The principal rivers are the Ouse, and Nen. The SE part consists of beautiful meadows.

HUNTSBUBG, a post town in Franklin county, Vermont, situated on the line that divides this state from Lower Canada, at the distance of about 13 miles E of lake Champlain, and 578 from Washington. Population 714.

HURDWAR, a town of the province of Delhi, where the Ganges first enters the plains of Hindoostan. It is 117 miles N by E of Delhi. E lon. 78 15, N lat. 29 35.

HUNTSVILLE, a small town of England, in Somersetshire, situated at the mouth of the river Parret, five miles N of Bridgewater, and 143 W by S of London. W lon. 3 13, N lat. 51 11.

HUNTSVILLE, a flourishing post town in Madison county, Mississippi Territory, situated on a beautiful eminence at the termination of which is a spring of pure water upwards of 70 yards across its fountain. It contains some manufactures of nails, hemp, sugar, &c.; cotton is the staple. Its population is 600. This town is seated in one of the most delightful countries in the world; wheat, rye, corn, &c. thrive well, and cotton is raised in great perfection. The climate is salubrious, and the inhabitants are neither troubled with the fevers of the South nor the coughs of the North. A promising academy is established in its vicinity. It is 110 miles S of Nash-

ville, and 124 from Washington. N lat. 34 40.

HURON, a lake of North America, which lies between N lat. 43 30 and 46 20 and W lon. 80 and 84 30. Its length is 250 miles. It receives the waters of lake Superior by the straits of St. Mary, and those of Michigan by the straits of Michilimackinac.

HUSSINGARAD, a town of Hindoostan in the province of Malwa. It is 140 miles NW of Nagpour. N lat. 21 42, E lon. 77 54.

HUSUM, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, situated near the river Ow, on the German side. It is 30 miles W of Sleswick. E lon. 9 2, lat. 54 45.

HUY, a town of the Netherlands, in the bishopric of Liege; the Dutch, in 1715, demolished the fortifications, and surrendered it to the bishop of Liege. It is seated on the Meuse. E lon. 4 22, N lat. 50 32.

HYATTSTOWN, a post village in Montgomery county, Maryland, four miles from Clarksburg, and 152 from Washington.

HYDRABAD, the capital of Golconda, in the Decan of Hindoostan, seated on a river that falls into the Krishna, 353 miles N by E of Madras. E lon. 78 41, N lat. 17 12.

HYDRABAD, a fort of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Sindhy. It is situated on the Indus, not far from the head of the Delta, and in the neighbourhood of Nusserpour. E lon. 69 30, N lat. 25 20.

HYPOLITE, ST. a town of France, now in the department of Gard, seated on the Vivourie, near its source, 12 miles SW of Alais. E lon. 0 4, N lat. 43 55.

I J

J AAR, a river rising near Tongres, in the bishopric of Liege, and after a NE course falls into the Meuse at Maestricht.

JABLONKA, a town of Silesia, in the territory of Teschen, 35 miles SE of Troppaw. E lon. 18 10, N lat. 49 41.

JACCA, an ancient town of Spain,

ville, and 124 from Washington. N lat. 34 40.

HURON, a lake of North America, which lies between N lat. 43 30 and 46 30, and W lon. 80 and 84 30. Its length is 230 miles. It receives the waters of lake Superior by the straits of St. Mary, and those of Michigan by the straits of Michilmackanac.

HUSSINGABAD, a town of Hindoostan in the province of Malwa. It is 140 miles NW of Nagpour. N lat. 21 43, E lon. 77 54.

HUSUM, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, situated near the river Ow, on the German side, 31 miles W of Sleswick. E lon. 9 23, N lat. 54 44.

HUY, a town of the Netherlands, in the bishopric of Liege; the Dutch, in 1718, demolished the fortifications, and surrendered it to the bishop of Liege. It is seated on the Maese. E lon. 5 23, N lat. 50 32.

HYATTSTOWN, a port village in Montgomery county, Maryland, four miles from Clarksburg, and 133 from Washington.

HYDRABAD, the capital of Golconda, in the Decan of Hindoostan, seated on a river that falls into the Krishna, 353 miles N by E of Madras. E lon. 78 41, N lat. 17 12.

HYDRABAD, a fort of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Sindhy. It is situated on the Indus, not far from the bend of the Delta, and in the neighbourhood of Nusserpour. E lon. 69 30, N lat. 25 20.

HYPOLITE, ST. a town of France, now in the department of Gard, seated on the Valouris, near its source, 12 miles SW of Alais. E lon. 0 4, N lat. 43 55.

I J

J AAR, a river rising near Tongres, in the bishopric of Liege, and after a NE course falls into the Maese at Maestricht.

JABUNKA, a town of Silesia, in the territory of Teschen, 35 miles SE of Troppaw. E lon. 18 10, N lat. 49 41.

JACCA, an ancient town of Spain,

in Arragon. It is seated on a river of the same name, among the mountains of Jacca, in a very pleasant and fruitful plain, 22 miles N of Huesca. W lon. 0 19, N lat. 42 36.

JACI-D'AGUILA, a seaport town on the eastern coast of Sicily, 10 miles N by E of Catania. E lon. 15 26, N lat. 37 27.

JACKSONBURG, a post town in Colcon county, South Carolina, situated on the W side of Edisto river, 33 miles W of Charleston, and 577 SW of Washington. N lat. 32 46 5, W lon. from Washington 32 78.

JACKSONBURG, a post town in Scriven county, Georgia, situated 11 miles from Savannah river, 50 E of S from Augusta, 70 NW of Savannah, and 642 SW of Washington.

JAEIN, a strong and handsome town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a bishop's see, and a castle. It is seated in a country producing excellent fruits, and very fine silk, at the foot of a mountain, 15 miles SW of Baeza. W lon. 3 22, N lat. 37 38.

JAFFA, a town of Palestine, formerly called Joppa, and entirely fallen from its ancient grandeur. It is 80 miles NW of Jerusalem. E lon. 35 0, N lat. 32 16.

JAFFRAY, a post town in Cheshire county, New Hampshire, lying near the boundary line between this state and Massachusetts, about 70 miles SW of Portsmouth, and 23 eastward of Connecticut river.

JAFNAPATAN, a seaport of Ceylon, in the East Indies, at the N end of that island, and 100 miles N of Candy. E lon. 80 45, N lat. 9 47.

JAGARNAUTI, a famous pagoda, in the peninsula of Hindoostan, and province of Orissa. It is one of the first objects of Hindoo veneration, and visited by vast crowds of pilgrims from all parts of India, and is an excellent mark. It lies on the bay of Bengal, a few miles E of lake Chilka, and 311 SW of Calcutta. E lon. 85 40, N lat. 19 35.

JAGERNDORF, a town and castle of Silesia, capital of a province of the same name, seated on the Oppa, 63 miles S by E of Breslaw. E lon. 17 24, N lat. 50 4.

JAGHIRE, a tract of land, in the Carnatic, subject to the East India company. It extends along the bay of

Bengal, from Madras to lake Pullicate on the N, to Akemparve on the S, and to Conjeveram on the W, being 108 miles along the shore, and 47 inland in the widest part. It contains 2440 square miles, and its annual revenue is about 180,000*l*.

JAGO, ST. the largest, most populous and most fertile of the Cape de Verd Islands in Africa. It lies 13 miles W of the island of Mayo, and abounds with high barren mountains; but the air, in the rainy season, is unwholesome to strangers.

JAGO, ST. a handsome and considerable town of S America, the capital of Chili, with a good harbour. It is seated in a beautiful plain, abounding in all the necessaries of life, at the foot of the Andes, on the river Mapocho. It contains a public square, on the N side of which are the palace of the royal audience, the town house, and the public prison. On the W side is the cathedral, and the archbishop's palace. It contains likewise 11 convents, 7 nurseries, 4 churches, 3 hospitals, and a university. Population in 1776, 46,000. It is 90 miles from the ocean. S lat. 33 31, W lon. 69 33.

JAGO DE CUBA, St. the capital of the island of Cuba, with a good harbour, at the bottom of a bay, and on a river of the same name. W lon. 70 10, N lat. 20 5.

JAGO DE GUATIMALA, St. See **GUATIMALA, ST.**

JAGO-DE-LAS-VALLES, St. a town of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico, seated on the river Panuco. W lon. 100 0, N lat. 23 0.

JAGO-DE-LAVEGA, St. or **SPANISH TOWN**, seated near the SE part of the island in a pleasant valley, on the Rio Cobre, seven miles NW of Port Passage, on the bay of Port Royal. Population 5000. W lon. 70 40, N lat. 18 6.

JAGO-DE-LOS-CAVALLEROS, St. a town of Hispaniola, on the river St. Jago, in a fertile soil, but bad air. W lon. 70 38, N lat. 19 22.

JAGO-DEL-ENTERO, St. a town of South America, in Tucuman, and the usual residence of the inquisitor of the province. It is seated on a large river called the Dutec in a flat country, 475 miles SSE of Potosi. W lon. 62 0, S lat. 28 35.

JAGO DE GUATIMALA, St. See **GUATIMALA**.

JAGO DE LEON, St. the capital of the district of Carracas, in South America. W lon. 64 48, N lat. 9 32.

JAGODNA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, seated on the Morava, 70 miles SE of Belgrade. E lon. 21 18, N lat. 43 40.

JAICK, a large river of Tartary, which falls into the Caspian Sea.

JAICZA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, with a strong citadel, seated on the Piena, 80 miles NE of Bona-Seraga.

JAKUTSKOL See YAKUTSK.

JALALABAD, a town of Hindoostan Proper, situated on the Kameth, 60 miles SSE of Cabul.

JALENDAR, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the country of Lahore, capital of a district of the same name. E lon. 74 10, N lat. 30 50.

JALLOUR, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the country of Agimere. E lon. 73 40, N lat. 22 15.

JAMAGOROD, a town in the Russian government of St. Petersburg, seated on the Jama, 12 miles NE of Narva. E lon. 29 3, N lat. 59 25.

JAMAICA, an island of the W. Indies, discovered by Columbus, in 1494. It lies in the Atlantic Ocean, 50 leagues W of Hispaniola; nearly the same distance S of Cuba, and 145 leagues N of Carthagena, on the continent of America. It is of an oval figure, 180 miles long, and 40 broad in the middle. It contains upwards of 4,000,000 acres, and is divided by a ridge of hills which runs lengthwise from E. to W. Here numerous fine rivers take their rise from both sides, the hills are covered with lignumvite, cedar and mahogany trees. In the valleys are sugar canes and a great variety of fruit trees, besides all the fruits common to the climate. Its population in 1811 amounted to 300,000 of whom about one tenth were whites. This island was taken by the English in 1655, and is now the most valuable of their West India colonies. In June 1705 the Maroons, or original natives, who inhabit the mountains, rose against the English, and were not quelled till March, 1706. The principal town is Kingston; but St. Jago de la Vega, or Spanish Town, is

the seat of government. It lies between N lat. 17 40, and 18 20, and between W lon. 70 15, and 70 57.

JAMAICA, a post township of Long Island, in Queens-Annis county, N. York, 245 miles N of E from Washington, and 12 E of N. York city. Population in 1810, 2110. The village of the same name in this township, contains 3 houses of public worship, and an academy.

JAMANA, the capital of a principality in Arabia Felix, seated on the river Adnan, 150 miles W of Ekatif.

JAMBIA, a city of the Hinder India, and the capital of a province of the same name. E lon. 81 55, N lat. 31 21.

JAMRI, or **JAMHIS**, a seaport and small kingdom, on the E coast of the island of Sumatra. It is 160 miles N of Bencoolen. E lon. 102 38, N lat. 0 50.

JAMES, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, 12 miles S of Stonay.

JAMES ISLAND, an island of South Carolina, opposite Charleston.

JAMES ISLAND, an island of North America, in Baffin's Bay, between Davis Straits and Baffin's Straits. W lon. 62 35, N lat. 70 0.

JAMES RIVER, a fine river of Virginia, which rises in Bath county, and for about 80 miles, runs SW. It then turns and pursues a course a little S of E. At the place where it breaks through the blue ridge it receives the North river, a large stream. It then constitutes nearly the same course, until it falls into the southern extremity of Chesapeake bay. This river is navigable for a 40 gun ship to Jamestown; and for vessels of 250 tons to Warwick; and for those of 125 to Roanoke, a mile below Richmond.

JAMES TOWN, a post town of the United States, seated in a peninsula on the N side of James river, in James City county, Virginia. It is 32 miles SSE of Richmond, and 214 S of Washington. N lat. 37 9, W lon. 74 10.

JAMES TOWN, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Leitrim, seated on the Shannon, five miles S by E of Carrick, and 73 NW of Dublin. W lon. 8 29, N lat. 53 51.

JANEIRO, a province of Brazil in S America, seated between the tropic of Capricorn and 22 deg. of S lat. It is bounded on the N by the province of Spiritu Sancto, on the E and S by

JAN

the seat of government. It lies between N lat. 17 40, and 18 30, and between W lon. 76 15, and 79 57.

JAMAICA, a post township of Long Island, in Queen-Anns county, N. York, 245 miles N of E from Washington, and 12 E of N. York city. Population in 1810, 2110. The village of the same name in this township, contains 3 houses of public worship, and an academy.

JAMANA, the capital of a principality in Arabia Felix, seated on the river Astan, 150 miles W of Ekatif.

JAMBA, a city of the Hither India, and the capital of a province of the same name. E lon. 81 35, N lat. 31 21.

JAMBIS, a seaport and small kingdom, on the E coast of the island of Sumatra. It is 160 miles N of Bencoolen. E lon. 102 35, N lat. 0 50.

JAMES, a town of France, in the department of Mense, 12 miles S of Senay.

JAMES ISLAND, an island of South Carolina, opposite Charleston.

JAMES ISLAND, an island of North America, in Baffin's Bay, between Davis Straits and Baffin's Straits. W lon. 62 35, N lat. 70 0.

JAMES RIVER, a fine river of Virginia; which rises in Bath county, and for about 80 miles, runs SW. It then turns and pursues a course a little S of E. At the place where it breaks through the blue ridge it receives the North river, a large stream. It then continues nearly the same course, until it falls into the southern extremity of Chesapeake bay. This river is navigable for a 40 gun ship to Jamestown, for vessels of 250 tons to Warwick; and for those of 125 to Roanoke, a mile below Richmond.

JAMES TOWN, a post town of the United States, seated in a peninsula on the N side of James river, in James City county, Virginia. It is 32 miles SE of Richmond, and 214 S of Washington. N lat. 37 9, W lon. 74 10.

JAMES TOWN, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Leitrim, seated on the S.annon, five miles S by E of Carrick, and 73 NW of Dublin. W lon. 8 23, N lat. 53 51.

JANEIRO, a province of Brazil in S America, seated between the tropic of Capricorn and 22 deg. of S lat. It is bounded on the N by the province of Spiritu Sancto, on the E and S by

the Atlantic Ocean, and on the W by the mountains which separate it from Guiana in Spanish America.

JANNA, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N by Macedonia, on the S by Livadia, on the W by Albania, and on the E by the Archipelago. It is the Thessaly of the ancients, and Larissa is the capital.

JANNA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in a province of the same. It is 62 miles W of Larissa. E lon. 31 30, N lat. 39 48.

JANOWITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaushim, famous for a battle between the Swedes and Imperialists in 1645, when the latter were defeated. It is 48 miles SE of Prague. E lon. 15 38, N lat. 49 45.

JAPAN ISLANDS, lying in the East Indies in Asia, between 30 and 40 deg. N lat. and between 130 and 144 E lon. the largest of which is called Japan, and sometimes Nippon, and gives its name to all the rest, being 600 miles in length, and from 100 to 150 in breadth.

Its capital is Jedo. The second in magnitude is called Saecok, and is separated from the former only by a very narrow channel. It is about 500 miles in circuit, and its capital is called Sougu.—The third in magnitude is called Tonsa, and these are surrounded by a great number of smaller. All these are subject to one sovereign, or emperor, who has 50 or 60 vassal kings under his dominion.

JAPARA, a seaport on the N coast of the island of Java, in Asia, with a good harbour. It is 243 miles E by S of Batavia. E lon. 110 45, S lat. 6 20.

JARISLA W, a town of Poland, in Red Russia, 100 miles E of Cracow.

JARNAC, a town of France, in the department of Charente. It is seated on the Charente, 33 miles S by W of Paris.

JAROMITZ, a town of Bohemia, seated on the river Elbe, 27 miles SW of Glatz, and 63 NE of Prague. E lon. 15 57, N lat. 50 22.

JAROSLOW, a handsome town of Austrian Poland, in Red Russia, seated on the Saine. E lon. 22 45, N lat. 60 4.

JASENITZ, a town of Prussian Pomerania, in the duchy of Stetin, seated on the Oder, 8 miles N of Stetin.

JASQUE, a seaport of Persia, on the gulf of Ormus, and in the province of Aserum. E lon. 59 15, N lat. 28 10,

JASSY, the capital of Moldavia, in European Turkey. In 1753, the whole city was destroyed by fire. It is a large strong town, seated on the river Pruth, 123 miles W of Bender. E lon. 27 33, N lat. 47 8.

JAVA, an island of the E Indies, lying to the S of Borneo, and separated at its W end from Sumatra, by the strait of Sunda. It is sometimes called Great Java, to distinguish it from Bali, by some named Little Java, and is 420 miles in length, and of various breadth, extending from 105 to 118 deg. E lon. and 6 to 8 deg. S lat. The N coast has a great many commodious creeks, bays, harbours, and towns, with many little islands near the shore. This island has very high mountains, particularly the Pepper mountains on the S side; it has likewise impassable forests and wildernesses, but to the N, between Batavia and Bantam, is a very populous country, full of rice-fields, and plenty of salt and pepper, besides most sorts of fruits proper to the climate.

JAWER, a strong town of Silesia, capital of a province of the same name. It is 12 miles S of Lignitz, and 58 E of Prague. E lon. 16 36, N lat. 50 53.

JAY, a post township of Essex county, New York, containing 1104 inhabitants in 1810. It is situated on the waters of Sable river, 141 miles N of Albany, and 527 E of N from Washington.

IBBERVILLE, a parish of Louisiana, situated on both sides of the Mississippi river, 100 miles above New Orleans, in N lat. 30 16, and W lon. 90 52. Population in 1813, was 1378 whites, 1360 slaves, 33 free persons of colour, and about 30 Indians the remains of the Chetimaeha tribe. Here is a post of 1318 miles SW of Washington.

IBBERVILLE RIVER, or the Bayou Manchac, an outlet of the Mississippi, which leaves its left or E bank at the distance of 115 miles above New Orleans, 21 miles from the Mississippi, it joins the river Amite, and with it forms the river Iberville properly so called, which, after pursuing a course of 43 miles, falls into lake Maurepas, and thence through the pass Manchac, forming a water communication to the lake Fourchartrain or St. John, and to New Orleans. It divides the island of New Orleans from the Mississippi river.

ritory. The upper part of this river or the Bayou Manchac, is dry to the distance of 13 miles from the Mississippi generally during six months.—Also the name of a county in the state of Louisiana, comprising the parishes of Iberville and W Baton Rouge.

IBORG, or IBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the bishopric of Osnaburg, 10 miles SW of Osnaburg, and 30 NE of Munster. E lon. 8 30, N lat. 52 14.

ICELAND, a large island to the W of Norway, 300 miles in length, and 150 in breadth, lying between 64 and 66 deg. N lat. For two months together the sun never sets; and in the winter it never rises for the same space at least not entirely. Mount Hecla is the most noted mountain, and is a volcano, which sometimes throws out sulphurous torrents.

ICKWORTH, a town in Suffolk, in England, 33 miles NW of Ipswich, and 74 NNE of London. E lon. 1 0, N lat. 52 22.

ICOLMKILN, formerly IONA, a famous little island, one of the Hebrides, near the SW point of the Isle of Mull. It is only three miles long and one broad, but is very fertile.

IDA, MOUNT, a lofty and pointed mountain, in the middle of the island of Candia, famous in ancient times.

IDA, a mountain in Turkey in Asia, in Naxos Proper, famous in ancient fable, for the judgment of Paris.

IDANHA-LA-NEVA, a town of Portugal in Beira, five miles SW of Zambeira-Vella.

IDANHA-LA-VELLA, a town of Portugal, in Beira, seated on the river Ponnal, 24 miles NE of Castel-Branco, and 24 NW of Alcantara. W lon. 6 14, N lat. 39 39.

IDRIA, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Cariola, and county of Griz. Here are rich quicksilver mines, discovered in 1497. It is seated on the river Idria, 23 miles from Trieste. E lon. 13 52, N lat. 45 50.

IDSTEIN, a town of Germany, in Weteravia. E lon. 8 23, N lat. 50 2.

JEAN, ST. a town of France, now in the department of Moselle. It is seated on the Sarre, 12 miles W of Deux-Ponts. E lon. 7 19, N lat. 49 16.

JEAN-D'ANGELY, a town of France, in the department of Lower Carente. It is seated on the

Boutonne, 32 miles SE of Rochelle. W lon. 0 20, N lat. 45 40.

JEAN-DE-LAUNE, ST. a town of France in the department of Cote d'Or, seated on the Saone, 15 miles SE of Dijon, and 155 SE of Paris. E lon. 5 19, N lat. 47 8.

JEAN-DE-LUZ, a town of France, now in the department of the Lower Pyrenees. It is seated on a small river near the bay of Biscay, 10 miles NE of Fontarabia. E lon. 40, N lat. 43 23.

JEAN-DE-MAURIENNE, a town of Italy in Savoy. It is seated in a valley on the river Are, 13 miles S by W of Montier, and 35 NE of Grenoble. E lon. 6 20, N lat. 45 17.

JEAN-PIED-DE-PORT, ST. a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees. It is seated on the River Nive, 30 miles SE of Bayonne, and 30 NE of Pampeluna. E lon. 1 33, N lat. 43 12.

JED, a river in Roxburghshire, which joins the Teviot, a little below Jedburgh.

JEFFERSONTON, a post town in Culpepper county, Virginia, 20 miles N of Culpepper town, and 61 SW of Washington.

JEFFERSONVILLE, a post town in Clark county, Indiana Territory, situated on the NW bank of Ohio river, on a high and elevated bank, at the head of the rapids nearly opposite Louisville. It contains a court house and about 400 inhabitants. Distant 638 miles W of Washington. N lat. 38 30.

JEDBURGH, a borough in Roxburghshire, situated on the Jed, near its confluence with the Teviot. It contains a large abbey in the centre of the town. It is 36 miles SE of Edinburgh. W lon. 3 25, N lat. 55 35.

JEDDO, the capital town of the Islands of Japan, seated on an agreeable plain, at the bottom of a fine bay. E lon. 140 0, N lat. 35 33.

JEHUD, or JOUD, mountains in the NW part of Hindoostan Proper, extending from Arnook, eastward to Bembur.

JEKYL, a small island of North America, on the coast of Georgia, S of the island of St. Simons.

JEMTERLAND, a province of Sweden, bounded on the N by Angermania, on the E by Medelpadia, on the S by Helasingia, and on the W by Norway. It is full of mountains.

Boutonne, 33 miles SE of Rochelle. W lon. 0 30, N lat. 45 46.

JEAN-DE-LAUNE, ST., a town of France in the department of Côte d'Or, seated on the Saône, 15 miles SE of Dijon, and 155 SE of Paris. E lon. 5 10, N lat. 47 2.

JEAN-DE-LUZ, a town of France, now in the department of the Lower Pyrenees. It is seated on a small river near the bay of Biscay, 10 miles NE of Fontarabia. E lon. 40, N lat. 43 23.

JEAN-DE-MAURIENNE, a town of Italy in Savoy. It is seated in a valley on the river Arc, 15 miles S by W of Montier, and 25 NE of Grenoble. E lon. 0 30, N lat. 45 17.

JEAN-PIED-DE-PORC, ST., a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees. It is seated on the river Nive, 30 miles SE of Bayonne, and 30 NE of Pampluna. E lon. 1 33, N lat. 43 12.

JED, a river in Roxburghshire, which joins the Teviot, a little below Jedburgh.

JEFFERSONTON, a post town in Culpepper county, Virginia, 20 miles N of Culpepper town, and 61 SW of Washington.

JEFFERSONVILLE, a post town in Clark county, Indiana Territory, situated on the NW bank of Ohio river, on a high and elevated bank, at the head of the rapids nearly opposite Lewinsville. It contains a court house and about 400 inhabitants. Distant 638 miles W of Washington. N lat. 38 30.

JEDBURGH, a borough in Roxburghshire, situated on the Jed, near its confluence with the Teviot. It contains a large abbey in the centre of the town. It is 36 miles SE of Edinburgh. W lon. 3 25, N lat. 55 35.

JEDDO, the capital town of the islands of Japan, seated on an agreeable plain, at the bottom of a fine bay. E lon. 140 6, N lat. 35 32.

JEHUD, or JOUND, mountains in the NW part of Hindoostan Proper, extending from Atuck, eastward to Benber.

JEKYL, a small island of North America, on the coast of Georgia, S of the island of St. Simons.

JEMTERLAND, a province of Sweden, bounded on the N by Angermania, on the E by Medelpada, on the S by Helsingia, and on the W by Norwega. It is full of mountains.

JENA, a strong town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, seated on the Saale, 10 miles SE of Weimar, and 25 SE of Erfurt. E lon. 12 4, N lat. 51 2.

JENITZ, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt Dessau, situated on the Mulhan, two miles NE of Dessau.

JENO, a town of Upper Hungary, 20 miles S of great Warden, and 48 NE of Segedin. E lon. 21 5, N lat. 46 40.

JERICO, an ancient and famous city of Palestine, now called Herub, it is nothing but a few wretched huts. It is five miles W of the River Jordan, and 20 E by N of Jerusalem. E lon. 35 40, N lat. 31 58.

JERICO, a town of Lower Saxony, situate on the Elbe, 32 miles NNE of Magdeburg.

JERICO, a post town in the SE corner of Chenango county New York; situated on the E branch of Susquehanna river, 130 miles W of Albany and 344 N of Washington. Population in 1810, 1608.

JERMAH, a town of Africa, in Fezzan, 60 miles SE of Mourzook. E lon. 17 17, N lat. 27 5.

JEROSLAW, a town of the Russian empire, and capital of a duchy of the same name, on the river Volga. E lon. 40 55, N lat. 57 24.

JERSEY, an island in the English Channel, 18 miles from the coast of Normandy in France, and 84 S of Portland in Dorsetshire. It is 30 miles in circumference.

JERSEY, NEW, one of the United States of America, bounded on the E and SE by Hudson's river and the Atlantic ocean; on the SW and W by Delaware bay and river, and on the N by a line drawn from the mouth of Mahakamark River in lat. 41 24, to a point in Hudson's River in lat. 41. This state is situated between N lat. 39 and 41 24, and between W lon. 74 and 75 20. It is 160 miles long, and its mean breadth about 56. It is divided into 13 counties, and these are subdivided into 116 towns. Population in 1810, was 245,569, of whom 10,551 were slaves. The northern or mountainous parts of this state possess a strong soil, and is well cultivated. The rivers are Raritan, Passaic, Hackensack, Great Egg Harbour, Maurice, and Muscononge.

JERUSALEM, an ancient and famous city of Palestine. It was taken by Nebuchadnezzar in the reign of Zedekiah. It was afterwards taken by the Romans, and ruined, together with the Temple, 70 years after the birth of Christ. The emperor Adrian built a new city, near the ruins of ancient Jerusalem. It was taken by the Persians in 614, and by the Saracens in 636. In 1099 it was retaken by the crusaders, was founded a new kingdom which lasted 88 years, under nine kings.

Saladin, king of Egypt and Syria, got possession of it in 1187. The Turks expelled the Saracens in 1517, have kept possession of it ever since, and call it HELEODS, that is, The Holy City. It is now inhabited by Turks, Arabs, Jews, and Christians. It stands on a high rock, with steep ascents on every side, except to the N. It is 112 miles SW of Damascus and 175 NE of Suez. E lon. 35 22, N lat. 31 52.

JERUSALEM, a post township in Ontario County, N. York, situated on the W side of Crooked lake, 20 miles S of Canandaigua, and 340 N of Washington. Population 776.

JERUSALEM, a post town of Southampton county, Virginia, situated on the N side of the river Nottoway, 63 miles SW of Norfolk.

JESSELMERE, a town of Asia, in Hindoostan, in the dominions of the great Mogul. E lon. 72 40, N lat. 26 40.

JESI, a town of Italy, in Ancona, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Jesi, 17 miles SW of Ancona, and 112 NE of Rome. E lon. 13 16, N lat. 43 30.

JESO, a group of islands on the E coast of Asia, lying between those of Japan and the Kuriles. See KURL LES.

JEVER, a town of Germany in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of Jeverland. It is 17 miles NE of Aurick, and 30 NE of Emden. E lon. 7 41, N lat. 53 33.

JF, an island of France, the most eastern of the three before the harbour of Marseilles.

IGIS, a town of the country of the Orisons, in Cadocia. It is 23 miles SW of Coire. E lon. 0 0, N lat. 46 33.

IGLAW, a considerable and populous town of Moravia, seated on the Egg Harbour, Maurice, and Muscononge. E lon. 15 43, N lat. 49 8.

IGLESIAS, a town in the S part of the island of Sardinia, with a bishop's see, 37 miles WSW of Cagliari. E lon. 8 39, N lat. 30 18.

JIONPOUR, a city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of a circar of the same name, in Benares. It is seated on the Gouty; near its confluence with the Ganges, 40 miles NW of Benares. E lon. 84 7, N lat. 25 44.

ILAY. See ISLAY.

ILAK, or **JALAK**, a town of Nubia, on the Nile supposed by some to be the ancient Meroe. E lon. 36 30, N lat. 18 45.

ILANTS, a town in the country of the Grisons, seated on the Rhine, 17 miles SW of Coire.

ILCHESTER, a town in Somersetshire. It is seated on the Ivel, 133 miles W by S of London. W lon. 2 37, N lat. 50 40.

ILDEFONSO, ST. a village of Spain, in New Castle, five miles N of Uzeda, on the river Copallido.

ILFRACOMBE, a seaport and corporate town in Devonshire. It is seated almost opposite Swansea, 49 miles NNW of Exeter, and 181 W by S of London. W lon. 4 8, N lat. 51 14.

ILHEOS, a seaport of Brazil, in South America, capital of Rio-Grande. It is 150 miles SSW of St. Salvador. W lon. 41 26, S lat. 18 4.

ILKUCH, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, remarkable for its silver mines, mixed with lead. It is 15 miles NW of Cracow. E lon. 19 40, N lat. 50 30.

ILL, a river of Germany, which rises near Basle, and falls into the Rhine.

ILLE, a town of France, now in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees, 10 miles SE of Perpignan. E lon. 3 4, N lat. 43 34.

ILLER, a river of Germany, which rises in Tirol, runs N through Swabia, and falls into the Danube, at Ulm.

ILLINOIS, a river of the United States, which rises in the NE part of Indiana territory SE of Lake Michigan. It passes near the Chicago, between these rivers are two passages, of not more than 4 miles. It falls into the Mississippi, 30 miles above the Missouri: It is navigable 450 miles, and is 450 yards wide at its mouth.

ILLINOIS a territory of the United

States, lying between lat. 37 deg. and 43 N, and between lon. 88 45, and 94 W. It is bounded on the N by the N western territory; on the E by the Indiana territory; on the S it has the Ohio river, and on the SW and W by the Mississippi, which separates it from Louisiana. In 1810 it contained 12,382 inhabitants.

ILLOCK, a strong town of Belarvonion, seated on the Danube, 15 miles from Peterwardin, and 48 NW of Belgrade. E lon. 30 6, N lat. 45 30.

ILM, or **STADT ILM**, a town of Upper Saxony, in the county of Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt, 14 miles S of Erfurt.

ILMENE, a lake of Russia, in the government of Novogorod, which has a communication with the lake Ladoga, by the river Volkhof. E lon. 34 0, N lat. 58 0.

ILMINSTER, a town in Somersetshire, 137 miles W by S of London. W lon. 2 54, N lat. 50 58.

IBLE, a river of Germany, rising in the mountains of Bohemia, and running S, falls into the Danube, at Illstait.

IBLEY, EAST, a town in Berkshire, England. It is 53 miles W of London. W lon. 1 12, N lat. 51 32.

ILST, a town of the United Provinces, in Friesland, seated on the Weymer, 12 miles S of Lewarden. E lon. 5 24, N lat. 53 1.

ILSTADT, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, seated at the confluence of the Danube and Ill. E lon. 13 37, N lat. 48 37.

ILLSTROP, a town of Sweden, in West Gothland. E lon. 11 51, N lat. 57 23.

ILMENSTADT, a town of Swabia, 20 miles E of Lindau. E lon. 10 30, N lat. 47 35.

IMERITIA, a country of Asia, between the Black Sea and the Caspian; bounded on the S by Turkey, on the W by Mingrelia, on the N by Ossetia and on the E by Georgia, of which it is, properly speaking, a part.

IMMENSTADT, a town, of the county of Koenigsberg, in Swabia, situated on a small river 14 miles SE of Iny.

IMOLA, a populous town of Italy, in Romagna, seated on the Santerno, 45 miles N by E of Florence. E lon. 11 45, N lat. 44 25.

IMPERIAL, a pleasant town of Auvergne, in CHAB, seated on a craggy

rock.
73 59
INC
of Fe
with
INC
island
Bucc.
INC
which
lon. a
same
propo
is dis
rope.
INC
ware
spring
ung
form
width
Reho
INC
York
wega
runs
thro
the C
its m
bly 1
INC
24 5
37 45
85 45
of O
Illin
terri
cour
The
to ag
ton.
The
Wh
mine
mille
Salt
part
INC
by I
Idar
from
far
bay
far
INC
a gr
hou
ent
the

ed States, lying between lat. 37 deg. and 43 N., and between lon. 85 45, and 94 6 W. It is bounded on the N by the N western territory; on the E by the Indiana territory; on the S it has the Ohio river, and on the SW and W by the Mississippi, which separates it from Louisiana. In 1810 it contained 12,282 inhabitants.

ILLOCK, a strong town of Solavonia, seated on the Danube, 18 miles from Peterwaradin, and 85 NW of Belgrade. E lon. 30 6, N lat. 45 30.

ILM, or **STADT ILM**, a town of Upper Saxony, in the county of Schwartzburg-Modelstadt, 24 miles S of Erfurt.

ILMENE, a lake of Russia, in the government of Novgorod, which has a communication with the lake Lotogge, by the river Volkhof. E lon. 34 0, N lat. 58 6.

ILMINSTER, a town in Somersetshire, 137 miles W by S of London. W lon. 2 54, N lat. 50 55.

ISLE, a river of Germany, rising in the mountains of Bohemia, and running S, falls into the Danube, at Ilstadt.

ISLEY, EAST, a town in Berkshire, England. It is 53 miles W of London. W lon. 1 12, N lat. 51 32.

IST, a town of the United Provinces, in Friedland, seated on the Weymer, 18 miles S of Lewarden. E lon. 24, K lat. 53 1.

ILSTADT, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, seated at the confluence of the Danube and Ill. E lon. 13 37, N lat. 48 27.

ILLSTROP, a town of Sweden, in West Gothland. E lon. 11 51, N lat. 57 35.

ILMENSTADT, a town of Suabia, 20 miles E of Lindau. E lon. 10 20, N lat. 47 35.

IMERITIA, a country of Asia, between the Black Sea and the Caspian; bounded on the S by Turkey, on the W by Mingrelia, on the N by Osetia and on the E by Georgia, of which it is, properly speaking, a part.

IMMENSTADT, a town of the county of Knoeggen, in Suabia, situated on a small river 14 miles SE of Ley.

IMOLA, a populous town of Italy, in Romagna, seated on the Santerno, 45 miles N by E of Florence. E lon. 11 46, N lat. 44 25.

IMPERIAL, a pleasant town of Auvergne, in Châlû, seated on a craggy

rock in a charming country. W lon. 72 36, S lat. 38 40.

INCHCOLM, an island in the frith of Forth, near the coast of Fife, but within the county of Edinburgh.

INCHMARNOCK, a beautiful little island of Scotland, SW of the isle of Bute. It is one mile long.

INDIA, an extensive region in Asia, which lies between 60 and 93 deg. E lon. and 7 and 35 deg. N lat. The name of India can be applied, with propriety, to that country only, which is distinguished both in Asia and Europe, by the name of Hindoostan.

INDIAN RIVER, a river of Delaware state. It rises from several springs in Sussex county, which form a bold stream of two miles in width. It empties into the Atlantic at Rehoboth bay.

INDIAN RIVER, in the state of New York, called also the West branch of Oswatchie, rises in Lewis County and runs a northerly course to Black lake, through which it passes and joins the Oswatchie about 4 miles above its mouth. Its whole length is probably 100 miles.

INDIANA, a territory of the United States which lies between N. lat. 37 45 and 41 30 and between 82 43 and 85 45 W lon.; bounded E by the State of Ohio, W by the Ohio river; W by the Illinois territory; and N by the Michigan territory. The climate and face of the country is similar to that of Ohio. The soil is excellent and well adapted to agriculture. Wheat, rye, corn, cotton, hemp, &c. flourish admirably. The principal rivers are the Wabash, White, Tenikee and Plain. A silver mine has been discovered about 28 miles above the village of Oustanion. Salt springs are found in different parts of the Territory.

INDIES, EAST, the name given by Europeans, to a great number of islands in the Indian Ocean, extending from the peninsula of Hindoostan, as far E as New Guinea, and from the bay of Bengal and the China Sea, as far as New Holland.

INDIES, WEST, the name given to a great number of islands in the Atlantic Ocean, which extend across the entrance of the gulf of Mexico, from the NW extremity of the Bahama

Islands, off the coast of Florida in N lat. 37 45 in a SE direction, to the island of Tobago, 120 miles from the coast of Terra Firma, in N lat. 11 30. Cuba is the most western, and Barbados the most eastern of these islands.

INDRAPORE, a Dutch settlement on the W coast of Sumatra, in the E Indies, 160 miles NW of Benecolen.

INDORE, or **ENDORE**, a modern city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of a territory in the province of Malwa, 30 miles S of Ougain. E lon. 70 8, N lat. 24 31.

INDUS, a great river of Hindoostan Proper, called by the natives Sind, or Sindh; formed of about ten principal streams, which descend from the Persian and Tartarian mountains, and enter the Arabian Sea, by several mouths, NW of the gulf of Cutch.

INGATSTONE, a town of Essex, 23 miles NE of London.

INGLESHELM, a town of Germany in the palatinate of the Rhine 5 miles SW of Mentz. E lon. 5 15, N lat. 49 48.

INGLETON, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire.

INGLING, a town of France, now in the department of Moselle, lately in the province of Lorraine.

INGOLSTADT, a handsome town of Germany, and the strongest in Bavaria, with a famous university, and a fine church. The houses are built of stone, and the streets are large. It is seated on the Danube, five miles NNE of Neuburg, and 45 N by W of Munich. E lon. 11 10, N lat. 48 45.

INGRIA, a province of the Russian empire, which now forms the government of St. Petersburg. It is 130 miles long, and 80 broad; bounded on the N by the river Neva and the gulf of Finland, on the E and S by the government of Novgorod, and on the W by that of Livonia.

INGUSHI. See KISTLI.

INHAMBANA, a kingdom of Africa, lying under the equator. Tonqua is the capital.

INN, a river of Germany, which has its source in the county of the Grisons, at the foot of the mountain Septimerberg. It falls into the Danube between Passau and Instadt.

INNICHER, a town of Germany in the Tirol, situated on the Drave. E lon. 13 17, N lat. 46 48.

INNTHAL, a district of Germany, in the Tziol, watered by the river Inn.
INSPRUC, a populous town of Germany in the Tyrol is p. 1 of the district of Innthal. It is seated in a beautiful valley, on the river Inn, 17 miles NW of Brixen, and 60 S of Munich. E lon. 11 27, N lat. 47 10.

INSTERBURG, a city of Lithuania, in Prussia, the inhabitants, about 3000. E lon. 21 40, N lat. 54 40.

INNISFALLEN, an island in the lake of Killarney, in the county of Kerry, and province of Munster.

INNISHANNON, a town in the county of Cork, and province of Munster, situate on the river Banbon, 134 miles from Dublin, and 6 from Kinsale.

INNISHIRKAN, an island between Cape Clear Island and Baltimore bay, in the county of Cork.

INNISKILLING, a town of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh. It is seated in the middle of Lough Erne, where that great lake is contracted for about six miles, to the breadth of an ordinary river. It is 20 miles E of Ballyshannon. W lon. 9 50, N lat. 54 25.

INTELLACHEN, a town of Switzerland, 32 miles SE of Bern.

INVERHARY, a royal borough in Argyshire, seated on the NW side of Loch Fyne. It is 72 miles NW of Edinburgh, and 48 of Glasgow. W lon. 4 0, N lat. 56 16.

INVERESK, a village in Edinburghshire, situate on the E side of the mouth of the river Esk, on the frith of Forth.

INVERKETHING, a royal borough in Fife-shire, situate in the frith of Forth. It has a beautiful bay, with a good harbour and is 19 miles NW of Edinburgh. W lon. 3 23, N lat. 57 0.

INVERLOCHY, an ancient castle in the neighbourhood of Fort-William, in Inverness-shire.

INVERNESS, a royal borough of Scotland, capital of a country of the same name, situate on the S bank of the river Ness, 20 miles NE of Fort-William, and 106 N of Edinburgh. W lon. 4 10, N lat. 57 24.

INVERNESS-SHIRE, includes the subdivisions of Badenoch, Lochaber, Inverness-shire, Sisk, and Harris, with a small part of Ross-shire and Murray-shire. It is bounded on the N by Ross-shire; on the E by Nainshire, Murray-

shire, and Aberdeenshire; on the S by Perthshire and Argyshire; and on the W by the Western Sea. It is, exclusive of the isles, about 80 miles long from E to W, and 50 broad from N to S.

INVERURRY, a small borough in Aberdeenshire, situate on the beautiful and fertile banks of the Don, just above its confluence with the river called Urie Water. It is 12 miles NW of Aberdeen.

JOHANNESBURG, a town of Prussia, seated on the river Pech, near the lake Spirding, 95 miles SE of Koningberg. E lon. 23 39, N lat. 53 10.

JOHNQUEILA, a very ancient town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated at the foot of the Py.

JOHN'S ST. one of the Philippine islands, in the E India, E of Mindanao. E lon. 126 32, N lat. 9 31.

JOHN'S, ST. an island of N America, in the bay of St. Lawrence, having New Brunswick on the W and Cape Breton on the E. It was taken by the English in 1758.

JOHN'S, ST. a river of N America in New Brunswick, which enters the bay of Fundy, at the city of St. John's. From its entrance into the bay, to its source is computed to be 350 miles. The tide flows 20 or 30 miles up this river. It is navigable for ships of 80 tons 60 miles, and for boats 200. About one mile above the city of St. John's is the only entrance of this river. It is 80 or 100 yards wide, and about 400 yards in length. Common tides flow here 20 feet. The waters of the river, are about 12 feet higher, at low water, than the waters of the sea; at high water the latter are about 2 feet higher than the waters of the river. The time of passing is when the waters of the sea are level with those of the river, which is twice in a tide and continues about 20 minutes. Its principal tributaries are Oromocia, Nashwanck, Madamkewick, and Kennebecasis.

JOHN'S ST. a city of N. America, in New Brunswick, situate at the mouth of the river St. John's. It contains a handsome church and city hall, and upwards of 1000 inhabitants. W lon. 65 15, N lat. 45 12.

ISENACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. E lon. 9 17, N lat. 51 0.

ISENACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. E lon. 9 17, N lat. 51 0.

ISENACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. E lon. 9 17, N lat. 51 0.

ISENACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. E lon. 9 17, N lat. 51 0.

ISENACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. E lon. 9 17, N lat. 51 0.

ISENACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. E lon. 9 17, N lat. 51 0.

ISENACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. E lon. 9 17, N lat. 51 0.

ISENACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. E lon. 9 17, N lat. 51 0.

ISENACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. E lon. 9 17, N lat. 51 0.

ISENACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. E lon. 9 17, N lat. 51 0.

ISENACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. E lon. 9 17, N lat. 51 0.

ISENACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. E lon. 9 17, N lat. 51 0.

ISENACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. E lon. 9 17, N lat. 51 0.

ISENACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. E lon. 9 17, N lat. 51 0.

ISENACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. E lon. 9 17, N lat. 51 0.

shire, and Aberdeenshire) on the S by Perthshire and Argyshire; and on the W by the Western Sea. It is, exclusive of the isles, about 80 miles long from E to W, and 50 broad from N to S.

INVERURRY, a small borough in Aberdeenshire, situated on the beautiful and fertile banks of the Don, just above its confluence with the river called Urie Water. It is 15 miles NW of Aberdeen.

JOHANNESBURG, a town of Poland, in Silesia, a canton of Ducal Prussia, seated on the river Pysch, near the lake Spirding, 95 miles SE of Konigsberg. E lon. 22 36, N lat. 53 14.

JOHNQUERA, a very ancient town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated at the foot of the Py.

JOHN'S ST. one of the Philippine islands, in the E Indies, E of Mindanao. E lon. 126 32, N lat. 9 31.

JOHN'S ST. an island of N America, in the bay of St. Lawrence, having New Brunswick on the W and Cape Breton on the E. It was taken by the English in 1758.

JOHN'S ST. a river of N America in New Brunswick, which enters the bay of Fundy, at the city of St. John's. From its entrance into the bay, to its source is computed to be 350 miles. The tide flows 30 or 50 miles up this river. It is navigable for ships of 50 tons 60 miles, and for boats 300. About one mile above the city of St. John's is the only entrance of this river. It is 80 or 100 yards wide, and about 400 yards in length. Common tides flow here 20 feet. The waters of the river, are about 12 feet higher, at low water, than the waters of the sea; at high water the latter are about 3 feet higher than the waters of the river. The time of passing is when the waters of the sea are level with those of the river, which is twice in a tide and continues about 30 minutes. Its principal tributaries are, Cronocois, Washwick, Madamkiewich, and Kennebecensis.

JOHN'S ST. a city of N America, in New Brunswick, situated at the mouth of the river St. John's. It contains a handsome church and city hall, and upward of 1000 inhabitants. W lon. 65 15, N lat. 45 12.

ISENACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. E lon. 9 17, N lat. 51 0.

ISENBURG, a large town of Germany, capital of a country of the same name, in the electorate of Treves, seated on a river, 8 miles N by E of Coblenz. E lon. 7 34, N lat. 50 32.

ISENGHEIM, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, seated on the river Mandera. E lon. 3 18, N lat. 50 44.

ISER, a river of Germany, which rises on the confines of Tirol and Bavaria, and passing by Munich and Landschut, falls into the Danube.

ISERTON, or **LOHN**, a town of Germany in the Circle of Westphalia, 32 miles from Cologne, where they manufacture ribands, &c.

ISERNIA, a town of Naples, in Molise, 46 miles N of Naples. E lon. 14 24, N lat. 41 36.

ISIGNI, a seaport of France, in the department of Calvados. It is 14 miles W by N of Bayeux. W lon. 0 59, N lat. 49 20.

ISLANDS, BAY OF, a bay of New Zealand, at the N extremity of the most northern of the two islands that go under that name.

ISLAY, or **ILA**, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, to the SW of Jura. Its greatest length is 25 miles; its breadth 15.

ISLE-ADAM, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, seated on the Oise, 20 miles N by W of Paris. E lon. 2 15, N lat. 49 7.

ISLE-DIEU, a small island of France, 14 miles from the coast of Poitou. It was taken by the English in 1773, but soon after evacuated. W lon. 2 18, N lat. 46 48.

ISLE-DE-FRANCE. See **FRANCE**.

ISLE OF.

ISLE-JOURDAIN, a town of France, in the department of Gers. E lon. 1 2, N lat. 43 40.

ISLINGTON, a village in the county of Middlesex, on N side of London, to which it is almost contiguous. Its houses are above 2000.

ISLE-ROUSSE, a town of Corsica, on the sea coast, 56 miles SW of Bastia.

ISLIP, a town in Oxfordshire, four miles N of Oxford.

ISLIP, a post township in Suffolk County, N York, situated on the S side of Long Island, on the Atlantic ocean. Population in 1810, 886. It is

45 miles E of N. York, and 280 NE of Washington.

ISMAL, a strong town of Turkey in Europe, in Bessarabia. It was taken by storm by the Russians in 1790. Ismael is seated on the N side of the Danube, 140 miles S by W of Bender. E lon. 29 30, N lat. 45 11.

ISNIC, a town of Turkey in Asia in Naxos. It is the ancient Nicos, and is 75 miles SE of Constantinople. E lon. 30 9, N lat. 40 13.

ISOLA, a seaport town of Italy in Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, 18 miles SE of St. Severino. E lon. 17 26, N lat. 39 2.

ISPAHAN, a celebrated city, capital of Persia, in the province of Iracem. It stands in the middle of a plain, surrounded on all sides by mountains at eight miles distance, and on a small river, called Banderut, which supplies almost all the houses with water. It is 265 miles NE of Bussarah, and 1400 SE of Constantinople. E lon. 53 45, N lat. 32 22.

ISSEL, or **YSSEL**, a river of the United Provinces, which branches off from the Rhine, below Huessen; and running by Doesburg, Zutphen, Deventer, and Camper, falls into the Zuider-Zee.

ISSEL, or **YSSEL**, **LITTLE**, a river of the United Provinces, which waters Ysselstein, Mommfort, and Gouda; and falls into the Merwe, above Rotterdam.

ISSEL, or **YSSEL**, **OLD**, a river which rises in the duchy of Cleves, and enters the Isel, at Doesburg.

ISSEQUIBO, a flourishing settlement of the Dutch in Guiana, on a river of the same name, and contiguous to that of Demerary. It was taken by the English in 1796.

ISSOIRE, an ancient town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, 13 miles S of Clermont. E lon. 3 18, N lat. 45 34.

ISSOUDUN, a town of France, now in the department of Indre. It is 135 miles S of Paris. E lon. 2 6, N lat. 46 47.

IS-SUR-TILLE, a town of France, now in the department of Cote d'Or, seated on the Ygnon, near the Tille, 12 miles N of Dijon.

ISTRIA, a kind of Peninsula of Italy, lying on the NE part of the

gulf of Venice. It is bounded by Carniola on the N and on all other sides by the sea. The air is wholesome especially near the coast; but the soil produces plenty of wine, oil, and pasture. Capo d'Istria is the capital.

ITALY, one of the finest countries of Europe, lying between 7 and 19 deg. 22 lon. and 38 and 47 deg. N. lat. On the N and NE it is bounded by Switzerland and Germany, on the E by the gulf of Venice; on the S by the Mediterranean, and on the W by the sea and France. Its figure bearing some resemblance to that of a boot, its length, from Acosta, in Savoy, to the utmost verge of Calabria, is 600 miles; but its breadth is very unequal, in some places near 400 miles, in others not above 25. It is the most celebrated country in Europe, having been formerly the seat of the Roman empire, and afterward, of that astonishing universal usurpation, the spiritual dominion of the Pope. Italy is divided into a great number of states, which differ much in extent and importance. The air of Italy is very different according to the different situations of the several countries which it contains.

In those on the N of the Apennines it is more temperate, but on the S it is generally very warm. The air of the Campagna of Rome, and of the Ferrarese, is said to be unhealthy; which is owing to the lands not being duly cultivated, nor the marshes drained. That of the other parts is generally pure, dry and healthy. In summer the heat is very great in the kingdom of Naples; and would be almost intolerable, if it was not somewhat alleviated by the sea-breezes. The soil of Italy in general is very fertile, being watered by a great number of rivers. It produces a great variety of wines, and the best oil in Europe; excellent wheat in abundance; corn of all sorts, but not in such plenty as in some other countries; oranges, lemons, citron, pomegranates, almonds, raisins, sugar, mulberry-trees without number, figs, peaches, nectarines, apricots, pears, apples, fibrous, chestnuts, &c.

ITHACA, a handsome post village in Ulster township, Seneca County, N. York, situated in the forks of Fall and Six Mile creeks, at the S end of Cayuga lake. It is 178 miles W. of Albany, and 365 N of Washington.

ITZHOA, an ancient and handsome town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, seated on the Stoor, 15 miles NE of Gluekwadt, and 30 NW of Hamburg. E lon. 9 30, N lat. 53 48.

JOHN'S, S.T. a town on the E side of the island of Newfoundland. It has a good harbour. W lon. 53 21, N lat. 47 32.

JOHN'S, S.T. the capital of Antigua. It is one of the most regular towns in the W Indies, and has a most commodious harbour. W lon. 63 4, N lat. 17 4.

JOHNSTOWN, a post township and capital of Montgomery county, New York, 41 miles NW of Albany. It contained in 1810, a court house, jail, an academy, 4 places of public worship, and 6223 inhabitants. It is 424 miles from Washington.

JOIGNEY, a town of France, in the department of Yonne, seated on the Yonne, 17 miles SSE of Sens. E lon. 3 30, N lat. 48 0.

JOINVILLE, an ancient and considerable town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, seated on the Marne, 132 miles SE of Paris. E lon. 9 20, N lat. 48 20.

JONESBORO, a post township in Washington county, Maine, 223 miles E of Portland, and 303 NE of Washington city. Population in 1810, 533. N lat. 44 30 18, E lon. from Washington, 9 30 2.

JONESBOROUGH, a post town in Washington county, Tennessee, 107 miles NE of Knoxville, 10 S of Blountsville, on the river Holstein, and 449 S of W from Washington.

JONESTOWN, a post town in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, 7 miles N of Lebanon, and about 20 NE of Harrisburg, with about 300 inhabitants. It is 141 miles from Washington.

JONKIÖPING, a town of Sweden, capital of the province of Smoland, seated on the E side of Lake Wetter. E lon. 14 46, N lat. 57 12.

JONQUIERS, a town of France, in the department of Var, 10 miles NW of Marsill. E lon. 8 10, N lat. 43 10.

JOPPA, a small post town in Baltimore county, Maryland, situated on the E side of Gunpowder river, 18 miles E of Baltimore, and 64 NE of Washington. N lat. 39 28 21, E lon. from Washington 9 39 1.

JOP
Avis,
Lithan
furnac
of the
Ther
JOY
4-par
Banc
JOS
in the
miles
lat. 40
JOY
in the
10 m
Paris
175
rom
5W
Const
40 27
175
in 50
miles
50 N
22 2
175
in E
sted
of Ne
of Bu
It con
and
43 41
49 23
175
ARA
ARA
is wa
gris
mon
plon
175
175
ed on
istan
Gilia
on the
supt
175
N sec
the r
W of
50.
175
a rich
the a
It is
73 2

ITZEHOA, an ancient and handsome town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, seated on the Steer, 15 miles NE of Glueksstadt, and 30 NW of Hamburg. E lon. 9 36, N lat. 53 48.

JOHN'S, ST., a town on the E side of the island of Newfoundland. It has a good harbour. W lon. 52 21, N lat. 47 35.

JOHN'S, ST., the capital of Antigua. It is one of the most regular towns in the W Indies, and has a most commodious harbour. W lon. 62 4, N lat. 17 4.

JOHNSTOWN, a post township and capital of Montgomery county, New York, 41 miles NW of Albany. It contained in 1810, a court house, jail, an academy, 4 places of public worship, and 6223 inhabitants. It is 424 miles from Washington.

JOIGNEY, a town of France, in the department of Yonne, seated on the Yonne, 17 miles SSE of Sens. E lon. 3 35, N lat. 48 0.

JOINVILLE, an ancient and considerable town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, seated on the Marne, (23 miles SE of Paris. E lon. 2 20, N lat. 48 20.

JONESBORO, a post township in Washington county, Maine, 223 miles E of Portland, and 503 NE of Washington city. Population in 1810, 553. N lat. 44 39 18, E lon. from Washington, 9 30 2.

JONESBOROUGH, a post town in Washington county, Tennessee, 107 miles NE of Knoxville, 16 S of Blountville, on the river Holstein, and 449 S of W from Washington.

JONESTOWN, a post town in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, 7 miles N of Lebanon, and about 30 NE of Harrisburg, with about 300 inhabitants. It is 141 miles from Washington.

JONKIOPING, a town of Sweden, capital of the province of Smoland, seated on the E side of Lake Wetter. E lon. 14 46, N lat. 47 12.

JONGUEHIS, a town of France, in the department of Var, 10 miles NW of Marsail. E lon. 4 16, N lat. 43 10.

JOFFA, a small post town in Baltimore county, Maryland, situated on the E side of Gunpowder river, 18 miles E of Baltimore, and 64 NB of Washington. N lat. 39 28 51, E lon. from Washington 0 39 1.

JORDAN, a river of Turkey in Asia, in Palestine, which rises in Mount Libanus, and running from N to S, forms two lakes, the one formerly called the sea of Galilee, or the lake of Tiberias, and the other, the Dead Sea.

JOYEUS, a town of France, in the department of Ardache, seated on the Rhone.

JOSSÉLIN, a town of France, now in the department of Morbihan, 25 miles NE of Vannes. W lon. 2 23, N lat. 48 5.

JOUARE, a town of France, now in the department of Seine and Marne, 10 miles SE of Meaux, and 38 E of Paris.

JPSALA, a town of Turkey in Europe, seated on the Larissa, 20 miles SW of Tranjanopol, and 118 W of Constantinople. E lon. 26 10, N lat. 40 57.

IPSWICH, a borough and seaport in Suffolk, seated on the Orwell, 26 miles SE of Bury St. Edmund's, and 60 NE of London. E lon. 1 16, N lat. 52 4.

IPSWICH, a seaport and post town in Essex county, Massachusetts situated on the river Ipswich, 12 miles S of Newburyport, 28 miles NE by N of Boston, and 490 NE of Washington. It contains 2 congregational churches, and in 1810, 3569 inhabitants. N lat. 43 41 22, W lon. from Greenwich 77 49 23, and E from Washington 6 11 36.

IRAC, in Asia, divided into IRAC-ARABIA, and IRAC-AGEMI. IRAC-ARABIA, or BABALONIAN IRAC, is watered by the Euphrates and Tigris; and is almost all under the dominion of the Turks. Bagdad is the capital.

IRAC-AGEMI, or PERSIAN IRAC, a province of Persia; bounded on the W by Irac Arabia and Kurdistan, on the N by Aderbeistan and Ghilan, on the E by Cohestan, and on the S by Faristan. Ispahan is the capital.

IREBY, a town in Cumberland. It is seated in a valley, at the source of the river Eilan; and is 290 miles NN W of London. W lon. 3 18, N lat. 54 50.

IRERIN, JERKIN, or YARKAN, rich and populous town of Tartary, the capital of Bocharia, with a castle. It is eight miles N of Cashgur. E lon. 73 25, N lat. 41 40.

IRELAND, one of the British islands, lying to the W of Great Britain. It is bounded on the E by St. George's Channel and the Irish Sea, which separates it from England and Wales; on the NE by a channel about 13 miles broad, which separates it from Scotland; and on all other sides by the ocean, being about 300 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. It is divided into 4 large provinces; namely, Ulster, Leinster, Munster, and Connaught, and these again are subdivided into 32 counties. The climate in general is mild and temperate, and the soil, though rocky, is in most parts very good and fertile. The principal manufacture is fine linen, which they have brought to great perfection, and their trade in it has greatly increased. Mines have lately been discovered in Ireland; several of them contain silver and lead. There are also copper mines, iron ore, excellent marble, porphyry, coals, and slates. The many secure and commodious harbours in this country, render its situation very favourable for foreign trade. The inhabitants of this country cannot be less than 4,000,000, perhaps something more. The lower classes in this country, are rude, ignorant, and uncultivated; and the greater part of them Roman catholics. This country is well watered with lakes and rivers; of the latter, the principal are the Shannon, Boyne, Liffey, Suir, Blackwater, and Lee.

IRELAND, NEW. See BRITAIN NEW.

IRKUTSK, the largest and least populous government of Russia, comprising all the E part of Siberia, from the Northern Ocean to the frontiers of Chinese Tartary, and from the boundaries of the government of Tobolsk to the Eastern Ocean.

IRON-ACTION, a village in Gloucestershire, at the conflux of the Sature and Loden, 10 miles NE of Bristol.

IRONGATE MOUNTAINS, in Transylvania, are part of the boundary between Christendom and Turkey.

IRTYSH, a large river of Asia, in Siberia, which rises in the country of the Kalmucks, and running from the S to the NE, falls into the Ob, near Tobolsk.

IRVINE, or IRWIN, a river of Scotland, in Ayrshire, which descends

ing from the mountain on the E. and falls in the frith of Clyde, close by the town of Irvine.

IRVINE, or IRWIN, a royal borough and seaport in Ayrshire, seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, on the frith of Clyde, 13 miles E of the Isle of Arran, and 60 W by S of Edinburgh. W lon. 2 41, N lat. 55 38.

IRWELL, a river in Lancashire, which rises above Bolton, flows thence to Manchester, and falls into the Mersey.

ISCHIA, an island of Naples, 12 miles in circuit, lying three miles off the coast of Terra-di-Lavara.

ISCHIA, a city of Naples, capital of an island of the same name. E lon. 14 2, N lat. 40 41.

ISELSTEIN, a town of the United Provinces, in that of Utrecht, seated on the Isel, four miles SW of Utrecht.

ISENARTS, or EISENARTS, a town of Germany, in Silesia, famous for its iron-mines, 30 miles NW of Grotz. E lon. 15 4, N lat. 47 25.

JUAN DE LA FRONTERA, ST. a town of Chili, in S America, in the province of Chiquito, near the lake Guanaco. It is seated at the foot of the Andes, 98 miles NE of St. Jago. W lon. 65 55, S lat. 33 25.

JUAN DE PUERTO RICA, ST. an island of the W Indies, 50 miles E of Hispaniola, and usually called Porto Rico. It is 100 miles long and 50 broad, and belongs to the Spaniards. W lon. 67 4, N lat. 18 17.

JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, ST. the capital of an island of the same name, with a good harbour defended by several forts. W lon. 69 1, N lat. 18 20.

JUAN FERNANDEZ, an island in the S Pacific Ocean, lying in 43 deg. W lon. and 33 deg. S lat. 300 miles W of Chili. It is uninhabited, but is found extremely convenient to touch at, and water.

JUCATAN, or YUCATAN, a large peninsula of New Spain, opposite the island of Cuba. It projects from the continent 100 leagues, but does not exceed 25 in breadth.

JUDDA, a seaport of Arabia Felix, with a fort seated on the Red Sea, 34 miles SW of Mecca, to which it is the port. E lon. 30 23, N lat. 21 29.

JUDENBURG, a considerable town

of Germany, the capital of Upper Silesia. It is seated on the Muehr, 100 miles SW of Vienna. E lon. 14 2, N lat. 47 16.

JUDOGNE, a town of Austria in Brabant, near which the duke of Marlborough gained that signal victory, in 1706, called the battle of Ramillies. E lon. 3 3, N lat. 50 45.

JVES, ST. a seaport and borough in Cornwall. It is 227 miles W by N of London. W lon. 2 30, N lat. 51 15.

JVES, ST. a town in Huntingdonshire. It is seated on the river Ouse, 50 miles N by W of London. W lon. 0 30, N lat. 52 20.

JUGON, a town of France, in the department of the North Coast, seated on the small river Arzacen, 13 miles from the English Channel.

JUGORA, a considerable province of Muscovy, depending on the government of Archangel.

JVICA, an island of the Mediterranean, 50 SW of Majorca. It is about 60 miles in circumference. The capital of the same name, has a good harbour. E lon. 1 25, N lat. 36 24.

JVINGHO, a village in Buckinghamshire, six miles RW of Dunstable, and 32 NW of London. W lon. 0 31, N lat. 51 24.

JVIAN, PORT, ST. a harbour of Patagonia, where ships that are bound for the Pacific Ocean usually touch for refreshments. W lon. 68 44, S lat. 49 50.

JULIEN, ST. a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienna, 13 miles W of Limoges. E lon. 1 4, N lat. 45 50.

JULIEN DU SAULT, ST. a town of France, in the department of Yonne, 5 miles from Joigny.

JULIERS, a duchy of Westphalia, 64 miles in length, and 36 in breadth; bounded on the N by Guelderland, on the E by the archbishopric of Cologne, on the S by Lauenburg and Treves, and on the W by Limburg.

JULIERS, a town of Germany, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a strong citadel. E lon. 6 40, N lat. 50 26.

JUMEGE, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine. It is 77 miles NW of Paris. E lon. 0 55, N lat. 49 24.

JUMELLA, a town of Spain in the

provi
Mare
JU
Hind
Lalou
E lon
JU
sian
Dehi
the
Geog
JU
the p
SW
from
lat. 3
JU
the p
B-die
Janes
don
for th
tion
miles
JU
Count
side-n
of Or
N. o
1810.
JU
Socle
34 mi
JU
tain
Zuric
the R
and
branc
Vand
Franc
front
Rhon
JV
mont
of Tr
JV
part
48 24
JU
pal
length
on the
and o
Ocear
into
the in
JK
It is
mate

Germany, the capital of Upper Austria. It is seated on the Mische, 100 miles SW of Vienna. E lon. 14 20, N lat. 47 10.

JUDOGINE, a town of Austria Brahat, near which the duke of Marlborough gained the signal victory, in 1706, called the battle of Ramillies. E lon. 5 2, N lat. 50 45.

JVES, ST. a seaport and borough in Cornwall. It is 227 miles W by S of London. W lon. 5 30, N lat. 51 15.

JVES, ST. a town in Huntingdonshire. It is seated on the river Ouse, 50 miles N by W of London. W lon. 0 30, N lat. 52 20.

JUGON, a town of France, in the department of the North Coast, seated on the small river Arguenon, 13 miles from the English Channel.

JUGORA, a considerable province of Muscovy, depending on the government of Archangel.

JVICA, an island of the Mediterranean, 50 SW of Majorca. It is about 60 miles in circumference. The capital of the same name, has a good harbour. E lon. 1 25, N lat. 38 24.

JVINGHO, a village in Buckinghamshire, six miles SW of Dunstable, and 32 NW of London. W lon. 0 33 N lat. 51 44.

JVIVIAN, PORT, ST. a harbour of Patagonia, where ships that are bound for the Pacific Ocean usually touch for refreshments. W lon. 08 44, S lat. 49 50.

JULIEN, ST. a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienna, 13 miles W of Linoges. E lon. 14, N lat. 45 50.

JULIEN DU SAULT, ST. a town of France, in the department of Yonne, 3 miles from Joigny.

JULIERS, a duchy of Westphalia, 64 miles in length, and 36 in breadth; bounded on the N by Guelderland, on the E by the archbishopric of Cologne, on the S by Luxemburg and Treves, and on the W by Limburg.

JULIERS, a town of Germany, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a strong citadel. E lon. 0 40, N lat. 50 56.

JUMEGE, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine. It is 77 miles NW of Paris. E lon. 0 55, N lat. 49 24.

JUMELLA, a town of Spain in the

province of Murcia, 22 miles SW of Murcia.

JUMMO, or JUMBO, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the county of Lahore. It is 90 miles N of Lahore. E lon. 23 16, N lat. 32 45.

JUMNALL, a large river of Hindoostan Proper, which rises to the NW of Delhi, waters that capital as well as the city of Agra, and joins the Ganges.

JUNKSHONG, a seaport of Asia, the principal town of an island on the SW coast of Siam, 63 miles long, and from 10 to 30 broad. E lon. 98 30, N lat. 8 40.

JUNIATA, a river in Pennsylvania, the principal branches of which rise in Bedford county. After they have joined near Huntington in Huntingdon county, the united stream runs for the most part in an eastern direction till it meets the Susquehanna 10 miles above Harrisburg.

JUNIUS, a post township in Seneca County, N. York, situated on the W side of Cayuga lake, about 30 miles N. of Ovid, 183 W. of Albany, and 409 N. of Washington. Population in 1810, 2245.

JURA, one of the Western Isles of Scotland, NE of Islay, supposed to be 34 miles long, and 10 broad.

JURIA MOUNT, a chain of mountains which begins in the canton of Zurich, in Switzerland, extends along the Rhine into the canton of Soleure, and the principality of Neuchâtel, branches out toward the Pays de Vaud, separates that country from France, and continues beyond the frontiers of the Genevois as far as the Rhone.

JVREA, an ancient town of Piedmont, capital of Canaviz, 20 miles N of Trin. E lon. 7 45, N lat. 45 22.

JVRY, a town of France in the department of Eure. E lon. 7 49, N lat. 48 54.

JUTLAND, a peninsula, the principal part of Denmark, 180 miles in length, and 50 in breadth; bounded on the SE by the duchy of Holstein, and on the other sides by the German Ocean, and the Baltic. It is divided into two parts, called N and S Jutland; the latter being the duchy of Skawick.

JXWORTH, a village in Suffolk. It is seven miles NE of Bury St. Edmunds, and 79 NNE of London.

JYEPOUR, a city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of a territory of the same name. It is 135 miles W by S of Agra. E lon. 76 9, N lat. 26 55.

OT Words that sometimes begin with K, and are not found under that letter, may be sought for under the letter

K

K AFFUNGEN, a town and monastery of Germany, in Hesse, near Cassel. E lon. 9 30, N lat. 51 15.

KAHUA. See HUA.

KAIHVAN, a city of Africa, in Tunis, capital of a government of the same name. It is 20 miles W of Susa. E lon. 10 32, N lat. 35 40.

KALAAAR, a town of Persia, in Chilan, with a considerable manufacture of silk. E lon. 55 45, N lat. 30 23.

KALIMBURG, a town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, the capital of a considerable bailiwick. E lon. 11 11, N lat. 55 47.

KALIK, a town of Sussia, in the duchy of Wietemburg, with a castle. E lon. 0 45, N lat. 48 38.

KALISCH, a palatinate of Poland, bounded on the W by that of Ponia, on the E by Silesia, on the N by Western Prussia, and on the S by Silesia.

KALISCH, a town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name. W lon. 18 4, N lat. 52 0.

KALMUNTZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, situated at the confluence of the Vils and Nad 12 miles from Ratibou.

KALNICK, a strong town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bracklaw. E lon. 23 19, N lat. 48 57.

KALUGA, a government of the Russian empire. Its principal town of the same name, is seated on the Ocean.

KAMARURA, a famous island of Japan, about three miles in circumference, lying on the E coast of Nippon.

KAMBALA MOUNT, a ridge of mountains in Thibet, between Lake Palte and the Burratopooter.

KAMNIECK, a very strong town

of Poland, capital of Podolia, 85 miles W of Bracklaw, and 100 SE of Lemberg. E lon. 26 30, N lat. 48 28.

KAMTSCHATKA, is a peninsula, formed by a chain of stony and barren mountains, which run toward the SSW from that part of the continent. It is bounded by the Eastern Ocean, the gulf of Penchinskoi, and by the sea of Oghotza in all probability the Kouril, a range of ice which in many directions extend as far as Japan, are a part of Kamtschatka. It is situated between about 51 and 63 deg. N lat.

KANDEGHERI, or **KANDEGERE**, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. It is 70 miles distant from Madras. E lon. 79 24, N lat. 13 46.

KANEM, a city of Africa, in the empire of Bornou, capital of a fertile province of the same name. The inhabitants raise great quantities of horses for the service of the king. It is 180 miles NW of Bornou.

KANAWA, GREAT, a river of Virginia. It rises in North Carolina, and being enlarged by a number of tributary streams, runs nearly due N through Grayson, Wythe, and Montgomery counties till it is joined by the Green Brier: thence it flows nearly NW till it falls into the Ohio at Point Pleasant. Its whole course is about 400 miles, and its width at the Ohio about 500 yards.

KANAWA COURT-HOUSE, a post town and capital of Kanhawa county, Virginia, situated on the S bank of Elk river at its junction with the Kanhawa. It is 361 miles from Washington.

KANIOW, a strong town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiow, seated near the Dnieper, 62 miles S by E of Kiow, and 10 miles NE of Bracklaw.

KANISCA, an impregnable town of Lower Hungary, capital of the county of Salavar. It was taken by the Austrians in 1690, and is seated on the Drave, 100 miles S by E of Vienna. E lon. 17 40, N lat. 46 43.

KAN-TCHEOU-FOUR, a very rich and populous city of China, in the province of Kiang-sai, it is 260 miles N, by E of Canton.

KARECK, an island in the Persian Gulf, lying nearly in the middle of it, about seven leagues from each side, and

30 from Basorah river. It is 5 miles long and 2 broad.

KARLSRUHE, a city of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, in the margravate of Baden Darlach.

KASAN, a large country of the Russian empire, lying on both sides of the river Volga.

KASAN, the capital of the Russian government of the same name, seated on the rivulet Casanska, where it falls into the Volga, 414 miles E by N of Moscow. E lon. 49 5, N lat. 54 43.

KAUFFEUREN, a free imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Saabia, in the territory of Kempten. It is seated on the Wardeeh, 30 miles S by W of Augsburg. E lon. 10 43, N lat. 47 25.

KAVE'S ISLAND, an island in the N Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Cook, in 1778.

KAYERSBERG, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, 12 miles NW of Basil. E lon. 7 23, N lat. 48 10.

KAYERSLAUTERN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. It is seated on the Lauter, 11 miles S by W of Menz. E lon. 7 14, N lat. 49 20.

KAYENSTUHL, a town of Swabia, in the county of Baden, with a bridge over the Rhine and a castle. E lon. 9 24, N lat. 47 8.

KAYSERWERED, or **KEISE WERT**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Berg, 23 miles NW of Cologne. E lon. 6 46, N lat. 51 14.

KEEN, a post town in Cheshire county, New Hampshire, 14 miles SE of Walpole, and 95 W of Portsmouth, and 448 from Washington. Population 1646.

KEHL, a strong and important fortress of Germany, in Suabia, seated on the Rhine. It was taken by the French in June, 1796; retaken by the Austrians on September 15, following; but the bridge not being destroyed, the French regained possession of it the same day. E lon. 7 53, N lat. 48 34.

KELSO, a populous town in Roxburghshire, 20 miles SW of Berwick, and 338 NW of London. W lon. 1 18, N lat. 55 36.

KELVIN, a small river in Lanarkshire, in Scotland, over which the great

small is
bridge.
KEM
the elect
Niers, 30
6 30, N
KEM
Suabia,
Kempton
miles S
24, N lat.
KEN
which is
that obs.
KEN
that Ho
which is
long are
KEN
Westme
noted R
despect
sunking
KEN
the nor
Main, 14
the Ath
co and
KEN
port in
S by W
Washing
KEN
among
flows to
become
Thame
KEN
diesex,
KEN
Cheap
And's
ed on
mouth
about 3
KEN
land,
Island,
advant
KEN
States
the Ob
the stat
territo
berlane
E. Fro
and W
between
length

30 from Basarab river. It is 5 miles long and 2 broad.

KARLSRUHE, a city of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, in the margravate of Baden Darmstadt.

KASAN, a large country of the Russian empire, lying on both sides of the river Volga.

KASAN, the capital of the Russian government of the same name, seated on the rivulet Casanska, where it falls into the Volga, 414 miles E by N of Moscow. E lon. 49 3, N lat. 54 43.

KAUFFREUREN, a free imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, in the territory of Kempfen. It is seated on the Wardein, 30 miles S by W of Augsburg. E lon. 10 45, N lat. 47 52.

KAYE'S ISLAND, an island in the N Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Cook, in 1778.

KAYSERSBERG, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, 23 miles NW of Basil. E lon. 7 23, N lat. 48 10.

KAYSERSLAUTERN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. It is seated on the Lauter, 3 miles S by W of Metz. E lon. 7 54, N lat. 49 20.

KAYSERSTUHL, a town of Suabia, in the county of Baden, with a bridge over the Rhine and a castle. E lon. 8 24, N lat. 47 8.

KAYSERVERED, or **KEISE WERT**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Berg, 23 miles NW of Cologne. E lon. 6 45, N lat. 51 14.

KEEN, a post town in Chester county, New Hampshire, 14 miles SE of Walpole, and 93 W of Portsmouth, and 446 from Washington. Population 1646.

KEHL, a strong and important fortress of Germany, in Suabia, seated on the Rhine. It was taken by the French in June, 1766; retaken by the Austrians on September 18, following; but the bridge not being destroyed, the French regained possession of it the same day. E lon. 7 53, N lat. 48 24.

KEILSO, a populous town in Hampshire, 20 miles SW of Berwick, and 338 NNW of London. W lon. 1 18, N lat. 55 36.

KELVIN, a small river in Laner-shire, in Scotland, over which the great

equal is conveyed by an aqueduct bridge.

KEMPEN, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, seated on the Niers, 30 miles NW of Cologne. E lon. 6 30, N lat. 51 18.

KEMPTEN, a free imperial town of Suabia, in the territory of the abbot of Kempton. It is seated on the Iller, 48 miles S by W of Augsburg. E lon. 10 21, N lat. 47 49.

KEN, a river in Westmoreland, which has a cataract near its mouth, that obstructs the navigation.

KEN, a river in Kircudbrightshire, that flows to New Galloway, below which it expands into a lake, 4 miles long and 1 broad.

KENDAL, a corporate town in Westmoreland, situated on the Ken and used for the manufactory of cottons, druggets, serges, hats, worsted and yarn stockings, &c. W lon. 25 2, N lat. 54 15.

KENNEBEK, a river which rises in the northern part of the district of Maine, in New England, and falls into the Atlantic, between the bays of Casco and Penobscot.

KENNEBUNK, a post-town and seaport in York county, Maine, 33 miles S by W of Portland, and 553 NE of Washington. Population in 1810, 4489.

KENNET, a river which rises among the chalky hills in Wiltz, and flows to Newbury, in Berks, where it becomes navigable. It enters the Thames below Reading.

KENSINGTON, a village in Middlesex, two miles W of London.

KENT, an island and the largest in Chesapeake bay, belonging to Queen Anne's county, Maryland. It is situated on the E side of the bay, at the mouth of Chester river, and contains about 30,000 acres.

KENT, one of the counties of England, situated at the SE corner of the island, and from thence enjoying many advantages.

KENTUCKY, one of the United States of America, bounded on the N by the Ohio river, which separates it from the state of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois territories. Big Sandy river, and Cumberland mountains separate it on the E from Virginia; S by Tennessee; and W by the river Mississippi. It lies between 36 30 and 39 10 N lat. and between 82 50 and 89 20 W lon. Its length on the southern line is 300 miles;

Its greatest breadth 180 and its least 40 miles. It is divided into 54 counties and in 1810 contained 324,537 white inhabitants and 82,274 blacks, of whom 1713 were free. This state was first settled in 1775. The climate is moist and the extremes of heat and cold are seldom felt. The lands are usually and the SE part mountainous. The soil is of the first quality, producing grain and hemp, which is the staple, in abundance. Its rivers are the Kentucky, Green, Licking, and Salt. The small rivers dry up in summer in consequence of a bed of lime-stone, on which the state reposes.

KENTUCKY, a river of the United States which rises in the SE part of the state of Kentucky, and pursues a NW course of 330 miles, and falls into the Ohio in N lat. 38 27, and its banks are high and rocky, and its mouth is 250 yards wide. It is navigable in the winter for small boats, 180 miles.

KERCOLANG, an island in the Indian ocean, between 80 and 100 miles in circumference. E lon. 125 31, N lat. 4 28.

KERGUELEN'S LAND, an island in the Southern ocean visited by captain Cook, in 1779. E lon. 69 37, S lat. 49 3.

KERMAN, a province of Persia, lying on the gulf of Persia.

KERMAN, a town of Persia, capital of a province of the same name, called also Carmania. It is 130 miles NNW of Gombroon. E lon. 55 15, N lat. 39 20.

KERPEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, in the duchy of Juliers, 14 miles SE of Juliers. E lon. 6 56, N lat. 50 0.

KERRY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 57 miles long, and 45 broad; situated on the Atlantic ocean.

KESSEL, a town of Prussian Guelderland, with a handsome castle, seated on the Maese, between Ruernmond and Yvelo. East longitude 5 49, North latitude 15 10.

KESSELDORF, a village of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, three miles below Dresden, remarkable for a victory gained by the king of Prussia, over the Saxons, in 1745.

KESWICK, a town in Cumberland, seated in a vale surrounded by hills, near the rapid river Grete. It is 287

miles NNW of London. W lon. 3 16, N lat. 53 33.

KEPPERING, a town in Northamptonshire. It is 73 miles NW of London.

KEW, a village in Surrey, seven miles W by S of London. It is seated on the Thames.

KEYNSHAM, a town in Somersetshire, seated on the Avon 5 miles SE of Bristol. W lon. 33, N lat. 51 24.

KHAROF, a government of the Russian empire. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the Uda, which falls into the Donetz.

KIANG-NAN, a province of China, bounded on the W by Honan and Hou-quang, on the S by Tch-kiang and Kian-si, on the E by the gulf of Nanking, and on the N by Changong. It contains 14 cities of the first rank, and 93 of the second and third.

KIANG-SI, a province of China, bounded on the N by Kiangnan, on the W by Hou-quang, on the S by Quang-tong, and on the E by Fokien and Tch-kiang. The mountains of this province contain mines of gold, silver, lead, &c. the rice it produces is very delicate, and its porcelain is the finest of the empire. It contains 13 cities of the first, and 78 of the second and third.

KIBURG, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, with a castle. It is 14 miles NE of the town of Zurich. E lon. 6 36, N lat. 47 22.

KIDDERMINSTER, a corporate town in Worcestershire. It is 14 miles SE of Bridgenorth, and 123 NW of London. W lon. 2 18, N lat. 52 28.

KIDWELLY, a town in Carmarthen-shire, in S Wales, seated on a creek near the mouth of the Towy. It is 324 miles W by N of London. W lon. 4 20, N lat. 52 44.

KIEL, a strong and considerable town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, capital of Holstein. It is situated on a small peninsula of the bottom of a narrow bay. Population 8,000. Kiel is 37 miles NW of Lubeck, and 46 N by E of Hamburg. E lon. 10 20, N lat. 54 23 25. See **HOLSTEIN**.

KIEMA, a promontory of Switzerland, on the W shore of the lake of Zug.

KIENN-ING-EOU, a city of China, in the province of Fo-kien, 260 miles SE of Nanking. At the time of the

conquest of China by the Tartars, this city was taken and the inhabitants put to the sword.

KINERNOW, a town of Lithuania, seated on the Villa, where the duke resides. E lon. 35 21, N lat. 54 40.

KILDARE, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 37 miles long, and 20 broad.

KILDARE, a town of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name. It is 27 miles SW of Dublin. W lon. 6 37, N lat. 57 20.

KILDRIMMY, a town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, seated on the Don. W lon. 2 34, N lat. 57 20.

KILCARREN, a town in Pembroke-shire, 30 miles N of Pembroke, and 237 WNW of London. W lon. 4 40, N lat. 52 4.

KILHAM, a town in the E riding of Yorkshire. It is 200 miles N of London. W lon. 0 16, N lat. 54 5.

KILLA, a fortified town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Bezarab; seated in an island, at the mouth of the Danube. E lon. 28 46, N lat. 44 22.

KILKENNY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 40 miles long, and 20 broad.

KILKENNY, a town of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name. It is one of the most populous and commercial towns of Ireland; it is 30 miles N of Waterford, and 54 SW of Dublin. Population 16,000. W lon. 6 53, N lat. 52 36.

KILLALA, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, and province of Connaught, with a bishop's see. W lon. 0 11, E lat. 54 15.

KILLALOE, a city of Ireland, in the county of Clare, and province of Munster. It is 10 miles NNE of Limerick. W lon. 8 57, N lat. 52 53 50.

KILLARNEY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, and province of Munster, on the side of a lake of the same name. It is 143 miles SW of Dublin.

KILLARNEY, a beautiful lake of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, otherwise called Lough Linn, from its being surrounded by high mountains. It is divided into three parts, called the Lower, Middle, and Upper Lakes. The islands in this lake are numerous, and afford an amazing variety of picturesque views. The centre lake, which

conquest of China by the Tartars, this city was taken and the inhabitants put to the sword.

KINEINNOW, a town of Lithuania, seated on the Vilia, where the duke resides. E lon. 33 21, N lat. 54 40.

KILDARE, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 37 miles long, and 20 broad.

KILDARE, a town of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name. It is 27 miles SW of Dublin. W lon. 6 37 N lat. 57 20.

KILDRIMMY, a town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, seated on the Don. W lon. 2 34, N lat. 57 20.

KILCARREN, a town in Pembroke-shire, 30 miles N of Pembroke, and 227 WNW of London. W lon. 4 46, N lat. 52 4.

KILHAM, a town in the E riding of Yorkshire. It is 300 miles N of London. W lon. 0 16, N lat. 54 5.

KILIA, a fortified town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Besarabia; seated in an island, at the mouth of the Danube. E lon. 28 46, N lat. 46 22.

KILKENNY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 40 miles long, and 20 broad.

KILKENNY, a town of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name. It is one of the most populous and commercial towns of Ireland; it is 20 miles N of Waterford, and 44 SW of Dublin. Population 16,000. W lon. 6 51, N lat. 52 36.

KILLALA, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, and province of Connaught, with a bishop's see. W lon. 0 11, E lat. 54 12.

KILLALOE, a city of Ireland, in the county of Clare, and province of Munster. It is 10 miles NNE of Limerick. W lon. 8 27, N lat. 52 53.

KILLARNEY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, and province of Munster, on the side of a lake of the same name. It is 743 miles SW of Dublin.

KILLARNEY, a beautiful lake of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, otherwise called Lough Leane, from its being surrounded by high mountains. It is divided into three parts, called the Lower, Middle, and Upper Lakes. The islands in this lake are numerous, and afford an amazing variety of picturesque views. The centre lake, which

communicates with the upper, is small in comparison with the other two, and contains boats of equal variety.

KILLEVAN, a town of Ireland, and province of Ulster in the county of Monaghan, eight miles SW of Monaghan. W lon. 7 26, N lat. 54 10.

KILLCRANKIE, a noted pass in Perthshire, near the junction of the Tuncel with the Garry. It is the grand entrance into the Highlands; in those parts and is formed by the lofty mountains impending over the Garry, which rushes through in a deep, darksome, and rocky channel, overhung with trees.

KILLILEAGH, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Down, seated on an arm of Strangford Lough, where ships may be sheltered from all winds. It suffered much in the war of 1641; but it is now a thriving place, with a linen and thread manufacture.

KILLINAULE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, and province of Connaught, 14 miles N of Clonmel. W lon. 7 26, N lat. 52 27.

KILLINGLY, a township of Windham county, Connecticut, containing 2,512 inhabitants in 1810. It is situated between Quinbaog river and Rhode Island, in the NE corner of the state, and is a post town, 300 miles NE of Washington.

KILLINGWORTH, a post town in Middlesex county, Connecticut; situated on Long Island Sound. Population 2244. It is 25 miles S of E from New Haven, 20 SW of New London, and 331 NE of Washington. E lon. from the same, 4 29 31, N lat. 41 17 6.

KILLONY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, six miles S of Sligo. W lon. 8 25, N lat. 54 11.

KILLOUGH, or **PORC ST. ANN**, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of Down, and province of Ulster. Here is a manufacture of salt. It is 76 miles N by E. of Dublin.

KILLYBEGS, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, with a spacious harbour on the N side of Donegal Bay. It is 12 miles NW of Ballyshannon. W lon. 8 6, N lat. 54 40.

KILMAC-THOMAS, a town of Ireland, in the county of Waterford and province of Munster, 13 miles SE of Waterford. W lon. 7 10, N lat. 52 14.

KILMAINHAM, a town of Ireland, situated about half a mile from Dub-

KILMALLOCK, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Limerick. W lon. 6 34, N lat. 51 24.

KILMARNOCK, a populous town in Ayrshire, with a manufacture of gloves, carpets, stockings, and other woollen goods. It is 15 miles SW of Glasgow.

KILMORE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cavan, and province of Ulster, with a bishop's see, 3 miles S W of Cavan. W lon. 7 11, N lat. 54 2.

KILWORTH, a thriving town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munster, at the foot of Kilworth mountains. Below the town runs the river Funebon, on which stands the castle of Clough-leagh, which has stood seven sieges. Kilworth is 106 miles SW of Dublin.

KIMBOLTON, a town in Huntingdonshire. It is 64 miles N by W of London. W lon. 6 18, N lat. 52 15.

KIMI, a town of Sweden, capital of a province of the same name in E Bohemia, 10 miles SE of Fornea. It is seated on a river of the same name, where it falls into the gulph of Bothnia.

KINCARDINE-D-NEIL, a village in Aberdeenshire, seated on the river Dee, 20 miles W of Aberdeen.

KINCARDINESK'IRE, or *Mearns*, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N and NW by Aberdeenshire, on the E by the German Ocean, and on the S by Angusshire. Its length along the coast is 30 miles; its greatest breadth 20.

KINDERHOOK, a post township in the NW corner of Columbia county, New York, situated on the E side of the river Hudson, 20 miles S of Albany, and 366 E of N from Washington. Population in 1810, 3700. It contains a cotton factory with 1400 spindles, 2 paper mills, 3 academies, and a church.

KINETON, a town in Warwickshire. It is 10 miles SSE of Warwick, and 85 NW of London. W lon. 1 24, N lat. 52 11.

KING GEORGE'S SOUND, the name given by captain Cook, in 1778, to the harbour which he discovered on the W coast of N America, at the mouth of a great river, in W lon. 126 48, and N lat. 49 33. But the natives call it **NOOTKA**, the name now generally adopted.

KINGHORN, a seaport in Fifeshire, on the frith of Forth, 9 miles N of

Leith, on the opposite side of the frith, W lon. 3 6, N lat. 56 5.

KINGSBRIDGE, a town in Devonshire. It is seated at the head of a small inlet of the English channel, 218 miles WBW of London. W lon. 3 48, N lat. 50 20.

KINGSBURY, a township of Washington county, New York, containing 273 inhabitants in 1810. It is situated on the E side of Hudson river, 66 miles N of Albany. It is a post town, 438 miles E of N from Washington.

KINGSCLEAR, a town in Hampshire, 56 miles W by S of London. W lon. 1 9, N lat. 51 20.

KING'S COUNTY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, which is 38 miles long, and 30 broad.

KINGSTON, a post town in Rockingham county, New Hampshire, 19 miles SW of Portsmouth, and 112 NE of Washington. Population 800.

KINGSTON, a post town in Plymouth county, Massachusetts, situated on a small bay near Cape Cod, at the distance of 37 miles SE of Boston, and 407 NE of Washington. Population 1137.

KINGSTON, a post township and capital of Ulster county, New York, situated on the W side of the Hudson, 65 miles S of Albany, 100 N of New York city, and 323 E of N from Washington. Population in 1810, 2540.

KINGSTON, a post town of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, 227 miles from Washington. Population in 1810, 822.

KINGSTON, a town of Jamaica, on the N side of the bay of Port-Royal, about a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth. It was built after the great earthquake in 1692. Population in 1778, 26,478. W lon. 76 53, N lat. 17 26.

KINGSTON UPON THAMES, a corporate town in Surrey. It is 11 miles SW of London. W lon. 0 12, N lat. 51 27.

KING WILLIAM, COURT HOUSE, the principal seat of justice in King William county, Virginia; situated 35 miles NE of Richmond, about half way between Mattaponi and Pamunkey rivers. Here is a post office, 130 miles from Washington.

KING WOOD, a township of Hunterdon county, N. W. Jersey, containing 2,608 inhabitants in 1810. It is situated

ed on the E side of Delaware, between Amwell and Flemington.

KINROSS, a borough in Kinrosshire, seated on a plain, near Loch Leven, screened on the N by the Ochil Hills. It is 30 miles N of Edinburgh. W lon. 3 22, N lat. 56 13.

KINROSS-SHIRE, a county of Scotland, between the shires of Perth and Fife, and 30 miles in circuit, and its length and breadth nearly equal.

KINSALE, a seaport and borough of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munster. It is 14 miles S of Cork. W lon. 8 36, N lat. 51 41.

KINSALE, a post town in Westmoreland county, Virginia, situated on the SW side of the Potomac, near Chesapeake bay, and 136 miles from Washington.

KINSALE, a peninsula in Ross-shire, situated between Loch Garron and Loch Duich.

KINT-CHING, the capital of the islands of Licou-sicou, in the China sea, seated in Cheoni, the S part of the island. E lon. 146 30, N lat. 66 2.

KINTORE, a borough in Aberdeenshire, 10 miles W by N of Aberdeen. W lon. 2 4, N lat. 57 2.

KIOF, a town of Poland, and capital of the Ukraine, in a palatinate of the same name. Population 40,000. It is divided into the Old and New Town, and seated on the W side of the Dnieper, 335 miles E by S of Warsaw. E lon. 30 38 16, N lat. 49 27.

KIOF, or **KIOW**, a government of the Russian empire, being part of the Ukraine, or Little Russia. It lies on the E side of the Dnieper. This government contains 11 districts; and its principal rivers are the Dnieper, Dnna, Oster, Udai, Sula, Pool, and Trebeah.

KIOF, or **KIOW**, a palatinate of Poland, in that part of the Ukraine which lies on the W side of the Dnieper. It contains only two districts.

KIOGE, or **KOGE**, a seaport of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, with a good harbour, 10 miles S of Copenhagen. E lon. 12 40, N lat. 59 31.

KIOPING, a town of Sweden, in Wermeland, seated on a small stream, that falls at a little distance into the lake Macler. E lon. 16 40, N lat. 59 38.

KIOUNZEIK, a well built town of Pegue, situated on the river Irrawaddy.

KIRBY-LONSDALE, a town in

Westme
with a
seated
bridge,
NW of
5 43.

KIRRI

N riding

KIRRI

moreland

in 291

lon. 3 1

KIR

in the

Derube

10 12.

KIR

of E C

N by W

the sea

on the

KIR

on the

popula

tion is

lat. 86

KIR

in the

Ulin.

KIR

German

Rhinco

KIR

east of

ver de

8 miles

KIR

ty or

the N

thire,

the pr

KIR

N in

KIR

berha

don.

KIR

hastor

KIR

land,

pal of

8 miles

KIR

W lon

KIR

with a

N of

don.

KIR

ed on the E side of Delaware, between Amwell and Flemington.

KINROSS, a borough in Kinrosshire, seated on a plain, near Loch Leven, screened on the N by the Ochil Hills. It is 20 miles N of Edinburgh. W lon. 3 22, N lat. 56 16.

KINROSS-SHIRE, a county of Scotland, between the shires of Perth and Fife, and 30 miles in circuit, and its length and breadth nearly equal.

KINSALE, a seaport and borough of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munster. It is 14 miles S of Cork. W lon. 5 36, N lat. 51 41.

KINSALE, a post town in Westmoreland county, Virginia, situated on the SW side of the Potomac, near Chesapeake Bay, and 136 miles from Washington.

KINTAIL, a peninsula in Ross-shire, situated between Loch Garvon and Loch Duich.

KINT-CHING, the capital of the islands of Licou-kicon, in the China sea, seated in Cheouki, the S part of the island. E lon. 146 30, N lat. 66 2.

KINTORE, a borough in Aberdeenshire, 10 miles W by N of Aberdeen. W lon. 2 4, N lat. 57 2.

KIOP, a town of Poland, and capital of the Ukraine, in a palatinate of the same name. Population 40,000. It is divided into the Old and New Town, and seated on the W side of the Dnieper, 335 miles E by S of Warsaw. E lon. 30 32 16, N lat. 69 27.

KIOP, or **KIOW**, a government of the Russian empire, being part of the Ukraine, or Little Russia. It lies on the E side of the Dnieper. This government contains 41 districts; and its principal rivers are the Dnieper, Dneps, Oster, Udai, Sula, Pool, and Trebech.

KIOP, or **KIOW**, a palatinate of Poland, in that part of the Ukraine which lies on the W side of the Dnieper. It contains only two districts.

KIOGE, or **KOGGE**, a seaport of Denmark, in the Isle of Zealand, with a good harbour, 10 miles S of Copenhagen. E lon. 13 40, N lat. 59 31.

KIOPING, a town of Sweden, in Wermeland, seated on a small stream, which falls at a little distance into the lake Maeler. E lon. 15 40, N lat. 59 35.

KIOUNZEIK, a well built town of Pegue, situated on the river Irrawaddy.

KIRBY-LONSDALE, a town in

Westmoreland. It is a large town, with a manufactory of woollen cloth, seated on the Lon. over which is a stone bridge, 10 miles SE of Kendal, and 233 NW of London. W lon. 25 7, N lat. 54 3.

KIRBY-MOORSIDE, a town in the N riding of Yorkshire, 225 miles N by W of London. W lon. 1 3, N lat. 54 30.

KIRBY-STEPHEN, a town in Westmoreland, seated on the river Eden, and is 291 miles NNW of London. W lon. 2 36, N lat. 54 20.

KIRCHBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, seated on the Danube, nine miles S of Ulm. E lon. 10 12, N lat. 48 16.

KIRIN, one of the three departments of the Chinese Tartary, bounded on the N by the river Saghellan, on the E by the sea, on the S by the Corea, and on the W by Lesong.

KIRCALDY, a seaport in Fife-shire, on the frith of Forth. It is a pretty, populous, large, well built town, 10 miles N of Edinburgh. W lon. 3 4, N lat. 56 9.

KIRCHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, 25 miles from Ulm.

KIRCHEIM POLAND, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine. E lon. 7 49, N lat. 49 39.

KIRCUBRIGHT, a town in Kircubrightshire, at the mouth of the river Dee, which forms its harbour, 60 miles W of Carlisle, and 83 SW of Edinburgh. W lon. 4 3, N lat. 55 0.

KIRCUBRIGHTSHIRE, a county or stewartry of Scotland, bounded on the NE by Ayrshire and Dumfriesshire, on the S by Solway Frith and the Irish sea, and on the W by Wigtonshire and Ayrshire. Its extent from N to S is 30 miles, from E to W 48.

KIRKOSWALD, a town in Cumberland. It is 202 miles NW of London. W lon. 2 48, N lat. 54 48.

KIRKPATRICK, a town in Dumfriesshire, lying E of Dumfries.

KIRKWALL, a borough of Scotland, capital of Mainland, the principal of the Orkney islands. It is thirty miles NE of Thurso, in Caithness-shire. W lon. 2 27, N lat. 58 34.

KIRTON, a town in Lincolnshire, with a magnificent church, it is 30 miles N of Lincoln, and 121 N by W of London. W lon. 0 25, N lat. 53 33.

KISMIZ, an island of Asia, at the

entrance of the gulf of Persia, about 80 miles in length and five in breadth, with a remarkable pearl fishery. It is 12 miles S of Gombroon.

KISTNA, a river of Hindoostan, which falls into the bay of Bengal.

KISNAGHERI, a town and strong fortress of Hindoostan, in Mysore, 66 miles from Arcot.

KITTANNING, the chief town of Armstrong county, Pennsylvania; situated on the E side of Alleghany river, 40 miles NE of Pittsburgh. N lat. 40 30, W lon. 79 25.

KITTERY, a town of North America, in the province of Maine. It is famous for ship building and is seated on the E side of the mouth of Piscataqua river, in York county. Population in 1810, 2019. It is four miles from Portsmouth, 68 N of Boston, and 430 NE of Washington. E lon. from the same 6 17 39, N lat. 43 7 39.

KLAFTAW, a town of Bohemia, 45 miles SW of Prague. E lon. 14 6, N lat. 50 30.

KNARESBOROUGH, a town in the N riding of Yorkshire. It is delightfully seated on the river Nid, 211 miles N by W of London. W lon. 1 20, N lat. 54 5.

KNIGHTON, a commercial town in Radnorshire. It is 135 miles NW of London. West lon. 2 46, North lat. 52 13.

KLITTELFELDT, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria. It is a small place, 75 miles from Vienna, seated on the river Muehr. E lon. 14 57, N lat. 47 39.

KNOTSFORD, a town in Cheshire. There are two towns of this name pretty near together, called the Higher and Lower. It is 175 miles NNW of London. W lon. 2 28, N lat. 53 20.

KNOXVILLE, a post town and capital of the state of Tennessee, in Knox county, is situated on the N side of Holston river. It contains a college and upwards of 200 inhabitants. Distant from Washington 547 miles SW. N lat. 35 46, W lon. 84.

KOELTCHOU, one of the smallest provinces in China, bounded on the S by Quangsi, on the E by Hon-quang, on the N by Setcheuen, and on the W by Yun-nan. The whole country is almost a desert, and covered with inaccessible mountains.

KOELYANG, the capital of the

province of Koet-tchou, in China. It is 490 miles NW of Canton.

KORENHAUSEN, a strong town of Lithuania, subject to Russia. It is 42 miles E of Riga. E lon. 26 3, N lat. 56 40.

KOLA, a town of the Russian government of Archangel, capital of Russian Lapland, with a good harbour on the river Kola. E lon. 32 27, N lat. 68 34.

KOLLOMENSKA, a town of Russia, which is pleasantly situated on an eminence near Moscow. E lon. 38 16, N lat. 55 40.

KOLYVAN, a government of the Russian empire, comprehending a part of Western Siberia, and formerly included in the government of Tobolsk. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the Ob.

KONGAL, a town of Norway, belonging to Sweden, seated on the river Gotelva. E lon. 11 8, N lat. 58 50.

KONGSBERG, a town of Southern Norway, celebrated for its silver mines. Kongsberg is 45 miles SW of Christiania. E lon. 9 50, N lat. 59 40.

KONINGSBERG, a town of Prussia, three miles NE of Schweinfurt.

KONINGSBERG, a town of Upper Saxony, in the marquisate of Brandenburg.

KONINGSBERG, the capital of Prussia, with a university, and a magnificent palace. The town is 5 miles in circumference, and contains 86,000 inhabitants. It stands on the Prepel, which here falls into the Frische Haf, an inlet of the Baltic. No ships drawing more than seven feet water can pass the bar, and come up to the town.

As that the large vessel anchor at Pillau, a small town on the Baltic, which is the port of Koningsberg. It is 59 miles NE of Elbing, and 132 N of Warsaw. E lon. 20 35, N lat. 54 43.

KONINGSBRATZ, a town of Bohemia, seated on the Elbe, 112 miles N by W of Vienna. E lon. 16 8, N lat. 50 6.

KONINGSHOEZEN, a strong town of Franconia. E lon. 10 46, N lat. 50 34.

KONINGSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and territory of Mimsia. It is seated on the Elbe, 10 miles SW of Dresden. E lon. 13 43, N lat. 51 2.

KONINGSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, which is strongly fortified. W lon. 8 55, N lat. 50 8.

KORSAW, or **KOSOLA**, a town of

Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, with a fort, 48 miles W by S of Copenhagen. E lon. 11 10, N lat. 58 20.

KOBAL, or **KOSTA**, a fortified town of Silesia, near the river Oder, 17 miles N of Radlaban. E lon. 17 54, N lat. 50 20.

KORSUM, or **KORSUN**, a town of Russia, in the Ukraine, seated on the river Ros. E lon. 31 20, N lat. 49 3.

KORTWRIGHT, a post township in Delaware county, New York, situated on the N side of Delaware river, 15 miles N of Delhi, 63 SW of Albany, and 303 E of N from Washington. It contained in 1810, two houses for public worship, and a population of 2093.

KOSTROMA, a government of the Russian empire, formerly included in that of Moscow. It is divided into the provinces of Kostroma and Unslu.

KOWNO, a town of Lithuania, seated on the Wilna and Niemen, 40 miles W of Wilna. E lon. 24 12, N lat. 54 55.

KRAANENBERG, a town of the duchy of Cleves, seated on the declivity of a hill, between Nimwegen and Cleves.

KRAINBURG, a town of Bavaria, seated on the Inn, 35 miles E of Munich.

KRAINBURG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carnioli, seated on the Save, 18 miles NW of Laibach.

KRAINOWITZ, a town of Upper Silesia, between Ratibor and Troppau. E lon. 17 40, N lat. 50 7.

KRAINSLAW, a town of Poland, in the province of Red Russia and palatinate of Chelm, 110 miles SE of Warsaw. E lon. 23 9, N lat. 51 15.

KRAITZ, a town of Silesia, in the duchy of Oppolin. E lon. 19 10, N lat. 50 20.

KREKITH, a corporate town in Carnarvonshire. It is seated on the Irish Sea, near Trach-Anawer Bay, 13 miles S by E of Carnarvon, and 217 NW of London. W lon. 4 18, N lat. 52 57.

KREMPEN, a strong town of Denmark, in Holstein, with a castle. It is five miles N of Guckstadt, and 30 NW of Hamburg. E lon. 9 18, N lat. 53 53.

KREMSER, a town of Austria, seated on the Danube, 35 miles W of Vienna. E lon. 18 40, N lat. 48 18.

KREUZENACH, a town of the Lower Rhine, with a castle, on an eminence. It is seated on the Nahe, 20 miles SW of Mainz.

Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, with a fort, 48 miles W by S of Copenhagen. E lon. 11 10, N lat. 54 59.

KOBAL, or **KOSTA**, a fortified town of Sicily, near the river Oder, 17 miles N of Ratisbon. E lon. 17 24, N lat. 50 25.

KORSUM, or **KORSUN**, a town of Russia, in the Ukraine, seated on the river Ross. E lon. 31 50, N lat. 49 3.

KORTWRIGHT, a post township in Delaware county, New York, situated on the N side of Delaware river, 15 miles N of Delhi, 62 SW of Albany, and 363 E of N from Washington. It contained in 1810, two houses for public worship, and a population of 2003.

KOSTROMA, a government of the Russian empire, formerly included in that of Moscow. It is divided into the provinces of Kostroma and Unsha.

KOWNO, a town of Lithuania, seated on the Wilna and Niemen, 40 miles W of Wilna. E lon. 24 12, N lat. 54 55.

KRAANENBERG, a town of the duchy of Cleves, seated on the declivity of a hill, between Nimwegen and Cleves.

KRAINBURG, a town of Bavaria, seated on the Inn, 35 miles E of Munich.

KRAINBURG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola, seated on the Save, 18 miles NW of Laibach.

KRAINOWITZ, a town of Upper Silesia, between Ratibor and Troppau. E lon. 17 49, N lat. 50 7.

KRAINSLAW, a town of Poland, in the province of Red Russia and palatinate of Chelm, 110 miles SE of Waraw. E lon. 23 0, N lat. 51 15.

KRAUTZ, a town of Silesia, in the duchy of Oppeln. E lon. 13 10, N lat. 50 59.

KREKITH, a corporate town in Cornwallshire. It is seated on the Irish Sea, near Treach-Annewer Bay, 13 miles S by E of Carnarvon, and 37 NW of London. W lon. 4 18, N lat. 52 27.

KREMPEN, a strong town of Denmark, in Holstein with a castle. It is five miles N of Guelckstadt, and 30 W of Hamburg. E lon. 9 19, N lat. 53 53.

KREMES, a town of Austria, seated on the Danube, 35 miles W of Vienna. E lon. 15 49, N lat. 46 18.

KREUZENACH, a town of the Lower Rhine, with a castle, on an eminence. It is seated on the Rube, 30 miles SW of Metz.

KRUMLAW, a town of Germany, in Moravia, 60 miles SW of Olmutz. E lon. 16 40, N lat. 48 46.

KRUTZOW, a town of Lithuania, 50 miles SW of Moszcilaw. E lon. 32 4, N lat. 54 7.

KRYLOW, a strong town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiof, seated on the Dnieper, 140 miles NE of Kiof. E lon. 33 50, N lat. 48 50.

KUBESHA, is a large strong town, situated on a hill between high mountains. E lon. 67 59, N lat. 43 30.

KUDACH, a strong fort of Poland in the Ukraine, seated on the river Dwiper. E lon. 33 45, N lat. 47 55.

KUFSTEIN, a strong town of Germany, in the Tirol, with a castle, on a rock. It is seated on the Inn, 45 miles S by E of Munich. E lon. 12 4, N lat. 47 35.

KUANCHIR. See **JESO**.

KUR, a river of Persia, which rises in mount Caucasus, and passing by Teflis, falls into the Caspian Sea.

KURAB, a town of Asia, in Persia, two miles from the Caspian Sea. E lon. 50 14, N lat. 37 36.

KURGAN a river of Asia, which rises in the province of Corasan, and falls into the Caspian Sea.

KURILES, a chain of islands, extending from N lat. 45 to 51, running from the southern promontory of Kamtschatka to Japan, in a SW direction.

KURSK, a government of the Russian empire, formerly part of that of Bielsgorod.

KUSISTAN, a province of Persia, bounded on the N and E by Irac-Agemi, on the S by Fardistan, and on the W by Irac-Arabia. Suster is the capital.

KUSMA DAMIANSKI, a town of the Russian empire, in Tartary, 33 miles NE of Vaisigolord from the river Wolga. E lon. 51 30, N lat. 56 2.

KUTTENBURG, a town of Bohemia, seated near a mountain, remarkable for its silver mines, 35 miles SE of Prag. E lon. 15 37, N lat. 49 56.

KUTTORE, a country of Asia, which contains a great number of towns and villages, and is exceedingly populous.

KYLBURG, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, seated on the Kyll, 6 miles SW of Treves. E lon. 6 37, N lat. 50 1.

KYNETON, a town in Hertfordshire England, fifteen miles NW of Hereford, and 140 WNW of London. W lon. 2 50, N lon. 52 12.

KYNETON, a village in Somersetshire, NE of Somerton. It is naturally paved, for half a mile, with one smooth rock, which looks like ice.

L

LAA, LAAD, or LAHAB, a town of Austria, seated on the Teys, 27 miles NW of Vienna. E lon. 16 9, N lat. 48 48.

LAHADIA, a strong town of Italy, in Polesino di Rovigo. It is seated on the Adige, 30 miles NW of Ferrara. E lon. 11 24, N lat. 45 30.

LABIAU, a town of Western Prussia at the mouth of the Deinet, near the Curischhaf, with a strong castle 30 miles NE of Koningsberg. E lon. 21 40, N lat. 54 57.

LABRADOR, a country of the E side of Hudson's Bay, in N America. The climate, in only lat. 57 deg. N, is exceedingly cold during winter. The trees and plants of Labrador are few and stunted. The animals are those common to cold climates; in the winter the fur of all of them is white. It is 850 miles long from N to S and 750 broad. See **NEW BRITAIN** and **HUDSON'S BAY**.

LACK, or BISCHOFFSLACK, a town of Germany, in Carniola. It is 75 miles N of Trieste. E lon. 14 7, N lat. 46 31.

LADENBURGH, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the Neckar, eight miles NW of Heidelberg. E lon. 8 43, N lat. 49 30.

LADOGA, a lake in Russia, between the gulf of Finland and the lake Onega. It is 180 miles long, and 90 broad, and is esteemed to be the largest lake in Europe.

LADOGA, NEV7, a town in the Russian government of St. Petersburg, seated on the Volkhof, between the lake and canal of Ladoga. It is 70 miles E of St. Petersburg. E lon. 30 33, N at. 60 0.

LADRONE ISLANDS, islands of the N Pacific Ocean. They are 11 in number, and lie in about 140 deg. E

lat. and between 11 and 23 deg. N lat. They were discovered by Magellan, in 1521. The names of the principal islands are Saypan, Tinian, Guam, and Rota.

LABOURCHE, or **FORKED CREEK**, a river of Louisiana, it is a branch of the Mississippi, that is given off on the western side, about 75 miles above New Orleans, in N lat. 30, and W lon. 90. It is 60 yards wide, and runs nearly parallel with the Mississippi for 124 miles, when it discharges itself into the gulf of Mexico, in N lat. 20 21. The fine settlement of Assumption is on the banks of this bayou.

LAGNY, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne. It is 15 miles E of Paris. E lon. 2 45, N lat. 48 50.

LAGOON, one of the new discovered islands in the S Sea. W lon. 130 28, S lon. 10 57.

LAGOS, a seaport of Portugal, in Algarva, with a castle. It is 120 miles SE of Lisbon. W lon. 8 33, N lat. 37 2.

LA GUIRA, a town of Venezuela, in S America. It is 15 miles from Caracas, and contained in 1810, upwards of 6000 inhabitants. This town was nearly destroyed by a tremendous earthquake in 1812.

LAGUNA, a town in the island of Teneriff, one of the Canaries. W lon. 16 13, N lat. 28 30.

LAGUNES OF VENICE, the marshes or lakes in Italy, on which Venice is seated. They communicate with the sea, and are the security of the city. There are about 60 islands in these Lagunes.

LAHN, a river of Germany which rises in Hesse Cassel, and falls into the Rhine above Coblenz.

LAHGM, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Holland, seated near the Baltic, with a castle, 80 miles N of Copenhagen. E lat. 12 40, N lat. 56 31.

LAHORE, a province of Hindoostan Proper, bounded on the W by Candahar, on the N by Cashmere, on the E by Sirinagar and Delhi, and on the S by Multan. It is very extensive and remarkable fertile, affording wine, sugar, and cotton wool.

LAHORE, a city, the capital of a province of the same name, in Hindoostan Proper. Here they have manufactures of cotton cloths and stuff of all kinds, and of very curious car-

pets. It is 210 miles S of Cashmere, and 200 NW of Delhi. E lon. 73 45, N lat. 31 15.

LAINO, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, near a river of the same name. E lon. 16 11, N lat. 40 4.

LAITCHEOU-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Chang-tong, with a convenient harbour on the Yellow Sea, containing two cities of the first, and five of the third class.

LALAND, a small island of Denmark, in the Baltic, lying S of Zealand, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. Narkow is the capital.

LAMBALE, a town of France, in the department of the North Coast, is 37 miles NW of Rennes. W lon. 9 31, N lat. 48 37.

LAMBESE, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, nine miles N of Aix. E lon. 8 31, N lat. 43 40.

LAMBETH, a village in Surrey, on the Thames, opposite Westminster.

LAMBORN, a town in Berks, seated on a river of the same name, 68 miles W of London. W lon. 1 26, N lat. 51 30.

LAMEGO, a town of Portugal, in Beira. It is 150 miles N of Lisbon. W lon. 7 30, N lat. 41 13.

LAMO, a kingdom and island of Africa, on the coast of Mofinde, between the island of Pate and Cape Formosa. Its capital of the same name is well fortified.

LAMOLLE, a river of the state of Vermont, which rises in Caladonk county, from a pond in Glover town ship. It pursues a course nearly W for 73 miles, to lake Champlain into which it enters in the N part of the township of Colchester.

LAMPEDUSA, a desert island on the coast of Tunisia, 13 miles in circumference. It is 50 miles from Tunis, and 113 from Malta; and has a good harbour, where ships water. E lon. 11 0, N lat. 36 10.

LAMSPRINGE, a town of Lower Saxony, situated at the source of a river called Leine.

LANCASHIRE, a large maritime province of England, washed by the Irish sea on the W, bordering on the N with that part of Cumberland and Westmoreland; bounded on the E by the W riding of Yorkshire, and on the

W by
length
Lancas
shire, c
area-
land-
during
vers-
parts
on the
and el
merc
is the
the 1
672,7
L
of La
Lon,
miles
9030.
312
N lat
LA
cum-
side
of H
ton.
L
Wor
miles
Bost
Pop
L
SW
nece
ban
ton-
1
cou
van
the
side
Con
Sut
Phi
Ind
1
dis
civ
fr
an
tr
on
8
17
oc

LAN

It is 210 miles S of Cashmere, and 200 NW of Lulibi. E lon. 73 48, N lat. 31 18.

LAINO, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, near river of the same name. E lon. 16 11, N lat. 40 4.

LAI-TCHEOU-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Chantong, with a convenient harbour on the Yellow Sea, containing two cities of the first, and five of the third class.

LALAND, a small island of Denmark, in the Baltic, lying S of Zealand, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. Nazkow is the capital.

LAMBALLE, a town of France, in the department of the North Coast, is 37 miles NW of Rennes. W lon. 3 31, N lat. 48 27.

LAMBÈSE, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, nine miles N of Aix. E lon. 3 31, N lat. 43 40.

LAMBETH, a village in Surrey, on the Thames, opposite Westminster.

LAMBORN, a town in Berks, seated on a river of the same name, 68 miles W of London. W lon. 1 26, N lat. 51 30.

LAMEGO, a town of Portugal, in Beira. It is 150 miles N of Lisbon. W lon. 7 30, N lat. 41 12.

LAMO, a kingdom and island of Africa, on the coast of Melindoo, between the island of Pate and Capo Formosa. Its capital of the same name is well fortified.

LAMOLLE, a river of the state of Vermont, which rises in Caledonick county, from a pond in Glover township. It pursues a course nearly W for 75 miles, to lake Champlain into which it enters in the N part of the township of Colebrook.

LAMPEDOSA, a desert island on the coast of Tunis, 13 miles in circumference. It is 50 miles from Tunis, and 112 from Malta; and has a good harbour, where ships water. E lon. 11 0, N lat. 36 10.

LAMSPRINGE, a town of Lower Saxony, situated at the source of a river called Laine.

LANCASHIRE, a large maritime province of England, washed by the Irish sea on the W, bordering on the N with that part of Cumberland and Westmoreland bounded on the E by the W riding of Yorkshire, and on the

LAN

[226]

LAN

W by Cheshire, extending 73 miles in length, and 41 in breadth. The air of Lancashire is pure, healthy, and agreeable, except among the fens and on the sea-shore, where the atmosphere is loaded with putrid exhalations, producing miasmata and remitting fevers. The soil is various in different parts of the country, poor and rocky on the hills, and fertile in the valleys and champaign country. As a commercial and manufacturing country, it is distinguished beyond any other in the kingdom. Population in 1801, 672,731.

LANCASTER, the county-town of Lancashire, England, seated on the Lea, which here forms a port for vessels of moderate burden. Population 9030. It is 65 miles S of Carlisle, and 315 NNW of London. W lon. 3 20, N lat. 54 4.

LANCASTER, a post town in Coos county, New Hampshire, on the E side of Connecticut river, 84 miles NE of Haverhill, and 272 from Washington. Population rising 700.

LANCASTER, a post township in Worcester county, Massachusetts, 17 miles NE of Worcester, 38 NW of Boston, and 438 NE of Washington. Population 1694.

LANCASTER, a post village in the SW corner of Romulus township, Seneca county, N York, situated on Seneca lake, about 200 miles W of Albany, and 370 W of N from Washington.

LANCASTER, the capital of a county of the same name, in Pennsylvania, and the largest inland town in the United States. It is built on the side of a hill, a mile and a half from Conestoga creek, which falls into the Susquehanna. It is 60 miles W of Philadelphia. N lat. 40, W lon. 76 10. Inhabitants in 1810, 5405.

LANCASTER, a post village in a district of the same name in S Carolina, situated on the Catawba river, 75 miles from Columbia, 160 N of Charleston, and 404 SW of Washington.

LANCASTER, a post town in Gerard county, Kentucky, situated on an eminence near the heads of Boon's and Sugar creeks, within 8 miles of Kentucky river. It was first settled in 1793, and contains an academy, a court-house, and 400 inhabitants. Distance 33 miles S of Lexington, 40 SE of

Frankfort, 68 NE by E of Louisville, 178 NE of Nashville, in Tennessee, and 614 from Washington. N lat. 37 33, W lon. 82 27.

LANCEROTA, one of the Canara Isles. It is very high and may be discovered at a great distance; its length about 15 miles, and breadth 10. W lon. 13 26, N lat. 20 16.

LANCIANO, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on the Feltrino, 87 miles NE of Naples. E lon. 14 20, N lat. 42 18.

LANDAFF, a township of Grafton county, New Hampshire, containing 680 inhabitants in 1810. It is situated on the E side of Connecticut river, 338 miles NE of Washington.

LANDAFF, a small place in Gloucestershire, but honoured with the appellation of a city, on account of its being an episcopal see. It is 30 miles NW of Bristol, and 166 W of London. W lon. 3 10, N lat. 51 24.

LANDAW, a strong town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. It is seated on the Queich, 0 miles S of Newstadt, and 270 E of Paris. E lon. 8 12, N lat. 49 12.

LANDEN, a town of Austrian Brabant, famous for a battle gained by the French, over the allies, July 20, 1693, in which the latter were worsted. It is seated on the Beck, 18 miles NE of Namur. E lon. 5 5, N lat. 52 41. See NEERWINDEN.

LANDERNAU, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre and late province of Bretagne, seated on the Elbore, 10 miles NE of Brest. W lon. 4 20, N lat. 48 28.

LANDRECY, a town of France, in the department of the North. It was besieged in vain by prince Eugene in 1713. It was taken by the allies, in 1704; but retaken in July following. It is seated on the Sambre, 25 miles SW of Manteuige, and 100 N by E of Paris. E lon. 3 47, N lat. 50 7.

LANDSBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, seated on the Warta. E lon. 15 10, N lat. 53 20.

LANDSBERG, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Bavaria near the river Lech.

LANDSCHUT, a town of Silesia

In the duchy of Schweidnitz, it is seated on the Zelder, which falls into the Bauber, and is 18 miles W of Schweidnitz.

LANDSCHUT, a town of Lower Bavaria, with a strong castle, on an adjacent hill. It is seated on the Isar, 37 miles NE of Munich. E lon. 12 10; N lat. 48 30.

LANDSBOON, or **LANDSCHONAN**, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, and territory of Behona, seated on the Baltic, within the Sound, 20 miles N of Copenhagen. E lon. 12 52; N lat. 57 28.

LAND'S END, the most westerly point of Great Britain, and a vast aggregate of moorstone. W lon. 8 40; N lat. 50 0.

LANDSPERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, near the river Lech, 23 miles S of Augsburg.

LANDSPERG, a town of Upper Saxony, in the marches of Brandenburg, seated on the Warta, 32 miles NE of Frankfurt on the Oder. E lon. 18 10; N lat. 52 50.

LANERK, a borough in Lanerkschire, seated on the Clyde, 20 miles SE of Glasgow. W lon. 3 40; N lat. 55 40.

LANERKSHIRE, or **CLYDESDALE**, in Scotland, bounded on the N by part of Dumbartonshire, Stirlingshire, Linlithgowshire, and Edinburghshire; on the E by Peebleshire and part of Dumfriesshire, on the S by Dumfriesshire, and on the W by Ayrshire and Renfrewshire. It is near 24 miles where broadest and about 10 in the narrowest part, and 40 long; and divided into the Upper and Netherward; the one called the shire of Lanerk, and the other the barony of Glasgow.

LANERBOROUGH, a post town of Berkshire, Massachusetts, containing 1303 inhabitants in 1810. It is situated in the NW part of the state, joining to the state of New York, and is 303 miles E of N from Washington.

LANESBOROUGH, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, and province of Ulster, situated on the banks of the Shannon, 57 miles from Dublin. W lon. 8 6; N lat. 53 40.

LANGREAC, a small town of France, in the department of Cantal, seated near the Allier, among mountains 36

miles S of Clermont. E lon. 3 35; N lat. 48 5.

LANGREIS, an ancient town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, seated on the Loire, 11 miles W of Tours. E lon. 0 31; N lat. 47 20.

LANGELLAND, an island of Denmark, in the strait called the Great Belt. E lon. 11 0; N lat. 55 4.

LANGON, a town of France, in the department of Gironda, seated on the Garonne, 18 miles N of Bazas. W lon. 0 10; N lat. 44 35.

LANGPORT, a town in Somersetshire. It is 128 miles W by S of London. W lon. 3 0; N lat. 51 0.

LANGRES, an ancient town of France, in the department of Upper Marne. It is 38 miles NE of Dijon, and 100 S by E of Rheims. E lon. 5 24; N lat. 47 52.

LANION, a town of France, in the department of the North Coast, 16 miles W of Tregier.

LANJAN, or **LANCHING**, the capital of the kingdom of Siam, in the farther India, 371 miles N of Siam. E lon. 101 21; N lat. 21 10.

LANNON, a town of France, in the department of the N. E. 5 miles SE of Lisie.

LANSENBURGH, a flourishing town in the state of New York. It is a post township in Rensselaer county, situated on the E. bank of the Hudson, 3 miles N of Troy, 9 N of Albany, and 306 E of N from Washington. Population in 1810, 1088. The village of Lansenburg, in this town, is situated in a beautiful, gravelly plain, one mile below Waterford, and contains, an academy, an episcopal church, a presbytery, a baptist, and a methodist meeting house; and 204 dwellings.

LANZO, a town of Piedmont, on the river Stura, 12 miles NW of Turin. E lon. 7 28; N lat. 45 0.

LAGN, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, 77 miles NE of Paris. Population 6091. E lon. 3 43; N lat. 49 34.

LAOS, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the N by China, on the E by Tonquin and Cochinchina, on the S by Cambodia, and on the W by Burmah.

LAPLAND, the most northerly country of Europe, extending from the N Cape in 71 deg. 30 min. N lat. to

miles S of Clermont. E lon. 3 35, N lat. 43 5.

LANGAIS, an ancient town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, seated on the Loire, 12 miles W of Tours. E lon. 0 31, N lat. 47 56.

LANGELAND, an island of Denmark, in the strait called the Great Belt. E lon. 11 0, N lat. 55 4.

LANOON, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, seated on the Garonne, 18 miles N of Bazas. W lon. 6 10, N lat. 44 33.

LANGPORT, a town in Somersetshire. It is 128 miles W by S of London. W lon. 3 6, N lat. 51 6.

LANGRES, an ancient town of France, in the department of Upper Marne. It is 33 miles NE of Dijon, and 100 S by E of Rheims. E lon. 1 24, N lat. 47 24.

LANION, a town of France, in the department of the North Coast, 15 miles W of Treguier.

LANJAN, or **LANCHING**, the capital of the kingdom of Siam, in the further India, 371 miles N of Siam. E lon. 101 16, N lat. 21 10.

LANNOV, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, 8 miles SE of Laon.

LANSINBURGH, a flourishing town in the state of New York. It is a post township in Rensselaer county, situated on the E bank of the Hudson, 3 miles N of Troy, 9 N of Albany, and 360 E of N from Washington. Population in 1810, 1658. The village of Lansinburgh, in this town, is situated in a beautiful, gravelly plain, one mile below Waterford, and contains an academy, an episcopal church, a presbyterian, a baptist, and a methodist meeting house; and 204 dwellings.

LANZO, a town of Piedmont, on the river Stura, 13 miles NW of Turin. E lon. 7 25, N lat. 45 9.

LAON, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, 77 miles NE of Paris. Population 6001. E lon. 3 45, N lat. 49 34.

LAOS, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the N by China, on the E by Tonquin and Cochinchina, on the S by Cambodia, and on the W by Burmah.

LAPLAND, the most northerly country of Europe, extending from the N cape in 71 deg. 30 min. N lat. to

the White Sea under the arctic circle. It is inhabited by the same people, though the country is subject to different governments. Norwegian Lapland, under dominion of Denmark, lies between the northern sea, the river Peia, and the lake Ennsak. Swedish Lapland comprehends all the country from the Baltic to the mountains that separate Norway from Sweden. Lapland may be termed a huge congeries of fruitful rocks and stupendous mountains interspersed, however, with many pleasant valleys, watered by an infinite number of rivulets that run into the rivers and lakes, which discharge themselves into the gulf of Bothnia. The names of the principal lakes in Lapland are the Great Una, the Great Windel, the Oravan, the Stor-avan, the Great Lulea; the lakes of Kartom, Gall, Toruo, Enara, and Kima. Some of these extend 60 leagues in length, and contain a great number of islands; Stor-avan is said to contain 365; and Enara contains an archipelago of islands so large, that no Laplander has lived long enough to visit each particular island. The cold in this country is very intense during the winter, freezing even brandy and the watery part of spirit of wine; if the latter is not highly rectified, all the lakes and rivers are frozen to a prodigious thickness; and the whole face of the country is always covered with snow. At the northern extremity of the country the sun never sets for three months in summer, and in winter there is an uninterrupted night of the same duration; but this is qualified in such a manner by a constant revolution of dawn and twilight, by a serene sky, moonlight, and aurora borealis, reflected from the white surface of the earth covered with snow; that the inhabitants are enabled to hunt, fish, and proceed with their ordinary occupations.

LAR, a town of Persia, in the province of Laristan, with a castle. It carries on a great trade in silk, oranges, lemons, and saffron. E lon. 52 44, N lat. 27 56.

LARACHA, an ancient and strong town in the kingdom of Fez, seated at the mouth of a river of the same name. W lon. 3 59, N lat. 33 40.

LARETO, a seaport of Spain, on the bay of Biscay, with a large and

harbour. It is 30 miles W of Bilbao. W lon. 3 43, N lat. 43 23.

LARGO, a town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, 6 miles S of Cupar, situated in a large bay of the same name.

LARIB, a village on the W coast of Scotland, memorable for the defeat of the Norwegians in their last invasion of this country with a fleet of 160 sail and an army of 20,000 men, under the command of Hingun king of Norway.

LARINO, a town of Naples, in the Molise, 60 miles NE of Naples. E lon. 15 0, N lat. 41 46.

LARISSA, an ancient, rich, and famous town of Turkey, in Europe, in the province of Janina, with a palace, and some handsome mosques. It is situated on the river Peneus, fifty miles S of Salonichi, and 120 N by W of Athens. E lon. 22 47, N lat. 39 45.

LARIBTAN, a province of Persia, which lies N of the gulf of Persia. It formerly belonged to the Greeks.

LARRYBUNDAR, a seaport of Hindostan Proper, at the mouth of a branch of the Indus called Larrybundar, with a harbour capable of receiving ships of 200 tons burden. E lon. 67 37, N lat. 24 44.

LARVIGEN or **LURWIGEN**, a seaport town of Norway, capital of a district of the same name.

LASSA, or **LAHASSA**, a city, the capital of Great Thibet. Lassa is 850 miles N by E of Calcutta. E lon. 91 40, N lat. 30 34.

LATAKIA, formerly **LAODICEA**, an ancient and considerable town of Syria, which carries on a considerable trade, and is 75 miles SW of Aleppo, and 245 N of Jerusalem. E lon. 34 30, N lat. 35 40.

LAVAL, a considerable town of France, in the department of Maine. It is seated on the Maine, 15 miles S of the town of that name. Population 15,167. W lon. 0 43, N lat. 48 7.

LAVAMUND, or **LAVANT MINDE**, a town of Carinthia, in Austria. It is seated at the conflux of the Drave, and Lavamund. E lon. 15 18, N lat. 47 44.

LAVAUZ, a town of France, now in the department of Tarn. It is seated on the Agout, 20 miles NE of Toulouse. E lon. 1 29, N lat. 43 46.

LAUBACH, a strong town, capital

of Carlsbad. It is 188 miles S by W of Vienna. E lon. 14 26, N lat. 46 54.

LAUDA, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Wurzburg, 18 miles SW of Wurzburg. E lon. 0 48, N lat. 49 28.

LAUDER, a borough in Berwickshire, with a castle, 22 miles S of Edinburgh. W lon. 3 4, N lat. 55 36.

LAUDERDALE, a small district in the county of Merse, through which a river of the same name runs.

LAVELLO, an ancient town of Naples, in Basilicata, with a bishop's see, 36 miles E by N of Naples. E lon. 16 28, N lat. 41 2.

LAVELT, or LAVELT, a village in the bishopric of Lantz, near Macestricht, remarkable for a battle gained there by the French in 1747.

LAVERNHAM, a town in Suffolk, it has considerable manufactures in serge, shalloon, rags, stuffs, and fine yarns. It is seated on the Great Ouse, 61 miles NE of London. E lon. 0 51, N lat. 52 30.

LAUFFEN, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, three miles S by W of Schaffhausen. Here is celebrated ostaract of the Rhine.

LAUFEN, a town of Germany in the duchy of Wirtemberg, situated on the Neckar, 10 miles S of Heilbronn. E lon. 9 25, N lat. 49 25.

LAUFFENBURG, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Sussia. It is 17 miles E of Basel. E lon. 8 3, N lat. 47 54.

LAVINGTON, a town in Wilts, England 20 miles NW of Salisbury, and 88 W by S of London. W lon. 2 3, N lat. 13 51.

LAUNO, a town of Bohemia, on the road from Leipzig, to Prague, near the river Eger, 27 miles NW of Prague. E lon. 14 20, N lat. 50 51.

LUNCESTON, a town in Cornwall, 214 miles W by S of London. W lon. 4 35, N lat. 50 40.

LAURA, TERRA DI, a province of Naples, in Italy, 63 miles in length, and 35 in breadth.

LAUREL HILL, a short but precipitous mountain of Pennsylvania, that separates Somerset county from Fayette and Westmoreland. Its general direction is from SW to NE.

LAUSANNE, an ancient town of Switzerland, capital of the Pays de Vaud, with a famous college, and a

bishop's see. It contained in 1799, 9,500 inhabitants. Its lofty situation affords the most sublime view of nature. The church, formerly the cathedral, is a magnificent Gothic building, standing on the most elevated part of the town; the town-house, and the other public buildings, are noble structures. It is seated between three hills, 30 miles NE of Geneva, and 40 SW of Bern. E lon. 6 20, N lat. 46 51.

LAUTENBURG, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cuiro, 50 miles NE of Thorn. E lon. 20 30, N lat. 53 0.

LAUTENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine. It is 10 miles SE of Wissemburg. E lon. 8 26, N lat. 48 46.

LAWENBURG, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony. It is 38 miles in length, and 30 in breadth.

LAWENBURG, a considerable town of Lower Saxony, capital of a duchy of the same name. E lon. 10 50, N lat. 53 26.

LAWENBURG, a town of Prussian Pomerania, capital of a territory of the same name. E lon. 17 30, N lat. 54 33.

LAWINGEN, a town of Sussia, seated on the Danube, 38 miles NW of Augsburg. E lon. 10 34, N lat. 48 38.

LAWRENCE, ST, a large river in N America, proceeding from Lake Ontario, from which it runs 700 miles to the Atlantic. It is navigable for large ships of war, as far as Quebec, which is above 400 miles; but beyond Montreal, it will not admit large vessels without danger.

LAWRENCE KIRK, a small village in Kinross-shire, in Scotland.

LAXENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria. E lon. 16 25, N lat. 48 5.

LEA, a river which rises near Linton, in Bedfordshire, flows to Hertford and Ware, and dividing Essex from Hertfordshire and Middlesex, falls into the Thames, below Blackwall.

LEACOCK, a post township of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, containing 2401 inhabitants in 1810. It is situated between Piquette and Conestoga creeks, 9 miles E of the borough of Lancaster, 50 W of Philadelphia, and 131 from Washington.

bishop's see. It contained in 1792, 9,905 inhabitants. Its lofty situation affords the most sublime view of nature. The church, formerly the cathedral, is a magnificent Gothic building, standing on the most elevated part of the town; the town-house, and the other public buildings, are noble structures. It is seated between three hills, 30 miles NE of Geneva, and 86 SW of Bern. E lon. 6 50, N lat. 46 31.

LAUFENBURG, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cujav, 40 miles NE of Thorn. E lon. 26 39, N lat. 53 0.

LAUTERBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine. It is 10 miles SE of Wiesbaden. E lon. 8 30, N lat. 49 48.

LAWENBURG, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony. It is 32 miles in length, and 30 in breadth.

LAWENBURG, a considerable town of Lower Saxony, capital of a duchy of the same name. E lon. 10 50, N lat. 53 26.

LAWENBURG, a town of Prussian Pomerania, capital of a territory of the same name. E lon. 17 39, N lat. 54 33.

LAWINGEN, a town of Sardinia, seated on the Danube, 39 miles NW of Augsburg. E lon. 10 25, N lat. 47 38.

LAWRENCE, ST. a large river in N America, proceeding from Lake Ontario, from which it runs 700 miles to the Atlantic. It is navigable for large ships of war, as far as Quebec, which is above 400 miles; but beyond Montreal, it will not admit large vessels without danger.

LAWRENCE KIRK, a small village in Kinross-shire, in Scotland.

LAXENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria. E lon. 16 26, N lat. 48 5.

LEA, a river which rises near Linton, in Bedfordshire, flows to Hertford and Ware, and dividing Essex from Hertfordshire and Middlesex, falls into the Thames, below Blackwall.

LEACOCK, a post township of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, containing 2401 inhabitants in 1810. It is situated between Potters and Conestoga creeks, 9 miles E of the borough of Lancaster, 50 W of Philadelphia, and 131 from Washington.

LEADHILLS, a village in Lanarkshire, situate among the mountains of Clydesdale, and said to be the highest human habitation in Great Britain.

LEATHES WATER, called also **WYTHBURN**, or **THIRLMERE WATER**, a fine lake of Cumberland, which lies S by E of Keswick.

LEAWAVA, a seaport on the E coast of the island of Ceylon, which yields a great deal of salt. E lon. 83 14, W lat. 0 40.

LEBANON, a post town in York county, Maine; situated on the E side of Salmonfall river, about 20 miles N of Portsmouth in New Hampshire, W of Fortunate in Washington. In 1810 it contained 1930 inhabitants.

LEBANON, a post town in Grafton county, New Hampshire, 18 miles SE of Dartmouth college, and 203 from Washington, with 1808 inhabitants.

LEBANON, a post town in Windham county, Connecticut, on the W side of Shetucket river, nine miles N of Norwich and 306 NE of Washington. Population in 1810, 2250.

LEBANON, a post township in Dauphin county Pennsylvania, situated on the S side of Swatara creek, 25 miles W of Reading, and 144 N of Washington. Population in 1810, 1434.

LEBODA, an ancient seaport of the kingdom of Tripoli, with a good harbour, and an old castle. E lon. 14 30, N lat. 32 40.

LEE, a post township of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, 4 miles E of Stockbridge, 140 W of Boston, and 381 E of N from Washington. Population 1504.

LEBRIXA, an ancient town of Spain, in Andalusia. It is 12 miles N E of St. Lucar. W lon. 5 44, N lat. 37 8.

LEBUS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Marquisate of Brandenburg. It is seated on the Oder, 43 miles E of Berlin. E lon. 14 39, N lat. 52 51.

LECCO, a populous and most beautiful town of Naples, in Otranto, of which it is the chief place, 10 miles W of the gulf of Venice, and 155 ESE of Naples. E lon. 15 20, N lat. 40 36.

LECCO, a town of Italy in the Milanese, seated on the E side of the lake Como, 26 miles N of Milan. E lon. 9 21, N lat. 45 45.

LECH, a river of Germany, which rises in Tirol, divides Surin from Havaris, and falls into the Danube, below Donawert.

LECHINICH, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Cologne, 10 miles SW of Cologne. E lon. 7 5, N lat. 50 45.

LECK, a river of the United Provinces, which branches off the Rhine at Wyck by Deurstedt, and enters the Merve, 10 miles E of Rotterdam.

LECHLADK, a town in Gloucestershire, seated at the confluence of the Leck with the Thames, 77 miles W by N of London. W lon. 1 33, N lat. 51 40.

LECTOURE, an ancient and strong town of France, in the department of Ciers. E lon. 0 42, N lat. 43 50.

LEDBURY, a town in Hertfordshire, 116 miles WNW of London. E lon. 9 17, N lat. 52 5.

LEE, a river of Ireland, which rises on the confines of Kerry, and flows E to Cork, below which city it forms a fine harbour, and enters St. George's Channel.

LEEDS, a corporate town in the W riding of Yorkshire, situated on the river Aire in an extensive vale. The principal part of the fine broad cloths are manufactured in this town. Population of the parish 53,142. It is 23 miles WSW of York, and 193 N by W of London. W lon. 1 20, N lat. 53 48.

LEEDSTON, a post town in Westmoreland county, Virginia, 17 miles NW of Westmoreland court-house, and 98 from Washington.

LEEFOOGA, one of the Friendly Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean, visited by captain Cook, in 1776. It is 7 miles in length.

LEEK, a town in Staffordshire, seated in some barren moor lands. It is 124 miles NNW of London. W lon. 1 55, N lat. 53 16.

LEER, or **LEHR**, a town of Westphalia, seated on a river of the same name, 11 miles SE of Embsen, and 24 WNW of Osnaburg.

LEERDAM, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, seated on the Linghe, 17 miles NE of Dort. E lon. 5 13, N lat. 51 50.

LEERS, a town of Germany in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Liege. It is four miles N of Liege.

LEESEBURG, a post town and capital of Loudon county, Virginia; lying four miles SW of the Potomac river, and 35 NW of Washington. Population 700.

LEESTOWN, a flourishing town of the state of Kentucky, in the county of Fayette, seated on the E bank of the river Kentucky.

LEeward ISLANDS, that part of the Caribbee Islands, in the West Indies, commencing at Dominican, and extending to Porto Rico.

LEGHORN, a strong and considerable city of Italy, in Tuscany. It has one of the most famous harbours in the Mediterranean. Near the harbour is a large building, called Li Eugin, in which they shut up every night the Turkish and galley slaves. At a little distance is a most commodious light-house, on a small island, on the top of which there are 32 lamps lighted every night. In 1741, this city suffered greatly by an earthquake.

On June 25, 1795, it was entered by a French army. Population 68,000. Its trade consists in silk, cotton, aniseed, slum, wine, oil, and straw hats, &c. It is 10 miles S of Pisa, 45 SW of Florence, and 145 NW of Rome. E lon. 10 17, N lat. 43 34.

LEGNAGO, a fortified town of Italy, in the Venetian. It surrendered to the French, September 13, 1796. It is seated on the Adige, 25 miles S SE of Verona.

LEHIGH, a river of Pennsylvania, whose principal springs are in Wayne county. It runs nearly in a SE direction through Northampton county, till it reaches Allen town. Here it makes a sudden turn to the N of E, and falls into the Delaware at Easton.

LEIBNITZ, a town of Germany, seated on the Salm.

LEICESTER, a post town of Worcester county, Massachusetts, 7 miles SW of Worcester, 51 W of Boston and 41 NE of Washington. Population 1308. E lon. from Washington 5 26, N lat. 42 15 1.

LEICESTER, a borough, and the county town of Leicestershire, situated on the river Soar, 24 miles S by E of Derby, and 99 NNW of London. W lon. 1 3, N lat. 52 38.

LEICESTERSHIRE, an inland county of England, in form almost chequer. It has Nottinghamshire and

Derbyshire on the N; Rutlandshire and Lincolnshire on the E; Warwickshire on the W, from which it is separated by the Roman military way called Watling-street; and by Northamptonshire on the S; and is about 170 miles in circumference. Population in 1801, 139,941.

LEIGH, a town in Lancashire, England, 7 miles NE of Warrington, and 101 NW of London.

LEIGH, a seaport in Essex, on a creek at the mouth of the Thames, noted for oysters. It is 40 miles E of London. E lon. 0 42, N lat. 51 31.

LEIGHTON BUZZARD, a town of England, in Bedfordshire, situated on a branch of the Great, 15 miles S of Bedford, and 41 NW of London. W lon. 0 33, N lat. 51 25.

LEININGTON, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 7 miles SW of Worms. E lon. 8 22, N lat. 49 30.

LEINA, a river of Germany, which flowing through Brunswick-Lunen- burg, falls into the Aller.

LEINSTER, the eastern province of Ireland, bounded by Ulster on the N; St. George's, or the Irish Channel, on the E and S; and by the province of Connaught and Munster on the W. The capital city of this province, and of the kingdom, is Dublin. It contains 19 counties, viz. Carlow, Dublin, Kildare, Kilkenny, King's county, Longford, Louth, Meath, Queen's county, West Meath, Wexford, and Wicklow. It is the most level and best cultivated province in the kingdom; it is about 124 miles long, and 74 broad, and extends from 51 deg. 45 min. to 55 deg. 45 min. N latitude.

LEIPSIK, a large, ancient, and populous town of Germany, with a castle, and a famous university. It is seated in a plain near the confluence of the Elster, and the Bardie. It contains 1 Catholic, 1 Calvinistic, and 5 Lutheran churches. Population in 1801, 56,700. This town is remarkable for two dreadful battles fought in its vicinity on the 16 and 19 of October 1613, between the allied European forces, and the French under Bonaparte. In the first the allies were worsted; in the second the French were totally defeated. N lat. 51 20 16.

LEITH, a seaport in Edinburghshire, on the Frith of Forth, two miles

LEI

Derbyshire on the N; Rutlandshire and Lincolnshire on the E; Warwickshire on the W, from which it is separated by the Roman military way called Watling-street; and by Northamptonshire on the S; and is about 870 miles in circumference. Population in 1801, 1,300,411.

LEIGH, a town in Lancashire, England, 7 miles NE of Warrington, and 161 NW of London.

LEIGH, a seaport in Essex, on a creek at the mouth of the Thames, noted for oysters. It is 40 miles E of London. E lon. 0 42, N lat. 51 31.

LEIGHTON BUZZARD, a town of England, in Bedfordshire, situated on a branch of the Ouse; 18 miles S of Bedford, and 41 NW of London. W lon. 0 33, N lat. 51 55.

LEINGTON, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 7 miles SW of Worms. E lon. 8 22, N lat. 49 30.

LEINA, a river of Germany, which flows through Brunswick-Lüneburg, falls into the Aller.

LEINSTER, the eastern province of Ireland, bounded by Ulster on the N; St. George's, or the Irish Channel, on the E and S; and by the province of Connaught and Munster on the W.

The capital city of this province, and of the kingdom, is Dublin. It contains 19 counties, viz. Carlow, Dublin, Kildare, Kilkenny, King's county, Longford, Louth, Meath, Queen's county, West Meath, Wexford, and Wicklow. It is the most level and best cultivated province in the kingdom; it is about 124 miles long, and 74 broad, and extends from 51 deg. 45 min. to 55 deg. 45 min. N latitude.

LEIPSIK, a large city, and populous town of Saxony, in Germany, with a castle, and a famous university. It is seated in a plain near the confluence of the Elbe, the Elster, and the Barthe. It contains 1 Catholic, 1 Calvinistic, and 8 Lutheran churches. Population in 1801, 59,796. This town is remarkable for two dreadful battles fought in its vicinity on the 16 and 18 of October 1813, between the allied European forces, and the French under Bonaparte. In the first the allies were worsted; in the second the French were totally defeated. N lat. 51 30 15.

LEITH, a seaport in Edinburghshire, on the frith of Forth, two miles

N of Edinburgh, of which it is the port. It is situated on both sides of the Harbour, is divided into N and S Leith. There are flourishing manufactures of bottle-glass, window-glass, and crystal; and a great carpet-manufacture, a soap-work, and some iron forges. There are three churches in Leith, and an ancient hospital for disabled seamen. W lon. 3 7, N lat. 56 0.

LEITRIM, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught. It is 42 miles long, and 17 broad.

LEITRIM, the county-town of Leitrim, in Ireland; pleasantly situated on the river Shannon, 80 miles from Dublin. W lon. 8 30, N lat. 53 57.

LEIXSLIP, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, seated on the Liffey. It is 8 miles W of Dublin.

LEMBURG, or LEOPOLD, a large commercial city of Poland, capital of the palatinate of Red Russia, and now of the Austrian kingdoms of Galicia and Lodomeria. It is seated on the Peltu, 150 miles E of Cracow. E lon. 24 26, N lat. 49 51.

LEMBRO, an island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Romania, 22 miles in circumference, with a town of the same name, and a harbour. E lon. 26 0, N lat. 40 25.

LEMGO, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Lippe, 17 miles N of Paderborn. E lon. 9 0, N lat. 52 4.

LEMNOS, one of the principal islands of the Archipelago, now called Sullamene. It lies at the entrance of the Dardanelles, and has a town of the same name, which is capital of the island. It is about 25 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, and belongs to the Turks; and is 20 miles SE of mount Athos, and 85 NW of Metelin. E lon. 25 3, N lat. 40 3.

LENA, a large river of Siberia, which rises in N lat. 59 30, and after running a winding course ENE and receiving a number of tributaries it falls into the Frozen Ocean, by several mouths, in lat. 71 30, lon. 13 7 E. Its whole length is upwards of 3000 miles.

LENCICIA, a strong town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a fort on a rock. It is 110 miles N by W of Cracow. E lon. 18 30, N lat. 52 10.

LENHAM, a town of Kent, seated on an eminence, 10 miles E of Maid-

stone, and 47 ESE of London. E lon. 6 45, N lat. 51 18.

LENNER, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the duchy of Berg. E lon. 6 26, N lat. 51 11.

LENNOX, a post town of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, half way between Pittsfield, and Stockbridge, and about 20 miles E of Hudson river.

LENOIRE, a county of North Carolina, containing 5,572 inhabitants in 1810, nearly one half slaves. It is bounded on the S by Duplin; on the E by Jones; on the N by Glasgow; and on the W by Wayne. The chief town, Kingston.

LENOX, a post township in the N eastern extremity of Madison county, N. York, is situated on the S side of Oneida lake, about 25 miles W of Utica, and 434 from Washington. Population in 1810, 3732.

LENOX-CASTLE, a town in Rockingham county, North Carolina, 46 miles E of Germantown, and 30 SW of Danville, on the river Dan. Here is a post-office.

LENS, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. It is 95 miles NE of Paris.

LENTINI, or LEONTINI, an ancient town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto. It is 17 miles SW of Catania, and 30 NW of Syracuse. E lon. 14 15, N lat. 36 28.

LENTZEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. It is 74 miles from Berlin.

LENZBURG, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, seated on a small river, eight miles W of Baden.

LENZO, a small river of Italy, which rises in the Apennines, and falls into the Po.

LEOGANE, a town and fort of the W India, with a good harbour, on the W side of St. Domingo. W lon. 73 37, N lat. 18 38.

LEOMINSTER, a borough in Herefordshire, seated on the Lug, 137 miles WNW of London. W lon. 3 35, N lat. 52 20.

LEOMINSTER, a post town in Worcester county, Massachusetts, 25 miles NW of Concord, 43 from Boston, and 446 from Washington. Population 1884.

LEO, ST., a small but strong town

of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see. E lon. 12 25, N lat. 43 55.

LEON, a fertile province of Spain, formerly a kingdom, bounded on the N by the Asturias, on the W by Galicia and Portugal, on the S by Estramadura, and on the E by Old Castile.

LEON, an ancient and large city of Spain, capital of a province of that name, built by the Romans in the time of Galsba. It has the finest cathedral in all Spain, and is seated between two sources of the river Eara, 165 miles N by W of Madrid. W lon. 5 13, N lat. 43 45.

LEON, a small island belonging to Spain. It is separated from the continent by a strait about 10 miles long. The town of Cadiz is built at its NW extremity.

LEONARDSTOWN, a post town in St. Mary's county, Maryland; situated on the N side of Potomac river, 33 miles SE of Part Tobacco, 65 S by E of Washington, and about 113 from Baltimore. It contains a court, a jail, and upwards of 100 dwellings.

LEONHART, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria and duchy of Carinthia, 48 miles E of Clagenfurt, E lon. 15 23, N lat. 46 37.

LEON, NEW, a kingdom of N. America, which is very populous, and there are silver mines in it.

LEON DE NICARAGUA, a town of New Spain, in Nicaragua; seated at the NW extremity of the lake Nicaragua, 30 miles from the Pacific Ocean, and 104 NW of Niagara. W lon. 88 10, N lat. 12 24.

LEONARD LE NOBLEY, ST. an ancient town of France, in the department of Upper Vienna. It is seated on the Vienna, 105 miles S of Paris. E lon. 1 32, N lat. 46 54.

LEOPOLDSTADT, a small but very strong town of Upper Hungary, built by the emperor Leopold, in 1665; seated on the Wagg. E lon. 18 6 N lat. 48 35.

LEPANTO, a strong and very considerable town of Turkey in Europe, in Livadia. It is built on the top of a mountain, in form of a sugar-loaf, and is divided into four towns, surrounded by many walls. The harbour is very small, and may be shut up with a chain; the entrance being but 50 feet wide. It was taken by the Venetians from the Turks, in 1687. It was near this

place that Don John of Austria obtained the famous victory over the Turkish fleet in 1571. It is seated on the gulf of Lepanto, 350 miles SW of Constantinople. E lon. 23 13, N lat. 38 34.

LERIA, or **LERIA**, a strong town of Portugal, in Estramadura. It contains about 3900 inhabitants, and is 69 miles N of Lisbon. W lon. 8 46, N lat. 39 37.

LERICI, a seaport of Italy, on the E coast of the gulf of Spezia, in the territory of Gethos. E lon. 9 54, N lat. 44 4.

LERIDA, an ancient and strong town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a university. It is seated on a hill, on the river Segra, 200 miles NW of Madrid. E lon. 0 45, N lat. 41 44.

LERINS, the name of two islands in the Mediterranean, on the coast of France, five miles from Antibes.

LERMA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on the Arlanza, with the title of a duchy. W lon. 3 25, N lat. 42 15.

LERNICA, a town of Cyprus, situated on the S coast of the island.

LERO, or **LEROS**, anciently **Lerna**, an island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Naxos. E lon. 27 0, N lat. 37 0.

LE ROY, a post township in Jefferson county, N. York, situated on the N side of Black river, about 180 miles from Albany, and 548 miles a little E of N from Washington. Population in 1810, 1140.

LERWICK, the chief town of the Shetland islands, situated on the E side of Mainland, the principal island. W lon. 1 30, E lat. 60 20.

LESCAR, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees. It is seated on a hill, 48 miles SE of Bayonne. W lon. 0 7, N lat. 43 17.

LESKEARD, a borough in Cornwall, 31 miles ENE of Truro, and 241 W by S of London. W lon. 4 56, N lat. 50 57.

LESVARE, a town of France, in the department of Vendee. It is 38 miles NNW of Bourdeaux.

LESINESS, a town of the Austrian Netherlands in Hainault, seated on the Deuler, famous for its linen manufacture. It is six miles NE of Ath, and 23 SW of Brussels. W lon. 3 46 N lat. 51 40.

LESTOFF, or **LEOSTOFF**, a town

of Suffolk

115 miles

N lat 52 30

LEYTT

Italy 10

principat

rio. It is

2000 inhab

and 20 S

LES I

Corwall

W lon. 4

LEVA

miles th

used, w

TURK

Naxos,

island of

The LE

of the

LEU

the dep

a lake

harbour

LEU

Germa

Bavari

the ri

Ratis

LE

ther

ver

E lon

LE

Kin

ence

It is

Li

side

deli

the

the

rio

a

ro

of

o

n

s

v

4

place that Don John of Austria obtained the famous victory over the Turkish fleet in 1571. It is seated on the gulf of Lepanto, 350 miles SW of Constantinople. E lon. 23 13, N lat. 38 34.

LERIA, or **LEIRIA**, a strong town of Portugal, in Estramadura. It contains about 3500 inhabitants, and is 60 miles N of Lisbon. W lon. 8 46, N lat. 39 37.

LERICI, a seaport of Italy, on the E coast of the gulf of Spezia, in the territory of Genoa. E lon. 9 53, N lat. 44 2.

LERIDA, an ancient and strong town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a university. It is seated on a hill, on the river Segra, 820 miles NW of Madrid. E lon. 0 45, N lat. 41 44.

LERINS, the name of two islands in the Mediterranean, on the coast of France, five miles from Antibes.

LEHMA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on the Arlanza, with the title of a duchy. W lon. 3 25, N lat. 42 16.

LERNICA, a town of Cyprus, situated on the S coast of the island.

LERO, or **LEROS**, anciently **Leira**, an island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Naxos. E lon. 37 6, N lat. 37 0.

LE ROY, a post township in Jefferson county, N. York, situated on the S side of Black river, about 180 miles from Albany, and 548 miles a little E of N from Washington. Population in 1810, 1140.

LERWICK, the chief town of the Shetland islands, situated on the E side of Mainland, the principal island. W lon. 1 30, E lat. 60 20.

LESCAR, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees. It is seated on a hill, 48 miles SE of Bayonne. W lon. 0 7, N lat. 43 1.

LESKEARD, a borough in Cornwall, 31 miles ENE of Truro, and 24 W by S of London. W lon. 4 36, N lat. 50 27.

LES PARE, a town of France, in the department of Girondet. It is 30 miles NN of Bordeaux.

LESINNESS, a town of the Austrian Netherlands in Hainault, seated on the Dender, famous for its linen manufacture. It is six miles NE of Ath, and 28 SW of Brussels. W lon. 3 48, N lat. 51 40.

LESTOFF, or **LEOSTOFF**, a town

of Suffolk, seven miles S of Yarmouth, 115 miles NE of London. E lon. 1 45, N lat. 52 37.

LETTERE, a commercial town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, in the principato Citierio, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the back of a mountain, 12 miles NW of Salerno, and 20 SE of Naples.

LESTWITHEL, a borough in Cornwall, 10 miles WNW of Plymouth. W lon. 4 38, N lat. 50 27.

LEVANT. This word properly signifies the EAST; but it is generally used when speaking of trade, for

TURKEY IN ASIA; comprehending Arabia, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, the island of Candia, and the adjacent parts.

The **LEVANT SEA** means the E part of the Mediterranean Sea.

LEUCATE, a town of France in the department of Aude, seated near a lake of the same name, 18 miles S of Narbonne. E lon. 3 9, N lat. 43 0.

LEUCHTENBERG, a town of Germany, in the upper palatinate of Bavaria, seated on a mountain, near the river Ercempt, 80 miles NW of Ratisbon. E lon. 12 26, N lat. 49 40.

LEUEN, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Ghent, 10 miles E of Louvain. E lon. 6 5, N lat. 50 55.

LEVEN, **LOCH**, a beautiful lake in Kinross-shire, 12 miles in circumference, and somewhat of a circular form. It has several small islands.

LEVEN, a river in Dumfriesshire, which issues from Loch Lomond; and after a winding course through a delightful vale, enters the estuary of the Clyde, below Dumfries.

LEUGNE, a village of France, in the department of Upper Saone, a curious cavern in this village, serves as a barometer, a fog at its entrance is an infallible sign of rain. From the roof descends luminous columns of ice of a prodigious size, 20 feet high.

LEUR, a town of Switzerland, in the Upper Valais, seated on an eminence, near the Rhone. It is renowned for its natural strength, and is a place, whose water is so hot, that it will boil an egg. E lon. 7 39, N lat. 46 19.

LEVROUX, a town of France, in the department of Indre, 35 miles SW of Bruges. E lon. 1 40, N lat. 47 0.

LEUSE, a town of Austrian Hain-

sult, seated on the Dender, 14 miles NW of Mons. E lon. 3 45, N lat. 50 35.

LEUTKIRK, a free imperial town of Germany in Sussia, seated on a rivulet that falls into the Iller, 43 miles NE of Lindau. E lon. 10 12, N lat. 47 53.

LEUTMERITZ, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name, seated on the Elbe, 30 miles N W of Prague, and 40 SE of Dresden. E lon. 14 30, N lat. 50 31.

LEUTMÜHL, a town of Germany, in Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim, 23 miles E of Chrudim, and 73 from Prague.

LEWARDEN, a populous and strong town of the United provinces, capital of Friesland, 65 miles N by E of Amsterdam. E lon. 5 32, N lat. 53 11.

LEWES, a borough in Sussex. It contains about 6000 inhabitants, and is 30 miles E of Chichester, and 40 S of London. E lon. 0 5, N lat. 50 51.

LEWENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, capital of a county of the same name, 10 miles E of Hailbronn. E lon. 9 38, N lat. 49 48 21.

LEWENTZ, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Gran, and on a river of the same name. It is ten miles N of Gran. E lon. 16 31, N lat. 48 21.

LEWIS, one of the largest of the Hebrides, or western islands of Scotland, extending about 60 miles in length from N to S, and from 13 to 14 in breadth.

LEWISBURG, a town of N America, and capital of the island of Cape Breton. It was ceded to the English by the peace of 1763. W lon. 6 30, N lat. 46 40.

LEWISTOWN, a post town in Lincoln county, Maine, lying on the E side of Androscoggin river, about 13 miles above its junction with the Kennebec, and 614 miles from Washington. Population 1033.

LEWISTOWN, a post village of Cambria township, in Niagara county, New York, situated on the E bank of Niagara river, opposite Queenstown in Upper Canada. It stands at the head of navigation from Lake Ontario, and is 27 miles N of Buffalo, and 460 W of N from Washington. This village was

burnt by the British in December, 1813.

LEWISTOWN, a post town, and capital of Mifflin county Pennsylvania; situated on the NE. side of the Juniata river, immediately above the junction of Kishacoquill creek, the mouth of which forms an excellent harbour for boats. It contains a court house, jail, and about 200 inhabitants. From this place is sent annually upwards of 60,000 bushels of wheat, and about 7,000 barrels of flour. It is 56 miles NW of Harrisburg, 163 of Philadelphia, and 155 a little W of N from Washington. W lon. from the same, 0 36, N lat. 40 31.

LEWISTOWN, a post town, the capital of Sussex county, Delaware; situated on Lewis creek, about three miles from the light house at Cape Henlopen. It lies in the lat. of 38 23 N, and lon. of 75 10 W. It is 113 miles S of Philadelphia, and 185 S of E from Washington.

LEXINGTON, a town in N America, in Kentucky, and capital of the county of Fayette. Near this town are to be seen curious sepulchres, full of human skeletons. It is delightfully situated in a fertile plain, a few miles from Kentucky river. It contained in 1810, an episcopal church, a presbyterian, a baptist, and methodist meeting house, a college edifice, and 4380 inhabitants. Distant from Washington 550 miles W. W lon. 85 10, N lat. 38 20.

LEXINGTON, a town of N America, in Massachusetts. Here hostilities were first commenced between Britain and America, April 1775. It has a congregational church, and contains 1052 inhabitants. Distant from Boston, 11 miles NW. It is a post township in Middlesex county, 478 miles NE of Washington. Population 1015.

LEYDEN, a city of the United Provinces, in Holland, four miles and a half in circumference. There are several large hospitals, a university, and a botanical garden. Population in 1790, 30,945. Leyden is famous for the long siege it sustained, in 1573, against the Spaniards. It is seated near the ancient bed of the Rhine, four miles E of the German Ocean, and 30 SW of Amsterdam. E lon. 4 33, N lat. 51 29.

LEYDEN, a post township in the southern extremity of Lewis county, New York, 33 miles N of Utica, 115 NW of Albany, and 430 E of N from Washington. Population in 1810, 792.

LEYNA, a river of Germany, which rising in the confines of the Hesse, runs N, and falls into the Albert at Batman.

LEZINA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in Capitanata, seated on a bay of the gulf of Venice, 75 miles NE of Naples. E lon. 15 14, N lat. 41 44.

LIBAU, a seaport of Courland, on the Baltic with a harbour. It is 35 miles N of Memel. E lon. 21 40, N lat. 56 31.

LIBERTY, a post town in Bedford county, Virginia, 15 miles NW of New London, and 354 from Washington.

LIBERTY, a post village in Amite county, Mississippi territory, about 55 or 60 miles from Washington, nearly the same distance S of E from Natchez, and 1190 miles SW of Washington. It contains a presbyterian church, and about 100 inhabitants. N lat. 31 0.

LIBERTY, a small post town in Frederick county, Maryland, 13 miles NE of Fredericktown, and 55 NW of Washington.

LEYTE, one of the Philippine islands, in the E Indies, about 40 leagues in length, and 95 in circumference. E lon. 118, N lat. 11 0.

LIBANUS, mountains of Turkey, in Asia, which lie between Syria and Palestine, extending from W to E from the Mediterranean Sea as far as Arabia. They were formerly famous for the great number of cedar trees; but now scarcely any remain.

LIBOURNE, a small well built town of France, in the department of Gironde, 205 miles S by W of Paris. W lon. 0 12, N lat. 44 36.

LITCHFIELD, a city of Staffordshire. It has three parish churches, besides the cathedral, a free school, and two hospitals. It is divided by a little river that runs through it, 19 miles N W of London. W lon 1 44, N lat. 52 54.

LICH, or **LICHA**, a town of Germany, in the landgraviate of Hesse, and county of Solms, 18 miles N of Frankfurt. E lon. 8 24, N lat. 50 15.

LICHSTAL, a handsome town of Germany, in the bishopric of Batis. **LICHTALEN**, or **LIESTAL**, a town of Switzerland, in the county of

Basel, miles 47 20, LIC in the from 31 22. LIC in Hesse burg. LIC many, lon. 1. LI. Fraue Rhine ges ma Siegu. LIC many, NE 30. LI. N. W. bischo Main. lon. LI. town, the ed of E lon. LI. tuck coun NW to 6 miles. LI. Nap. exec son of 10 who kno Lak. LI. from 28. I in the lon. I sea. Qu the it. it.

LEYDEN, a post township in the southern extremity of Lewis county, New York, 33 miles N of Utica, 116 NW of Albany, and 430 E of N from Washington. Population in 1810, 792.

LEYNA, a river of Germany, which rises in the confines of the Hesse, runs N, and falls into the Allert at Hattm.

LEZINA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in Capitanua, seated on a bay of the gulf of Venice, 75 miles NE of Naples. E lon. 15 14, N lat. 41 44.

LIBAU, a seaport of Courland, on the Baltic with a harbour. It is 35 miles N of Memel. E lon. 21 40, N lat. 56 31.

LIBERTY, a post town in Bedford county, Virginia, 13 miles NW of New London, and 354 from Washington.

LIBERTY, a post village in Anade county, Mississippi Territory, about 55 or 60 miles from Washington, nearly the same distance S of E. from Natchez, and 1190 miles SW of Washington. It contains a presbyterian church, and about 100 inhabitants. N lat. 31 6.

LIBERTY, a small post town in Frederick county, Maryland, 13 miles NE of Fredericktown, and 53 NW of Washington.

LEYTE, one of the Philippine islands, in the E Indies, about 40 leagues in length, and 95 in circumference. E lon. 118. N lat. 11 0.

LIBANUS, mountains of Turkey in Asia, which lie between Syria and Palestine, extending from W to E from the Mediterranean Sea as far as Arabia. They were formerly famous for the great number of cedar trees; but now scarcely any remain.

LIBOURNE, a small well built town of France, in the department of Gironde, 205 miles S by W of Paris. W lon. 0 12, N lat. 44 36.

LITCHFIELD, a city of Staffordshire. It has three parish churches, besides the cathedral, a free school, and two hospitals. It is divided by a little river that runs through it, 19 miles N W of London. W lon. 1 44, N lat. 52 54.

LICH, or **LICHA**, a town of Germany, in the landgrate of Hesse, and county of Solms, 18 miles N of Franfort. E lon. 8 24, N lat. 50 15.

LICHTSAL, a handsome town of Germany, in the bishopric of Basle.

LICHTALLEN, or **LIESTAL**, a town of Switzerland, in the county of

LIE. It is seated on the Erzetz, 8 miles SE of Basil. E lon. 7 30, N lat. 47 29.

LICHTENAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, nine miles from Paderborn. E lon. 8 23, N lat. 51 22.

LICHTENAU, a town of Germany, in Hesse Cassel, 24 miles from Naumburg. E lon. 9 28, N lat. 51 1.

LICHTENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia. E lon. 11 41, N lat. 50 15.

LICHTENBERG, a castle of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, seated on a rock, near the Vosges mountains. It is 12 miles NNW of Sziguenau. E lon. 7 48, N lat. 48 55.

LICHTENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, in the margravate of Cullenbach, 30 miles NE of Cullenbach. E lon. 13 2, N lat. 50 32.

LICHTENFELS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and bishopric of Bamberg, seated on the Maine, 15 miles NE of Bamberg. E lon. 11 10, N lat. 52 50.

LICHTENSTEIG, a handsome town of Switzerland, the capital of the county of Tockenburg. It is seated on the Thur, 31 miles E of Zurich. E lon. 9 8, N lat. 47 15.

LICKIN, a navigable river of Kentucky, which rises in Montgomery county, and after running nearly in a NW line through the country, falls into the Ohio just below Newport, 324 miles below Pittsburg.

LICOLA, a lake in the kingdom of Naples, formerly famous for plenty of excellent fish; but in 1738, an explosion of a volcano, changed one part of it into a mountain of ashes, and the other into a morass. It was anciently known by the name of the Lucraue Lake.

LIDD, a town of Kent, 74 miles from London. E lon. 4 56, N lat. 50 38.

LIDA, a town of Lithuania Proper, in the palatinate of Wilna, situated on the Deits, 23 miles S of Wilna. E lon. 25 34, N lat. 53 40.

LIENTCHOU-FGU, a city and seaport of China, in the province of Quang-tong. Its territories border on the kingdom of Ton-king, from which it is separated by inaccessible mountains. It is 226 miles SW of Canton.

LIDDELL, a river in Roxburghshire, abounding in fish. It is the only one in that county that flows southward, and falls into Solway Frith, near the mouth of the Esk.

LIEGE, a bishopric of Westphalia, bounded on the N by Brabant and Guelderland, on the E by the duchies of Limburg and Juliers, on the S by Luxemburg, and the Ardennes, and on the W by Brabant and the county of Namur.

LIEGE, an ancient, populous, and large city of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, capital of a bishopric of the same name, seated on the Meuse, palace, the town-house, the arsenal, a famous university, and a cathedral. Liege is 15 miles SW of Maestricht, and 62 SW of Cologne. E lon. 8 40, N lat. 50 37.

LIEHE, a town of Brabant, in the late Austrian Low Countries, at the junction of the great and little Nethe, nine miles NNE of Mechlin, and 12 S E of Antwerp. E lon. 4 16, N lat. 51 9.

LISINA, an island of Dalmatia, in the gulf of Venice, about 55 miles long, and 12 broad, and abounds in corn, olives, &c.

LIESINA, a seaport of Dalmatia, capital of an island of the same name. E lon. 16 23, N lat. 43 30.

LIESSE, a town of France, in the department of Aime. It is six miles E of Laon. E lon. 3 51, N lat. 49 31.

LIFFEY, a river of Ireland, which rises in the county of Wicklow, runs W thence into Kildare, then turning N E passes through the county of Dublin, and by the city of that name, a little below which it falls into the Irish Sea.

LIFFORD, a town of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, 24 miles NE of Donegal. W lon. 3 08, N lat. 54 47.

LIGNE, a town of Austrian Hainault, on the river Dender, 19 miles NW of Mons. E lon. 3 48, N lat. 50 35.

LIGNIERES, a town of France, in the department of Cher, and late province of Berry, surrounded with walls, towers, and ditches, 33 miles SSW of Bourges. E lon. 3 24, N lat. 46 47.

LIGNITZ, a town of Germany, in Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, seated on the Trivetzer, 30 miles S of Glogaw. E lon. 10 30, N lat. 51 10.

LIGNY, a handsome town of France, in the department of Meuse, seated on the Orney, 123 miles SE of Paris. N lat. 5 26, N lat. 48 39.

LIGON, a seaport in the peninsula of Malacca, capital of a small territory of the same name. It is seated on the E coast. E lon. 100 3, N lat. 7 40.

LIGUEIL, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, 23 miles SSE of Tours. E lon. 0 23, N lat. 47 3.

LILLIERS, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, seated on the Navez. E lon. 2 33, N lat. 50 36.

LILLO, a fort of Dutch Brabant, on the N side of the Scheldt, seven miles N of Antwerp. E lon. 4 18, N lat. 50 30.

LIMA, a city, capital of Peru, with an archbishop's see, and a university. The streets are handsome and straight; the houses are generally only one story high, on account of the earthquakes, with long galleries in the front. There are trees planted all round their houses, to keep off the heat of the sun. Population in 1790, 52,627. It was almost destroyed by an earthquake in 1746. Lima is 600 miles S of Quito. W lon. 76 44, S lat. 12 1.

LIMA, an audience of Peru, lying on the Pacific Ocean, bounded on the N by the audience of Quito, on the E by the Andes, on the S by the audience of Los Charcos, and on the W by the Pacific Ocean.

LIMA, a post township of Ontario county, New York, 18 miles W of Canandaigua, 236 westward of Albany, and 393 a little W of N from Washington. Population in 1814, 1738.

LIMALE, a town of Austrian Brabant, seated on the river Dyle, 13 miles SE of Brussels. E lon. 4 30, N lat. 50 45.

LIMBOURG, or **LIMPURG**, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, 20 miles N of Metz. E lon. 7 21, N lat. 50 24.

LIMBURG, a fertile province of the Netherlands, bounded on the N by the duchy of Juliers, and on the E by that duchy and the territory of Aix-la-Chapelle, and on the S and W by the bishopric of Liege, from which it is separated by the Meuse.

LIMBURG, a town of the Netherlands, situated in the above province,

15 miles SE of Liege. E lon. 6 5, N lat. 50 38.

LIMERICK, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 48 miles long, and 23 broad; bounded on the N by Shannon, on the W by Kerry; on the S by Cork, and on the E by Tipperary.

LIMERICK, or **LOUGH MEATH**, a city of Ireland, in the county of Limerick, and the metropolis of the province of Munster. The linen, woolen, and paper manufactures are carried on here to a great extent. It was besieged by king William in 1690; and in 1691, the garrison surrendered. Population estimated at 20,000. It is 40 miles S of Galway, and 94 SW of Dublin. W lon. 8 34, N lat. 52 42.

LIMERICK, a post town in York county, Maine, about 12 miles W of the river Saco, and has about 800 inhabitants. It is 595 miles NE of Washington.

LIMINGTON, a township of York county, Maine, containing 1774 inhabitants in 1810. It is situated on the W side of Saco river, 4 miles W of Standish, and 23 W of Portland. It is a post township, 583 miles NE of Washington.

LIMMAT, a river of Switzerland, which is formed by the junction of the Mar and the Linth.

LIMOGES, an ancient and considerable town of France, capital of the department of Upper Vienne. It is 110 miles E of Bordeaux. E lon. 1 20, N lat. 45 50.

LIMOUX, a populous and commercial town of France, in the department of Aude. It is 50 miles SE of Toulouse. E lon. 2 16, N lat. 43 4.

LINCHE, or **LINKE**, a strong town of France, in the department of the North, seated on a river, 15 miles SW of Dunkirk. E lon. 3 20, N lat. 51 0.

LINCOLN, the capital of Lincolnshire. It is seated on the side of a steep hill, on the Witham, which here divides into three streams. It is 32 miles NE of Nottingham, and 133 N of London. W lon. 0 35, N lat. 53 15.

LINCOLNSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the N by the Humber, which divides it from Yorkshire; on the E by the German Ocean; on the SE by the Wash, and part of Norfolk; on the S by Cambridge and Northamptonshire; on the SW by Rut-

landshires of

to 77

breadth

LIN

of Lincoln

has a

miles

same

467 SW

LIN

only

W side

a court

Augur

LIN

in He

on the

miles

port,

politi

Wash

LIN

a town

of the

berg.

LIP

enist

sec.

15 miles SE of Liege. E lon. 6 5, N lat. 50 38.

LIMERICK, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 48 miles long, and 23 broad; bounded on the N by Shannon, on the W by Kerry; on the S by Cork, and on the E by Tipperary.

LIMERICK, or LOUGH MEATH, a city of Ireland, in the county of Limerick, and the metropolis of the province of Munster. The linen, woolen, and paper manufactures are carried on here to a great extent. It was besieged by King William in 1690; and in 1691, the garrison surrendered. Population estimated at 50,000. It is 40 miles S of Galway, and 94 SW of Dublin. W lon. 5 34, N lat. 52 42.

LIMERICK, a post town in York county, Maine, about 12 miles W of the river Seaco, and has about 800 inhabitants. It is 596 miles NE of Washington.

LIMINGTON, a township of York county, Maine, containing 1774 inhabitants in 1810. It is situated on the W side of Seaco river, 4 miles W of Standish, and 22 W of Portland. It is a post township, 588 miles NE of Washington.

LIMMAT, a river of Switzerland, which is formed by the junction of the Mat and the Linth.

LIMOGES, an ancient and considerable town of France, capital of the department of Upper Vienne. It is 110 miles E of Bordeaux. E lon. 1 20, N lat. 45 50.

LIMOUX, a populous and commercial town of France, in the department of Aude. It is 50 miles SE of Toulouse. E lon. 2 16, N lat. 43 4.

LINCHE, or LINKE, a strong town of France, in the department of the North, seated on a river, 15 miles SW of Dunkirk. E lon. 2 20, N lat. 51 0.

LINCOLN, the capital of Lincolnshire. It is seated on the side of a steep hill, on the Witham, which here divides into three streams. It is 33 miles NE of Nottingham, and 133 N of London. W lon. 0 25, N lat. 53 15.

LINCOLNSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the N by the Humber, which divides it from Yorkshire; on the E by the German Ocean; on the SE by the Wash, and part of Norfolk; on the S by Cambridge and Northamptonshire; on the SW by Rut-

landshire; and on the W by the counties of Leicestershire and Nottingham. It is 77 mi. l. from N to S, and 45 in breadth, where widest.

LINCOLNTON, the principal town of Lincoln county, North Carolina. It has a post office, and is situated 45 miles NE of Morgantown, about the same distance SW of Salisbury, and 467 SW of Washington.

LINCOLNTON, the capital of Lincoln county, Georgia, situated on the W side of Savannah river, about seven miles from it. It is a post village with a court-house, and is 40 miles above Augusta, and 627 SW of Washington.

LINCOLNBURY, a post township in Hancock county, Maine, situated on the W side Penobscot bay, 103 miles E of Portland, 106 W of Eastport, and 663 NE of Washington. Population in 1810, 8013. E lon. from Washington 5 10, N lat. 44 17 40.

LINDENFELS, or LINDENFELD, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 17 miles N of Heidelberg. E lon. 2 47, N lat. 49 42.

LINDJOPING, a town of Sweden, capital of W Gothland, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the lake Wenner, 13 miles SW of Stockholm. E lon. 13 5, N lat. 59 25.

LINDAU, a free imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Sushia. It is a trading place, seated on an island of the lake of Constance, 12 miles SE of Bouchorn, and 75 S by W of Augsburg. E lon. 0 50, N lat. 47 38.

LIN-KIANG-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-si, seated on the river Yusho. It has four cities of the third class in its district. It is 410 miles N by E of Canton.

LINGEN, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name. It is 37 miles N of Munster. E lon. 7 30, N lat. 52 32.

LINLITHGOW, a borough, the county-town of Linlithgowshire, 16 miles W of Edinburgh. W lon. 3 54, N lat. 56 0.

LINLITHGOWSHIRE, or WEST LOTHIAN, is bounded on the N by the Frith of Forth; on the E and SE by Mid Lothian; on the SW by Lanarkshire; and on the W by Berwickshire; extending about 14 miles in length, and 14 in breadth.

LINOSA, an island in the Medite-

rranean, on the coast of Africa, 12 miles from Lampusa, and 12 miles in circumference. E lon. 13 31, N lat. 30 50.

LINTZ, a town of Germany, capital of Upper Austria, seated at the confluence of the Danube and Traun, 42 miles E of Passau, and 100 W of Vienna. E lon. 14 3, N lat. 48 16.

LINTZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Cologne, seated on the Rhine, 15 miles NW of Coblenz, and 18 S of Cologne. E lon. 7 30, N lat. 50 37.

LINTON, a town in Cambridgeshire, 46 miles N by E of London. E lon. 0 23, N lat. 52 2.

LIPARI, an ancient town, capital of the island of Lipari, with a bishop's see. It was ruined in 1144, by Barbarossa, who carried the inhabitants into slavery, and demolished the place; but it was rebuilt by the emperor Charles V. It is situated on the S side of the island. E lon. 15 30, N lat. 38 35.

LIPPE, a river of Westphalia, which washes Paderborn, Lipstalt and Ham, and falls into the Rhine, above Wessel.

LIPARI ISLANDS, a group of islands lying in the Mediterranean, to the N of Sicily, 13 in number; and nearly as follows, in the order of their size; namely, Lipparia, Stromboli, Vulcano, Salini, Felisudi, Alicudi, Pannaria, Vulcanello, Vucedine, Pica, Dato, and Tila, Navi. They are subject to the king of Naples.

LIPPA, a town of Hungary, in the banat of Temeswar. E lon. 22 45, N lat. 45 51.

LIPSFADT, a considerable town of Westphalia, capital of the county of Lippe. It is seated in a morass, 17 miles WSW of Paderborn, and 30 SE of Munster. E lon. 5 30, N lat. 51 42.

LIQUEE, a town of France, in the department of the straits of Calais, 12 miles W of St. Omer. E lon. 2 0, N lat. 50 43.

LIS, a river of the Netherlands, which has its source in Artois, and running NE into Flanders, falls into the Scheldt.

LISDON, a considerable city, the capital of Portugal. It was almost totally destroyed by an earthquake, Nov. 1, 1755. Lisdon contains 41 churches, 40 monasteries, 11 colleges, 24 numeraries, 99 chapels, 19 hospitals, and upwards of 300,000 inhabitants. It is seated on the Tago, ten miles from its mouth.

178 W by N of Seville, and 155 S by W of Madrid. W lon. 9 E, N lat. 38 42.

LISBON, a post township of St. Lawrence county, New York, situated on the SE side of the river St. Lawrence, 220 miles NNW of Albany, and 521 E of N from Washington. Population in 1810, 230.

LISBURN, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, 8 miles SW of Belfast. W lon. 6 0, N lat. 54 41.

LISIER, ST., a town of France, in the department of Arras. It is situated on the Saut, 300 miles S by W of Paris. E lon. 1 15, N lat. 42 36.

LISIEUX, an ancient town of France, in the department of Calvados, seated at the confluence of the Touque and Orbec, 12 miles from the sea, and 40 SW of Rennes. E lon. 0 20, N lat. 49 11.

LISLE, a large, handsome, and strong town of France, in the department of the North. Its citadel, constructed by Vauban, is supposed to be the finest in Europe, next to that of Turin. It is adorned with noble buildings. The Great Square, and the Little Square, are both distinguished in this respect, and among the public structures most worthy of notice, are the exchange, a magazine, and a general hospital. Population in 1802, 54,756. It is seated on the river Deule, 14 miles W of Tournay, 32 SW of Ghent, and 130 N of Paris. E lon. 3 9, N lat. 50 28.

LISLE, a post township in the NE corner of Essex county, New York, situated on Ticonderoga creek, about 122 miles from Albany, and 309 a little E of N from Washington. Population in 1810, 2157.

LISMORE, one of the Western Islands of Scotland, seated at the mouth of Loch Linhe, a spacious lake in Argyshire.

LIGONZANO, a river of Italy, which rises in Corsica, runs through part of the republic of Venice, and falls into the gulf of Venice.

LISNA, an island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia, belonging to the Venetians, who have here a fishery of pilchards and anchovies. E lon. 17 0, N lat. 43 22.

LISSA, a town of Focchia, in the palatinate of Focchia, of which it is the capital. It is 50 miles W of Cassino. E lon. 16 20, N lat. 52.

LINSA, a village of Sicily, situated on the Weistriz, 16 miles from Brevinow, and remarkable for a great victory gained by the Prussians over the Austrians in 1757.

LITCHFIELD, a post township of Lincoln county, Maine, situated 45 miles from Hallowell, and 628 NE of Washington. Population 1847.

LITCHFIELD, a post township in the SW corner of Herkimer county, New York, containing 2533 inhabitants in 1810. It is ten miles S of Utica, 88 a little N of W from Albany, and 404 E of N from Washington.

LITCHFIELD, the capital of Litchfield county, Connecticut, 24 miles W of Hartford, and 44 NW of New Haven. It is a post town, and is situated in lat. 41 46 N, and lon. 73 37 W. It contains an academy, 4 congregational, and 4 episcopal churches. Population in 1810, 4630.

LITHUANIA, a large country of Europe which now makes part of Poland, with the title of a grand duchy. It is bounded on the S by Vukhinia, and part of Red Russia; on the W by Upper Poland, Poleschia, Ducal Prussia, and Samogitia; on the N by Livonia and Moeconia, which also bounds it on the E. It is about 300 miles in length and 250 in breadth, and is watered by several large rivers, the principal of which are the Niwper, the Dwina, the Norman, the Pripecz, and the Bogr. It is divided into 8 palatinates; namely, Trocki, Minaki, Novogrodec, Brest, Wilna, Mielau, Vitepsk, and Polesk. It is a flat country, and the lands are very proper for tillage. The soil is not only fertile in corn, but it produces honey, wood, pitch, and vast quantities of wool. Lithuania made a part of the spoils in the partitioning Poland, by the empress of Russia, &c. See **POLAND**.

LITIZ, a town of the state of Pennsylvania. Here is a flourishing settlement of the Moravians, begun in 1757. It is situated on a small creek in Lancaster county, and is a post town eight miles from Lancaster, seventy from Philadelphia, and 134 from Washington.

LITTLE COMPTON, a post township of Newport county, Rhode Island, containing 1553 inhabitants in 1810. It is 443 miles NE of Washington.

LITTLE FALLS. See **HERKIMER**.

LITTLE
gradual con-
sisted on the
river, 45 mi-
les from
100.

LITTLE
er county
SW of Bos-
ton. It is
NE of Wash-
ington. Popu-
lation in 1810,
1500. It is ten
miles S of Utica,
88 a little N of
W from Albany,
and 404 E of N
from Washington.

LITHUANIA, a large country of Europe which now makes part of Poland, with the title of a grand duchy. It is bounded on the S by Vukhinia, and part of Red Russia; on the W by Upper Poland, Poleschia, Ducal Prussia, and Samogitia; on the N by Livonia and Moeconia, which also bounds it on the E. It is about 300 miles in length and 250 in breadth, and is watered by several large rivers, the principal of which are the Niwper, the Dwina, the Norman, the Pripecz, and the Bogr. It is divided into 8 palatinates; namely, Trocki, Minaki, Novogrodec, Brest, Wilna, Mielau, Vitepsk, and Polesk. It is a flat country, and the lands are very proper for tillage. The soil is not only fertile in corn, but it produces honey, wood, pitch, and vast quantities of wool. Lithuania made a part of the spoils in the partitioning Poland, by the empress of Russia, &c. See **POLAND**.

LITIZ, a town of the state of Pennsylvania. Here is a flourishing settlement of the Moravians, begun in 1757. It is situated on a small creek in Lancaster county, and is a post town eight miles from Lancaster, seventy from Philadelphia, and 134 from Washington.

LITTLE COMPTON, a post township of Newport county, Rhode Island, containing 1553 inhabitants in 1810. It is 443 miles NE of Washington.

LITTLE FALLS. See **HERKIMER**.

LITTLETON, a post town in Franklin county, New Hampshire, situated on the E side of Coombs Hill, and river, 43 miles NE of Haverhill, and 196 from Washington. Population 600.

LITTLETON, a town in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, 28 miles NW of Boston, containing 304 inhabitants. It is a post township, 474 miles NE of Washington.

LIVADIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N by Asia, on the E by the Archipelago, on the S by the Morea, and on the W by the Mediterranean. It includes ancient Greece properly so called, and a capital in Scythia, the once celebrated Athens.

LIVADIA, an ancient town of Turkey in Europe, in a province of the key in Europe, 68 miles NW of Athens. Same name, 68 miles NW of Athens. E lon. 23 26, N lat. 38 40.

LIVADOSTA, a town of Livadia. It is seated on the gulf of Lepanto, in the isthmus of Corinth, to the N of the city of that name.

LIVELLA, a river of Italy, in the territory of Venice, which falls into the gulf of Venice, between the mouth of the Piave, and the town of Carli.

LIVERDUN, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, seated on a mountain, near the river Moselle, 8 miles NE of Toul. E lon. 6 5, N lat. 48 45.

LIVERPOOL, a considerable borough and seaport in Lancashire. Its situation is low but extremely healthy, pleasant, and commodious, at the mouth of the river Mersey, which is here from twelve to fifteen hundred yards wide. Its principal public buildings are a custom house, an exchange, which is a handsome Corinthian edifice, and a theatre royal. It contains a library, and in 1801, 77,693 inhabitants. Liverpool is the seat of an extensive commerce, and is 18 miles W of Warrington, and 203 NW of London. W lon. 2 54, N lat. 53 23.

LIVINGSTON, a township of Columbia county, New York, containing 1651 inhabitants in 1810. It is situated 40 miles S of Albany, on the river Hudson, and 337 E of N from Washington.

LIVONIA, a province of the Russian Empire, which, with the province of Esthonia, has been reciprocally elin-

ed and possessed by Russia, Sweden and Poland, and, for more than two centuries, has been a perpetual scene of the most bloody wars. It was finally wrested from the Swedes by Peter the Great, and confirmed to the Russians by the peace of Nystad, in 1721. It now forms the government of Riga, or Livonia, of which Riga is the capital. It is bounded on the N by the government of Esthonia, on the E by that of Pskov, on the S by that of the totak and part of Poland, and on the W by the gulf of Livonia. It is 250 miles from N to S, and 160 from E to W.

LIVONIA, a post township of Ontario county, New York, situated between Canaan and Herkimer lakes, 20 miles SW of Canastota, and 180 N of Washington. Population in 1814, 1406.

LIZARD, the most southern promontory of England, whence ships usually take their departure, when bound on the westward. W lon. 5 10, N lat. 49 37.

LIZARD, a town in Cardigan-shire, 17 miles E by N of Cardigan, and 212 W by N of London. W lon. 4 20, N lat. 52 13.

LLANBDDER, a town in Cardigan-shire, seated on the river Tyfi, 34 miles E of Cardigan, and 197 W by N of London. W lon. 4 5, N lat. 52 0.

LLANDILOVAWA, a town in Carmarthenshire, seated on the river Towy. W lon. 3 58, N lat. 51 24.

LLANELLY, a town in Carmarthenshire, seated on a creek of the Bristol Channel. W lon. 4 10, N lat. 51 43.

LLANGADOC, a town in Carmarthenshire. It is 123 miles W by N of London. W lon. 3 48, N lat. 51 54.

LLANGOLLEL, a town in Denbighshire, with a beautiful bridge 186 miles from London.

LLANROOST, a town in Denbighshire, seated on the Conway, 223 miles NW of London. W lon. 3 49, N lat. 53 0.

LLANTRISSETT, a town in Glamorganshire, in S Wales. It is seated in a hilly country 100 miles W of London. W lon. 3 22, N lat. 51 25.

LLANWILLING, a town in Montgomeryshire. It is seated in a flat, among the hills, near the river Cane, 170 miles NW of London. W lon. 2 6, N lat. 52 40.

on the Weistriz, 16 miles from Brunswick, and remarkable for a great victory gained by the Prussians over the Austrians in 1747.

LITCHFIELD, a post township of Lincoln county, Maine, situated 45 miles from Hallowell, and 638 NE of Washington. Population 1847.

LITCHFIELD, a post township in the SW corner of Herkimer county, N York, containing 2533 inhabitants in 1810. It is ten miles S of Utica, 48 little N of W from Albany, and 404 E of N from Washington.

LITCHFIELD, the capital of Litchfield county, Connecticut, 24 miles W of Hartford, and 44 NW of New Haven. It is a post town, and is situated in lat. 41 40 N, and lon. 73 37 W. It contains an academy, 4 congregational, and 4 episcopal churches. Population in 1810, 4630.

LITHUANIA, a large country of Europe which now makes part of Poland, with the title of a grand duchy. It is bounded on the S by Volhynia, and part of Red Russia; on the W by Upper Poland, Polesia, Ducal Prussia, and Samogitia; on the N by Livonia and Moscovia, which also bounds it on the E. It is about 300 miles in length and 250 in breadth, and is watered by several large rivers, the principal of which are the Niemen, the Dvina, the Nemman, the Pripeez, and the Bogg.

It is divided into 3 palatinates; namely, Troki, Minski, Novogrodek, Brest, Wilna, Mielau, Vitepsk, and Polotsk. It is a flat country; and the lands are very proper for tillage. The soil is not only fertile in corn, but it produces honey, wood, pitch, and vast quantities of wool. Lithuania made a part of the spoils in the partitioning Poland, by the empress of Russia, &c. See POLAND.

LITIZ, a town of the state of Pennsylvania. Here is a flourishing settlement of the Moravians, begun in 1737. It is situated on a small creek in Lancaster county, and is a post town eight miles from Lancaster, seventy from Philadelphia, and 138 from Washington.

LITTLE COMPTON, a post township of Newport county, Rhode Island, containing 1853 inhabitants in 1810. It is 443 miles NE of Washington.

LITTLE FALLS. See HERKIMER.

by ad. St. and and up- and SW l. e. u. e. u. W of

n of alva- to the 0 20,

and sep- con- to be of build- the Lit- in this stru- the exal- hoo- b. It is es W of and 180 0 36.

the NE v York, about 9 a fit- Popula-

tern is- e mouth lake in

r, which igh part and falls

alf of Ve- a, belong- have here aneburics.

in the hieb it is W of Ka-

, situated

LLANTYLOS, a town in Montgomeryshire, 137 miles WNW of London. W lon. 3 23, N lat. 52 16.

LLANYMDDOVERY, a town in Carmarthenshire, 131 miles W by N of London. W lon. 3 42, N lat. 51 56.

LLAUGHARN, a town of Carmarthenshire, in S Wales, 233 miles W by N of London. W lon. 4 28, N lat. 51 46.

LO. ST., a town of France, in the department of the Channel, 123 miles W by N of Paris. W lon. 0 53, N lat. 49 0.

LOANDA, a small island of Africa, on the coast of Angola. It is 12 miles in length, and three quarters of a mile in breadth. It belongs to the Portuguese. E lon. 13 25, S lat. 8 46.

LOANGO, a considerable kingdom of Africa, in Congo, 250 miles in length, and 169 in breadth; bounded on the N by Benin, on the E by parts unknown, on the S by Congo Proper, and on the W by the Atlantic Ocean.

LOANGO, a town of Congo, capital of a kingdom of the same name, with a harbour at the mouth of the Quilla. E lon. 11 46, S lat. 4 13.

LOANS, or **LAVARO**, a town of Genoa, near the sea coast. E lon. 7 43, N lat. 44 2.

LABAW, a town of Polish Prussia, with a castle, where the bishop of Culm resides. It is 22 miles E of Culm. E lon. 19 0, N lat. 53 24.

LOBOA, a town of Spain, in the province of Estramadura, seated on the Guadiana, 23 miles E of Badajoz. W lon. 6 23, N lat. 38 23.

LOCARRO, a town of Switzerland, capital of a district of the same name. It contains 1500 inhabitants, and is 46 miles N of Novara, and 25 N by W of Milan. E lon. 8 31, N lat. 46 10.

LOCHABER, a bleak, barren, mountainous, and rugged district, in the SW part of Inverness-shire.

LOCHEM, a town of Dutch Guelderland, in the county of Zutphen. It is seated on the Borret, 10 miles E of Zutphen. E lon. 6 13, N lat. 52 15.

LOCHES, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, seated on the river Indre, 13 miles S of Ambois, and 20 W of Tours. E lon. 31, N lat. 47 10.

LOCHMABEN, a royal borough in Dumfriesshire, situate on the W side of the Annan, almost surrounded with fresh water lakes. W lon. 3 19, N lat. 55 19.

LOCHTA, a seaport town of Sweden, in East Bothnia, seated on the gulf of Bothnia, 90 miles S of Tornea. E lon. 24 16, N lat. 64 30.

LOCHZIDA, or **OKRIDA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, seated on a hill, near a lake of the same name. It is 63 miles SE of Durazzo. E lon. 20 40, N lat. 41 40.

LOCHWINNICH, a town of Renfrewshire, Scotland, seated on a lake of the same name, called also Castle Sample Loch, near three miles in length.

LOCHY, **LOCH**, a lake in the SW part of Inverness-shire, 10 miles in length, and from one to two in breadth.

LOCKE, a post township in the southern part of Cayuga county, New York. Population in 1810, 2598. It is 23 miles a little S of E from Auburn, 170 W of Albany, and 369 N of Washington.

LODDON, a town in Norfolk, 113 miles NE of London. E lon. 1 12, N lat. 52 36.

LODESAN, a district of Italy, in the duchy of Milan.

LODEVE, a town of France, in the department of Hérault, situated on the river Logue, 27 miles NW of Montpellier. E lon. 3 30, N lat. 43 47.

LODI, a strong town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and capital of the Lodovani. It is seated in a pleasant country on the Adda, 15 miles NW of Piacenza, and 20 SE of Milan. It is remarkable for an obstinate defence, made by the Austrians at the bridge of Lodi, in 1796, but which was finally passed by the French under Buonaparte, after a severe loss. E lon. 9 25, N lat. 45 15.

LODNONE, a town of Italy in the bishopric of Trent, seated on the small lake Idro, at the place where it receives the river Chiese, 31 miles SW of Trent. E lon. 10 46, N lat. 46 0.

LOFTUS HEIGHTS, a military post, Adams county, Mississippi territory, situated on the E bank of the river Mississippi, 30 miles below the town of Natchez, where there is a post-office, 132 miles SW of Washington.

LOGOWOGOROD, a town of Poland, in lower Volhinia, seated on the W bank of the Dniester. E lon. 31 7, N lat. 50 46.

LOGRONNO, an ancient town of Spain, in Old Castile, situated in a flat

tile con
114 mile
2 20, N
LOIR
France,
of the C
gio to
alter p
the Bay
length
LOM
departm
sw of
43 29.
LOMI
Italy,
all the
toward
Upper
is the
Picinin
de dt
Lower
part
stant
the v
name.
LO
in the
feet
batio
of La
broad
try,
thou
miles
La
harts
mit
est
E
Ben
wh
car
ly 2
roo
bet
Br
op
by
cl
th
th
bc
m
de
d

LOCITA, a seaport town of Sweden, in East Bothnia, seated on the gulf of Bothnia, 90 miles S of Turku. E lon. 24 16, N lat. 64 30.

LOCHZIDA, or **OCRIDA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, seated on a hill, near a lake of the same name. It is 63 miles SE of Durazzo. E lon. 30 40, N lat. 41 42.

LOCHWINNICH, a town of Renfrewshire, Scotland, seated on a lake of the same name, called also Castle Sample Loch, near three miles in length.

LOCHY, **LOCH**, a lake in the SW part of Inverness-shire, 10 miles in length, and from one to two in breadth.

LOCKE, a post township in the southern part of Cayuga county, New York. Population in 1810, 2588. It is 23 miles a little S of E from Auburn, 170 W of Albany, and 369 N of Washington.

LONDON, a town in Norfolk, 113 miles NE of London. E lon. 1 12, N lat. 53 36.

LONDESAN, a district of Italy, in the duchy of Milan.

LODEVE, a town of France, in the department of Hérault, situated on the river Leque, 37 miles NW of Montpellier. E lon. 3 30, N lat. 42 47.

LODI, a strong town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and capital of the Lodigiani. It is seated in a pleasant country on the Adda, 15 miles NW of Piacenza, and 20 SE of Milan. It is remarkable for an obstinate defence, made by the Austrians at the bridge of Lodi, in 1796, but which was finally passed by the French under Buonaparte, after a severe loss. E lon. 9 20, N lat. 45 18.

LODNONE, a town of Italy in the bishopric of Trent, seated on the small lake Idro, at the place where it receives the river Chiese, 31 miles SW of Trent. E lon. 10 46, N lat. 46 0.

LOFTUS HEIGHTS, a military post, Adams county, Mississippi territory, situated on the E bank of the river Mississippi, 50 miles below the town of Natchez, where there is a post-office, 132 miles SW of Washington.

LOGWOGOROD, a town of Poland, in lower Volhynia, seated on the V bank of the Dniester. E lon. 31 7, N lat. 50 44.

LOGRONO, an ancient town of Spain, in Old Castile, situated in a fea-

tile country, and seated on the Ebro, 113 miles N by E of Madrid. W lon. 2 20, N lat. 42 29.

LOIRE, the principal river of France, which rises in the mountains of the Cevennes, in Languedoc. It begins to be navigable at Rouanne, and after passing by Orleans it falls into the Bay of Biscay, near Paimbœuf. Its length is about 600 miles.

LOMBREZ, a town of France, in the department of Gers, lately a bishop's see. It is seated on the Save, 37 miles SW of Toulouse. E lon. 1 0, N lat. 43 29.

LOMBARDY, a name given to part of Italy, and which comprehends almost all the ancient Cisalpine-Gaul. It lies all the ancient Cisalpine-Gaul. It lies towards the N and is divided into the Upper and Lower; Upper Lombardy is the western part, and comprehends the duchies of Montserrat and Milan. Lower Lombardy, which is the eastern part, comprehends Parma, Modena, Mantua, Ferrara, the Paulsan, Vicentin, the Veronese, the Brescian, the Cremonese, and the Bergamese.

LOMOND, BEN, a great mountain, in the N of Stirlingshire, about 3800 feet above the level of the lake, at its bottom. It stretches along the E side of Loch Lomond several miles; and its broad base extends so far into the country, that the ascent of this mountain, though steep, is computed to be six miles.

LOMOND, LOCH, a lake in Dumfriesshire. The length of this charming lake is 24 Scotch miles; its greatest breadth 9; its greatest depth, which is between the point of Firkil and Ben-Lomond is 120 fathoms. In 1748, when Libon was destroyed by an earthquake, this lake was exceedingly agitated.

LON, or **LUNE**, a beautiful and romantic river which rises in Westmorland, and falls into the Irish Sea below Lancaster.

LONDON, the metropolis of Great Britain, one of the largest and most opulent cities in the world, mentioned by Tacitus as a considerable commercial place in the reign of Nero. It consists of the City, properly so called, the city of Westminster, and the borough of Southwark, besides the suburbs in Middlesex, and Surry. London and Westminster are in Middlesex, on the N side of the river

Thames; and Southwark is on the opposite bank, in Surry. The city is divided into 26 wards, each governed by an alderman; and from the aldermen, the lord mayor is annually chosen. Its public buildings are numerous, and magnificent. Among the most conspicuous, and inferior to none in Europe, except St. Peter's at Rome. Westminster Abbey, the colossal church of St. Peter, is a noble specimen of Gothic architecture. Here most of the English sovereigns have been crowned, and many of them interred. It contains also a great number of monuments of kings, statesmen, heroes, poets, and persons distinguished by genius, learning, and science. The royal town residence of St. James's Park, built by the duke of Buckingham, and purchased by the king in 1701, when it received the appellation of the Queen's Palace, but is still frequently called Buckingham House. Carlton House, the residence of the prince of Wales, is a stately building. The Banqueting House at Whitehall, begun in 1619, is only a small part of the vast plan of a palace, Westminster hall is a large building, adjoining to which is the house of the lords and commons. There is also the Guildhall, the Seal-house of the Old Bailey; the Tower an ancient fortress, once a royal palace now containing some public offices, a magazine, and arsenal, the regalia of the kingdom, the mint, and a menagerie of the Horse-Guards, the Treasury, and the Admiralty; at Whitehall; the noble collection of public offices called Somerset Palace; the Royal Exchange; in Cornhill; the Bank of England; the Customhouse; the Exchequer office; the East India House; South Sea House; the Mansion House for the lord mayor; the Monument, in commemoration of the great fire in 1666; the ancient bridge, called London bridge; and the two magnificent modern bridges of Black-Friars and Westminster. The British Museum in Great Russell street, the Leverian Museum in Leicestershire, and the Museum in Great Surry street, are, perhaps, the noblest of their kind in Europe. The Inns of Court for the study of the law, the colleges, learned societies, and public assemblies; the halls of the differ-

ing trading companies; the noble hospitals and other charitable institutions; the prisons, the public places of diversion; with its fine squares and streets, which are built with great regularity, are all too numerous to be particularly mentioned. London is the centre of trade; has an intimate connection with all the countries in the kingdom, and is the grand mart of the nation. It is situated on the Thames, about 60 miles distant from the sea, it enjoys, by means of this beautiful river, all the benefits of navigation, without the danger of being surprised by foreign fleets, or of being annoyed by the most violent storms. It rises regularly from the water-side, and extending itself on both sides along its banks, reaches a prodigious length from E to W, in a kind of amphitheatre towards the N, and is continued for near 30 miles on all sides, in a succession of magnificent villas and populous villages, the country seats of gentlemen and tradesmen; its length from E to W is generally allowed to be above 7 miles and the circumference of the whole is almost 16. London is the seat of many considerable manufactures; some almost peculiar to itself, others in which it participates with the manufacturing towns in general. London contains upwards of 300 places of public worship, and its population in 1801, including Westminster city, and the different divisions and suburbs, amounted to 1,299,104. It is 154 miles NW of Paris, 180 W by S of Amsterdam, and 264 SE of Dublin. N lat. 51 31.

LONDON, a post town and capital of Madison county, Ohio, situated on Oak run, a branch of the Scioto river, which joins the main stream 8 miles above Chillicothe. It contains 100 inhabitants, and is 45 miles NW of Chillicothe, and about 400 from Washington.

LONDON, NEW, a seaport in the state of Connecticut, and county of New London. It stands on the W bank of Thames 3 miles from its mouth, and is defended by two forts. Population in 1810, 3238. It is 54 miles a little S of E from New London, & 139 NE of New York, and 360 of Washington. N lat. 41 31, E lon. from Greenwich 72 51, and E from Washington, 4 45 5.

LONDONDERRY, a county of Ire-

land, in the province of Ulster, 28 miles long, and 30 broad; bounded on the W by Donegal, on the N by the ocean, on the S and SW by Tyrone, and on the E by Antrim.

LONDONDERRY, a handsome town of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name. It is still surrounded by walls, and is remarkable for a long steep; it sustained against James II. in 1689. It contains 60,000 inhabitants, and is seated on the river Foyle, over which is a wooden bridge, 1000 feet in length, it is 140 miles NW of Dublin. W lon. 7 2, N lat. 55 4.

LONDONDERRY, a township of Chester county, Pennsylvania, containing 1164 inhabitants in 1810. It is situated on the E side of Octorara creek, between Oxford and Nottingham, it is a post township, 120 miles from Washington.

LONDON GROVE, a township of Chester county, Pennsylvania, containing 983 inhabitants in 1810. It is situated between New Garden and Oxford, about 40 miles SW of Philadelphia. It is a post township, 125 miles from Washington.

LONGFORD, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 25 miles long; and 15 broad.

LONGFORD, a borough of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name, 70 miles WNW of Dublin. W lon. 7 40, N lat. 53 48.

LONG ISLAND, an island of the state of New York, separated from Connecticut by Long Island Sound, and divided into three counties: King's, Queen's and Suffolk, and these are subdivided into 21 townships. It extends from the city of New York E 113 miles, but is not more than 10 miles broad on a medium. In 1810 it contained 48,728 inhabitants. The east end of the island is called Montauk point, on which is a light house 100 feet high, and 178 from the Ocean.

LONG ISLAND SOUND, a kind of inland sea, in N America, which is situated between the above island and the state of New York, and Connecticut. Its greatest breadth is 22 miles at its E end; but opposite New York city, it decreases to three quarters of a mile. The tide flows from the ocean both E and W, and meet about 15 miles above New York, at a place called Throgs point.

land, in the province of Ulster, 23 miles long, and 30 broad; bounded on the W by Donegal, on the N by the ocean, on the S and SW by Tyrone, and on the E by Antrim.

LONDONDERRY, a handsome town of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name. It is still surrounded by walls, and is remarkable for a long siege; it sustained against James II. in 1690. It contains 10,000 inhabitants, and is seated on the river Foyle, over which is a wooden bridge, 1004 feet in length, 18 is 140 miles NW of Dublin. W lon. 7 4, N lat. 55 4.

LONDONDERRY, a township of Chester county, Pennsylvania, containing 1104 inhabitants in 1810. It is situated on the E side of Octorara creek, between Oxford and Nottingham. It is a post township, 138 miles from Washington.

LONDON GROVE, a township of Chester county, Pennsylvania, containing 993 inhabitants in 1810. It is situated between New Garden and Oxford, about 40 miles SW of Philadelphia. It is a post township, 135 miles from Washington.

LONDON, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 25 miles long; and 16 broad.

LONGFORD, a borough of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name, 70 miles WNW of Dublin. W lon. 7 40, N lat. 53 48.

LONG ISLAND, an island of the state of New York, separated from Connecticut by Long Island Sound, and divided into three counties: King's, Queen's and Suffolk, and these are subdivided into 21 townships. It extends from the city of New York E 113 miles, but is not more than 10 miles broad on a parallel. In 1810 it contained 48,738 inhabitants. The east end of the island is called Montauk point, on which is a light house 100 feet high, and 178 from the Ocean.

LONG ISLAND SOUND, a kind of inland sea, in N America, which is situated between the above island and the states of New York, and Connecticut. Its greatest breadth is 23 miles; at its E end; but opposite New York city, it decreases to three quarters of a mile. The tide flows from the ocean both E and W, and meet about 15 miles above New York, at a place called Throgs point.

LONGTOWN, a town in Cumberland, 307 miles NNW of London. W lon. 2 50, N lat. 55 8.

LONGWY, a town of France, in the department of Moselle. It is 167 miles NE of Paris. E lon. 5 55, N lat. 49 30.

LONS-LE-SAULNIER, a town of France, in the department of Jura, with a late abbey of noble Hermandines. E lon. 5 30, N lat. 46 37.

LOO, a town of Dutch Guelderland. E lon. 5 44, N lat. 53 30.

LOOE, EAST and WEST, two mean boroughs in Cornwall, 333 miles W by S of London. W lon. 1 36, N lat. 50 23.

LOOGUT, CAPE, a cape of North Carolina, S of cape Hatteras, and opposite Core Sound.

LOOFS, a town of Germany, capital of a county of the same name in the bishopric of Liege, 16 miles W of Mestrieble. E lon. 5 19, N lat. 50 52.

LOMA, a town of Spain in Andalusia, on the river Guadalquivir, 28 miles NE of Seville. W lon. 4 4, N lat. 37 45.

LORA, a town of Upper Saxony, in the county of Hohenstein, 30 miles N of Sax-Gotha. E lon. 10 25, N lat. 51 36.

LORBUS, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, seated in a plain, 37 miles E, 150 miles SW of Tunis. E lon. 9 0, N lat. 35 35.

LORCA, an ancient town of Spain, in Murcia. W lon. 1 37, N lat. 35 44.

LORCA, a town of Sardinia, in the duchy of Wirtenburg. It is a poor place, 20 miles NW of Eslingen.

LORD HOWE'S GROUP, an extensive group of islands in the S Pacific Ocean, discovered, in 1791, by captain Hunter, who from the mast head distinctly described 32 of them, some of considerable extent. E lon. from 159 14 to 159 37, S lat. 5 80.

LORD HOWE'S ISLAND, an island of the S Pacific Ocean, discovered by lieutenant King. E lon. 157 6, S lat. 51 36.

LOREDO, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice and in the Folesino, seated on the Adige, 30 miles E of Ravenna. E lon. 11 50, N lat. 45 8.

LORETTO, a fortified town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona. It is seated on a mountain, 3 miles from the gulf of Venice, 13 8 E of Ancona, and

112 NE of Rome. E lon. 13 36, N lat. 43 37.

LOGUES, a very populous town of France, in the department of Var, 430 miles S by E of Paris. E lon. 6 57, N lat. 43 36.

LORN, the N district of Argyshire, in Scotland, between Loch Eilive and Loch Awe.

LORRAINE, a post township in the SE corner of Jefferson county, New York. Population in 1810, 150. It is 9 miles from lake Ontario, 180 WNW of Albany, and 433 a little E of N from Washington.

LORRAIN, a town of France, in the department of Lot-et-Garonne. It is 19 miles W by S of Montargis.

LORRICH, a small town of Germany, in the district of Rhineland, seated on the E side of the Rhine.

LOT, a river of France, which rises in the department of Lozere, and watering Mende and Cahors, falls into the Garonne, at Alquillon.

LOUANS, a small town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, situated in a kind of island between the rivers Saône, Saône, and Saône, 15 miles SE of Chalon.

LOUDON, a post township of Rockingham county, New Hampshire, situated on the E side of the Merrimack river, 45 miles NW of Portsmouth, and 233 NE of Washington. Population in 1810, 1473.

LOUDUN, a town of France, in the department of Vienna, seated on a mountain, 13 miles NW of Poitiers, and 155 SW of Paris. E lon. 0 17, N lat. 47 4.

LOUGHBOROUGH, a town in Leicestershire, pleasantly seated on the river Soar, 18 miles N of Leicester, and 109 NNW of London. W lon. 1 10, N lat. 53 45.

LOUISBURGH, a town of N America, capital of the island of Cape Breton. It was taken by the English in 1758, and ceded to them in 1763; since which the fortifications have been destroyed. It has an excellent harbour, W lon. 50 48, N lat. 45 54.

LOUIBBURG, a post town in Franklin county, North Carolina, on the E bank of the river, 23 miles NE of Raleigh and 246 from Washington.

LOUISIANA, a large country of N America, bounded on the SW by the Spanish provinces, N by the British

dominions, E and NE by the ancient boundary of the U. States, and S by the gulf of Mexico. It is agreeably situated between the extremes of heat and cold; its climate varying as it extends toward the N. It contains 480,000 square miles, and is divided into the state of Louisiana, and the territory of Missouri. The principal rivers of Louisiana are the Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas, Red river, &c. See Missouri.

LOUISIANA, one of the United States of America, bounded on the W by the Sabine river, which separates it from the Spanish internal provinces, and a meridional line drawn from the 32 to 33 deg. of N lat. N by the parallel of 33, which separates it from the Missouri territory, and by the Mississippi territory or parallel of 31; on the NE by the Mississippi river, E by the Pearl river; and S by the gulf of Mexico. It is situated between N lat. 29 4 and 33, and between W lon. from Washington 12 50 and 17 9. This state contains 48,000 square miles, and 22,850,400 acres, one fifth of which is water, swamps, and other unproductive tracts. Population about 100,000. Louisiana was first discovered by Ferdinand de Soto, in 1539, who gave it the name of Florida; and was first settled in 1699. It was ceded to Spain by France in 1763, & taken possession of by Spain in August 1763. On the 1st of October 1800 Spain by the treaty of St. Ildefonso made a cession of this country to France, who conveyed it by treaty to the U. States on the 30th April 1803, and was taken possession of on the 30th of December of the same year. It was erected into a state in August 1812.

LOUISVILLE, a post township, of N. York, in St. Lawrence county, and situated on the S side of the river St. Lawrence, 25 miles E of Ogdensburg, and 68 E of N from Washington. Population in 1810, about 300.

LOUISVILLE, a town of Kentucky, in the county of Jefferson. It is situated on the Ohio, 95 miles SW of Lexington. It is a post town 650 miles W of Washington, and contained in 1810, 13,877 inhabitants. W lon. 85 30, N lat. 38 3.

LOU-TCHOU-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Quang-tong,

separated by a narrow strait from the lake of Hai-nan. It is 345 miles SW of Canton.

LOU-TZ, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Rava. 55 miles E of Gresna. E lon. 19 0, N lat. 53 36.

LOU-NGAN-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Chanai, situated near the source of the river Tuo-tsangho. It is 375 miles SW of Peking.

LOUDRE, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrenees, with an ancient and strong castle, seated on a rock on the Gave de Pau, almost 4000 ft. S of Tarbes. W lon. 0 5, N lat. 43 8.

LOUTH, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 59 miles long and 13 broad.

LOUTH, a town of Ireland, in a county of the same name.

LOUTH, a corporate town of Lincolnshire. It is 33 miles NE of Lincoln, and 148 N of London. E lon. 0 10, N lat. 53 25.

LOUVAIN, a large and pleasant city of Austrian Brabant. It was taken by the French in 1794. It is seated on the Dyle, 40 miles NE of Mons. E lon. 4 31, N lat. 50 53.

LOUVIERS, a handsome town of France, in the department of Eure, 55 miles NW of Paris. E lon. 1 15 N lat. 49 0.

LOUVO, a town of the kingdom of Siam, with a royal palace. It is very populous, and seated on a fertile plain, 30 miles N of the city of Siam. E lon. 100 40, N lat. 15 5.

LOWER MARLBOROUGH, a post town in Calvert county, Maryland; situated on the E side of Patuxent river, 30 miles SW of Annapolis, 24 NW of St. Louis, and 53 from Washington.

LOWES-WATER, a lake of England, in Cumberland, one mile long, and a quarter of a mile broad.

LOWICZ, a populous town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rava, seated on the Buga, 21 miles S of Plockako, and 30 N of Rava. E lon. 19 29, N lat. 52 24.

LOW-LAYTON, a village in Essex, which, with that of Laytonstone, forms one parish. It is six miles NE of London.

LOWVILLE, a post township in Lewis county, N. York, situated on the W side of Black river; 57 miles N of

separated by a narrow strait from the island of Hai-nan. It is 345 miles SW of Canton.

LOUITZ, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Bava, 45 miles E of Gnesna. E lon. 19 0, N lat. 52 36.

LOUNGAN-FOLI, a city of China, in the province of Chansai, situated near the source of the river Tso-tangho. It is 375 miles SW of Peking.

LOUDRE, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrenees, with an ancient and strong castle, seated on a rock on the Gave de Pau, almost 20 miles S of Tarbes. W lon. 0 4, N lat. 43 8.

LOUTH, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 80 miles long and 15 broad.

LOUTH, a town of Ireland, is a county of the same name.

LOUTH, a corporate town of Lincolnshire. It is 23 miles NE of Lincoln, and 145 N of London. E lon. 0 10, N lat. 53 25.

LOUVAIN, a large and pleasant city of Austrian Flanders. It was taken by the French in 1794. It is seated on the Dyke, 40 miles NE of Mons. E lon. 4 31, N lat. 50 53.

LOUVIERS, a handsome town of France, in the department of Eure, 45 miles NW of Paris. E lon. 1 15 N lat. 49 0.

LOUVO, a town of the kingdom of Siam, with a royal palace. It is very populous, and seated on a fertile plain, 30 miles N of the city of Siam. E lon. 100 10, N lat. 15 8.

LOWEN MARLBOROUGH, a post town in Calvert county, Maryland; situated on the E side of Patuxent river, 30 miles SW of Annapolis, 24 NW of St. Louis, and 59 from Washington.

LOWES-WATER, a lake of England, in Cumberland, one mile long, and a quarter of a mile broad.

LOWICZ, a populous town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bava, seated on the Buzur, 31 miles S of Plocko, and 30 N of Bava. E lon. 19 39, N lat. 52 24.

LOW-LAYTON, a village in Essex, which, with that of Laytonstone, forms one parish. It is six miles NE of London.

LOWVILLE, a post township in Lewis county, N. York, situated on the W side of Black river, 67 miles N of

Videa, 160 NW of Albany, and 440 E of N from Washington. Population in 1810, 1643.

LOXA, a considerable town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, seated in a fertile country, on the river Xenil, 18 miles W of Granada. W lon. 3 52, N lat. 37 14.

LOXA, a town of Peru, in the province of Quito, 200 miles ENE of Paitan. W lon. 77 10, S lat. 4 50.

LOYTZ, a town of Pomerania in the county of Gutzakow, seated on the Pene, ten miles above the city of Gutzkow.

LUBBEN, a town of Germany, in Lower Lusatia, capital of a district of the same name. E lon. 14 25, N lat. 53 0.

LUBEC, a seaport town of Germany, in the province of Saxony, is the duchy of Holstein. The town house is a superb structure, and has several towers. It has also a fine exchange. Lubec is situated on the Trave, and is a navigable river, and contains 32,000 inhabitants. It is 10 miles SW of the Baltic Sea, and 17 NE of Hamburg. E lon. 10 21, N lat. 53 57.

LUBEN, a town of Germany, in the province of Silesia, capital of a circle of the same name, in the principality of Legnitz. E lon. 10 23, N lat. 51 30.

LUBLIN, a city of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, seated on the Weipz. 74 miles SE of Warsaw. E lon. 23 45, N lat. 51 14.

LUBOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, 60 miles SE of Cracow. E lon. 30 34, N lat. 49 36.

LUC, a town of France, in the department of Var, 25 miles NE of Toulon. E lon. 5 25, N lat. 43 24.

LUC, a town of France, in the department of Isere, seated on the river Drome, 32 miles S of Grenoble. E lon. 4 49, N lat. 44 40.

LUCAR-DE-BARAMEDA, ST. a seaport of Spain, in Andalusia. It has a very large, fine harbour, well defended, and is seated at the mouth of the Guadalquivir, 44 miles S by W of Seville, and 370 of Madrid. W lon. 5 24, N lat. 36 24.

LUCCA, a town of Italy, capital of a republic of the same name. It is delightfully situated in a beautiful plain, and well fortified. Population 23,000. It is 10 miles NE of Pisa, 57 W of Flo-

rence, and 145 N by W of Rome. E lon. 10 35, N lat. 43 50.

LUCCA, the republic of, a small territory of Italy, lying on the Tuscan Sea, about 20 miles in length, and 10 in breadth.

LUCERA, an ancient town in Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in Capatana, 30 miles SW of Manfredonia, and 65 NE of Naples. E lon. 15 34, N lat. 41 29.

LUCERN, one of the cantons of Switzerland, and the most considerable except Zurich and Bern. It is 30 miles in length, and 30 in breadth; bounded on the E by the cantons of Underwalden, Schwytz, and Zug, and on all other sides by the canton of Bern. The inhabitants of this canton are reckoned about 100,000, and are Roman Catholics.

LUCERN, the capital of the canton of Lucerna, in Switzerland. A branch of the river Reuss runs through the city. It scarcely contains 3,000 inhabitants. Lucerna is 30 miles SW of Zurich, and 35 E of Bern. E lon. 8 6, N lat. 47 5.

LUCERNA, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 16 miles SW of Turin. E lon. 7 38, N lat. 44 52.

LUCHEN, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, 30 miles S of the city of that name. E lon. 0 10, N lat. 38 43.

LUCLA, ST. one of the Windward Carribee islands, in the W Indies, 23 miles in length, and 21 in breadth. It consists of plains well watered with rivulets, and hills furnished with timber; and has several good bays, and commodious harbours. It was taken by the English in May, 1796. There are two high mountains, by which this island may be known at a considerable distance. It is 21 miles S of Martinico. W lon. 60 45, N lat. 13 25.

LUCIA, ST. one of the Cape de Verde islands, about 420 miles W of the continent of Africa. W lon. 24 32, N lat. 10 45.

LUCIGNANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany, 10 miles S of Siena. E lon. 11 11, N lat. 43 0.

LUCKNOW, an ancient city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of Oude. It is an extensive place, but recently built. Lucknow is 600 miles NW of Calcutta. N lat. 26 35, E lon. 81 25.

LUCKO, a considerable town of Po-

land, capital of Volhina, seated on the Steer, 75 miles NE of Lemburg, and 175 SE of Warsaw. E lon. 35 30, N lat. 51 15.

LUCON, or **LUZON**, a town of France, in the department of Vendee, seated in an unwholesome morass, 17 miles N of Rochelle, and 50 S of Nantes. W lon. 15, N lat. 46 37.

LUCONIA. See **MANILLA**.

LUDGERSHALL, a borough in England, in Wiltshire, 15 miles N of Salisbury, and 78 N by W of London. It sends two members to parliament. W lon. 145, N lat. 51 17.

LUDLOW, a borough of England, in Shropshire, seated on the Tame, 37 miles S of Shrewsbury, and 132 NW of London. W lon. 2 43, N lat. 52 23.

LUGANO, a town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick of the same name. It contains 8000 inhabitants, and is 17 miles NW of Como. E lon. 6 43, N lat. 45 54.

LUGAN, a lake of Switzerland, on the Italian side of the Alps, 25 miles in length, and from two to four in breadth.

LUGO, an ancient city of Spain, in Galicia. There are springs in this city boiling hot. It is 60 miles SW of Oviedo. W lon. 8 28, N lat. 42 46.

LULA, a town of Swedish Lapland, seated at the mouth of the river Lulea, on the W side of the gulf of Bothnia, 43 miles SW of Tornea. E lon. 31 0, N lat. 64 30.

LULA LAPMARK, a province of Swedish Lapland, bounded on the N by Tornea, on the E by the Bothnic gulph, on the S. by Fithia, and on the W by Norway.

LUMELLA, a village in Italy, which gives name to the Lumella, a small district lying on the river Po, belonging to the duke of Savoy. E lon. 8 42, N lat. 45 5.

LUMBERTON, a post town in Robeson county, North Carolina, on the E side of Drowning creek, 25 miles S of Fayetteville, and 380 S of Washington.

LUND, a considerable town in Gothland, and capital of Sehwene. It is 20 miles SE of Landskrona, and 225 SW of Stockholm. E lon. 13 36, N lat. 59 33.

LUNDEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, seated near

Eyder, 36 miles NNW of Gluckstadt. E lon. 9 20, N lat. 54 35.

LUNDY, an island in the mouth of the Bristol channel. W lon. 4 13, N lat. 51 23.

LUNEL, a town of France, in the department of Gers, near the river Adour, over which there is a bridge. It produces excellent muscadine wine, and is 16 miles E of Montpellier. E lon. 4 19, N lat. 43 38.

LUNEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, 20 miles from Munster. E lon. 7 49, N lat. 51 40.

LUNENBURG, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony. Including Zell; it is bounded on the N by the Elbe, which separates it from Holstein and Lauenburg, on the E by the margravate of Brandenburg, on the S by the duchy of Brunswick, and on the W by the duchies of Bremen and Westphalia, being about 100 miles in length, and 70 in breadth.

LUNENBURG, a fortified town of Lower Saxony, capital of a duchy of the same name. Population 12,100. It is seated on the Ilme, 31 miles SE of Hamburg, and 60 N of Brunswick. E lon. 10 31, N lat. 52 16.

LUNENBURG, a township of Worcester county, Massachusetts, containing 1371 inhabitants in 1810. It is situated on the E side of Nashua river, about 35 miles NW of Boston. It is a post town 453 miles NE of Washington.

LUNENBURG COURT HOUSE, a post town and capital of Lunenburg county, Virginia. It lies on the NE side of Meherrin river, about 50 miles SW of Richmond, and 226 from Washington.

LUNYRA, a mountain of Italy, between Naples and Puzozoli. It contains a great deal of sulphur and bitum; and the springs that rise from it are excellent for curing wounds.

LUNYVILLE, a handsome town of France, in the department of Meurthe, seated in a plain, on the rivers Vezouze and Meurthe, 63 miles W of Strasbourg. Population 10,456. E lon. 6 37, N lat. 48 36.

LUPO GLAVO, a town of Austrian Silesia, seated near the mountains of Silesia, 15 miles W of St. Velt.

LURE, a town of France in the department of Upper Saone. It is seated on the river, l'Ornon, 39 miles N

Eyder, 36 miles NNW of Gluskadee. E lon. 9 30, N lat. 54 35.

LUNDY, an island in the mouth of the Bristol channel. W lon. 4 13, N lat. 51 23.

LUNEL, a town of France, in the department of Gard, near the River Rhodrie over which there is a bridge. It produces excellent muscadine wine, and is 16 miles E of Montpellier. E lon. 4 19, N lat. 43 38.

LUNEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, 30 miles from Munster. E lon. 7 40, N lat. 51 40.

LUNENBURG, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, including Zell; it is bounded on the N by the Elbe, which separates it from Holstein and Lauenburg, on the E by the marquisate of Brandenburg, on the S by the duchy of Brunswick, and on the W by the duchies of Bremen and Westphalia, being about 100 miles in length, and 70 in breadth.

LUNENBURG, a fortified town of Lower Saxony, capital of a duchy of the same name. Population 12,106. It is seated on the Hunte, 31 miles SE of Hamburg, and 80 N of Brunswick. E lon. 10 31, N lat. 52 10.

LUNENBURG, a township of Worcester county, Massachusetts, containing 1371 inhabitants in 1810. It is situated on the E side of Nashua river, about 35 miles NW of Boston. It is a post town 483 miles NE of Washington.

LUNENBURG COURT HOUSE, a post town and capital of Lunenburg county, Virginia. It lies on the NE side of Meherrin river, about 20 miles SW of Richmond, and 226 from Washington.

LUPARA, a mountain of Italy, between Naples and Puzozoli. It contains a great deal of sulphur and alluvial; and the springs that rise from it are excellent for curing wounds.

LUXEVILLE, a handsome town of France, in the department of Meurthe, seated in a plain, on the rivers Vezouze and Meurthe, 63 miles W of Strasbourg. Population 10,450. E lon. 6 34, N lat. 48 36.

LUPU GLAVO, a town of Austria, seated near the mountains of Viena, 15 miles W of St. Viti.

LUR, a town of France in the department of Upper Saone. It is seated on the river, Ognon, 39 miles N

E of Beaune. E lon. 6 33, N lat. 47 36.

LURI, an ancient town of Corsica, between Cape Corse and the towns of Baitia and St. Fiorenzo.

LUSATIA, a marquisate of Germany, bounded on the N by Brandenburg, on the E by Silesia, on the S by Bohemia, and on the W by Prussia.

LUSIGNAN, a town of France, in the department of Vienna, situated on the Voivre, 15 miles SSW of Kildern, and 200 miles SSW of Paris. E lon. 6 10, N lat. 46 24.

LUSO, a river in Italy, which rises in the duchy of Urbino, crosses part of Romagna and falls into the gulf of Venice, 10 miles W of Rimini.

LUTANGE, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, 11 miles from Metz. E lon. 6 19, N lat. 49 11.

LUTSCHINEN, a river of the canton of Bern, in Switzerland, formed by the junction of two streams. It falls into lake Brienz.

LUTENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and duchy of Stiria, seated on the Murr, 34 miles SE of Gratz. E lon. 16 16, N lat. 46 46.

LUTENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Holslein, seated near the Baltic, 13 miles from Ploen.

LUTON, a town in Bedfordshire, seated among hills, 18 miles S of Bedford, and 31 N by W of London.

LUTTER, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, remarkable for the battle gained here over the Imperialists, by the Duke, in 1036. It is 13 miles SE of Hildesheim. E lon. 10 34, N lat. 52 44.

LUTTERWORTH, a town of Leicestershire, 28 miles NNW of London. W lon. 1 10, N lat. 52 26.

LUTZEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, seated on the Elster, 12 miles NW of Leipsick. E lon. 12 7, N lat. 51 24.

LUTZENSTEIN, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine. It is 30 miles NW of Strasbourg. E lon. 7 17, N lat. 48 54.

LUXEMBURG, a duchy of the Austrian Netherlands; bounded on the E by the archbishopric of Treves; on the S by Lorraine; on the W by Champagne, and Liege; and on the N by Limburgh and Liege. The principal

rivers are the Moselle, the Stour, the Ourte, and the Semois.

LUXEMBURG, a city of the Austrian Netherlands, capital of a duchy of the same name. It was more than once taken and retaken in the wars of the 16th century, and in 1684 by the French. It was ceded to the house of Austria, in 1713. It surrendered by capitulation to the French, June 1, 1795. It is divided by the Albitz into the upper and lower town; the former, almost quite surrounded by rocks, but the lower seated in a plain. Population in 1808, 9,200. It is 33 miles S W of Treves, and 100 W of Metz. E lon. 6 17, N lat. 49 37.

LUXEUIL, a town of France, in the department of Upper Saone. It was destroyed by Atilia, in 450. Near the town was a late celebrated abbey, founded by St. Columban, an Irishman. It is seated at the foot of the Vosges, 18 miles W of Vesoul. E lon. 6 24, N lat. 47 30.

LUZZARA, a strong town of Italy, on the confines of the duchies of Mantua and Guastalla, near the confluence of the Creoleto with the Po. It is ten miles S of Mantua. E lon. 10 40, N lat. 45 0.

LUZZI, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, near the river Crata, 3 miles S of Bisignano.

LYCHAM, a town of England, in Norfolk, 24 miles W by N of Norwich, and 83 NNE of London.

LYDD, a populous town in Kent, seated in Romney Marsh, 36 miles S of Canterbury, and 71 SE of London. E lon. 1 4, N lat. 50 58.

LYESSE, a town of France, in the department of the North, 15 miles E of Landreay. E lon. 4 10, N lat. 50 0.

LYME, a post town in New London county, Connecticut, situated on the E bank of Connecticut river, and on Long Island Sound. It is 16 miles SW of New London, 37 NE of New Haven, and 344 of Washington. Population in 1810, 4381. E lon. from Washington 4 11, N lat. 41 19 43.

LYME, a post township of Grafton county, New Hampshire, containing 1070 inhabitants in 1810. It is situated on the E side of Connecticut river, about eight miles N of Dartmouth college. It is 418 miles from Washington.

LYMEREGIS, a borough and sea

port in Dorsetshire, seated on the river Lyme, 143 miles W by S of London. W lon. 3 0, N lat. 51 48.

LYMINGTON, a borough and seaport in Hampt. It is seated about a mile from the channel called the Needles. It is 90 miles SW of London. W lon. 1 43, N lat. 51 44.

LYNN, a post town in Essex county, Massachusetts, famous for the manufactory of shoes. It is situated on a small bay 8 miles N by E of Boston, and 471 NE of Washington. Population in 1810, 4087. E lon. from Washington 6 3 34, N lat. 42 28 10.

LYNN REGIS, or KING'S LYNN, a borough and seaport in Norfolk. The situation of this town is near the fall of the Ouse into the sea. It is 43 miles WNW of Norwich, and 100 N by E of London. E lon. 0 24, N lat. 52 48.

LYONS, the second city of France for beauty, commerce, and opulence. It is the capital of the department of Rhone and Loire, and is seated at the confluence of the Rhone and Saone. It was founded, about the year 48, B. C. by the Romans, who made it the centre of the commerce of the Gauls. About the year 146, it was totally destroyed by fire, but was rebuilt by the munificence of Nero. This city suffered dreadfully from the calamities that attended the French revolution. Its flourishing manufactures, and its commerce were nearly destroyed, several thousand of its inhabitants were massacred, and many others forced into exile. Population in 1802, 80,910. It is 15 miles N of Vienna, and 230 SE of Paris. E lon. 4 54, N lat. 45 40.

LYONS, a post township in Ontario county, New York. It is 15 miles N of Geneva, 198 from Albany, and 362 N of Washington. Population in 1810, 2193.

M

MACAO, a town of China, in the province of Canton, in an island at the entrance of the bay of Canton. N lat. 22 12, E lon. 113 46.

MACARSCA, a seaport of Dalmatia, with a pretty good harbour and a bishop's see, seated on the gulf of Venice, 35 miles SE of Spalatro. E lon. 18 7, N lat. 45 49.

MACASSE, a large town of the island of Celebes, capital of a kingdom of the same name. It is seated near the mouth of a large river, which runs through the kingdom from N to S. E lon. 117 22, S lat. 4 0.

MACCLESFIELD, a corps of town of England, in Cheshire, 36 miles E of Chester, and 171 NW of London. W lon. 3 17, N lat. 53 11.

MACEDONIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N by Servia and Bulgaria, on the E by Rumania and the Archipelago, on the S by Livadia, and on the W by that country and Albania. Salonichi is the capital.

MACERATA, a handsome populous town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona. E lon. 13 27, N lat. 43 30.

MACHECOU, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire, situated on the Tenu, 30 miles SW of Nantes. W lon. 1 11, N lat. 47 2.

MACHERY, a town of Hindoostan Proper, situated in the province of Awerat, about 73 miles distant from Delhi.

MACHIAS, a post township of the district of Maine, in Washington county, situated on the W side of a river of the same name, 233 miles E of Portland, and 612 NE of Washington. Population in 1810, 1270. E lon. from Washington 0 37 16, N lat. 44 43 50.

MACHICACC, a promontory of Spain, in the bay of Biscay. W lon. 3 0, N lat. 43 47.

MACHIAN, one of the Mooteea islands, 30 miles in circumference, and the most fertile of them all. It produces the best cloves; and the Dutch have here three inaccessible forts. E lon. 186 04, S lat. 0 2.

MACHYNLETH, a town in Shropshire, 108 miles NW of London. W lon. 3 45, N lat. 52 24.

MACKERAN, a province of Persia, bounded on the N by Sejestan and Saljestan, on the E by Hindoostan Proper, on the S by the Arabian Sea, and on the W by Kermaan. E lon. 66 0, N lat. 28 0.

MACHENNVILLE, a post town, and capital of Warren county, West Tennessee, situated in a beautiful plain, 663 miles W of Washington. It contains a courthouse, an academy, and 150 inhabitants. N lat. 35 43, W lon. 87 7.

MACASSER, a large town of the island of Celebes, capital of a kingdom of the same name. It is seated near the mouth of a large river, which runs through the kingdom from N to S. E. lon. 117 58, S lat. 7 0.

MACCLESFIELD, a corps of town of England, in Cheshire, 36 miles E of Chester, and 171 NW of London. W lon. 3 17, N lat. 53 15.

MACEDONIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N by Servia and Bulgaria, on the E by Romania and the Archipelago, on the S by Livadia, and on the W by the country and Albania. Calcutta is the capital.

MACERATA, a handsome populous town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona. E lon. 13 37, N lat. 43 30.

MACHECOU, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire, situated on the Tenu, 30 miles SW of Nantes. W lon. 1 11, N lat. 47 2.

MACHERRI, a town of Hindoostan Proper, situated in the province of Mowat, about 73 miles distant from Delhi.

MACHIAS, a post township of the district of Maine, in Washington county, situated on the W side of a river of the same name, 233 miles E of Portland, and 612 NE of Washington. Population in 1810, 1870. E lon. from Washington 9 37 10, N lat. 44 43 30.

MACHICACO, a promontory of Spain, in the bay of Biscay. W lon. 3 0, N lat. 43 47.

MACHIAN, one of the Molucca islands, 30 miles in circumference, and the most fertile of them all. It produces the best cloves; and the Dutch have here three inaccessable forts. E lon. 126 05, S lat. 0 2.

MACHYNLETH, a town in Montgomeryshire, 194 miles NW of London. W lon. 3 45, N lat. 53 24.

MACKERAN, a province of Persia, bounded on the N by Seistan and Sakistan, on the E by Hindoostan Proper, on the S by the Arabian Sea, and on the W by Kerman. E lon. 60 9, S lat. 26 0.

MACHENNVILLE, a post town, and capital of Warren county, West Tennessee, situated in a beautiful plain, 463 miles W of Washington. It contains a court-house, an academy, and 120 inhabitants. N lat. 35 43, W lon. 87 7.

MACOCO, a kingdom of Africa, in Ethiopia to the E of Congo, and S of the equator. The Portuguese carry on a trade with the inhabitants for slaves, elephant's teeth and copper.

MACON, an ancient town of France, in the department of Seine and Loire, 113 miles SE of Paris.

MACREA, a river of Africa, which runs across the kingdom of Tripoli, and falls into the Mediterranean, a little to the E of Lebia.

MACRO, or **MACRONISSE**, an island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Livadia, 20 miles E of Athens.

MACUNA, one of the Navigator's islands, in the S Pacific Ocean. Here one of the ships belonging to the expedition of M. de la Perouse, met with a dreadful accident. M. de Lamoignon, the captain of the Astrolabe, with eight officers, and five sailors, being massacred by the natives. W lon. 169 0, S lat. 14 10.

MADAGASCAR, a large island of Africa, discovered by the Portuguese, in 1492. It lies 40 leagues E of the continent of Africa, from which it is separated by the strait of Mozambique. It extends 900 miles from N to S, and 200 to 300 broad. Lat. from 13 to 36 deg. S.

MADIRA, an island in the Atlantic Ocean, 120 miles in circumference, and 240 N by E of Teneriffe; discovered in 1420, by the Portuguese, who introduced the sugar-cane and the vine. The scorching heat of summer, and the icy chill of winter, are here equally unknown; for spring and autumn reign continually, and produce flowers and fruits throughout the year.

The cedar tree is found in great abundance, and extremely beautiful: most of the ceilings and furniture at Madira are made of that wood, which yields a very fragrant smell. The dragon tree is a native of this island.

MADIA, or **MAGLIA**, a town, river, valley, and half-kilo of Switzerland, in Upper Valais.

MADISON, a post township of Madison county New York. It is 39 miles SW of Utica, 113 W of Albany, and 371 a little E of N from Washington. Population in 1810, 2239.

MADISON, a town, and capital of Madison county, East Tennessee, situated on a small eminence, on the NW bank of Sequatchee river, about 35 miles

above its junction with the Tennessee. This town is seated in Sequatchee valley, which is 68 miles in length, and 3 in breadth; and surrounded on all sides, except its SW end, by stupendous piles of rocky mountains. Madison is 105 miles W of Knoxville, and 110 E of Nashville.

MADISON, the name of an island, in the S Pacific Ocean. It is fertile and abounds in hogs. Massachusetts bay on the south side of the island forms an excellent and commodious harbour. This island is famous for the exploits of capt. Porter of the U. States frigate Essex. S lat. 3 44, W lon. 140.

MADRAS, or **FORT SAINT GEORGE**, the principal settlement of the English E India Company, on the E side of the peninsula of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel. Madras was settled by the English about the year 1640. It was taken by the French in 1746, but restored in 1748.

The present fort, was erected since the destruction of Fort St. David, in 1782. Madras, in common with all the European settlements on this coast, has no port for shipping; the coast forming nearly a straight line; and it is incommoded also with a high and dangerous surf. It is 100 miles N by E of Pondicherry, 788 SE of Bombay, and 1030 SW of Calcutta. E lon. 80 24, N lat. 13 5.

MADRE-DE-POPA, a town and convent of S America, in Terra Firma, seated on the Rio Grande, 20 miles E of Cartagena. W lon. 76 0, N lat. 10 40.

MADRID, the capital of Spain, in New Castile. The houses are all built with brick, and the streets are long, broad, and straight; and adorned, at proper distances, with handsome fountains. There are above 100 towers or steeples, in different places, which contribute greatly to the embellishment of the city. It is seated in a large plain, surrounded by high mountains. The finest square in Madrid is the Plaza Mayor, or Market Place, which is surrounded with 300 houses, five stories high, all of an equal height. Here the market is held; and here they have their famous bull-fights. The finest houses have no glass-windows, there being only lattices in place of them. Madrid is seated on the ri-

ver Manzanares, which, though small, is adorned with two magnificent bridges. Population upwards of 150,000. This city was for some time in possession of the French, during the invasion of Spain by Bonaparte.

MADRID, NEW, a town of the United States, in the territory of Missouri, situated on the W bank of Mississippi, in lat. 35 34 N, lon. 89 25; it contains with its district upwards of 2000 inhabitants.

MADRID, a port township, in St. Lawrence county, New York, situated on the S side of the river St. Lawrence, 116 miles above Montreal, 200 N W of Albany, and 263 E of N from Washington. Population about 700.

MADRIGAL, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated in a plain, fertile in excellent wine, ten miles from Medina-del Campo. W lon. 4 19, N lat. 41 25.

MADRIGAL, a town of S America, in the province of Popayan. W lon. 73 44, N lat. 0 50.

MADRISKO, a small town of Italy, in the state of Venice, 23 miles from Venice.

MADRIDJAM, a large town of Africa, capital of Monomotapa, with a spacious royal palace. E lon. 31 40, S lat. 13 0.

MADURA, a large town, and capital of an island of the same name, in the Indian Sea. E lon. 12 49, N lat. 0 30.

MADURA, a town of the Carnatic, capital of a province of the same name, on the coast of Comorndel, 130 miles N by E of Cape Comorin, and 300 SSW of Madras. E lon. 75 12, N lat. 0 45.

MAELER, a lake of Sweden, situated between the provinces of Westmannia, and Sudermania, containing several fine islands.

MAELSTROM, a very extraordinary and dangerous whirlpool, on the coast of Norway, in 68 deg. N lat. in the province of Nordland and district of Lofoden, near the head of Moskoen, whence it is also named MOSKOESTROM. The mountain of Helveggen, in Lofoden, lies a league from the island of Moskoen, and between these two, runs this large and dreadful stream, the depth of which is from 30 to 40 fathoms. When the stream is most boisterous, and its fury heighten-

ed by a storm, it is dangerous to come within six miles of it.

MAEUSE, or MEUSE, a river, which takes its rise in France, near the village of Meuse, in the department of Upper Marne, and after watering a number of towns it enters the German Ocean, below Ariele, Helvoetsluis, and Goree.

MAESLANSLUYTS, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, 7 miles SW of Delft. E lon. 4 18, N lat. 51 07.

MAESTRICHT, an ancient and strong town of the Netherlands, seated on the Meuse, opposite Wyck. It has been often taken and retaken, the last time by the French, in 1794. Maestricht is 15 miles N of Liege, and 55 E of Brussels. E lon. 5 41, N lat. 50 33.

MAESYCK, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege, on the river Meuse, 5 miles SW of Ruremonde.

MAGADOXA, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in Africa, on the coast of Ajan, seated near the mouth of a river of the same name. N lat. 3 30, E lon. 44.

MAGDEBURG, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, bounded on the N by the old march of Brandenburg, on the E by the middle marche, on the S by Anhalt, and Hildesheim, and on the West by Brunswick.

MAGDEBURG, a large and ancient city of Germany, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a handsome palace, a fine arsenal, and a magnificent cathedral. Population in 1800, 32,015. It is 125 miles SE of Hamburg. E lon. 11 46, N lat. 52 11.

MAGDELENA, a river of N America, in Louisiana, which empties into the gulf of Mexico, W by S of Mexico river.

MAGDALENA, a large river of S America, in New Granada, which rises on the eastern side of the Andes, S of the latitude of Popayan, it thence runs northerly, and empties into the bay of Boca Grand, in N lat. 11 8. It is navigable as far as Honda, lat. 3 16, and its length is nearly 1000 miles.

MAGELLAN, a famous strait of S America, discovered in 1490, by Magellan, a Portuguese in the service of Spain. It is situated between the coast of Patagonia, and the island of Terra del Fuego.

MAGDALENA, a large river of S America, in New Granada, which rises on the eastern side of the Andes, S of the latitude of Popayan, it thence runs northerly, and empties into the bay of Boca Grand, in N lat. 11 8. It is navigable as far as Honda, lat. 3 16, and its length is nearly 1000 miles.

MAGELLAN, a famous strait of S America, discovered in 1490, by Magellan, a Portuguese in the service of Spain. It is situated between the coast of Patagonia, and the island of Terra del Fuego.

MAGELLAN, a famous strait of S America, discovered in 1490, by Magellan, a Portuguese in the service of Spain. It is situated between the coast of Patagonia, and the island of Terra del Fuego.

MAGELLAN, a famous strait of S America, discovered in 1490, by Magellan, a Portuguese in the service of Spain. It is situated between the coast of Patagonia, and the island of Terra del Fuego.

MAGELLAN, a famous strait of S America, discovered in 1490, by Magellan, a Portuguese in the service of Spain. It is situated between the coast of Patagonia, and the island of Terra del Fuego.

MAGELLAN, a famous strait of S America, discovered in 1490, by Magellan, a Portuguese in the service of Spain. It is situated between the coast of Patagonia, and the island of Terra del Fuego.

MAGELLAN, a famous strait of S America, discovered in 1490, by Magellan, a Portuguese in the service of Spain. It is situated between the coast of Patagonia, and the island of Terra del Fuego.

MAGELLAN, a famous strait of S America, discovered in 1490, by Magellan, a Portuguese in the service of Spain. It is situated between the coast of Patagonia, and the island of Terra del Fuego.

MAGELLAN, a famous strait of S America, discovered in 1490, by Magellan, a Portuguese in the service of Spain. It is situated between the coast of Patagonia, and the island of Terra del Fuego.

MAGELLAN, a famous strait of S America, discovered in 1490, by Magellan, a Portuguese in the service of Spain. It is situated between the coast of Patagonia, and the island of Terra del Fuego.

MAGELLAN, a famous strait of S America, discovered in 1490, by Magellan, a Portuguese in the service of Spain. It is situated between the coast of Patagonia, and the island of Terra del Fuego.

MAGELLAN, a famous strait of S America, discovered in 1490, by Magellan, a Portuguese in the service of Spain. It is situated between the coast of Patagonia, and the island of Terra del Fuego.

MAGELLAN, a famous strait of S America, discovered in 1490, by Magellan, a Portuguese in the service of Spain. It is situated between the coast of Patagonia, and the island of Terra del Fuego.

MAGELLAN, a famous strait of S America, discovered in 1490, by Magellan, a Portuguese in the service of Spain. It is situated between the coast of Patagonia, and the island of Terra del Fuego.

MAGELLAN, a famous strait of S America, discovered in 1490, by Magellan, a Portuguese in the service of Spain. It is situated between the coast of Patagonia, and the island of Terra del Fuego.

MAGELLAN, a famous strait of S America, discovered in 1490, by Magellan, a Portuguese in the service of Spain. It is situated between the coast of Patagonia, and the island of Terra del Fuego.

MAGELLAN, a famous strait of S America, discovered in 1490, by Magellan, a Portuguese in the service of Spain. It is situated between the coast of Patagonia, and the island of Terra del Fuego.

MAGELLAN, a famous strait of S America, discovered in 1490, by Magellan, a Portuguese in the service of Spain. It is situated between the coast of Patagonia, and the island of Terra del Fuego.

MAGELLAN, a famous strait of S America, discovered in 1490, by Magellan, a Portuguese in the service of Spain. It is situated between the coast of Patagonia, and the island of Terra del Fuego.

MAGELLAN, a famous strait of S America, discovered in 1490, by Magellan, a Portuguese in the service of Spain. It is situated between the coast of Patagonia, and the island of Terra del Fuego.

ed by a storm, it is dangerous to cross within six miles of it.

MAÏSE, or MEUSE, a river, which takes its rise in France, near the village of Meuse, in the department of Upper Marne, and after watering a number of towns it enters the German Ocean, below Briel, Helvoetsluis, and Goere.

MAESLANSLUYS, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, 7 miles SW of Drift. E lon. 4 18, N lat. 51 37.

MAERTRICHT, an ancient and strong town of the Netherlands, situated on the Meuse, opposite Wyck. It has been often taken and retaken, the last time by the French, in 1794. Maastricht is 19 miles N of Liège, and 85 E of Brussels. E lon. 4 41, N lat. 50 52.

MAESYCK, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liège, on the river Meuse, 8 miles SW of Ruremoud.

MAGADOXA, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in Africa, on the coast of Ajan, seated near the mouth of a river of the same name. N lat. 3 30, E lon. 44.

MAGDEBURG, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, bounded on the N by the old march of Brandenburg, on the E by the middle marche, on the S by Anhalt, and Halberstadt, and on the West by Brunswick.

MAGDEBURG, a large and ancient city of Germany, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a handsome palace, a fine arsenal, and a magnificent cathedral. Population in 1802, 39,013. It is 124 miles SE of Hamburg. E lon. 11 45, N lat. 52 11.

MAGDELENA, a river of N America, in Louisiana, which empties into the gulf of Mexico, W by S of Mexico river.

MAGDALENA, a large river of S America, in New Granada, which rises on the eastern side of the Andes, S of the latitude of Popayan, it thence runs northerly, and empties into the bay of Boea Grand, in N lat. 11 8. It is navigable as far as Honda, but 5 10, and its length is nearly 1000 miles.

MAGELLAN, a famous strait of S America, discovered in 1520, by Magellan, a Portuguese in the service of Spain. It is situated between the coast of Patagonia, and the island of Terra del Fuogo.

MAGGIORE, or LOCARNO, a lake of Italy, partly in the duchy of Milan, and partly in the country of the Grisons, being about 35 miles in length, and 6 in breadth.

MAGLIANO, a small but populous town of Italy, in the territory of the pope, and district of Sabina, seated on a mountain, near the river Tiber, 30 miles SW of Spolito, and 30 N of Rome. E lon. 13 33, N lat. 42 25.

MAGNAVACCA, a town of Italy, in the Ferravese, with a fort, seated at the mouth of the lake of Coma, in the gulf of Venice, 18 miles S of Ravenna. E longitude 13 4, N latitude 44 52.

MAGNESIA. See MANZICLIA.

MAGNY, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, and late province of the Isle of France, 38 miles NW of Paris. E lon. 1 54, N lat. 49 10.

MAGRA, a river of Italy, which rises in the Apennines, in a valley of Magra, washes Pont-Renoli and Serzana, below which it falls into the Mediterranean.

MAGUELONE, a lake of France, in the department of Herault.

MAHALEU, a town of Egypt, capital of Gorbis. It carries on a considerable trade in linen, cottons, and silks; and the inhabitants here seem to hatch chickens. E lon. 30 31, N lat. 31 30.

MAHANUDDY, or MAHANADY, a river of Hindoostan, which takes its rise in the NW part of Berar. It falls by several mouths into the bay of Bengal.

MAHRATTAS, two large and powerful states of India, which derive their name from Marhat, an ancient province of the Deccan. They are called the Poonah, or Western Mahrattas; and the Berar, or Eastern. Collectively, they occupy all the S part of Hindoostan Proper, with a large proportion of the Deccan. Malwa, Orissa, Candeish, and Vindapoor; the principal parts of Berar, Guzerat, and Agmere; and a small part of Dowlatpore, Agra, and Allahabad, are comprised within their empire, which extends from sea to sea, across the widest part of the peninsula; and from the confines of Agra northward, to the river Karna southward, forming a tract of 200 miles long, and 700 broad.

MAIDENHEAD, a corporate town in Berkshire. It is seated on the Thames, 26 miles W by N of London. N lon. 0 40, N lat. 51, 32.

MAIDSTONE, a borough, and the county town of Kent, seated on the M. A. way, 30 miles W. of Canterbury, or 35 EBE of London. E lon. 0 35, N lat. 51 16.

MILLEZAIS, a town of France, in the department of Vendee, seated in a morne on an island formed by the Saire and Antize, 22 miles NE of Rochelle, and 310 SW of Paris. W lon. 0 40, N lat. 46 27.

MAINE, a district of the United States belonging to Massachusetts, which lies between lat. 43 4 and 48 12 N, and between long. 64 44 and 70 40 W. The NE and S frontiers are each about 240 miles long, and the W 160. The average length about 200 miles. It is bounded N by Lower Canada; E by New Brunswick, from which it is separated by St. Croix river; SE and S by the Atlantic Ocean; W by Piscataqua river about 40 miles, and a line, running thence due north, which divides it from New Hampshire. It is divided into 8 counties, and contained in 1810, 228,708 inhabitants. The soil of this district is pure, and the climate healthy. It produces grain of all sorts, fruits, and excellent pasturage. The country is mountainous but well watered, having several considerable rivers; such as the Penobscot, Kennebeck, Androscoggin, and Saco.

MAINE, a river of Germany, which rises in the circle of Franconia, runs by Bamberg, Wurtzburg, Aschaffenburg, Hanau, and Frankfurt, and falls into the Rhine.

MAINE, AND LOIRE, a department of France, which includes the late province of Anjou. It has its name from two rivers of the same name. Angers is the capital.

MAINLAND, the principal of the Shetland Isles, 60 miles long from N to S, but its breadth seldom exceeds six miles.

MAINLAND, or POMONA, the principal of the Orkney Islands, 24 miles long, and 9 broad.

MAINTENON, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire, seated on the Eure between two mountains with a castle, a late collegiate church, and a late priory. It is the

miles N by E of Chartres. E lon. 136, N lat. 46 31.

MANUNGEN, a town of Franco-Prussia, capital of a small district belonging to the house of Saxe-Gotha. It is eight miles N of Hennenberg. E lon. 10 30, N lat. 50 45.

MAJORCA, an island, formerly subject to the king of Spain, but in 1799, it was taken by the British; it is situate in the Mediterranean Sea, between Ivica and Minorca. It is 69 miles in length, and 45 in breadth; is a mountainous country, but produces good corn, olive trees, and delicate wine.

MAJORCA, a large, rich and strong city, capital of an island of the same name, with a bishop's see. It was taken by the English in 1706, and retaken in 1712. It is seated on the SW side of the island. E lon. 3 15, N lat. 39 30.

MALDE, I.E. a strait of S America, between Staten Island and Tierra del Fuoco, in lat. 55 deg. S.

MALISSY, a town of France, in the department of Calvados. W lon. 1 2, N lat. 49 34.

MALXANT, ST. an ancient town of France, in the department of the two Sevrés, seated on the Sevré, 20 miles SW of Poitiers. W lon. 9 7, N lat. 46 34.

MALABAR, the W coast of the peninsula of Hindostan, lying between 9 and 14 deg. N lat.

MALACCA, a peninsula of Asia containing a kingdom of the same name; bounded on the N by Siam, on the E by the Ocean, and on the SW by the straits of Malacca, which separate it from Sumatra. It is 600 miles in length and 300 in breadth.

MALACCA, a seaport, and the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the peninsula of Malacca. It is seated on the straits of its own name, 400 miles SE of Achen. E lon. 101 20, N lat. 2 30.

MALAGA, an ancient and strong town of Spain, in Granada, with a good harbour. Population in 1809, 41,082. It is seated on the Mediterranean, at the foot of a high mountain, 235 miles S of Madrid. W lon. 4 20, N lat. 36 32.

MALAMOCCO, a small island and seaport town in the Lazzaroes of Venice, five miles S of that city.

MALATHIA, an ancient town of

Turkey in Asia, capital of Lesser Armenia, seated on the Arzu, E lon. 43 24, N lat. 39 8.

MALCHIN, a town of Germany in Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg; seated on the river Peene, where it falls into the lake Camrow, 10 miles N of Wahren. E lon. 13 13, N lat. 53 6.

MALDEN, a borough of England in Essex, 37 miles NE of London. E lon. 0 41, N lat. 51 46.

MALDEN, a small town of Upper Canada, situated on the NW end of Lake Erie, at the mouth of the river Detroit. It is 14 miles from the town of Detroit.

MALDIVES, a cluster of small islands 233 miles SW of Ceylon in the E India. The northernmost, called Head of the Isles, or Kelly, is in E lon. 75 7, N lat. 7 4; and Maldiva, in which the king resides, is in E lon. 75 38, N lat. 4 15. Of these there are no less than 1000 in number; all low, sandy and barren, having only a few coconuts.

MALESTROIT, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, and has province of Bretagne, seated on the Oust, 30 miles E of Fort L'Orient. W lon. 2 25, N lat. 47 45.

MALICOLLO, one of the largest of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean, lying in 10 18 S lat. and 107 41 E lon. It extends 20 leagues from N to S. Its inland mountains are very high, and clad with forests. Its vegetable productions are luxuriant, and in a great variety.

MALLING-WEST, a town of England in Kent, 6 miles W of Maidstone, and 30 E by S of London.

MALLOW, a small town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munster, 17 miles N of Cork. W lon. 9 22, N lat. 52 10.

MALMEDY, a town of the Netherlands, in the bishopric of Liège, seated on the Roelt, nine miles S of Limburg, and 40 N of Luxembourg. E lon. 5 2, N lat. 50 18.

MALMISTRA, an ancient town of Asia, in Nstolia, seated at the mouth of a river: of the same name, which divides it into the Old and New Town. It is 30 miles SE of Teraso. E lon. 36 18, N lat. 36 50.

MALMOE, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, seated on the

Turkey in Asia, capital of Levant Armenia, seated on the Arax, E lon. 43 25, N lat. 39 5.

MALCHIN, a town of Germany in Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, seated on the river Peene, where it falls into the lake Carnow, 10 miles N of Wahren. E lon. 13 15, N lat. 53 6.

MALDEN, a borough of England in Essex, 37 miles NE of London. E lon. 0 41, N lat. 51 50.

MALDEN, a small town of Upper Canada, situated on the NW end of Lake Erie, at the mouth of the river Detroit. It is 14 miles from the town of Detroit.

MALDIVES, a cluster of small islands 233 miles SW of Ceylon in the Indian Sea. The northernmost, called Head of the Isles, or Kelly, is in E lon. 73 0, N lat. 7 5; and Maldiva, in which the king resides, is in E lon. 73, N lat. 4 15. Of these there are no less than 1000 in number; all low, sandy and barren, having only a few coconuts.

MALÉSTRÖM, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, and less province of Bretagne, seated on the Oust, 30 miles E of Port L'Orient, W lon. 2 25, N lat. 47 45.

MALICOLLO, one of the largest of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean, lying in 16 18 S lat. and 167 45 E lon. It extends 90 leagues from N to S. Its inland mountains are very high, and clad with forests. Its vegetable productions are luxuriant, and in a great variety.

MALLING-WEST, a town of England in Kent, 6 miles W of Maidstone, and 30 E by S of London.

MALLOW, a small town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munster, 17 miles N of Cork. W lon. 8 25, N lat. 52 10.

MALMEDY, a town of the Netherlands, in the bishopric of Liege, seated on the Roete, nine miles S of Luxembourg, E lon. 4 2, N lat. 50 10.

MALMISTRA, an ancient town of Asia, in Naxos, seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, which divides it into the Old and New Town. It is 30 miles SE of Tenos. E lon. 30 18, N lat. 36 50.

MALMÖE, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Godland, seated on the

Sound, with a large harbour and a strong citadel. It is 15 miles SE of Copenhagen. E lon. 13 7, N lat. 53 36.

MALMSBURY, an ancient borough in Wiltshire. It is pleasantly seated on a hill, on the river Avon, which almost surrounds it, and is 26 miles E by N of Bristol, and 9 1/2 W. of London. W lon. 2 0, N lat. 51 34.

MALO, ST., a seaport of France, in the department of Morbihan. It has a spacious harbour, but difficult of access, on account of the rocks that surround it. It was bombarded by the English in 1693, but without success. In 1759, they landed in Cascahe Bay, went to the harbour by land, and burnt about 100 ships. St. Malo is seated on an island, united to the mainland by a causeway. It is 17 miles NW of Dol, and 205 W of Paris. W lon. 1 57, N lat. 48 30.

MOLORIA, a small island of Italy on the coast of Tuscany, 10 miles W of Leghorn. E lon. 10 4, N lat. 43 34.

MALPARTIDO, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, 14 miles S of Plasencia. W lon. 2 20, N lat. 39 36.

MALPAS, a town in Cheshire. It is seated on a high eminence, near the river Lee, 15 miles SE of Chester, and 105 NW of London. W lon. 2 45, N lat. 53 2.

MALPLAQUET, a village of Austrian Hainaut. It is famous for a victory gained over the French, by the duke of Marlborough in 1709, and sometimes called the Battle of Blarvina, from an adjacent village, and is 7 miles from Mons.

MALTA, an island in the Mediterranean, between Africa, and Sicily, 30 miles long and 12 broad. The soil which has been mostly brought to Sicily, is very fertile, but does not produce grain sufficient to support the inhabitants. Population 74,702. After the taking of Rhodes, the emperor Charles V. gave this island to the grand master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem. It was attacked, in 1565 by the Turks, who were obliged to abandon the enterprise, with the loss of 30,000 men, and retaken by the French in 1798. It was taken by the English about 1798, and retaken by the English about 1798. The knights of Malta formerly consisted of eight nations; now they are but seven, the English have broken them. Malta is 60 miles S of Sicily.

MALTA, MELITA, or CITTA VECCHIA, an ancient city of the island of Malta. It is seated on a hill in the centre of the island, and is strongly fortified. It is the residence of the Bishop, and the cathedral is a very fine structure. Near this city are the catacombs, which are said to extend 18 miles under ground; and a small church dedicated to St. Paul, adjoining to which is a statue of the saint, with a viper in his hand. Population 2000.

MALTON, a borough in the N riding of Yorkshire, 16 miles N by W of London. W lon. 0 40, N lat. 54 0.

MALVASIA, a small island of Turkey in Europe, on the E coast of the Morea, remarkable for its excellent wines, that are called Malvasia.

MALUNG, a town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia. E lon. 18 20, N lat. 60 30.

MALWA, a province of Hindoostan Proper, bounded on the W by Guzerat, on the N by Agincor, on the E by Allahabad and Orissa, and on the S by Candahar. Ougain and Indor are the principal towns.

MAMARONECK, a town of Westchester county, New York, situated on Long Island sound on the W side of Mamaroneck creek, which empties into a harbour of the same name. Population in 1810, 406. It contains a Methodist and a Friends meeting house. Two cotton factories are established in this town, one of them is extensive, and contains upwards of 6000 spindles, with 20 looms in operation; the articles manufactured consist principally of Shirtings of a superior quality, Marcell's Quilting and yarn. It is 23 miles NE of New York city, about 145 N of Albany, and 213 NE of Washington.

MAMARS, an ancient town of France, in the department of Sarthe, and seated on the Dive.

MAN, an island in the Irish Sea, 30 miles in length and eight in breadth. It contains 17 parishes. The Duke of Athol was formerly lord of this island, the sovereignty of which he sold, in 1765, to the crown, reserving, however, the manorial rights, &c. It is 13 miles S of Scotland, 30 N of Anglesey in Wales, 35 W of Cumberland, and 60 E of Ireland.

MANACHIA, an ancient and consid-

dyable town of Natolia Proper, anciently called Magnesia, seated in a fertile country, at the foot of a mountain, on the river Sarabai, 33 miles N of Smyrna. E lon. 27 24, N lat. 38 43.

MANAR, an island of the East Indies, near the E coast of the island of Ceylon. N lat. 9, E lon. 80 46.

MANBONE, a city of Africa and capital of the kingdom of Siam, situated at the foot of the Manuel of Moussambique. N lat. 20 22, E lon. 32 19.

MANCHA, a territory of Spain, in New Castile, between the river Guadiana and Andalusia. It is a mountainous country, and it was here that Cervantes made Don Quixote perform his chief exploits.

MANCHESTER, a large and populous town of Lancashire, seated between the rivers Irk and Irwell. It has been long noted for various branches of the linen, silk, and cotton manufactures, and is now principally conspicuous as the centre of the cotton trade. Its chief ornaments are the college, the exchange, the collegiate church, another large church, and a spacious market-place. Population in 1802, 24,096. It is 67 miles WBW of York, and 122 NNW of London. W lon. 2 50, N lat. 53 30.

MANCHESTER, a town in Bennington county, Vermont, 23 miles N of Bennington, and 44 NE of Troy in N. York, with 1202 inhabitants, and a post office, 440 miles from Washington.

MANCHESTER, a post town in Essex county, Massachusetts, a few miles NE of Beverly, with 1137 inhabitants, and a post office 486 miles NE of Washington.

MANCHESTER, a flourishing post village of New York, in the township of Cambria, and county of Niagara. It is situated on the E side of Niagara river, adjoining the rapids and falls, 20 miles from Buffalo, and 463 W of N from Washington.

MANCHESTER, a post town in Baltimore county, Maryland, containing a church and about 40 dwellings. It is 30 miles from Baltimore city, and 71 from Washington.

MANCHESTER, a town in Chesterfield county, Virginia, situated on the S side of James river, opposite to Richmond, and 33 miles NW of Williamsburg. Here is a post office, 122 miles from Washington.

MANCIET, a town of France, in the department of Gers. W lon. 6 7, N lat. 43 36.

MANDAL, a seaport town of Christendom, in Norway. E lon. 7 42, N lat. 58 2.

MANDERSCHETT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves, capital of a county of the same name. It is 21 miles N of Treves. E lon. 6 50, N lat. 50 10.

MANDRIA, a small desert island, in the Archipelago, between Sumatra and Langoa.

MANFREDONIA, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, with a castle, a good harbour, and an archbishop's see. It is 100 miles NE of Naples. E lon. 16 12, N lat. 41 38.

MANGALORE, a seaport of Canara, on the coast of Malabar, with an excellent road for ships to anchor in while the rainy season lasts. It is seated on a rising ground, 180 miles N by W of Tellicherry. E lon. 75 24, N lat. 13 8.

MANGERA, an island in the S Pacific Ocean, about five leagues in circumference.

MANGUSHIAK, a town of Turcomania, on the E coast of the Caspian Sea. It is 37 miles SW of Astrachan. E lon. 46 30, N lat. 44 45.

MANHARTZBERG, the northern part of Lower Austria, separated from the southern by the river Danube, and bounded on the W by Upper Austria, on the N by Bohemia and Moravia, and on the E by Hungary.

MANHEIM, a strong and beautiful city of Germany, in the Palatinate of the Rhine. It is a handsome city, containing about 24,000 inhabitants. The town is almost surrounded by the Neckar and the Rhine. The palace of the elector palatinate is a magnificent structure. Mannheim surrendered to the French, in September 1795, but was retaken by the Austrians in November following. It is six miles NE of Spire, and 10 W of Heideberg. E lon. 8 21, N lat. 49 26.

MANHEIM, a post township of New York, in Montgomery county, situated on the Mohawk river, 60 miles from Albany, and 423 E of N from Washington. Population in 1810, 1444.

MANICA, an inland kingdom of Africa. It lies on the N Mozambique,

in a
source N
45.
In
of
ed
con-
sion-
s.
in
Gu-
tain-
in Cas-
his
popu-
la. It
It
man-
man-
con-
otton
the
giate
and a
son in
W
Ben-
N of
in N.
a post
na.
own
in a
few
inhab-
ants NE
ing post
ingara
ingara
alla, 20
W of N
own
in
tain-
ellings-
67, and
in
Che-
ed on
site to
of Wil-
ce, 126

MANCIET, a town of France, in the department of Gers. W lon. 9 4, N lat. 43 36.
MANDAL, a seaport town of Christianland, in Norway. E lon. 7 42, N lat. 58 2.
MANDERSCHETT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves, capital of a county of the same name. It is 21 miles N of Treves. E lon. 6 40, N lat. 49 10.
MANDRIA, a small desert island, in the Archipelago, between Sumatra and Langoa.
MANFREDONIA, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, with a castle, a good harbour, and an archbishop's see. It is 100 miles NE of Naples. E lon. 16 12, N lat. 41 32.
MANGALORE, a seaport of Canara, on the coast of Malabar, with an excellent road for ships to anchor in while the rainy season lasts. It is seated on a rising ground, 160 miles N by W of Tellicherry. E lon. 75 24, N lat. 13 5.
MANGHEA, an island in the S Pacific Ocean, about five leagues in circumference.
MANGUSHLAR, a town of Turkestan, on the E coast of the Caspian Sea. It is 37 miles SW of Astracan. E lon. 48 30, N lat. 41 45.
MANHARTZBERG, the northern part of Lower Austria, separated from the southern by the river Danube, and bounded on the W by Upper Austria, on the N by Bohemia and Moravia, and on the E by Hungary.
MANHEIM, a strong and beautiful city of Germany, in the Palatinate of the Rhine. It is a handsome city, containing about 25,000 inhabitants. The town is almost surrounded by the Neckar and the Rhine. The palace of the elector palatine is a magnificent structure. Mannheim surrendered to the French, in September 1793, but was retaken by the Austrians in November following. It is six miles NE of Speier, and 10 W of Heidelberg. E lon. 8 31, N lat. 49 36.
MANHEIM, a post township of New York, in Montgomery county, situated on the Mohawk river, 60 miles from Albany, and 483 E of N from Washington. Population in 1810, 1444.
MANICA, an inland kingdom of Africa. It lies on the N Mozambique,

on the E Sofala, and on the S and W unknown regions.
MANICKPOUR, a town of Hindoostan Proper, 68 miles distant from Lucknow. E lon. 81 45, N lat. 37 36.
MANILLA, the chief of the Philippine Islands, in the N Pacific Ocean, 400 miles in length and 100 in breadth. The Spaniards carry on a very rich trade with Manilla.
MANILLA, a large and populous city, capital of Luzonia, and the other Philippine Islands. Most of the public structures are built of wood, on account of the frequent earthquakes, by one of which, in 1617, a mountain was levelled; in 1643, a third part of the city was overthrown by another, when 3000 persons perished in the ruins; and the next year, there was another less violent. The city is seated on the SE side of the island, where a large river falls into the sea, and forms a noble bay 30 leagues in compass. E lon. 120 43, N lat. 14 36.
MANINGTREE, a town in Essex, seated on the river Stour, 60 miles E NE of London. E lon. 1 12, N lat. 52 0.
MANLIUS, a post township of New York, in Onondago county. It is 137 miles a little N of W from Albany, and 307 a little E of N from Washington. Population in 1810, 3127. Greenpond in this township is a curiosity, its surface being nearly 300 feet below the level of its shores.
MANOSQUE, a populous town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, 350 miles S by E of Paris. E lon. 7 45, N lat. 43 51.
MANRESA, an ancient town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated at the confluence of the Cardenera and Lobregat, 18 miles SE of Cardena, and 20 N W of Barcelona. E lon. 1 46, N lat. 41 36.
MANS, an ancient town of France, capital of the department of Maine. It is seated on a hill, 78 miles W by N of Orleans. Population about 14,000. E lon. 0 14, N lat. 41 59.
MANSARORA, a lake of Thibet, from which, (according to Major Rennel) issues the southernmost head of the Ganges. It is 112 miles in circumference, and lies in about 79 E lon. and 34 N lat.
MANSFIELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, capital

of a county of the same name, 35 miles SW of Magdeburg. E lon. 12 4, N lat. 51 41.
MANSFIELD, a town of England in Nottinghamshire, 40 miles N by W of London. W lon. 1 9, N lat. 53 46.
MANSFIELD, a township of Windham county, Connecticut, containing 2570 inhabitants in 1810. It is situated between Willamantic and Mount Hope rivers, about 15 miles E of the city of Hartford. It is a post town 363 miles NE of Washington.
MANSFIELD, a township of Sussex county, New Jersey, containing 3019 inhabitants in 1810. It is a post town 306 miles NE of Washington.
MANSFIELD, a flourishing post town in Richland county, Ohio, situated on the head waters of the Scioto and Molehicking which flow S, and the Hudson and Saunders Key of the N. Population 200. It is 60 miles from Columbus, the capital of the state, a northerly course, and 403 NW of Washington.
MANSILLA, a town of Spain in Leon, 19 miles SW of the city of Leon. W lon. 4 53, N lat. 42 30.
MANTES, a considerable town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise. It is 31 miles NW of Paris. E lon. 1 51, N lat. 49 1.
MANTUA, or **MANTUAN**, a duchy of Italy, lying along the river Po, which divides it into two parts. It is bounded on the N by the Venetians, on the S by the duchies of Reggio, Modena, and Mirandola; on the E by the Ferrarese; and on the W by the Cremonese. It is 50 miles long, and 27 broad.
MANTUA, the capital of a duchy of the same name, in Italy. It is situated on an island in the middle of a lake, and contains 42 churches, 21 oratories, 47 convents and 20,343 inhabitants. It is 220 miles N by W of Rome. E lon. 10 30, N lat. 45 10.
MARACAYBO, a lake in Venezuela; its length is 150 miles and its breadth 60. It is easily navigated by vessels of the greatest burden. It communicates with the Caribbean sea by a narrow strait.
MARACAYBO, a considerable town of S America, capital of the province of Venezuela. It is situated on the W bank of an outlet to the lake of the same name. The number of inhabi-

- ants are about 22,000. It is subject to earthquakes. N lat. 10 30, W lon. 71 40.
- MARAGAL**, a town of Persia, 42 miles from Tauris. E lon. 47 22, N lat. 37 30.
- MARANO**, a town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli, with a strong citadel. It is seated in a marsh, at the bottom of the gulf of Venice, 27 miles S by E of Udina. E lon. 13 5, N lat. 45 22.
- MARANS**, a rich town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, seated among salt marshes near the river Sèvre. It is 13 miles NE of Rochelle. W lon. 0 25, N lat. 46 30.
- MARATHON**, a village of Livadia, formerly a city, 10 miles from Athens. It is famous for the victory obtained by Miltiades, over the Persians.
- MARBACH**, a town of Germany in the circle of Soubia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the Neckar. It was burnt by the French in 1693. It is 13 miles S of Hailbron, and 13 N of Stuttgart. E lon. 9 24, N lat. 48 50.
- MARBELLA**, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated at the mouth of the Rio Verde, 24 miles SW of Malaga. W lon. 5 24, N lat. 36 20.
- MARBLEHEAD**, a considerable seaport and post town in Essex county, Massachusetts, four miles SE of Salem, and 19 NE of Boston, in the lat. of 42 28 N, and lon. 69 50. The town contains 5000 inhabitants, and the harbour is defended by a battery. It is 481 miles NE of Washington.
- MARCA**, a small island in the gulf of Venice, five miles from Ragusa, on which it depends.
- MARCELLIN, ST.** a town of France in the department of Ierre. It is 223 miles S by E of Paris. E lon. 5 22, N lat. 45 14.
- MARCELLINO**, a small river of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto, which falls into the sea, two miles from Augusta.
- MARCELLUS**, a post town of Onondago county, New York, situated on Skeneckles and Otisco lakes, 60 miles W of Utica, 127 W of Albany, and 426 a little E of N from Washington. Population in 1816, 4722.
- MARCHE**, a town of France, in the department of Vosges, 20 miles S of Neufchateau, and 40 S of Toul. E lon. 5 20, N lat. 48 6.
- MARCHENA**, an ancient town of Spain, in Andalusia, 16 miles W of Seville. West lon. 5 44, North lat. 37 34.
- MARCHIENNES**, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the county of Namur, seated on both sides of the Sambre, 60 miles W of Charleroy, and 23 SW of Namur. E lon. 4 22, N lat. 50 20.
- MARCHPURG**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, seated on the Drave, 12 miles W of Pettaw, and 23 SW of Graz. E lon. 13 10, N lat. 46 44.
- MARCIGLIANO**, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, seven miles E of Naples, between Nola and Acerra. E lon. 14 30, N lat. 40 21.
- MARCKREE**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria, 24 miles distant from Vienna. E lon. 16 28, N lat. 48 17.
- MARCKOLSHHEIM**, a town of France in the department of the Lower Rhine. E lon. 7 27, N lat. 48 10.
- MARCO, ST.** a town of Italy, in Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, with a bishop's see, 23 miles N of Cosenza. E lon. 16 20, N lat. 39 41.
- MARCOU, ST.** two islands in the English channel; seven miles from the coast of France. They are subject to the English, and in 1709 they were attacked by the French who were repulsed. W lon. 1 17, N lat. 47 31.
- MAREE**, a small town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen. E lon. 37 30, N lat. 15 44.
- MAREE, LOCH**, a fresh-water lake of Ross-shire. It is 13 miles long, and in some parts, four broad.
- MARENCO**, a village in Italy, near Milan, remarkable for a bloody and desperate action between the French and Austrians under Generals Meis and Buonaparte, in July, 1800, which lasted all day, wherein the former were victorious, but the loss was pretty equal on both sides. This battle was decisive of the campaign, and of the fate of Italy.
- MARENNES**, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente. It is 873 miles SW of Paris. W lon. 0 49, N lat. 46 12.
- MARGARETTA**, an island of America, in Andalusia, near Terra Firma, discovered by Columbus, in 1492. It was taken, in 1626, by the Dutch, who demolished the castle. E lon. 63 19, N lat. 10 40.
- MARGATE**, a seaport in Kent, in

Seville, West lon. 3 44, North lat. 37 34.

MARCHIENNES, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the county of Namur, seated on both sides of the Sambre, four miles W of Charleroy, and 22 SW of Namur. E lon. 4 32, N lat. 50 20.

MARCHPURG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, seated on the Drave, 18 miles W of Pettau, and 23 SW of Graz. E lon. 15 19, N lat. 46 44.

MARCIGLIANO, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, seven miles E of Naples, between Nola and Acerra. E lon. 14 30, N lat. 40 51.

MARCKECK, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria, 24 miles distant from Vienna. E lon. 16 28, N lat. 46 17.

MARCKOLSHHEIM, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine. E lon. 7 37, N lat. 48 10.

MARCO, ST. a town of Italy, in Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, with a bishop's see, 23 miles N of Cosenza. E lon. 16 20, N lat. 39 41.

MARCOU, ST. two islands in the English channel seven miles from the coast of France. They are subject to the English, and in 1793 they were attacked by the French who were repulsed. W lon. 1 17, N lat. 49 31.

MAREB, a small town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen. E lon. 37 30, N lat. 15 44.

MAREE, LOCH, a fresh-water lake of Ross-shire. It is 13 miles long, and in some parts four broad.

MARENGO, a village in Italy, near Milan, remarkable for a bloody and desperate action between the French and Austrians under Generals Melas and Buonaparte, in July, 1800, which lasted all day, wherein the former were victorious, but the loss was pretty equal on both sides. This battle was decisive of the campaign, and of the fate of Italy.

MARENES, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente. It is 473 miles SW of Paris. W lon. 6 49, N lat. 46 15.

MARGARETTA, an island of America, in Andalusia, near Terra Firma, discovered by Columbus, in 1499. It was taken, in 1586, by the Dutch, who demolished the castle. E lon. 63 19, N lat. 10 46.

MARGATE, a seaport in Kent, in

the Isle of Thanet, 14 miles N of Deal, and 73 E by S of London. E lon. 1 29, N lat. 51 24.

MARGENTHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, subject to the grand master of the Teutonic order, seated on the river Tauber, 16 miles SW of Wurtzburg. E lon. 10 20, N lat. 49 30.

MARGOZZA, a town of Italy in the Milanese, situated near a small lake from which it takes its name.

MARIA, ST. an island of the Indian Ocean, five miles from Madagascar.

MARIAT, ST. the most southern of the Azores, or Western Islands, in the Atlantic, producing plenty of wheat, and containing about 5000 inhabitants.

MARIA, ST. a considerable town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a small castle. W lon. 6 6, N lat. 36 39.

MARIA, ST. a considerable town of Terra Firma Proper. W lon. 73 12, N lat. 7 43.

MARIAGALANTE, one of the Leeward Caribbe Islands, in the West Indies, subject to the French, extending 15 miles from N to S, and four from E to W. It is full of hills, and along the E shore are lofty and perpendicular rocks. It is 39 miles N of Dominica, and 49 E of Guadaloupe. W lon. 61 11, N lat. 15 22.

MARIENBURG, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, in Misnia, remarkable for its rich silver mines. It is 28 miles SSW of Dresden. E lon. 12 34, N lat. 50 49.

MARIENBURG, an ancient and strong town of Poland, in Western Prussia, capital of a palatinate of the same name. It is 36 miles SE of Dantzic. E lon. 19 15, N lat. 24 9.

MARIENBURG, a town of France, in the department of the North. It is 10 miles SW of Charlemont. E lon. 4 23, N lat. 50 2.

MARIENSTADT, a town of Sweden, in West Gothland, seated on the lake Wenner, 35 miles SE of Carlstadt, and 163 SW of Stockholm. E lon. 14 23, N lat. 59 32.

MARIENWERDER, a town of Western Prussia, in Pomerania, with a castle, seated on the Vistula, 20 miles SSW of Marienburg. E lon. 19 3, N lat. 53 40.

MARIETTA, a post town of Ohio, Washington county; situated on the

W bank of Muskingham river, near its junction with the Ohio. It contained in 1810, a court-house, jail, an academy and 1463 inhabitants. Distant from Washington 317 miles. N lat. 39 24 21.

MARIGNANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, remarkable for the defeat of the Swiss by the French, in 1512. It is seated on the Lambro, 10 miles S of Milan.

MARION, a post village in Twiggs county, Georgia, situated on the W side of Savanna creek, 6 miles from the Ocklawaha river, 33 S of Milledgeville, and 602 SW of Washington. Population 160.

MARINO, ST. a strong town of Italy, capital of a small republic surrounded by the duchy of Urbino, seated on a mountain, 10 miles SW of Rimini, and 14 NW of Urbino. E lon. 12 33, N lat. 43 24.

MARINO, ST. a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, with a castle, 10 miles E of Rome. E lon. 12 48, N lat. 41 34.

MARIE, ST. a seaport on the W side of St. Domingo. It was taken by the English in January, 1794, and is 48 miles NNW of Port-au-Prince. W lon. 73 40, N lat. 19 20.

MARLBOROUGH, a borough in Wiltshire. It is 74 miles W of London. W lon. 1 26, N lat. 51 28.

MARLBOROUGH, a post township in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, 28 miles W of Boston, and 435 NE of Washington. Population 1725.

MARLBOROUGH, a post township of Whitham county, Vermont, 9 miles SW of Brattleboro, 27 E of Bennington, and 448 NE of Washington. Population 1844.

MARLOW, a borough in Buckinghamshire. It is seated on the Thames, 31 miles W of London. W lon. 0 45, N lat. 51 25.

MARMANDE, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, seated on the Garonne, 320 miles S by W of Paris. E lon. 0 18, N lat. 44 26.

MARMORA, a sea between Europe and Asia, which communicates with the Archipelago, by the strait of Gallipoli on the SW, and with the Black Sea, by the strait of Constantinople on the NE.

MARO, a town of Italy, on the coast of Genoa, in a valley of the same name, 8 miles NW of Oneglia

and 49 WSW of Geosa. E lon. 7 41, N lat. 44 55.

MAROGNA, a town of Romania, seated near the Mediterranean, 150 miles SW of Constantinople. E lon. 26 41, N lat. 40 50.

MAROTIER, a town of France in the department of Lower Rhine, 13 miles SW of Strasbourg. E lon. 7 33, N lat. 49 28.

MARPURG, a strong town of Germany, in the landgraviate of Hesse Cassel, with a university, a palace, and a magnificent town-house. It is 47 miles SW of Cassel. E lon. 9 0, N lat. 50 35.

MARQUESAS, a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, of which the most considerable are St. Christina, and St. Pedro. Captain Cook, in his second voyage, lay some time at the first of these, which is situate in W lon. 130 9, and S lat. 9 35.

MARSAL, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, remarkable for its salt works. It is 17 miles NE of Nancy. E lon. 6 41, N lat. 48 49.

MARSALA, a populous and strong town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazza. It is built on the ruins of the ancient Lilybæum, 53 miles SW of Palermo. E lon. 12 29, N lat. 38 4.

MARSAQUIVER, or MARSAL-QUIVER, a strong and ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, with one of the best harbours in Africa. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1732; and is seated on a rock, near a bay of the Mediterranean, three miles from Oran. W lon. 6 10, N lat. 36 1.

MARSEILLES, a strong city of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, seated on the Mediterranean, at the upper end of a gulf, covered and defended by many small islands; and it is partly on the declivity of a hill, and partly on a plain. In 1649, the plague reigned with great violence, and with still greater in 1720, when it carried off 50,000 of the inhabitants. In 1793, Marseilles revolted against the French National Convention, but was very soon reduced. Population in 1807, 95,413. It is 23 miles NW of Toulon, and 362 S by E. of Paris. E lon. 2 27, N lat. 43 12.

MARSHFIELD, a town in Gloucestershire, seated on the Cotswold Hills, 102 miles W of London. W lon. 2 14, N lat. 51 30.

MARSHFIELD, a post town in Plymouth county, Massachusetts; situated near Marshfield point, 36 miles SE of Boston. It had 1364 inhabitants in 1810.

MARSICO NUOVO, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of the Appennines, near the riv. Agri, 73 miles NE of Naples. E lon. 14 49, N lat. 40 28.

MARSTHAND, a small island in the Categate, which for its strength is called the Gibraltar of Sweden, is a rocky island, about two miles in circumference; the town, which lies on the eastern side, contains about 1200 inhabitants. The harbour is secure and commodious, but of difficult entrance. It is 32 miles NW of Gothenburg. E lon. 11 30, N lat. 57 59.

MARTA, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, and in the duchy of Castro, seated on a lake of the same name, called also Bolsena, 55 miles N of Rome. E lon. 12 49, N lat. 42 20.

MARTABAN, a province of Asia, in the kingdom of Pegu, on the bay of Bengal. The soil is fertile in rice, fruits, and wines of all kinds.

MARTABAN, the capital of a province of the same name, in Pegu. It is seated on the bay of Pegu, 80 miles S of the city of Pegu. E lon. 96 50, N lat. 15 36.

MARTELL, a town of France, in the department of Lot, seated near the Dordogne, 12 miles E of Sarlat. E lon. 1 44, N lat. 44 41.

MARTHA, ST., the capital of a province of S. America in New Granada, situated on the E side of a bay of Caribbean sea, called Boca Grand. It is about 130 miles NE of Carthagena. W lon. 73 56, N lat. 11 24.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, an island of N America, near the coast of Massachusetts, 80 miles S of Boston. W lon. 70 22, N lat. 41 16. This island with 3 others in Massachusetts bay, constitute Duke's county, containing 3599 inhabitants, of whom about 300 are Indians.

MARTHLEN, a considerable town of Switzerland, in that part of the county of Kyburg, subject to Zurich. It is seated near the Rhine, 6 miles S of Schaffhausen.

MARTIN, St. one of the Leeward

Carib
ing to
and to
miles
barbo
W lon
MA
Franc
Mouth
small
E lon
E lon
Valen
gulf of
E lon
MA
ward
40 mi
ferene
from
many
rees,
lica,
ou has
Pierre
16 20,
M.
Franc
W of
46 10,
MA
and ca
sluote
Popolu
tre of
village
seated
a pro
about
of Ut
little
MA
Berks
miles
Foot
MA
Gullif
miles
Wash
about
MA
a Cas
re, el
of Col
MA
Catal
the N
of Bar
35.
MA

41. **MARSHFIELD**, a post town in Plymouth county, Massachusetts; situated near Marshfield point, 36 miles SE. of Boston. It had 1364 inhabitants in 1810.

MARSHICO NUOVO, a town of Naples, in Principato Citieri, with a bishop's see. It is seated in the foot of the Appenines, near the riv. Agri, 73 miles SE of Naples. E lon. 14 49, N lat. 40 38.

MARSTRAND, a small island in the Cattegat, which for its strength is called the Gibraltar of Sweden, is a rocky island, about two miles in circumference; the town, which lies on the eastern side, contains about 1200 inhabitants. The harbour is secure and commodious, but of difficult entrance. It is 32 miles NW of Gothenburg. E lon. 11 30, N lat. 57 49.

MARTA, a town of Italy, in the patriarchy of St. Peter, and in the duchy of Castro, seated on a lake of the same name, called also Bolsena, 58 miles N of Rome. E lon. 12 40, N lat. 42 26.

MARTABAN, a province of Asia, in the kingdom of Pegu, on the bay of Bengal. The soil is fertile in rice, fruits, and wines of all kinds.

MARTABAN, the capital of a province of the same name, in Pegu. It is seated on the bay of Bengal, 89 miles S of the city of Pegu. E lon. 90 55, N lat. 15 30.

MARTEL, a town of France, in the department of Lot, seated near the Dordogne, 18 miles E of Sarlat. E lon. 1 44, N lat. 44 51.

MARTHA, BT, the capital of a province of S. America in New Granada, situated on the E side of a bay of Caribbean sea, called Boca Grand. It is about 130 miles NE of Carthagena. W lon. 73 55, N lat. 11 34.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, an island of N America, near the coast of Massachusetts, 80 Miles S of Boston. W lon. 70 22, N lat. 41 16. This island with 5 others in Massachusetts bay, constitute Duke's county, containing 3599 inhabitants, of whom about 300 are Indians.

MARTHALEN, a considerable town of Switzerland, in that part of the country of Kyburg, subject to Zurich. It is seated near the Rhine, 6 miles S of Schaffhausen.

MARTIN, St. one of the Lecward

Caribbean islands, in the W Indies, lying to the NW of St. Bartholomew, and to the SW of Anguilla. It is 42 miles in circumference, has neither harbour nor river, but several salt-pits. W lon. 53 0, N lat. 2 14.

MARTIGUES, a seaport, town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, situated near a small lake, 30 miles NW of Marseilles. E lon. 7 2, N lat. 43 19.

MARTELL'S CAPE, a promontory of Valencia in Spain, which separates the gulf of Valencia from that of Alicante. E lon. 0 35, N lat. 38 54.

MARTINICO, one of the Windward Caribbean islands, in the W Indies, 40 miles in length, and 100 in circumference. It was taken by the English from the French in 1794. There are many high mountains covered with trees, and some rivers and fertile valleys. It has several safe and commodious harbours, well fortified. Fort St. Pierre, the principal place, is in W lon. 60 20, N lat. 14 14.

MARTIN TOWN, a strong town of France, in the isle of Rhe, 15 miles W of Rochelle. W lon. 1 17, N lat. 46 19.

MARTINSBURG, a post township and capital of Lewis county, New York, situated on the W side of Black river. Population in 1810, 889. Near the centre of the town, on an eminence, the village of Martinsburg is pleasantly seated. It contains a court house, jail, a presbyterian meeting house, and about 30 dwellings. It is 48 miles N of Utica, 144 from Albany, and 422 a little E of N from Washington.

MARTINSBURG, a post town in Berkeley county, Virginia, about 18 miles NW of Harper's ferry on the Potomac, and 84 from Washington.

MARTINSVILLE, the capital of Guilford county, North Carolina, 36 miles W of Hillsboro', and 351 from Washington. It has a post office and about 350 inhabitants.

MARTORANO, a town of Naples, a Calabria Citeriore, with a bishop's see, eight miles from the sea, and 15 S of Cocenza. E lon. 10 20, N lat. 39 0.

MARTORILL, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated at the confluence of the Noya and Lobragal, 18 miles NW of Barcelona. E lon. 1 55, N lat. 41 35.

MARTOS, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a fortress seated on a rock, eight miles S of Anduxar.

MARVEJOLS, a commercial town of France, in the department of Lozere, seated in a valley, on the river Cologne, 10 miles NW of Mende, and 300 S of Paris. E lon. 2 23, N lat. 44 35.

MARVILLE, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, seated on the Otheim, three miles N of Jametz.

MARYBOROUGH, a borough of Ireland, capital of Queen's county, 17 miles S of Philipstown. W lon. 7 0, N lat. 53 2.

MARYLAND, one of the U. States of America. The N line of which is 196 miles long. Its greatest breadth 120; a little above Hancock town, on the Potowmac, it is only 3 miles; and 1 at the western boundary 40. It lies between lat. 38 and 39 44 N, and between lon. 75 10 and 79 20 W. It is bounded on the N by Pennsylvania and Delaware; E by Delaware and the Atlantic; S by Virginia and the Chesapeake; W by the Potowmac; and W by Virginia. This state is divided into 19 counties, 11 of which are on the western shore, and 8 on the eastern shore of Chesapeake bay. The population in 1810, amounted to 390,545, consisting of 235,117 whites, 111,503 slaves, and 33,927 free blacks. The manufactures of Maryland are in a very flourishing state. On the eastern shore the lands are low and level; and the inhabitants subject to intermittents, produced by exhalations arising from stagnant waters. Below the falls of the rivers, on the western shore, the face of the country exhibits a similar appearance; beyond these falls, it becomes gradually uneven, hilly, and mountainous. The soil in many parts is fertile and productive. Its principal rivers are the Patuxent, Patasco, Elk, Choptank, Nanticoke, and Pocomoke.

MARY'S RIVER, ST, a river of the United States, in Georgia. It forms a part of the southern boundary of the United States. It rises in the Okefokoke swamp, and after bending to the S and E, it turns to the N, and runs as far as lat. 30 40. Its course is then due E, 60 miles to the ocean, into which it empties between Amelia and Cumberland islands. Its whole length is about 150 miles.

MARZILLA, a handsome town of Spain, in the province of Navarre, seat-

ed near the river Arragon, 30 miles S of Pamplona.

MASBATE, one of the Philippine Islands, almost in the centre of the rest. It is 75 miles in circumference. E lon. 122 26, N lat. 11 36.

MASCATE, a town of Asia, on the coast of Arabia Felix, with a castle on a rock. It is seated at the bottom of a small bay, and was fortified in 1630 by the Portuguese; it was afterwards taken by the Arabs, who put all the garrison to the sword, except 18, who turned Mahometans. E lon. 37 26, N lat. 24 0.

MAS D'ASIL, a town of France, in the department of Arrége, with a late rich Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the rivulet Rise, 8 miles SW of Pamiers.

MASKELYNE'S ISLES, a group of small but beautiful islands, in the S Pacific Ocean; lying off the SE point of Mallicollo, one of the New Hebrides.

MASSA, an ancient and populous town of Italy, in Tuscany. It is seated on a plain, three miles from the sea, and 65 W by N of Florence. E lon. 10 0, N lat. 44 0.

MASSA, a town of Naples, in Terra-di-Lavora, seated near the sea, 30 miles S of Naples. E lon. 14 18, N lat. 40 31.

MASSA, a town of Italy, in the Siennese, seated on a mountain near the sea, 25 miles SW of Sienna. E lon. 10 48, N lat. 43 40.

MASSA, or **MAZZI**, a town of the Veronese, in Italy, situated on the N side of the Po, 40 miles E of Mantua. E lon. 11 40, N lat. 45 20.

MASSACHUSETTS, one of the United States of America, situated between W lon. 41 23 and 43 52, and between N lat. 69 50 and 73 10. Its medium length is about 140 miles, and breadth 76. It is bounded on the N by Vermont, N. Hampshire, and Massachusetts bay; on the E by the same bay, and the Atlantic; on the S, by the Atlantic, Rhode Island and Connecticut; and on the W by Rhode Island and New York. This state is divided into 13 counties, and these are again subdivided into 204 townships. In 1810, its population amounted to 472,040, of whom 6,737 were blacks. This state was first settled in 1620, and is eminent for its literary institutions. Manufactures are prosecuted to a con-

siderable extent. The western part of Massachusetts is hilly and mountainous; but interspersed with fruitful and well cultivated vallies. The lands of several counties, bordering on the sea shore, in the southeastern part of the state, are level. Its agriculture is conducted in a superior manner, and the soil is well suited to grain and grazing. Its principal rivers are Taunton, Charles, Nashua, and Deerfield. The bays are Barnstable, Buzzard, and Boston. Many islands are situated along the coast, of which Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard, Chabaquidie, and Elizabeth islands, are the most important. Great facility is afforded to navigation by a number of excellent harbours, and the citizens of this state are distinguished for their commercial enterprise.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY, a bay of N America, comprehended between Cape Ann on the N, and Cape Cod on the S. The two Capes are 15 miles apart.

MASSAFRA, a strong town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, seated at the foot of the Appennines, 16 miles NNW of Tarento. E lon. 17 20, N lat. 40 30.

MASSENA, a post township of St. Lawrence county New York, situated on the S side of the St. Lawrence, 573 miles E of N from Washington. Population in 1810, 954.

MASSEIANO, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 40 miles NE of Turin. E lon. 17 20, N lat. 40 20.

MASUAI, a town of Abyssinia, situated on an island on the coast of the Red Sea. E lon. 39 56, N lat. 16 33.

MASULIPATAM, a populous seaport of Hindoostan, seated near the mouth of the Kistna, on the coast of Coromandel. It is 200 miles N of Madras. E lon. 81 12, N lat. 16 8.

MATACA, or **MANTACA**, a commodious bay on the N coast of the island of Cuba, 35 miles E of Havana. W lon. 81 16, N lat. 23 12.

MATALONA, a town of Italy in Naples and in Terra di Lavoro, 4 miles NW of Capua, and 19 W by S of Benevento. E lon. 14 14, E lat. 41 12.

MATTAMAN, a country of Africa, bounded on the N by Bogueta, on the E by parts unknown, on the S by the country of the Hottentots, and on the W by the Atlantic Ocean.

MATAN, or **MACTAN**, one of the

considerable extent. The western part of Massachusetts is hilly and mountainous; but interspersed with fruitful and well cultivated valleys. The lands of several counties, bordering on the sea shore, in the southeastern part of the state, are level. Its agriculture is conducted in a superior manner, and the soil is well suited to grain and grazing. Its principal rivers are Taunton, Charles, Nashua, and Deerfield. The bays are Barnstable, Buzzard, and Boston. Many islands are situated along the coast, of which Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard, Chabiquiddie, and Elizabeth islands, are the most important. Great facility is afforded to navigation by a number of excellent harbours, and the citizens of this state are distinguished for their commercial enterprise.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY, a bay of N. America, comprehended between Cape Ann on the N, and Cape Cod on the S. The two Capes are 15 miles apart.

MASSAFRA, a strong town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, seated at the foot of the Appennines, 10 miles NNW of Tarento. E lon. 17 20, N lat. 40 30.

MASSENA, a post township of St. Lawrence county New York, situated on the S side of the St. Lawrence, 573 miles E of N from Washington. Population in 1810, 935.

MASSEIANO, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 40 miles NE of Turin. E lon. 17 20, N lat. 40 20.

MASUAFI, a town of Abyssinia, situated on an island on the coast of the Red Sea. E lon. 39 50, N lat. 15 35.

MASULIPATAM, a populous report of Hindoostan, seated near the mouth of the Kistna, on the coast of Coromandel. It is 500 miles N of Madras. E lon. 81 12, N lat. 16 8.

MATACA, or **MANTACA**, a commodious bay on the N coast of the island of Cuba, 35 miles E of Havana. W lon. 81 16, N lat. 23 12.

MATALONA, a town of Italy in Naples and in Terra di Lavoro, 8 miles NW of Capua, and 19 W by S of Benevento. E lon. 14 14, E lat. 41 12.

MATAMAN, a country of Africa, bounded on the N by Benguela, on the E by parts unknown, on the S by the country of the Hottentots, and on the W by the Atlantic Ocean.

MATAN, or **MACTAN**, one of the

Philippine Islands. Hero Magellan was killed in 1521.

MATAPAN CAPE, the most southern promontory of the Morea, between the Gulf of Coron, and that of Colochina. E lon. 23 40, N lat. 37 25.

MATARM, a large town of Asia, formerly the capital of an empire of that name, in the island of Java. E lon. 111 54, S lat. 7 55.

MATARO, a town of Spain in Catalonia, remarkable for its glass works, seated on the Mediterranean, 15 miles NE of Barcelona. E lon. 2 29, N lat. 41 36.

MATCOWITZ, a strong town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Scopus, seated on a mountain, 185 miles NE of Presbourg.

MATELICA, an ancient town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, 15 miles S of Jesi.

MATERA, a considerable town of Italy in Naples, and in the Terra d'Otranto, seated on the Canapros, 35 miles NW of Tarento. E lon. 16 54, N lat. 40 59.

MATLOCK, a village in Derbyshire, situated on the Derwent, four miles N of Winksworth.

MAUBEUGE, a town of France in the department of the north. It is 60 miles SW of Brussels. E lon. 4 5 N lat. 50 15.

MULDAH, a handsome city of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal, situate on a river that communicates with the Ganges. It is 100 miles N of Calcutta. E lon. 88 28, N lat. 25 10.

MAULEON, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees. It is 30 miles SE of Dax. W lon. 6 31, N lat. 43 10.

MAURA, ST., an island of the Mediterranean, near the coast of Albania, 15 miles NE of the Island of Cephalonia. E lon. 20 46, N lat. 39 2.

MAURE ST., an ancient town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, 17 miles S of Tours, and 148 S W of Paris. E lon. 0 43, N lat. 47 0.

MAURIAC, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal, seated near the Dorlogot, 27 miles SE of Tulle. E lon. 2 16, N lat. 45 15.

MAURICE ST., a town of Switzerland in the Vallais. It guards the entrance into the lower Calais.

MAWS ST., a borough in Cornwall.

It is 350 miles W by S of London. W lon. 4 50, N lat. 50 8.

MAXIMIN ST., a town of France, in the department of Var, seated on the Argens, 30 miles N of Toulon. E lon. 5 37 N lat. 43 30.

MAY, a small island of Scotland, at the mouth of the Frith of Forth, 7 miles SE of Crail, with a light house.

MAY CAPE, a cape of North America, on the N side of the mouth of the Delaware. W lon. 75, N lat. 39 0.

MAYO, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 63 miles long, and 52 broad.

MAYO, or the **ISLE OF MAY**, one of the Cape de Verd Islands, in the Atlantic Ocean, 300 miles from Cape de Verd, in Africa, about 17 miles in circumference. Pinos is the principal town, and has two churches. W lon. 23 0, N lat. 15 10.

MAYSVILLE, a post town of Mason county, Kentucky, situated on the S bank of the Ohio, 60 miles NE of Lexington, 40 SE of Cincinnati, in the state of Ohio, and 492 W of Washington. It contains about 100 families, and its situation is advantageous for manufactures. Glass works have been established.

MAZAGAN, a strong town of Africa in the kingdom of Morocco, seated near the Atlantic, eight miles W of Azamor, and 120 N of Morocco. W lon. 8 15, N lat. 33 12.

MAZARA, an ancient town of Sicily, capital of a fertile valley of the same name, with a good harbour 25 miles SW of Trapani. E lon. 13 30, E lat. 37 32.

MEACO, a city of the island of Nippon, in Japan. It is a place of great trade, and the inhabitants are said to be 600,000. E lon. 134 25, N lat. 35 30.

MEADIA, a town of Hungary, in the banner of Temeswar, seated on the N side of the Danube, 15 miles E of Belgrade. It was dismantled by the Turks in 1738. E lon. 13 0, N lat. 45 0.

MEADSVILLE, the principal town of Crawford county, Pennsylvania, situated on the E side of French creek, 25 miles NW of Fort Franklin. Here is a post office; 367 miles from Washington.

MEAD, a small island, one of the Moluccas, in the Indian Ocean, with a

good harbour. E lon. 127 5, N lat. 1 12.
MEATH, or **EAST MEATH**, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 36 miles long, and 34 broad.

MEATH, WEST, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, in the department of Seine and Marne. It is 21 miles NE. of Paris. E lon. 2 48, N lat. 48 58.

MECAN, a large river of Thibet. It rises in that country, and flowing SE through Laos and Cambodia, falls by two mouths into the Eastern Ocean, and forms an island below the city of Cambodia, which here gives name to the eastern branch.

MECCA, an ancient and very famous town of Asia, in Arabia the Happy; seated on a barren spot, in a valley, surrounded with little hills, about a days journey from the Red Sea. It is 28 miles from Jidda, the seaport town of Mecca, and 230 SE of Medina. E lon. 40 55, N lat. 21 48.

MECKLENBURGH, a duchy of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony; bounded on the N by the Baltic, on the E by Pomerania, on the S by Brandenburg, and on the W by Holstein and Lunenburg. It extends 123 miles in length, and 90 where broadest.

MECKLENBURGH, a post town and capital of a county of the same name in Virginia, situated on the N side of Roanoke river, about 65 miles SW of Petersburg, and 360 from Washington.

MECHLIN, a city of the Austrain Netherlands, capital of a district of the same name. It consists of several small islands made by artificial canals, over which are a great many bridges; there is a great foundry for ordnance of all kinds; and it is famous for fine lace. Population 1802, 16,072. It is seated on the Dender, 19 miles NE of Brussels, and 17 SE of Antwerp. E lon. 4 34, N lat. 51 2.

MECHOACHAN, or **VALIADOLID**, a considerable town of New Spain, 110 miles W of Mexico. W lon. 102 28, N lat. 20 4.

MECKLEY, a province of Asia, subject to the king of Bernal. It is bounded on the N by Assam, on the E by China, on the W by Bengal, and on the S by Koshan and Barmah.

MECRAN, a province of Persia,

bounded on the W by Segestan and Candahar, on the E by Hindoostan, on the S by the Indian Ocean, and on the W by Kerman.

MECRIMOS, a town of Portugal, in Tralco Montes, 12 miles NNE of Torre de Monovos, and 24 SE of Mirandela. W lon. 6 3, N lat. 41 8.

MEDEBACH, a town of Westphalia, 32 miles W of Cassel. E lon. 10 1, N lat. 51 8.

MEDELIN, a small town of Spain, in Extremadura, situated on the river Guadiana, 22 miles E of Merida. W lon. 5 38, N lat. 34 41.

MEDEMBLICK, a town of the United Provinces, in New Holland, seated on the Zuider-Zee, with a good harbour. It is nine miles N of Hoort, and 22 NE of Amsterdam. E lon. 5 0, N lat. 52 47.

MEDFORD, a post town in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, on the Mystic river, five NW of Boston, and 46 NE of Washington. Population 1443.

MEDINA, a town of Arabia Deserta, celebrated for being the burial place of Mahomet. It is seated on a plain, abounding in palm-trees, 200 miles NW of Mecca. E lon. 39 33, N lat. 24 20.

MEDINA-CELLI, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 75 miles SW of Saragozza. W lon. 2 45, N lat. 41 12.

MEDINA-DEL-CAMPO, a rich and commercial town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon. It is 75 miles NW of Madrid. W lon. 4 24, N lat. 41 20.

MEDINA-DEL-RIO-SECCO, an ancient town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, seated on a fertile plain, 35 miles NW of Valladolid, and 50 SE of Leon. E lon. 4 33, N lat. 42 0.

MEDINA-SIDONIA, an ancient town of Spain, in Andalusia with a castle, 56 miles NNW of Gibraltar, 80 NE of Cadiz. E lon. 5 36, N lat. 36 40.

MEDITERRANEAN, a sea between Asia, Africa, and Europe, extending from the straits of Gibraltar, to the coast of Syria and Palestine, to the east of Syria and Palestine, above 2000 miles, but of unequal breadth. It communicates with the Atlantic Ocean by the straits of Gibraltar; and with the Black Sea by the strait of Gallipoli, the sea of Marmora, and the strait of Constantinople. There is no tide in this sea, and a con-

12. bounded on the N by Segestan and Candahar, on the E by Hindoostan, on the S by the Indian Ocean, and on the W by Kerman.

MEDRINOS, a town of Portugal, in Terros Montes, 15 miles NNE of Torre de Monovo, and 24 SE of Miranda. W lon. 6 3, N lat. 41 8.

MEDEBACH, a town of Westphalia, 23 miles W of Cassel. E lon. 10 1, N lat. 51 8.

MEDELIN, a small town of Spain, in Estramadura, situated on the river Guadiana, 23 miles E of Merida. W lon. 5 38, N lat. 34 41.

MEDEMBLICK, a town of the United Provinces, in New Holland, seated on the Zuider-Zee, with a good harbour. It is nine miles N of Hoorn, and 22 NE of Amsterdam. E lon. 5 9, N lat. 53 47.

MEDFORD, a post town in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, on the Mystic river, five NW of Boston, and 46 NE of Washington. Population 1445.

MEDINA, a town of Arabia Deserta, celebrated for being the burial place of Mahomet. It is seated on a plain, abounding in palm-trees, 200 miles NW of Mecca. E lon. 33 33, N lat. 24 30.

MEDINA-CELLI, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 75 miles SW of Saragossa. W lon. 2 25, N lat. 41 12.

MEDINA-DEL-CAMPO, a rich and commercial town of Spain, in the kingdom of Castile. It is 75 miles NW of Madrid. W lon. 4 24, N lat. 41 30.

MEDINA-DEL-RIO-SECCO, an ancient town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, seated on a fertile plain, 35 miles NW of Valladolid, and 50 SE of Leon. E lon. 4 33, N lat. 42 0.

MEDINA-SIDONIA, an ancient town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a castle, 56 miles NNW of Gibraltar, and 50 NE of Cadiz. E lon. 5 36, N lat. 36 40.

MEDITERRANEAN, a sea between Asia, Africa, and Europe, extending from the straits of Gibraltar, to the coast of Syria and Palestine, above 2000 miles, but of unequal breadth. It communicates with the Atlantic Ocean by the straits of Gibraltar; and with the Black Sea by the strait of Gallipoli, the sea of Marmora, and the strait of Constantinople. There is no tide in this sea, and a con-

stant current sets in from the Atlantic through the straits of Gibraltar. It contains many islands, several of them large, as Majorca, Corsica, Sicily, Sardinia, Candia, and Cyprus. The eastern part of it, bordering upon Asia, is sometimes called the LEVANT SEA. Lon. 6 deg. W to 72 deg. E, lat. 31 to 44 deg. N.

MEDNIKI, a town of Poland, in the province of Sanogitia, seated on the Warwitz, 40 miles E of Miesek. E lon. 22 49, N lat. 53 42.

MEDUA, a town in the kingdom of Algiers, seated in a country abounding in corn, fruits, and flocks of sheep. It is 172 miles SW of Algiers. E lon. 0 13, N lat. 34 45.

MEDWAY, a river which rises in Aghdown Forest, in Sussex; entering Kent, it passes by Timberidge, and Maidstone. It is navigable to Rochester; below which it divides into two branches, the western enters the Thames, between the isles of Grain and Sheppey. The eastern branch called the East Swale, falls into the German Ocean.

MEDWAY, a post town in Norfolk county, Massachusetts, about 25 miles SW of Boston, and about the same distance NE of Providence, Rhode Island.

MEDWI, a town of Sweden, in the province of E Gothland. Its waters are vitriolic and sulphureous.

MEDZIBOZ, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhinia, seated on the river Bog, 30 miles S of Constantiow.

MEGARA, an ancient town of Greece, now inconsiderable, 20 miles W of Athens. E lon. 23 30, N lat. 38 6.

MEGEN, a town of Dutch Brabant, seated on the Maese, 15 miles SW of Nimuegen. E lon. 5 20, N lat. 51 49.

MEGESVAR, a town of Transylvania, capital of a county of the same name.

MEGIERS, a town of Transylvania, subject to Austria, 33 miles N of Hermannstadt. E lon. 21 41, N lat. 46 23.

MEHRAN, the principal of the channels into which the river Indus divides itself, near Tatta, in Hindoostan Proper.

MEHUN-SUR-YEVRE, an ancient town of France in the department of Cher, seated in a fertile plain, on the

river Yevre, 10 miles NW of Bourges, and 105 S of Paris. E lon. 2 17, N lat. 47 19.

MEHUN-SULLOIRE, a town of France, in the department of Loiret, seated on the Loire, 10 miles SW of Orleans. E longitude 1 43, N latitude 47 50.

MEILLERIE, a village of the duchy of Chablais, seated on the S side of the lake of Geneva.

MEINAU, an island in the bay of the Bohmer Sea, or middle lake of Constance, one mile in circumference.

MEISSEN, or MISNIA, a margravate of Germany, in the electorate of Saxony; bounded on the N by the duchy of Saxony, on the E by Lusatia, on the S by Bohemia, and on the W by Thuringia.

MEISSEN, a considerable town in the electorate of Saxony Proper, and in the margravate of Meisain, with a castle, and a famous manufacture of porcelain. It is seated on the Elbe, 37 miles ESE of Lipsick. E lon. 13 33, N lat. 51 15.

MELAZZO, an ancient town of Natolia. It is seated on a bay of the Archipelago, 60 miles S of Smyrna. E lon. 27 25, N lat. 37 25.

MELCOMBE-REGIS, a borough in Dorsetshire, seated on an arm of the sea, and united to Weymouth by a wooden bridge. Melcomb is 120 miles WSW of London. W lon. 2 46, N lat. 50 37. See WEYMOUTH.

MELDELA, a town of Italy, in Romagna, belonging to its own prince. It is eight miles SW of Ravenna. E lon. 11 48, N lat. 44 22.

MELDELT, a town of Austrian Brabant, ten miles SE of Louvain. E lon. 4 41, N lat. 50 45.

MELDORP, a considerable town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, seated near the Mille, 13 miles S of Torangen, and 45 W of Hamburg. E lon. 9 6, N lat. 54 10.

MELFI, a considerable town of Naples, in Basilicata, with an ancient castle seated on a rock, 10 miles NE of Conza, and 72 of Naples. E lon. 15 52, N lat. 41 2.

MELIDA, an island of Dalmatia, in the gulf of Venice, and in the re-

public of Ragusa. It is 25 miles in length.

MELLILLA, an ancient town of the Kingdom of Fez. It was taken, in 1496, by the Spaniards; but it was restored to the Moors. It is seated near the Mediterranean, 75 miles W by N of Tremese. W lon. 2 57, N lat. 32 45.

MELINDA, a kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Zangibar. The inhabitants consist of christians and negroes, and the number of souls is said to amount to 200,000. E lon. 39 38, S lat. 2 15.

MELITELLA, a town of Sicily, in the Vaidi-Noto, eight miles W of Lentini.

MELITIC, a town of Naples in Calabria Ulteriore, 40 miles N of Reggio. E lon. 15 30, N lat. 36 40.

MELLE, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Osnaburg, 20 miles E of Osnaburg. E lon. 8 55, N lat. 52 25.

MELLE, a town of France, in the department of the Two Seines, 13 miles S of St. Maassen.

MELLINGEN, a town of Switzer-land, in the bailiwick of Baden, seated in a fertile country, on the river Reuss, five miles S by W of Baden.

MELNICK, a town of Bohemia, seated at the confluence of the Elbe and Mulhaw, 18 miles N of Prague. E lon. 14 20, N lat. 50 22.

MELOUE, a town of Upper Egypt, seated on the Nile. E lon. 31 55, N lat. 27 30.

MELROSE, a town of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, seated near the Tweed, 28 miles SE of Edinburgh. W lon. 2 43, N lat. 55 39.

MELRICHSFADT, a town of Franconia, in the bishopric of Wurtz-berg. It is seated on the Stratz, 20 miles N of Schweinfurt.

MELMON MOWBRAY, a town of England, in Leicestershire, 105 miles N by W of London. W lon. 0 50, N lat. 52 48.

MELUN, an ancient town of France, in the department of Seine and Maine, situated on the Seine, 12 miles SE of Paris. E lon. 2 38, N lat. 43 30.

MEMBRILLO, a town of Spain, in Extremadura, 14 miles S of Alcantara.

MEMBRLEY, a town of England, in Devonshire, situated on the SW side of the Chard.

MEMEL, a strong town of Eastern Prussia. It has the finest harbour in the Baltic, and is seated on the N extremity of the Curische Hat, an inlet of the Baltic, 70 miles in length, which is here joined to the sea by a narrow strait. On the NE side of the entrance into the harbour, is a lighthouse. Population 5111. It is 16 miles NNE of Konigsberg, and 140 NE of Danzig. E lon. 21 49, N lat. 55 45.

MEMMINGEN, a strong town of Swabia. It is seated 35 miles S of Augsburg. E longitude 10 18, N latitude 43 3.

MENAN, a large river in the kingdom of Siam, which runs through it from N to S, passes by the city of Siam, and falls into the gulf of Siam, below Bangkok.

MENDE, an ancient town of France, capital of the department of Lozere. It is 210 miles S by E of Paris. E lon. 3 35, N lat. 44 31.

MENDIPHILLS, a mountainous tract, in the NE of Somersetshire, famous for its coal, salamine, and lead.

MENDLESHAM, a small town of England, in Suffolk, 18 miles E of Bury St. Edmunds, and 83 NE of London. E lon. 1 12, N lat. 52 24.

MENDON, a post town in Worcester county, Massachusetts, 37 miles SW of Boston. Population 1212.

MENDRAH, a province of the kingdom of Fezzan, with a town of the same name, 60 miles S of Mourzook.

MENEHOULD, ST. an ancient and considerable town of France, in the department of Marne. St. Menehould is 20 miles NE of Chalons, and 110 E of Paris. E lon. 4 59, N lat. 49 2.

MENIN, a strong fortified town of Austria. It is seated on the Lie-landera, seated on the Lie-landera, seated on the Lie-landera. In 1516, it was almost entirely destroyed by fire. It has been always regarded as the key of the country. It was taken by the French in April 1794. It is 9 miles SE of Ypres, and 10 N of Lille. E lon. 3 9, N lat. 50 43.

MENTON, a city of Italy, in the principality of Monaco, 3 miles ENE of Monaco, and 8 WSW of Ventimiglia. E lon. 7 35, N lat. 43 45.

MENTZ, an archbishopric and electorate of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and lying upon that ri-

MÉMEL, a strong town of Eastern Prussia. It has the finest harbour in the Baltic, and is seated on the N extremity of the Curische Haf, an inlet of the Baltic, 70 miles in length, which is here joined to the sea by a narrow strait. On the NE side of the entrance into the harbour, is a light-house. Population 5111. It is 70 miles NNE of Königsberg, and 140 NE of Danzig. E lon. 21 40, N lat. 53 46.

MEMMINGEN, a strong town of Swabia. It is seated 35 miles S of Augsburg. E longitude 10 18, N latitude 48 2.

MENAN, a large river in the kingdom of Siam, which runs through it from N to S, passes by the city of Siam, and falls into the gulf of Siam, below Bangkok.

MENDE, an ancient town of France, capital of the department of Lozere. It is 210 miles S by E of Paris. E lon. 3 35, N lat. 44 31.

MENDIP-HILLS, a mountainous tract, in the NE of Somersetshire, famous for its coal, calcareous, and lead.

MENDLESHAM, a small town of England, in Suffolk, 16 miles E of Bury St. Edmunds, and 83 NE of London. E lon. 1 12, N lat. 52 24.

MENDON, a post town in Worcester county, Massachusetts, 37 miles SW of Boston. Population 1812.

MENDRAH, a province of the kingdom of Fezzan, with a town of the same name, 60 miles S of Mourzouk.

MENEHOULD, ST. an ancient and considerable town of France, in the department of Marne. St. Menehould is 80 miles NE of Chalons, and 110 E of Paris. E lon. 4 50, N lat. 49 2.

MENIN, a strong fortified town of Austrian Flanders, seated on the Lis. In 1536, it was almost entirely destroyed by fire. It has been always regarded as the key of the country. It was taken by the French in April 1704. It is 8 miles SE of Ypres, and 10 N of Lille. E lon. 1 9, N lat. 50 48.

MENTON, a city of Italy, in the principality of Monaco, 5 miles ENE of Monaco, and 8 WSW of Ventimiglia. E lon. 7 35, N lat. 43 46.

MENTZ, an archbishopric and electorate of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and lying upon that ri-

ver. It is 50 miles long, and 20 broad; and is very fertile.

MENTZ, or **MAYENCE**, a considerable city of Germany, capital of the electorate of Mentz, with a university. Here is a cathedral, which is said to be the largest in Germany. Mentz is one of the towns which claims the invention of printing. Many of the churches, public buildings, and private houses, were destroyed or greatly injured, while it was besieged by the French in 1793, as well as some fine villages, vineyards, and country houses. Mentz is seated on the Rhine, just below its confluence with the Moselle. Population 21,583. It is 15 miles W of Frankfurt, and 75 E of Treves. E lon. 8 10, N lat. 49 56.

MEPHEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, 80 miles NW of Munster. E lon. 7 36, N lat. 52 45.

MEQUINENZA, a town of Spain, in Aragon, seated at the confluence of the Ebro and Segura, 30 miles NW of Turis, and 180 NE of Madrid. E lon. 0 39, N lat. 41 36.

MEQUINEZ, a city of Fez, in the empire of Morocco, seated in a delightful plain, having a serene and clear air. Mequinez is 66 miles W of Fez. W lon. 6 0, N lat. 33 16.

MER, a small town of France, in the department of Loire and Cher, 10 miles NE of Blois.

MERAN, a handsome trading town of Germany, in the Tirol, capital of Eritroland, seated on the Adige, 18 miles W of Salisbury, and 100 W by S of Lonsieu. W lon. 2 23, N lat. 46 6.

MEREDITH, a post township of Delaware county, New York, 69 miles SW of Albany, and 354 from Washington. Population 726, in 1810.

MERIDJ, a strong town of Spain, in Extramadura, said to have been built by the Romans, before the birth of Christ. It is 45 miles S by E of Alcantara. W lon. 6 4, N lat. 38 42.

MERIDA, a town of N America, in New Spain, capital of the province of Yucatan. It is 40 miles S of the gulf of Mexico, and 130 NE of Campechy. Population in 1803, 10,000. W lon. 89 58, N lat. 20 42.

MERIDA, a town of S America, in Venezuela, situated in a valley, 140 leagues SE of Caracas. Population in 1803, 11,500. N lat. 8 10, W lon. 71 25.

MERIDEN, a post township in New Haven county, Connecticut, 17 miles NE of New Haven, and 333 of Washington. Population 1345. E lon. from Washington 4 13 30, N lat. 41 31 44.

MERIONETHSHIRE, a county of England, in N Wales, 30 miles long and 34 broad.

MERK, a river of Austrian Brabant, which running N by Breda, afterward turns W, and falls into the Maese, opposite the island of Overflacker, in Holland.

MERO, a strong town of Asia, in the peninsula beyond the Ganges, and in the kingdom of Pegu, 140 miles SW of the town of Pegu. E lon. 98 30, N lat. 16 0.

MEROU, a town of Persia, in Koram, seated in a fertile country, which produces salt, 113 miles SW of Boekhara. E lon. 64 25, N lat. 37 40.

MERRIMACK, a river of the United States, which rises in Grafton county, New Hampshire, and after running in a SE direction through the state, enters Massachusetts, near Dunstable. It then makes a sudden turn to the NE and empties into the Atlantic Ocean at Newburyport. Its course is very crooked, and the navigation interrupted by frequent falls and cataracts.

MERSBURG, a town of the circle of Saxony, in Misnia, with a bishop's see. It is 56 miles NW of Dresden. E lon. 13 0, N lat. 51 28.

MERSEY, a river which rises in the N extremity of the Peak in Derbyshire, passes by Warrington, and receives the Weaver at Frodsham, where it forms a broad estuary below Liverpool, and enters the Irish Sea.

MERSEY-ISLAND, an island in Essex, between the mouth of the Coln, and the entrance of Blackwater Bay. It has two parishes called E and W Mersey.

MERSBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Silesia, and bishopric of Constance, seated on the N side of the lake of Constance, and 11 miles from the town of that name. E lon. 9 25, N lat. 47 45.

MERTOLA, a strong town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated near the Guadiana, 60 miles S of Evora, and 100 SE of Lisbon. W lon. 7 40, N lat. 37 30.

MERTON, a village of Surry, seat-

ed on the Wandle, seven miles SW of London.

MERVE, the N branch of the river Meuse, on which the city of Rotterdam, in Holland is seated.

MERVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the North, seated on the Lis, 10 miles SE of Cassel. E lon. 24°, N lat. 50 57.

MESCHID, a considerable town of Persia, in Corassan, 180 miles SE of the Caspian sea. E lon. 57 48, N lat. 37 0.

MESEN, a small seaport of Russia, in the government of Archangel, 160 miles N of Archangel. E lon. 44 24, N lat. 68 50.

MESKIRK, a handsome town of Germany in the circle of Sussia, in the county of Furstenburg, 15 miles N of Uberlingen.

MESSA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco. It is seated at the foot of Mount Atlas, 138 miles W of Morocco.

MESSINA, an ancient city of Sicily, in the Val di Demona, with a citadel, several forts, a spacious harbour. Messina, in 1783, was almost totally destroyed by an earthquake, but the buildings have since been considerably improved. It is seated on the sea-side, 180 miles SE of Naples. E lon. 15 50, N lat. 38 10.

MESTRE, a town of Italy, in the dogado of Venice, 16 miles NE of Padua. E lon. 12 2, N lat. 45 20.

MESURATA, a seaport of the kingdom of Tripoli, in Africa, noted for the departure of caravans. It is 252 miles N of Mourouk. E lon. 15 5, N lat. 31 3.

METELIN, an island of the Archipelago, anciently called Lesbos, to the N of Scio.

METHUEN, a township of Essex county, Massachusetts, containing 1181 inhabitants in 1810. It is situated on the W side of Merrimack river, and joins the state of New Hampshire, about 20 miles NW of Boston.

METHWOLD, a town in Norfolk, 80 miles NNE of London. E lon. 0 40, N lat. 22 34.

METLING, a strong town and castle of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and duchy of Carinthia, seated on the Knip, 40 miles SE of Luboch. E lon. 15 10, N lat. 46 3.

METRO, a river of Italy, which

runs in the territory of the Church, falls into the gulf of Urbino, and falls into the gulf of Venice, near Fano.

METZ, an ancient, large, and strong town of France, in the department of Moselle. Metz is strongly fortified, and has one of the strongest citadels in Europe. Population in 1807, 52,000.

It is seated at the confluence of the Moselle and Seille, 28 miles NW of Nancy, 37 S of Luxembourg, and 190 N E of Paris. E lon. 5 16, N lat. 49 7.

MEULAN, an ancient town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, on the banks of the river Seine, 30 miles NW of Paris. E lon. 1 57, N lat. 49 1.

MEURS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, seated on the Rhine, 15 miles NW of Dusseldorf. E lon. 6 41, N lat. 51 24.

MEWATI, a hilly and woody tract of Hindoostan Proper, lying on the S W of Delhi, and on the W of Agra, confining the low country, along the W bank of the Jumna, to a comparatively narrow strip, and extending westward about 130 miles in length. From N to S it is 90 miles.

MEXAT OCEM, a considerable town of Asia, in Persia, seated in a fertile country, on the river Euphrates, about 40 miles from Bagdad. E lon. 42 57, N lat. 33 0.

MEXICANO, a river of Louisiana, which empties into the gulf of Mexico, in N lat. 29 37, W lon. 93 12.

MEXICO, a town of N America, capital of New Spain, is situated in the vale of Mexico on several small islands in the lake Texcoco. According to Humboldt it contains 137,000 inhabitants.

On the lake are a number of floating gardens which produce vegetables for the Mexican market. This city was overwhelmed by an inundation in 1629. This obliged the Spaniards to make a great conduit through a mountain, in order to empty the lake; which being done, part of the town became seated on dry land. It is supplied with water by two aqueducts, one of which is two miles long, and the other six. N lat. 19 28 48, W lon. 99 5 30.

MEXICO, or NEW SPAIN, an extensive country of North America, bounded on the N by unexplored regions; on the E by Louisiana and the

W of rises in the territory of the Church, runs into the duchy of Urbino, and falls into the gulf of Venice, near Fano.

MEZIS, an ancient, large, and strong town of France, in the department of Moselle. Metz is strongly fortified, and has one of the strongest citadels in Europe. Population in 1807, 32,099. It is seated at the confluence of the Moselle and Seille, 28 miles NW of Nancy, 37 S of Luxembourg, and 190 N E of Paris. E lon. 6 16, N lat. 49 7.

MEXUAN, an ancient town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, on the banks of the river Seine, 30 miles NW of Paris. E lon. 1 57, N lat. 49 1.

MEURS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, seated on the Rhine, 15 miles NW of Dusseldorf. E lon. 6 41, N lat. 51 21.

MEWAT, a hilly and woody tract of Hindoostan Proper, lying on the S W of Delhi, and on the W of Agra, confining the low country, along the W bank of the Jumna, to a comparatively narrow strip, and extending westward about 130 miles in length. From N to S it is 90 miles.

MEXAT OCEM, a considerable town of Asia, in Persia, seated in a fertile country, on the river Euphrates, about 40 miles from Bagdad. E lon. 43 57, N lat. 33 0.

MEXICANO, a river of Louisiana, which empties into the gulf of Mexico, in N lat. 29 37, W lon. 93 12.

MEXICO, a town of N America, capital of New Spain, is situated in the vale of Mexico on several small islands in the lake Texcoco. According to Humboldt it contains 137,000 inhabitants. On the lake are a number of floating gardens which produce vegetables for the Mexican natives. The city was overwhelmed by an inundation in 1689. This obliged the Spaniards to make a great conduit through a mountain, in order to empty the lake; which being done, part of the town became seated on dry lands. It is supplied with water by two aqueducts, one of which is two miles long, and the other six. N lat. 19 25 45, W lon. 99 50.

MEXICO, or NEW SPAIN, an extensive country of North America, bounded on the N by unexplored regions; on the E by Louisiana and the

gulph of Mexico; on the SE by Guatimala; on the SW and W by the Pacific Ocean. It lies between N lat. 16 12 and 37 18, and between W lon. 94 15 and 122. In general, it is a mountainous country; but cruised with many rich valleys, but the highest mountains are near the coast of the Pacific Ocean, many of which are volcanoes. The eastern shore is a flat country, full of lago and morasses, overgrown in the rainy season. Although Mexico is within the torrid zone, the climate is temperate and healthy. No country abounds more with grain, fruits, roots, and vegetables; many of them peculiar to the country, or, at least, to America. It is celebrated for its mines of gold and silver, and has quarries of paper, porphyry, and exquisite marble. Cochinal is almost peculiar to this country; its Indigo and cocoa are superior to any in America.

MEXICO, a post township of Ontario county, New York, situated on the S shore of lake Ontario. Population in 1810, 845. A town has been laid out at the mouth of little Salmon creek, in this township, and called Mexico Point. It is 13 miles from Oswego, is E lon. from Washington 0 44 13, N lat. 43 31. The township is 457 miles from Washington.

MEXICO, GULF OF, that part of the Atlantic Ocean, on the coast of N America, bounded on the S and W by Mexico, and on the N by Louisiana and W Florida, E by E Florida; the entrance lying to the E, between the S coast of E Florida, and the NE point of Yucatan.

MEYENBERG, a town of Upper Saxony, in the marches of Pręgnitz, 60 miles NNW of Berlin.

MEYENFELDT, a town in the country of the Grisons, seated on the Rhine, 15 miles NE of Coire. E lon. 9 36, N lat. 47 2.

MEZIERES, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes, seated on the Meuse, 12 miles NNW of Sedan, and 127 NE of Paris. E lon. 4 48, N lat. 49 46.

MEZIN, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne.

MIA or **MLIAH**, a large town of Japan, seated on the S coast of the Isle of Niphon. E lon. 135 40, N lat. 35 50.

MIAMI, the name of three rivers in

the state of Ohio. The first is called Great Miami, it rises in the northern part of the state, and passing the Indian boundary in a southern direction, flows through the richest, and most flourishing part of the state. It falls into the Ohio at Lawrenceburg, in Indiana territory, 15 miles below Cincinnati. This river is navigable for 125 miles, and is 200 yards wide at its mouth. Mad river, a branch of the Miami, also, is navigable for a considerable distance. Little Miami is a much smaller stream, but passes through a fertile country, in a direction nearly S. It falls into the Ohio at the town of Columbia. The third river is called Matinee or Miami of the Lake, it is formed by the junction of the rivers St. Joseph, and the St. Mary's, the former is small and rises in the Indiana territory; the latter is much larger and is formed by the union of three small streams at port St. Mary's, it then passes through a fine tract of country, and after making the distance of 55 miles, joins the St. Joseph at fort Wayne; the united streams under the name of Miami, taking a NE course winds through a rich level tract of country to fort Winchester, where it receives the Au-Grainze. At the distance of 40 miles from fort Winchester it is precipitated over a descent which forms the rapids; and about 2 miles farther is fort Meigs, situated on the right bank of the river, below which it embraces an island containing about 500 acres, and falls into a bay of the same name, opposite to the old British fort Miami, situated on the left bank of the river, about 18 miles from lake Erie. Its general course is NE, and its width 150 yards.

MICHAEL, ST., a seaport of New Spain, in the province of Guatimala, seated on a small river, 180 miles SE of New Guatimala. W lon. 87 45, N lat. 12 25.

MICHAEL, ST., a town of Peru, in the province of Quito, seated near the mouth of the Plura, 225 miles S by W from Quito. S lat. 5, W lon. 80 50. Also the name of a town in the province of Quito, 60 miles NE of Quito.

MICHAEL, ST., the most fertile and populous of the Azores, or Western Islands, containing about 25,000 inhabitants, and producing wheat and flax. W lon. 25 45, N lat. 37 47.

MICHAEL, ST. a borough in Cornwall. It is 8 miles SW of St. Columb, and 240 W by S of London. W lon. 4 55, N lat. 50 25.

MICHAEL, ST. a town of France, in the department of Meuse. It is remarkable for its hospital, and the rich library of a late Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the Meuse, 20 miles NE of Bar-le-Duc, and 163 E of Paris. E lon. 5 38, N lat. 48 21.

MICHAEL, GULF OF ST. that part of the Pacific Ocean, which lies to the E of Panama.

MIDDLEBOROUGH, a town in Plymouth county, Massachusetts; situated at the head of Buzzard's bay, 16 miles NE of New Bedford, and 40 S of Boston. It is a post town 454 miles NE of Washington. Population 4440. N lat. 41 48, W lon. 70 46.

MIDDLEBROOK, a post town in Augusta county, Virginia, 8 miles SW of Staunton, and 182 from Washington.

MIDDLEBURG, a town in the state of Vermont, the capital of Addison county. It is situated on the E side of Otis river, 1 mile above Salisbury, and contained 3138 inhabitants in 1810. It is a post-township 604 miles NE of Vermont.

MIDDLEBURG, a town of London county, Virginia, where is a post office, 44 miles W by N of Washington, and 32 SE of Winchester.

MIDDLEBURG, a large and strong commercial city of the United Provinces, capital of the island of Walcheren, and of all Zealand. It contains about 30,000 inhabitants. It is 20 miles NE of Bruges, 30 NW of Ghent, and 7 SW of Amsterdam. E lon. 3 39, N lat. 51 32.

MIDDLEBURG, a town of Dutch Flanders, which belongs to the prince of Isenghels. It is five miles SE of Sluis. E lon. 3 36, N lat. 51 15.

MIDDLE HADDAM, a town in Middlesex county, Connecticut; situated on the E side of Connecticut river, 30 miles NW of New London, and 340 from Washington. It is a post township.

MIDDLEHAM, a town in the N riding of Yorkshire. It is seated on the E, 10 miles S of Richmond, and 82 NW of London. W lon. 1 37, N lat. 54 17.

MIDDLESEX, a post township of

Ontario county, New York, situated on the E end of Camundigua Lake, 17 miles S of Geneva, 200 from Albany, and 350 N of Washington. Population in 1813, 1255.

MIDDLESEX, a county of England, bounded on the N by Hertfordshire, on the E by Essex, on the S by Surrey and Kent, and on the W by Buckinghamshire. It is 22 miles long, and seventeen broad.

MICHIGAN, a large lake of North America, whose NE extremity communicates with the NW end of lake Huron, by the strait of Michellimackima. It is 360 miles long and 95 in circumference.

MICHIGAN TERRITORY, a territory of the United States of America, bounded on the S by Ohio and the Indiana territory; on the W by a line drawn through lake Michigan; on the N by the straits of Michellimackima; on the NE and E by a line drawn through lake Huron and Herron rivers; SE and S by lake St. Clair and Detroit river. It lies between N lat. 43 9 and 48 30, and between W lon. 83 and 87 deg. The lands of this territory are generally level and rich. The climate is cold and healthy. In 1810 this territory contained 4763 inhabitants, of whom 144 were blacks. After the surrender of Gen. Hull, in August, 1814, it remained in possession of the British until they were expelled by Gen. Harrison in the fall of 1813.

MICHELLIMACKINAC, an island in the strait of the same name, belonging to the United States. It has a fort and village, which were taken by the British and Indians in 1812.

MIDDLETOWN, a commercial town of N America, in the state of Connecticut. It is seated on the river Connecticut, 15 miles S of Hartford, 20 N by E of New Haven, 38 NW by W of New London, & 338 NE of Washington. Population of the city 3,014.

It is the capital of Middlesex county, and contains two churches and a court house. North lat. 41 33, West lon. 73 24.

MIDDLETOWN, a post township of Delaware county, N York, situated on the E branch of Delaware river, 73 miles SW of Albany, and 368 E of N from Washington. Population in 1810, 2318.

Ontario county, New York, situated on the E. end of Canadigua Lake, 17 miles S of Geneva, 209 from Albany, and 359 N of Washington. Population in 1813, 1254.

MIDDLESEX, a county of England, bounded on the N by Hertfordshire, on the E by Essex, on the S by Surrey and Kent, and on the W by Buckinghamshire. It is 22 miles long, and seventeen broad.

MICHIGAN, a large lake of North America, whose NE extremity communicates with the NW end of Lake Huron, by the strait of Michilimackinac. It is 300 miles long and 94 in circumference.

MICHIGAN TERRITORY, a territory of the United States of America, bounded on the S by Ohio and the Indiana territory; on the W by a line drawn through Lake Michigan; on the N by the straits of Michilimackinac; on the NE and E by a line drawn through Lake Huron and Heron rivers; on the S by Lake St. Clair and Detroit river. It lies between N lat. 42° 9' and 45° 30', and between W lon. 81° and 87° deg. The lands of this territory are generally level and rich. The climate is cold and healthy. In 1810 this territory contained 4763 inhabitants, of whom 144 were blacks. After the surrender of Gen. Hull, in August, 1813, it remained in possession of the British until they were expelled by Gen. Harrison in the fall of 1813.

MICHELIMACKINAC, an island in the strait of the same name, belonging to the United States. It has a fort and village, which were taken by the British and Indians in 1812.

MIDDLETOWN, a commercial town of N. America, in the state of Connecticut. It is situated on the river Connecticut, 15 miles S of Hartford, 26 N by E of New Haven, 38 NW by W of New London, & 338 NE of Washington. Population of the city 2214. It is the capital of Middlesex county, and contains two churches and a court house. North lat. 41° 35', West lon. 73° 54'.

MIDDLETOWN, a post township of Delaware county, N. York, situated on the E branch of Delaware river, 73 miles SW of Albany, and 368 E of N from Washington. Population in 1816, 2318.

MIDDLETOWN, a post town of Monmouth county, N. Jersey, situated on the Atlantic, 16 miles from Shrewsbury, and 246 NE of Washington. Population, in 1810, 3840. It contains an academy and 3 pieces of public worship. Sandy Hook is included in this township, on which stands the light house built by the citizens of N. York.

MIDDLETOWN, a post town in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, on the W side of Swazara creek, and on the post road from Lancaster to Harrisburg; 25 SE from the former, 92 W from Philadelphia, 128 from Washington.

MIDDLETOWN, a post town in Newcastle county, Delaware, 18 miles SW of Newcastle, 24 N by W of Dover, and 139 from Washington.

MIDDLETOWN, a post town in Frederick county, Maryland, nine miles NW of Fredericktown, and 62 from Washington.

MIDDLEWICH, a town in Cheshire. It is seated on the Croke, and noted for its salt-petre. It is 24 miles E of Chester, and 167 NW of London. W lon. 2° 30', N lat. 53° 13'.

MIDDHURST, a town of Sussex. It is seated on a small river which almost surrounds it, 40 miles W by S of London. W lon. 0° 46', N lat. 51° 6'.

MIECHAU, or **MIEZAVA**, a handsome town of Poland, in Cujavia, seated on the Vistula river, ten miles S by E of Thorn. E lon. 18° 46', N lat. 52° 18'.

MIFFLINBURG, a post town in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, 11 miles W of Lewisburgh, 50 from Northumberland, and 181 from Washington.

MIFFLINTOWN, a town in Mifflin county, and the same status as the last article; situated on the N bank of Juniata river, 48 miles NW of Harrisburg, 12 from Lewistown, and 143 miles from Washington. It is a post township.

MILAN, a city of Italy, capital of a duchy of the same name. It was the ancient capital of Lombardy. It is seated in a delightful plain, between the rivers Adda and Tessin, and is 10 miles in circumference. The cathedral is in the centre of the city, and though it is not so large as St. Peter's, at Rome, it far exceeds it in the number and ex-

cellence of its sculptures, and beauty of its ornaments. It has manufactures of silk and velvet stuffs, woolen and linen cloths, glass, and earthenware in imitation of China. It was taken by the French in 1796, retaken by the Austrians in 1799, and again subjected by the French in 1800. Milan contains 40 monasteries, and 50 universities, numerous hospitals, and 230 churches. Population 184,364, 128,862. It is 70 miles N of Genoa, 72 NE of Turin, and 145 NW of Florence. E lon. 9° 16', N lat. 45° 28'.

MILAN, the duchy of, a considerable country of Italy, bounded on the N by the Swiss and Grisons; on the E by the republic of Venice, and by the duchies of Parma and Mantua; and the S by the duchy of Parma and the territory of Genoa; and on the W by Piedmont and Montserrat; being 180 miles in length, and 78 in breadth. The soil is every where fertile in corn, wine, fruits, rice, and olives; there are also plenty of cattle. This duchy was entirely subdued by the French in 1796, but was reconquered in 1799 by the allies under Suwarrow, and taken possession of by Bonaparte in 1800. It was rescued from French domination in 1814.

MILAZZO, a strong seaport of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona. It is seated on a rock, on the W side of a bay of the same name, 13 miles W of Messina. E lon. 15° 34', N lat. 38° 13'.

MILBORN-PORR, a borough in Somersetshire, seated on a branch of the Parret, two miles E by N of Sherborn, and 115 W by S of London. W lon. 2° 38', N lat. 50° 53'.

MILDENHALL, a large populous town in Suffolk. It is seated on the Lark, a branch of the Ouse, 13 miles N by E of Newmarket, and 69 NNE of London. E lon. 0° 26', N lat. 52° 30'.

MILETO, an ancient town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, with a bishop's see, five miles from the city of Nicotera.

MILFORD, a town in New Haven county, Connecticut; situated on the E side of Housatonic river, near its mouth, 10 miles SW of the city of New Haven. It contains 2674 inhabitants. It is a post township 200 miles NE of Washington. E lon. from the same 3° 58', N lat. 41° 18' 7'.

MIL

MIL

MIL

MIL

MIL

MIL

MIL

MIL

MIL

MIL

MIL

MIL

MIL

MIL

MIL

MIL

MIL

MIL

MIL

MIL

MIL

MIL

MIL

MIL

MIL

MIL

MIL

MIL

MIL

MIL

MIL

MIL

MIL

MIL

MIL

MIL

MIL

MIL

MIL

MIL

MIL

MIL

MIL

MIL

MIL

MIL

MIL

MILFORD, a post town of Kent county Delaware, situated on the N side of Mispillion creek. It contains 3 places of public worship, and upwards of 100 dwellings. Distant 10 miles S by E of Dover and 143 from Washington.

MILFORD, a post town in Wayne county, Pennsylvania, situated on the W side of Delaware river, about 85 miles N by E of Easton, and 280 from Washington.

MILFORD, a post village in Clermont county, OH., situated in the forks of the Nile Miami, 18 miles from Cincinnati, 80 from Chillicothe, and 817 from Washington.

MILFORD HAVEN, a deep inlet of the Irish Sea, on the coast of Pembroke-shire, generally allowed to be the safest and most capacious harbour in Great Britain.

MILANE, a town of the state of Algiers, in Tremesen, seated in a country fertile in oranges, citrons, and other fruits, the best in all Barbary. E lon. 3 36, N lat. 35 15.

MILHAUD, a town of France, in the department of Aveyron, seated on the Tarn, 80 miles NW of Montpellier, and 143 S of Paris. E lon. 3 11, N lat. 44 3.

MILLERSTOWN, a post town in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, situated on the N side of the Juniata river, 18 miles above its confluence with the Susquehanna, 99 NW of Harrisburgh, and 150 from Washington.

MILLSTONE, a post town of Somerset county, New Jersey, situated on the river Millstone, about 14 miles N of Princeton, about 3 W of New Brunswick, and 210 from Washington.

MILLO, an island of the Archipelago, 80 miles in circumference, with one of the best and largest harbours in the Mediterranean. On the E side of the island is a dirty town of the same name, containing 5000 inhabitants. It is 60 miles N of Candia. E lon. 25 6, N lat. 36 41.

MILTENBERG, a town of Franconia, in the electorate of Mentz, seated on the Main 30 miles SE of Achenburgh. E lon. 9 19, N lat. 49 46.

MILTHORP, a village in Westmoreland, seated on a river near the

mouth of the Kru, five miles S of Kc.rial.

MILTON, a town in Kent, seated on the E branch of the Medway, 11 miles NE of Maidstone, and 42 E of London. E lon. 0 22, N lat. 51 32.

MILTON ABBEY, a town in Dorsetshire. It is 112 miles W by S of London. W lon. 3 32, N lat. 50 20.

MINCH, a great sound, or channel, on the W coast of Scotland. It is bounded on the W by the island of Lewis and Harris, N and S Ulst, and Hara, on the W; and on the E by the Isle of Skye.

MILTON, a post town in Norfolk county, Massachusetts, seven miles S of Boston, containing 1143 inhabitants. It is 408 miles E of Washington.

MILTON, a post town in Albemarle county, Virginia, on the E side of the Rappahannock river, 5 miles E of Monticello, and 137 from Washington, and 81 N of Richmond.

MILTON, a post town on the E bank of the W branch of Susquehanna, in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania; at the distance of 11 miles N of Northumberland, and 178 from Washington.

MILTON, see BROADKILL.

MINDANAO, the largest of the Philippine Islands, next to Luzon. It is 180 miles long and 130 broad. It is a mountainous country, full of hills and valleys. The capital is a large city, of the same name, seated on the E side of the island. W lon. 123, N lat. 60.

MINDELHEIM, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, with a castle. It is 30 miles SE of Ulm. E lon. 10 52, N lat. 48 3.

MINDEN, a considerable town of Westphalia, capital of a territory of the same name, seated on the Weser.

Near this town prince Ferdinand of Brunswick defeated the French, in 1759. It is subject to the king of Prussia, 77 miles E by S of Osnaburg, and 37 W of Hanover. E lon. 9 5, N lat. 52 22.

MINDEN, a post township in the W corner of Montgomery county, N York, situated on the S shore of the Mohawk, 25 miles W of Johnstown, 63 from Albany, and 440 from Washington. It contains 3 Dutch reformed churches, and 4783 inhabitants in 1810.

MINERHEAD, a borough in Somersetshire. It has a good harbour for

Kent
the N
wards
tles 8
shing

Wayno
on the
art 22
From

Clev.
in the
s from
nd 817

up inlet
of Penn
be the
our in

state of
a coun-
th, and
rinary.

ance, in
ated on
fontpel-
n 311,

town in
ylvania ;
Juniate
stices
NW of
Washing-

n of So-
situated
14 miles
of New
Washing-

ipelago,
th one of
s in the
die of the
ne name.

It is 60
25 6, N

of Fran-
Mentz,
s SE of
19, N lat.

in West-
r near the

mouth of the Ken, five miles S of Ke-dal.

MILTON, a town in Kent, seated on the E. branch of the Medway, 41 miles NE of Maidstone, and 42 E of London. E lon. 0 52, N lat. 51 22.

MILTON ABBEY, a town in 1940-41. It is 113 miles W by S of London. W lon. 2 22, N lat. 50 40.

MINCH, a great sound, or channel, on the W coast of Scotland. It is bounded on the W by the island of Lewis and Harris, N and S Uist, and Burns, on the W; and on the E by the isle of Skye.

MILTON, a post town in Norfolk county, Massachusetts, seven miles S of Boston, containing 1143 inhabitants. It is 468 miles E of Washington.

MILTON, a post town in Albemarle county, Virginia, on the E side of Rivanna river, 3 miles E of Monticello, and 137 from Washington, and 81 N of Richmond.

MILTON, a post town on the E bank of the W branch of Susquehanna, in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania; at the distance of 11 miles N of Northumberland, and 178 from Washington.

MILTON, see BROADKILL.

MINDANAO, the largest of the Philippine Islands, next to Luzon. It is 180 miles long and 120 broad. It is a mountainous country, full of hills and valleys. The capital is a large city, of the same name, seated on the E side of the island. W lon. 125, N lat. 60.

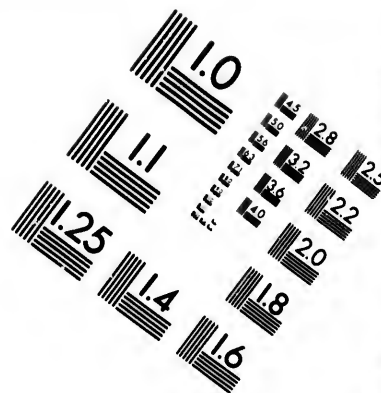
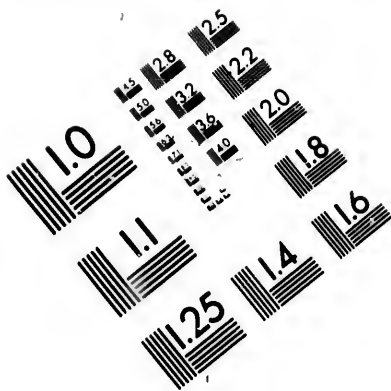
MINDELHEIM, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, with a castle. It is 30 miles SE of Ulm. E lon. 10 22, N lat. 48 3.

MINDEN, a considerable town of Westphalia, capital of a territory of the same name, seated on the Weser. Near this town prince Ferdinand of Brunswick defeated the French, in 1759. It is subject to the king of Prussia, 77 miles E by S of Osnaburg, and 37 W of Hanover. E lon. 9 5, N lat. 52 22.

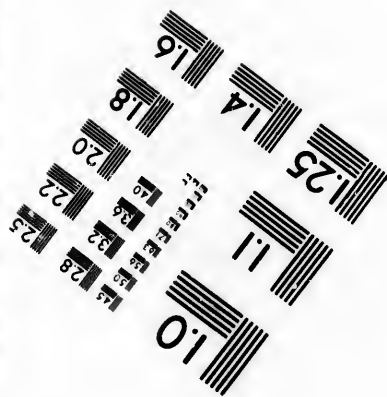
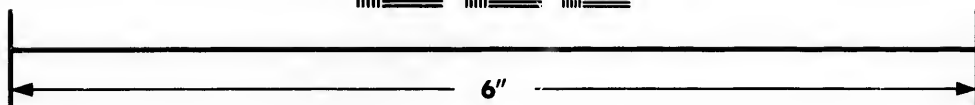
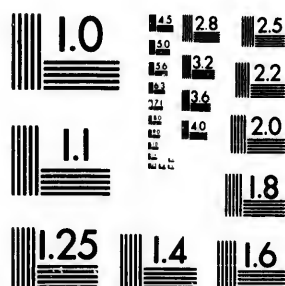
MINDEN, a post township in the S W corner of Montgomery county, N York, situated on the S shore of the Mohawk, 25 miles W of Johnstown, 63 from Albany, and 440 from Washington. It contains 3 Dutch reformed churches, and 4748 inhabitants in 1810.

MINNEHEAD, a borough in Somersetshire. It has a good harbour for





**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

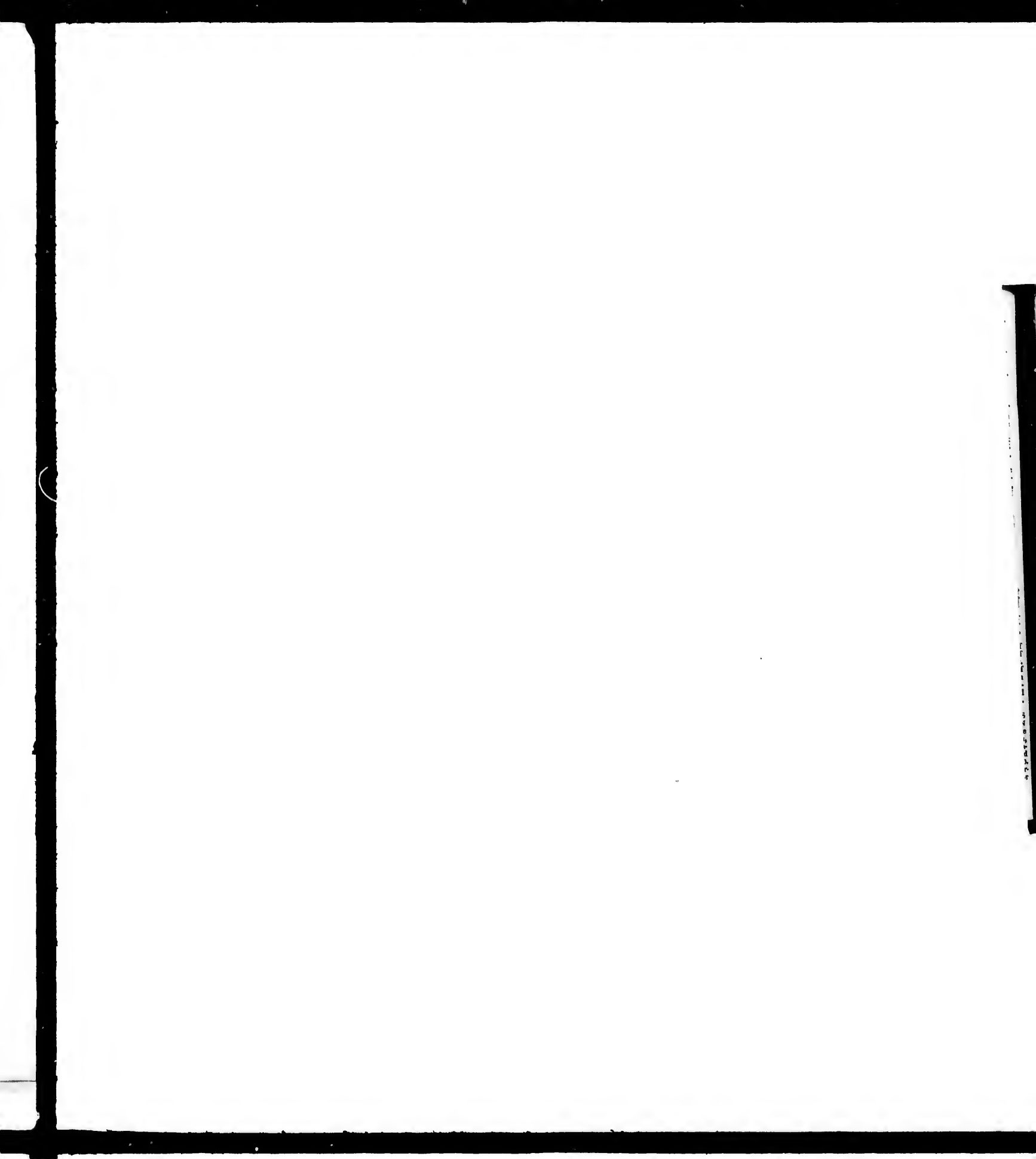
**CIHM/ICMH
Microfiche
Series.**

**CIHM/ICMH
Collection de
microfiches.**



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

© 1982



ships of large burden: and is 31 miles N of Exeter, and 161 W by 5 of London. W lon. 3 34, N lat. 51 12.

MINDORA, one of the Philippine Islands, 20 miles in circumference, separated from Luzon by a narrow channel.

MINGRELLA, a province of Asia, which makes part of Georgia; bounded on the W by the Black Sea, on the E by Iberia, on the S by part of Georgia, and on the N by Circassia.

MINIATO, ST. an episcopal town of Tuscany, seated on the Arno, 25 miles SW of Florence. E lon. 10 45, N lat. 43 46.

MINO, a river of Spain, which has its source in Galicia, near Castro del Ray. It divides Galicia from Portugal, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, at Comilla.

MINORBINO, a small town of Naples in Italy, in Terra di Bari, with a bishop's see, 26 miles N of Cirenza. E lon. 16 19, N lat. 41 8.

MINORCA, an island in the Mediterranean, lying 60 miles to the NE of Majorca. It is 30 miles in length, and 12 in breadth. Minorca was taken from the Spaniards by the English in 1799. E lon. 3 48, N lat. 39 55.

MINORI, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, seated on the gulf of Salerno, between the town of that name and Amalfi.

MINSKI, a town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of the same name. E lon. 26 48, N lat. 54 11.

MINSINGEN, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg. E lon. 9 7, N lat. 48 32.

MIOLANS, a fortress of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, seated on a craggy rock, in the valley of Barcelonnette. E lon. 6 26, N lat. 45 35.

MIOSS, a lake of Norway, in the province of Hedemärke, 80 miles in circumference. It contains one island about 10 miles in circumference, fertile in corn, pasture, and wood.

MIQUELON, a small desert island, SW of Cape May, in Newfoundland, ceded to the French by the peace of 1763, for drying and curing their fish. It was taken by the English in 1793. W lon. 56 10, N lat. 46 43.

MIRANDA-DE-DOUERO, a fortified town of Portugal, capital of the province of Trás-os-Montes, with a

bishop's see. It is 208 miles N by E of Lisbon.

MIRANDA-DE-EBRO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, situated on the river Ebro. It is 34 miles S of Bilbao, and 160 N of Madrid. W lon. 3 19, N lat. 42 49.

MIRANDE, a town of France, in the department of Gers, seated on a mountain, near the river Baïse. It is 340 miles SW of Paris. E lon. 0 26, N lat. 43 30.

MIRANDOLA, a town of Italy, capital of a duchy of the same name. It is a well fortified place, 20 miles NE of Modena. E lon. 11 19, N lat. 44 52.

MIREBEAU, a town of France, in the department of Vienne. It is 16 miles N of Pâtiera, and 178 SW of Paris.

MIRECOURT, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges. It is seated on the river Modon, 30 miles S E of Toul. E lon. 6 4, N lat. 48 15.

MIREMONT, a town of France, in the department of Doubs. It is seated near the river Vizère, 15 miles E of Bergern.

MIREPOIX, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrenees. It is seated on the Gers, 15 miles N of Foix.

MISENO, a cape of Italy, in the Terra di Lavoro, between Pozzoli and Cuma. On it are the ruins of the ancient Misenum.

MISTRÁ, a very ancient and celebrated town of Greece, capital of the Morea. It was taken by the Venetians in 1687; but the Turks retook it. It is seated on the Vasiliposame, 100 miles SW of Athens. E lon. 23 30, N lat. 37 6.

MISNIA. See MEISSEN.

MISSISSCOUL, a river of the United States. It rises in the upper part of the state of Vermont, and running NE, enters Canada, and proceeds W some distance, it then re-enters the state and flows nearly in a western course to the Michiecou or Mississcoui bay, a branch of lake Champlain.

MISSISSIPPI, a large river of N America, which rises from several small lakes; in N lat. 47 42 40, W lon. 93 5. Its course to the river de Corbeau, is nearly S. It then turns eastwardly, which course it pursues to the falls of St. Anthony in lat. 44. The principal pitch of these falls, is about

16 feet perpendicular, the sheet is broken by one large island on the E, and a small one on the W. Here is a portage of 250 poles, and a descent in that distance of 48 feet. It continues the same course for some miles below Lake Pepin, and then winding southerly, it runs generally in that direction to the Missouri, which it joins in lat. 38 55 Missouri, which it joins in lat. 38 55 10, W lon. 89 47 45. From thence to the Ohio, its course is SE. 193 miles. Here it pursues nearly a SW course to the Gulf of Mexico, a distance of 1068 miles, and Red river, a distance of 327 miles, and empties in lat. 29 4, W lon. 89 21. The whole length of this river is about 3700 miles. Its banks exhibit a great variety of productions, and diversity of soil and appearance. In some places the land is level and well timbered, in others, extensive prairies, or natural meadows, extend for miles. At several points the banks approach the river, in the form of high bluffs and rocky precipices; and in other parts the waters inundate the adjacent shores for a considerable distance, in the spring and fall. Ships can ascend the Mississippi to New Orleans, and Natchez, and large batteaux to the falls of St. Anthony, but the navigation is frequently attended with considerable difficulty, on account of the rapidity of its current, the crookedness of the channel and the trunks of large trees, denominated sawyers, which become firmly fixed in the bottom of the river, and often prove destructive to boats. At the junction of the St. Petas, it is 130 yards wide. At the confluence of the Oisconsin in lat. 43 28 3, it is half a mile, and continues to increase in width, until at N. Orleans, it is about one mile and a quarter.

MISSOURI, one of the largest rivers in North America, which rises in the Rocky mountains. In N lat. 45 24 8 5, it forks into three branches, and here properly receives its name. The first is called Gallatin's river, which is the most rapid of the three, but not quite so deep as the others, yet navigable for a considerable distance, and is 70 yards wide at its mouth. The other two branches are half a mile further, each 90 yards wide at their confluence. The first, or middle branch of the three, is denominated Madison's river. The

third, or NW branch, called Jefferson's river, is considered the main stream, but is not so rapid as the last. From its source in the mountains it pursues an easterly course for the first 90 miles, on a three-thousand-mile island, so called from its being that distance from the Missouri. Its extreme navigable point is some miles further in lat. 43 30 43, where it divides into two small streams. From this fork it winds in a NE direction, and receives on the SE side Philanthropy river, 30 yards wide; in lat. 45 2 43 3 it receives Wisdom river from the NW, a bold, rapid, clear stream 80 yards wide but not navigable. At the head of Wisdom river is a remarkable spring, slightly impregnated with sulphur, and so hot that it boils meat sufficiently in 25 minutes. Within 14 miles of the Madison it receives Philosophy river from the SW, which discharges itself by several mouths. From Gallatin's river, the Missouri, after running for some miles nearly N, winds away to the W and receives from the NW in lat. 40 10 39 0, Prior's creek; twenty-seven miles further it breaks through the Rocky mountains, and affords a sublime spectacle. For nearly six miles the rocks rise almost 1200 feet perpendicular from the water. Nothing can be imagined more tremendous than the frowning darkness of these rocks, which project over the river and menace the traveller with destruction; at its outlet where the river escapes from this passage, there are vast columns of rock, apparently torn from the mountains, and strewn on both sides of the river, the trophies as it were of its victory. This extraordinary range is called the gate of the Rocky-mountains. About thirty miles from the termination of this passage, Dearborne's river falls in from the NW, a handsome, bold and clear stream, 80 yards wide. The rapids of the Missouri are a few miles from this river, in lat. 40 42 14 7, they are several miles long but passable in canoes; here the river is closely hemmed in on both sides by hills, and flows for half a mile over rocks that obstruct its channel, the cliffs are about 800 feet above the water. About 60 miles from the rapids, the Missouri turns suddenly to the SE, and soon after receives Smith's river, a beautiful stream 80 yards wide, which winds

third or NW branch, called Jefferson's river, is considered the main stream, but is not so rapid as the last. From its source in the mountains it pursues an easterly course for the first 66 miles, to Three-thousand-mile island, so called from its being that distance from the Mississippi. Its extreme navigable point is some miles further in lat. 43 30 43, where it divides into two small streams. From this fork it winds in a NE direction, and receives on the SE side Philanthropy river, 30 yards wide; in lat. 45 2 45 3 it receives Wisdom river from the NW, a bold, rapid, clear stream 80 yards wide but not navigable. At the head of Wisdom river is a remarkable spring, slightly impregnated with sulphur, and so hot that it boils meat sufficiently in 25 minutes. Within 14 miles of the Madison it receives Philosophy river from the SW, which discharges itself by several mouths. From Gallatin's river, the Missouri, after running for some miles nearly N, winds away to the W and receives from the NW in lat. 46 10 39 0, Prior's creek; twenty-seven miles further it breaks through the Rocky mountains, and affords a sublime spectacle. For nearly six miles the rocks rise almost 1200 feet perpendicular from the water. Nothing can be imagined more tremendous than the frowning darkness of these rocks, which project over the river and menace the traveller with destruction; at its outlet where the river escapes from this passage, there are vast columns of rock, apparently torn from the mountain, and strewn on both sides of the river, the trophies as it were of its victory. This extraordinary range is called the gates of the Rocky-mountains. About thirty miles from the termination of this passage, Dearborne's river falls in from the NW, a handsome, bold and clear stream, 80 yards wide. The rapids of the Missouri are a few miles from this river, in lat. 46 42 14 7, they are several miles long but passable in canoes; here the river is closely hemmed in on both sides by hills, and flows for half a mile over rocks that obstruct its channel; the cliffs are about 800 feet above the water. About 60 miles from the rapids, the Missouri turns suddenly to the SE, and soon after receives Smith's river, a beautiful stream 80 yards wide, which winds

through a charming valley. The Missouri soon changes north-westerly, and pursues that course as far as Medicine river, which falls in from the NW, and is 137 yards wide; 126 poles from the confluence of this river, is a small rapid on the N side, from which the Missouri gradually widens to 1400 yards, and at the distance of 548 poles reaches the head of the rapids, or commencement of the great falls, narrowing as it approaches. Here the hills on the N closely border the river, which makes its way over the rocks, for the space of 320 poles, with a descent of 36 feet; in this course the current is contracted to 580 yards, and after falling over a pitch of 5 feet, forms a beautiful cataract of 26 feet, 5 inches; this does not, however, fall perpendicular, being stopped by a part of the rock which projects at about one third of the distance. After passing an island, the river goes on over rapids and little falls, at an estimated descent of thirteen and a half feet, till it is joined by a large fountain boiling up under the rocks near the edge of the river, into which it falls with a descent of 8 feet; its water is perfectly clear, and of a bluish cast, which preserves after mingling with the main river, for half a mile. From this fountain the river descends with increasing rapidity, until it is narrowed to 473 yards, and here forms a grand cataract of 47 feet, 8 inches, by falling over a plane rock the whole width of the river. This is one of the most beautiful objects in nature, the edge of the rock being straight and regular as if formed by art. The water precipitates itself in an even uninterrupted sheet, and dashing against the rocky bottom, it leaves behind a spray of purest foam across the river. The Missouri after recovering itself, and pursuing a distance of 102 poles, with a descent of 3 feet, is precipitated down the crooked falls, 19 feet perpendicular; after passing a fall of 5 feet, the descent for 970 poles is more gradual, not being more than 10 feet; and then succeeds a handsome level plain for the space of 170 poles, with a descent of 3 feet. Thence it descends in 480 poles, about eighteen and a half feet, when it makes a perpendicular fall of two feet, which is sixty poles from the great cataract; in approaching which its descent is

thirteen feet in 200 yards, and gathering strength from its confined channel, which is only 280 yards wide, rushes over the falls to the depth of 67 feet. It here loses itself in perfectly white foam, which forms a most splendid prospect. This spray is dissipated into a thousand shapes, sometimes flying up into columns of 15 or 20 feet, these are again succeeded by larger masses of the white foam, on all of which the sun impresses the brightest colours of the rainbow. The whole distance of these falls, from the commencement of the first rapid, a little below Medicine river, is 10 miles. A little distance below the great cataract, is a sulphuric spring which falls over the rocks on the N side, opposite the mouth of Prior's creek. The Missouri now pursues a NE course of 54 miles to Maria's river, in lat. 47 25 17 3. This stream falls in from the N, is 180 yards wide, and possesses a gentle current. A few miles further it receives the Tansy from the west. From this river the Missouri runs an easterly course of 382 miles, and receives Bratton river from the NW 100 yards wide; and Judith's river from the SW, four miles beyond which, ascending the river, is Ash rapids, passable in canoes; also Muscle-Shoal river, from the SW, in lat. 47 0 24 4, at the distance of 2270 miles from the Mississippi. About 40 miles from the Tansy commence those extraordinary walls, which rise on both banks of the river, almost perpendicular from the water's edge. They exhibit a very romantic appearance, and are about 500 feet high and 12 thick. Turning NE for 200 miles, the Missouri is joined by the Yellowstone river, and receives Milk river, so called from the peculiar whiteness of its water; it enters on the NE side by a channel 150 yards wide; at the distance of 2690 miles from the Mississippi; likewise Porcupine river, a beautiful stream 40 yards wide at its junction, but increases to about 60 yards from its entrance. A quarter of a mile from this river is Two-thousand-mile creek, so named, from its being that distance from the mouth of the Missouri. At the confluence of the Yellowstone and the Missouri, the water is 580 yards wide, and the channel deep; the former 666 including a sand-bar, its depth 13 feet.

The Missouri now winds away in a course S of E for 280 miles, to fort Mandan; and receives on the NE side White-earth river, so called from the quantity of salt found on its banks, the ground in many places appearing perfectly white. It is 60 yards wide, and navigable; its course is nearly due N through a beautiful and fertile valley. On the SW side, 1840 miles from its mouth, is the Little Missouri, 134 yards wide; it rises in the Black mountains across the northern extreme of which it finds a narrow and rapid passage. It then seeks the Missouri in a north eastern direction, and passes in its course near the NW end of Turtle mountain, which is but a few miles from its mouth. From fort Mandan the Missouri runs nearly a S course to White river; and receives on the W side, in lat. 46 50, Cannonball river, 140 yards wide; and again in lat. 55 30 S, Weretahos, 130 yards wide; the Swawkama, 90 yards; the Cayenne, 400 yards, but difficult to navigate; here are rich, thinly timbered, low lands. About 14 miles above this last river is an isthmus formed by the winding of the Missouri, called Look-out-bend, in lat. 44 12 36. On the same side is the Teton, 70 yards wide; and White river, 360 yards wide; this river is obstructed by sand bars. At its confluence with the Missouri is an excellent position for a town, the lands are well timbered, and the distance from the Mississippi 1130 miles. On the E side, 12 miles SE of Cannonball river, is Warreconne river, or Elk-head-their-horns, 35 yards wide, it falls in at the upper end of an island one mile and a half long. In the last described course of the Missouri, is the Great bend, in lat. 43 48, and 1202 miles from its mouth. The gorge, or distance of the two points of the river from each other, is about one mile and a quarter, but the circuit of the bend is 50 miles. At the lower point of the Great bend is an island, 1172 miles from the Mississippi. From White river the course of the Missouri is generally SE to its mouth. On the SW side its tributaries are Quicouire, 152 yards wide, but of difficult navigation; Platte, or Shoal river, 600 yards wide, and the same number of miles from the Mississippi. It is more rapid than the Missouri, but not navigable; Bigmechew, 80 yards

wide and navigable, its junction is in lat. 39 55 56, and 480 miles from the mouth of the Missouri; the Kansas, which rises in the plains between the head waters of the Arkansas and Platte, pursues a course generally east to its junction with the Missouri, at the distance of 340 miles from the Mississippi, and in lat. 38 31 13; here it is 340 yards wide and the Missouri 600; the confluence of the Osage is in lat. 38 31 16, its course is NE, distant from the Mississippi 133 miles, its width 387 yards, and the Missouri 574. On the NE side are James river, 90 yards wide, and 980 miles from the Mississippi; 97 miles from this stream is the Big Sioux, 110 yards wide, and navigable upwards of 200 miles, to its fall; at the distance of 613 miles from the latter is Grand river, 80 yards wide; 34 miles further the two Charaton enter the Missouri together, one is 30 and the other 72 yards wide; the Little Sioux, 80 yards wide; its junction is in lat. 41 42 34; within 9 miles of the river Desnoines in its course it passes through a lake nearly 60 miles in circumference. Besides the tributaries that have been mentioned, the Missouri receives many others of various sizes, some of them capable of navigation for a considerable distance. In lat. 42 1 NE; the gorge of which is 974 yards, but the distance round about 19 miles. At the distance of 880 miles from the mouth of the Missouri, on the S side, commence the copperas, cobalt, pirite, and allum bluffs; 85 miles further is Calmatt bluff. Still proceeding up the river 10 miles from the last, is an ancient fortification, of singular appearance, opposite to the upper end of Boulturn island, which is large and well timbered. The bed of the Missouri is chiefly composed of a blue mud, from which the water derives a deep tinge; there is not much variation in its appearance, till it arrives at the mouth of the Platte. That large river throws out vast quantities of coarse sand, which contributes to give a new face to the Missouri. The sand as it is drifted down, adheres in time to some projecting point, the mud at length rises to the same height with the sand-bar; on this, as soon as it has acquired consistency, the willow grows the first year, its roots giving greater

wide and navigable, its junction is in lat. 30 55 50, and 480 miles from the mouth of the Missouri; the Kansas, which rises in the plains between the head waters of the Arkansas and La-platte, pursues a course generally east to its junction with the Missouri, at the distance of 340 miles from the Mis-sissippi, and in lat. 38 31 13; here it is 340 yards wide and the Missouri 600; the confluence of the Osage is in lat. 38 31 10, its course is NE, distant from the Mississippi 133 miles, its width 387 yards, and the Missouri 875. On the NE side are James river, 90 yards wide, and 990 miles from the Mississippi; 97 miles from this stream is the Big Sioux, 110 yards wide, and navigable upwards of 200 miles, to its fall; at the distance of 613 miles from the lat-ter is Grand river, 80 yards wide; 34 miles further the two Charatons enter the Missouri together, one is 30 and the other 73 yards wide; the Little Sioux, 80 yards wide; its junction is in lat. 41 42 34; within 5 miles of the river Des Moines in its course it passes through a lake nearly 60 miles in circumference. Besides the tributaries that have been mentioned, the Missouri receives many others of various sizes, some of them capable of navigation for a considerable distance. In lat. 42 4 NE; the gorge of which is 974 yards, but the distance round about 19 miles. At the distance of 880 miles from the mouth of the Missouri, on the S side, commence the copperas, cobalt, pirifera, and allum bluffs; 80 miles further is Calumt bluff. Still proceeding up the river 10 miles from the last, is an ancient fortification, of singular appearance, opposite to the upper end of Bonhorn island, which is large and well timbered. The bed of the Missouri is chiefly composed of a blue mud, from which the water derives a deep tinge; there is not much variation in its appearance, till it arrives at the mouth of the Platte. That large river throws out vast quantities of coarse sand, which contributes to give a low face to the Missouri. The sand as it is drifted down, adheres in time to some projecting point, the mud at length rises to the same height with the sand-bar; on this, as soon as it has acquired consistency, the willow grows the first year, its roots giving greater

solidity; the cotton-wood tree next appears, and the river thus stopped in its course, indemnifies itself for the usurpation by encroaching on the adjacent shore. In this way successive changes are constantly going on. A ridge of highlands borders the river, through nearly its whole course, leaving between them fine rich meadows; the soil on these hills is generally good, and the country beyond them extends into high open plains, which are on both sides sufficiently fertile; but the S has the advantage of better streams of water. The lands between the rivers Osage and Platte are considered among the best districts on the Missouri, but are not well timbered; and beyond the Platte, although the soil is good yet there is almost a total absence of timber, and likewise a want of good water. The whole length of the Missouri, is 3996 miles.

MITTAU, a strong town of Poland, the capital of Courland. Population 12,540. It is seated on the Holderau, 45 miles E. of Goldingen, and 270 NNE of Warsaw. E lon. 23 30, N lat. 56 40.

MOORA, or MOGA, a considerable town of Arabia Felix, surrounded by walls; the inhabitants are computed at 10,000. Mocha is seated in a sandy country, near the straits of Babelman-del, 246 miles SW of Sanna, and 500 SSE of Mecca. E. lon. 44 30, N lat. 14 0.

MOBILE, a port town in that part of W Florida, occupied by the United States. It is situated near the head of Mobile bay, on the western bank of the most western channel of the river, 70 miles from Pensacola, 20 from N. Orleans, and about 1030 SW of Washington. It contains a Roman catholic church, and about 700 inhabitants. N lat. 30 30

MOCHA, an island, situated in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of S America. It is 50 miles in circumference, and has a verdant and beautiful appearance. This hills are covered with large trees, and the island abounds with horses and hogs. S lat. 38 21 37, W lon. 74 38 26.

MODBURY, a town in Devon-shire. It is seated in a bottom, between two hills, 36 miles SW of Exeter, and 208 WSW of London. W lon. 3 40, N lat. 50 33.

MODENA - an ancient city of Italy,

capital of the Modenes, the streets are broad and strait, and in 1805, it contained 26,884 inhabitants. It is seated between the rivers Secchia and Panaro, 23 miles W by N of Bologna. E lon. 11 0, N lat. 44 34.

MODENA, or MODENESE, a duchy of Italy, bounded on the W by that of Parma, on the N by the duchies of Mantua and Mirandola, on the E by the Bolognese and Ferrarese, and on the S by Tuscany and the republic of Lucca. It is 50 miles in length, and 40 in breadth; and the soil is very fertile in corn, wine, oil, and fruits of different kinds.

MODICA, a town of Sicily, on a river of the same name, 25 miles SW of Syracuse. E lon. 15 0, N lat. 36 48.

MODON, a strong town of the Morea, with a safe harbour, and a bishop's see. E lon. 21 35, N lat. 36 36.

MODZIR, a town of Poland in Lidu min, capital of a district of the same name. It is seated on the river Prypce in a fertile country, 85 miles SE of Sluzek. E lon. 29 10, N lat. 52 5.

MOFFAT, a town in Dumfriesshire, near the river Annan. It has a manufacture of coarse woollen stuffs, and is 30 miles N by E of Dumfries.

MOFFAT HILLS, the highest mountains in the S of Scotland. From them descend in different directions, the Tweed, Clyde, and Annan, whose sources are but a little distance from each other.

MOGADOR, an island and castle of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, near cape Ozen. There are mines of gold and silver in one of the mountains. W lon. 9 35, N lat. 31 38.

MOGULE, COUNTRY OF THE, or WESTERN CHINESE TARTARY, is bounded on the N by Siberia, on the E by Eastern Tartary, on the S by the great Wall and Liao-tong, and on the W by Independent Tartary. The Mogul Tartars have neither towns, villages, nor houses; they form themselves only into wandering herds, and live under tents. They pass the summer on the banks of their rivers, and the winter at the foot of some mountain or hill, which shelters them from the cutting N wind. All the Mogul nations under the Chinese government, may be divided into four principal tribes, which are the Mogul,

properly so called, the Kalkas, the Ortons, and the Tartars of Kokanor.

MOHATZ, a town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Rarasiwar, seated at the confluence of the rivers Danube and Corasse, 17 miles NW of Eszeck. E lon. 10 56, N lat. 45 46.

MOHAWK RIVER, a large western branch of the Hudson, in the state of New York, which rises in NE part of Oneida county, within a few miles of the source of Black river. It pursues a S course 20 miles to Rome, and then turns E bearing S toward the Hudson, into which it enters by several mouths, between Troy and Waterford. Its whole length is about 135 miles. The little falls of this river are situated in the township of Herkimer, about 20 miles E of Utica; but the principal falls are near its mouth, called Cadezoo. The Mohawk, immediately above the pitch, is between 3 and 400 yards broad: but is soon compressed within a channel of about 280 yards. Its water is here precipitated over a granite rock, in a sheet nearly 70 feet perpendicular. This river forms a navigable communication from the town of Schenectady, to lake Ontario, with the assistance of two canals, one at the little falls, and the other at the town of Rome, connecting the Mohawk with Wood creek.

MOHILLA, or **MOHILLA**, one of the Comora Islands, between the N end of Madagascar, and the continent of Africa.

MOHILEF, a populous, strong, and well built town of Lithuania, in the Russian government of the same name, and is remarkable for a battle fought, in 1812, between a part of the French and Russian armies, in which the latter lost 3000 men. Population 12,600. It is seated on the Dnieper, 35 miles S of Orta. E lon. 31 3, N lat. 64 15.

MOLA, an ancient town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, where they pretend to shew the ruins of Cicero's house, seated on the gulf of Venice, 24 miles E of Bari.

MOLD, a town in Flintshire, five miles S of Flint.

MOLDAVIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, 970 miles long, and 210 broad; bounded to the N by Poland, on the E by New Russia; on the S by Bulgaria, and on the W by Transylvania and Hungary.

MOLE, a river in Surry, which runs to Darking, and passing beneath Box Hill, meets the Thames at E Moutsey.

MOLE, S. I. NICHOLAS. See NICHOLAS, ST.

MOLEN, a strong town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Lauenburg, belonging to the city of Lubeck. It is seated on the Stekue, 12 miles E of Lauenburg. E lon. 10 50, N lat. 53 38.

MOLINIYA, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, seated on the gulf of Venice, 10 miles NW of Bari. E lon. 16 52, N lat. 41 28.

MOLURES, a town of France, in the department of Lot, Lon. 1 30 E, lat. 44 10 N.

MOLINA, a strong town of Spain, in New Castile, seated on the river Gallo, 82 miles ENE of Madrid. Lon. 1 51 W, lat. 40 20 N.

MOLISE, a territory of Naples, lying between Terra di Lavoro, Abruzzo Citere, Capitanata, and Principato Ulteriore. It is a mountainous country, but fertile in corn, wine and silk.

MOLISE, a town of Naples, capital of a territory of the same name. It is 30 miles N of Naples. E lon. 43, N lat. 41 36.

MOLSHHEIM, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine. It is 223 miles E of Paris. E lon. 7 35, N lat. 48 32.

MOLUCCAS, or **SPICE ISLANDS**, a cluster of Islands in the Indian Ocean, lying E of Celebes. They are most remarkable for spices, especially cloves. They were discovered, in 1511, by the Portuguese who formed some settlements, but the Dutch drove them away. See BANDA.

MOLWITZ, a town of Silesia, in the province of Grotzka, remarkable for a battle which the Prussians gained over the Austrians in 1741. It is 60 miles S of Breslaw. E lon. 17 14, N lat. 50 23.

MOMBAZA, a country of Africa, subject to the Portuguese; hence they export slaves, gold, ivory and rice. The capital is of the same name.

MONA, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, seated to the SW of the isle of Zealand, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. E lon. 13 30, N lat. 55 20.

MONACO, a small but handsome and strong town of Italy, capital of a

MOLE, a river in Surry, which runs to Ducking, and passing beneath Bot Hill, crosses the Thames at E. Moulsey.

MOLE, ST. NICHOLAS. See NICHOLAS, ST.

MOLEN, a strong town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, in the Duchy of Lauenburg, belonging to the city of Lübeck. It is seated on the Stekue, 12 miles E of Lauenburg. E lon. 10 50, N lat. 53 38.

MOLINA, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, seated on the gulf of Venice, 10 miles NW of Bari. E lon. 10 52, N lat. 41 38.

MOLURES, a town of France, in the department of Lot, Lon. 1 30 E, lat. 44 10 N.

MOLINA, a strong town of Spain, in New Castile, seated on the river Gallo, 88 miles ENE of Madrid. Lon. 1 54 W, lat. 40 30 N.

MOLISE, a territory of Naples, lying between Terra di Lavoro, Abruzzo Citereiore, Capitanata, and Principato Ulteriore. It is a mountainous country, but fertile in corn, wine and silk.

MOLISE, a town of Naples, capital of a territory of the same name. It is 30 miles N of Naples. E lon. 43, N lat. 41 30.

MOLSEHEIM, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine. It is 328 miles E of Paris. E lon. 7 34, N lat. 48 32.

MOLUCAS, or SPICE ISLANDS, a cluster of Islands in the Indian Ocean, lying E of Celebes. They are most remarkable for spices, especially cloves. They were discovered, in 1511, by the Portuguese who formed some settlements, but the Dutch drove them away. See **BANDA.**

MOLWITZ, a town of Silesia, in the province of Grotzka, remarkable for a battle which the Prussians gained over the Austrians in 1741. It is 40 miles S of Breslaw. E lon. 17 14, N lat. 50 33.

MOMBABA, a country of Africa, subject to the Portuguese; hence they export slaves, gold, ivory and rice. The capital is of the same name.

MONA, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, seated to the SW of the isle of Zealand, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. E lon. 13 30, N lat. 55 30.

MONACO, a small but handsome and strong town of Italy, capital of a

territory of the same name, 12 miles ENE of Nice. E lon. 7 36, N lat. 43 48.

MONAGHAN, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 33 miles in length, and 22 in breadth. Monaghan is the capital 60 miles NW of Dublin.

MONASTER, an ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, pleasantly seated near the sea, 70 miles SE of Tunis. E lon. 11 0, N lat. 35 50.

MONCALLIER, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, subject to the king of Sardinia, and seated on the Po, 5 miles SE of Turin. E lon. 7 48, N lat. 45 2.

MONCALVO, a small but strong town of Italy, in Monterrat, seated on a mountain, 13 miles SW of Cassi. E lon. 7 19, N lat. 44 10.

MONCAON, or **MONZON,** a very strongly fortified town of Portugal, in Entre-Douro-Minho. It is eight miles SE of Tuy, and 20 N of Braga. W lon. 8 28, N lat. 43 5.

MONCON, or **MONZON,** a strongly fortified town of Spain, in Arragon. E lon. 0 28, N lat. 43 2.

MONCONTOUR, a town of France in the department of Isle and Vilaine, 20 miles SW of St. Malo. E lon. 3 30, N lat. 48 15.

MONDEGO, a river of Portugal, which falls into the Atlantic Ocean, near a cape of the same name.

MONDIDIER, a small town of France, in the department of Somme, 57 miles N of Paris. W lon. 2 34, N lat. 49 39.

MONDONEDO, a town of Spain in Galicia, seated in a fertile country, on a small river, 60 miles NE of Compostella. W lon. 7 10, N lat. 43 30.

MONDOUBLEAU, a town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher. It has a castle, and is 13 miles N of Vendome.

MONDOVI, a town of Piedmont, with a citadel, a university, and a bishop's see. It was taken by the French in April, 1766. It is the largest and most populous town of Piedmont, and is 35 miles SE of Turin. E lon. 8 0, N lat. 44 33.

MONFORTE, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, 30 miles N by E of Portalegra. W lon. 7 31, N lat. 39 32.

MONFORTE, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, 20 miles

S of Portalegra. W lon. 7 31, N. lat.

34 47.

MONGHIR, a large town of Hindoostan Proper, with an old fort, seated on the Ganges, 110 miles E by S of Patna, and 375 NW of Calcutta. E lon. 83 30, N lat. 24.

MONGULUF. See **MOGULS.**

MANHEIM, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, 10 miles from Weissenberg. E lon. 11 42, N lat. 48 58.

MONICKEDAM, a seaport of the United Provinces, in New Holland, seated at the entrance of the Moniek into the Zuider-Zee, eight miles NE of Amsterdam. E lon. 4 50, N lat. 52 29.

MONJOY, a small town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia and duchy Juliers, 20 miles from Juliers. E lon. 6 7, N lat. 50 39.

MONISTROL, a town of France in the department of Upper Loire, and late province of Velay. E lon. 4 6, N lat. 43 17.

MONKTON, a post town in Addison county, Vermont, 30 miles S by E of Burlington, 13 N of Vergennes, and 618 from Washington. Population 1848.

MONMOUTHSHIRE, a county of England, in the diocese of Landaff, bounded on the N by Hertfordshire, on the E by Gloucestershire, on the SE by the mouth of the Severn, and on the W and SW by the counties of Brecknock and Glamorgan. Its extent from N to S is about 24 miles, and from E to W, 30.

MONMOUTH, the county town of Monmouthshire. It is pleasantly seated at the confluence of the Wye and Mylow, and is a handsome town, 123 miles W by N of London. W lon. 2 46, N lat. 51 49.

MONMOUTH, a post town in Kennebec county, Maine, 15 miles W by N of Augusta, and 630 from Washington.

MONMOUTH, or FREEHOLD, a post town and capital of Monmouth county, New Jersey, 13 miles SW of Newark, and 311 NE of Washington. Population 4784. This was the scene of a warm engagement, during the American revolution, on the 27th June, 1778.

MONOMOTAPA, a kingdom, on the E coast of Africa, bounded on the N by Monomugi, on the E by the No-

sambique, on the S by Sofala and Manica, and on the W by unknown regions. It lies between 23 and 33 deg. E lon. and 14 and 19 deg. S lat.

MONOMUOI, a kingdom of Africa, lying near the equator, between Abyssinia on the N, Zaoguelar on the E, Monomotapa on the S, and Congo on the W.

MONONGAHELA, a river of the United States of America, which rises in Virginia, west of the Laurel range, near the head waters of the Potomac and Greenbrier. It runs N, and is 300 yards wide at the mouth of the Yohogany, which unites with it 15 miles from its mouth, its width increases to 400 yards, at its junction with the Alleghany. Its whole length is about 300 miles. It is very navigable.

MONOPOLI, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, situated on the gulf of Venice, 38 miles SE of Bari. E lon. 17 37, N lat. 41 31.

MONS, an ancient, large, and strong city of Austrian Hainault. It has been frequently taken and retaken; the last time by the French, in 1794. It stands partly on a hill, and partly on a plain, at the confluence of the Haine and Trouille. The public buildings are elegant. Population in 1803, 18,201. It is 17 miles NE of Tournay, 37 W of Namur, and 143 N of Paris. E lon. 4 3, N lat. 50 37.

MONSANTO, a strongly well fortified frontier town of Spain, in Estramadura. W lon. 5 30, N lat. 39 40.

MONSARAZ, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated on the Gaudiana, 25 miles SW of Elvas. W lon. 7 32, N lat. 38 20.

MONSTERBERG, or MUNSTERBERG, a town of Germany, in Silesia, in a province of the same name, 20 miles NE of Glatz, and 37 S of Breslaw. E lon. 17 16, N lat. 50 37.

MONTABOUÉ, a small fortified town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, between Coblenz and Lintz. E lon. 7 50, N lat. 50 30.

MONTACNAIC, a considerable town of Naxos, on the sea of Marone. It is 70 miles SSE of Constantinople. E lon. 29 10, N lat. 40 0.

MONTAQUE ISLAND, one of the New Hebrides, in the S Pacific Ocean, near Sandwich Island. E lon. 168 31, S lat. 17 36.

MONTAIGU, a town of France, in

the department of Vendee, 24 miles W of Mauléon. W lon. 1 30, N lat. 47 4.

MONTALBAN, a strong town of Spain, in Arragon, with a citadel, seated on the Rio-Martin, 44 miles S of Saragossa, and 92 N by W of Valencia. W lon. 0 30, N lat. 41 9.

MONTALCINO, a small populous town of Tuscany, in the diocese, seated on a mountain, 17 miles SSE of Siena, and 45 SE of Florence. E lon. 11 30, N lat. 43 7.

MONTALTO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, seated on the river Monacio, 10 mile N of Ascoli, and 46 S of Ancona. E lon. 13 30, N lat. 43 54.

MONTAÑAS, a frontier town of Portugal, in Alentejo, about 32 miles distant from Lisbon. W lon. 6 24, N lat. 39 30.

MONTARGHIL, a small town of Portugal, in the province of Estramadura. W lon. 5 11, N lat. 39 30.

MONT, ST. ANDRE, a town of Brabant, in the late Austrian Netherlands, three miles N of Ramillies. E lon. 4 46, N lat. 51 41.

MONTARGIS, a considerable town of France, in the department of Loiret, situated on the river Loire, 15 miles S of Neanouris, and 63 S by E of Paris.

MONTAUBAN, a considerable commercial town of France, in the department of Lot. The inhabitants amount to 21,988, and have manufactures of silk stockings and stuff, serge, shalloon, &c. It is 20 miles N of Toulouse.

MONTBAZON, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, agreeably seated at the foot of a hill, 135 miles SW of Paris. E lon. 0 41, N lat. 47 1.

MONTBELLARD, a handsome strong town of France, between the department of the Doubs and that of Upper Rhine. E lon. 6 50, N lat. 47 31.

MONT BLANC, the highest mountain of the Alps, in Savoy, being 15,501 feet above the level of the sea. It is called Mont Blanc from its uncommonly white appearance.

MONTBLANC, a town of Spain, in Castonia, 13 miles N of Tarragona. E lon. 1 5, N lat. 41 10.

MONTBRISON, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire.

the department of Vendee, 24 miles W of Nantes. W lon. 1 30, N lat. 47 0.

MONTALBAN, a strong town of Spain, in Arragon, with a citadel, seated on the Rio-Martin, 44 miles S of Saragosa, and 92 N by W of Valencia. W lon. 0 30, N lat. 41 9.

MONTALCINO, a small populous town of Tuscany, in the Siennese, seated on a mountain, 17 miles SSE of Siena, and 45 SE of Florence. E lon. 11 30, N lat. 43 7.

MONTALETO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, seated on the river Monacio, 10 miles N of Assisi, and 45 S of Ancona. E lon. 13 30, N lat. 43 64.

MONTALIBAN, a frontier town of Portugal, in Alentejo, about 32 miles distant from Lisbon. W lon. 5 24, N lat. 39 30.

MONTARGIL, a small town of Portugal, in the province of Estramadure. W lon. 8 11, N lat. 39 30.

MONT ST. ANDRE, a town of Brabant, in the late Austrian Netherlands, three miles N of Ramillies. E lon. 4 46, N lat. 51 41.

MONTARGIS, a considerable town of France, in the department of Loiret, situated on the river Loire, 11 miles S of Neouacis, and 63 S by E of Paris.

MONTAUBAN, a considerable commercial town of France, in the department of Lot. The inhabitants amount to 21,969, and have manufactures of silk stockings and stuffs, serge, the looms, &c. It is 20 miles N of Toulouse.

MONTBAZON, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, agreeably seated at the foot of a hill, 158 miles SW of Paris. E lon. 0 44, N lat. 47 1.

MONTBELLIARD, a handsome strong town of France, between the department of the Doubs and that of Upper Rhine. E lon. 6 50, N lat. 4 31.

MONT BLANC, the highest mountain of the Alps, in Savoy, being 15,661 feet above the level of the sea. It is a celebrated Mont Blanc from its uncommonly white appearance.

MONTBLANC, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 13 miles N of Tarragona. E lon. 1 5, N lat. 41 10.

MONTBRISON, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire,

seated on the Vellise, 40 miles W of Vienna, and 250 S by E of Paris. E lon. 3 27, N lat. 43 32.

MONTDAUPHIN, a town of France, in the department of Upper Alps, seated on a craggy mountain, eight miles NE of Embrun. E lon. 6 45, N lat. 44 46.

MONT-DE-MARSON, a town of France, and capital of the department of Landes, seated on the Midouze, 30 miles NE of Dax. W lon. 0 30, N lat. 43 35.

MONTE-CASSINO, a mountain of Naples, on the top of which is a celebrated Benedictine abbey. E lon. 13 45, N lat. 41 39.

MONTECCHIO, a considerable town of Italy, in the duchy of Reggio. The French defeated the Austrians near this place, August 3, 1796. It is 9 miles NW of Reggio. E lon. 16 64, N lat. 38 8.

MONTE-FALCO, a town of Italy, in the territory of the church, and duchy of Spalato, seated on a mountain 13 miles W of Spalato. E lon. 2 40, N lat. 42 38.

MONTE-FALCONE, a town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli, 12 miles W of Trieste. E lon. 13 0, N lat. 46 4.

MONTE-FIASCONE, a small populous town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, seated on a mountain near the lake Bolsena. E lon. 12 4, N lat. 42 20.

MONTEGO, a town of Jamaica, and next to Kingstown the most flourishing in the island.

MONTE-LEONE, a town of Italy in Naples, which was almost entirely ruined by the earthquake in 1656.

MONTELLIMAN, a commercial town of France, in the department of Drome, 25 miles S of Valence, and 323 S by E of Paris. E lon. 4 56, N lat. 44 35.

MONTE-MARANO, a populous town of Italy, in Naples, seated on the Calore, 18 miles S of Benevento. E lon. 15 0, N lat. 40 48.

MONTE-MORO-NOVO, a considerable town of Portugal, in Estramadure, 50 miles E by S of Lisbon. W lon. 9 34, N lat. 38 42.

MONTE-MOR-O-VELHO, a town of Portugal, in Beira, with a very large castle, 83 miles N of Lisbon. W lon. 9 9, N lat. 40 8.

MONTE PELOSA, an episcopal

town of Naples, in Basilicata, 14 miles E of Cerenza. E lon. 10 18, N lat. 40 46.

MONTE-PULSIANO, an episcopal town of Tuscany, 40 miles S by E of Florence. E lon. 11 40, N lat. 43 10.

MONTESA, a very strong town of Spain, in Valencia. W lon. 6 10, N lat. 39 0.

MONTE SANCTO, formerly called Mount-Athos, a mountain of Turkey in Europe, on the gulf of Contessa. It is 17 miles S of Salonichi. E lon. 24 39, N lat. 40 27.

MONTE-VERDE, an episcopal town of Naples, in Principato Ultriore, 60 miles E of Naples. E lon. 16 42, N lat. 40 24.

MONTFERRAT, a duchy of Italy, bounded on the E by the Milanese and Genoa, on the N and W by Piedmont, and on the S by the territory of Genoa, from which it is separated by the Apennines.

MONTFORT, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, 16 miles W of Versailles. E lon. 2 50, N lat. 48 46.

MONTFORY, a town of France, in the department of Isle and Vilaine, seated on the river Men. W lon. 1 58, N lat. 48 8.

MONTFORT, a strong town of the United Provinces, seven miles S by E of Utrecht. E lon. 3 0, N lat. 52 4.

MONTFORT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Sussia, 16 miles S of the lake of Constance. E lon. 9 54, N lat. 47 22.

MONTFORT-DE-LEMOS, an ancient town of Spain, in Galicia, with a magnificent castle, 25 miles NE of Orense, and 45 SE of Compostella. W lon. 7 0, N lat. 42 24.

MONTGATZ, a town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Pervezsa, with a fortress, composed of three castles, seated on a craggy rock.

MONTGOMERY, the county-town of Montgomeryshire, it is 161 miles NW of London. W lon. 3 5, N lat. 52 24.

MONTGOMERTSHIRE, a county of N Wales, 36 miles long, and 36 broad, bounded on the N by Merionethshire, and Denbighshire, on the NE and E by Shropshire, on the S by Radnorshire and Cardiganshire, and on the W by Merionethshire.

MONTGOMERY, a port village of

Pennsylvania situated in a county of the same, 17 miles N of Philadelphia, and 101 from Washington.

MONTGOMERY, a post village of Maryland, in a county of the same name. It contains a court-house, a jail, and about 40 dwellings. Distant from Washington 15 miles, and from Baltimore 38.

MONTICELLO, a post town in Randolph county, Georgia, situated on an eminence, 52 miles from Milledgeville, 110 from Augusta, 180 from Savannah, and 741 from Washington. Population about 300.

MONTIEL, formerly an episcopal town of Spain in New Castle, 15 miles from Bietarra.

MONTILLA, a town of Spain in the province of Cordova, 81 miles N of Granada.

MONTIVILLIERS, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, 95 mi N W of Paris. W lon. 6 30, N lat. 49 35.

MONTELOUIS, a town of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees, 450 miles S of Paris. E lon. 2 4, N lat. 43 30.

MONTLUET, a town of France, in the department of Ain, 205 miles SE of Paris. E lon. 5 4, N lat. 45 40.

MONTLUZON, or **MONTILUCON**, a town of France, in the department of Allier, 180 miles S of Paris. E lon. 2 45, N lat. 46 23.

MONTMEDI, a small but strong town of France, in the department of Meuse, seated on the river Chier, which divides it into the upper and lower town. It is 170 miles NE of Paris. E lon. 2 33, N lat. 49 32.

MONTMELIAN, formerly a strong town of Savoy, but the French, in 1704, demolished the fortifications. E lon. 6 15, N lat. 46 30.

MONTMORENCI, a town of France, remarkable for the tombs of the ancient dukes of Montmorenci.

MONTMORILLON, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, and late province of Poitou.

MONTPELLIER, a city of the department of Hérault. It is one of the largest and most beautiful cities in France, and has a citadel, a university, and a botanic garden, the first established in Europe. Many invalids resort thither for their health. Population in 1807, 32,733. Montpellier is

five miles from the Mediterranean, and 165 S by W of Paris. E lon. 3 14, N lat. 43 4.

MONTPELLIER, a post town in Caledonia county, Vermont, situated on the NE side of Onion river, 34 miles SE of Burlington, 13 miles N of Williamston, and 541 from Washington. It contained 1877 inhabitants in 1816.

MONTPENSIER, a town of France, in the department of Fuy de Dome, seated on a hill, 210 miles SE of Paris. E lon. 3 14, N lat. 46 4.

MONTREAL, a fertile island of N America, in Canada, in the river St. Lawrence, 23 miles long, and 10 broad.

It has a fortified town of the same name, built on the E side of the island.

The city forms an oblong square, surrounded by a strong wall built by order of Lewis XIV. The town is half a league from the SE bank of the river,

and contained in 1809, 16,500 inhabitants. It is situated on the declivity of a hill, at the head of Ship navigation, 180 miles above Quebec, and 300 below lake Ontario. W lon. 73 11, N lat. 45 35.

MONTREAL, a town of Spain, in the province of Arragon, with a castle, seated on the Xiloses. W lon. 1 3, N lat. 40 53.

MONTREAL, an archiepiscopal town of Sicily, five miles W of Palermo, and 50 NE of Mayara. E lon. 13 31, N lat. 38 14.

MONTREAL, or **MONTROYAL**, a fortress of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, seated on the Moselle, 22 miles NE of Treves. E lon. 7 6, N lat. 49 20.

MONTREUIL, a fortified town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and late province of Plessard. It is 117 miles N of Paris. E lon. 1 52, N lat. 50 27.

MONTRICARD, a town of France, in the department of Loire and Cher. It is 113 miles SW of Paris. E lon. 1 23, N lat. 47 32.

MONTROSE, a borough and seaport in Angusshire, near the estuary of the South Esk. The salmon fisheries on the N and S Esk form a valuable branch of commerce. The inhabitants of Montrose are said to be about 8000, and it is 63 miles NE of Edinburgh. W lon. 2 33, N lat. 56 15.

MON, ST. MICHEL, a strong town of France, in the department of the

ny of
lphia,
age of
name
a jail,
from
Balti-
own in
sted on
diedgen
on Ban-
ington.

five miles from the Mediterranean, and 180 S by W of Paris. E lon. 3 14, N lat. 46 4.

MONTPELLIER, a post town in Caledonia county, Vermont; situated on the SE side of Onion river, 34 miles SE of Burlington, 13 miles N of Williamston, and 441 from Washington. It contained 1877 inhabitants in 1816.

MONTFENSIER, a town of France, in the department of Fuy de Dome, seated on a hill, 210 miles SE of Paris. E lon. 3 14, N lat. 46 4.

MONTREAL, a fertile island of N America, in Canada, in the river St. Lawrence, 23 miles long, and 10 broad. It has a fortified town of the same name, built on the E side of the island. The city forms an oblong square, surrounded by a strong wall built by order of Lewis XIV. The town is half a league from the SE bank of the river, and contained in 1809, 16,000 inhabitants. It is situated on the declivity of a hill, at the head of ship navigation, 180 miles above Quebec, and 800 below lake Ontario. W lon. 73 11, N lat. 45 35.

MONTREAL, a town of Spain, in the province of Arragon, with a castle, seated on the Xiloes. W lon. 1 2, N lat. 40 53.

MONTREAL, an archiepiscopal town of Sicily, five miles W of Palermo, and 50 NE of Mayara. E lon. 13 31, N lat. 38 14.

MONTREAL, or **MONTROYAL**, a fortress of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, seated on the Moselle, 22 miles NE of Treves. E lon. 7 5, N lat. 49 50.

MONTREUIL, a fortified town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calcutta, and late province of Pienardy. It is 117 miles N of Paris. E lon. 1 23, N lat. 50 37.

MONTRICARD, a town of France, in the department of Loire and Cher. It is 113 miles SW of Paris. E lon. 1 23, N lat. 47 32.

MONTROSE, a borough and seaport in Angusshire, near the estuary of the South Esk. The salmon fisheries on the N and S Esk form a valuable branch of commerce. The inhabitants of Montrose are said to be about 5000, and it is 68 miles NE of Edinburgh. W lon. 2 33, N lat. 56 16.

MON, ST. MICHEL, a strong town of France, in the department of the

Channel. It is 180 miles W of Paris. W lon. 1 30, N lat. 48 37.

MONTUJON, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, 145 miles SE of Paris. E lon. 5 16, N lat. 47 36.

MONTERRAT, a mountain of Spain, in Catalonia, on which is a famous monastery and chapel, dedicated to the Virgin, resorted to by numbers of pilgrims. It is 38 miles NW of Barcelona.

MONTERRAT, one of the Leeward Caribbee Islands, in the W Indies, discovered in 1493, by Columbus. It is about 9 miles in length and breadth; and supposed to contain 50,000 acres, and the hills are covered with cedar and other trees. It belongs to the English, and is 30 miles SW of Antigua. W lon. 63 34, N lat. 18 44.

MORZA, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on the Lambro 3 miles NE of Milan.

MUNZINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 13 miles W of Creutznach, and 43 E of Treves. E lon. 7 14, N lat. 49 50.

MOON, MOUNTAIN OF THE, mountains of Africa, extending between Abyssinia and Monomotapa. They are higher than those of Atlas.

MOOREFIELDS, a post town, the capital of Hardy county, Virginia, lying on the E side of the south branch of Potomac, 75 miles W by S Winchester, about 80 S of Cumberland, in Alleghany county, Maryland, and 150 from Washington.

MOORESTOWN, a post village of Burlington county, New Jersey, 9 miles W by S of Mountholly, the same distance E by N of Philadelphia, and 124 NE of Washington.

MOORSHEBABAD, a city of Hindoostan Proper, seated on the western arm of the Ganges, 130 miles N of Calcutta.

MOOTAPILLEY, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in the Governor's Clear, at the mouth of the Condamra. E lon. 80 10, N lat. 15 45.

MORA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 13 miles SE of Toledo. W lon. 3 4, N lat. 39 35.

MORANT POINT, the most easterly promontory of Jamaica. W lon. 75 56, N lat. 17 55.

MORAT, a commercial town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick of

same name, belonging to the cantons Bern and Friburg, with a castle. It is 10 miles W of Yver, E lon. 6 43, N lat. 46 52.

MORAT, a lake of Switzerland, in a bailiwick of the same name. It is six miles long, and two broad.

MORATALEZ, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 22 miles E of Ciudad Real. W lon. 3 4, N lat. 40 32.

MORATALLA, a town of Spain, in Murcia, 34 miles SW of Chinchilla. E lon. 1 50, N lat. 38 31.

MORAVA, or **MORAW**, a river of Germany, which has its source on the confines of Bohemia and Silesia, and falls into the Danube.

MORAVE, a river of Turkey in Europe, which rises in Bulgaria, and running through Servia, by Niess, falls into the Danube, at Scutairiah.

MORAVIA, a marquis, annexed to Bohemia, by which it is bounded on the W by that kingdom and Alsia on the E, and by Austria on the W.

MORBACH, or **MURBACH**, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, 42 miles SE of Strasburg. W lon. 8 28, N lat. 48 6.

MORBEGNO, a town of the country of the Grisons, in the Valtelline. E lon. 9 31, N lat. 46 10.

MORCONE, a town of Naples, in the Molise, 10 miles SSE of Molise. E lon. 14 24, N lat. 41 24.

MOREA, the ancient Peloponnesus, a peninsula on the S part of Greece to which it is joined by the isthmus of Corinth, lying between the gulfs of Lepanto and Engia.

MORELLA, a town of Spain, in Valencia, which was almost destroyed in 1705, by the army of Philip V.

MORET, an ancient town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, seated on the Loire, 35 miles SE of Paris. E lon. 3 23, N lat. 48 35.

MORETTA, a town of Piedmont, situated on a small river which runs into the Po, 16 miles S of Turin. E lon. 7 44, N lat. 44 48.

MORGANTOWN, a post town in North Carolina, lying on the S side of Catawba river, 45 miles NW of Lincolnton, and 30 N of Rutherfordton. It is the Capital of Burke county, 489 miles SW of Washington.

MORGANTOWN, the county town

of Monongalia county, Virginia; situated on the E side of Monongahela river, at the mouth of Deckers creek, 8 miles from the Pennsylvania line, and 219 N W of Washington. It contains a Methodist Meeting house, a courthouse, and 500 inhabitants. W lon. from Washington 40, N lat. 39 52.

MORGES, a commercial town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, and capital of a bailiwick, seated in a beautiful bay of the lake of Geneva. E lon. 6 42 N lat. 46 27.

MORHANGE, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, 200 miles E of Paris. E lon. 6 43 N lat. 48 51.

MORICHE'S see BROOKHAVEN.

MORLACHIA, a mountainous country in Hungarian Dalmatia the inhabitants of which are called Morlacs, or Morlachi.

MORLAIX, a considerable seaport of France, in the department of Finistère, seated on a river of the same name, 30 miles NE of Brest. W lon. 3 46, N lat. 48 33.

MOROCCO, an empire of Africa, comprehending a considerable part of the ancient Mauritania, lying between 28 and 36 deg. N lat. It is bounded on the W by the Atlantic; on the E by the river Mulvia, which separates it from Algiers; on the N by the Mediterranean; and on the S by Mount Atlas. Its greatest length, from NE to SW, is above 500 miles, and where widest, not more than 300 broad. This empire contains the kingdoms of Sus, Tarudan, Morocco Proper, Tassit, Saguinassa, Fez, and Mequinez. The air of the country is pretty pure and temperate, especially near Mount Atlas. The soil is dry and sandy in some places, but very fertile in others.

MORON, a town of Spain in Andalusia, seated in a pleasant, fertile plain. In its neighbourhood is a mine of precious stones. It is 30 miles SE of Seville. W lon. 5 10, N lat. 37 10.

MOROCCO, one of the capital cities of the kingdom of Morocco, seated in a beautiful valley, formed by a chain of mountains on the N and those of the Atlas on the S and E. Morocco is 90 miles E of Mogador, and 400 S of Gibraltar. W lon. 6 45, N lat. 31 12.

MOROTOL one of the Sandwich Isles, 7 miles WNW of Mowee. W lon. 117 14, N lat. 21 10.

MORPETH, a borough in Northum-

berland, seated on the N bank of the Wentbeck, 7 miles N by W of London. W lon. 1 23, N lat. 55 15.

MORRISTOWN, the capital of Morris county, New Jersey, 20 miles W of Newark, 22 E of Hackettstown, and 232 NE of Washington. It is a post township.

MORRISTOWN, a post township of Belmont county, Ohio, situated on a high and salubrious ridge, 10 miles W of St. Clairsville, and 323 from Washington. Population about 130. The surrounding country contains saline springs, but the water is impregnated with alum and vitriol. Here is likewise found different coloured earths which afford excellent paints.

MORS, a town and castle of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, belonging to the duchy of Cleves. E lon. 6 40, N lat. 51 23.

MORTAGNE, a town of France, in the department of Orne, famous for its serge, tanneries, and coarse linen cloth. It is 19 miles E of Sees, and 70 W Paris. E lon. 6 40, N lat. 48 33.

MORTAGNE, a town of France, in the department of the North, seated at the confluence of the Scrape and Scheldt, eight miles SE of Tournay. E lon. 3 30, N lat. 50 29.

MORTAIN, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, seated on the rivulet Lancez, almost surrounded by craggy rocks, 20 miles E of Avranches. W lon. 0 54, N lat. 48 37.

MORTARE, a village in Surry, seated on the river Thamez, six miles W of London.

MORTLICH, a village in Banffshire, six miles SW of Keith.

MORTON, or MORTON HAMPSTEAD, a town in Devonshire, seated on the skirts of Dartmoor, 185 miles W by S of London. W lon. 3 46, N lat. 50 39.

MORTON, or MORTON IN MARSH, a town in Gloucestershire. It is 83 miles WNW of London. W lon. 1 36, N lat. 52 0.

MORTORA, a strong town of Italy, in the Milanese, 23 miles SW of Milan. E lon. 8 40, N lat. 45 22.

MORVEDRO, a town of Spain, in Valencia, on the site of the ancient Saguntum. It is seated on a river of the same name, 15 miles N of Valencia. E lon. 0 10, lat. 39 38.

MOSAMBIQUE, a strait or chan-

berland, seated on the N bank of the Wentbeck, 7 miles N by W of London. W lon. 1 23 N lat. 55 15.

MORRISTOWN, the capital of Morris county, New Jersey, 30 miles W of Newark, 22 E of Hackettstown, and 232 NE of Washington. It is a post township.

MORRISTOWN, a post township of Belmont county, Ohio, situated on a high and salubrious ridge, 10 miles W of St. Clairsville, and 325 fr. om Washington. Population about 1300. The surrounding country contains saline springs, but the water is impregnated with alum and vitriol. Here is likewise found different coloured earths which afford excellent paints.

MORS, a town and castle of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, belonging to the duchy of Cleves. E lon. 6 40, N lat. 57 33.

MORTAGNE, a town of France, in the department of Orne, famous for its serge, tanneries, and coarse linen cloth. It is 10 miles E of Sees, and 70 W Paris. E lon. 0 40, N lat. 48 33.

MORTAGNE, a town of France, in the department of the North, seated at the confluence of the Serape and Scheldt, eight miles SE of Tournay. E lon. 2 30, N lat. 50 29.

MORTAIN, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, seated on the rivulet Lances, almost surrounded by craggy rocks, 20 miles E of Avranches. W lon. 0 54, N lat. 48 37.

MORTAIRE, a village in Surrey, seated on the river Thames, six miles W of London.

MORTLICH, a village in Banffshire, six miles SW of Keith.

MORTON, or **MORTON HAMPSTEAD**, a town in Devonshire, seated on the skirts of Dartmoor, 183 miles W by S of London. W lon. 3 46, N lat. 50 39.

MORTON, or **MORTON IN MARSH**, a town in Gloucestershire. It is 83 miles WNW of London. W lon. 1 36, N lat. 53 0.

MORTORA, a strong town of Italy, in the Milanese, 23 miles SW of Milan. E lon. 8 40, N lat. 45 22.

MORVEDRO, a town of Spain, in Valencia, on the site of the ancient Saguntum. It is seated on a river of the same name, 15 miles N of Valencia. E lon. 0 10, lat. 30 38.

MOSAMBIQUE, a strait or chan-

nel of the Indian Ocean, lying between the E coast of Africa and the island of Madagascar, and between 11 and 25 deg. S lat. It is 240 miles over, in its narrowest place.

MOSAMBIQUE, a kingdom of Africa, on W side of a channel of the same name, and on the coast of Zanzibar, consisting of three islands. The principal island, called Mosambique, is not more than three miles in length, and half as much in breadth, and is about two miles from the continent. It was seized by the Portuguese in 1497, and they have kept possession of it ever since.

MOSAMBIQUE, the capital of an island of the same name, on the E coast of Africa. It is a large well fortified place, having a strong citadel for the defence of the harbour. It belongs to the Portuguese, who have generally a good garrison here, and trade with the natives for gold, elephants teeth, and slaves. E lon. 40 19, N lat. 11 15.

MOSBACH, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 26 miles ENE of Heidelberg. E lon. 9 21, N lat. 49 28.

MOSBURG, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, seated at the confluence of the rivers Isar and Amberg, 9 miles W of Landschut. E lon. 11 53, N lat. 48 30.

MOSCOW, one of the most considerable governments of Russia, containing 15 districts, bounded on the N by the government of Tver, on the E by that of Great Volodimir, on the S by the governments of Kaluga and Resan, and on the W by those of Tver and Smolenska. Its capital is of the same name.

MOSCOW, a large city of Russia, capital of the government of Moscow, and formerly of the whole empire. It is divided into five parts. The Moskva, from which the city takes its name, flows through it in a winding channel; but, excepting in spring, is only navigable for rafts. Moscow exhibits an astonishing degree of extent and variety, irregularity and contrast. The streets, in general, are very long and broad. Some of them are paved, others, particularly in the suburbs, are formed with trunks of trees, or are boarded with planks like the floor of a room. Wretched hovels are blended

with large palaces; cottages of one story stand next to the most stately mansions. Numerous churches appear in every quarter, built in a peculiar style of architecture; some with domes of copper, others of tin, gilt or painted green. Some parts of this vast city have the appearance of a sequestered desert; other quarters, of a populous town; some of contemptible villages; others, of a great capital. The places of divine worship, including chapels, amount to above 1000. In the cathedral of St. Michael, the sovereigns of Russia were formerly interred. The cathedral of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary is the most magnificent in the city, and has been long appropriated to the coronation of the Russian sovereigns. Population, 300,000. Such was the ancient capital of the Russian empire, previous to the 14th September, 1812, when the victorious legions of the French penetrated to its walls. In conformity with a plan, previously adopted, the Russians immediately retreated, and set fire to the city, which continued to burn, with dreadful fury, during five successive days: on the morning of the 17th a violent wind arose, and in less than an hour, the whole city seemed an entire sheet of flame. Moscow is at present rising from its ruins, a considerable part of the city having been rebuilt. It is 555 miles SSE of Petersburg. E lon. 37 39 36, N lat. 55 45 43.

MESKORE. See **MAELSTROOM**.

MOSQUITO SHORE, a country of New Spain, in N America, lying on the Atlantic Ocean, or Carribbean Sea, being a part of the eastern shore of the capitan-generalship of Guatemala. The English evacuated this country in the year 1757-8, after holding it about 80 years.

MOSTAGAN, an ancient and strong town of the kingdom of Algiers, with a good harbour, 50 miles NE of Oran. E lon. 0 30, N lat. 36 20.

MOSTAR, a considerable town of Turkish Dalmatia, 20 miles NE of Narenta. E longitude 18 37, N latitude 43 48.

MOSUL. See **MOUSUL**.

MOTALA, a town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, 18 miles NW of Taranto. E lon. 17 14, N lat. 40 46.

MOTYR, an island of Asia, one of the Moluccas, of great value to the

Dutch, on account of its spices. E lon. 128 30, S lat. 0 10.

MOTRIL, a seaport town of Spain, in Granada, with a good harbour, seated on the Mediterranean, 37 miles SE of Granada. W lon. 3 29, N lat. 35 35.

MOUAB, a town of Asia, in Arabia Felix, capital of Yemen, seated in a fertile country, 80 miles S of Sanaa. E lon. 46 35, N lat. 15 30.

MOUDON, one of the most ancient towns of Switzerland, capital of a half-cantone of the same name, in the Pays de Vaud. It is 18 miles N by E of Lausanne. E lon. 6 55, N lat. 46 41.

MOJG-DEN, or **CHEN-YAN**, the capital of the country of the Manchew Tartars, in E Chinese Tartary. It is 440 miles NE of Peking. N lat. 41 55, E lon. 123 45.

MOULINS, an episcopal town of France, in the department of Allier. It contains above 16,000 inhabitants. Its manufacture of cutlery is in great esteem. It is 30 miles S of Nevers. E lon. 3 25, N lat. 46 54.

MOULINS-ENGILBERT, a town of France in the department of Nièvre. It is seated at the bottom of the mountains of Morvan, and is 5 miles SW of Chateaux-Chinon.

MOULTAN, a province of Hindoostan Proper, bounded on the N by Lahore, on the E by Delhi and Agimere, on the S by Guzerat, and on the W by Feris and Candahar. Its products are cotton, sugar, opium, galls, brimstone, &c.

MOULTAN, an ancient city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of a province of the same name, seated on one of the branches of the Indus, 210 miles S W of Lahore, and 310 SE of Candahar. E lon. 70 40, N lat. 30 52.

MOULTON, SOUTH, a corporate town in Devonshire. It has manufactures of serges, shalcons, and felt. It is 177 miles W by S of London. W lon. 3 55, N lat. 51 5.

MOUNT EDGECUMBE, a prodigious peak, on the west side of the entrance of Cook's Strait, in New Zealand. Its height is supposed to be very little inferior to that of the peak of Teneriffe.

MOUNT HOLLY, a post town, the capital of Burlington county, New Jersey; situated on the north side of Ancoecus creek, about 12 miles E by S of

Burlington, and 162 from Washington.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a post town in West Chester county, New York; lying on the E side of Hudson river, 36 miles N of New York city, 123 S of Albany, and 270 E of N from Washington. Population in 1810, 3110.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a post town in Jefferson county, Ohio. It contains a friends meeting house, a woolen factory, and 320 inhabitants. Distant 50 miles W of Pittsburgh, and 335 NW of Washington. N lat. 40 30, W lon. 81.

MOUNTSBAY, a bay of England, on the S coast of Cornwall, between the Land's End and the Lizard Point.

MOUNTSORREL, a town in Leicestershire, so named from a high mount or rock, of a sorrel coloured stone, extremely hard. It is 105 miles NNW of London. W lon. 1 9, N lat. 52 45.

MOUNT VERNON, a post town in Kennebec county, Maine, 14 miles N W of Augusta, and 65 NE of Washington. Population 1028.

MOUNT VERNON, a post town in Knox county, Ohio, situated on the N side of Owl creek, 18 miles from its mouth, 43 E of Columbus, and 422 N of E from Washington. Population about 300. It contains a court house, and jail.

MOURA, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated at the confluence of the rivers Ardita, and Guadiana, 87 miles SE of Lisbon. W lon. 5 5, N lat. 38 0.

MOURZOOK, the capital of Fezzan, in Africa, situated on a small river, 650 miles NW of Bornou, and 710 N by E of Cashna. E lon. 15 4, N lat. 27 20.

MOUSSY, a river of Hindoostan, which runs into the Kistnah, on the confines of the empire of Poimand.

MOUSTIERS, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps. It is 47 miles NW of Nice.

MOSUL, or **MOSUL**, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Dairbeck, seated on the W bank of the river Tigris. It is 130 miles SE of Dairbekar, and 190 NW of Bagdad. E lon. 41 15, N lat. 35 40.

MOUTIER, or **MONSTIER**, a town of Savoy, capital of Tarantasia, with an archiepiscopal palace. It is seated on the Isere, 69 miles NW of Turin. E lon. 6 23, N lat. 45 30.

Burlington, and 102 from Washington.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a post town in West Chester county, New York; lying on the E side of Hudson river, 30 miles N of New York city, 123 1/2 of Albany, and 370 E of N from Washington. Population in 1810, 3110.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a post town in Jefferson county, Ohio. It contains a friends meeting house, a woolen factory, and 280 inhabitants. Distant 50 miles W of Pittsburgh, and 330 NW of Washington. N lat. 40 30, W lon 81.

MOUNTSBAV, a bay of England, on the S coast of Cornwall, between the Land's End and the Lizard Point.

MOUNTSORREL, a town in Leicestershire, so named from a high mount or rock, of a sordid coloured stone, extremely hard. It is 108 miles N W of London. W lon. 1 9, N lat. 52 45.

MOUNT VERNON, a post town in Kennebec county, Maine, 14 miles N W of Augusta and 64 1/2 NE of Washington. Population 1098.

MOUNT VERNON, a post town in Knox county, Ohio, situated on the N side of Owl creek, 18 miles from its mouth, 45 E of Columbus, and 482 N of E from Washington. Population about 500. It contains a court house, and jail.

MOURA, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated at the confluence of the rivers Ardia, and Guadiana, 37 miles SE of Lisbon. W lon. 5 3, N lat. 38 0.

MOURZOOK, the capital of Fezzan, in Africa, situated on a small river, 680 miles NW of Bornou, and 710 N by E of Cashna. E lon. 12 4, N lat. 27 20.

MOUSSY, a river of Hindoostan, which runs into the Kistnah, on the confines of the circar of Polnand.

MOUTIERS, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps. It is 47 miles NW of Nice.

MOSUL, or **MOSUL**, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Dairbeck, seated on the W bank of the river Tigris. It is 130 miles SE of Dairbekar, and 190 NW of Bagdad. E lon. 41 15, N lat. 35 40.

MOUTIER, or **MONSTIER**, a town of Savoy, capital of Tarentesia, with an archiepiscopal palace. It is seated on the Isere, 63 miles NW of Turin. E lon. 6 23, N lat. 45 30.

MOUSON, an ancient town of France in the department of Ardennes. It is 10 miles NE of Paris. E lon. 5 10, N lat. 49 37.

MOWEE, one of the Sandwich Islands, discovered by captain Cook, is 102 miles in circumference. The inhabitants are computed at 65,000. W lon. 175 50, N lat. 30 43.

MOYENVIE, a town of France, in the department of Muerthe, remarkable for its salt-pits. It is three miles from Vic, and 10 SSE of Nancy.

MUCISLAW, a strong town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of the same name. It is 22 miles S of Smolensko. E lon. 32 32, N lat. 54 28.

MUCHELIN, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, six miles N of Freyburg. E lon. 11 30, N lat. 51 15.

MUCIDAN, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, situated on the river Isle, 18 miles SW of Périgues.

MUTHER, a river of Germany, which rises in the archbishopric of Salzburg, and falls into the Drave, near Kanica, in Hungary.

MUEHR, or **MURAW**, a considerable town of Germany, in the duchy of Sirlia, 40 miles SW of Neustadt. E lon. 15 4, N lat. 47 16.

MUGLIA, or **MUGLIA**, a town of Italy, in Venetian Istria, seated on a gulf of the same name, five miles SE of Trieste. E lon. 14 2, N lat. 45 52.

MUHLBERG, a town of Upper Saxony, in the margravate of Meissen, situated on the Elbe, 19 miles NW of Meissen and 38 NW of Dresden. E lon. 13 0, N lat. 51 25.

MUHLROSE, a town of Upper Saxony, in the middle marches of Brandenburg.

MULL, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, is an island of considerable size, 25 miles in length, and, in some places, of equal breadth.

MULDAW, a river of Bohemia, which rises on the confines of Moravia, and running by Budweis and Prague, falls into the Elbe, at Melnick.

MULDORF, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Salzburg, 40 miles E of Munich. E lon. 12 23, N lat. 48 10.

MULHAUSEN, an imperial and imperial town of Germany, in Thuringia, under the protection of the elector of Saxony. It is 45 miles E by S

of Cassel. E lon. 10 40, N lat. 51 13.

MULHAUSEN, a considerable town of Germany, in Alsace. It owes its present flourishing state to its manufactures, which are chiefly of printed linens and cottons. Population in 1802, 9227. It is situated on the Unstrull, a branch of the Saale, 15 miles NW of Bask, and 20 E of Befort. E lon. 7 24, N lat. 47 48.

MULHEIM, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, seated near the Rhine, three miles from Cologne.

MULLERBAS, a town of Germany, in the middle marche of Brandenburg, seated on a canal cut between the Spre and Oder, 40 miles SE of Berlin. E lon. 14 31, N lat. 52 14.

MULLINGAR, the county town of West Meath, in Ireland, seated on the Foye, 38 miles W of Dublin. W lon. 7 50, N lat. 53 30.

MULVIA, a large river of Africa, which has its source in mount Atlas, and dividing the empire of Morocco from the kingdom of Algiers, falls into the Mediterranean Sea, to the W of Marsalquivier.

MUNDA, an ancient town of Spain, in New Granada, 30 miles WNW of Malaga. W lon. 4 35, N lat. 30 50.

MUNDERKINGEN, a town of Salsia, seated on the river Danube, 25 miles SW of Ulm. E lon. 9 43, N lat. 48 15.

MUNDU, a city of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Malwa, of which it was anciently the capital. It is 454 miles NE of Bombay. E lon. 75 47, N lat. 23 50.

MUNLORE, a town of Cabul in Hindoostan, 130 miles from Cashmere. E lon. 70 15, N lat. 34 15.

MUNGATS, or **MUNKATS**, an episcopal town of Upper Hungary, with an impregnable castle, erected on a high and steep rock, 50 miles NE of Tokay. E lon. 22 0, N lat. 48 30.

MUNIA, or **MENIE**, an ancient and considerable town of Egypt, seated on the Nile, 147 miles S of Cairo. E lon. 31 30, N lat. 27 45.

MUNICH, a city of Germany, capital of the duchy of Bavaria. The streets are large, and spacious, with canals running through many of them. The cabinet of curiosities, the library, the arsenal, and the ducal gardens, merit attention. The cathedral contains 35 chapels, and 30 altars; here are mu-

manufactures of silk, velvet, woollen cloths, and tapestry. This place has been often taken and retaken in the wars of Germany; and in September, 1796, was attacked by the French, but the Austrians compelled them to retreat. Population 48,740. It is seated on the Iser, 62 miles S by W of Ratisbon. E lon. 11 35, N lat. 48 10.

MUNNERSFADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia. It is seated on the Lauer, and is 31 miles from Bamberg. E lon. 10 0, N lat. 50 7.

MUNNY-FOUR, a town of Asia, in the district of Meckly, 264 miles from Aracan. E lon. 9 30, N lat. 45 23.

MUNROE, a post township in Orange county, New York, 50 miles N of New York city, 114 S of Albany, and 241 E of N from Washington. It contained in 1810, a presbyterian, a quaker meeting house, and 2570 inhabitants. The iron works of this town are extensive.

MUNSEY, a post town in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania; situated on the S side of Munsey creek, at its junction with the Susquehanna, and 27 miles N of Northumberland.

MUSINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and duchy of Wirtemberg. E lon. 9 20, N lat. 48 23.

MUNSTER, a province of Ireland, 135 miles long, and 120 broad; bounded on the N by Connaught, on the E by Leitner, and on the S and W by the Western Ocean. The chief rivers are the Sure, Audluffe, Lec, Dande, Leane, and Cashon.

MUNSTER, a sovereign bishopric of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia. 120 miles in length, and 80 in breadth. The river Emba runs through it from E to W. It is bounded on the N by the counties of Bentheim and Steinfurt, on the E by the bishoprics of Onaburgh and Paderborn, on the S by the county of Marck, and on the W by the duchy of Cleves and county of Zutphen.

MUNSTER, a large and populous city of Germany, capital of the bishopric of Munster. The famous treaty of Westphalia, was concluded here in 1648, which ended the religious wars of 30 years continuance. It is seated on the Aa, 77 miles S by W of Bremen. E lon. 7 39, N lat. 52 0.

MUNSTER, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, 30

miles SW of Strasburg. E lon. 7 5, N lat. 48 5.

MUNSTER-MEIRFELD, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, 12 miles SW of Coblenz. E lon. 7 18, N lat. 49 10.

MURANO, an island and town of Italy, a mile from Venice, containing 20,000 inhabitants. E lon. 5 12, N lat. 45 26.

MURCIA, a province, formerly a kingdom of Spain, bounded on the N by New Castile, on the E by Valencia, on the W by Andalusia and Granada, and on the S by the Mediterranean. It is 62 miles long, and 68 broad; and the principal river is Segura.

MURCIA, a populous city of Spain, capital of a province of the same name, with a bishop's see. It has a superb cathedral, the stairs of whose steeple are so contrived, that a man may ride up to the top. It is seated on the Segura, 213 miles SE of Madrid. W lon. 0 30, N lat. 38 2.

MURET, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, and late province of Gascony, seated on the Garonne, 10 miles S of Toulouse. E lon. 1 18, N lat. 43 25.

MURFREESBORO, a post town in Hertford county, N Carolina, situated on Meherrrie river, 50 miles NNW of Edenton, and 230 SW of Washington.

MURO, an episcopal town of Naples, in Basilicata, seated at the foot of the Appennines, 12 miles SE of Conza. E lon. 15 45, N lat. 40 44.

MURRAY FRITH, a considerable inlet of the sea, on the E coast of Scotland, between Tarbetness, in Ross-shire, on the N, and Borough Head, in Murray-shire, on the S.

MURRAYSHIRE, or *Elginshire*, is subdivided into Murray and Strath-sprey, and is bounded on the E and S E by Banffshire; on the S by Aberdeen-shire and Inverness-shire; on the W by Inverness shire and Nairnshire; and on the N by Nairnshire, and the frith of Murray, being 30 miles from E to W, and nearly the same from N to S.

MURRHART, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the river Mur, eight miles S of Hailo. E lon. 9 51, N lat. 49 14.

MUSIDAN, a town of France, in Upper Perigord, which sustained a fi-

miles SW of Strasburg. E lon. 7 6, N lat. 48 E.

MUNSTER-MEIRFELD, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, 13 miles SW of Coblenz. E lon. 7 13, N lat. 50 10.

MURANO, an island and town of Italy, a mile from Venice, containing 30,000 inhabitants. E lon. 5 13, N lat. 45 20.

MURCIA, a province, formerly a kingdom of Spain, bounded on the N by New Castile, on the E by Valencia, on the W by Andalusia and Granada, and on the S by the Mediterranean. It is 62 miles long, and 56 broad; and the principal river is Segura.

MURCIA, a populous city of Spain, capital of a province of the same name, with a bishop's see. It has a superb cathedral, the stairs of whose steepie are so contrived, that a man may ride up to the top. It is seated on the Segura, 213 miles SE of Madrid. W lon. 0 36, N lat. 38 2.

MURET, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, and late province of Gascony, seated on the Garonne, 10 miles S of Toulouse. E lon. 1 15, N lat. 43 26.

MURFREESBORO, a post town in Hertford county, N Carolina, situated on Meherrin river, 50 miles NNW of Edenton, and 330 SW of Washington.

MURO, an episcopal town of Naples, in Basilicata, seated at the foot of the Appennines, 12 miles SE of Couza. E lon. 15 45, N lat. 40 46.

MURRAY FRITH, a considerable inlet of the sea, on the E coast of Scotland, between Tarbertness, in Ross-shire, on the N, and Borough Head, in Murray-shire, on the S.

MURRAYSHIRE, or *Edginsaire*, is subdivided into Murray and Strathsperry, and is bounded on the E and S E by Banffshire; on the S by Aberdeen-shire and Inverness-shire; on the W by Inverness-shire and Nairnshire; and on the N by Nairnshire, and the frith of Murray, being 30 miles from E to W, and nearly the same from N to S.

MURRHART, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the river Mur, eight miles S of Hailo. E lon. 9 51, N lat. 49 14.

MUSIDAN, a town of France, in Upper Perigord, which sustained a fa-

nous siege in 1579. E lon. 0 20, N lat. 45 E.

MUSA, a populous town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen. It is fortified and surrounded with walls, 16 miles E of Mecca.

MUSKINGUM, a navigable river of the state of Ohio, which falls into the river Ohio, 173 miles below Pittsburgh. This is a fine gentle stream, 25 yards wide at its mouth, and navigable without any obstructions, 110 miles by large bateaux.

MUSSELBURG, a seaport in Edinburghshire, on the frith of Forth, at the mouth of the river Esk. It is six miles E of Edinburgh. W lon. 5 5, N lat. 56 0.

MUSTAGAM, a seaport of the kingdom of Algiers, 140 miles W of the city of Algiers. W lon. 0 5, N lat. 36 50.

MUSACRA, a seaport of Spain, in Granada seated on a mountain, 27 miles NE of Almeria, and 62 SW of Carthagena. W lon. 1 36, N lat. 37 11.

MUSUELA, a town of Spain, in the province of Andalusia, seated on the banks of the Guadalquivir, 80 miles N of Granada.

MUTSCHEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Leipsic, in the vicinity of which they find a species of crystal called Mutschen diamonds. It is 30 miles ENE of Leipsic. E lon. 13 20, N lat. 51 40.

MUYDEN, a town of Holland, seated on the Vecht, on the S coast of the Zuyder-Zee, seven miles E of Amsterdam. E lon. 5 1, N lat. 52 23.

MYCONE, an island of the Archipelago, 30 miles in circumference. E lon. 25 51, N lat. 37 23.

MYSORE, a kingdom in the peninsula of Hindoostan, formerly subject to Tippoo Sultan. On the termination of the war with the English, in 1763, he was forced to cede one half of his dominions to the English E India Company, and their allies, the Marattas, and the nizam of the Decan. A new war broke out in 1799, in which Tippoo was killed and his dominions divided between the E India Company and their allies. Mysore, in general, is dry, rugged, mountainous, and barren. It lies between 10 and 16 deg. N lat. The capital is Seringapatam.

MYSORE, a town and fortified post

of the peninsula of Hindoostan, the ancient capital of a kingdom of the same name, 8 miles S of Seringapatam.

N

N AAS, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, 27 miles SW of Dublin, and 26 NW of Leinster.

NABLONS, a town of Turkey in Asia, and capital of a province of the same name in Syria, which was anciently celebrated under the name of the kingdom of Samaria. It is 24 miles N of Jerusalem, and 90 SSW of Damascus. E lon. 35 24, N lat. 32 20.

NABURG, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of Bavaria, seated on the River Nab, 10 miles SE of Amberg. E lon. 13 13, N lat. 49 23.

NAEPELS, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Glaris.

NAERDEN, a strong town of Holland, at the head of the canal of the province. It is seated on the Zuider-Zee, 14 miles E of Amsterdam. E lon. 5 9, N lat. 52 20.

NAGERA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a fort, three miles NW of Calahorra, and 138 N of Madrid. W lon. 2 10, N lat. 43 14.

NAGOLD, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a strong castle ten miles W of Tubingen.

NAGORE, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the country of Agimere, 40 miles NW of Agirt. E lon. 74 10, N lat. 27 8.

NAGPOUR, a city of the Decan of Hindoostan, capital of that part of Berar which is subject to a chief of the Eastern Mahrattas. It is 260 miles W by S of Calcutta. E lon. 79 46, N lat. 21 8.

NAGYBANJA, a town of Hungary, celebrated for its gold and silver mine-works, which are of great produce. E lon. 23 54, N lat. 48 10.

NAHE, a river of the palatinate of the Rhine, which falls into the Rhine.

NAIRN, a borough and seaport, the county town of Nairnshire; seated at the entrance of the frith of Murray, 10 miles E of Inverness, and 104 N of Edinburgh. W lon. 3 51, N lat. 55 33.

NAIRNSHIRE, a small county of Scotland, 13 miles long and 10 broad.

NARSIVAN, a city of Armenia, capital of a province of the same name, with an archbishop's see. It is seated between the towns of Erivan and Tumis. E lon. 43 30, N lat. 38 40.

NAMPTWICH, a town in Cheshire, seated on the Weaver, 26 miles SE of Chester, and 109 NW of London. W lon 2 38, N lat. 53 6.

NAMUR, a county of the Austrian Netherlands, divided by the river Sambre and Meuse into three equal parts, bounded on the N by Brabant, on the E and S by the bishopric of Liege, and on the W by Hainault.

NAMUR, a city of the Austrian Netherlands, capital of the county of Namur. This town is strongly fortified, but has been frequently taken and retaken, in the different wars of Europe. Population in 1808, 15,995. It is seated between two mountains, at the confluence of the Meuse and Sambre, 32 miles SE of Brussels. E lon. 4 50, N lat. 50 30.

NANCI, a famous city of France, in the department of Meurthe. The cathedral is a superb structure. Population in 1807, 38,227. Nanci is 25 miles S by E of Metz, and 213 E of Paris. E lon. 6 17, N lat. 48 41.

NANFUG, an island of the Archipelago, a little to the N of that of Santorini. E lon. 26 10, N lat. 36 15.

NANGABACKI, a city of Japan, in the island of Kimo-Fusen, with a well-frequented harbour.

NANJEMOY, a post town in Charles county, Maryland; situated on the NE side of Nanjemoy river, 6 miles W by S of Port Tobacco, and 10 S of the city of Washington.

NAN-KING, or **KIANG-NING-FOU**, a city of China, and capital of the province of Kiang-nan. It is still the largest city in China, being 17 miles in circumference, and 3 distant from the river Yang-tze-kiang, from which canals are cut, so large, that vessels may enter the town. The public buildings are mean, except a few temples, the city gates, and a tower of Porcelain, 300 feet high. It is 900 miles SSE of Peking. E lon. 110 25, N lat. 33 46.

NAN-NGAN-FOU, a beautiful and populous city of China, in the most southern part of the province of Kiang-si; it is a beautiful, populous and commercial city. It contains in its

district, 4 cities of the third class. It is 300 miles N by E of Canton.

NANTES, an ancient, rich, and very considerable town of France, in the department of Lower Loire. The bridges over the Loire, in which are some islands, are almost a league in length. Population in 1807, 77,165. Nantes is 35 miles S by E of Rennes, and 217 SW of Paris. W lon. 1 45, N lat. 47 13.

NANTICOKE, a river of Maryland, on the eastern side of Chesapeake bay, in the state of Delaware, and runs nearly in a SW course through Dorchester county, Maryland, and enters the Chesapeake, on the S side of Philips' point. Its length is about 45 miles.

NANTUA, a town of France, in the department of Ain, situated at the extremity of a lake of the same name, 18 miles SE of Bourg.

NANTUCKET, an island of N America, in the state of Massachusetts, of which it is a county. It contains 6807 inhabitants, and is 15 miles in length and 11 in breadth. It has one harbour situated in a bay at the NW part of the island. The land is generally held in common. N lat. 41 30, W lon. 70.

NAPLES, a kingdom of Italy, comprehending the ancient countries of Samnium, Campania, Apulia and Magna Græcia. It is bounded on the NW by the Ecclesiastical State, on the S and W by the Mediterranean, and on the E by the gulf of Venice. Its extent from NW to SE is 280 miles, and from NE to SW from 66 to 100. It is divided into twelve provinces; namely, Terra di Lavoro (the ancient Campania Ulteriore, Molise, Basilicata, Calabria Citeriore and Ulteriore, Abruzzo Citeriore and Ulteriore, Capitanata, the last three forming the ancient Terra di Bari, and Terra d'Otranto); the last three forming the ancient Apulia, now called Puglia, on the E side of the kingdom. The climate of Naples is extremely hot, especially in July, August, and September; in some seasons it rains every day for six or seven weeks together. In winter there is seldom any ice or snow except on the mountains. But the most disagreeable part of the climate is the sirocco, or SE wind, which is very common in May. The country, on so-

district. 4 cities of the third class. It is 200 miles N by E of Canton.

NANTES, an ancient, rich, and very considerable town of France, in the department of Lower Loire. The bridges over the Loire, in which are some islands, are almost a league in length. Population in 1807, 77,000. Nantes is 45 miles S by E of Rennes, and 217 SW of Paris. W lon. 1 45, N lat. 47 13.

NANTICOKE, a river of Maryland, on the eastern side of Chesapeake bay. It rises in the state of Delaware, and runs nearly in a SW course through Dorchester county, Maryland, and enters the Chesapeake, on the S side of Phillips' point. Its length is about 45 miles.

NANTUA, a town of France, in the department of Ain, situated at the extremity of a lake of the same name, 18 miles SE of Bourg.

NANTUCKET, an island of N America, in the state of Massachusetts, of which it is a county. It contains 6907 inhabitants, and is 18 miles in length and 11 in breadth. It has one harbour situated in a bay at the NW part of the island. The land is generally held in common. N lat. 41 30, W lon. 70.

NAPLES, a kingdom of Italy, comprehending the ancient countries of Samnium, Campania, Apulia and Magna Græcia. It is bounded on the NW by the Ecclesiastical State, on the S by the Mediterranean, and on the E and W by the Adriatic. Its extent from NW to SE is 280 miles, and from NE to SW from 95 to 100. It is divided into twelve provinces; namely, Terra di Lavoro (the ancient Campania Felix), Principato Citereore and Ulteriore, Molise, Basilicata, Calabria Citereore and Ulteriore, Abruzzo Citereore and Ulteriore, Capitanata, Terra di Bari, and Terra d'Otranto.

The last three forming the ancient Apulia, now called Puglia, on the E side of the kingdom. The climate of Naples is extremely hot, especially in July, August, and September; in some seasons it rains every day for six or seven weeks together. In winter there is seldom any ice or snow except on the mountains. But the most disagreeable part of the climate is the sirocco, or SE wind, which is very common in May. The country, on an

ount of its fertility, is justly termed a terrestrial paradise: for it abounds with all sorts of grain, the finest fruits and rice, flax, oil, and wine, saffron, manna, alum, vitriol, sulphur, rock crystal, marble in the greatest plenty and perfection. It affords also wool and several sorts of minerals. The principal mountains are the Appennines, which traverse this from S to N, and the celebrated volcano, Mount Vesuvius, five Italian miles from Naples. One of the greatest luxuriant sources to which the kingdom is exposed is earthquakes (see CALABRIA) which is the eruptions of Mount Vesuvius contribute, in some measure, to prevent.

NAPLES, an ancient and large commercial city of Italy, capital of a kingdom of the same name with an archbishop's see, and a university, lying in the province called Terra di Lavoro. It is seated at the bottom of the bay of Naples, which is one of the finest in the world, being almost of a round figure, of about 30 miles diameter, and three parts of it sheltered with a noble circuit of woods and mountains. It is built in the form of a vast amphitheatre, sloping from the hills to the sea. The circumference, including the suburbs, is said to be 18 Italian miles, and the population in 1789, amounted to 412,499. The streets are well paved, and the houses lofty and uniform. Here are a great number of fine churches, convents, fountains and palaces of the nobility. It has some flourishing manufactures, particularly of silk stockings, soap, and ornamental furniture of marble. The city is supplied with water, by means of a very costly aqueduct, from the foot of Mount Vesuvius. Naples is 110 miles SE of Rome, 317 SSE of Florence, and 330 by E of Venice. E lon. 14 29, N lat. 40 55.

NAPLES, a post township of Ontario county, New York, 18 miles S of Cananahua, 316 W of Albany, and 413 N of Washington. Population in 1810, 637.

NAPOLI-DE-MALVASIA, a seaport of Turkey in Moræa, capital of the island of Malvasia, seated on a rock, at the entrance of the bay of Napoli-deromania. E lon. 23 22, N lat. 36 57.

NAPOLI-DE-ROMANIA, a seaport and an archiepiscopal town of Turkey, in the Moræa, seated at the bottom of a bay of the same name. It is inhabited by 60,000 Greeks, besides people of different nations. It is 85 miles SW of Athens. E lon. 23 4, N lat. 37 36.

NAPULI, a province of Hindoostan Proper, bounded on the S by Bahar, on the W by Gude and Rohilcond, on the NW by Brinagar, and on the NE and E by the ridge of mountains called Hiramalech by which it is separated from Thibet.

NARA, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon, with a magnificent castle, 25 miles NW of Mexico. E lon. 134 15, N lat. 33 50.

NARBATH, a town of England in Pembrokeshire. It has an old castle, and is seated on a hill, 13 miles NE of Pembroke, and 220 W by N of London. W lon. 4 46, N lat. 51 50.

NARBONNE, an ancient city of France, in the department of Aude. In the time of the Romans, it was the capital of that part of Gaul, called Gallia Narbonensis; and here the emperor Marcus Aurelius was born. It is five miles from the Mediterranean, and 75 E by S of Toulouse. E lon. 3 6, N lat. 43 11.

NARBOROUGH, an island of S America, on the coast of Chili. W lon. 74 35, N lat. 45 0.

NARCONDAM, a barren rock rising abruptly out of the Indian Ocean, uninhabited, and seemingly destitute of vegetation. It is about 20 leagues E of the Andamans.

NARDO, an episcopal town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto. In this little town there are 2000 inhabitants; it is 20 miles NW of Otranto. E lon. 18 16, N lat. 40 48.

NARENTA, a town of Turkey in Dalmatia, seated on a gulf of the same name, 46 miles NE of Ragusa. E lon. 18 37, N lat. 43 34.

NARNI, an ancient episcopal town of Italy, in Sabina. It contains a great many noble families, and is seated on the Nera, 20 miles SW of Spoletto, and 40 NE of Rome.

NARVA, a river of the Russian empire, which issues from the lake Peipus, and watering Narva, flows into the gulf of Finland, eight miles below that town.

NARRAGANSET BAY, a bay of the United States, which contains

key, in the Moræa, seated at the bottom of a bay of the same name. It is inhabited by 60,000 Greeks, besides people of different nations. It is 85 miles SW of Athens. E lon. 23 4, N lat. 37 36.

NAPULI, a province of Hindoostan Proper, bounded on the S by Bahar, on the W by Gude and Rohilcond, on the NW by Brinagar, and on the NE and E by the ridge of mountains called Hiramalech by which it is separated from Thibet.

NARA, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon, with a magnificent castle, 25 miles NW of Mexico. E lon. 134 15, N lat. 33 50.

NARBATH, a town of England in Pembrokeshire. It has an old castle, and is seated on a hill, 13 miles NE of Pembroke, and 220 W by N of London. W lon. 4 46, N lat. 51 50.

NARBONNE, an ancient city of France, in the department of Aude. In the time of the Romans, it was the capital of that part of Gaul, called Gallia Narbonensis; and here the emperor Marcus Aurelius was born. It is five miles from the Mediterranean, and 75 E by S of Toulouse. E lon. 3 6, N lat. 43 11.

NARBOROUGH, an island of S America, on the coast of Chili. W lon. 74 35, N lat. 45 0.

NARCONDAM, a barren rock rising abruptly out of the Indian Ocean, uninhabited, and seemingly destitute of vegetation. It is about 20 leagues E of the Andamans.

NARDO, an episcopal town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto. In this little town there are 2000 inhabitants; it is 20 miles NW of Otranto. E lon. 18 16, N lat. 40 48.

NARENTA, a town of Turkey in Dalmatia, seated on a gulf of the same name, 46 miles NE of Ragusa. E lon. 18 37, N lat. 43 34.

NARNI, an ancient episcopal town of Italy, in Sabina. It contains a great many noble families, and is seated on the Nera, 20 miles SW of Spoletto, and 40 NE of Rome.

NARVA, a river of the Russian empire, which issues from the lake Peipus, and watering Narva, flows into the gulf of Finland, eight miles below that town.

NARRAGANSET BAY, a bay of the United States, which contains

Rhode Island, Carondelet, Prudence, and several smaller islands.

NARROWS, THE, a strait that separates Long Island from Staten Island, and unites the bay of New York with Sandy Hook.

NARINGAPATAN, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in the territory of Binagar, 400 miles SE of Bombay. E lon. 76 30, N lat. 13 30.

NARVA, a strong town of the Russian empire, in Ingria, or the government of Petersburg, situated on the Narova, eight miles from its mouth, and 100 W of Petersburg. E lon. 37 52, N lat. 59 18.

NASBY, a village of Northamptonshire famous for the decisive victory gained by the army of the parliament over that of Charles I, in 1645. It is 12 miles N of Northampton.

NASHVILLE, a town of North America, in the state of Tennessee, and capital of Davidson county, is situated on the S bank of Cumberland river, about 190 miles westward of Knoxville, and 751 from Washington. N lat. 36.

NASSAU, a county of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine; bounded on the N by Westphalia, on the E by the county of Solmes, on the S by the territory of Mentz, and on the W by the electorate of Treves. It is very fertile, and contains mines of iron, copper and lead.

NASSAU, a town of Germany, capital of a county of the same name. It is 12 miles SE of Coblenz. E lon. 7 42, N lat. 50 18.

NASSAW, a post township of Rensselaer county, New York, 26 miles SE of Troy, 18 from Albany, and 395 E of N from Washington. Population in 1810, 2501.

NASSUCK, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Guzerat, 128 miles W of Arrangabad, and 98 S SW of Surat. E lon. 73 40, N lat. 19 30.

NASTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 18 miles SE of Coblenz, and 23 NW of Mentz. E lon. 7 36, N lat. 49 51.

NATA, a seaport of South America, in the government of Panama, seated on the bay of Parita, 70 miles SW of Panama. W lon. 81 18, N lat. 8 10.

NATCHEZ, a post town and port of entry, and capital of Adams county, Mississippi territory, situated on the E

side of the river Mississippi, and built on a hill, almost perpendicular, and nearly 300 feet above the surface of the river. It is about 300 miles above New Orleans, and contains about 2000 inhabitants. N lat. 31 33, E lon. 91 18.

NATOLIA, a country formerly called Asia Minor. It is the most western part of Turkey in Asia, extending from the Euphrates as far as the Archipelago, the strait of Gallipoli, the sea of Marmora, and the strait of Constantinople. It is bounded on the N by the Black Sea, and on the S by the Mediterranean.

NATTAM, a town and fortress of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in the country of Madura, 18 miles N of Madura. E lon. 76 18, N lat. 10 10.

NAVARINO, a strong and populous town of the Morra, seated on a hill, near the sea, eight miles NE of Molun, and 17 NW of Curon. E lon. 21 40, N lat. 37 2.

NAVARRRE, a kingdom of Europe, lying between France and Spain, and divided into Upper and Lower. The Upper belongs to Spain, and is 74 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. Lower Navarre belongs to France, and now forms the territory of Basques, and department of the Lower Pyrenees.

NAVARRREINS, a town of France in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, seated on the Gaved'Oleron, 26 miles SE of Bayonne. W lon. 0 45, N lat. 43 10.

NAVIGATORS' ISLANDS, a cluster of islands in the S Pacific Ocean. They are surrounded by a coral reef, but boats may land with great safety. W lon. 160 0, S lat. 14 10. See MAONA.

NAUEN, a town of Upper Saxony, in the Middle Marche of Brandenburg. E lon. 12 52, N lat. 53 37.

NAUENHOF, a town of Upper Saxony, in the circle of Leipzig, 3 miles E of Leipzig.

NAUMBERG, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, situated on the Eder.

NAUBURG, a town of Upper Saxony, capital of the duchy of Saxe Naumburg, seated on the Sala, 60 miles W of Dresden. E lon. 12 30, N lat. 51 12.

NAXKOW, a town of Denmark, in the isle of Laland, 50 miles SW of Copenhagen. E lon. 11 31, N lat. 54 52.

side of the river Mississippi, and built on a hill, almost perpendicular, and nearly 300 feet above the surface of the river. It is about 300 miles above New Orleans, and contains about 2000 inhabitants. N lat. 31 33, E lon. 91 15.

NATOLIA, a country formerly called Asia Minor. It is the most western part of Turkey in Asia, extending from the Euxine to the Archipelago, the sea of Marmora, and the strait of Constantinople. It is bounded on the N by the Black Sea, and on the S by the Mediterranean.

NATTAM, a town and fortress of the peninsula of Hindostan, in the country of Madura, 18 miles N of Madura. E lon. 78 15, N lat. 10 10.

NAYAKINO, a strong and populous town of the Morca, seated on a hill, near the sea, eight miles N E of Molon, and 17 NW of Curus. E lon. 31 49, N lat. 37 2.

NAVARRRE, a kingdom of Europe, lying between France and Spain, and divided into Upper and Lower. The Upper belongs to Spain, and is 78 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. Lower Navarre belongs to France, and now forms the territory of Basques, and department of the Lower Pyrenees.

NAVARRREINS, a town of France in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, seated on the Gave d'Oleron, 26 miles SE of Bayonne. W lon. 0 45, N lat. 43 19.

NAVIGATORS ISLANDS, a cluster of islands in the S Pacific Ocean. They are surrounded by a coral reef, but boats may land with great safety. W lon. 160 0, S lat. 14 10. See MALOUNA.

NAUEN, a town of Upper Saxony, in the Middle March of Brandenburg. E lon. 12 22, N lat. 52 37.

NAUENHOF, a town of Upper Saxony, in the circle of Leipzig, 8 miles E of Leipzig.

NAUMBERG, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, situated on the Eder.

NAUBURG, a town of Upper Saxony, capital of the duchy of Saxe Naumburg, seated on the Sala, 60 miles W of Dresden. E lon. 12 30, N lat. 51 12.

NAXKOW, a town of Denmark, in the Isle of Lolland, 60 miles SW of Copenhagen. E lon. 11 31, N lat. 54 52.

NAXOS, or **NAXIA**, a considerable island of the Archipelago, 22 miles in length, and 28 in circumference. It is inhabited both by Greeks and Latins; has a great many villages; but the whole island does not contain above 3000 inhabitants. The capital is Naxos.

NAZARETH, a town of Palestine, famous for being the residence of Jesus Christ. E lon. 35 28, N lat. 33 30.

NAZARETH, a post town in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, belonging to the society of Moravians; it is situated 70 miles N of Bethlehem, 63 N of Philadelphia, and 213 from Washington.

NEAGH, LOUGH, a lake of Ireland, situated in the counties of Armagh, Down, Antrim, Londonderry, and Tyrone. It is 40 miles long and 15 broad.

NEATH, a corporate town in Glamorganshire, situated on the Neath, 300 miles W by N of London. W lon. 3 45, N lat. 51 43.

NEBERA, a town in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia. It is 12 miles NW of Naumburg. E lon. 11 30, N lat. 51 15.

NECKAR, a river of Germany, which rises in the Black Forest, crosses the duchy of Wirtemberg, and falls into the Rhine at Mannheim.

NECKARS-GEHMUND, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the Neckar. E lon. 9 58, N lat. 49 20.

NECKARS-ULM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, seated on the Neckar. E lon. 9 8, N lat. 49 22.

NEDROMA, a city of Aigiers, remarkable for its magnificent ruins. W lon. 0 35, N lat. 38 40.

NEEDHAM, a town of England in Suffolk, 73 miles NE of London. E lon. 1 23, N lat. 52 15.

NEERWINDER, a village of Austria, in the circle of Tyrol, a little N by W of Landeck.

NEGAPATAM, a city of the peninsula of Hindostan, on the coast of Coromandel. It is 183 miles S of Madras. E lon. 79 35, N lat. 10 45.

NEGAMBO, a seaport on the W coast of the Isle of Ceylon. E lon. 83 45, N lat. 7 30.

NEGRAIS, a seaport on the E side of the bay of Bengal, 240 miles WSW of Pegu. E lon. 94 4, N lat. 15 20.

NEGRO, CAPE, a promontory of Africa, on the W coast of Angola. E lon. 10 40, N lat. 15 54.

NEGROLAND, or NIGRITIA, a country of Africa, through which the river Niger is supposed to run. It has the great desert of Sahara on the N, and stretches far to the S, but the inland parts are very little known. The Europeans have many settlements on the coast, where they export European goods for slaves, gold-dust, and elephants' teeth.

NEGROPONT, an island in Turkey in Europe, the largest in the Archipelago. It was anciently called Euboea, and is near the N coast of Livadia, separated from it by the strait of Negropont, over which is a bridge. It is 90 miles in length, and 28 in breadth, though in some places much narrower.

NEGROPONT, a strong city, capital of an island of the same name. It has a good harbour, which is commonly the station of the Turkish ships. It is seated on a strait of the same name, 30 miles NE of Athens, and 200 SW of Constantinople. E lon. 24 8, N lat. 38 30.

NEVAHAND, an ancient town of Persia, in Irax Agem, famous for a battle fought near it, between the caliph Omar and Yez Degerd, king of Ferial, in 1038, when he lost that kingdom. It is 170 miles NW of Isfahan. E lon. 47 10, N lat. 34 30.

NEIDENAU, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, situated on the Jaxt. It is 33 miles ESE of Heidelberg.

NEIDENBURG, a town of Prussia, with a castle on a mountain, 78 miles E of Culm.

NEISSE, a town of Silesia, seated on a river of the same name, 17 miles NE of Glatz, and 33 SE of Breslau. E lon. 17 34, N lat. 50 31.

NEILLENBURG, a town of Silesia, capital of a landgraviate of the same name, 30 miles N of Constance, and 29 NE of Schaffhausen. E lon. 9 4, N lat. 47 59.

NELSON, an English settlement in North America, on the W side of Hudson's Bay, at the mouth of the river Nelson, 280 miles SE of Churchill Fort. W lon. 93 34, N lat. 57 7.

NEMOURS, a town of France in the department of Seine and Marne.

rated on the Loire, 10 miles S of Fontainebleau, and 16 SE of Paris. E lon. 237. N lat. 48 16.

NEN, the principal river of Northamptonshire, England, which rises in the W part of the county, and falls into the Lincolnshire Wash.

NEOCANTRO, a fort of Turkey in Europe, seated in the middle of the strait of Constantinople, 12 miles from that city. E lon. 29 4. N lat. 41 10.

NEOTR, ST. a town in Huntingdonshire, seated on the Ouse, over which is a fine stone bridge, 66 miles NNW of London. W lon. 0 36, N lat. 52 7.

NEPI, an ancient town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, seated on the Tivolia, 20 miles S of Rome. E lon. 11 38, N lat. 42 14.

NERAC, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne. It is situated on the river Baize, 380 miles S by W of Paris. E lon. 0 13, N lat. 44 4.

NERBUDDA, a river of India, which issues from a lake on the southern confines of the province of Allahabad, forms the boundary between Hindostan Proper and the Deccan, and falls into the gulf of Cambay, below Baroch.

NERICIA, a subdivision of Sweden Proper, bounded on the N by Westmanland, on the E by Södermanland, on the S by E Gothland, and on the W by W Gothland.

NERO, an island in the East Indies, the second of the Banda Islands, where the Dutch have a fort called Fort Nassau. E lon. 150 48, N lat. 4 40.

NERTCHINSK, one of the four provinces of the Russian government of Irkutsk. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the Neretcha, which falls into the Selinka.

NESE, a town of France, in the department of Somme. It is seated on the Lingon, 66 miles N by E of Paris. E lon. 4 40, N lat. 49 21.

NESS, LOCH, a beautiful lake in Inverness-shire, 23 miles in length, and for the most part, one in breadth, though sometimes two.

NESS, a river of Scotland, which is the outlet of Loch Ness, and falls into the frith of Murray, a little below the town of Inverness.

NETHERLANDS, or LOW COUNTRIES, a large country of Europe, sit-

uated in the N of France. It is divided into 17 provinces; seven of these form the republic of the United Provinces. The other ten remained under the dominion of Spain, but it was stipulated by the treaty of Rastatt in 1714, that the Spanish Netherlands should return to the German branch of the house of Austria. The Netherlands, in general, are 360 miles long, and 300 broad; lying between 3 and 7 deg. E lon. and 49 and 54 deg. N lat. They are bounded on the W and N by the German Ocean, on the E by Germany, and on the S by France. The principal rivers are the Scheldt, Rhine, Meuse, Moselle, and Lda; and there are many fine navigable canals which are of great advantage to the commerce of the country. The air is temperate, and the soil extremely fertile in corn and pasture.

NETTKAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the territory of S Veitshand, seated on the Goteh, 13 miles SW of Swietou.

NETTUNO, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma. It is but thinly peopled, though seated in a fertile soil, at the mouth of the Lirone, and the inhabitants are almost all hunters. It is 24 miles S of Rome. E lon. 13 29, N lat. 43 38.

NEVA, a river of Russia, which issues from the lake Ladoga, and falls into the gulf of Finland, below Peterburgh.

NEUBURG, the duchy of, in Germany, and circle of Bavaria, divided into two parts, E and W. The W is about 80 miles long, and 8 broad, the E is about 17 miles long, and the same broad. The capital is of the same name.

NEUBURG, a town of Suabia, in the Brigau, subject to the house of Austria. It is seated near the Rhine, 13 miles N of Biele, and 18 S of Biele. E lon. 7 39, N lat. 47 47.

NEUBURG, a town of Germany, in Lower Austria, with a famous monastery, seated on the Danube, five miles from Vienna. E lon. 16 30, N lat. 48 13.

NEUBURG, a strong town of Denmark, on the eastern coast of the island of Funen, with a famous harbour, 53 miles SW of Copenhagen.

NEUBURG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seats

clently called Gallia Belgica. It is divided into 17 provinces; seven of them form the republic of the United Provinces. The other ten remained under the dominion of Spain, but it was stipulated by the treaty of Roder in 1714, that the Spanish Netherlands should return to the German Emperors of the house of Austria. The Netherlands, in general, are 360 miles long, and 200 broad; lying between 5 and 7 deg. E lon. and 49 and 54 deg. N lat. They are bounded on the W and N by the German Ocean, on the E by Germany, and on the S by France. The principal rivers are the Scheldt, Rhine, Meuse, Moselle, and Lahn; and there are many fine navigable canals which are of great advantage to the commerce of the country. The air is temperate, and the soil extremely fertile in corn and pasture.

NETUMKAL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the territory of S Vogtland, seated on the Goleh, 12 miles SW of Weiskon.

NETTUNO, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma. It is but thinly peopled, though seated in a fertile soil, at the mouth of the Lurchia, and the inhabitants are almost all hunters. It is 24 miles S of Rome. E lon. 12 39, N lat. 42 32.

NEVA, a river of Russia, which issues from the lake Ladoga, and falls into the gulf of Finland, below Peterburgh.

NEUBURG, the duchy of, in Germany, and circle of Bavaria, divided into two parts, E and W. The W is about 80 miles long, and 8 broad; the E is about 17 miles long, and the same broad. The capital is of the same name.

NEUBURG, a town of Suabia, in the Brigau, subject to the house of Austria. It is seated near the Rhine, 13 miles N of Basle, and 13 S of Birsach. E lon. 7 30, N lat. 47 47.

NEUBURG, a town of Germany, in Lower Austria, with a famous glass-mastery, seated on the Danube, five miles from Vienna. E lon. 16 20, N lat. 48 12.

NEUBURG, a strong town of Denmark, on the eastern coast of the Isle of Funen, with a famous harbour, 13 miles SW of Copenhagen.

NEUBURG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated

on the Rhine, 23 miles W of Stuttgart. E lon. 8 34, N lat. 48 23.

NEUBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and capital of a duchy of the same name. It is 20 miles NE of Augsburg, and 40 SW of Ratisbon. E lon. 11 10 N lat. 48 42.

NEUCHÂTEL, a territory of Switzerland, which, with that of Valengin, forms one principality, between the lake of Neuchâtel and the borders of France; extending 26 miles from N to S, and 18 in its greatest breadth.

NEUCHÂTEL, a town of Switzerland, capital of a principality of the same name. It contains not more than 3000 souls, and is situate partly on a plain between the lake of Neuchâtel and the Jura, and partly on the declivity of that mountain. It is 25 miles NE of Lausanne, and 23 W of Bern. E lon. 7 0, N lat. 47 5.

NEUCHÂTEL, or **YVERDUN**, a lake of Switzerland, which takes its name from a town of the same name, stretches about 30 miles in length, in a direction from SW to NE, at which extremity it has a communication with the lake of Bienne by a narrow outlet.

NEVERN, a village in Fensabershire, near a river of the same name, one mile NE of Newport.

NEVERS, a considerable episcopal town of France, in the department of Nièvre, seated on the Loire, over which is a handsome bridge. It is 148 miles SE of Paris. E lon. 3 14, N lat. 46 20.

NEUFCHÂTEL, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, noted for excellent cheese, commodiously seated on the river Arques, 20 miles SE of Dieppe, and 78 NW of Paris. E lon. 1 30, N lat. 49 46.

NEUFCHÂTEAU, a town of Austrian Luxembourg, 27 miles WNW of Luxembourg. E lon. 1 30, N lat. 49 22.

NEUFCHÂTEAU, a commercial town of France, in the department of the Vosges seated on the river Maun, 24 miles SW of Nancy, and 180 E by S of Paris. E lon. 8 47, N lat. 48 24.

NEUHAUS, a strong town of Bohemia, in the circle of Becklin, with a castle. E lon. 14 30, N lat. 49 2.

NEUHAUS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen, situated on the river Oste, 10 miles NNW of Slesk. E lon. 8 27, N lat. 53 22.

NEUHAUSEN, a strong town of Upper Hungary, seated in a marshy plain, on the river Neutraht, 18 miles NW of Comora, and 40 SE of Presburg. E lon. 18 10, N lat. 48 1.

NEWIN, or **NEWIS**, a town in Carnarvonshire. It is seated on the Irish Sea, 30 miles S by W of Carnarvon, and 240 WNW of London. W lon. 4 24, N lat. 53 23.

NEWIS, one of the Leeward Caribbean islands, in the West Indies, divided from the E end of St. Christophers by a narrow channel. It is a small island, but very fruitful, and subject to the English. Charleston is the capital.

NEUMARK, a town of Transylvania, on the river Merisch, 26 miles N of Clouseburg. E lon. 53 32, N lat. 47 10.

NEUMAR, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, 30 miles NNW of Matisbon. E lon. 12 26, N lat. 49 18.

NEUS, a river of North Carolina, which enters Pamlico Sound, below Newbern, where it is a mile and a half broad.

NEUSALTZ, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau, 13 miles NW of Glogau.

NEUSIBLE, a town of Hungary, 24 miles SW of Presburg, situated on a lake of the same name.

NEUSOHL, a town of Upper Hungary, noted for the greatest copper mines in all Hungary. It is seated on the Gran, 10 miles N of Kremnitz, and 50 NE of Leopoldsdorf. E lon. 19 20, N lat. 49 2.

NEUSTADT, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, seated on the Balde, 22 miles NNE of Lubec. E lon. 11 9, N lat. 54 10.

NEUSTADT, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, 15 miles S of Schwerin. E lon. 11 20, N lat. 53 24.

NEUSTADT, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick-Luxemburg, with a strong castle, 12 miles N W of Hanover. E lon. 9 25, N lat. 53 24.

NEUSTADT, an episcopal town of Lower Austria, 30 miles S of Vienna. E lon. 16 27, N lat. 47 46.

NEUSTADT, a town of Franconia, in the bishopric of Wurzburg, seated on the Saale, 18 miles NE of Schweinfurt. E lon. 10 25, N lat. 50 24.

NEUSTADT, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the Moser, 13 miles NNE of Hailbronn. E lon. 9 50. N lat. 49 17.

NEUSTADT, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on a small chain of mountains, nine miles N by W of Landau. E lon. 8 7. N lat. 49 45.

NEUVILLE, a town of Switzerland, in the bishopric of Basle.

NEUWIED, a flourishing commercial city of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, capital of the principality of Wied. It contains between 6 and 7000 inhabitants. Neuwied is 10 miles NNW of Coblenz. E lon. 7 23. N lat. 50 32.

NEWARK, a flourishing post town of the United States, in New Jersey, is situated near the mouth of Passaic river, in Essex county. It contains a handsome court-house, three Presbyterian churches, 1 for Episcopalians, and one for Baptists. Population rising 8000.

Distant from New York, 10 miles W, 23 E of N from New Brunswick, and 200 NE of Washington. E lon. from the same 3 15 16. N lat. 40 44 11.

NEWARK UPON TRENT, a borough in Nottinghamshire. It is seated on the Trent, 17 miles NE of Nottingham, and 124 N by W of London. W lon. 0 45. N lat. 53 0.

NEW BALTIMORE, a post township in the NE corner of Greene county, New York, situated on the W side of the Hudson, 10 miles N of Catskill, 18 S of Albany, and 375 E of N from Washington. Population nearly 2000.

NEW BEDFORD, a post township in Bristol county, Massachusetts, situated on an arm of Buzzard's bay, 20 miles S of Boston, and 451 NE of Washington. It is a commercial town, and contained in 1810, 5651 inhabitants.

NEWBERN, a post town and capital of Craven county, N Carolina, situated on the S bank of the river Neuse, 21 miles S by W of Edenton, and 321 SW of Washington. Population about 2600. N lat. 35 30. W lon. 77 6.

NEW BERRIN, a post township of Chenango county, New York, situated on the W side of Unadilla river, 60 miles W of Albany, and 355 E of N from Washington. Population in 1810, 1832.

NEWBIGGIN, a flourishing town of Northumberland, seven miles E of Morpeth. It is situated on the N side of the bay of Newbiggin.

NEW BOSTON, a township of Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, situated on a branch of the Merrimack river, 26 miles from Portsmouth. Population 1650.

NEW BOSTON, a post village in Champaign county, Ohio, situated on Mad river, 18 miles from its mouth, 17 from Urbana, 72 a little E of N from Cincinnati, and 594 NW of Washington. Population about 100.

NEW BRUNSWICK, a post town in Middlesex county, New Jersey, situated on the S bank of the river Raritan, 34 miles W of New York, 37 E of Trenton, and 197 NE of Washington. Population in 1810, 6312. It contains a college edifice, an Episcopal, a Dutch reformed, and a Presbyterian church.

NEWBURG, a post town of Orange county, New York, containing 4627 inhabitants in 1810. It is situated on the W side of Hudson river, 8 miles N of West Point, 98 S of Albany, 70 N of New York, and 263 E of N from Washington.

NEWBURG, a corporate town in the Isle of Angelsey. It is governed by a mayor, and seated on the river Strunt, 15 miles SW of Breconmaris, and 257 NW of London. W lon. 4 27. N lat. 52 10.

NEWBERRY, a post village of S Carolina, in a county of the same name, is pleasantly situated on a clump of hills between the N and S forks of Scaer creek, about 3 miles from Bush river, and 549 SW of Washington. It contains a court house, jail, and about 200 inhabitants, one half of whom are blacks. W lon. from Washington, 4 24. N lat. 34 18.

NEWBURY, a corporate town in Berkshire. It is seated on the river Kennet, 26 miles S of Oxford, and 50 W of London. W lon. 1 12. N lat. 41 25.

NEWBURY-PORTR, a town of the United States, in Massachusetts, noted for ship building. It is a post town in Essex county, two and half miles from the mouth of Merrimack river. The harbour is safe, large and deep but difficult to enter. It contains 3 congregations.

NEWBIGGIN, a flourishing town of Northumberland, seven miles E of Morpeth. It is situated on the N side of the bay of Newbiggin.

NEW BOSTON, a township of Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, situated on a branch of the Merrimack river, 50 miles from Portsmouth. Population 1850.

NEW BOSTON, a post village in Champaign county, Ohio, situated on Mad river, 18 miles from its mouth, 17 from Urbana, 7½ a little E of N from Chatham, and 254 NW of Washington. Population about 100.

NEW BRUNSWICK, a post town in Middlesex county, New Jersey; situated on the S bank of the river Raritan, 34 miles W of New York, 37 E of Trenton, and 107 NE of Washington. Population in 1810, 5312. It contains a college edifice, an Episcopal, a Dutch reformed, and a Presbyterian church.

NEWBURGH, a post town of Orange county, New York, containing 4507 inhabitants in 1810. It is situated on the W side of Hudson river, 1 mile N of West Point, 99 S of Albany, 70 N of New York, and 243 E of N from Washington.

NEWBURG, a corporate town in the Isle of Anglessey. It is governed by a mayor, and seated on the river Bant, 12 miles SW of Brecon, and 247 NW of London. W lon. 4 57, N lat. 53 10.

NEWBERRY, a post village of S Carolina, in a county of the same name, pleasantly situated on a chain of hills between the Wand E forks of Scaev's creek, about 3 miles from Bush river, and 549 SW of Washington. It contains a court house, jail, and about 200 inhabitants, one half of whom are blacks. W lon. from Washington, 4 55, N lat. 34 15.

NEWBURY, a corporate town in Berkshire. It is seated on the river Keenot, 30 miles S of Oxford, and 55 W of London. W lon. 1 13, N lat. 51 25.

NEWBURYPORT, a town of the United States, in Massachusetts, noted for ship building. It is a post town in Essex county, two and half miles from the mouth of Merrimac river. The harbour is safe, large and deep but difficult to enter. It contains 3 congru-

gious churches, 2 for Presbyterians, 1 Episcopal, 1 Baptist meeting house, a court house, jail, and a bank. Population in 1810, 7634. This town was much injured by a dreadful fire in 1811, which destroyed upwards of 100 houses. Distant 30 miles NE of Boston, and 201 of Washington. E lon. from the same, 6 9 34, N lat. 43 40. 2.

NEWBURY, a post town, the capital of Orange county, Vermont; situated on the W side of Connecticut river, 40 miles N of Dartmouth college, and 530 from Washington, contains 1363 inhabitants.

NEWCASTLE UNDER LINE, a borough in Staffordshire, famous for more stone-ware being made near it than at any place in England. It is seated on a rivulet, 15 miles N by W of Stafford, and 100 NW of London. W lon. 2 2, N lat. 53 12.

NEWCASTLE, or **NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE**, a large borough and seaport of England in Northumberland, situated between the Pilsa Wall and the Tyne. The town may be considered as divided into two parts, of which Gateshead, on the Durham side, is one; and both were joined by a stone bridge, which originally consisted of 12 arches; in 1771, a dreadful flood carried away four of those arches, with some houses that stood upon them. It has manufactures of steel, brass, glass, woolen cloth, carden ware, white lead, milled lead, &c. to a great extent. This town is the centre of the coal trade, and contains 22,100 inhabitants. It is 34 miles S of Alnwick, 94 N of York, and 271 N by W of London. W lon. 1 57, N lat. 55 5.

NEWCASTLE, a town of England in Carmarthenshire, seated on the Tyrr, 17 miles NW of Carmarthen, and 510 WNW of London. W lon. 4 54, N lat. 53 4.

NEWCASTLE, a post town in Lincoln county, Maine, 60 miles NE of Portland, 16 of Wiscasset, in nearly the same direction, and 640 NE of Washington. Population 1232. E lon. from Washington, 7 3 1, N lat. 44 3 7.

NEWCASTLE, a county in the state of Delaware, bounded on the N by Pennsylvania, E by Delaware bay and river; S by Kent county and W by Maryland. It is well cultivated,

and contained in 1810, 24,450 inhabitants. In this county are several fulling mills, 3 stuff mills, 1 sising mill, four paper mills, and 60 mills for grinding grain, all of which are turned by water. It contains also iron and gunpowder manufactories, the latter are very extensive and are within 5 miles of Wilmington. The county is 47 miles long and 30 broad.

NEWCASTLE, a post town and the capital of Newcasle county, Delaware, situated on the W bank of Delaware river, 6 miles S of Wilmington, and 34 SW of Philadelphia. Although one of the oldest towns on the river, being planted by the Swedes in 1637, it has long been on the decline; the hundred containing at last census but 2438 inhabitants. It lies in N lat. 39 30, and W lon. 75 18.

NEWCASTLE, a post village in Mercer county Pennsylvania, handsomely situated at the junction of Neblance's creek, with Shenango river, 17 miles S of Mercer, 33 N of Dover, 42 NW of Pittsburg, and 305 from Washington. Population about 120.

NEWENHAM CAPE, a rocky point of considerable height, on the W coast of North America. It was discovered by captain Cook in 1775. W lon. 163 24, N lat. 51 43.

NEWENT, a town in Gloucestershire, seated near a branch of the Severn, eight miles NW of Gloucester, and 113 WNW of London. W lon. 3 50, N lat. 51 56.

NEWFIDLER-SEA, a lake of Hungary, 18 miles long, and six broad, 20 miles S by W of Presburg, and 24 SSE of Vienna.

NEWFANE, a post township in Windham county, Vermont, situated on the E side of West river, 5 miles NW of Fulham, and 43 NE of Washington. Population in 1810, 1376.

NEWFOUNDLAND, a large island on the E coast of N America, bet. 47 and 53 deg. N lat. Its form is triangular. It is a mountainous country, and the climate is severe, the ground being covered with snow five months in the year. The coasts are high, and the shores most remarkably wooded, and the hills are clothed with birch, hanel, spruce fir, and pine. St. John's is the principal settlement.

NEWHAVEN, a town of Sussex, at the mouth of the river Ouse. It is

40 miles S of London. E lon. 0 S, N lat. 50 48.

NEWGARDEN, a post township in Chester county Pennsylvania, 125 miles from Washington. Population 1038.

NEWGENEV, a post township in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, situated on the W side Monongahela river, 45 miles S of Pittsburgh, and 330 NW of Washington. Population in 1810, 233.

NEWGLOUCESTER, a post township in Cumberland county, Maine, 30 miles N by W of Portland, and 604 N E of Washington. Population 1648.

NEWHARTFORD, a post township in Litchfield county, Connecticut, 12 miles NE of Litchfield, 22 W by N of Hartford city, and 300 NE of Washington. Population 1807.

NEWHARTFORD, a flourishing post village of Whitesboro, Onida county, New York, situated on the Saratoga creek, 100 miles westward of Albany, and 300 northerly of Washington. It contains a Presbyterian church and about 70 dwellings.

NEWHAMPTON, a post township in Stafford county, New Hampshire, situated near the NW corner of Winnepesaukee lake, 450 miles from Washington. Population 1203.

NEWHAMPTON, a post town in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, 21 miles N by W of Flemington, 40 NW of Brunswick, and 215 NE of Washington.

NEWHAVEN, a flourishing post town and capital of New Haven county, Connecticut, delightfully situated at the head of a small bay in Long Island Sound. The public buildings are Yale College instituted in 1700; three Congregational churches, one Episcopalian, one Methodist meeting-house, and a handsome state-house, &c.

The commerce of this town is considerable. Population in 1810, 6987. It is 44 miles from New London, 76 from New York, 180 from Boston, and 306 from Washington. N lat. 41 17 56, E lon. from Washington 4 23.

NEW HOLLAND, a post town in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, 15 miles NE of the borough of Lancaster, 80 W by N of Philadelphia, and 136 from Washington.

NEW IPSWICH, a post town in Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, about 55 miles NW of Boston, and 473 from Washington. Population 1204.

NEW LISBON, a post township of Otsego county New York, situated on Butternut creek, 76 miles W of Albany, and 346 from Washington. Population in 1810, 1923.

NEW LONDON, a city in New London county, Connecticut, seated on the W side of the river Thames. It lies about 3 miles from Long Island Sound, 24 E of New Haven, and 300 NE of Washington. Population in 1810, 3231. E lon. from Washington 4 53 S, N lat. 41 21 22. The entrance of the harbour is defended by two fortifications, one on each bank of the river.

NEW LONDON, a small post town in Campbell county, Virginia, 20 miles SW of Washington, about 13 miles S of James river.

NEW LONDON, a township of Chester county, Pennsylvania, situated between Little Britain and Nottingham. In 1810 it contained 1018 inhabitants.

NEW MARLBOROUGH, a township of Berkshire, Massachusetts, containing 1833 inhabitants in 1810. It is situated 10 miles E of Sheffield, and joins the state of Connecticut in the S.

NEWMARKET, a town of England, partly in Cambridgeshire, and partly in Suffolk, 60 miles N by E of London. E lon. 0 25, N lat. 52 20.

NEWMARKET, a post town in Rockingham county, New Hampshire, 8 miles N by E of Exeter, 15 W of Portsmouth, and 280 from Washington, with 1601 inhabitants.

NEWMARKEET, a post town in Frederick county, Maryland, nine miles eastward of Fredericktown, and 55 from Washington.

NEWMARKEET, a post town in Shenandoah county, Virginia, situated on the E side of Robinson river, 138 miles W by S of Washington.

NEWMARKEET, a village in Dorchester county, Maryland, lying on the E side of Nanticoke river, nine miles above Vienna on the same stream. Here is a post office, 103 miles from Washington.

NEW MILLS, a thriving village, with a post office, in Burlington county, New Jersey, about five miles E of Mountholly, and 185 from Washington.

NEW MILFORD, a post town in Litchfield county, Connecticut, 10 miles N of Danbury, and 18 SW of

NEW LISBON, a post township of Otsego county New York, situated on Butternut cr. 6, 76 miles W of Albany, and 246 ft m Washington. Population in 1810, 1038.

NEW LISBON, a township in situated river, 45 NW of 235, 35, 30 and 604 N a 1648, 6 town, W by N of Wash- uring Oneida in the Sa- ward of Wash- n church

NEW LISBON, a township in Rockingham county, New Hampshire, situated in Long buildings in 1700; ca, one E- ceeding- house, &c. a is const- 6,607. It a, 76 from a, and 366 11 17 46, E 3.

NEW LISBON, a town in Virginia, 18 Lancaster, a, and 136

NEW LISBON, a town in Hampshire, on, and 474 1808.

NEW LISBON, a post township of Otsego county New York, situated on Butternut cr. 6, 76 miles W of Albany, and 246 ft m Washington. Population in 1810, 1038.

NEW LONDON, a city in New London county, Connecticut; seated on the W side of the river Thames. It lies about 2 miles from Long Island sound, 14 E of New Haven, and 300 NE of Washington. Population in 1810, 3231. E lon. from Washington 4 55 S, N lat. 41 31 00. The entrance of the harbour is defended by two fortifications, one on each bank of the river.

NEW LONDON, a small post town in Campbell county, Virginia, 200 mi. S of Washington, about 12 miles S of James river.

NEW LONDON, a township of Chester county, Pennsylvania, situated between Little Britain and Nottingham. In 1810 it contained 1018 inhabitants.

NEW MARLBOROUGH, a township of Berkshire, Massachusetts, containing 1833 inhabitants in 1810. It is situated 7 miles E of Sheffield, and joins the state of Connecticut in the S.

NEWMARKET, a town of England, partly in Cambridgeshire, and partly in Suffolk, 60 miles N by E of London. E lon. 0 24, N lat. 53 30.

NEW MARKET, a post town in Rockingham county, New Hampshire, 8 miles N by E of Exeter, 15 W of Portsmouth, and 80 from Nottingham, with 1061 inhabitants.

NEW MARKET, a post town in Frederick county, Maryland, nine miles eastward of Fredericktown, and 35 from Washington.

NEW MARKET, a post town in Chenandah county, Virginia, situated on the E side of Robinson river, 138 miles W by S of Washington.

NEW MARKET, a village in Dorchester county, Maryland, lying on the E side of Nanticoke river, nine miles above Vienna on the same stream. Here is a post office, 193 miles from Washington.

NEW MILLS, a thriving village, with a post office, in Burlington county, New Jersey, about five miles E of Mountholly, and 108 from Washington.

NEW MILFORD, a post town in Litchfield county, Connecticut, 15 miles N of Danbury, and 18 SW of

Litchfield, on the NE side of Housatonic river, containing about 3837 inhabitants. It is 316 miles NE of Washington.

NEWHAM, a corporate town in Gloucestershire. It is seated on the Severn, 9 miles SW of Gloucester, and 113 WNW of London. W lon. 2 23, N lat. 51 46.

NEW ORLEANS, the capital of the state of Louisiana, founded in 1717, is situated on the E bank of the Mississippi, in a county of the same name. The town is regularly laid out, and the houses are partly built of brick, and partly of wood. It extends up nearly a mile along the river, and in the centre stands the townhouse and cathedral. It contained a convent, 9 theatres, and 24,523 inhabitants in 1810, of whom, 10,824 were blacks. An embankment extends along the river, directly in front of the town, called the levee. It commences at fort Plaquemine, 43 miles below the city, and extends to the Iberville, 118 miles shore. This town was attempted to be taken possession of by the British forces in December 1814. On the 23d of that month, the van of their army was landed within eight miles of the city, who were immediately attacked by a part of the American forces under Gen. Jackson, and compelled to retire; a second attempt was made on the 28th, and met a similar fate; both armies now entrenched, but so near were they to each other, that an almost continual skirmishing was kept up until the 8th of January, when the enemy determined on a grand assault. Their army, consisting of 10,000 chosen troops, advanced by dawn of day against the American lines; but the contest was short and decisive, ending in the complete discomfiture of the British army, with the loss of their commander in chief killed, two major generals wounded, one of them mortally, and about 3000 men killed, wounded and prisoners. New Orleans in 1831 miles SW of Washington. W lon. from the same 14 13, N lat. 30 4.

NEW PALTZ, a post township of Ulster county, New York, situated on the W side of the Hudson, 80 miles S of Albany, 45 N of N York city, and 312 E of N from Washington. Population 4000.

NEWPORT, a borough in the Isle of Wight. It is seated almost in the middle of the island, on the river Cowes, which is navigable for small vessels, 17 miles S by E of Southampton, and 91 SW of London. W lon. 1 14, N lat. 50 40.

NEWPORT, a town of England, in Shropshire, 140 miles NW of London. W lon. 2 18, N lat. 53 45.

NEWPORT, a seaport town of England, in Monmouthshire. It is seated on the river Usk, over which is a handsome bridge, 253 miles W by N of London. W lon. 34, N lat. 51 35.

NEWPORT, a corporate town of England, in Fembrookshire, seated at the foot of a hill, at the bottom of a bay of the same name, 15 miles NE of St. David's, and 235 WNW of London. W lon. 4 50, N lat. 53 6.

NEWPORT, a borough of England, in Cornwall, three miles N of Launceston, and 214 W by S of London. W lon. 4 36, N lat. 50 43.

NEWPORT, a post town and seaport, situated on a fine bay in the SE part of the island of Rhode Island. It lies N and S upon a gradual declivity. The public buildings are four baptist churches, two congregationalists, one episcopalian, one friends, one Moravian, and one Jews' synagogue. Population 6730. Distance NE from Washington 430 miles. Lon. W from Greenwich 71 23, lat. N 41 29, lon. E from Washington 3 39.

NEWPORT, a post township of Herkimer county, New York, situated on W Canada creek, which passes through it. Population in 1810, 2605. It is 25 miles N of Herkimer, 98 NW of Albany, and 430 E of N from Washington.

NEWPORT, a post town, and capital of Campbell county, Kentucky, situated on the Ohio, at the junction of Licking river, 613 miles W of Washington, and immediately opposite to Cincinnati, in the state of Ohio. Population 260. N lat. 39 7, W lon. 84 15.

NEWPORT, a township of Cheshire county, New Hampshire, containing 1427 inhabitants in 1810. It is a post town 236 miles NE of Washington.

NEWPORT, a post town in New Castle county, Delaware, three miles SW of Wilmington, and about the

same distance NW of New Castle. It has about 300 inhabitants, and is 108 miles from Washington.

NEWPORT-PAGNEL, a town in Buckinghamshire. It has a manufacture of bone-lace, and is seated on the Ouse, 14 miles ENE of Buckingham and 41 NNW of London. W lon. 0 43, N lat. 53 4.

NEW RIVER, for supplying London with water. This river has its rise at Anwell, near Ware, in Herts, and was formed by the great Sir Hugh Middleton, who was obliged, in order to avoid the embankments and valleys in the way, to make it run a course of about 39 miles, and to carry it over two valleys, in long wooden troughs lined with lead.

NEW ROCHELLE, a post township in Westchester county, N. York, situated on Long Island Sound, 10 miles E of New York city, and 240 from Washington. Population about 1000. It contains an episcopal church, a methodist meeting house, and an academy.

NEWRY, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Down, situated on the side of a steep hill, at the foot of which is Newry-water, having over it two stone bridges. It is the largest town in the county. It is 40 miles N of Dublin. W lon. 6 30, N lat. 54 15.

NEWRY-WATER, a river of Ireland, which separates the counties of Armagh and Down, and entering Newry, enters Castlingford Bay.

NEWSHAM, a village in Durham, situated on the Tees, five miles from Darlington.

NEW SHARON, a post township in Kennebec county, Maine, situated on the N side of Sandy river, 34 miles N of Augusta, and 609 NE of Washington. Population 1000.

NEWTON, a borough in Lancashire, five miles N of Warrington, and 100 NW of London. W lon. 3 45, N lat. 53 32.

NEWTON, a borough in the Isle of Wight, 14 miles S of Southampton, and 93 SW of London. W lon. 1 16, N lat. 50 45.

NEWTONSTEWART, a town in Wigtownshire, situated on the navigable river Cree, 26 miles E by N of Port Patrick.

NEWTON, a town of England, in Montgomeryshire, seated on the Se-

vern, seven SW of Montgomery, and 169 WNW of London. W lon. 3 13, N lat. 53 31.

NEWTOWN, a town in Fairfield county, Connecticut, 8 miles NE of Danbury, and 28 NW of New Haven; the township contains about 3500 inhabitants. It is a post township 303 miles NE of Washington.

NEWTOWN, a town in Sussex county, New Jersey, 59 miles NE of Easton in Pennsylvania. It is a post town 236 miles from Washington. Population 2022.

NEWTOWN, a post township of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, containing a presbyterian church, a court house, jail, an academy, and 700 inhabitants. It is 23 miles N of Philadelphia, and 167 from Washington.

NEWTON-BUSHEL, a town of England, in Devonshire, seated on the Trigon, 12 miles S by W of Exeter, and 193 WSW of London. W lon. 3 38, N lat. 50 32.

NEWTONSTEWART, a town in Wigtownshire, situated on the navigable river Cree, 26 miles E by N of Port Patrick.

NEWTON, a village of England, in Renfrewshire, to the S of Paisley. It is noted for several large private-holds.

NEWTOWNS LIMA VADY, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, seated near the E coast of Lough Foyle, 18 miles ENE of Londonderry.

NEW WINDSOR, a post township in Orange county, New York, situated on the W side of Hudson's river, 65 miles N of New York city, 100 S of Albany, and 207 E of N from Washington. Population in 1710, 2351.

NEW-YEAR'S-HARBOUR, a part of Staten Land, in South America. W lon. 64 11, S lat. 54 48.

NEW-YEAR'S-ISLANDS, small islands of South America, on the N side of Staten Land. Great numbers of sea-bone, seals, &c. resort to these islands.

NEYLAND, a town of England, in Suffolk, seated on the N. ear, 16 miles SW of Ipswich, and 87 NE of London. E lon. 1 5, N lat. 53 1.

NEW YORK, one of the U. States of America, situated between N lat. 39 44, and the parallel of 45, and between W lon. 73 13 47, and 79 46 47. Greatest length from N to S 304 miles; greatest breadth from E to W 216,

ven, seven SW of Montgomery, and 150 WNW of London. W lon. 3 15, N lat. 43 51.

NEWTOWN, a town in Fairfield county, Connecticut, 2 miles NE of Danbury, and 25 NW of New Haven; the township contains about 3000 inhabitants. It is a post township 308 miles NE of Washington.

NEWTOWN, a town in Sussex county, New Jersey, 39 miles NE of Easton in Pennsylvania. It is a post town 230 miles from Washington. Population 2022.

NEWTOWN, a post township of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, containing a Presbyterian church, a court house, jail, an academy, and 700 inhabitants. It is 23 miles N of Philadelphia, and 107 from Washington.

NEWTON-BUSHEL, a town of England, in Devonshire, seated on the Teign, 15 miles S by W of Exeter, and 152 WSW of London. W lon. 3 32, N lat. 50 32.

NEWTONSTEWART, a town in Wigtownshire, situated on the navigable river Cree, 66 miles E by N of Port-Patrick.

NEWTOWN, a village of England, in Kent, seated to the S of Peckham. It is noted for several large prisons.

NEWTOWN LIMAVADY, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, seated near the E coast of Lough Foyle, 18 miles ENE of Londonderry.

NEW WINDSOR, a post township in Orange county, New York, situated on the W side of Hudson's river, 65 miles N of New York city, 100 S of Albany, and 207 E of N from Washington. Population in 710, 2341.

NEW-YEAR'S-HARBOUR, a part of Staten Land, in South America. W lon. 64 11, S lat. 54 45.

NEW-YEAR'S-ISLANDS, small islands of South America, on the N side of Staten Land. Great numbers of sea lions, seals, &c. resort to these islands.

NEYLAND, a town of England, in Suffolk, seated on the coast, 16 miles SW of Ipswich, and 87 NE of London. E lon. 1 5, N lat. 52 1.

NEW YORK, one of the U. States of America, situated between N lat. 39 45, and the parallel of 45, and between W lon. 73 13 47, and 79 46 47. Greatest length from N to S 304 miles; greatest breadth from E to W 316,

It is bounded N by Lower Canada, or the parallel of 45 deg.; E by Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut; SE by Long Island Sound; S by Pennsylvania; SW by Delaware river, and New Jersey; W by Pennsylvania; and NW and W by the British possessions, the dividing line being the canal of the St. Lawrence, lake Ontario, Niagara river, and part of lake Erie. This state is divided into 48 counties, and these subdivided into 453 townships. The face of the country below the Mohawk, and E of the Hudson, is hilly and mountainous. It also becomes mountainous, in the NE part of the state, forming the high lands that divide the waters of the Hudson, and the St. Lawrence. The western parts are more level. Its principal rivers are the Hudson, Mohawk, Oswego, Genesee, Black river, and Saranack, &c. the Susquehanna, Delaware, and Alleghany, also rise in this state. It contains a number of lakes, of which Oneida, Seneca, Ontario, Cayuga, Seneca, Canandaigua, and Chautauque, are the principal. The climate is various and subject to considerable modifications, arising from the hilly, mountainous, or level state of the different districts. Agriculture in many parts of New York, is in a flourishing and progressive state of improvement, the great fertility of the lands richly repaying the husbandman for his labour. It has several fine islands, the principal of which are Nassau, or Long Island, Manhattan, or York Island, and Staten Island on the sea coast. In lake Ontario are Stony Grandisler, and Grandisler, &c.; likewise Grand Island formed by Niagara river. This state stands at the head of the union, in point of wealth, commerce, and free white population. According to a census taken in 1814, the inhabitants amounted to 1,014,633, but in this enumeration there was no return from one county.

NEW YORK CITY, the capital of the county of the same name, in the state of New York, is situated on Manhattan island, at the junction of the Hudson and East rivers. Its position is extremely favourable for trade, which renders it the most commercial port in America. It is surrounded on every side except the N by water, and the largest ships can lie at any of the

wharfs and unload their cargoes. New York was founded by the Dutch in 1614, and received its charter in 1686. The streets at the lower part of the city are irregular, and many of them crooked and narrow. But in laying out the northern part more taste has been exhibited, and elegance as well as convenience and utility have been consulted. Its public buildings are superior, in splendour and magnificence, to those of any city in the union. Among these the new city Hall, situated at the head of the park, is distinguished for its ornamental and durable architecture. It contains 38 houses for public worship, of three 3 are for episcopalian, 3 for presbyterians, 4 Dutch reformed, 3 seceders, 3 methodists, 3 for friends, 3 baptists, 3 German Lutherans, 1 French protestant, 1 Moravian, 1 Roman catholic, 1 Jew synagogue, and 3 for Africans. Among these Trinity church, Grace church, St. Paul's, and St. John's, deserve particular notice for their superior beauty and elegance. The other public buildings are the hospital, situated on Broadway; the Custom house near the battery; the Alms house in Chamber street; the jail and Bridewell stand on the same lot with the city Hall; the theatre in Chatham street; and the state prison is on the bank of the Hudson, fronting on Greenwich street, about 3 miles N of the Battery. Here are 3 banking companies, 6 market houses, and a considerable number of humane and benevolent societies; a public library of about 10,000 volumes, a museum, and a medical society with an excellent botanical garden. Its public squares and walks are pleasing and elegant, particularly the battery, the park, and Hudson's square. The harbour is well defended by heavy batteries, erected in front of the city, on the adjacent islands, and the narrows. On Governor's island is situated fort Columbus, and castle Williams, the latter mounting 3 tier of guns, two of them bomb proof. This city contains 100,000 inhabitants, and is 91 miles NE of Philadelphia, 101 of Baltimore, 230 of Washington, 231 SW of Boston, and 774 NE of Charleston, S. Carolina. N lat. 40 43 43, E lon. from Washington 3 1 13, and W from Greenwich 73 29 40.

NEW YORK BAY, spreads to the southward of the city, and is about 9 miles long, and from one and a half to five and a half broad; having Long Island on the E, and Staten Island and New Jersey on the W. It receives the Hudson in the N; and the E river from Long Island sound in the NE. It communicates with the Atlantic ocean by the narrows, between Long Island and Staten Island. In this bay are situated Governor's, Bedlow's, and Ellis's islands, all of which are fortresses, affording great advantage to the port of New York, by keeping it open when Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c. are obstructed by ice.

NEYTRACHT, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Weitra, 40 miles NE of Presburg. E lon. 17 49, N lat. 48 34.

NIAGAN-KING-FOU, the capital of the western part of the province of Kiang-nan, in China. The commerce and riches of this city render it very considerable. E lon. 116 48, N lat. 30 35.

NIAGAN-LO-FOU, a rich and populous city of China, in the province of Hou-king. It is 433 miles W by S of Nan-king.

NIAGARA, a river of N America, which forms the communication between lake Erie and lake Ontario, and runs from S to N 25 miles, and is from three quarters to one mile and a half in breadth. At the entrance of this river, on its eastern shore, is Fort Niagara; and 18 miles S of this, are those remarkable falls, which are reckoned among the greatest natural curiosities in the world. Above the falls, in the middle of the river, is an island 900 or 900 feet long; the lower end of which is just at the perpendicular edge of the fall. On both sides of this island, all the waters that come from the lakes of Canada, rush with astonishing grandeur, down a stupendous precipice of 180 feet perpendicular; and in a strong rapid that extends to the distance of 9 miles below, fall near so much more. Before the water comes to this island, it runs but slowly compared with its motion afterwards, when it grows the most rapid in the world. The noise of the Niagara Falls, in a clear day and fair wind, may be heard from 5 to 30

miles. When the water strikes the bottom, it rebounds to a great height, and causes a thick cloud of vapour, on which the sun, when it shines, paints the most beautiful rainbows. The mouth of the Niagara river, at the place where it empties into lake Ontario, is in N lat. 43 14, and W lon. 79 14. Another curiosity of this river is the "Devil's Hole," a tremendous basin in the rocks, on the eastern side, four miles below the falls: it is peculiarly unobscured, and about 1800 feet in circumference.

NIAGARA, a post village and fort in Cambria township, Niagara county, N York, is situated on the E side of the above river, at its entrance into lake Ontario. The fortress was built by the French, in 1732; and passed into the hands of the British by the conquest of Canada. It was surrendered to the United States in 1796, but retaken by the British, in December, 1813, and returned to the Americans at the conclusion of the late war. It is 470 miles W of N from Washington.

NIAB, a small island in the E Indies, situated at the W end of Sumatra. E lon. 97 6, N lat. 1 10.

NIBANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, 87 miles W of Parma. E lon. 10 6, E lat. 45 4.

NICARAGUA, a province of New Spain, in the audience of Guatemala, bounded on the N by Honduras, on the E by the Atlantic Ocean, on the SE by Costa Rica, and on the SW by the Pacific Ocean, being about 400 miles from E to W, and 150 from N to S.

NICARAGUA, a lake of New Spain, in a province of the same name. It is 200 miles in circumference, has some islands in it, and stretching from the city of Leon NW to SW, communicates with the Atlantic Ocean by the river Yo Juan.

NICARIA, an island of the Antipodes, between Samoa and Tim, formerly called Loria, 20 miles in circumference. The inhabitants are of the Greek religion, about 5000 in number. E lon. 30 30, S lat. 97 40.

NICASTRO, an episcopal town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, 17 miles S of Cosenza. E lon. 16 21, N lat. 39 3.

NICE, a country of Italy, bounded on the W by the river Var and the Maritime Alps, which divide it from

France; on the N by E, by the territories of the S by the Mediter- ranean, and 30 br.

NICE, an ancient city of Italy, capital of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is a fine city, and confined in a high rock on the W, a mean on the S, from separated by a beautiful terrace, used as a port harbour is on the E and called Limpia, from that falls into it. It was taken by the French in 1800. Population 15,000. It is 23 8 by W of Turin, 43 42.

NICABURG, a city of the largest and richest in 37 miles S of Moscow. N lat. 53 30.

NICHOLAS, St. a name in the government of the Dutch, six miles S of Amboyna, in the department of handsome church. It is in the province of

NICHOLAS, St. a name in the government of the Dutch, six miles S of Amboyna, in the department of handsome church. It is in the province of

NICHOLAS, St. a name in the government of the Dutch, six miles S of Amboyna, in the department of handsome church. It is in the province of

NICHOLAS, St. a name in the government of the Dutch, six miles S of Amboyna, in the department of handsome church. It is in the province of

NICHOLAS, St. a name in the government of the Dutch, six miles S of Amboyna, in the department of handsome church. It is in the province of

France; on the N by E, by the territories of the S by the Mediter-

NICE, an ancient city of Italy, capital of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is a fine city, and confined in a high rock on the W, a mean on the S, from separated by a beautiful terrace, used as a port harbour is on the E and called Limpia, from that falls into it. It was taken by the French in 1800. Population 15,000. It is 23 8 by W of Turin, 43 42.

NICABURG, a city of the largest and richest in 37 miles S of Moscow. N lat. 53 30.

NICHOLAS, St. a name in the government of the Dutch, six miles S of Amboyna, in the department of handsome church. It is in the province of

NICHOLAS, St. a name in the government of the Dutch, six miles S of Amboyna, in the department of handsome church. It is in the province of

NICHOLAS, St. a name in the government of the Dutch, six miles S of Amboyna, in the department of handsome church. It is in the province of

NICHOLAS, St. a name in the government of the Dutch, six miles S of Amboyna, in the department of handsome church. It is in the province of

NICHOLAS, St. a name in the government of the Dutch, six miles S of Amboyna, in the department of handsome church. It is in the province of

NICHOLAS, St. a name in the government of the Dutch, six miles S of Amboyna, in the department of handsome church. It is in the province of

the water strikes the
 clouds to a great height,
 thick cloud of vapour, on
 when it shines, paints
 beautiful rainbows. The
 Niagara river, at the
 falls, empties into Lake Ontario
 lat. 43 14, and W lon. 79
 or curiosity of this river is
 "the Hole," a tremendous
 rocks, on the eastern side,
 below the falls. It is exactly
 1000 feet in
 A, a post village and fort
 township, Niagara county,
 is situated on the E side
 river, at its entrance into
 The fortress was built
 ch. in 1782; and passed into
 of the British by the con-
 stitutions. It was surrendered
 States in 1796, but re-
 the British, in December,
 handed to the Americans at
 end of the late war. It is
 W of N from Washington,
 small island in the E in-
 of the W end of Sumatra.
 N lat. 1 10.
 A, a town of Italy, in the
 of the E, 27 miles W of Parma.
 N lat. 45 E.
 AGUA, a province of New
 the audience of Guatemala,
 the N by Honduras, on the
 Atlantic Ocean, on the SE
 side, and on the SW by the
 sea, being about 400 miles
 W, and 180 from N to S.
 AGUA, a lake of New
 province of the same name,
 miles in circumference, has
 its N end, and stretching from
 Leon NW to SE, common
 to the Atlantic Ocean by the
 Isthmus.
 IA, an island of the Archi-
 pelago between Samoa and Timor,
 called Louis, 50 miles in cir-
 cumference. The inhabitants are of
 different, about 2000 in num-
 ber. N lat. 30, W lon. 37 40.
 TRO, an episcopal town of
 Calabria Ulyriore, 17 miles
 from Tropea. E lon. 16 31, N lat.
 38 10.
 A country of Italy, bounded
 by the river Var and the Me-
 lapi, which divide it from

France; on the N by Piedmont; on the
 E by the territories of Genoa; and on
 the S by the Mediterranean. It is 60
 miles long, and 30 broad.
 NICE, an ancient and considerable
 city of Italy, capital of a county of the
 same name, with a strong citadel and
 a bishop's see. It is of a triangular
 form, and confined in its situation, hav-
 ing a high rock on the E, the river
 Fignon on the W, and the Mediterra-
 nean on the S, from which last it is se-
 parated by a beautiful and extensive
 terrace, used as a public way. The
 harbour is on the E side of the rock,
 and called Lingua, from a small river
 that falls into it. It has been several
 times taken by the French, and last of
 all in 1800. Population 19,474. It is 4
 miles E of the mouth of the Var, and
 23 S by W of Turin. E lon. 7 23, N lat.
 43 42.
 NICABURG, a city of Persia, and
 the largest and richest in Khorasan. It
 is 37 miles S of Mowhad. E lon. 57 49,
 N lat. 36 20.
 NICHOLAS, St. a seaport in Russia,
 in the government of Archangel, seated
 at the mouth of the Dwina, on the White
 Sea, six miles S of Archangel.
 NICHOLAS, ST. a town of France,
 in the department of Meurthe, with a
 handsome church. It is 265 miles E of
 Paris.
 NICHOLAS, ST. or MOLE ST. NI-
 CHOLAS, a town, harbour, and cape
 of the West Indies, at the NW extre-
 mity of St. Domingo, commanding the
 strait called the Windward Passage. It
 was taken by the English, aided by the
 French royalists, in 1793. W lon. 73
 36, N lat. 19 15.
 NICOBAR ISLAND, several islands
 at the entrance of the gulf of Bengal.
 They extend northward, from the N
 point of Sumatra, and are almost en-
 tirely uninhabited. The largest of
 them, which gives name to the rest, is
 40 miles in length, and 15 in breadth.
 Its S extremity is in E lon. 94 23, N lat.
 14.
 NICOLAS, ST. one of the largest
 of the Cape de Verd Islands, between
 St. Lucia and St. Jago. It is 78 miles in
 length. W lon. 14 10, N lat. 16 32.
 NICOLA, ST. the most considerable,
 and most populous town of the isle of
 Tenedos, in the gulf of Venedo. E lon.
 15 37, N lat. 43 10.
 NICOMEDIA, a town of Turkey

in Asia, in Natolia, now called Ichnich
 or Schmit. It is a place of consequence,
 and carries on a trade in silk, cotton,
 glass, and earthen ware. It is the see
 of a Greek archbishop, and is 50 miles
 SW of Constantinople. E lon. 29 30,
 N lat. 40 30.
 NICOPOLI, a town of Bulgaria,
 famous for the first battle fought be-
 tween the Turks and the Christians, in
 1396, when the emperor Sigismund lost
 the day, and had 20,000 men killed. It
 is seated on the Danube, 130 miles NW
 of Adrianople. E lon. 24 33, N lat.
 44 20.
 NICOPOLI, or GLANISH, an an-
 cient town of Armenia, built by Pan-
 nepy the Great, in memory of a victory
 gained over Mithridates. It is seated
 on the Cerasus, 163 miles SW of Er-
 zerum. E lon. 37 45, N lat. 38 14.
 NICOSIA, a strong town, capital of
 the island of Cyprus, delightfully wa-
 tered between the mountain Olympus, and
 a chain of other mountains. It is 100
 miles W of Tripoli, and 100 SW of
 Aleppo. E lon. 34 45, N lat. 34 54.
 NICOTERA, a seaport of Naples,
 in Calabria Ulyriore, with a bishop's
 see, 33 miles NE of Reggio, and 183 S
 E of Naples. E lon. 16 30, N lat. 38 34.
 NICOYA, a town of New Spain, on
 the Pacific Ocean, at the bottom of a
 bay, 48 miles SE of Leon de Nicaragua.
 W lon. 88 0, N lat. 10 16.
 NIGARA, an archiepiscopal town
 of Turkey in Asia, in Carmania. E
 lon. 36 9, N lat. 30 24.
 NIDAW, or NIDOW, a handsome
 town of Switzerland, capital of a baili-
 wick of the same name, in the canton
 of Bern. It is situated on the lake of
 Biem, 16 miles NW of Bern, and 60
 SW of Zurich.
 NIDDA, a town of Germany, in the
 circle of the Upper Rhine, 30 miles
 NE of Frankfurt, and 38 ENE of
 Meitz. E lon. 8 26, N lat. 50 17.
 NIDDECKEN, a town of Germany,
 in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy
 of Juliers. It is situated in a marsh sur-
 rounded by rocks, and is 13 miles SSE
 of Juliers. E lon. 6 16, N lat. 50 45.
 NIDJIBABAD, a small town of Hin-
 dostan Proper, 60 miles NNE of Del-
 hi. E lon. 78 41, N lat. 29 33.
 NIEBLA, an ancient town of Spain
 in Andalusia, seated on the Rio Tinto,
 40 miles W of Seville. W lon. 5 50,
 N lat. 37 26.

NIEDERBIFBER, a village of Germany, in the principality of Wied, 3 miles from Neuwied. Many valuable antiquities, and traces of a Roman city, were discovered here in 1791.

NIPMEZ, a strong town of Moldavia, between Soczoway and Brassaw, being 35 miles from each. E. lon. 26 10, N. lat. 45 38.

NIEMEN, a large river of Poland, which rises in Lithuania, and passes by Bieles and Grodno; it afterwards falls into the arm of the sea called Curisch-haft, by several mouths.

NIENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick-Lunenbug, with a strong castle. It is 30 miles NW of Hanover. E. lon. 9 30, N. lat. 52 43.

NEINHUIS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia and bishopric of Paderborn, seated on the Lippe, 20 miles E of Lipstadt. E. lon. 4 55, N. lat. 51 50.

NIESTADT, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, 15 miles S of Schwerin. E. lon. 11 46, N. lat. 53 50.

NIESTADT, a town of Germany, in the middle marches of Brandenburg, seated on the Ruyhre, 25 miles NE of Berlin. E. lon. 14 1, N. lat. 52 40.

NEUPORT, a seaport of Austrian Flanders, seated on the German Ocean, at the mouth of the Yperoo. It is 9 miles SW of Ostend, and 10 NE of Dunkirk. E. lon. 2 48, N. lat. 51 7.

NIGER, a large river of Africa, formerly very little known. In order to ascertain the rise, course, and termination of the Niger, Mr. Park was sent out by the African association in 1795. The course of this river, which was formerly supposed to be from E to W, is now determined by Mr. Park to be from W to E. In tracing the rise of the Niger, Mr. Park proceeded as far as Silla, the end of his journey eastward. So great is the rapidity with which the Niger traverses the empire of Gambia, that no vessel can ascend the stream; and in the rainy season, it swells above its banks, floods the adjacent lands, and often sweeps before it the cattle and the cottages of the inhabitants.

NIGRIITA. See NEGROLAND.

NIKOPING, a town of Sweden, in Bitermania, 60 miles SW of Stockholm. E. lon. 16 40, N. lat. 59 40.

NILE, a large and celebrated river of Africa, to which the country of Egypt owes its fertility; and the exploring of whose sources has, from the remotest ages, been accounted an impracticable undertaking. This discovery has, however, been made by Mr. Bruce. In the middle of a marsh, near the bottom of the mountains of Gebel, arises a hillock of a circular form. The diameter of this, is something short of twelve feet; it is surrounded by a shallow trench, which collects the water, and voids it eastward; it is firmly built with sod or earthen turf, brought from the sides and constantly kept in repair, and this is the altar upon which all the religious ceremonies of the inhabitants are performed. It does not receive the name of the Nile till it emerges from the lake of Tsana or Deraba. Here its banks in the course of a few miles become very high, and covered with the most beautiful and variegated verdure that can be conceived. It is now confined by the mountains of Bejesudeh till it reaches Abas, where is the third cataract, which is represented by Mr. Bruce as the most magnificent sight he ever beheld. The river, though swelled by rain, preserved its natural clearness, and fell, as far as he could discern, into a deep pool, or basin, in the solid rock, and in twenty different eddies in the very foot of the precipices, producing a violent ebullition. About half a mile below the cataract, the Nile is confined between two rocks, where it runs into a narrow channel with impetuous velocity and great noise. Below this tremendous waterfall, the Nile takes a S E direction along the W side of Begramer and Anabara, on the right of the province of Genna. It receives a great number of streams from both sides, and after several turns takes a last direction almost due W, and approaches within 65 miles of its source. It now seems to have forced its passage through a gap in some very high mountains, which bound the country of the Ganges, and falls down a cataract 300 feet high, and immediately below this are two others of very considerable height. It now runs close by Genna, in a direction nearly N and S, and afterwards takes a sharp turn to the E. Leaving Genna, it passes by many large towns inhabited by Arabs, and turning to the NE it joins the Tigris, and

passes a named G...
ceived the directly
then turn two degree
North. F...
all 14 pa...
comes to...
ing to the...
mountain...
is the ave...
The cour...
into the...
only one...
space. T...
the rais...
year...
WIME...
cial city...
with a cit...
several f...
concluded...
often take...
by the Fr...
1796, 18...
35 miles...
Anwerp...
NINC...
supern...
of China...
sun, in 1...
This city...
radiation...
E. lon. 12...
NINOV...
tern, on...
of Bruss...
NIO, a...
to the S...
It is 32...
fertile in...
3643.

NIOB, a department of France, in the N. of Paris. It is 32 miles long, and 14 wide. It is fertile in grain, &c. N. lon. 48 30, E. lon. 2 40.

NIPHO, a mountain of Greece, in the N. of the Peloponnesus. It is 32 miles high, and 14 wide. It is fertile in grain, &c. N. lon. 38 30, E. lon. 24 30.

NIPHO, a mountain of Greece, in the N. of the Peloponnesus. It is 32 miles high, and 14 wide. It is fertile in grain, &c. N. lon. 38 30, E. lon. 24 30.

NIPHO, a mountain of Greece, in the N. of the Peloponnesus. It is 32 miles high, and 14 wide. It is fertile in grain, &c. N. lon. 38 30, E. lon. 24 30.

NILE, a large and celebrated river of Africa, to which the country of Egypt owes its fertility; and the exploring of whose sources has, from the remotest ages, been accounted an impracticable undertaking. This discovery has, however, been made by Mr. Bruce. In the middle of a marsh, near the bottom of the mountains of Gees, arises a hillock of a circular form. The diameter of this, is something short of twelve feet; it is surrounded by a shallow trench, which collects the water, and voids it eastward; it is firmly built with sod or carbon turf, brought from the sides and constantly kept in repair, and this is the slope upon which all the religious ceremonies of the inhabitants are performed. It does not receive the name of the Nile till it emerges from the lake of Txans or Derbena. Here its banks in the course of a few miles become very high, and covered with the most beautiful and variegated verdure that can be conceived. It is now confined by the mountains of Bejender till it reaches Assin, where it the third cataract, which is represented by Mr. Bruce as the most magnificent sight he ever beheld. The river, though swollen by rains, preserved its natural steadiness, and fell, as far as he could discern, into a deep pool, or basin, in the solid rock, and in twenty different eddies to the very foot of the precipice; producing a violent ebullition. About half a mile below the cataract, the Nile is confined between two rocks, where it runs into a narrow channel with impetuous velocity and great noise. Below this tremendous waterfall, the Nile takes a SE direction along the W side of Bejender and Amthara, on the right bounding the province of Goham. It receives a great number of streams from both sides, and after several turns takes a NE direction almost due N; an approach within 60 miles of its source. It now seems to have forced its passage through a gap in some very high snow-tains, which bound the country of the Ganges, and falls down a cataract 800 feet high, and immediately below this are two others of very considerable height. It now runs close by Sues, in a direction nearly N and S, and afterwards takes a sharp turn to the E. Leaving Sues, it passes by many large towns inhabited by Arabs, and turning to the NE it joins the Tivane, and

passes a large and populous town named Chendi. Having at length received the great river Atbara, it turns directly N for about two degrees; it then turns to W by S, for more than two degrees in longitude, and arrives at Kord. From Kord it runs almost SW till it passes Dongola, after which it comes to Moseho. From thence turning to the NE, it meets with a chain of mountains in about 23 1/2 of N lat. where the seventh cataract named Jan Ad-el. This course is now continued till it falls into the Mediterranean, there being only one other cataract in the whole space. The Nile being swelled with the rains, overflows regularly every year.

WMEGUEM, a large and commercial city, capital of Dutch Gueldersland, with a citadel, an ancient palace, and several forts. It is noted for the peace concluded here in 1698; and has been often taken and retaken, the last time by the French in 1794. Population in 1790, 18,723. It is seated on the W side, 33 miles SE of Utrecht, and 70 NE of Antwerp. E lon. 5 45, N lat. 51 55.

NING-FO-FOU, called by the Europeans LIAMPO, an excellent port of China, on the E coast, opposite Japan, in the province of Tcheking. This city has four others under its jurisdiction. It is 850 miles SE of Peking. E lon. 120 15, N lat. 30 27.

NINGVE, a town of Austrian Flanders, on the river Demser, 13 miles W of Brussels. E lon. 4 8, N lat. 50 52.

NIO, an island of the Archipelago, to the S of Naxia, anciently called Joo. It is 35 miles in circumference, and fertile in corn. W lon. 23 25, N lat. 34 42.

NIORT, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevens. It is 16 miles NE of Rochelle. W lon. 0 33, N lat. 46 50.

NIPHON, the largest island of Japan, 600 miles long and 150 broad, containing 45 provinces. The chief town is Jaha. It is 134 miles E of China.

NISHERI-NOVODOROD, an episcopal town of Russia, in a government of the same name, seated on a mountain at the confluence of the Volga and Gora, 600 miles E by N of Moscow. E lon. 45 30, N lat. 50 34.

NISIBEN, or **NISIBIN**, a very ancient and celebrated town of Diarbeck, now only the shadow of what it was,

70 miles SW of Diarbeck. E lon. 38 26, N lat. 36 10.

NISITA, a small island on the coast of Naples, very fertile.

NIMÈS, a flourishing city of France, in the department of Gard. Here are several monuments of antiquity. Nimes was taken by the English in 1417. The inhabitants were Calvinists; but Lewis XIV. demolished their church, in 1665, and built a castle to keep them in awe. The population in 1807, amounted to 59,504. It is seated in a plain, 12 miles NW of Arles, and 73 NE of Nismes. E lon. 4 25, N lat. 43 51.

NISSA, or **NESSAVA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, seated on the Moravia. It was burnt by the Imperialists in 1689, and is 30 miles E of Procop, and 120 SE of Belgrade. E lon. 23 30, N lat. 46 35.

NITH, a river in Dumfries-shire, which issuing from a lake in the mountains to the SW, forms a fine estuary in Solway Firth.

NITRIA, a famous desert of Egypt, 37 miles in length, on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea.

NIVELLE, a town of Austrian Brabant, 15 miles SE of Brussels. E lon. 4 30, N lat. 50 35.

NIKABOUR, a town of Persia, in Korasan, 80 miles SE of Meshed. E lon. 61 33, N lat. 35 45.

NIXAPA, a considerable town of New Spain, 30 miles SE of Ansoquira. W lon. 97 15, N lat. 16 43.

NIXONTON, a post town and capital of Pasquotank county, North Carolina; situated on the S side of Little river, 30 miles NE of Edenton, and 311 from Washington.

NIEZA-DELLA-PAGLIA, a town of Italy, in Monterrat, seated on the Balbo, 19 miles SW of Alexandria. E lon. 8 50, N lat. 45 15.

NOANAGUR, a town of Hindoostan Proper, situated on the E coast of the gulf of Cutch.

NOCKAMIKON, a township of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, containing 1307 inhabitants in 1810. It is situated on the SW side of the river Delaware, opposite Alexandria, in New Jersey.

NOCERA, an ancient town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, seated at the foot of the Appennines, 11 miles NE of Spoleto. E lon. 13 40, N lat. 43 1.

NOCERA-DE-FAGANI, a town of

Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, 15 mi. S of Naples. E lon. 14 50, N lat. 41 34.

NOGARCOT, a town of Hindostan Proper, in the province of Nagesal, and 50 miles NE of Calcutta. E lon. 88 15, N lat. 23 40.

NOGENT-SUR-SEINE, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire, seated on the Seine, 35 miles NE of Paris. E lon. 0 50, N lat. 48 20.

NOGENT-LE-ROUOU, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire, seated on the Seine, 35 miles NE of Paris. E lon. 0 50, N lat. 48 20.

NOLH CAPE, a promontory of S America, at the S extremity of Terra del Fuogo. W lon. 75 3, N lat. 54 32.

NORBERTIER, an island of France, near the mouth of the river Loire. The principal town is of the same name. W lon. 2 10, N lat. 47 0.

NOLA, an ancient town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, with a bishop's see, 18 miles NE of Naples. E lon. 14 30, N lat. 40 50.

NOLI, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a bishop's see, and a good harbor. E lon. 9 41, N lat. 44 15.

NOMBRE-DE-DIEU, a town of Terra Firma, in the province of Durica, a duk. E of Porto Bona. W lon. 78 35, N lat. 9 40.

NOMENT, a town of France in the department of Meurthe, seated on the Sella, 15 miles N of Lunel. E lon. 0 15, N lat. 48 50.

NON CAPE, a promontory of Africa opposite the Canary Islands. W lon. 16 50, N lat. 26 50.

NONA, a small but strong town of Hungaria Dalmatica. It is seated near the sea, seven miles N by W of Zara. E lon. 16 10, N lat. 44 50.

NONTRON, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, 31 miles N of Périgueux, and 30 SW of Limoges. E lon. 0 53, N lat. 45 30.

NOFOUR, a town of Hindostan Proper, in the province of Ganarat, 45 miles E of Bary, and 140 W of Burtanpore. E lon. 73 00, N lat. 51 11.

NOORDEN, a considerable town of Westphalia, 12 miles N of Embden. E lon. 7 2, N lat. 53 50.

NOOTKA. See KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

NORBERG, a town of Sweden, in Westmanland, 54 miles N of Stromme-

holm. In its vicinity are the best iron mines in the province. E lon. 10 15, N lat. 60 2.

NORCIA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, seated among the mountains, 30 miles SE of Spoleto. E lon. 13 4, N lat. 43 30.

NORDBURG, a town of Denmark, at the N extremity of the island of Als, with a castle, nine miles NNW of Sandeborg.

NORDHAUSEN, an imperial town of Lower Saxony, 25 miles SW of Halberstadt. E lon. 11 5, N lat. 51 45.

NORDHEIM, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick. It carries on a pretty considerable commerce. E lon. 9 38, N lat. 51 34.

NORDKOPING, a town of Sweden, in E Gothland. The river Notala flows through the town, forms a series of cascades, and is divided into four principal streams, which encircle several rocky islands, covered with buildings; at the extremity of the town it is navigable for small vessels. Population in 1794, 2,550. It is 90 miles SW of Stockholm. E lon. 10 50, N lat. 59 30.

NORLAND, a province of Northern Norway, in the government of Dronheim.

NORLINGEN, a commercial and free imperial city of Swabia, seated on the Ager. E lon. 11 49, N lat. 48 50.

NORSTLAND, an island of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, which was entirely overgrown in 1654. E lon. 9 15, N lat. 54 40.

NORFOLK, a county of England, 77 miles long, and 45 broad; bounded on the N and E by the German Ocean, on the W by Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire, and on the S and SE by Suffolk. Population in 1801, 373,371.

NORFOLK, a post town and capital of Virginia, and capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the E side of Elizabeth river. In 1810, its population was 9183. This is a thriving town, being finely situated for foreign trade. It is 114 miles SE of Richmond, and 290 S of Washington. N lat. 36 55, W lon. 76 32.

NORFOLK, a township of Litchfield county, Connecticut, containing 1441 inhabitants in 1810. It is situated near the line of Massachusetts, between Colchester and Chanaan. It is a post town, 300 miles NE of Washington.

NORFOLK ISLAND, an island in

the Pacific

Wales, 12 1/2 miles

are taken

ly from

The of

high, 10

vicinity

is E lon

NOR

divides

the pro

land, 1

dale, O

NOR

is 6 1/2

NOR

is 10 1/2

W of

It is 6 1/2

NOR

is 10 1/2

W of

It is 6 1/2

NOR

is 10 1/2

W of

It is 6 1/2

NOR

is 10 1/2

Nor. In its vicinity are the best iron mines in the province. E lon. 16 13, N lat. 60 2.

NORGIA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, seated among the mountains, 30 miles SE of Spoleto. E lon. 13 4, N lat. 43 36.

NORDBURG, a town of Denmark, on the N extremity of the isle of Alsen, with a castle, nine miles NNW of Sundeby.

NORDHAUSEN, an imperial town of Lower Saxony, 25 miles SW of Halberstadt. E lon. 11 3, N lat. 51 43.

NORDHEIM, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick. It carries on a pretty considerable commerce. E lon. 9 26, N lat. 51 34.

NORDKÖPING, a town of Sweden, in E Gothland. The river Motila flows through the town, forms a series of cascades, and is divided into four principal streams, which encircle several rocky islands, covered with buildings at the extremity of the town. It is navigable for small vessels. Population in 1702, 2,020. It is 90 miles SW of Stockholm. E lon. 17 56, N lat. 59 28.

NORLAND, a province of Northern Norway, in the government of Drametin.

NORLINDEN, a commercial and free imperial city of Sambia, seated on the Baltic. E lon. 11 49, N lat. 48 18.

NORSTLAND, an island of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, which was entirely overflowed in 1654. E lon. 9 18, N lat. 54 46.

NORFOLK, a county of England, 77 miles long, and 48 broad; bounded on the N and E by the German Ocean, on the W by Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire, and on the S and SE by Suffolk. Population in 1801, 373,572.

NORFOLK, a post town and county of Virginia, and capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the E side of Elizabeth river. In 1810, its population was 9123. This is a thriving town, being chiefly situated for foreign trade. It is 114 miles SE of Richmond, and 230 S of Washington. N lat. 35 48, W lon. 76 23.

NORFOLK, a township of Litchfield county, Connecticut, containing 1441 inhabitants in 1810. It is situated near the line of Massachusetts, between Colerain and Goshen. It is a post town, 268 miles NE of Washington.

NORFOLK ISLAND, an island in

the Pacific Ocean, lying E of New S Wales, and settled by a colony of convicts, subordinate to that government. It is very hilly, but some of the valleys are tolerably large. Mount Pitt, the only remarkable hill, is 12,000 feet high. The cliffs round the coast are 240 feet high, quite perpendicular; and the want of a safe harbour is a great inconvenience. The settlement is formed in Sydney Bay, on the E side of the island, N E lon. 168 12, S lat. 30 4.

NORLAND, one of the five general divisions of Sweden, comprehending the provinces of Gestrakeland, Heligland, Medelpada, Hiemland, Herjedalen, Dagermania, and West Bothland.

NORRINGSKÖCK, a post town in Kennebec county, Maine, lying on the S side of Kennebec river, 34 miles N W of Augusta, with 690 inhabitants. It is 600 miles NE of Washington.

NORRISTOWN, the capital of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, 17 miles N by W of Philadelphia; situated on the NE side of Schuylkill river, and contains 1336 inhabitants. It is a post town, 170 miles from Washington.

NORTELGA, or **NORTELGE**, a maritime town of Sweden, in the province of Upland. It was much injured by the Russians in 1719, who ravaged the town. It is 30 miles NE of Stockholm. E lon. 19 52, N lat. 60 44.

NORTH CAPE, the most northern promontory of Europe, on the coast of Norway. E lon. 26 27, N lat. 71 20.

NORTHALLINGTON, a borough in the N riding of Yorkshire, 283 miles N by W of London. W lon. 1 26, N lat. 54 23.

NORTHAMPTON, a township, the capital of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, containing 2631 inhabitants in 1810. It is situated on W side of Connecticut river, 388 miles NE of Washington.

NORTHAMPTON, a post township of Montgomery county, New York, containing 2631 inhabitants in 1810. It is situated on the Saratoga river, 11 miles NE of Johnstown, 80 from Albany, and 441 E of N from Washington.

NORTHAMPTON, the county town of Northamptonshire, seated on the Nen, which is navigable to Lynn. This town is 90 miles SE of Coventry, and 66 NW of London. W lon. 1 11, N lat. 52 11.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, a county of England, 66 miles long, and 22 where broadest; bounded on the S by Bucks and Oxfordshire, on the W by that county and Warwickshire, on the NW by Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, on the N by Lincolnshire, and on E by the counties of Cambridge, Huntingdon, and Bedford. Population in 1801, 137,157.

NORTH CASTLE, a post township of West Chester county, New York, containing 1366 inhabitants in 1810. It is 33 miles from New York city, and 124 from Albany, and 260 E of N from Washington.

NORTH CURRY, a town in Somersetshire. It is seated on the Teme, 20 miles SW of Wells, and 134 W by S of London. W lon. 3 6, N lat. 51 6.

NORTHBOROUGH, a post township in Worcester county, Massachusetts, 31 miles W of Boston, and 458 NE of Washington. E lon. from the same, 5 23 23, N lat. 42 19 37.

NORTH EAST, a township of Dutchess county, New York, containing 3441 inhabitants in 1810. It is 24 miles NE of Poughkeepsie, and 341 from Washington.

NORTHFIELD, a post town of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, on the E bank of Connecticut river, 80 miles W by N of Boston, and 417 NE of Washington. It contains 1813 inhabitants.

NORTHFLEET, a village of England, in Kent, seated on the Thames, one mile W of Gravesend, and 51 from London.

NORTHFORD, a post town in New Haven county, Connecticut, 10 miles E of New Haven, and 317 NE of Washington.

NORTH HEMPSTEAD, a post township of Queens county, Long Island, in the state of New York, situated on Long Island sound, 23 miles E of N York, and 264 NE of Washington. A neck of land projects into the sound from this township; its northern extremity is denominated Sand's Point, on which a light house was erected by the United States in 1809.

NORTHLECH, a corporate town of England, in Gloucestershire, with several almshouses, and a free grammar school. It is 90 miles W by N of London. W lon. 1 43, N lat. 51 46.

NORTHPORT, a post township in

the Pacific Ocean, lying E of New S Wales, and settled by a colony of convicts, subordinate to that government. It is very hilly, but some of the valleys are tolerably large. Mount Pitt, the only remarkable hill, is 12,000 feet high. The cliffs round the coast are 240 feet high, quite perpendicular; and the want of a safe harbour is a great inconvenience. The settlement is formed in Sydney Bay, on the E side of the island, N E lon. 168 12, S lat. 30 4.

NORLAND, one of the five general divisions of Sweden, comprehending the provinces of Gestrakeland, Heligland, Medelpada, Hiemland, Herjedalen, Dagermania, and West Bothland.

NORRINGSKÖCK, a post town in Kennebec county, Maine, lying on the S side of Kennebec river, 34 miles N W of Augusta, with 690 inhabitants. It is 600 miles NE of Washington.

NORRISTOWN, the capital of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, 17 miles N by W of Philadelphia; situated on the NE side of Schuylkill river, and contains 1336 inhabitants. It is a post town, 170 miles from Washington.

NORTELGA, or **NORTELGE**, a maritime town of Sweden, in the province of Upland. It was much injured by the Russians in 1719, who ravaged the town. It is 30 miles NE of Stockholm. E lon. 19 52, N lat. 60 44.

NORTH CAPE, the most northern promontory of Europe, on the coast of Norway. E lon. 26 27, N lat. 71 20.

NORTHALLINGTON, a borough in the N riding of Yorkshire, 283 miles N by W of London. W lon. 1 26, N lat. 54 23.

NORTHAMPTON, a township, the capital of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, containing 2631 inhabitants in 1810. It is situated on W side of Connecticut river, 388 miles NE of Washington.

NORTHAMPTON, a post township of Montgomery county, New York, containing 2631 inhabitants in 1810. It is situated on the Saratoga river, 11 miles NE of Johnstown, 80 from Albany, and 441 E of N from Washington.

NORTHAMPTON, the county town of Northamptonshire, seated on the Nen, which is navigable to Lynn. This town is 90 miles SE of Coventry, and 66 NW of London. W lon. 1 11, N lat. 52 11.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, a county of England, 66 miles long, and 22 where broadest; bounded on the S by Bucks and Oxfordshire, on the W by that county and Warwickshire, on the NW by Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, on the N by Lincolnshire, and on E by the counties of Cambridge, Huntingdon, and Bedford. Population in 1801, 137,157.

NORTH CASTLE, a post township of West Chester county, New York, containing 1366 inhabitants in 1810. It is 33 miles from New York city, and 124 from Albany, and 260 E of N from Washington.

NORTH CURRY, a town in Somersetshire. It is seated on the Teme, 20 miles SW of Wells, and 134 W by S of London. W lon. 3 6, N lat. 51 6.

NORTHBOROUGH, a post township in Worcester county, Massachusetts, 31 miles W of Boston, and 458 NE of Washington. E lon. from the same, 5 23 23, N lat. 42 19 37.

NORTH EAST, a township of Dutchess county, New York, containing 3441 inhabitants in 1810. It is 24 miles NE of Poughkeepsie, and 341 from Washington.

NORTHFIELD, a post town of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, on the E bank of Connecticut river, 80 miles W by N of Boston, and 417 NE of Washington. It contains 1813 inhabitants.

NORTHFLEET, a village of England, in Kent, seated on the Thames, one mile W of Gravesend, and 51 from London.

NORTHFORD, a post town in New Haven county, Connecticut, 10 miles E of New Haven, and 317 NE of Washington.

NORTH HEMPSTEAD, a post township of Queens county, Long Island, in the state of New York, situated on Long Island sound, 23 miles E of N York, and 264 NE of Washington. A neck of land projects into the sound from this township; its northern extremity is denominated Sand's Point, on which a light house was erected by the United States in 1809.

NORTHLECH, a corporate town of England, in Gloucestershire, with several almshouses, and a free grammar school. It is 90 miles W by N of London. W lon. 1 43, N lat. 51 46.

NORTHPORT, a post township in

Hancock county, Maine, 108 miles E of Portland, and 688 NE of Washington. Population 726. E. lon. from Washington, 5 51, N lat. 44 30 46.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a county of England, which received its name from being situated N of the Humber. It forms the N extremity of England, and is bounded on the E by the German Ocean, on the S by the bishopric of Durham, on the SW and W by Cumberland, and on the NW and N by Scotland, from which it is separated by the Tweed. It extends 70 miles from N to S, and 80 from E to W. Population in 1801, 127,381.

NORTHUMBERLAND, the capital of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania; situated at the confluence of the E and W branches of the river Susquehanna, 77 miles NW of Reading, 71 N of Harrisburg, and 163 from Washington. It has a post office, an academy, and about 700 inhabitants.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a post town of Saratoga county, New York, containing 641 inhabitants in 1810. It is situated on the W side of Hudson river, 44 miles N of Albany, and 413 E of N from Washington.

NORTHWICH, a town of England in Cheshire, seated on the Weaver, and near the salt-works. Northwich is 173 miles NW of London. W lon. 2 36, N lat. 53 14.

NORTH YARMOUTH, a post town in Cumberland county, Maine; situated on Coombs bay, 13 miles N of Portland, and 592 NE of Washington. Population 3265. E lon. of the village from Washington, 6 51 2, N lat. 43 47 28.

NORTON, or **CHIPPING NORTON**, a corporate town of England in Oxfordshire. It is 74 miles NW of London. W lon. 1 13, N lat. 51 28.

NORTON SOUND, an inlet of the sea, on the W coast of N America. N lat. 64 28, W lon. 168 47.

NORWALK, a post township in Fairfield county, Connecticut, situated on Long Island sound, 36 miles SW of New Haven, and 270 NE of Washington. Population about 3000. E lon. from Washington 3 37 36, N lat. 41 6 47.

NORWALD, or **NORWIA**, a town of Hindostan Proper, in the province of Agra, seated a little above the confluence of the Sindu with the Jumna.

It is 127 miles S of Agra. E lon. 79 17, N lat. 25 46.

NORWAY, a kingdom of Europe, the most westerly part of the ancient Scandinavia, lying betwixt the 57th, and 72d degrees of N lat. and between the 14th, and 31st degrees of E lon. extending in length about 1000 miles in a direct line from Linnæus, in the diocese of Christiania and to the N end at the extremity of Finmark. It is bounded on the N and W by the Northern Ocean, on the E by Swedish Lapland and Sweden, and on the S by the Atlantic, in from 30 to 280 miles. It is divided into the four governments of Agerhuys or Christiania, Christianiana, Berg-n, and Dronhaim. Norway is governed by a particular code, called the *Norway Law*, compiled by Olof-ricfeld, at the command of Christian V, the great legislator of his country. Great part of Norway is covered with forests of wood, which constitute the principal article of commerce in this country. They chiefly consist of fir and pine. The climate of Norway is very different in different parts of the Kingdom. At Bergen, winter is so moderate, that the seas are always open and navigable, except in storms and fogs. On the E side of Norway, from the frontier of Sweden to Fildfeld, the cold generally sets in about the middle of October with great severity, and lasts till the middle of April. The whole country does not produce corn so plentifully above half the number of its inhabitants. Their exports are copper wrought and unwrought; iron cast into cannon, stoves, and pots, or forged into bars; wax, timber, deal-board, planks, marble, mill-stones, berries, coal, flax, flannels, cordages, boots, skins, seal-skins, the furs of beaver, fox, down, feathers, butter, tallow, train-oil, tar, juniper, and other sorts of berries and nuts. Gold has been found in a small quantity, and a considerable silver mine is at present wrought at Koningberg. The mines of cobalt, and the preparation of Prussian blue is much more productive. It abounds in lakes and rivers; the former so large, as to appear like inlets of the sea. Norway has lately been wrested from Denmark and annexed to the crown of Sweden.

NORWAY, a post township, in Her-

shire county, New York, containing 2000 inhabitants in 1810. It is situated on the W side of Hudson river, 44 miles N of Albany, and 413 E of N from Washington.

NORWICH, a town of England in the county of Norfolk, situated on the W side of the river Norfolk, 108 miles N of London. W lon. 1 36, N lat. 52 14. It is situated on the W side of the river Norfolk, 108 miles N of London. W lon. 1 36, N lat. 52 14.

NORWICH, a town of England in the county of Norfolk, situated on the W side of the river Norfolk, 108 miles N of London. W lon. 1 36, N lat. 52 14.

NORWICH, a town of England in the county of Norfolk, situated on the W side of the river Norfolk, 108 miles N of London. W lon. 1 36, N lat. 52 14.

NORWICH, a town of England in the county of Norfolk, situated on the W side of the river Norfolk, 108 miles N of London. W lon. 1 36, N lat. 52 14.

NORWICH, a town of England in the county of Norfolk, situated on the W side of the river Norfolk, 108 miles N of London. W lon. 1 36, N lat. 52 14.

NORWICH, a town of England in the county of Norfolk, situated on the W side of the river Norfolk, 108 miles N of London. W lon. 1 36, N lat. 52 14.

NORWICH, a town of England in the county of Norfolk, situated on the W side of the river Norfolk, 108 miles N of London. W lon. 1 36, N lat. 52 14.

NORWICH, a town of England in the county of Norfolk, situated on the W side of the river Norfolk, 108 miles N of London. W lon. 1 36, N lat. 52 14.

NORWICH, a town of England in the county of Norfolk, situated on the W side of the river Norfolk, 108 miles N of London. W lon. 1 36, N lat. 52 14.

NORWICH, a town of England in the county of Norfolk, situated on the W side of the river Norfolk, 108 miles N of London. W lon. 1 36, N lat. 52 14.

NORWICH, a town of England in the county of Norfolk, situated on the W side of the river Norfolk, 108 miles N of London. W lon. 1 36, N lat. 52 14.

NORWICH, a town of England in the county of Norfolk, situated on the W side of the river Norfolk, 108 miles N of London. W lon. 1 36, N lat. 52 14.

NORWICH, a town of England in the county of Norfolk, situated on the W side of the river Norfolk, 108 miles N of London. W lon. 1 36, N lat. 52 14.

NORWICH, a town of England in the county of Norfolk, situated on the W side of the river Norfolk, 108 miles N of London. W lon. 1 36, N lat. 52 14.

NORWICH, a town of England in the county of Norfolk, situated on the W side of the river Norfolk, 108 miles N of London. W lon. 1 36, N lat. 52 14.

is 127 miles S of Agra. E lon. 79 N lat. 23 40.

NORWAY, a kingdom of Europe, the most westerly part of the ancient Scandian, lying betwixt the 57th and 73d degrees of N lat. and between 5 E. and 31st degrees of E lon. extending in length about 1000 miles in direct line from Linnæus, in the coast of Christiania and to the N end of the extremity of Finmark. It is bounded on the N and W by the North Sea, on the E by Swedish Lapland and Sweden, and on the S by the ocean. Its breadth, which is very unequal, is from 20 to 280 miles. It is divided into the four governments of Bergen, Christiania, Christianssund, and Trondhjem. Norway is governed by a particular code, called the *Norway Law*, compiled by Christian IV, at the command of Christian V, the great legislator of his country. The great part of Norway is covered with woods of wood, which constitute the principal article of commerce in this country. They chiefly consist of pine and spruce. The climate of Norway is very different in different parts of the kingdom. At Bergen, winter is so moderate, that the seas are always open and navigable, except in winter and spring. On the E side of Norway from the frontiers of Sweden to Friesland, the cold generally sets in about the middle of October with great severity and lasts till the middle of April. The whole country does not produce corn to maintain above half the number of its inhabitants. Their exports are copper wrought and unwrought; iron cast into cannon, stoves, and pots, or forged into bars; wax, timber, seal-horn, plank, marble, mill-stones, herring, cod, ling, sea-bass, caribbes, seal-skins, seal-fat, the furs of bears, fox, down, feathers, butter, tallow, tanned, tax, juniper, and other sorts of berries and nuts. Gold has been found in a small quantity, and a considerable silver mine is at present wrought at Kongsberg. The mines of cobalt, and the preparation of Prussian blue is much more productive. It abounds in lakes and rivers; the former so large, as to appear like lakes of the sea. Norway has lately been wrested from Denmark and annexed to the crown of Sweden.

NORWAY, a post township, in Her-

shire county, New York, 60 miles N W of Albany, and 434 from Washington. Population in 1810, 1466.

NORWICH, an ancient and populous city of England the capital of Norfolk. The city is reckoned six miles in compass, and contains about 60,000 inhabitants. It is 43 miles N of Ipswich and 100 NE of London. E lon. 1 28, N lat. 53 40.

NORWICH, a post township in Windsor county, Vermont, situated on the W side of Connecticut river, opposite to Dartmouth college, and 400 miles from Washington. Population 1812.

NORWICH, a city in New London county, Connecticut, lying on the E side of the river Thames, near its head, and 14 miles N of New London, and 575 NE of Washington. Population 2975. E lon. 41 54, W lon. 73 29.

NORWICH, a post township and capital of Chenango county, New York, containing 2980 inhabitants in 1810. It is situated on the Chenango river, 180 miles W of Albany, and 340 northerly of Washington.

NOSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, situated on the Mulde, 18 miles W of Dresden. E lon. 13 6, N lat. 51 3.

NOTEBURGH, a town of Russia, in the government of Peterburgh, seated on an island in the lake Ladoga, at the place where the river Neva proceeds from this lake. It is 28 miles E of Peterburgh. E lon. 21 9, N lat. 59 20.

NOTO, an ancient, large and handsome town of Sicily, and capital of Val-di-Noto. It was ruined by an earthquake in 1693, but another town was built at some distance from it, called Noto Nuova. It is 52 miles SW of Syracuse. E lon. 15 19.

NOTTINGHAM, a post town in Nottingham county, New Hampshire, 34 miles NW of Portsmouth, and 537 NE of Washington, with 666 inhabitants.

NOTTINGHAM, a post town in Prince George county, Maryland, on the W side of Potomac river, 23 miles SE of Washington.

NOTTINGHAM, the county-town of Nottinghamshire. It is situated on a rocky eminence, surrounded by its castle. It is one of the principal seats of the stocking manufacture. It is 153 miles

N by W of London. W lon. 1 5, N lat. 53 28.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, a county of England, 48 miles long and 20 broad, bounded on the N by Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, on the E by the latter county, on the S by Leicestershire, and on the W by Devonshire.

NOVILLE, a small, but populous town of Italy, 100 miles NE of Padua, and 13 SW of Treviso. E lon. 13 16, N lat. 45 29.

NOVANA, an ancient and strong town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, capital of the Novaresa, with a bishop's see. It is 24 miles W by S of Milan. E lon. 9 58, N lat. 45 24.

NOVA SCOTIA, or **ARCADIA**, a country of British North America, bounded on the W by the United States, on the N by the river St. Lawrence, on the E by the gulf of that name, and on the S by the Atlantic ocean and the bay of Fundy; being so indented by the latter, that its eastern part forms a peninsula. It extends from Cape Sable, its most southern point, in lat. 43 23 to 49 30 N, and from lon. 60 18 to 67 0 W. It is divided into eight counties and contains about 50,000 inhabitants. In 1784, part of this country was surrendered into a new province. See **NEW BRUNSWICK**.

NOVELLANA, a town of Italy, capital of a small district of the same name. It is 20 miles S W of Mantua. E lon. 11 4, N lat. 44 44.

NOVI, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, 28 miles SW of Genoa. E lon. 8 20, N lat. 44 44.

NOVI BAZAR, a considerable town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, near the Orava, 73 miles W of Niess, and 109 S of Belgrade. E lon. 21 1, N lat. 43 52.

NOVIGRAD, a small but strong town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, seated near the Danube, 23 miles N of Buda. E lon. 18 20, N lat. 47 56.

NOVIGRAD, a strong town of Turkish Dalmatia, seated near the gulf of Venice, 17 miles E of Niess, and 23 NW of Zara. E lon. 16 56, N lat. 44 36.

NOVIGRAD, a very strong place of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, seated near the Danube, 85 miles N of Niess. E lon. 23 28, N lat. 44 6.

NOVOGOROD, one of the most an-

cient sites, and once the metropolis of Russia, now capital of a government of the same name. This town had been gradually declining from the 16th century, when its glory was totally obscured by Peter the Great, who founded Petersburg, to which he transferred the commerce of the Baltic. It now contains scarce 7000 souls; but a vast number of churches and convents stand noblesly monuments of its former magnificence. Novgorod is situated near the lake Ilmen, 125 miles SSE of Petersburg. E. lon. 33 45, N. lat. 53 35.

NOVGOROD SEVERSKOL, a town of the Russian empire, in the government of Riazan, seated on the Demna, 140 miles NNE of Kiof.

NOVGORODECK, a town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of the same name, seated in a vast plain, 70 miles S of Wilna. E. lon. 26 2, N. lat. 53 35.

NOVMIRGOROD, a town of Russia, in the government of Catharinsk, 136 miles WNW of that place. E. lon. 31 44, N. lat. 48 40.

NOUVA, a small town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow. It lies on the frontiers of Hungary, and possesses mines of gold and silver. It is 30 miles S of Cracow. E. lon. 19 49, N. lat. 49 40.

NOYA, an ancient town of Spain, in Galicia, seated on the Tamar, 12 miles W of Compostella.

NOYENS, a town of France, in the department of Yonne, seated on the river, in a valley surrounded by mountains, 17 miles SE of Auxerre. E. lon. 4 5, N. lat. N 47 30.

NOYON, an ancient town of France, in the department of Oise, seated near the Oise, 22 miles NW of Soissons, and 60 N by E of Paris. E. lon. 3 0, N. lat. 49 35.

NOZEROT, a town of France, in the department of Jura, seated on a mountain, 60 miles SE of Salins, and 30 S of Besancon. E. lon. 9 13, N. lat. 46 47.

NUBIA, or **SENHAR**, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N by Egypt, on the E by the Red Sea, on the S by Abyssinia, and on the W by Senegal. The Nile runs through it; on the banks of which, and of other rivers, it is fruitful, but in other places barren, sandy, and destitute of water.

NURVA REGOVIA, a town of the East Indies, in the isle of Luzon, and one of the Philippines. It is seated near the mouth of the river Cagayan. E. lon. 122 36, N. lat. 18 30.

NUITZ, a town of France, in the department of the Cote d'Or, seated at the foot of a mountain, 18 miles SW of Dijon, and 130 SE of Paris. E. lon. 5 0, N. lat. 47 10.

NUNDYDROOG, a town of the peninsula of Hindostan, and capital of a district in Mysore. It is 70 miles N of Seringapatam, and was taken by the English in 1755.

NUNEATON, a town in Warwickshire, with a manufacture of woollen cloth. It is 90 miles NNW of London. W. lon. 1 35, N. lat. 53 50.

NUREMBERG, or **NUREMBERG**, a free imperial city of Germany, capital of the circle of Franconia, with a university. It is six miles in circumference, and the river Pegnitz, over which are twelve stone bridges, runs through the middle. Nuremberg contains 17 churches and 30,000 inhabitants. It is 58 miles NW of Augsburg, 63 N of Augsburg, and 200 W by N of Vienna. E. lon. 11 13, N. lat. 49 37.

NURTINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg. It is situated on the Neckar, 14 miles SE of Stuttgart, and 60 E of Strasbourg. E. lon. 9 13, N. lat. 48 33.

NUSSERFOUR, a town of Hindostan, capital of a district of the same name, 10 miles NE of Tatta. E. lon. 66 50, N. lat. 1 30.

NUYS, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne. It was taken by the French in 1794, and is seated on the Rhine, 80 miles SW of Düsseldorf, and 20 NW of Cologne. E. lon. 6 23, N. lat. 51 11.

NYBORG, a town of Denmark, in the isle of Funen, seated in a conchoidal bay, 19 miles E of Odensee. E. lon. 10 40, N. lat. 54 30.

NYLAND, a province of Sweden, in Finland, lying on the gulf of Finland, or the W of Carolia.

NYMBURG, a strong town of Bohemia, seated on the river Elbe. The Saxons took it by assault in 1034. E. lon. 13 24, N. lat. 50 1.

NYUS, a commercial town of Sicily, seated in the Pays de Vaud, capital of a bailiwick of the same name. It is

seated 4 miles N of NYON. Separates the river Arve from the river Rhone. E. lon. 5 51, N. lat. 46 30. NYST, Finland, here, in Russia, seated on the Baltic. N. lat. 61 01. NYST, of Denmark. E. lon. 11 11.

OAK ed in the Talpagon of Georgia the state of Mississippi nearly the and forms **OAKHART** town of W of N. lat. 42. **OAKHART**, a town of 100 miles S of N. lat. 4 5, N. lat. 42. **OAKMOUNT** is a town in the western part of the state of Georgia. The river is navigable to the town. **OBDAC** the Society of Friends of the three million

NUVA REGOVIA, a town of the East Indies, in the island of Luzon, and one of the Philippines. It is seated near the mouth of the river Cagayan. E lon. 120 30, N lat. 18 50.

NUITE, a town of France, in the department of the Cote d'Or, seated at the foot of a mountain, 18 miles SW of Dijon, and 130 SE of Paris. E lon. 8 0, N lat. 47 10.

NUNDYDROOG, a town of the peninsula of Hindostan, and capital of a district in Mysore. It is 70 miles N of Seringapatam, and was taken by the English in 1762.

NUMEATON, a town in Warwickshire, with a manufacture of woollen cloth. It is 50 miles NNW of London. W lon. 1 52, N lat. 53 30.

NUREMBERG, or **NUREMBERG**, a free imperial city of Germany, capital of the circle of Franconia, with a university. It is six miles in circumference, and the river Pegnitz, over which are twelve stone bridges, runs through the middle. Nuremberg contains 17 churches and 30,000 inhabitants. It is 45 miles NW of Leipsic, 63 N of Augsburg, and 200 W by N of Vienna. E lon. 11 12, N lat. 49 27.

NURTINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Souabia, in the district of Wirtemberg. It is situated on the Neckar, 14 miles SE of Stuttgart, and 60 E of Strasbourg. E lon. 9 13, N lat. 48 33.

NUSSERPOUR, a town of Hindostan, capital of a district of the same name, 30 miles NE of Tatta. E lon. 65 30, N lat. 8 30.

NUYS, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne. It was taken by the French in 1794, and is seated on the Rhine, 8 1/2 miles SW of Düsseldorf, and 30 NW of Cologne. E lon. 6 52, N lat. 51 11.

NYBORG, a town of Denmark, in the island of Funen, seated in a commodious bay, 19 miles E of Odensee. E lon. 10 40, N lat. 55 30.

NYLAND, a province of Sweden, in Finland, lying on the gulf of Finland, on the W of Curonia.

NYMBURG, a strong town of Bohemia, seated on the river Elbe. The Saxons took it by assault in 1034. E lon. 13 30, N lat. 50 2.

NYON, a commercial town of Switzerland, in the Pays de Vaud, capital of a bailiwick of the same name. It is

seated near the lake of Geneva, 10 miles NNE of that city. E lon. 6 13, N lat. 46 31.

NYONS, a town of France, in the department of Drome, seated on the river Aiguze, eight miles NW of Bala. E lon. 8 18, N lat. 44 30.

NYVLOF, a strong town of Russia, in the government of Livonia. It is seated on the Narova, among large marshes, 30 miles SW of Narva, and 68 N of Wiburg. E lon. 30 10, N lat. 61 40.

NYSTADT, a town of Sweden, in Finland, noted for a peace concluded here, in 1721, between the emperor of Russia, and the king of Sweden, is seated on a bay of the gulf of Bothnia, 18 miles NW of Abo. E lon. 31 1, N lat. 61 10.

NYSTED, or **NYSTED**, a town of Denmark, in the island of Laland. E lon. 11 4, N lat. 54 43.

OAKUSKEE, a river of the United States, sometimes called the Tallapoosa. It rises in the mountains of Georgia, and after running through the state in a SW course, it enters the Mississippi Territory. Thence it passes nearly due S, till it joins the Coosa, and forms the Alabama.

OAKHAM, or **OKHAM**, the county town of Rutlandshire, 9 1/2 miles N by W of London. W lon. 0 46, N lat. 51 45.

OAKHAMPTON, or **OCKHAMPTON**, a borough in Devonshire. It is 150 miles W by S of London. W lon. 4 1, N lat. 50 48.

OAKMULGEE, a river of Georgia. It is a considerable stream which rises in the western part of the state. It pursues a course E of S, and when joined by the Coosaw, forms the Altamaha. At the town of Hartford this river is more than 100 yards wide, and navigable for boats of 35 tons in the winter.

OBACH, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Silesia, seated at the confluence of the rivers Ashau and Travn, three miles below the lake Chiscuzee,

and 33 W of Gratz. E lon. 14 43, N lat. 47 3.

OBERKIRCH, a town and castle of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, three miles distant from Strasbourg. E lon. 7 20, N lat. 48 34.

OBERNDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, in the Black Forest, subject to the house of Austria. It is divided into the Upper and Lower Town, and seated on the Neckar, 14 miles N of Rothwell. E lon. 8 44, N lat. 48 32.

OBERPFERG, a town of Bavaria, with a castle, seated on the Inn, 15 miles S of Passau, to whose bishop it belongs. E lon. 13 30, N lat. 48 14.

OBERSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, capital of a county of the same name, seated on the river Nahe, 30 miles E by S of Treves. E lon. 7 50, N lat. 49 42.

OBERWESEL, formerly an important town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, taken by the French in 1794, and seated on the Rhine, 40 miles ENE of Treves. E lon. 7 48, N lat. 50 1.

OBIDOS, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, with a strong castle, seated on rock, 38 miles N of Lisbon. E lon. 9 18, N lat. 39 17.

OBOLLAN, a strong town of Persia, in Irax-Agual, seated on a branch of the Tigris, near Susanna. E lon. 44 15, N lat. 30 12.

OBSEKAYA, a bay of the Frozen Ocean, in Asia. E lon. 73 34, N lat. 70 0.

OBNSK, a town of Russia, in the government of Perm. It is seated on the Kama, 60 miles N of Perm. E lon. 50 0, N lat. 58 44.

OBV, a river of Russia, in Asia, which rises in the desert of Imbulak, and running N joins the Irtysh, near Tobolsk, and falls into the bay of Okhotsk.

OCANO, a town of Spain, in New Castile, seated on a plain, surrounded in all the necessities of life, 18 miles E of Toledo. W lon. 3 50, N lat. 39 22.

OCHRENFURT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and in the electorate of Wirtemberg, seated on the Maine, 30 miles SE of Wurzburg. E lon. 10 10, N lat. 49 34.

OCUA, a large river of Russia, which

falls into the Volga, near Nidnei Novgorod.

OCHSENHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Sussia, 14 miles S of Ulm, and 40 WSW of Augsburg. E lon. 10 11, N lat. 48 10.

OCKER, a river of Lower Saxony, which rises in the S part of the duchy of Brunswick, and falls into the Aller.

OCZAKOW, or **OCZAKOFF**, a town and fortress, lately of Turkey, in Europe, but now included in the Russian government of Catharinen-slaw. It was taken by storm by the Russians, in 1789, and confirmed to Russia, by the subsequent peace. It is seated at the mouth of Dniester, 100 miles N by E of Constantinople. E lon. 30 30, N lat. 46 30.

ODENSEE, a considerable and ancient town of Denmark, capital of the isle of Funen, with a bishop's see. It is 78 miles W of Copenhagen. E lon. 10 17, N lat. 55 30.

ODER, a river of Germany, which has its source near a town of the same name in Silesia. It runs N through Silesia, and falls into the Baltic Sea by three mouths; between which lie the islands of Ucker and Wollin.

ODER, a town in the SW extremity of Silesia, at the source of the river Oder, 10 miles SW of Troppaw. E lon. 17 30, N lat. 50 40.

ODERBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the middle March of Brandenburg, situated on the Oder, 35 miles NE of Berlin. E lon. 14 15, N lat. 53 55.

ODERBURG, a town of Silesia, seated near the confluence of the Oder, and Elbe, 10 miles S of Ratibor. E lon. 18 10, N lat. 49 34.

ODERHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the Seltz, 30 miles S of Mentz. E lon. 8 30, N lat. 49 31.

ODHAM, a corporate town of England, in Hampshire, 24 miles NE of Winchester, and 43 W by S of London.

OELAND, an island of Sweden, in the Baltic Sea, separated from the coast of Gothland, by a strait of 10 miles in breadth. It is 64 miles long, but not more than nine broad, and very fertile. E lon. 17 4, N lat. 56 44.

OELFELDT, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, seated on the Aller, 25 miles E of

Brunswick. E longitude 11 30, N latitude 52 37.

OELSNITZ, a town of Upper Saxony, in the territory of Voigtland, seated on the Elster. E lon. 13 10, N lat. 50 19.

OESEL, an island of the Baltic, on the coast of Livonia, at the entrance of the gulf of Riga. It is 74 miles long and 50 broad, and defended by two forts. It formerly belonged to Denmark, but now to Russia. Its capital is Arensburg.

OETING, a town of Upper Bavaria. It is divided into the Upper and Lower Town, and is seated on the Inn, eight miles NW of Burkhausem. E lon. 13 44, N lat. 48 14.

OETING, or **OETINGEN**, a town of Sussia, capital of a county of the same name. E lon. 10 40, N lat. 48 58.

OFFANTO, a river of the kingdom of Naples, which rises in the Appennines, and falls into the gulf of Venice, near Barchetta. It is the ancient Aufidus.

OFFENBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia. It is seated on the Main, five miles E of Frankfurt. E lon. 8 45, N lat. 49 54.

OFFENBURG, an imperial town of Sussia, under the protection of the house of Austria. It is 13 miles SE of Strasburg. E lon. 8 1, N lat. 48 31.

OFFIDA, a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, 25 miles S of Loreto. E lon. 13 46, N lat. 43 53.

OGDENSHURG, a thriving post village, in Oswegatchie township, and capital of St. Lawrence county, New York. It is situated on the E side of the Oswegatchie river, at its confluence with the St. Lawrence, 110 miles N of Utica, 315 NW of Albany, and 145 E of N from Washington. The harbour is excellent. This village contains a court-house, and about 70 dwellings. An unsuccessful attack was made on this place by the British in October, 1812. They made another attempt on the 21st October, 1813, and succeeded.

OGEECHEE, a large river of Georgia, which rises in the Appalachian mountains, and after running through the state nearly in a SE course, falls into the Atlantic near St. Helen's island.

OGELTHORP, a county of Georgia, containing 12,300 inhabitants in

Brunswick. E longitude 11 20, N latitude 52 37.

OELSCHITZ, a town of Upper Saxony, in the territory of Voigtland, seated on the Elster. E lon. 13 10, N lat. 50 19.

OESSEL, an island of the Baltic, on the coast of Livonia, at the entrance of the gulf of Riga. It is 74 miles long and 20 broad, and defended by two forts. It formerly belonged to Denmark, but now to Russia. Its capital is Arensburg.

OEINO, a town of Upper Bavaria. It is divided into the Upper and Lower Town, and is seated on the Inn, eight miles NW of Burkhausem. E lon. 13 44, N lat. 48 14.

OEITING, or **OEITINGEN**, a town of Sushia, capital of a county of the same name. E lon. 10 49, N lat. 48 52.

OFFANTO, a river of the kingdom of Naples, which rises in the Apennines, and falls into the gulf of Venice, near Barletta. It is the ancient *Ofidius*.

OFFENBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia. It is seated on the Main, five miles E of Frankfurt. E lon. 9 45, N lat. 49 54.

OFFENBURG, an imperial town of Sushia, under the protection of the house of Austria. It is 13 miles SE of Strasburg. E lon. 8 1, N lat. 48 51.

OFFIDA, a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, 25 miles S of Loreto. E lon. 13 46, N lat. 43 53.

OGDENSBURG, a thriving post village, in Oswegatchie township, and capital of St. Lawrence county, New York. It is situated on the E side of the Oswegatchie river, at its confluence with the St. Lawrence, 110 miles N of Utica, 212 NW of Albany, and 243 E of N from Washington. The harbour is excellent. This village contains a court-house, and about 70 dwellings. An unsuccessful attack was made on this place by the British in October, 1812. They made another attempt on the 21st October, 1813, and succeeded.

OGEECHEE, a large river of Georgia, which rises in the Apalachian mountains, and after running through the state nearly in a SE course, falls into the Atlantic near St. Helen's island.

OGELTHORP, a county of Georgia, containing 12,300 inhabitants in

1810, including 2435 slaves. The chief town is Lexington.

ONGERSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, situated on the river Rhine, 4 miles WNW of Mannheim.

OHETERO, an island in the S Pacific Ocean. It is 13 miles in circuit, and has neither harbour nor anchorage. W lon. 120 47, S lat. 22 37.

OHLEU, a town of Sicily, in the principality of Enrie; in whose neighbourhood they cultivate great quantities of tobacco. E lon. 17 29, N lat. 38 50.

OHIO, a river of N America, in the United States, and one of the most beautiful in the world. It first receives its name at Pittsburgh, at the junction of the Alleghany and Monongahela. Its waters are clear, and its current is gentle and almost unbroken by rocks or rapids, except in one instance. Its width at Pittsburgh is 450 yards; at the mouth of the Great Kanawha, 600; at Louisville 1250, and at its mouth 900. Its length is probably 1160 miles. There is a sufficiency of water at all times for boats to Pittsburgh and at Louisville large vessels can go to New Orleans. The navigation of the western waters has been greatly facilitated by the introduction of steam boats, several have already been built on the Ohio. The rapids which produce serious obstructions in this river are at Louisville, in lon. 81 8. Large vessels pass these rapids in high spring floods in safety.

OHIO, STATE OF, lies between lat. 38 30 and 42 30 N, and between lon. 80 30 and 84 30 W. It is probably 250 miles broad and as many long. It is bounded N by Michigan territory and lake Erie. E by Pennsylvania; SE and S by the Ohio river, which separates it from Virginia and Kentucky; and W by the Indian Territory, from which it is divided by a line drawn due N from the mouth of the Great Miami, to the southern boundary of Michigan territory. The settlement of this state has been unusually rapid. It commenced in 1787, and was admitted into the federal union in 1802. It is divided into 39 counties, and contained in 1810, 230,700 inhabitants, of whom 1899 were blacks; no slaves, are admitted into this state. The framers of the constitution having

wisely prevented a participation, in that disgrace to our republic, by an express constitutional prohibition. The lands of Ohio present considerable variety of soil; in many parts natural meadows of many miles in extent, and of great fertility, are frequently to be found. The hills are not large, possessing a deep rich soil, and covered with a heavy growth of timber. This state is finely watered; its principal rivers are the Muskingum, Hocking, Scioto, Great and Little Miami, which falls into the Ohio; and the Cayahoga, Sandusky, Miami of the Lake, and Grand River which flow into lake Erie.

OHREUP, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Gotha. It is eight miles SSE of Gotha. E lon. 10 27, N lat. 50 25.

OHRI, LOCH, a lake of Scotland, in Inverness-shire, extending 4 miles from E to W.

OHRINGEN, a town of Franconia, 34 miles ESE of Heideberg, and 35 S of Wertheim. E lon. 9 50, N lat. 49 15.

OHRA, an ancient town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, seated at the foot of the Apennines, 30 miles NE of Taranto. E lon. 17 54, N lat. 40 38.

OHRENS, a town of France, in the department of Lere, 28 miles SE of Grenoble.

OISE, a river, which has its source in the Ardennes, and falls into the Seine, near Paris.

OKINGHAM, or WOKINGHAM, a town in Berkshire, 33 miles W of London. W lon. 0 50, N lat. 51 25.

OLDENBURG, a town of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name. It is 45 miles SE of Embden. E lon. 8 2, N lat. 53 7.

OLDENBURG, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, 30 miles N of Lubeck. E lon. 10 47, N lat. 54 22.

OLDENDORF, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Lunenburg, seated on the Weser and Raa. E lon. 10 35, N lat. 53 15.

OLDENDORF, a town of Westphalia, in the territory of Schwalburg, seated on the Weser, 28 miles SW of Hanover. E lon. 9 31, N lat. 52 16.

OLDENZEEL, a town of the United Provinces in Overysel, 30 miles E

of Deventer. E longitude 6 57, N latitude 52 30.

OLDESLO, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, seated on the Trave, 17 miles W of Lubec, and 25 NE of Hamburg. E lon. 10 18, N lat. 53 52.

OLD TOWN, a post town in Alleghany county, Maryland, seated on the W side of Potomac river, near the mouth of the SW branch, 14 miles SE of Cumberland, and 141 NW of Washington.

OLERON, an isle of France, five miles from the coast of Anjou and Saintonge. It is 12 miles long and 8 broad; is populous and fertile, producing corn and wine, and is defended by a castle. It contains about 10 or 12,000 inhabitants. W lon. 1 25, N lat. 46 3.

OLERON, a town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, and less province of Bearn, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Gave.

OLESKO, a town of Poland, in Red Russia, 35 miles ENE of Lemberg. E lon. 25 10, N lat. 50 25.

OLFA, a town of Poland, in Volhynia, 20 miles E of Ladoa. E lon. 26 4, N lat. 51 15.

OLITA, a town of Spain, in Navarra, where their king formerly resided. It is seated in a fertile country, 27, 20 m^{ts} N of Tudela. W lon. 1 40, N lat. 42 25.

OLIVA, a celebrated monastery of Western France, three miles W of Dax. It is remarkable for the peace concluded in 1054, between the emperor of Germany and the kings of Sweden and Poland.

OLIVENZA, a strong town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated near the Guadiana, 13 miles S of Evora, and 45 E of Evora. W lon. 7 4, N lat. 38 30.

OLMEDO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on the Adaja, 30 miles S of Valladolid. W lon. 4 32, N lat. 41 20.

OLMUTZ, a commercial town of Moravia, with a famous university. E lon. 17 32, N lat. 50 25.

OLNEY, a village in Sussex. W lon. 0 54, N lat. 51 2.

OLONE, an island, town, castle, and harbour of France, in the department of Vendee and less province of Poitou,

30 miles NW of Rochelle, and 225 SW of Paris. W lon. 1 43, N lat. 46 30.

OLONETZ, a government of Russia, included formerly in that of Novgorod. In this district are some considerable iron works.

OLONETE, a town of Russia, in a government of the same name, famous for its mines of iron, and its mineral water. E longitude 34 36, N latitude 61 25.

OLSE, or **OELSE**, a strong and considerable town of Silesia, with a castle, where the duke generally resides. It is 17 miles NE of Breslau. E lon. 17 20, N lat. 51 10.

OLSONITZ, a town of Upper Saxony, in the territory of Voigtland, seated on the Elster, 60 miles SW of Dresden. E lon. 13 27, N lat. 50 40.

OLTEN, a town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick, in the canton of Solothurn. It is seated a little to the N of the Aar, between Arberg and Arve. E lon. 7 45, N lat. 47 10.

OLYMPUS, a mountain of Hæstolia, one of the highest and most considerable in all Asia.

OMER ST. a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, seated on the Aa, on the side of a hill, 3 miles NW of Aire, and 136 N of Paris. E lon. 3 20, N lat. 52 45.

OMERIN, a town of the United Provinces, in Overysel, seated on the Yeuse, 17 miles NE of Deventer. E lon. 6 18, N lat. 52 32.

OMMERSBURG, a strong town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, seated on the Othra, six miles SE of Marburg, and 45 NE of Frankfurt. E lon. 1 15, N lat. 50 20.

OMMERABEH, a river of Africa, which rises in western Atlas, separates the kingdom of Morocco from that of Fez, and crossing the Atlantic, forms a spacious bay on the E side of America.

OMANO, a town of Italy, in the patriarchy of St. Peter, five miles from Foggiana.

ONERHROW, one of the Sandwich Islands, in the N Pacific Ocean, five or six leagues W of Anau. W lon. 161 0, N lat. 21 50.

ONEO, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel. It lies on

the lake

65 55.

ON

is the

100 mil

count

conseq

ON

surrou

but not

abound

ON

princip

seated

8 of G

ON

York, a

ty of O

near 50

of about

twick 8

vego ri

water,

and a sh

ton be

Quarrie

of exca-

vised a

ON

a town

lon. E

ON

the Carr

310] ONE

30 miles NW. of Rouelle, and 228 SW of Paris. W lon. 1 43, N lat. 46 36.

OLONETZ, a government of Russia, included formerly in that of Novgorod. In this district are some considerable iron works.

OLONETZ, a town of Russia, in a government of the same name, famous for its mines of iron, and its mineral water. E longitude 34 36, N latitude 61 26.

OLSE, or **OELSE**, a strong and considerable town of Silesia, with a castle, where the duke generally resides. It is 17 miles NE of Breslaw. E lon. 17 30, N lat. 51 19.

OLSONITZ, a town of Upper Saxony, in the territory of Weiland, seated on the Elster, 60 miles SW of Dresden. E lon. 13 27, N lat. 50 40.

OLTEN, a town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick, in the canton of Solothurn. It is seated a little to the N of the Aar, between Arberg and Arw. E lon. 7 48, N lat. 47 16.

OLYMPUS, a mountain of Macedonia, one of the highest and most considerable in all Asia.

OMER, ST. a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, seated on the Aa, on the side of a hill, 8 miles NW of Aire, and 136 N of Paris. E lon. 2 30, N lat. 50 45.

OMMEN, a town of the United Provinces, in Overysel, seated on the Yeuse, 17 miles NE of Davenport. E lon. 6 10, N lat. 52 32.

OMMENSBUERG, a strong town of Germany, in the electorate of Meurs, seated on the Oubera, six miles SE of Marburg, and 48 NE of Frankfurt. E lon. 9 18, N lat. 50 50.

OMMELABIE, a river of Africa, which rises in mount Atlas, separates the kingdom of Morocco from that of Fez, and crossing the Atlantic, forms a spacious bay on the E side of America.

OMANO, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, five miles from Petigliano.

ONERHEOW, one of the Sandwich Islands, in the N Pacific Ocean, five or six leagues W of Anouk. W lon. 161 0, N lat. 21 50.

ONEG, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel. It lies on

the lake Onega. E lon. 37 24, N lat. 65 34.

ONEGA, a river and lake of Russia, in the government of Ononetz. It is 100 miles long, and 40 broad, and has a communication with lake Ladoga, and consequently with Petersburg.

ONEGLIA, a principality of Italy, but subject to the king of Sardinia. It abounds in olive-trees, fruits and wine.

ONEGLIA, a seaport of Italy, in a principality of the same name. It is seated on a small river, 80 miles W by S of Genoa. E lon. 7 51, N lat. 43 58.

ONEIDA LAKE, a lake of New York, situated principally in the county of Oneida. It extends E and W near 50 miles, with a medium breadth of about 3 miles. It receives Wood creek at its E end, and discharges Oswego river from the W; through these waters, with the aid of some canals and a short passage, is the communication between the Mohawk and Lake Ontario. Oneida furnishes a variety of excellent fish, among the most esteemed are salmon, pike, bass, trout, &c.

ONGAR, or **CHIPPING ONGAR**, a town in Essex, 21 miles ENE of London. E lon. 0 16, N lat. 51 43.

ONGOLE, a town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, seated on a river which falls into the Bay of Bengal. It is 289 miles SW of Calcutta. E lon. 80 5, N lat. 13 30.

ONION, a river in the state of Vermont. It rises in the township of Cabot, 14 miles W of the Connecticut, and runs SW 80 miles, and then N 60 to Lake Champlain, 3 miles N of Burlington bay.

ONONDAGA, a past township and now of a county of the same name, in the state of New York, is situated on Onondaga creek, 140 miles westerly from Albany, and 438 N of Washington. Population in 1810, 3745. About 20 of the Onondaga tribe of Indians reside in this town, and are represented at other and well disposed.

ONONDAGA, or **SALT LAKE**, situated in a county of the same name in the state of New York, 7 miles N of the above township. It is a small collection of brackish water, about 6 miles in length and one and a half in breadth. Its water is discharged from the N end into Seneca river. On its borders are

the celebrated salt springs. See **SALINA**.

ONOREE, a seaport of Canada on the coast of Malabar, 398 miles S by E of Bombay. E lon. 74 44, N lat. 14 30.

ONOTE, a town of Hungary, 20 miles NE of Buda. E lon. 19 22, N lat. 48 10.

ONTARIO, a lake of N America, lying between the state of New York and Upper Canada. It is situated in N lat. between the parallels of 43 and 44 and between W lon. 70 and 80. Its form is elliptical and the extreme length of a central line measures about 150 miles; its greatest width 54, and its medial near 40 miles. This lake discharges its waters through the St. Lawrence at its N end, and receives the Niagara on its southern side near the western extremity; besides these it receives from New York the Genesee, Oswego and Black rivers. The water of Ontario is sufficiently deep, affording a good navigation, but it has but few good harbours. Its principal bays are Hungary bay at its E end, Sodus, Toronto and Braddock's bays on the southern shore, Burlington bay at its W end, and the bay of Quinte on the northern side both belong to Canada. The principal islands of this lake are Stony, Greenfield, Ashcroft, and those formed by the bay of Quinte. Wolfe or Grand Island is mostly in the St. Lawrence. The Alluvial way or Ridge road, that borders this lake on its southern shore, and from which it is distant from 6 to 10 miles, is considered a road. It is elevated from 150 to 150 feet above the surface of the water, and is composed of sand, gravel and stones. It extends from Genesee river to Lewisdown on the Niagara, a distance of 87 miles, and forms a good road, being from 4 to 6 rods wide. Lake Ontario furnishes a great variety of excellent fish.

ODOOANULLAH, a town of Hindostan Proper, in Bengal, seated on the W bank of the Ganges, at the foot of a chain of hills. It is 82 miles N by W of Moorshedabad. E lon. 87 55, N lat. 24 22.

OOHALASKA, one of the islands of the Northern Archipelago, visited by Captain Cook in his last voyage. W lon. 168 6, N lat. 53 5.

ONG [311] OON

OOSTBORCH, a town and fort of Dutch Flanders, in the lake of Cadzand, four miles NE of Sluys. E lon. 3 30, N lat. 51 32.

OOSTENBY, a town of Sweden, in the lake of Odens, 37 miles S of Stockholm.

OPORTO, or **PORTO**, a flourishing seaport of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Douro-e-Minho. It is a place of great importance, and by nature almost impregnable; and is noted for its strong wines. Oporto is situated on the N side of the Douro, 5 miles from its mouth, and contains 5 hospitals, 30 churches, 13 convents and 70,000 inhabitants. It is 147 miles N by E Lisbon. W lon. 8 31, N lat. 41 10.

OPPELEN, a strong town of Silesia, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a castle. It is 60 miles N of Truppen. E lon. 17 40, N lat. 50 41.

OPPEHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, capital of a bailiwick of the same name. It is eight miles S of Mainz. E lon. 8 20, N lat. 49 42.

OPPEHEIM, a post township in Montgomery county, New York, situated on the N side of the Mohawk, 24 miles from Albany and 427 from Washington. Population in 1820, 2070.

OPPEHO, an episcopal town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, seated at the foot of the Appennine, 25 miles NE of Reggio. E lon. 15 31, N lat. 38 10.

ORACH, a town of Turkey in Hungary, in Hungary, on the river Danub, 60 miles SW of Belgrade.

ORAN, a strong and important seaport in the kingdom of Algiers, and province of Tremesen, with several forts, and an excellent harbor. It is seated partly on the side of a hill, and partly on a plain, almost opposite Carthage, in Spain. In 1703, it was destroyed by an earthquake, nothing but the minarets walls being left standing; and 2000 persons perished. It is 124 miles W by S of Algiers. W lon. 6 5, N lat. 36 2.

ORANGEBURG, a post town, the capital of Orange county, South Carolina, situated on the N side of Edisto river, 40 miles easterly of Columbia, 70 NW of Charleston, and 640 SW of Washington. It contains a court house, a jail, an academy, a church for the reception of all sects, and about 20 dwellings.

ORANIENBAUM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the duchy of Anhalt Dessau, six miles SE of Dessau.

ORANIENBAUM, a village of Russia, on the gulf of Finland, remarkable for its palace. It is 20 miles W of Petersburg. E lon. 20 24, N lat. 59 52.

ORANGE, an ancient city of France, in the department of Drome. It is seated in a fine plain, on the river Ainon, 13 miles N of Avignon, and 20 NE of Montpelier. E lon. 4 40, N lat. 44 0.

ORANIENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Silesia, and in the public March of Brandenburgh. It is situated on the Havel, 11 miles N of Berlin, and 24 NNE of Potsdam. E lon. 13 26, N lat. 52 24.

ORATAVIA, the capital of Tunis, one of the Canary Islands, 120 miles W of the coast of Africa. W lon. 16 20, N lat. 28 23.

ORBE, an ancient town of Switzerland, in the Pays de Vaud, capital of the bailiwick of Neuchâtel, 40 miles W by S of Bern. E lon. 6 43, N lat. 46 40.

ORBE, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mainz. It is 30 miles E of Frankfurt.

ORBITELLO, a strong seaport of Tuscany, 85 miles S of Florence. E lon. 11 16, N lat. 39 15.

ORBRE, a river of France, which flows in the Cotentin, and after watering Buzard, falls into the gulf of Lepont, five miles below that town.

ORCHIES, an ancient town of France, in the department of the North, 14 miles SE of Lille. E lon. 3 25, N lat. 50 22.

ORCHILLA, an island of the Caribbean Sea, 20 miles N of the coast of Terra Firma, and 100 E by S of Curaçoa. W lon. 63 20, N lat. 10 0.

ORCHMONT, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Luxembourg, situated on the river Sauer, 18 miles N of Sedan.

ORDINGEN, or **URDINGEN**, a town of the electorate of Cologne, in Germany, 11 miles N of Düsseldorf, and 32 NW of Cologne.

ORDUNIA, a seaport of Spain, in Biscay, seated in a valley surrounded by high mountains, 20 miles SW of Bilbao. W lon. 3 25, N lat. 43 11.

OREBRO, the capital of a province

of New
known
W extra
was for
are ma
and tag
of Scot
12.
ORE
one the
Stockh
ORE
with a
ed on t
of Mosc
ORE
ORE
vines o
Ruscia.
ORE
in Galic
mens for
N lon. 45
ORF
in Diar
ORFO
ORFO
in Sardin
Occan, N
NE of L
13 11.
ORFO
bank of
an coun
distance
mouth of
117 7
town, w
ORF
land, as
wind bl
Here is
direction
2 4.
ORGA
Castle, v
Toledo.
ORE
the disce
son of the
of Roug
OROV
province
Ormaiz
ORIA,
in Terra
a bishop's
of the A
Ormaiz
ORLEN

ORANIENBAUM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the duchy of Anhalt Dessau, six miles SE of Dessau.

ORANIENBAUM, a village of Russia, on the gulf of Finland, remarkable for its palace. It is 50 miles W of Peterburgh. E lon. 29 34, N lat. 59 22.

ORANGE, an ancient city of France, in the department of Drome. It is seated in a fine plain, on the river Alphon, 12 miles N of Avignon, and 20 NE of Montpellier. E lon. 4 49, N lat. 44 6.

ORANIENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the middle March of Brandenburg. It is situated on the Havel, 11 miles N of Berlin, and 23 NNE of Potsdam. E lon. 13 26, N lat. 52 28.

ORATAVIA, the capital of Ternate, one of the Comore Islands, 150 miles W of the coast of Africa. W lon. 16 20, N lat. 23 23.

ORBE, an ancient town of Switzerland, in the Pays de Vaud, capital of the bailliwick of Echallens, 60 miles W by S of Bern. E lon. 6 43, N lat. 46 46.

ORBE, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mainz. It is 26 miles E of Frankfurt.

ORBITELLO, a strong seaport of Tuscany, 24 miles S of Florence. E lon. 11 16, N lat. 43 12.

ORRE, a river of France, which flows in the Cevennes, and after watering Bessiers, falls into the gulf of Lyons, five miles below that town.

ORCHIES, an ancient town of France, in the department of the North, 14 miles SE of Lille. E lon. 3 24, N lat. 50 24.

ORCHILLA, an island of the Caribbean Sea, 60 miles N of the coast of Terra Firma, and 100 N by S of Caracas. W lon. 62 20, N lat. 12 6.

ORCHENONT, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Luxembourg, situated on the river Sauer, 12 miles N of Sedan.

ORHAGEN, or **URHAGEN**, a town of the electorate of Cologne, in Germany, 11 miles N of Düsseldorf, and 33 NNE of Cologne.

ORDUNIA, a seaport of Spain, in Biscay, seated in a valley surrounded by high mountains, 50 miles SW of Bilbao. W lon. 3 24, N lat. 43 11.

OREBRO, the capital of a province

of Neris, in Sweden Proper, well known in history, and seated near the W extremity of the lake Hielmar. It was formerly a royal residence. Here are manufactures of fire-arms, cloth, and tapestry. Orebro is 95 miles SW of Stockholm. E lon. 18 12, N lat. 59 12.

OREGRUND, a seaport of Sweden, on the coast of Uppland, 60 miles N of Stockholm. E lon. 19 16, N lat. 60 20.

ORELLI, a government of Russia, with a capital of the same name, seated on the Ocea and Oul, 207 miles SW of Moscow. E lon. 33 20, N lat. 52.

ORENBURG, one of the two provinces of the government of Ufa, in Russia. E lon. 66 0, N lat. 51 46.

ORENSE, an ancient town of Spain, in Galicia, with a bishop's see, and famous for its hot baths. W lon. 7 36, N lat. 43 18.

ORFA, a considerable town of Asia, in Diarbeck. E lon. 32 20, N lat. 36 40.

ORFORD, a seaport and borough in Suffolk, seated on the German Ocean, between two channels, 28 miles NE of London. E lon. 7 40, N lat. 52 11.

ORFORD, a port town on the E bank of Connecticut river, in Grafton county, New Hampshire, at the distance of 19 miles N by E of Derry mouth college, 17 S of Haverhill, and 111 E of Washington. In 1810 the town contained 1266 inhabitants.

ORFARNESS, a cape of England, on the SE coast of Sussex, which is a shelter for seamen when a NE wind blows hard upon the shore. Here is a lighthouse erected for the direction of ships. E lon. 1 6, N lat. 51 4.

ORGAZ, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a castle, 18 miles S of Toledo. W lon. 3 32, N lat. 39 36.

ORGLERT, a town of France, in the department of Jura, seated at the foot of the Valouse, 30 miles N by E of Bourg. E lon. 5 39, N lat. 46 54.

ORGIVAN, a town of Spain, in the province of Granada, 28 miles S of Granada. W lon. 3 40, N lat. 36 42.

ORIA, a decayed town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, with a citadel, and a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of the Appennine, 40 miles NW of Otranto. E lon. 17 45, N lat. 40 39.

ORIENT, or **FORT L'ORIENT**, a

C c

handsome town of France, in the department of Morbihan, built in 1720, by the French E India Company. The harbour is defended by a citadel, opposite Fort Louis, at the bottom of the same bay. The English made a fruitless attempt upon it in 1746. It is five miles SW of Hennebont. W lon. 3 20, N lat. 47 46.

ORIQUEZA, a town of Spain, in Valencia, with a bishop's see, a university, and a citadel built on a rock. It is seated on the E-gura, 33 miles N of Carthagena. W lon. 1 3, N lat. 38 10.

ORISSA, a province of the peninsula of Hindoostan, bounded on the N by Bahar and Bengul, on the W by Ferrar, on the S by Golconda, and on the E by the bay of Bengal.

ORTAGNI, an ancient town of Sardinia, with a good harbour, and an archbishop's see. It is seated on the W coast, on a bay of the same name, 48 miles NW of Cagliari. E lon. 2 21, N lat. 40 2.

ORNEY ISLANDS, a cluster of islands to the N of Scotland, from which they are separated by Pentland Firth. They are about 30 in number; but many of them are uninhabited, the greater part being small, and proper only for pasture for cattle. The principal islands are denominated by the names of Mainland, South Ronaldshay, Swina, Flotta, Lappinshay, Struportshay, Strona, Sanda, &c. The air is moist, on account of the neighbourhood of the sea; and frost and snow do not continue long. In some places the soil is bare and mountainous, and in others sandy and barren; however, many of the islands produce large crops of barley and oats, but no wheat or other grain.

ORLAMUND, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, belonging to the duke of Saxe-Gotha. It is seated on the Sala, opposite the mouth of the Oris, 60 miles SW of Leipzig. E lon. 11 24, N lat. 50 53.

ORLANDO, a cape on the N coast of Sicily, 16 miles W by N of Fatti. E lon. 15 4, N lat. 38 14.

ORLEANS, an ancient city of France, capital of the department of Loire. It stands about 30 leagues S of Paris, on the northern bank of the Loire; across which there is an elegant bridge of nine arches. It stood a memorable siege in 1428, against the

English, which was raised by the celebrated Jean de Arc, called the Maid of Orleans. Orleans is 60 miles SW of Paris. E lon. 1 20, N lat. 47 34.

ORLEANS, N. Y. See NEW ORLEANS.

ORLEANS, an island and town of N America, a little to the E of Quebec. W lon. 69 20, N lat. 47 0.

ORLEANS, a post town in Barnstable county, Massachusetts, situated on a small peninsula. It is 91 miles from Boston, and 225 NE of Washington, containing 1244 inhabitants.

ORLENGA, a small town of Russia. It is situated on the government of Irkutsk, on the Lena, 233 miles N of Irkutsk. E lon. 105 40, N lat. 56 0.

ORMEA, a town of Italy, in the county of Asti, taken by the French in 1794. It is situated on the Tanaro, ten miles S of Ceva. E lon. 4 9, N lat. 44 15.

ORMOND, the northern division of the county of Tipperary, in Ireland.

ORMSKIRK, a town of Lancashire, seated near the river Douglas, 30 miles S of Lancaster, and 206 NNW of London. W lon. 3 3, N lat. 53 37.

ORMUS, a small island of Asia, in a strait of the same name, at the entrance of the gulf of Persia, 9 miles S of Gombroon. It is the key of the gulf of Persia, on account of the commodiousness of the harbour. It is almost deserted; for it produces nothing but salt, which sometimes is two inches deep upon the surface of the earth. E lon. 56 22, N lat. 37 20.

ORNANS, a town of France, in the department of Doubs, seated on the Levee, eight miles SE of Besancon.

ORNE, a river of France, in the late province of Normandy, which falls into the sea, 8 miles below Caen.

ORONOCO, a river of S America, which rises in the Andean mountains, in N lat. 5 and W lon. 65. Its course for the first 300 miles is from N to S. It now turns westward, and after running 160 miles reaches the Casiquiare in lat. 3 20; pursuing the same course as far as Paramo, it is joined by the Guayana. Here it turns northward, and after receiving the Vichada, from the W, it arrives at the cataracts of Atures, which obstruct the navigation of the river. It receives several other large tributaries, between

the cataracts, and St. Thomas, the capital of Spanish Guiana. About 120 miles from the sea it divides into a great number of branches, but few of which are navigable. The two most distant of these are said to be 100 miles apart. This river empties into the Atlantic ocean, in about 9 deg. N lat. It is about 1600 miles long.

ORONSA, a small fertile island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, seven miles W of Jura.

OROPESA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 23 miles E of Plasencia, and 20 W of Toledo. W lon. 4 30, N lat. 39 40.

OROPESA, a town of Peru, seated at the foot of the mountains, 180 miles NE of Potosi. W lon. 63 30, S lat. 13 0.

ORR, a river in Kircudbrightshire, Scotland, which rises near New Galloway, waters the town of Orr, and enters the Solway Frith.

ORRINGTON, a town situated on the E side of Penobscot river, in Hancock county, Maine. It has 1341 inhabitants, and a post office, 30 miles N of Castine, and 725 NE of Washington.

ORSOVA, a town of Upper Hungary, in the banat of Temeswarer. It is seated on the N side of the Danube, almost opposite Belgrade. E lon. 23 9, N lat. 45 30.

ORSOY, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, in the duchy of Cleves. It is 20 miles SE of Cleves. E lon. 6 43, N lat. 51 28.

ORTA, an episcopal town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, seated on the Tiber, 10 miles E of Viterbo, and 30 N of Rome. W lon. 13 37, N lat. 43 22.

ORTA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the province of Capitanata, 11 miles NNE of Avoli.

ORTEGAL, a cape and castle on the N coast of Galicia, in Spain, 30 miles NNE of Ferrol. W lon. 7 30, N lat. 45.

ORTENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, opposite the confluence of the Drava with the Lizer. E lon. 13 36, N lat. 46 25.

ORTHEZ, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, 7 miles SW of Pau. W lon. 6 24, N lat. 43 1.

ORTON, 271 miles N of 40, N lat. 44

ORTEA, thence, in 20 miles, W N lat. 44 45.

ORVIETO, Italy, in the with a magni territory of miles N by V N lat. 45 42.

ORWELL, suffly, which and making a fine harbour

ORACA, a merical town in Japan, w E lon. 133 45

OSAGO, or gulf of Venetia, having which it is join 18 36, N lat.

OSEY, an near Malden.

OSIMO, an in the marq magnitude of miles NE of lat. 45 20.

OSMA, an of Spain, in verity. It is dist. W lon.

OSNABUR many, in the mid-long, an

OSNABUR ry, capital of name, with a

Population in on the Ham, and 70 W of lat. 52 24.

OSNABUR the Ocean, di

capita Wallis 24, S lat. 17 8

OSSETIA, or OSSETIA, a

Great Caucasus, gulf Taurus, in

Ossetia.

OSSIPPEE, county, New

the tetractis, and St. Thomas, the capital of Spanish Guinea. About 120 miles from the sea it divides into a vast number of branches, but few of which are navigable. The two most distant of these are said to be 120 miles apart. This river empties into the Atlantic ocean, in about 9 deg. N. It is about 1600 miles long.

ORONSA, a small fertile island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, seven miles W of Jura.

OROPESA, a town of Spain, in New Castle, 23 miles E of Plasencia, and 50 W of Toledo. W lon. 4 36, N lat. 39 50.

OROPESA, a town of Peru, seated at the foot of the mountains, 150 miles NE of Potosi. W lon. 63 30, S lat. 18 0.

ORR, a river in Kircudbrightshire, Scotland, which rises near New Galloway, waters the town of Orr, and enters the Solway Frith.

ORRINGTON, a town situated on the E side of Penobscot river, in Hancock county, Maine. It has 1341 inhabitants, and a post office, 30 miles N of Castine, and 724 NE of Washington.

ORSOVA, a town of Upper Hungary, in the banat of Temeswar. It is seated on the N side of the Danube, almost opposite Belgrade. E lon. 32 9, N lat. 45 30.

ORSOY, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, in the duchy of Cleves. It is 20 miles SE of Cleves. E lon. 6 43, N lat. 51 32.

ORTA, an episcopal town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, seated on the Tiber, 10 miles E of Viterbo, and 30 N of Rome. W lon. 12 37, N lat. 43 22.

ORTA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the province of Capitanata, 11 miles NNE of Ascoli.

ORTEGAL, a cape and castle on the N coast of Galicia, in Spain, 30 miles NNE of Ferrol. W lon. 7 59, N lat. 45 45.

ORTENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, opposite the confluence of the Danube with the Liser. E lon. 13 53, N lat. 48 52.

ORTHEZ, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, 7 miles SW of Pau. W lon. 0 24, N lat. 43 5.

ORTON, a town of Westmoreland, 371 miles NNW of London. W lon. 2 46, N lat. 54 31.

ORTZA, a town of Poland, in Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wlaspak, 50 miles W of Smoleczko. E lon. 31 6, N lat. 54 44.

ORVIETO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a magnificent palace, capital of a territory of the same name. It is 50 miles N by W of Rome. E lon. 13 30, N lat. 43 42.

OSWELL, a river of England, in Scotland, which runs SE by Ipswich, and uniting with the Roor, forms the fine harbour of Harwich.

OSACA, a large, populous, and commercial town of the island of Nippon, in Japan, with a magnificent castle. E lon. 133 45, N lat. 35 30.

OSERO, or **OSORO**, an island in the gulf of Venice, belonging to the Venetians, having that of Cherso to the N, to which it is joined by a bridge. E lon. 12 30, N lat. 45 0.

OSEY, an island in Blackwater Bay, near Malden, in Essex.

OSIMO, an ancient town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, with a magnificent episcopal palace. It is 101 miles NE of Rome. E lon. 13 34, N lat. 43 50.

OSMA, an ancient episcopal town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a university. It is 80 miles N by E of Madrid. W lon. 3 12, N lat. 41 30.

OSNABURG, a bishopric of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, 60 miles long, and 30 broad.

OSNABURG, a rich city of Germany, capital of a bishopric of the same name, with a university, and a castle. Population in 1805, 5,240. It is seated on the Hase, 35 miles NE of Munster, and 72 W of Hannover. E lon. 8 30, N lat. 52 24.

OSNABURG, an island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered and named by Captain Wallis, in 1771. W lon. 147 25, S lat. 17 51.

OSSETIA, the country of the OSSIS, or **OSSETI**, one of the seven Caucasian nations, between the Black Sea and the Caspian, bounded on the N by Great Caucasia, on the E by the Lezgians, and on the S and W by Iberia.

OSSEPPE, a township of Strafford county, New Hampshire, containing

1505 inhabitants in 1810. It is a post town, 503 miles NE of Washington.

OSSUNA, an ancient and considerable town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a university, and a hospital, 40 miles E of Seville. W lon. 4 37, N lat. 37 54.

OSTAGIO, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, 15 miles NW of Genoa. E lon. 8 31, N lat. 44 36.

OSTALRIC, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on the Tordera, 28 miles NE of Barcelona. E lon. 3 44, N lat. 41 41.

OSTEND, a fortified seaport of Austrian Flanders, famous for the long siege it sustained against the Spaniards, from July 5, 1601, to September 23, 1604, when it surrendered, by an honourable capitulation. In this siege the Dutch lost 50,000, and the Spaniards 20,000 men. Upon the death of Charles II. king of Spain, the French seized Ostend, but it was besieged and taken by the allies after the battle of Ramillies, in 1706. Ostend was taken by the French in 1749, but was restored to the house of Austria by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748. In 1792, the French once more took Ostend, which they were compelled to evacuate in 1793. It was again taken by them in 1794. Ostend is seated among a number of canals, and is almost surrounded by two of the largest of them, into which ships of great burden may enter with the tide. A secret expedition was sent out by the British government for the purpose of destroying one of these canals in 1797; after effecting their purpose they were all taken prisoners. Population in 1805, 13,450. It is 10 miles W of Bruges, 22 NE of Dunkirk, and 60 NW of Brussels. E lon. 3 1, N lat. 51 4.

OSTERODE, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Grubenhagen, noted for a manufacture of woollen stuff. It is 10 miles SW of Goslar. E lon. 10 33, N lat. 51 40.

OSTERODE, a town of Prussia, in the province of Ober Posen, situated on the Drisawa, 66 miles SE of Danzig, and 70 SW of Koenigsberg.

OSTERWICK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Halberstadt. It carries on considerable manufactures in woollen stuff, and is 15 miles NE of Goslar. E lon. 10 52, N lat. 52 10.

OSTIA, a once celebrated but decayed seaport of Italy, in Campagna di Roma. It is 18 miles SW of Roma. E lon. 15 34, N lat. 41 44.

OSTIOLIA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, seated on the Po, 18 miles E of Mantua. E lon. 11 8, N lat. 45 7.

OSTINGHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, situated on the Aist, eight miles W of Lippsdorf.

OSTUNT, a town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, 24 miles NE of Taranto. E lon. 17 59, N lat. 40 51.

OSWALD, ST., a village in Northumberland, on the Fleet wall, N of Hexham.

OSWEGACHILE, a river of New York state, which is composed of two branches, that arise 4 miles from Ogdensburgh, at which place, it enters the St. Lawrence. These streams are known by the names of E & W branches, but the latter is properly called Indian river, while the former retains the name of Oswegatchie, and rises in the SW extremity of St. Lawrence county. It pursues a crooked course of about 180 miles.

OSWEGO RIVER, a river of the state of New York, which issues from the W end of Oneida lake, and runs a NW course to lake Ontario. After a crooked course of nearly 18 miles, it receives Seneca river, and from thence to its mouth is 24 miles. Oswego is a rapid stream, and its navigation is improved by locks and canals. The principal fall of this river is in the township of Volney, 15 miles from its mouth.

OSWEGO, a post village in the township of Hamilton, Oswego county, New York. It is situated at the mouth, and on the W side of the above river, 180 miles SW of Albany, and 478 N of Washington.

OSWEGO FALLS, a post village in the township of Volney, Oswego county, New York, is situated on the NE side of Oswego river, 60 miles W of Rome, and 483 N of Washington.

OSWEGO FORT. See SCRIBA.

OSWIECZEN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow. It has a great trade in salt, and is seated on the Vistula, 18 miles SW of Cracow. E lon. 19 44, N lat. 50 0.

OSWESTRY, a corporate town in

Shropshire. It is 174 miles NW of London. W lon. 3 2, N lat. 52 12.

OPAHA, one of the Society Islands, in the S Pacific Ocean. It lies N of Ulia.

OTAREITE, one of the Society Islands, in the S Pacific Ocean, lying in 18 deg. S lat. and 150 deg. W lon. and first discovered by captain Wallis in 1767, who called it George the third's Island. M. de Bougainville next arrived at it in April, 1768. Captain Cook came thither in 1769, to observe the transit of Venus. It consists of two peninsulas, great part of which is covered with woods, consisting partly of bread-fruit trees, palms, cocoa-nut trees, plantains, brussars, mulberries, sugar-canes, and others peculiar to the climate, particularly a kind of pine-apple, and the dragon-tree.

OTLEY, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire. It is 206 miles NEW of London. W lon. 1 45, N lat. 52 14.

OTRANTO, or **TERRA D'OTRANTO**, a province of Naples, bounded on the N by Terra di Bari and the gulf of Venice on the E by the same gulf, and on the S and W by a great bay, between that and Basilicata.

OTRANTO, a city of Naples, capital of Terra d'Otranto, with a commodious harbour, and a strong citadel. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, 37 miles SE of Brindisi, and 60 SE of Taranto. E lon. 15 34, N lat. 40 50.

OTRICOLI, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, seated on a hill 9 miles from the Tiber, and 83 N of Roma. E lon. 12 25, N lat. 42 55.

OSWEGO LAKE, a beautiful collection of clear water, situated in the N part of Oswego county, and state of New York. It is 9 miles long, and from three quarters to 3 miles wide. This lake gives rise to the Susquehanna, and abounds with fish.

OTSEGO, a township and capital of Oswego county, New York, situated at the head of Susquehanna river, 66 miles W of Albany, and 28 S easterly of Utica. Population in 1816, 3210. It contains the flourishing post village of Cooperstown.

OTSEGO, a post township of Oswego county, New York, situated on the W side of the Susquehanna, 30 miles SW of Cooperstown, 36 a little S of W from Albany, and 328 from Washington. Population about 1000.

Shropshire. It is 174 miles NW of London. W lon. 3 3/4, N lat. 53 52.

OPAHA, one of the Society Islands, in the S Pacific Ocean. It has N of Ulia.

OTAHUTE, one of the Society Islands, in the S Pacific Ocean, lying to 18 deg. S lat. and 150 deg. W lon.

and first discovered by captain Wallis in 1767, who called it George the third's Island. M. de Bougainville next arrived at it in April, 1768. Captain Cook came thither in 1769, to observe the transit of Venus. It consists of two mountains, great part of which is covered with woods, consisting partly of bread-fruit trees, palms, coconuts, iron, plantains, yuccas, mulberries, sugar-cane, and others peculiar to the climate, particularly a kind of pine-apple, and the dragon-tree.

OTLEY, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire. It is 200 miles SEW of London. W lon. 1 45, N lat. 53 54.

OTRANTO, or TERRA D'OTRANTO, a province of Naples, bounded on the N by Terra di Bari, and the gulf of Venice, on the E by the same gulf, and on the S and W by a great bay, between that and Sicily.

OTRANTO, a city of Naples, capital of Terra d'Otranto, with a commodious harbour, and a strong citadel. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, 57 miles SE of Brindisi, and 66 SE of Taranto. E lon. 15 35, N lat. 40 30.

OTRICOLI, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, seated on a hill 5 miles from the Tiber, and 38 N of Rome. E lon. 12 35, N lat. 42 30.

OISEGO LAKE, a beautiful collection of clear water, situated in the N part of Ontario county, and state of New York. It is 9 miles long, and from three quarters to 3 miles wide. This lake gives rise to the Susquehanna, and abounds with fish.

OTSEGO, a township and capital of Otsego county, New York, situated at the head of Susquehanna river, 66 miles W of Albany, and 30 S easterly of Utica. Population in 1816, 3210. It contains the flourishing post village of Cooperstown.

OTSEGO, a post township of Otsego county, New York, situated on the N W side of the Susquehanna, 30 miles SW of Cooperstown, 50 a little S of W from Albany, and 348 from Washington. Population about 1600.

OTSEGO, a post township of Otsego county, New York, situated on the N W side of the Susquehanna, 30 miles SW of Cooperstown, 50 a little S of W from Albany, and 348 from Washington. Population about 1600.

OTSEGO, a post township of Otsego county, New York, situated on the N W side of the Susquehanna, 30 miles SW of Cooperstown, 50 a little S of W from Albany, and 348 from Washington. Population about 1600.

OTSEGO, a post township of Otsego county, New York, situated on the N W side of the Susquehanna, 30 miles SW of Cooperstown, 50 a little S of W from Albany, and 348 from Washington. Population about 1600.

OTSEGO, a post township of Otsego county, New York, situated on the N W side of the Susquehanna, 30 miles SW of Cooperstown, 50 a little S of W from Albany, and 348 from Washington. Population about 1600.

OTSEGO, a post township of Otsego county, New York, situated on the N W side of the Susquehanna, 30 miles SW of Cooperstown, 50 a little S of W from Albany, and 348 from Washington. Population about 1600.

OTSEGO, a post township of Otsego county, New York, situated on the N W side of the Susquehanna, 30 miles SW of Cooperstown, 50 a little S of W from Albany, and 348 from Washington. Population about 1600.

OTSEGO, a post township of Otsego county, New York, situated on the N W side of the Susquehanna, 30 miles SW of Cooperstown, 50 a little S of W from Albany, and 348 from Washington. Population about 1600.

OTSEGO, a post township of Otsego county, New York, situated on the N W side of the Susquehanna, 30 miles SW of Cooperstown, 50 a little S of W from Albany, and 348 from Washington. Population about 1600.

OTSEGO, a post township of Otsego county, New York, situated on the N W side of the Susquehanna, 30 miles SW of Cooperstown, 50 a little S of W from Albany, and 348 from Washington. Population about 1600.

OTSEGO, a post township of Otsego county, New York, situated on the N W side of the Susquehanna, 30 miles SW of Cooperstown, 50 a little S of W from Albany, and 348 from Washington. Population about 1600.

OTSEGO, a post township of Otsego county, New York, situated on the N W side of the Susquehanna, 30 miles SW of Cooperstown, 50 a little S of W from Albany, and 348 from Washington. Population about 1600.

OTSEGO, a post township of Otsego county, New York, situated on the N W side of the Susquehanna, 30 miles SW of Cooperstown, 50 a little S of W from Albany, and 348 from Washington. Population about 1600.

OTSEGO, a post township of Otsego county, New York, situated on the N W side of the Susquehanna, 30 miles SW of Cooperstown, 50 a little S of W from Albany, and 348 from Washington. Population about 1600.

OTSEGO, a post township of Otsego county, New York, situated on the N W side of the Susquehanna, 30 miles SW of Cooperstown, 50 a little S of W from Albany, and 348 from Washington. Population about 1600.

OTSEGO, a post township of Otsego county, New York, situated on the N W side of the Susquehanna, 30 miles SW of Cooperstown, 50 a little S of W from Albany, and 348 from Washington. Population about 1600.

OTSEGO, a post township of Otsego county, New York, situated on the N W side of the Susquehanna, 30 miles SW of Cooperstown, 50 a little S of W from Albany, and 348 from Washington. Population about 1600.

OTSEGO, a post township of Otsego county, New York, situated on the N W side of the Susquehanna, 30 miles SW of Cooperstown, 50 a little S of W from Albany, and 348 from Washington. Population about 1600.

OTSEGO, a post township of Otsego county, New York, situated on the N W side of the Susquehanna, 30 miles SW of Cooperstown, 50 a little S of W from Albany, and 348 from Washington. Population about 1600.

OTSEGO, a post township of Otsego county, New York, situated on the N W side of the Susquehanna, 30 miles SW of Cooperstown, 50 a little S of W from Albany, and 348 from Washington. Population about 1600.

OTSEGO, a post township of Otsego county, New York, situated on the N W side of the Susquehanna, 30 miles SW of Cooperstown, 50 a little S of W from Albany, and 348 from Washington. Population about 1600.

OTTENDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Gese Lauenburg. It is seated on the Meuse, 34 miles N of Stade. E lon. 10 30, N lat. 53 53.

OTTENHEIM, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria. It lies on the N side of the Danube, 10 miles SW of Freystadt.

OTTIER, a river of Vermont, which rises in the Green Mountains, Bennington county, and after running a NW course through the country for 70 miles, flows into lake Champlain, about 11 miles above Crown Point.

OTTLEY, or OTTERY ST. MARY, a town of Devonshire, seated on the small river Otter, 168 miles W by S of London. W lon. 5 18, N lat. 50 44.

OTTENBURN, a village of England, in Northumberland, 45 miles W of Morpeth. It is celebrated for a battle, in 1289, on which is founded the ballad of Chevy Chase.

OTTONA, or ORTONA, an episcopal town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra, seated on the gulf of Venice, 10 miles N of Lanciano, and 43 1/2 of Aquila. E lon. 14 50, N lat. 42 35.

OTTWELLEN, a fortified town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, with a castle, 40 miles SE of Treves.

OUDE, a province of Hindoostan Proper, subject to a nabob, whose dominions lie on both sides of the Ganges, so uniting (with the exception of the district of Rampour) all the flat country between that river and the northern mountains, as well as the principal part of that fertile tract, lying between the Ganges and Jumna, known by the name of Doab, to which 40 miles of the city of Delhi. Oude and its dependencies are estimated at 360 miles in length from E to W, and in breadth from 150 to 180.

OUDEBARD, a strong town of Austrian Flanders, in the middle of which is a fort, seated on both sides of the river Scheldt. Here is a manufacture of very fine linen, and of curious tapestry. This town was besieged by the French, in 1704, but they were obliged to raise the siege by the duke of Marlborough, who entirely routed their army. It is 27 miles W of Brussels. E lon. 5 40, N lat. 50 51.

OUDEBURG, a town of Austrian Flanders, eight miles SE of Ostend

and 10 W of Bruges. E lon. 3 0, N lat. 51 0.

OVERFLACKEE, an island of the United Provinces, in Holland, between the mouths of the Meuse.

OVERYSCHIE, a town of Austrian Brabant, seated on the Yser, 5 miles NE of Brussels, and 9 SW of Louvain. E lon. 4 30, N lat. 50 53.

OVERYSSEL, one of the United Provinces, bounded on the E by the bishopric of Munster, on the N by Friesland and Groningen, on the W by the Yser, and on the S by the coast of Zuyphen and bishopric of Munster. It is divided into three districts, called Drenthe, Treent, and Seland.

OUDEIN, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Malwa. It is a place of great antiquity, 423 miles SW of Poona. E lon. 75 45, N lat. 23 30.

OVIEDO, a post township and capital of Seneca county, New York, situated on the W side of Cayuga lake, 31 miles N of Elmira, 28 a little E of S from Geneva, 229 W of Albany, and 364 W of N from Washington. Population in 1810, amounted to 4434.

OVIEDO, a town of Spain, capital of Asturias d'Oviedo, with a university. It is 308 miles NW of Madrid. W lon. 6 44, N lat. 43 35.

OUNDE, a town in Northamptonshire. It is a well built town, 83 miles N by W of London. W lon. 0 43, N lat. 52 25.

OUREM, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, with a castle, on a mountain, between the rivers Leira and Tamar. W lon. 7 40, N lat. 39 34.

OURIQUE, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 33 miles SE of Lisbon. W lon. 8 45, N lat. 38 30.

OUSE, a river of England, in Yorkshire, which is formed by the junction of the streams of the Ure and Swale. It flows through York, where it is navigable for considerable vessels; and afterward receiving the Wharf, Derwent, Aire, and Don, it falls into the Humber.

OUSE, a river in Sussex, rising from two branches, which form the harbour of Newhaven.

OUSE GREAT, a river of England, which rises in Northamptonshire, near Brackley, and running through the counties of Buckingham, Bedford, and Cambridge, falls into a part of the German Sea called the Wash.

OUER LITTLE, a river of England, which rises in the S part of Norfolk, and discharges itself into the Great Ouse.

OUSSORE, a town of Hindostan, in the Mysore country. It was taken by the English in July 1762, and is 19 miles SE of Bangalore, and 69 ENE of Seringapatna. E lon. 77 47, N lat. 12 50.

OUTEIRA, a town and fortress of Portugal, in the province of Tralac-Montes, and 21 miles NW of Miranda de Douro. W lon. 6 27, N lat. 41 33.

OWABCO LAKE, situated in the central part of Cayuga county, New York. It is about 11 miles in length, and from 1 to nearly 2 in breadth. Also the name of a post township of the same state and county, 160 miles W of Albany, and 413 from Washington. Population in 1810, 945.

OWEGO, a post township in the S E corner of Broome county, New York, situated on the E or main branch of Susquehanna river, 237 miles from Washington. Population in 1810, 10-2. Also the name of a handsome post village in the SW corner of the same county, and Tioga township. It stands on the N bank of the Susquehanna, contains about 60 buildings, and is 170 miles from Albany.

OWERRA, or **OVEIRO**, a town and territory of Guinea, in the kingdom of Benin. The air is unwholesome, and the soil dry and lean; but there are several kinds of fruits, such as bananas and coconuts. E lon. 6 0.

OWHYE, the easternmost, and by much the largest, of the Sandwich Islands. Its greatest length from N to S is 38 and a half leagues, its breadth 24, and its circumference about 263 English miles. It is divided into six large districts, two of which, on the NE side, are separated by a mountain, that rises in three peaks, perpetually covered with snow, and may be seen clearly at 40 leagues distance. To the N of this mountain the coast consists of high and abrupt cliffs, down which fall many beautiful cascades of water, and the whole country is covered with coconut and breadfruit trees. To the S of this mountain the coast presents a prospect of the most horrid and dreary kind, the whole country appearing to have undergone a total change from the effects of some dreadful convulsion;

yet, amidst these ruins, there are many patches of rich soil, which are carefully laid out in plantations. There are supposed to be in this island about 150,000 inhabitants, and here the unfortunate captain Cook lost his life. E lon. 10 38 9, W lon. 165 0.

OXFORD, a town of England, and capital of Oxfordshire, is seated at the confluence of the Thames and Cherwell, and, with the suburbs, is of a circular form, three miles in circumference. It has a celebrated university, with 20 colleges and 2 halls. The colleges are provided with sufficient revenues for the maintenance of a master, fellows, and students. Of these, the most ancient is University College, founded before the year 823; and to Christ Church College, begun by cardinal Wolsey, and finished by Henry VIII, belongs the cathedral. Among the libraries in the university, the most distinguished is the Bodleian, founded by Sir Thomas Bodley; those of All Souls College, Christ Church, Queen's New, St. John's Exeter, and Corpus Christi. Among other public buildings, are the Ashmolean Museum, the Clarendon Printing-house, Radcliff Infirmary, and an Observatory, and Magdalen Bridge; the Theatre is magnificent, the physic garden of above five acres, walled round. It is 20 miles SW of Buckingham, and 28 W by N of London. W lon. 1 10, N lat. 51 45.

OXFORD, a post township in Worcester county, Massachusetts, situated on the E side of French river, about 14 miles S of Worcester, and 390 NE of Washington. Population 1377.

OXFORD, a township of New Haven county, Connecticut, containing 1423 inhabitants in 1810; situated on the W side of Naugatuck river, 12 miles NW of New Haven. It is a post township, 328 miles SE of Washington.

OXFORD, a post township in Chenango county, New York, situated on the W side of Unadilla river, 110 miles W of Albany, and 361 northerly of Washington. Population in 1810, 5068. The Chenango river crosses the NW part, on which stands Oxford village containing about 70 houses, and an academy. On a high bank of this river are the remains of an ancient fortification. Bricks of the common shape have been found, within 4 or 5 feet of the earth's surface.

yet, amidst these ruins, there are many patches of rich soil, which are carefully laid out in plantations. There are supposed to be in this island about 150,000 inhabitants, and here the unfortunate captain Cook lost his life. S. lat. 19 28 S, W lon. 160 0.

OXFORD, a town of England, and capital of Oxfordshire, is seated at the confluence of the Thames and Cherwell, and, with the suburbs, is of a circular form, three miles in circumference. It has a celebrated university, with 20 colleges and 2 halls. The colleges are provided with sufficient revenues for the maintenance of a master, fellows, and students. Of these, the most ancient is University College, founded before the year 800; and St. Christ's Church College, begun by cardinal Wolsey, and finished by Henry VIII, belongs the cathedral. Among the libraries in the university, the most distinguished is the Bodleian, founded by Sir Thomas Bodley; those of All Souls College, Christ Church, Queen's New, St. John's Baxter, and Corpus Christi. Among other public buildings, are the Ashmolean Museum, the Clarendon Printing-house, Radcliff Infirmary, and an Observatory, and Magdalen Bridge; the Theatre is insignificant, the physic garden of above five acres, walled round. It is 20 miles SW of Buckingham, and 28 W by N of London. W lon. 1 10, N lat. 51 48.

OXFORD, a post township in Worcester county, Massachusetts, situated on the E side of French river, about 14 miles S of Worcester, and 396 NE of Washington. Population 1877.

OXFORD, a township of New Haven county, Connecticut, containing 1483 inhabitants in 1810; situated on the W side of Housatonic river, 13 miles NW of New Haven. It is a post township, 328 miles NE of Washington.

OXFORD, a post township in Chenango county, New York, situated on the W side of Vanitie river, 110 miles W of Albany, and 321 north-west of Washington. Population in 1810, 1068. The Chenango river crosses the NW part, on which stands Oxford village containing about 70 houses, and an academy. On a high bank of this river are the remains of an ancient fortification. Bricks of the common shape have been found, within 4 or 5 feet of the earth's surface.

OXFORDSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the E by Buckinghamshire, on the W by Gloucestershire, on the S by Herefordshire, and on the N by Warwickshire, and Northamptonshire. Its extreme length is 48 miles; its greatest breadth 26. It contained in 1801, 109,280 inhabitants.

OYSTER BAY, a post township in the E extremity of Queen's county, New York, situated on Long Island, 29 miles E of New York city, and 207 NE of Washington. It contains several villages and places, which are distinguished by particular local names, and in 1810 it contained 4722 inhabitants.

OWIEZIN, a town of Little Poland, situated on the West coast, 34 miles W of Cracow. E lon. 19 10, N lat. 50 10.

P

PACEM, a town in the N part of Sumatra, in the East Indies. E lon. 97 12, N lat. 5 0.

PACHUCA, a town of Mexico, famous for its silver mines; forty millions of silver having been taken from it in ten years. It is 41 miles NNE of Mexico. W lon. 100 4, N lat. 20 23.

PACHU, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Epirus, S of Corfu, and W of the gulf of Arta.

PACIFIC OCEAN, that vast ocean which separates Asia from America. It is called Pacific, from the moderate weather the first mariners who sailed in it met with between the tropics; and it was called South Sea, because the Spaniards crossed the labours of Drake from N to S, when they first discovered it; though it is properly the Western Ocean with regard to America. Geographers call the South Sea Mer Pacificum, "the Pacific Ocean," as being less infested with storms than the Atlantic; but M. Fenier affirms it does not deserve that appellation, and that he has seen a violent storm there in an any other sea.

PADERBORN, a bishopric of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, 33 miles long, and 20 broad.

PACY, an ancient town of France, in the department of Eure, seated on the Eure, eight miles S by E of Verdon. E lon. 1 41, N lat. 48 21.

PADANG, a seaport on the W coast

of Sumatra, in the East Indies, in the possession of the Dutch. E lon. 99 40, S lat. 0 20.

PADERBORN, an ancient and populous town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia. It has a celebrated university, and is 43 miles ESE of Munster. E lon. 9 44, N lat. 51 46.

PADSTOW, a town in Cornwall. It is 243 miles W by S of London. W lon. 4 48, N lat. 50 42.

PADUA, an ancient, large, and celebrated city of Italy, capital of the Paduana, with a university. Some of its public buildings are large and magnificent. It contains 30 churches, 23 monasteries, 10 hospitals, 4 hospitals, and 24,000 inhabitants. Livy was a native of this city, and a sarcophagus is erected to his memory. It is seated on the Brenta, and Eschione, and is 282 miles N of Rome. E lon. 13 1, N lat. 45 22.

PADUANO, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice, 40 miles long, and 38 broad; bounded on the E by the Dogado, on the S by the Felsina di Ravigo, on the W by the Veronese, and on the N by the Vicentina.

PADULA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in principato Citra. E lon. 15 41, N lat. 40 29.

PAERENHOFFER, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, seated on the declivity of a mountain, near the river Moselle, 2 miles W of Haguenau. E lon. 7 34, N lat. 48 42.

PAGLIMO, a town of Italy, in Abruzzo Ulteriore. E lon. 13 04, N lat. 43 24.

PAGO, an island in the gulf of Venice, separated from Venetian Dalmatia by a narrow strait.

PAIMBOEUF, a seaport of France, in the department of Lower Loire, at the mouth of the Loire. It is the seaport of Nantes, from which it is twenty miles W. W lon. 1 53, N lat. 47 14.

PAINSWICK, a town in Gloucestershire. It has a manufactory of white cloth, and is 101 miles W by N of London. W lon. 3 11, N lat. 51 44.

PAINTED POST, a post township in the SE corner of Steuben county, N. York. It takes its name from a painted post, which stands at the mouth of Conestoga creek, supposed to be an Indian monument. Population about 1000. It is 234 miles S of W

from Albany, and 201 from Washington.

PAISLEY, a large manufacturing town of Scotland, in Renfrewshire. The manufacture of silk gauze is brought here to the utmost perfection, and is wrought to an amazing variety of patterns. The inhabitants considerably exceed 20,000. Paisley is six miles W of Glasgow. W lon. 4 50, N lat. 55 23.

PAITA, a seaport of Peru, in the audience of Quilo, with an excellent harbour. It has frequently been plundered by the boocaners; and, in 1741, it was plundered and burnt by commander Anson. W lon. 8 10, S lat. 13 5.

PALACIOS, a town of Spain, in Ardeusa, 12 miles S of Seville. W lon. 2 24, N lat. 37 30.

PALAIS, a town of France, capital of the island of Belleisle, off the coast of Bretagne, with a strong citadel. W lon. 3 2, N lat. 47 15.

PALAIS, ST. a town and district of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees. St. Palais is seated on the river Biouze, 16 miles SE of Bayonne. W lon. 1 4, N lat. 43 31.

PALAMBOANG, or PALAMRANG, a town of Java, capital of a kingdom; seated at the E end of the island, on the straits of Bally. E lon. 114 0, S lat. 7 10.

PALAMCOTTA, or TINEVELLY, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in the Carnate, 410 miles SW of Madras. E lon. 77 44, N lat. 8 43.

PALAMOS, a strong seaport of Spain in Catalonia, with a good harbour, seated on the Mediterranean, 47 miles NE of Barcelona. E lon. 2 00, N lat. 41 25.

PALAMOW, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Bahar, 210 miles SSW of Patna. E lon. 84 10, N lat. 23 40.

PALANKA, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Novigrad, seated on the Ibois, 37 miles N of Buda. E lon. 18 23, N lat. 48 0.

PALATINE, a post township of Montgomery county, New-York, situated on the N. side of the Mohawk river, 31 miles from Albany, and 430 E of N from Washington. It contains two churches, and 3111 inhabitants in 1810.

PALLAZUOLLA, a town of Sicily,

in the Val-di-Noto, 80 miles S of Messina. Lon. E 18 0, N. 37 3.

PALAZUOLO, a town of Italy, in the Bruciano, seated on the Oglio, 30 miles NE of Milan. E lon. 0 26, N lat. 45 40.

PALENCIA, a town of Spain, in Leon, seated on the Carlos, 40 miles SW of Burgos, and 110 N by W of Madrid. W lon. 4 42, N lat. 41 10.

PALENO, a town of Naples, in Abbruzzo Citeriore, nine miles E of Solmona.

PALENZUELA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 25 miles SW of Burgos. W lon. 3 18, N. lat. 43 2.

PALERMO, a city of Sicily, in the Val-di-Messina, with an archbishop's see. This city, which is the capital of Sicily, is of great antiquity. It has two harbours which open to the W. No

thing can be more picturesque than the bay of Palermo. It forms a large amphitheatre, with the capital of Sicily in the centre; surrounded for some miles by a most delightful country, and enclosed by romantic rocks and mountains. Palermo is quite filled with public monuments, churches, monasteries, palaces, fountains, statues, and columns. The churches amount to 300, and many of them are very rich and magnificent. The number of the inhabitants is above 200,000. It stands in a pleasant fruitful country, on the NE end of the island, and at the bottom of a gulph of the same name. E lon. 13 23, N lat. 38 15.

PALERMO, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, six miles SSW of Cosenza.

PALESTINE, a part of Turkey in Asia, so called from the Philistines who inhabited its sea coasts; it is called also Judaea, and the Holy Land, and in scripture Canaan, and the Promised Land. It is bounded by Mount Libanus on the N, by Mount Hermon on the E, by the mountains of Seir and the deserts of Arabia Petraea on the S, and by the Mediterranean on the W. It is in general a fruitful country; the parts about Jerusalem, its once famous capital, are the most mountainous and rocky, but they feed numerous herds and flocks, and yield plenty of honey, excellent wine and oil; and the valleys large crops of corn.

PALESTRINA, an episcopal town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, capi-

tel
It
A,
P
et
men
ble
The
man
E
Indi
wh
20
N
is
P
dom
Sun
nile
just
lat.
P
of
W
K
P
prov
ver
W
E
P
in
m
33
40
PA
lyng
N
PA
stron
ult.
valle
SE
E
PA
in
the
lat.
PA
of
PA
It
32
33.
PA
Africa
W
PA
E
scat
SE
30
30
PA
Ham

in the Val-di-Noto, 80 miles S of Messina. Lon. E 19 2, N. 37 5.

PALAUOLOLO, a town of Italy, in the Brinnone, seated on the Oglio, 30 miles NE of Milan. E lon. 9 46, N lat. 45 40.

PALENCIA, a town of Spain, in Leon, seated on the Castro, 40 miles SW of Burgos, and 110 N by W of Madrid. W lon. 4 43, N lat. 41 10.

PALENO, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, nine miles E of Solofronea.

PALENUUELA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 35 miles SW of Burgos. W lon. 3 14, N lat. 43 7.

PALERMO, a city of Sicily, in the Val-di-Mazara, with an archbishop's see. This city, which is the capital of Sicily, is of great antiquity. It has two harbours which open to the W. Nothing can be more picturesque than the bay of Palermo. It forms a large amphitheatre, with the capital of Sicily in the centre; surrounded for some miles by a most delightful country, and enclosed by romantic rocks and mountains. Palermo is quite filled with public monuments, churches, monasteries, palaces, fountains, statues, and colosses. The churches amount to 300, and many of them are very rich and magnificent. The number of the inhabitants is above 300,000. It stands in a pleasant fruitful country, on the NE end of the island, and at the bottom of a gulph of the same name. E lon. 13 22, N lat. 38 15.

PALERMO, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, six miles SW of Cosenza.

PALESTINE, a part of Turkey in Asia, so called from the Philistines who inhabited its sea coasts; it is called also Judaea, and the Holy Land, and in scripture Canaan, and the Promised Land. It is bounded by Mount Libanus on the N, by Mount Hermon on the E, by the mountains of Seir and the deserts of Arabia Petraea on the S, and by the Mediterranean on the W. It is in general a fruitful country; the parts about Jerusalem, its once famous capital, are the most mountainous and rocky, but they feed numerous herds and flocks, and yield plenty of honey, excellent wine and oil; and the valleys large crops of corn.

PALESTRINA, an episcopal town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, capi-

tal of a principality of the same name. It is 35 miles E of Rome. E lon. 13 4, N lat. 41 52.

PALESTRINA is one of the largest of the islands called the Lagueira, near Venice, where the most considerable of the nobility have country houses. The principal harbour has the same name.

PALICATA, a seaport of the East-Indies, on the coast of Coromandel, where the Dutch have a factory. It is 33 miles N of Madras. E lon. 81 35, N lat. 13 30.

PALIBUM, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the island of Samatra, seated on the E coast, 120 miles NE of Benculen, and subject to the Dutch. E lon. 103 31, S lat. 3 6.

PALISER'S ISLANDS, a group of islands in the South Pacific Ocean. W lon. 146 36, S lat. 13 30.

PALMA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, seated on the river Cadoua, 30 miles E of St. Ubea. W lon. 8 40, N lat. 38 37.

PALMA, a town of South-America, in Terra Firma, in New Granada, 50 miles W of St. Pedro-Hogore. W lon. 73 40, N lat. 4 30.

PALMA, one of the Canary Islands, lying to the N of Ferro. W lon. 17 50, N lat. 28 37.

PALMA, or **PALMA NUOVA**, a strong town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli. It is seated on a most agreeable valley, on the gulf of Venice, 10 miles SE of Udina, and 48 NE of Venice. E lon. 13 15, N lat. 46 5.

PALMARIA, a small island, lying in the Mediterranean, 15 leagues from the coast of Italy. E lon. 13 45, N lat. 40 52.

PALMAS, the capital of the island of Canaries. See **CANARY**.

PALMAS, one of the Philippine Islands in the East-Indies, 10 leagues SE of Mindanao. E lon. 127 0, N lat. 6 53.

PALMAS CAPE, a promontory of Africa, on the Ivory Coast of Guinea. W lon. 7 54, N lat. 4 26.

PALMELLA, a town of Portugal in Estramadura, with a castle on a rock, seated on the river Gadam, 19 miles SE of Lisbon. W lon. 8 50, N lat. 38 30.

PALMER, a post township of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, situated on the S. side of Chickapee river, 77 miles W of S from Boston, and 368 NE of Washington. Population 1114. E lon. from Wash. 4 43 39, N lat. 43 11 33.

PALMERSTON'S ISLAND, situated in the South Seas. It consists of a group of small islands, about nine or ten in number, connected by a reef of coral rocks, and lying in a circular direction. W lon. 162 37, S lat. 16 0.

PALMYRA, formerly a magnificent city of Asia, in the deserts of Arabia, of which Zenobia was queen, who was taken captive by the Romans, and led in triumph through the streets of Rome. The stupendous ruins of this city were visited by messieurs Wood and Dawkins, in 1754. The present inhabitants, consisting of 30 or 40 families, have erected their mud cottages, within the spacious court of a magnificent temple of the sun. Palmyra is 200 miles SE of Aleppo. E lon. 38 50, N lat. 33 30.

PALMYRA, a post township in Ontario county, New-York, situated on Mud creek, 18 miles N of Cananahogan, 213 from Albany, and 388 northwesterly of Washington. It contained a French's meeting-house, an Episcopal church, and 3000 inhabitants in 1814.

PALMYRA, a port of entry and post town in Montgomery county, Tennessee, situated on the S side of Cumberland river, 68 miles NW of Nashville, and 226 from Washington.

PALNAUD, a district of the peninsula of Hindoustan, situated toward the river Kistna, to the W of the Guntoor Circar, and belonging to the Carnatic.

PALOS, a town of Spain in Andalusia, with a pretty good harbour; remarkable for being the place whence Christopher Columbus sailed to discover the New World, in 1492. It is seated at the mouth of the Rio Tinto, 46 miles NW of Seville. W lon. 6 39, N lat. 37 34.

PALOS CAPE, a promontory of Spain, in Murcia, to the S of a town of the same name, which separates the bay of Cartagena from that of Alicante. W lon. 6 50, N lat. 37 37.

PALOTA, a town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Alba Regalis, taken from the Turks, in 1687. It is 40 miles SW of Buda. E lon. 18 0, N lat. 47 0.

PALAZA, a small town of Hungary, seated on the river Rappat, 64 miles N of Cassovia. E lon. 41 30, N lat. 47 12.

PALTE, a famous lake of Tibet, lying to the S of Lassa, about three days journey and 12 miles S of the river Buraunpoeter. It is 160 miles in circumference; and in the middle of it is a large island.

PAMIERS, a town of France in the department of Ariège, seated on the river Ariège, 2 miles N of Foix, and 30 S of Toulouse. E lon. 1 33, N lat. 4 38.

PAMILICO SOUND, lies between the eastern shore of North-Carolina and a chain of small islands, generally covered with small trees and bushes, and which separate it from the ocean. Taken in its whole extent from its northern extremity in Princess-Anne county, in Virginia to Cape Look-Out, it is not less than 300 miles in length, and from 2 to 20 broad. Ocracoe is the only inlet that will admit vessels of burden.

PAMILICO RIVER, a river of Virginia, formed by Fishing creek and Tarr river. Its course is about 8 E. It is 180 miles in length; and is now navigable for vessels drawing 9 feet water, to Washington, 40 miles and for large boats to Tarborough. It empties its waters into the W extremity of Pamlico Sound.

PAMPELONNE, a town of France, in the department of Landes, 15 miles N by E of Albis. E lon. 3 17, N lat. 44 10.

PAMPELUNA, a town of Spain, capital of Upper Navarre. It is seated in a very fertile plain, on the Arga, 107 miles NE of Madrid. W lon. 1 35 N lat. 43 47.

PAMPELUNA, a town of S America, in New Granada, famous for its mines of gold, and numerous flocks of sheep. It is 160 miles N by E of St. Pede-Bagota. W lon. 17 30, N lat. 6 30.

PAMPLIEGA, a town of Spain in the province of Old Castile, 13 miles S of Burgos. W lon. 3 37, N lat. 43 14.

PANUNKY, a navigable river of Virginia, which is formed by the junction of North and South Anna, and other lesser streams, and falls into York river, near Delaware.

PAN, or **PAHANG**, a town of Asia,

on the E coast of the peninsula of Malacca. It is the capital of a kingdom of the same name. Pan is 140 miles NE of Malacca. E lon. 103 20, N lat. 3 25.

PANAGIA, at some towns of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Romania. E lon. 37 3, N lat. 40 40.

PANAMA, a city of S America, in New Granada. It was formerly a place of considerable commerce. Many of the houses were burnt down in 1784, and have not since been rebuilt. It contains about 10,000 inhabitants. In the harbour of Panama is a fine pearl fishery. This city is seated on a bay of the same name, 70 miles S of Porto Bello. N lat. 8 57, W lon. 80 31.

PANAY, one of the Philippine Islands, between those of Paragua and Negro. It is 280 miles in circumference, and the most populous and fertile of them all. It is watered by a great number of rivers and brooks. Hiloa is the capital.

PANGRAS, ST., a village in Middlesex, a little to the NW of London. It has a church dedicated to St. Pancras.

PANGA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo, capital of the province of Bamba. E lon. 14 55, N lat. 6 30.

PANGLANG, a town of Pegu, in the Birman empire, situated on the river Hanjoon. E lon. 17 4, S lat. 95 54.

PANJAB, a county of Hindoostan Proper being that watered by the five eastern branches of the Indus. It was the scene of Alexander's last campaign, and the ne plus ultra of his conquest. It forms a square of 250 miles.

PANNIPUT, a town of Hindoostan Proper, situate in an extensive plain, between the cities of Delhi and Sirhind. This plain is celebrated for an obstinate battle fought in 1761, between an army of 200,000 Mahometans, and Abdallah, king of Candahar, at the head of 160,000 Mahometans, when the former were totally defeated. Panniput is 73 miles NW of Delhi. E lon. 76 45, N lat. 3 15.

PANOMI, a village of Turkey in the province of Macedonia, 10 miles S of Salonichi. E lon. 23 10, N lat. 40 52.

PANORMO, a small town of Turkey in Europe. It is situated in the province of Albania, on a gulf of the

PAN

on the E coast of the peninsula of Malacca. It is the capital of a kingdom of the same name. Pan is 140 miles NE of Malacca. E lon. 103 30, N lat. 3 55.

PANAGIA, a handsome town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Romania. E lon. 27 2, N lat. 40 40.

PANAMA, a city of S America, in New Granada. It was formerly a place of considerable commerce. Many of the houses were burnt down in 1784, and have not since been rebuilt. It contains about 10,000 inhabitants. In the harbour of Panama is a fine pearl fishery. This city is seated on a bay of the same name, 70 miles S of Porto Bello. N lat. 8 57, W lon. 80 31.

PANAY, one of the Philippine Islands, between those of Paragu and Negros. It is 240 miles in circumference, and the most populous and fertile of them all. It is watered by a great number of rivers and brooks. Hilon is the capital.

PANCRAZ, ST., a village in Middlesex, a little to the NW of London. It has a church dedicated to St. Pancras.

PANGA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo, capital of the province of Bamba. E lon. 14 38, N lat. 6 30.

PANGLANG, a town of Pegue, in the Birman empire, situated on the river Rangoon. E lon. 17 4, S lat. 95 56.

PANJAB, a county of Hindoostan Proper, being watered by the five eastern branches of the Indus. It was the scene of Alexander's last campaign, and the *se plus ultra* of his conquest. It forms a square of 250 miles.

PANNIPUT, a town of Hindoostan Proper, situated in an extensive plain, between the cities of Delhi and Sirhind. This plain is celebrated for an obstinate battle fought in 1761, between an army of 300,000 Mahometans, and Abdallah, king of Candahar, at the head of 150,000 Mahometans, when the former were totally defeated. Panniput is 73 miles NW of Delhi. E lon. 76 48, N lat. 3 15.

PANOMI, a village of Turkey in the province of Macedonia, 10 miles S of Salonichi. E lon. 23 10, N lat. 40 58.

PANORMO, a small town of Turkey in Europe. It is situated in the province of Albania, on a gulf of the

Mediterranean, opposite the island of Corfu, 45 miles SSE of Valona. E lon. 20 3, N lat. 40 0.

PANTALARIA, an island in the Mediterranean, between Sicily and the coast of Tunis, about 17 miles in circumference. It abounds in cotton, fruits, wine, and corn, and is subject to the king of Naples. E lon. 15 31, N lat. 36 38.

PANTIA, a town of Turkey, in the Asiatic province of Natolia, situated on the NE coast of the sea of Marmora, 13 miles SE of Constantinople.

PAOOM, one of the New Hebrides, in the S Pacific Ocean, to the S of Melkonia. W lon. 158 38, S lat. 16 10.

PAO-TING-FOU, a town of China, in the province of Pe-tscheli, where the viceroys reside, and the most considerable city in the province, next to Peking.

PAPA, a small but strong town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Eprin. It was taken from the Turks, in 1683, after the raising of the siege of Vienna. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Marchasse, 45 miles W of Buda. E lon. 18 20, N lat. 47 26.

PAPOLI, ST., a late episcopal town of France, in the department of Aude, seated on the Lenz, eight miles E of Carlesvader, and 35 SE of Toulouse. E lon. 3 10, N lat. 43 31.

PAPENHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle, where the count resides. It is seated near the Ailmal, 17 miles NW of Neuburg, and 33 S of Nuremberg. E lon. 10 51, N lat. 48 58.

PARA, a fort of Brazil, seated near the mouth of the river Amazon, and in the E of the eastern branch of it. W lon. 50 0, S lat. 2 0.

PARACELS, a vast number of small islands and rocks, lying in the China Sea, and forming a long chain: near 400 miles in length, off the coast of Cochinchina.

PARADELLA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. W lon. 7 33, N lat. 41 4.

PAPPENHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated near the Ailmal, 33 miles S of Nuremberg. E lon. 10 51, N lat. 48 58.

PARAGO, or **PALAWAN**, a large

island in the Indian Ocean, between the Philippines and Borneo.

PARAGUA, the most westerly of the Philippine Islands, extending about 150 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. E lon. 117 44, N lat. 10 0.

PARAMARIBO, the capital of Surinam, and the largest town in Guiana. It contains two churches, two synagogues, and 30,000 inhabitants. The streets are perfectly straight, and lined with orange and lemon trees. It is situated on the E side of the river Surinam, 10 miles from its mouth. W lon. 55 24, N lat. 5 46.

PARAIBA, a town of S America, in Brazil, at the mouth of a river of the same name. The soil is pretty fertile, and produces sugar cane, and a great number of trees of Brazil wood. W lon. 49 43, S lat. 6 50.

PARANA, a large river, which uniting with the Paraguay, and afterward with the Uruguay, forms the Rio-de-la-Plata. This river descends from the mountains of Brazil. Its main stream the Rio Grande, runs N of W for a considerable distance, and then turns SW which course it continues with a little variation to Trinidad. Its direction is thence W upwards of 200 miles to Corrientes. In lat. 24, is the fall of this.

PARCHEM, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, seated on a small river which falls into the Elbe. It is 20 miles SE of Schwerin. E lon. 12 0, N lat. 53 34.

PARCHWITZ, a town of Germany, in the province of Silesia, in the principality of Lignitz, subject to the king of Prussia. E lon. 16 43, N lat. 51 17.

PARDOBITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudin, subject to the house of Austria, with a manufacture of knives and sword blades. It is a fortified town, and is 55 miles E of Prague. E lon. 15 46, N lat. 49 55.

PARILLA, a town of Italy in Piedmont in the county of Canaveze, 20 miles N of Turin.

PARENZO, a strong town of Venetian Istria, with a good harbour, on the gulf of Venice, 55 miles E of Venice. E lon. 13 50, N lat. 45 24.

PARILLA, or **ST. PARILLA**, a town of Peru, in the audience of Lima, seated at the mouth of the river Saum,

40 miles SE of Truxillo, and 230 NW of Lima. W lon. 77 50, S lat. 8 36.

PARENZO, a strong town of Venetian Istria, with a bishop's see, and a good harbour, on the gulf of Venice, 65 miles E of Venice. E lon. 13 56, N lat. 45 24.

PARIS, the capital of France, one of the largest, finest, and most populous cities of Europe. The river Seine, which crosses it, forms two small islands; and it is six leagues in circumference, including the suburbs. There are 12 bridges over the Seine, and 20 fine quays along its banks. The most interesting of the manufactures of Paris is that of the Gobelins, in which tapestries are made, after the pictures of the greatest masters, to such perfection, that one, representing Louis XV, a whole length, framed, and placed among the masterpieces of painting, was taken, for many days, by multitudes of visitors, for a finished piece. The manufacture of plate-glass, likewise merits attention. The cathedral of Notre Dame, a Gothic structure, is one of the largest in Europe, and contains forty-five churches. The finest college in Paris is that of the Four Nations, called also Mazarin, from the name of the cardinal its founder. Among the public libraries, that lately called the King's, holds the first rank in respect both to the extent of the buildings, and the number of the volumes. It was founded by Charles V, in 1372. The Royal Observatory is built of free-stone, and neither iron nor wood has been employed in the erection. The Botanical Garden is worthy, in every respect, to its late appellation of Royal. The four principal palaces are the Louvre, the Thuilleries, the Palais Royal, and the Luxembourg. The garden of the Thuilleries, in front of the palace, and on the banks of the Seine, is unquestionably the finest public walk in Paris. The Palais Royal has been recently embellished with many beautiful buildings, and a garden, which render it a pleasing walk. The palace of Luxembourg was built by Mary of Medici, in 1714. Its gardens are open to the public on festival days. This city has been enlarged and considerably improved since the revolution; here, was deposited the collections of paintings, statues, and other objects of taste and curiosity,

which were plundered from the conquered countries. The streets are generally without side walks for passenger, which with the narrowness of many of them, is a serious inconvenience. The number of houses is 32,000, and the population in 1807 was 547,716. Paris capitulated to the allied forces under the Emperors of Russia, Austria, and King of Prussia, on the 31st of March, 1814. It forms, with a small district round it, one of the 83 departments of France. It is 70 miles S of Rouen, 265 NE of London, 627 NW of Vienna, and 630 NE of Madrid. E lon. 2 25, N lat. 48 50.

PARIS, a post township and capital of Oxford county, Maine, situated at the head of the N. branch of Little Americaoggin, 643 miles NE of Washington. Population 1336.

PARIS, a post township in Oneida county, New-York, with several flourishing villages. In 1810, it contained 3 Congregational churches, 1 for Episcopalian, 2 Methodist meeting-houses, and 1 for Baptists; likewise an academy, and a variety of manufactures. Its population amounted to 5418. This town is 5 miles S of Utica, 106 from Albany, and 385 from Washington.

PARIS, the chief town of Bourbon county, Kentucky, containing 838 inhabitants in 1810. It is situated on an eminence, in a rich and fertile country; its SE and northern environs rest on the banks of Houston and Stoner creeks, which unite below the town, and is afterwards discharged into the Licking, a navigable stream of the Ohio. This town contains a Methodist, and a Presbyterian meeting-house; a seminary of learning, a courthouse, several cotton and woollen manufactories. Distant from Lexington, 18 miles E, 60 S of Newport, and 240 W of Washington.

PARKGATE, a villa, of England, in Cheshire, 15 miles NW of Chester, situated on the NE coast of the sea. Dec.

PARKSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and principality of Raitzbach, 16 miles N of Neuburg. E lon. 12 14, N lat. 49 40.

PARMA, a duchy of Italy, bounded on the N by the river Po, on the NE by the Mantuan, on the E by the duchy of Modena, on the S by Tuscany, and on the W by Piacenza. The air

which were plundered from the conquered countries. The streets are generally without side walks for horse passage, which with the narrowness of many of them, is a serious inconvenience. The number of houses is 32,000, and the population in 1807 was 647,736. Paris capitulated to the allied forces under the Emperors of Russia, Austria, and King of Prussia, on the 31st of March, 1814. It forms, with a small district round it, one of the 83 departments of France. It is 70 miles S of Rouen, 66 NE of London, 621 NW of Vienna, and 630 NE of Madrid. E. lon. 2 28, N lat. 48 50.

PARIS, a post township and capital of Oxford county, Maine, situated at the head of the St. Lawrence. Little Americusburgh, 643 miles NE of Washington. Population 1330.

PARIS, a post township in Oneida county, New-York, with several flourishing villages. In 1810, it contained 3 Congregational churches, 1 for Episcopalians, 2 Methodist meeting-houses, and 1 for Baptists; likewise a academy, and a variety of manufactures. Its population amounted to 4418. This town is 3 miles S of Utica, 100 from Albany, and 388 from Washington.

PARIS, the chief town of Bourbon county, Kentucky, containing 338 inhabitants in 1810. It is situated on an eminence, in a rich and fertile country; to its SE and northern environs rest on the banks of Honston and Stoner creeks, which unite below the town, and is afterwards discharged into the Licking, a navigable stream of the Ohio. This town contains a Methodist, and a Presbyterian meeting-house; a seminary of learning, a courthouse, several cotton and woollen manufactories. Distant from Lexington, 18 miles E, 80 S of Newport, and 240 W of Washington.

PARKGATE, a villa of England, in Cheshire, 19 miles NW of Chester, situated on the NE coast of the sea.

PARKSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and principality of Saitzbach, 10 miles N of Neuburg. E lon. 12 14, N lat. 49 40.

PARMA, a duchy of Italy, bounded on the N by the river Po, on the NE by the Mantuan, on the E by the duchy of Modena, on the S by Tuscany, and on the W by Piacenza. The air

is very wholesome; and the soil is fertile in corn, wine, oil, and hemp.

PARMA, an ancient, rich, and populous city of Italy, capital of the duchy of the same name, with a citadel, a bishop's see, and a university. It has a magnificent cathedral, and has the largest opera-house in Europe, having room for 8000 people. Parma is 43 miles NW of Modena, and 60 SE of Milan. E lon. 10 30, N lat. 44 50.

PARNASSUS, now called PARNASSO, a mountain of Turkey in Lelva. It has two heads, one of which was famous for being consecrated to Apollo and the Muses, and the other to Bacchus. It is the highest in Greece.

PAROS, an island of the Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, about 10 miles long, and 8 broad. The soil is well cultivated, and the pastures feed a great number of cattle. This island was anciently dedicated to Bacchus, on account of its excellent wine; and has been famous for its marble. Those excellent statues, Phidias and Praxiteles, were natives of this island; and the famous Arundelian marbles, at Oxford, were brought from this place. It lies to the W of Naxos.

PAROS, a town of the Archipelago, capital of the isle of Paros, which was anciently the largest and most powerful town of the Cyclades. Paros is situated on the SE coast of the island. E lon. 28 44, N lat. 37 8.

PARRIS, a small river of France, in the province of Normandy, whose source is in the S part of the country. It receives the waters of Thone, and runs into the English Channel at Bridgewater Bay.

PARRAMATTA, a town or settlement of English convicts, in New S Wales. The soil, in most places, is remarkably good, only wants cultivation to be fit for any use. E lon. 161 30, S lat. 33 50.

PARRBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and principality of Neuburg, 10 miles NW of Natisbon. E lon. 11 58, N lat. 49 8.

PARSON, or PARSONFIELD, a post town in York county, Maine, 46 miles W by N of Portland, and 223 from Washington. Population 1763.

PARSCHWITZ, a town of Germany, in the province of Silesia, and principality of Lignitz. It is subject to

the King of Prussia, and is eight miles NE of Lignitz.

PARTHENAY, a town of France, in the department of Two Seines. It is seated on the TP. 17 miles S of Thouars. West longitude 0 19, North latitude 49 44.

PARTENKIRK, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, 40 miles SW of Munich. E lon. 11 0, N lat. 47 30.

PARYS, a mountain in the isle of Anglesey, famous for a copper mine, probably the largest bed of ore of that metal, hitherto discovered in the world. A lead ore, rich in silver, is also found in this mountain.

PAS, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, 13 miles SW of Arras. E lon. 3 40, N lat. 50 9.

PASEWALK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Anstet Province. It is seated near some iron works, on the Ucker, 21 miles W of Steirn, and 66 SE of Stralsund. E lon. 15 57, N lat. 53 37.

PASSAICK, a river of New Jersey, which running in a SE direction, through Bergen and Essex counties, falls into the bay of Newark, a little eastward of the town of Newark. It is formed of two streams, the Pagonozak, and Kamapo, the latter rises in New York, in the SE corner of Orange county, and runs S about 23 miles before it crosses the New Jersey line.

PASSAROWITZ, a town of Turkey, in the European province of Servia. Here the emperor Charles VI. and Ahmet III. concluded a peace in 1718. It is situate near the river Moravia, 33 miles ESE of Belgrade. E lon. 21 16, N lat. 45 6.

PASSAGE, a seaport of Spain, in Biscay, 60 miles E of Bilbao. It is a station for the Spanish men of war. W lon. 3 15, N lat. 43 31.

PASSARON, a town on the coast of Janina, in Greece, between the gulfs of Arta and Zetina.

PASSARV, a town in the island of Java, in the East Indies. E lon. 114 19, N lat. 7 0.

PASSAU, an ancient city of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, capital of a Markgraviate of the same name. It is seated at the confluence of the Inn and Ilz, 63 miles E by S of Ratisbon, and 135 W of Vienna. E lon. 13 37, N lat. 49 29.

PASSENHEIM, a town of Germany in Prussia, in the province of Oberland 70 miles E of Koenigsberg. E lon. 20 50, N lat. 53 40.

PASSERO, CAPE, a remarkable cape of the island of Sicily, in the Val di-Noto, to the E of the town of the name.

PATAGONIA, a country of S America, comprehending the whole extent from Chili and Paraguay, to the utmost extremity of South America. Cape Lobos, in S lat. 37 30, is the most northern limit on the Atlantic. It is bounded on the N by Buenos Ayres; on the E by the Atlantic Ocean; on the S lies the Straits of Magellan, which separate it from the island of Terra del Fuego; on the W the Pacific Ocean and Auricana. The principal rivers that are known are the Haryque, Colorado and Rio Negro.

PATAK, a town of Hungary, with a college for protestants, 25 miles SSE of Casovia. E lon. 21 35, N lat. 48 33.

PATAN, a town of Asia, on the NE coast of the peninsula of Malacca, capital of a kingdom of the same name, one of the strongest places in these parts, with a well defended harbour. It is 300 miles N by W of Malacca. E lon. 100 40, N lat. 6 30.

PATAPSCO, a river of Maryland, which rises in Frederick county. It pursues a SSE course to Elkridge landing; thence turning NE it receives Gwin's and Jones's falls, two considerable creeks. The latter passes through the city of Baltimore and empties into the basin or harbour. Winding SE, the Patapasco enters Chesapeake bay at North-point. This river is navigable for vessels drawing 18 feet water to Fall's point, a subdivision of Baltimore, and for lay craft to Elkridge-landing, which is 6 miles SW by W from the same city.

PATA, a town of France, in the department of Lot-et, remarkable for the defeat of the English, in 1430, by Joan of Arc. It is 15 miles E W of Orleans. E lon. 1 48, N lat. 46 5.

PATCOGUE. See BROOKHAVEN.

PATEHUCA, or **PATIOCA**, a town of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico, near which is a silver mine. It is 70 miles N of Mexico. W lon. 99 55, N lat. 21 0.

PATERNO, a town of Sicily, in Val

di Demona, built on the site of Hybla, once so famous for its delicious honey, and is 15 miles W of Catania. E lon. 16 14, N lat. 37 35.

PATER NOSTER, islands of Asia, in the East Indian Sea, so called because of the great number of rocks, which sailors have likened to the beads with which the Papists tell their pater noster.

PATIENCE, an island belonging to the state of Rhode Island; situated in Narraganset bay a few miles to the SE of Warwick neck.

PATMOS, one of the Sporades; 30 miles in compass; concerning which we read little in authors. It was rendered famous by the exile of St. John, and the Revelation shewed him there. The island of Patmos is between the island of Icaria and the promontory of Miletus. Nothing has done it more honour than to have been the scene of the banishment of St. John. It is now called *Patina*. Its circuit is five and twenty, or thirty miles. It has a city called Patmos, with a harbour, and some monasteries of Greek monks. The whole island is very barren, and without wood. E lon. 26 54, N lat. 37 34.

PATNA, a large city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of Bahar, and a place of considerable trade. It is fortified with a wall and a citadel. In the citadel were confined the prisoners taken in 1764, by Meer Cassim, nabob of Bengal, by whose order they were massacred. It is seated on the bank of the Ganges, 400 miles NW of the Calcutta. E lon. 85 0, N lat. 25 35.

PATRAS, an ancient and flourishing town in the Morca, with a Greek archbishop's see. The Jews, who are one third of the inhabitants, have four synagogues. It is seated on the declivity of a hill, near the sea, 20 miles S W of Lepanto. E lon. 21 45, N lat. 38 17.

PATRICA, a town of Italy, in the territory of the church and Campagna di Roma, 8 miles E of Ostia.

PATRIA, a town of the kingdom of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, so named from a lake near which it is situated, 13 miles NW of Naples.

PATRIMONY OF ST. PETER, a province of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State. It is 35 miles in length, and 30 in breadth; bounded on the N by Orvieto, on the E by Umbria and the

di Demona, built on the site of Hybla, once so famous for its delicious honey, and is 15 miles W of Catania. E lon. 15 14, N lat. 37 35.

PATER NOSTER, islands of Asia, in the East Indian Sea, so called because of the great number of rocks, which sailors have likened to the beads with which the Papists tell their pater noster.

PATIENCE, an island belonging to the state of Rhode Island; situated in Narraganset bay a few miles to the SE of Warwick neck.

PATMOS, one of the Sporades; 30 miles in compass; concerning which we read little in authors. It was revered famous by the exile of St. John, and the Revelation showed him there. The island of Patmos is between the island of Icaria and the promontory of Miletus. Nothing has done it more honour than to have been the scene of the banishment of St. John. It is now called *Patino*. Its circuit is five and twenty, or thirty miles. It has a city called Patmos, with a harbour, and some monasteries of Greek monks. The whole island is very barren, and without wood. E lon. 26 54, N lat. 37 34.

PATNA, a large city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of Bihar, and a place of considerable trade. It is fortified with a wall and a citadel. In the citadel were confined the prisoners taken in 1764, by Meer Cassim, nabob of Bengal, by whose order they were massacred. It is seated on the bank of the Ganges, 400 miles NW of the Calcutta. E lon. 82 0, N lat. 25 35.

PATRAS, an ancient and flourishing town in the Morea, with a Greek archbishop's see. The Jews, who are one third of the inhabitants, have four synagogues. It is seated on the declivity of a hill, near the sea, 30 miles S W of Lepanto. E lon. 21 45, N lat. 33 17.

PATRICA, a town of Italy, in the territory of the church and Campagna di Roma, 6 miles E of Ostia.

PATRUA, a town of the kingdom of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, so named from a lake near which it is situated, 13 miles NW of Naples.

PATRIMONY OF ST. PETER, a province of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State. It is 35 miles in length, and 30 in breadth; bounded on the N by Orvieto, on the E by Umbria and the

hills, on the S by Campagna-di-Roma, and on the SW by the sea. Viterbo is the capital.

PATRINGTON, a town in the E riding of Yorkshire. It is pleasantly seated at the mouth of the Humber, 50 miles SE of York, and 101 N of London. E lon. 0 8, N lat. 53 49.

PATTENSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Calenberg. It is six miles S of Hanover.

PATTERSON, a post township of Dutchess county, New York, 23 miles SE of Poughkeepsie, 107 from Albany, and 307 NE of Washington. Population in 1810, 1446. It contains a Friend's and a Presbyterian meeting-house.

PATTI, an episcopal town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, 25 miles W of Messina. E lon. 15 22, N lat. 38 11.

PATTIAR, a town of Asia, in Hindoostan Proper, in the country of Oude, 85 miles NW of Canogue, and the same SNE of Agra. E lon. 79 45, N lat. 27 33.

PATTUM, or **PUTTAN**, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the country of Guzerat, and capital of a circar of the same name, 132 miles SW of Oudipour. E lon. 73 30, N lat. 23 45.

PATUKENT, the largest river of the Western shore of Maryland, which rises in the NE corner of Montgomery county, and running SE divides that county from Anne Arundel. It continues the same course, until it arrives within two miles of the town of Queen Anne, and then winds to the S, changing gradually to the SE. It enters the Chespeak, in an E direction, between Drum point on the N, and Hay Island on the S, about 18 miles N of the Footwear. This river is from a quarter of a mile to a mile wide, and is navigable for vessels of 200 tons upwards of 50 miles.

PAU, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees. It is seated on an eminence, at the foot of which runs the river Garo, 97 miles S of Bordeaux. W lon. 0 4, N lat. 43 14.

PAVIA, an ancient and fortified town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, with a celebrated university, and a bishop's see. Here the Emperor Charles V. obtained a victory over the French, Feb. 24th 1525, in which Francis the I. was taken prisoner. It is

seated on the Tesino, over which is a bridge, 15 miles S of Milan. E lon. 0 15, N lat. 45 13.

PAUL ST. a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, 16 miles WNW of Arras. E lon. 5 30, N lat. 50 24.

PAUL ST. a town of S America, in Brazil, and province of St. Vincent. It is a kind of independent republic, composed of the handiwork of several nations. W lon. 48 23, S lat. 23 25.

PAUL-LES-VENCE ST. a town of France, in the department of Var, five miles W of Nice, and 450 SE of Paris. E lon. 7 13, N lat. 43 42.

PAUL-TROIS-CHATEAU ST. a town of France, in the department of Drome, seated on the declivity of a hill, 10 miles S of Montelimar. E lon. 4 37, N lat. 44 21.

PAULA, a town of Naples in Calabria Citeriore, seated near the sea, in a fertile and well cultivated country, 19 miles W of Cosenza. E lon. 16 9, N lat. 39 24.

PAULOGRAD, a small town of Russia, in the government of Catherineopol, 33 miles E of that place. E lon. 24, N lat. 47 10.

PAUCASAN, an episcopal seeport of Africa in the isle of St. Thomas, with a good harbour. It belongs to Portugal, and lies under the equator, in W lon. 3 30.

PAUSIPEPO, a mountain of Italy, five miles from Puzozoli, celebrated for a grotto, which is a subterraneous passage through the mountain, near a mile in length, about 20 feet in breadth, and from 30 to 40 in height. On this mountain also is the tomb of Virgil.

PAYSERNE, a town of Switzerland, belonging to the canton of Bern, 23 miles SW of Bern. E lon. 6 55, N lat. 46 35.

PAZ, a town of Peru, in the audience of Los Charcos. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, in a fruitful valley 360 miles SE of Cuzco. W lon. 68 50, S lat. 17 0.

PAZZY, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, near Gallipoli, with a bishop's see. E lon. 26 49, N lat. 40 33.

PEACHAM, a township of Caledonia county, New York, containing 1301 inhabitants in 1810. It is situated on the W side of Connecticut river, between Barnet and Cabot.

PEAK, a mountainous country of

England in the NW part of Derbyshire, which abounds in lead, millstones, and whetstones. It is much visited on account of its extraordinary caverns, perforations, and other curiosities.

PEARL ISLANDS, islands lying in the bay of Panama, in S America. The inhabitants of Panama have plantations in them, and from them they are supplied with provisions.

PEQUENCOUR, a town of France, in the department of the Nord, seated on the Scarpe, five miles E of Douay. E lon. 3 10, N lat. 50 43.

PEDE, a river of the United States, which rises in North Carolina, and is here called the Yadkin, and entering South Carolina, it takes the name of Peedee, and flows into the Atlantic Ocean, 12 miles below George Town. It is navigable for boats of 60 or 70 tons, upwards of 200 miles.

PEDENA, an ancient town of Italy, in Venetian Istria, with a bishop's see, 24 miles SE of Capo d'Istria. E lon. 14 30, N lat. 45 34.

PEDERNEIRA, a seaport town of Portugal, in the province of Estremadura, 18 miles NE of Funchal. W lon. 26, N lat. 39 54.

PEDIR, a town of Sumatra, in the East Indies, 40 miles E of Achen. E lon. 96 36, N lat. 2 22.

PEDRO POINT, the most northern point of the island of Ceylon, opposite Point Calymere, on the continent of India. E lon. 80 27, N lat. 0 53.

PEDRO ST. one of the islands in the South Pacific Ocean, called Marquesas. W lon. 133 41, S lat. 9 52.

PEEBLES, an ancient borough, capital of Peebleshire, seated on the Tweed, over which is a bridge. It has manufactures of carpets and serge. W lon. 3 7, N lat. 55 36.

PEEBLES, or **TWEED DALE**, a county of Scotland, bounded on the E by Selkirkshire; on the N by Edinburghshire; W by Lanarkshire; and S by Dumfriesshire; it is 23 miles long, and 13 where broadest.

PEEL, a town of the Isle of Man. It is situate on a spacious bay, at the S extremity of which is Peel Lick, a rock of great magnitude and height. There is a castle on the summit of it. W lon. 4 40, N lat. 54 13.

PEGAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, situate on the river Elster, 16 miles W of Dresden.

E lon. 12 22, N lat. 51 13.

PEGNAVIEL, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, remarkable for its palace, castle, and fortifications, and its obelisk which are said to be the best in Spain. It is seated on the Douero, 20 miles S E of Valladolid. W lon. 4 6, N lat. 41 41.

PEGNA-MACOR, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, with a castle, 40 miles NW of Alentara. W lon. 5 33, N lat. 39 56.

PEGNARANDA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 30 miles SW of Olmedo. W lon. 4 8, N lat. 40 40.

PEGU, a kingdom of Asia, lying to the SE of Bengal. It is bounded on the N by Burmah, on the W and S by the Ocean, and on the E by Laos and Siam. Its products are timber for building, elephants teeth, lacaws, lac, saltpetre, iron, lead, tin, petroleum, and very fine rubies, small diamonds, and plenty of lead. It is very fruitful in corn, roots, pulse, and fruits.

PEGU, a town, in a kingdom of the same name, in Asia. It is above 20 miles in circumference; but not one twentieth part of it is inhabited, for it was ruined by the king of Burmah. It is seated on a river of the same name, 280 miles S of Ava. E lon. 95 30, N lat. 13 10.

PEEN, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunsvick; famous for a battle fought in 1146, when Marquis, elector of Saxony, and the marquis of Brandenburg were killed. It is 17 miles W of Brunsvick. E lon. 10 10, N lat. 52 24.

PEIPUS, a large lake of Russia, in the government of Livonia. From which issues the river Narova, by which it has a communication at Narva, with the gulf of Finland.

PEISHORE, or **PISHOUR**, a considerable city of Hindostan Proper, in the province of Cabul. It is subject to the King of Candahar, and is 50 miles NW of Attock. E lon. 69 54, N lat. 33 44.

PEITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marches of Brandenburg; 20 miles SSW of Frankfort on the Oder. E lon. 8 35, N lat. 52 1.

PEKIN, the capital of the empire of China, is situate in a very fertile plain, twenty leagues distant from the great wall; this capital forms an exact square, and is divided into two cities;

E lon. 12 22, N lat. 51 13.

PEGNAFEL, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, remarkable for its palace, castle, and fortifications, and its sheeps which are said to be the best in Spain. It is seated on the Douro, 30 miles S E of Valladolid. W lon. 4 0, N lat. 41 41.

PEGNA-KACOR, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, with a castle, 40 miles NW of Alenquer. W lon. 6 38, N lat. 39 50.

PEGNARANDA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 30 miles SW of Olmedo. W lon. 4 8, N lat. 40 20.

PEGU, a kingdom of Asia, lying to the SE of Bengal. It is bounded on the N by Burmah, on the W and S by the Ocean, and on the E by Laos and Siam. Its products are a timber for building, elephants teeth, bees wax, lac, saltpetre, iron, lead, tin, petroleum, and very fine rubies, small diamonds, and plenty of lead. It is very fruitful in corn, roots, pulses, and fruits.

PEGU, a town, in a kingdom of the same name, in Asia. It is about 20 miles in circumference, but not even twentieth part of it is inhabited, for it was ruined by the king of Burmah. It is seated on a river of the same name, 280 miles S of Ava. E lon. 99 30, W lat. 13 10.

PEIN, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, famous for a battle fought in 1134, when Marquis, elector of Saxony, and the grave of Brandenburg were killed. It is 17 miles W of Brunswick. E lon. 10 10, N lat. 52 25.

PEIPUS, a large lake of Russia, in the government of Livonia. From which issues the river Narova, by which it has a communication at Narva, with the gulf of Finland.

PEISHORE, or **PISHOUR**, a considerable city of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Cabul. It is subject to the King of Candahar, and is 80 miles NW of Attock. E lon. 69 54, N lat. 33 44.

PEITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and March of Brandenburg, 30 miles SW of Frankfurt on the Oder. E lon. 8 35, N lat. 52 5.

PEKIN, the capital of the empire of China, is situated in a very fertile plain, twenty leagues distant from the great wall; this capital forms an exact square, and is divided into two cities;

the first is inhabited by Chinese; the second by Tartars. These two cities, without including the suburbs, are six full leagues in circumference. The height and enormous thickness of the walls of the Tartar city excite admiration. The streets are perfectly straight, most of them three miles in length, and 120 feet wide, with shops on both sides; but the houses are poorly built, and have only a ground-floor.

All the great streets are guarded by soldiers, who patrol night and day with swords by their sides, and whips in their hands, to chastise those who make any disturbance, or take them into custody. The emperor's palace stands in the middle of the Tartar city. It presents a prodigious assemblage of vast buildings, extensive courts, and magnificent gardens, and is shut up on all sides by a double wall, the intervening space being occupied by houses belonging to the officers of the court, eunuchs, and by different tribunals. Merchandise and provisions are brought from other parts by canals cut from the rivers, and always crowded with vessels of different sizes. The inhabitants of Pekin are estimated at 2,000,000. This city is 600 miles N by W of Nan-king. E lon. 116 14, N lat. 39 24.

PELEGRINO MOUNT, a promontory on the N coast of the island of Sicily, nearly two miles W of Palermo. The prospect from this mount is beautiful and extensive.

PELEW ISLANDS, THE, were, in all probability, first discovered by the Spaniards of the Philippines. There is every reason to suppose, that no European had ever been upon them, before the Amolepe, a pocket belonging to the East India company, and commanded by captain Henry Wilson, was wrecked there in the night between the 9th and 10th of August, 1783. They found the inhabitants simple in their manners, and mild in disposition. These islands are situated between 8 and 0 degrees of N lat. and 130 and 136 degrees of E lon. They are long, but narrow, well covered with wood, at least such of the islands as our people had an opportunity of seeing.

PELHAM, a township of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, containing 1183 inhabitants in 1810, situated on

D d 2

the E side of Connecticut river, about 80 miles W of Boston. It is a poor town, 400 miles north east of Washington.

PELHAM, a small town, with a post office, in Rockingham county, New Hampshire, 38 miles W by S of Newburyport, 56 NW of Boston, and 495 NE of Washington. Population about 1000.

PELISSA, a town of Lower Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, seated near the Danube, 15 miles NE of Buda. E lon. 15 30, N lat. 47 40.

PELISSANE, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, 13 miles WNW of Aix. E lon. 5 21, N lat. 43 25.

PELLA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Janna, 60 miles W of Salonick. E lon. 31 53, N lat. 40 41.

PELLERIN, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire, situated on the Loire, ten miles N of Nantes, and 13 SE of Falaubouf. W lon. 1 44, N lat. 47 23.

PELOSO, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, 37 miles W of Bari. E lon. 16 20, N lat. 41 25.

PENBA, a town of Congo, capital of a province of the same name. E lon. 18 25, S lat. 7 30.

PENBA, or **PENDA**, an island in the East Indian Ocean, lying near the coast of Africa, and extending about 100 miles in circumference. It is governed by a king, tributary to the Portuguese. E lon. 40 0, S lat. 2 20.

PENBRIDGE, a small town of England, in Herefordshire, seated on the Arrow, 143 miles WNW of London. W lon. 2 42, N lat. 52 14.

PENBROKE, the capital of Pembrokehire. It is seated on the innermost creek of Milford Haven, 237 miles W by N of London. W lon. 4 54, N lat. 51 44.

PENBROKESHIRE is the SW extremity of Wales, and is bounded on the E by Ca-marthenshire, on the NE by Cardiganshire, and on all other sides by the Irish Sea. It extends in length from N to S, 39 miles, and from E to W 23. Population 250,000.

PENBROKE, a township of Rockingham county, New Hampshire, containing 1183 inhabitants in 1810, situated on the E side of Merrimack river, about 40 miles W of Portsmouth, and 622 NE of Washington.

PENNAQUID BAY, an arm of the sea on the coast of Maine, lying between Pennaquid and Damariscott points.

PENA GARCIA, a town of Portugal, in Beira, with a castle. It was taken by Philip V. in 1704. It is six miles E of Idanha Velha. W lon. 6 9, N lat. 39 40.

PENALVA, a town of Portugal, in Beira, seated on a hill eight miles S of Coimbra. W lon. 2 17, N lat. 40 4.

PENAUTIER, a town of France, in the department of Aude, 4 miles N of Carassonne. E lon. 3 15, N lat. 43 11.

PENENNIS, a castle in Cornwall, on a hill of the same name, on Falmouth Bay. It lies a little to the SE of Falmouth. W lon. 6 30, N lat. 50 10.

PENDLETON, a port town, and the capital of Pendleton county, S. Carolina, about 146 miles NW of Columbia, and 190 from Washington.

PENEMUNDER, a fortress of Germany, in Prussian Pomerania, seated in the Isle of Usedom, at the mouth of the Pene and Oder, in the Baltic Sea. E lon. 14 10, N lat. 54 16.

PENGUIN ISLAND, and **BAY**, lie on the coast of Patagonia, 183 miles N of Port St. Julian. S lat. 47 48.

PENICHE, a strong town of Portugal, in Estramadura, with a good harbour and a citadel, 34 miles N of Lisbon. E lon. 9 8, N lat. 39 10.

PENICK, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, belonging to the elector of Saxony. It is seated on the Mole, eight miles E of Altenburg. E lon. 13 44, N lat. 50 55.

PENISCOLA, a town of Spain, in Valencia, seated on a high point of land, on the Mediterranean, 50 miles N of Valencia. E lon. 1 6, N lat. 40 55.

PENISHERR, a town of Hindostan Proper, and capital of a district, in the country of Cabul, 46 miles of Cabul. E lon. 68 54, N lat. 35 16.

PENKIDGE, a town in Staffordshire. It is 120 miles NW of London. W lon. 3 0, N lat. 53 54.

PENAFIOR, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated near the Xenil, ten miles N of Xajia. W lon. 4 15, N lat. 37 44.

PENMAR, a river which has its rise in the kingdom of Mysore, in the peninsula of Hindostan, and enters the Bay of Bengal, at Gangapatnam.

PENNON DE VELLEZ, a very im-

portant seaport of Barbary, seated on a rock in the Mediterranean, near the town of Vellez. It is 78 miles E of Ceuta. W lon. 4 6, N lat. 35 25.

PENNSYLVANIA, one of the United States of America, 300 miles long, and 127 broad; lying between N lat. 39 43 and 48 17, and between W lon. 74 38 and 82 27. It is bounded on the N by New York; on the E and NE by Delaware river, which separates it from New Jersey and a small part of New York; on the S by the states of Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia; on the W by Ohio and Virginia; and on the NW by lake Erie. Pennsylvania is divided into 43 counties and 644 townships. Its mountains are parts of the great Appalachian chain, which extend nearly through the centre of the state from SW to NE. The principal rivers are the Delaware, Schuylkill, Lehigh, Susquehanna, Alleghany, Juniata and Yohogony. The climate is generally healthy; but the air is extraneous by variable, and subject to frequent and sudden transitions. The soil in many parts of this state is excellent, and the agriculture in a high state of improvement. Manufactures are established on an extensive scale. The inhabitants in 1810, amounted to 814,001, of whom 796 were slaves.

PENOBSCOT, a bay of N America, in the district of Maine, at the mouth of the river Penobscot.

PENOBSCOT, a seaport in Glamorganshire. It is seated on the Bristol Channel, 80 miles SE of Carmarthen, and 210 W of London. W lon. 4 15, N lat. 41 37.

PENOBSCOT, a town in Cumberland, seated under a hill, near the rivers Eryps and Lowther, 12 miles S of Carlisle, and 200 NW of London. W lon. 2 42, N lat. 54 40.

PENOBSCOT, a borough in Cornwall. It is three miles NW of Falmouth, and 24 W by S of London. W lon. 4 50, N lat. 51 10.

PENSACOLA, the capital of W Florida, seated on a bay of the gulf of Mexico, which forms a very commodious harbour. W lon. 87 24, N lat. 30 32.

PENSANCE, or **PENZANCE**, a seaport in Cornwall. It is seated on a creek of Mountbay, 13 miles E of the Land's End, and 291 W by S of London. W lon. 6 37, N lat. 50 11.

portant seaport of Barbary, seated on a rock in the Mediterranean, near the town of Velez. It is 72 miles E of Genoa. W lon. 4 6, N lat. 36 28.

PENNSYLVANIA, one of the United States of America, 300 miles long, and 127 broad; lying between N lat. 39 43 and 42 15, and between W lon. 74 38 and 80 37. It is bounded on the N by New York; on the E and NE by Delaware river, which separates it from New Jersey and a small part of New York; on the S by the states of Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia; on the W by Ohio and Virginia; and on the NW by Lake Erie. Pennsylvania is divided into 43 counties and 644 townships. Its mountains are parts of the great Appalachian chain, which extend nearly through the centre of the state from SW to NE. The principal rivers are the Delaware, Schuylkill, Lehigh, Susquehanna, Allegheny, Juniata and Yohogony. The climate is generally healthy; but the air is extremely variable, and subject to frequent and sudden variations. The soil in many parts of this state is excellent, and the agriculture in a high state of improvement. Manufactures are established on an extensive scale. The inhabitants in 1810, amounted to 1,180,000, of whom 700 were slaves.

PENNSYLVANIA, a bay of N America, in the district of Maine, at the mouth of the river Penobscot.

PENNERIE, a seaport in Glamorgan-shire. It is seated on the Bristol Channel, 80 miles SE of Carmarthen, and 210 W of London. W lon. 4 13, N lat. 51 37.

PENNERIE, a town in Cumberland, seated under a hill, near the rivers Erysm and Lowther, 15 miles S of Carlisle, and 200 NW of London. W lon. 2 55, N lat. 54 40.

PENNYN, a borough in Cornwall. It is three miles SW of Falmouth, and 26 W by S of London. W lon. 4 55, N lat. 50 16.

PENNSACOLA, the capital of W Florida, seated on a bay of the gulf of Mexico, which forms a very commodious harbour. W lon. 87 24, N lat. 30 35.

PENSANCE, or **PENZANCE**, a seaport in Cornwall. It is seated on a creek of Mountancy, 12 miles E of the Land's End, and 161 W by S of London. W lon. 6 55, N lat. 50 11.

PENSFORD, a town in Somersetshire. It is 117 miles W by S of London. W lon. 2 30, N lat. 51 35.

PENZA, a government of Russia, formerly a province of Khasan. Its capital of the same name, is seated on the Sura, where its receives the rivulet Penna, 230 miles SW of Khasan.

PENZLEIN, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, in the principality of Mecklenburg, 33 miles E of Stettin. E lon. 12 34, N lat. 53 30.

PENTLAND FRITH, a dangerous strait which divides the Orkney Islands from Caithness-shire, in Scotland. It is 24 miles long, and 12 broad, and the sea runs with such impetuous force, that no wind can drive a ship against the current.

PENTLAND HILLS, a ridge of mountains, a few miles to the SW of Edinburgh, which extend about ten miles from SW to NE.

PEPPERELBOROUGH, a seaport town on the E side of Saco river, in York county, Maine, 13 miles S by W of Portland, and near the mouth of the river.

PERIGNY, a town of France, in the department of Somme, seated on the river Somme, 15 miles SE of Abbeville. E lon. 25, N lat. 49 58.

PERA, a suburb of Constantinople, where the foreign ambassadors usually reside.

PERAY ST. a village of France, in the department of Ardèche. It is noted for its wines, and is 41 miles NW of Frivars.

PERGALA W. a town of Russia, in the government of Kiof, 44 miles SE of Kiof. E lon. 31 50, N lat. 50 0.

PERECZAS, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, 66 miles E by N of Toksay. E lon. 21 56, N lat. 45 54.

PERGA, a town of Turkey, in Europe, on Albania, opposite the island of Corfu. E lon. 20 10, N lat. 39 46.

PERGAMAR, an episcopal town of Turkey, in the European province of Romania, 20 miles SW of Adrianople. E lon. 25 25, N lat. 41 10.

PEREKOP. See **PERECOP**.

PERGAMO, an ancient town of Nottin, with a bishop's see; now half ruined, and inhabited by about 3000 Turks, and a few families of poor christians. It is seated on the Germani, 15 miles from its mouth and 37 N

of Smyrna. E lon. 27 27, N lat. 39 2.

PERIA, a town of Irac Agemi in Persia, 30 miles W of Ispahan. E lon. 41 26, N lat. 33 10.

PERIAC, a town of France, in the department of Aude. It is celebrated for its salt-works, and is six miles SW of Narbonne.

PERIAPATAM, a town of Hindostan, 24 miles SW of Seringapatam. E lon. 76 31, N lat. 13 15.

PERIGUEUX, an ancient town of France, capital of the department of Dordogne. It is seated on the river Isle, 40 miles SW of Limoges. E lon. 0 46, N lat. 45 11.

PERINDA, a town of the Decan, in the province of Dowletabad, 185 miles NW of Hyderabad. E lon. 75 50, N lat. 15 35.

PERLEBERG, a town of Upper Saxony, the capital of the marck of Pignitz, 68 miles NW of Berlin. E lon. 13 35, N lat. 53 25.

PERM, a town of Russia, capital of the government of that name. It is seated at the confluence of the Kama and Zegobekha.

PERNALLA, a town of the Decan, in the province of Gouerat, 20 miles W of Dourampour. E lon. 73 53, N lat. 20 34.

PERNAMBUCO, a province of Brazil, 200 miles long, and 120 broad; bounded on the N by Tazara, on the E by the Atlantic, on the S by Pernambuco, and on the W by Tapuyera.

PERNE, a town of France, in the department of the mouths of the Rhone.

PERENAU, a town of Russia, in the government of Livonia, with a castle. It is 35 miles N of Riga. E lon. 23 37, N lat. 58 20.

PERNES, a strong town of France, in the department of the Savois of Cochin. E lon. 5 31, N lat. 46 25.

PERNO, a town of Sweden, in the province of Nyland. E lon. 23 40, N lat. 60 30.

PERNOV, a fortified town of Russia, in the government of Riga.

PERONNE, a strong town of France, in the department of Somme. It is seated on the Somme, 27 miles SW of Cambrai, and 80 E by N of Paris. E lon. 3 5, N lat. 49 11.

PEROUA, a town of Piedmont, the chief place of a valley of the same name. It is seated on the Chiana, 16

miles SW of Turin. E lon. 7 14, N lat. 44 50.

PERIGNAN, a town of France, capital of the department of the Eastern Pyrenees, with a good citadel and a university. It is seated on the Tet, over which is a bridge, 100 miles SE of Bordeaux. E lon. 3 0, N lat. 43 41.

PERSEPOLIS is supposed to be anciently the capital city of Persia, properly so called. It was taken by Alexander, the Great, who was persuaded, when in liquor, by the courtesan Thais, to set it on fire. Its magnificent ruins are 80 miles NE of Schiras. E lon. 50 30, N lat. 30 10.

PERSAIN, a town of the kingdom of Fegu, near a river of the same name, 132 miles SW of Fegu. E lon. 04 55, N lat. 16 45.

PERRSHORE, a town of England, in Worcestershire, seated on the Avon, 108 miles WNW of London. W lon. 1 44, N lat. 53 4.

PERSIA, a large kingdom of Asia, consisting of several provinces, which, at different times, have had their particular kings. It is bounded on the N by Georgia, the Caspian Sea, and Ubes Tartary; on the W by Turkey and Arabia; on the E by the gulf of Persia and Ormus, and on the Arabian Sea; and on the E by Hindoostan Proper.

It is 1250 miles from E to W, and 900 from N to S. The chief rivers are the Tigris and Amree. In the N and E parts it is mountainous and cold; in the middle and SE parts sandy and desert; in the S and W, level and extremely fertile, though for several months very hot. South of Mount Taurus, the fertility of the country in corn, wine, fruits, and other luxuries of life, is equalled by few countries. The Persians equal, if not exceed all the manufactures in the world, in silk, woolen, mohair, carpets, and leather. Their works in these, silk, furs, tape, and elegance, so refined, neatness, and show; and yet they are ignorant of painting, and their drawings are very rude. Their dyeing exceeds that of Europe. Their silver and gold lace, and threads, are admirable for green; and their lustrous. Their embroideries and horse furniture are not to be equalled; nor are they ignorant of the pottery and window-pane manufactures. During almost the whole of the last century, Persia has been desolated by con-

spicitors for the sovereignty. On the assassination of the usurper, Nadir Shah, in 1747, Ahmad Abdalla, one of his generals, founded the kingdom of Candahar, to which he annexed the provinces of Korassan and Segestan, in the E part of Persia, and those provinces of Hindoostan Proper, W of the Indus, that had been ceded by the great mogul, in 1737, to Nadir Shah. Kerim Khan, another of Nadir's officers, obtained the sovereignty of all the southern provinces. His grandson the seat of government from Ispahan to Schiras. He refused the title of Shah, or king, being satisfied with that of Protector of Persia. He was beloved by his subjects, and revered by foreign powers. On his death, in 1779, new competitors for the throne, sprung up, and have almost ever since continued to spread slaughter and desolation over this unhappy country. The Persians are generally Mahometans, of the sect of Ali. Ispahan is the capital.

PERSIA, GULF OF, a gulf between Persia and Arabia Felix. The entrance near Ormus is not above 30 miles over; but within it is 180 in breadth, and the length from Ormus to the mouth of the Euphrates, is 400 miles.

PERTH, a royal borough of Scotland, and the county town of Perthshire. It is pleasantly situated on the river Tay, which is navigable thus far for pretty large vessels. Here is a linen and cotton manufacture, and several extensive bleachfields. Population 22,000. Perth is 30 miles N of Edinburgh. W lon. 337, N lat. 56 22.

PERTHSHIRE, a large, plentiful and rich county of Scotland, bounded on the E by Forfarshire and Mearns; on the S by Clackmannanshire, Stirlingshire, with the river Forth of Forth; on the W and SW by Argyleshire and Dumfriesshire; and on the N by Invernesshire and Aberdeenshire. It is 60 miles long from N to S, and above 50 broad from E to W.

PERTH AMBOY, a seaport of the United States, in New Jersey, seated on a neck of land, between the river Raritan and Arthur Kill Sounds, its situation is high and healthy. It lies open to Sandy Hook, and is one of the best harbours on the continent. Population 512. It is distant from New York 35 miles SW, and 200 NE of

Washington. N lat. 40 30.

PERTHES, a town of the department of Seine, 4 miles SW of Melun.

PERTHES, a town in the department of Tiers, 10 miles NW of St. Dizier.

PETIGI, a town of Savonia, 10 miles SE of Turin.

PETUIR, a town of the department of the Meuse, 10 miles N of Ali, and 1 E lon. 5 36, N lat. 43 30.

PERU, a province of America. It lies between 22 10 S, being nearly long, from N to S, and 14 is bounded on the N part of Terra Firma; India or Cordillera runs N and S from the coast and Paraguay; on the La Plata, and on the sea, or Pacific Ocean.

Peru is Lima, Peru, and next the sea is several miles encompassed, into two very extensive valleys.

Peru is a very extensive valley, number of grains and water temperate.

covered with snow the year, and consequently a degree of the equator it commonly extends, as is the case with all over the globe. There is that which furnishes, or Peru, the of a cherry-tree, growing in the province of

deg. 8 of the equator, which has the fruit is not with the bark. But the value of the country is not to be compared with that of Peru, which is one of the most fertile of any.

of 2000 years, the mountains, in 20 A. has become millions of years ago.

Peru is divided into 11 provinces, and contains upwards of 10 millions of inhabitants.

PERU, a port town, New York, on the Champlain, 140 miles

Washington. N lat. 40 30.

PERTHES, a town of the department of Seine, 4 miles SW of Melun.

PERTHES, a town in the department of Tiers, 10 miles NW of St. Dizier.

PETIGI, a town of Savonia, 10 miles SE of Turin.

PETUIR, a town of the department of the Meuse, 10 miles N of Ali, and 1 E lon. 5 36, N lat. 43 30.

PERU, a province of America. It lies between 22 10 S, being nearly long, from N to S, and 14 is bounded on the N part of Terra Firma; India or Cordillera runs N and S from the coast and Paraguay; on the La Plata, and on the sea, or Pacific Ocean.

Peru is Lima, Peru, and next the sea is several miles encompassed, into two very extensive valleys.

Peru is a very extensive valley, number of grains and water temperate.

covered with snow the year, and consequently a degree of the equator it commonly extends, as is the case with all over the globe. There is that which furnishes, or Peru, the of a cherry-tree, growing in the province of

deg. 8 of the equator, which has the fruit is not with the bark. But the value of the country is not to be compared with that of Peru, which is one of the most fertile of any.

of 2000 years, the mountains, in 20 A. has become millions of years ago.

Peru is divided into 11 provinces, and contains upwards of 10 millions of inhabitants.

PERU, a port town, New York, on the Champlain, 140 miles

of the sovereignty. On the ap-
 of the usurper, Nadir Shah,
 Ahmad Abdali, one of his
 founded the kingdom of Cash-
 which he annexed the provin-
 and Seistan, in the E
 rals, and those provinces of
 Proper, W of the Indus,
 en ceded by the great mo-
 77, to Nadir Shah. Kerim
 ber of Nadir's officers, ob-
 sovereignty of all the south-
 ces. He transferred the seat
 from Lashan to Schiras,
 the title of Shah, or King,
 led with that of Protector
 He was beloved by his sub-
 jects, but was overthrown
 by foreign powers.
 Shah, in 1779, never competi-
 throne, sprung up, and
 ever since continued to
 ighter and desolation over
 y country. The Persians
 ly Mahomedans, of the sect
 shah is the capital.

GOULF OF, a gulf between
 Arabiæ Felix. The entrance
 is not above 30 miles over;
 it is 150 in breadth, and the
 Ormus to the mouth of the
 is 420 miles.

a royal borough of Scot-
 county town of Perth
 is pleasantly situated on
 Tay, which is navigable
 pretty large vessels. Here
 of cotton manufacture, and
 native handicrafts. Popu-
 lation 10,000. Perth is 30 miles N
 of London. W lon. 327, N lat. 56

PERKINS, a large, plentiful
 variety of Scotland, bounded
 by Perthshire and Yorkshire;
 Clerkmanston, Strath
 the river Frith of Forth;
 and SW by Argyleshire and
 Perthshire; and on the N by In-
 verness and Aberdeenshire. It is
 100 miles from N to S, and above
 100 E to W.

PERMANY, a seaport of the
 in New Jersey, seated
 of land, between the river
 Arthur Kill Sound, its
 high and healthy. It lies
 by Hook, and is one of the
 on the continent. Popu-
 lation 10,000. It is distant from New
 York SW, and 200 NE of

Washington, N lat. 40 30, W lon. 74 15.
PERTHES, a town of France, in
 the department of Seine and Maine,
 1 mile SW of Meaux.

PERTHES, a town of France, in
 the department of Upper Marne, six
 miles NW of St. Dizier.

PERTIGI, a town of the island of
 Sardinia, 10 miles SE of Castel Ar-
 sene.

PERTUIS, a town of France, in the
 department of the Mouths of the Rhone,
 10 miles N of Aix, and 27 of Marseilles.
 E lon. 3 36, N lat. 43 44.

PERU, a province of Spain, in S
 America. It lies between lat. 1 30 N,
 and 24 10 S, being nearly 2000 miles
 long, from N to S, and 350 in breadth.

It is bounded on the N by Popayan, a
 part of Terra Firma; on the E by the
 Andes or Cordillera mountains, which
 divide it from the country of the Ama-
 zons and Paraguay; on the S by Chili
 and La Plata, and on the W by the Pa-
 cific Ocean. Its capital at
 present is Lima, formerly Cuzco. The
 land next the sea is mostly barren, some
 valleys excepted, into which the streams
 from the hills turn. Between the hills
 are very extensive valleys, yielding all
 manner of grain and fruits, and the
 weather temperate. The Andes are
 covered with snow the greatest part of
 the year, and consequently cold. No
 rain falls in this tract unless within 6
 or 7 degrees of the equator, where they
 have it constantly when the sun is verti-
 cal, as is the case within this distance
 all over the globe. The trees most val-
 ued is that which furnishes them with
 quinquina, or Peruvian bark; of the
 use of a cherry-tree principally grow-
 ing in the province of Quito, about 5
 deg. S of the equator; it bears a long
 reddish flower, which turns to a pearl,
 but the fruit is not of equal virtue
 with the bark. But what the Spaniards
 value this country most for, is the vast
 treasure of gold and silver they
 have drawn from thence for upwards
 of 200 years, the mountains of Potosi
 alone, in 28 1/2 lat. having yielded two
 thousand millions of pieces of eight the
 first 40 years the mines were wrought.

Peru is divided into 8 intendencias, and
 contains upwards of one million of in-
 habitants.

PERU, a port town in Clinton coun-
 ty, New York, on the W side of Lake
 Champlain, 140 miles N of Albany,

and 234 E of N from Washington. It
 contains a meeting house for friends,
 another for methodists, and 1000 inha-
 bitants in 1810.

PERUGIA, an ancient and popu-
 lous city of Italy, capital of Perugia,
 with a strong citadel, a university, and
 a bishop's see. It is seated on a hill,
 75 miles N of Rome. E lon. 15 26, N
 lat. 43 6.

PERUGIA, a lake of Italy, of a
 circular form, almost 5 miles in diam-
 eter, with three islands in the middle.

PERUGINO, a province of Italy,
 in the Ecclesiastical States, bounded
 on the W by Tuscany, on the S by
 Orvieto, on the W by the duchies of
 Spolito and Urbino, and on the N by
 the county of Città Castellana. It is
 24 miles in length, and nearly as much
 in breadth.

PERARO, a town of Italy, in the
 duchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see.
 The castle is well fortified, the harbour
 excellent, and the cathedral magnifi-
 cent. It is 150 miles ENE of Rome.
 E lon. 13 2, N lat. 43 52.

PESCARA, a strong town of Naples,
 in Abruzzo Ultramarino, 100 miles NE
 of Naples. E lon. 15 2, N lat. 42 27.

PESCHIERA, a town of Italy, in
 the Venetian, with a castle, and a strong
 fort. It is seated on the Mincio, 10
 miles W of Verona. E lon. 11 4, N
 lat. 45 26.

PESCLIA, an episcopal town of Tus-
 cany, noted for the excellent oil it pro-
 duces. It is 10 miles SW of Pistoia.
 E lon. 11 22, N lat. 43 47.

PESNANA, an ancient town of
 France, in the department of Herault.
 It is delightfully seated on the river
 Beau, 12 miles NE of Nîmes. E lon.
 3 34, N lat. 43 37.

PEST, a town of Upper Hungary,
 capital of a county of the same name,
 seated on the Danube, opposite Buda,
 35 miles SE of Presburg. E lon. 15
 24, N lat. 47 24.

PETAU, an ancient town of Ger-
 many, in the duchy of Silesia, seated on
 the Drave, 100 miles S of Vienna. E
 lon. 14 36, N lat. 46 46.

**PETCHEL, TCHILL, or LL-PA-
 FOU,** the principal province of China,
 bounded on the N by the great Wall,
 and part of Tartary, on the E by the
 Yellow Sea, on the S by Chong-tong
 and Homan, and on the W by the moun-
 tains of Chou-shi. Peking is the capital.

PETER AND PAUL, ST. or PETROPAVLOVSKI, a seaport of Kamtschatka, in the Russian government of Irkutsk. E lon. 155 43, N lat. 53 6.

PETERBOROUGH, a post village in Smithfield township, Madison county, New York, situated on Oneida creek, 27 miles SW of Utica, 132 N of W from Albany, and 393 a little E of N from Washington. E lon. from the same, 1 24, N lat. 43 27.

PETERBOROUGH, a city of Northamptonshire, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Nen, over which is a bridge into Huntingdonshire. It is 21 miles N of London. W lon. 0 10, N lat. 53 36.

PETERHEAD, a town in Aberdeenshire, situated near the mouth of the Ugie, on the most easterly point of Scotland. It has an excellent harbour, a manufactory of sewing thread, and a mineral spring. It is a little to the W of Bushness, and 34 miles NE of Aberdeen. W lon. 1 29, N lat. 57 23.

PETERHOFF, in Russia, is situated about 20 miles from Peterburgh, and is distinguished for its palaces and gardens.

PETERSBORO, a post town in Hillsboro' county, New Hampshire; 18 miles W of Amherst, 74 W by N of Newburyport, the same distance from Boston, and 468 NE of Washington. Population 1237.

PETERSBURG, a port of entry and post town in Dinwiddie county, Virginia; situated on the S side of Appomattox river, 24 miles S of Richmond, and 147 from Washington. It contained in 1810, an episcopal church, a court house, a jail, and 6600 inhabitants. W lon. from Washington, 0 20 10, N lat. 37 10 4.

PETERSBURG, a post village in Elbert county, Georgia, beautifully situated on a bluff, in a fork of Broad and Savannah rivers, about 20 miles above Augusta, and 641 SW of Washington. It contains a church and about 100 inhabitants.

PETERSBURGH, or ST. PETERSBURGH, the metropolis of the empire of Russia, in a government of the same name. It is seated on the Neva, near the gulf of Finland, and is built partly on some islands in the mouth of the river, and partly upon the continent. At the beginning of

the eighteenth century, the ground on which Peterburgh now stands, was only a vast morass, occupied by a few fishermen's huts. Peter the Great first began this city, by the erection of a church with six bastions, in 1703, he built also a small hut for himself, and some wooden huts. In 1710, count Golovkin built the first house of brick, and the next year, the emperor, with his own hands, laid the foundation of a house of the same materials. From these small beginnings rose the imperial city of Peterburgh; and, in less than nine years after the wooden huts were erected, the seat of empire was transferred to it from Moscow. The streets, in general, are broad and spacious. The banks of the Neva are lined on each side with a continued range of handsome buildings. On the N side the fortress, the academy of sciences, and the academy of arts, are the most striking objects. On the S side are the imperial palace, the mansions of many Russian nobles. In the front of these buildings, on the S side, is the quay, which extends three miles, except where it is interrupted by the Admiralty; and the Neva, during the whole of that space, has been embanked at the expense of the late empress, by a wall, parapet, and pavement of brown granite. Peterburgh was in 1733, inclosed within a rampart, the circumference of which is 14 miles. The inhabitants in 1805 were computed at 271,137. This city is the subject to inundations. Among the noblest ornaments of Peterburgh is the equestrian statue of Peter the Great, in bronze, of a colossal size; the pedestal of which is a huge rock, brought to the spot at an immense expense. It was erected with great solemnity by Catharine II, in 1782. Within the walls of the fortress is the cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, in which are deposited the remains of Peter the Great, and of all the successive sovereigns, except Peter II, buried at Moscow. Peterburgh is 425 miles NW of Stockholm, 400 E by N of Stockholm, 780 NE of Copenhagen, and 1000 NE of Vicenza. E lon. 30 16, N lat. 59 56.

PETERSBURGH, a post town in York county, Pennsylvania; 25 miles SW of York town, 48 NW of the city

of Baltimore, and 37 fr

PETERSFIELD, a town in Hampshire. It is 10 miles W of London. W lon. 0 10, N lat. 53 25.

PETERSHAM, a post town in Wiltshire, 13 miles W of London, and 37 W of Bath. W lon. 0 10, N lat. 53 25.

PETERWARADIN, a town in Servia, one of the strongest in the house of Austria. It is situated on the Danube, 10 miles N of Belgrade. E lon. 1 24, N lat. 45 32.

PETHERTON, a town in Devonshire, 133 miles W of London. W lon. 2 41, N lat. 50 25.

PETROLIANO, a town in the Siennese, 10 miles SW of Siena. E lon. 1 24, N lat. 43 25.

PETT GAUVE, a town in the West Indies, in St. Domingo, 10 miles W of the W end of the island. E lon. 70 27.

PETOUNE, a city in Tartary, in the Kirin. It is seated on the N side of the Kirin. E lon. 43 3.

PETRIKOW, a town in the palatinat of Silesia, 10 miles SW of Warsaw. E lon. 1 12.

PETRINA, a strong town in Croatia, seated 27 miles E of Carlsburg. N lat. 46 0.

PETTAW, a town in the duchy of Striz. E lon. 1 24, N lat. 46 46.

PETWORTH, a town in the county of West Sussex, seated near the Arun. W lon. 0 30, N lat. 51 0.

PEVENSEE, a village in the county of Devon, seated on a small bay of the English Frenzy Harbour.

PFAPENHOFF, a town in Upper Germany, in Upper

of Baltimore, and 37 fr

PETERSFIELD, a town in Hampshire. It is 10 miles W of London. W lon. 0 10, N lat. 53 25.

PETERSHAM, a post town in Wiltshire, 13 miles W of London, and 37 W of Bath. W lon. 0 10, N lat. 53 25.

PETERWARADIN, a town in Servia, one of the strongest in the house of Austria. It is situated on the Danube, 10 miles N of Belgrade. E lon. 1 24, N lat. 45 32.

PETHERTON, a town in Devonshire, 133 miles W of London. W lon. 2 41, N lat. 50 25.

PETROLIANO, a town in the Siennese, 10 miles SW of Siena. E lon. 1 24, N lat. 43 25.

PETT GAUVE, a town in the West Indies, in St. Domingo, 10 miles W of the W end of the island. E lon. 70 27.

PETOUNE, a city in Tartary, in the Kirin. It is seated on the N side of the Kirin. E lon. 43 3.

PETRIKOW, a town in the palatinat of Silesia, 10 miles SW of Warsaw. E lon. 1 12.

PETRINA, a strong town in Croatia, seated 27 miles E of Carlsburg. N lat. 46 0.

PETTAW, a town in the duchy of Striz. E lon. 1 24, N lat. 46 46.

PETWORTH, a town in the county of West Sussex, seated near the Arun. W lon. 0 30, N lat. 51 0.

PEVENSEE, a village in the county of Devon, seated on a small bay of the English Frenzy Harbour.

PFAPENHOFF, a town in Upper Germany, in Upper

PET

fourteenth century, the ground on which Peterburgh now stands, was first marked, occupied by a few men's huts, Peter the Great first laid out this city, by the erection of a wall with 112 bastions, in 1703, he also a small hut for himself, and a wooden hermit. In 1710, count Shuvalov built the first house of brick; the next year, the emperor, with his hands, laid the foundation of a part of the same materials. From that time small beginnings rose the imperial city of Peterburgh, and in less than 40 years after the wooden hermit erected, the seat of empire was transferred to it from Moscow. The houses, in general, are broad and open, the houses of the Nera on each side with a continued row of handsome buildings. On the left the fortress, the academy of sciences, and the academy of arts, on the right the most striking objects. On the left the imperial palace, the mansions of many nobles. In the front of these buildings on the S side, is the quay, which is only three miles, except where it is interrupted by the Admiralty, and during the whole of that space has been embanked at the expense of late emperors, by a wall, parapet, pavement of brown granite. The circumference of which was in 1783, inclosed within a rampart, the circumference of which is 1000 miles. The inhabitants in 1800, were computed at 271,137. This city is in its low and marshy situation, it is subject to inundations. Among the most ornaments of Peterburgh is the equestrian statue of Peter the Great, of bronze, of a colossal size; the pedestal of which is a huge rock, brought from the spot at an immense expense. It was erected with great solemnity by Catherine II, in 1782. Within the walls of the fortress is the cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, in which are deposited the remains of Peter the Great, and of all the successive emperors, except Peter II, buried at Moscow. Peterburgh is 635 miles NW of Moscow, 400 E by N of Stockholm, 80 NE of Copenhagen, and 1000 NE of Vienna. E lon. 30 14, N lat. 59 50.

PETERSBURGH, a post town in York county, Pennsylvania; 25 miles SW of York town, 48 NW of the city

PEA

[335]

PII

d Baltimore, and 77 from Washington.

PETERSFIELD, a borough of England, in Hampshire. It is 23 miles S W of London. W lon. 0 57, N lat. 50 2.

PETERSHAGEN, a town of Germany, in the principality of Minden, seated on the Weser, three miles from Minden, and 37 W of Hanover. E lon. 14 N lat. 52 35.

PETERSHAM, a post township in Worcester county, Massachusetts, 65 miles W of Boston, and 448 NE of Washington. Population 1400.

PETERWARADIN, a town of Servia, one of the strongest frontiers, where the house of Austria has against the Turks, ever since, in 1716, prince Eugene here gained a great victory. It is seated on the Danube, 34 miles N W of Belgrade. E lon. 30 30, N lat. 45 12.

PETHERTON, a town in Somersetshire, 133 miles W by S of London. E lon. 5 41, N lat. 50 55.

PETROLIANO, a town of Tuscany, in the Siennese, 5 miles W of Capua and 48 SW of Vicenza. E lon. 11 4 N lat. 43 33.

PETT GAUVE, a seaport of the West Indies, in St. Domingo; a station on the W end of the island. It is 200 miles E of Jamaica. W lon. 73 2 N lat. 38 37.

PETOUNE, a city of Eastern China, in the province of Szechuan, 80 miles SW of Warsaw. E lon. 10 45, N lat. 31 15.

PETRINA, a strong town of Austria, Croatia, seated on the Petrina, 27 miles E of Carstadt. E lon. 16 0, N lat. 46 0.

PETTAW, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria. It is 38 miles S by E of Gratz. E lon. 13 37, N lat. 46 46.

PETWORTH, a town in Sussex, seated near the Arun, 40 miles SW of London. W lon. 0 34, N lat. 50 51.

PEVENSEE, a village in Somerset, seated on a small river, which runs into a bay of the English Channel, called Pevensey Harbour.

PFAPENHOFFEN, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, seated

on the Inn, 10 miles NW of Ratisbon. E lon. 12 3, N lat. 49 37.

PEALGEL, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, with a convent, formerly a palace of the kings of the Franks. It is three miles NE of Treves.

PEIRT, or FORETTE, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, 10 miles W of Basle. E lon. 7 20, N lat. 47 37.

PFORTHEIM, a town of Swabia, in the marquisate of Baden-Durlach, seated on the Enns, 15 miles SE of Durlach. E lon. 9 40, N lat. 48 27.

PFREIMH, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, seated at the confluence of the Pfirret and Nab, 10 miles NE of Amberg. E lon. 13 31, N lat. 49 51.

PFULLENDORF, an imperial town of Swabia, seated on the Amdalpsch, 37 miles SW of Ulm. W lon. 9 27, N lat. 48 1.

PHANAGORIA, a small and beautiful island of Asia, on the E side of the strait of Caffa.

PHAROS, a small island in the Mediterranean Sea, opposite Alexandria, in Egypt, the space between which and the continent, forms an extensive harbour. It formerly had an exceedingly high tower upon it. E lon. 31 11, N lat. 30 24.

PHARSALIA, a post township in Chenango county, New York. It contains about 200 inhabitants, and is 114 miles W of Albany, and 347 from Washington.

PHARSA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the plains of which some suppose the decisive battle was fought between Cesar and Pompey, in 48 B. C. This town is seated on the Enipeus, and is ten miles S of Larium.

PHARIS, a river of Asia, which crosses Mingrelia, and falls into the Black Sea.

PHLEPS, a post township in Ontario county, New York, situated on Canandaigua creek, 197 miles from Albany, and 324 N of Washington. Population in 1810, 4314.

PHILADELPHIA, an ancient city of Patolia, seated at the foot of the mountain Tmolus, in an extensive plain. It contains 11,000 inhabitants, among whom are 2000 christians, who have four churches, and a Greek school

bishop. It is 40 miles ESE of Smyrna. E lon. 24 14, N lat. 38 28.

PHILADELPHIA, a city and seaport of Pennsylvania, and the largest in the United States, is situated in a county of the same name, on a plain nearly level, between the rivers Delaware and Schuylkill. It is 6 miles above their confluence, and is built principally on the western bank of the Delaware. This city was first settled in 1682, by William Penn, from whom it received its charter in 1701. The plan, adopted by its benevolent founder, was that of a parallelogram, the streets crossing each other at right angles, and forming a public square in the centre. The public buildings of Philadelphia are numerous, and many of them display considerable elegance and beauty; among the most deserving of attention are the banks of Pennsylvania, of the U. States, and Philadelphia, the first is composed entirely of marble, and the last is executed in a peculiar style; the State house, in which Mr. Peale keeps his museum; the university of Pennsylvania; the baptist church; the theatre; the city hospital, and the Masonic hall, which exhibits a specimen of Gothic architecture. The other public buildings are the old court house, city prison, the old college, the almshouse, and the buildings belonging to the library company, the philosophical society, and the academy of fine arts. The religious edifices are forty-four in number, of these 4 belong to Episcopalians, 5 to Presbyterians, 5 to Methodists, 3 Roman Catholics, 4 Baptist, 3 Friends or Quakers, 1 German Lutheran, 1 German Reformed, 3 Christian churches, 3 African, and to each of the following denominations one, viz. Five Quakers, Swedish Lutherans, Moravians, Associate Reformed, Congregational, Universalists, Unitarians, Independents, and Jews. A superb bridge has been built over the Schuylkill, and the city is supplied with water from the same stream. Two engine houses have been erected for this purpose, together with a basin on the margin of the river, from whence, by the aid of a short canal, pipes, reservoirs, &c. the water is distributed to every part of the town. Philadelphia is well provided with humane and literary institutions, both public and private, of

the former the most distinguished are the American Philosophical Society, the University of Pennsylvania, the College of Physicians, which enjoys the highest reputation of any in America, the Philadelphia Library, containing since the annexation of the Loganian library, 24,500 volumes, the Academy of Fine Arts, Peale's Museum, which possesses the largest collection of natural curiosities in the union; the Hospital, and Dispensary, the Humane Society, and the Abolition Society, &c. Among its manufactures are 100 oil mills, 18 distilleries, 10 potteries, 64 of copper, brass and tin, 7 paper mills and 3 glass works, besides a variety of others. In this city are published 9 daily papers, 9 once a week, and 3 twice a week, besides several periodical works. Here also is established the Mint of the United States, which has issued in gold, silver and copper coins, upwards of ten millions of dollars, since its first establishment in 1792. Philadelphia is governed by a mayor, recorder, 15 aldermen, and 32 common councilmen; the latter are divided into a first and second branch; the mayor is appointed for one year, by the common council, from among the body of aldermen. Population in 1810, 111,247. It is 120 miles from the ocean by the course of the river, 91 SW of New York, 100 NE of Baltimore, 130 of Washington, 222 SW of Boston, and 684 NE of Charleston, S. Carolina. E lon. from Washington 1 21 39, and W from Greenwich 75 9 31, N lat. 39 27 1.

PHILADELPHIA, a county in the state of Pennsylvania, containing 37,484 inhabitants in 1810. It is bounded on the NE by the river Delaware, which separates it from the state of New Jersey; on the N by Bucks and Montgomery; on the W by Montgomery; and on the S by the river Delaware. It is divided into 17 townships.

PHILIPPI, an ancient town of Macedonia, enlarged by Philip, father of Alexander the Great, who gave it his own name. It was near this place, commonly called the plains of Philippopolis, where Cassius and Brutus were defeated by Augustus and Mark Antony, in A. D. C. It is 67 miles E of Salonica. E lon. 24 24, N lat. 40 0.

PHILIPPINE, a strong town of

the former the most distinguished are the American Philosophical Society, the University of Pennsylvania, the College of Physicians, which enjoys the higher reputation of any in America, the Philadelphia Library, containing 24,500 volumes, the Academy of Fine Arts, Peale's Museum, which possesses the largest collection of natural curiosities in the union; the Hospital, and Dispensary, the Humane Society, and the Abolition Society. Among its manufactures are 10 oil mills, 10 distilleries, 10 potteries, 40 of copper, brass and tin, 7 paper mills and 3 glass works, besides a variety of others. In this city are published 3 daily papers, once a week, and 3 twice a week, besides several periodical works. Here also is established the Mint of the United States, which has issued in gold, silver and copper coins, upwards of ten millions of dollars, since its first establishment in 1793. Philadelphia is governed by a mayor, recorder, 13 aldermen, and 32 common councilmen, the latter are divided into a first and second branch; the mayor is appointed for one year, by the common council, from among the body of aldermen. Population in 1810, 171,247. It is 130 miles from the ocean by the course of the river, 91 SW of New York, 100 NE of Baltimore, 130 of Washington, 323 SW of Boston, and 684 NE of Charleston, S. Carolina. E. lon. from Washington 75 9 32, N lat. 39 57 1.

PHILADELPHIA, a county in the state of Pennsylvania, containing 57,484 inhabitants in 1810. It is bounded on the NE by the river Delaware, which separates it from the state of New Jersey; on the N by Bucks and Montgomery; on the W by Montgomery, and on the S by the river Delaware. It is divided into 17 townships.

PHILIPPI, an ancient town of Macedonia, usurped by Philip, father of Alexander the Great, who gave it his own name. It was near the place, commonly called the plain of Philip, where Cassius and Brutus were defeated by Augustus and Mark Antony, in 42 B. C. It is 67 miles E of Salonica. E lon. 24 24, N lat. 40 0.

PHILIPPINE, a strong town of

Dutch Flanders. It has been frequently taken and retaken, the last time by the French in 1794. It is seated on an arm of the Scheldt, 13 miles SE of Flushing. E longitude 3 31, N latitude 51 16.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, islands in the Indian Ocean, discovered by Magellan, in 1521. They are said to be about 1300 in number, of which 400 are very considerable. The principal are Luzon, Mindanao, Samar, Masbate, Mindoro, Luban, Panay, John's, Kolo, and Abo. The air is very hot and moist, and the soil fertile in rice and many other useful vegetables and fruits. E lon. 117 11 to 120 00, N lat. 8 30 to 18 14.

PHILIPPINES, NEW, otherwise called **PALAO**, and **CAROLINAS**, islands in the N Pacific Ocean, to the E of the most southern of the Philippine islands. There are about 33 in all, between the equator and the Tropic.

PHILIPPOLI, a town of Romania, 188 miles NW of Constantinople. E lon. 34 50, N lat. 42 15.

PHILIP'S PORT, ST. a strong island of Minorca, which defends the harbour of Port Mahon. E lon. 3 49, N lat. 39 50.

PHILIPS-NORTON, a town in Somersetshire, seven miles S of Bath, and 104 W of London. W lon. 3 16, N lat. 51 16.

PHILIPSBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine. It is seated on the Rhine, seven miles S of Spire, and 40 NE of Strasburg. E lon. 8 33, N lat. 46 12.

PHILIPSTADT, a town of Sweden, in Wernmland, seated in a hilly and rocky country, abounding in iron mines, between two lakes, and watered by a rivulet. It is 30 miles NE of Carlsstadt, and 140 NW of Stockholm. E lon. 14 10, N lat. 59 30.

PHILIPSTOWN, a borough of Ireland, capital of King's county, thirty miles W of Dublin. W lon. 7 3, N lat. 53 14.

PHILIPVILLE, a strong town of France, in the department of the North, seated on an eminence, 15 miles SE of Mons, and 128 N by E of Paris. E lon. 4 24, N lat. 50 7.

PHILIP ISLANDS, two islands in the S Pacific Ocean, discovered by

saint Hunter in 1791, and named after Arthur Philip, Esq. governor of New S Wales. E lon. of the eastern island 140 3, S lat. 8 0.

PAIVA, a river which rises in the mountains of Tirol, and falls into the gulf of Venice, by two mouths, a little N of Venice.

PIEIGHTONE, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, situated on the Serio, ten miles NW of Cremona, and 30 SE of Milan. It was taken by the French in 1793, and 1797. E lon. 10 4, N lat. 45 10.

PICKERING, a town of England, in the N riding of Yorkshire. It is 283 miles N by W of London. W lon. 0 32, N lat. 54 14.

PICO, the largest and most populous of the Azores, or Western Islands. It produces a great deal of wine. W lon. 22 21, N lat. 38 50.

PIEDMONT, a principality of Italy, 174 miles long and 40 broad; bounded on the N by Valais, on the E by the duchies of Milan and Montferrat, on the S by the county of Nice and the territory of Genoa, and on the W by France and Savoy.

PIENZA, a populous town of Tuscany, in the Siennese, with a bishop's see. It is 52 miles SE of Siena, and 56 S of Florence. E lon. 11 49, N lat. 43 0.

PIERRE LE MOUTIER, ST. a town of France, in the department of Nevers. It is 150 miles S of Paris. E lon. 3 13, N lat. 46 48.

PIERRE, ST. a small desert island near Newfoundland, ceded to the French in 1763, for drying and curing their fish. W lon. 60 0, N lat. 46 59.

PIERRE, ST. a small island in Switzerland, in the lake of Neuchâtel. This beautiful spot was the retirement of the celebrated Rousseau.

PIERRE, ST. the capital of Martinique, on the W side of the island. W lon. 61 31, N lat. 14 1.

PIETRO, ST. an island in the Mediterranean, near Sardinia, taken by the French in 1793, but retaken soon after.

PIGION ISLAND, a small island, eight miles from the coast of Malabar, and 18 from the town of Cochin. E lon. 74 6, N lat. 14 1.

PIGNEROL, a town of Piedmont, at the entrance of the valley of Susa. It is seated on the Chisone, 10

miles SW of Turin. E lon. 7 30, N lat. 45 00.

PIONEY, a town of France, in the department of Aube, 13 miles NE of Troyes. E lon. 4 25, N lat. 48 30.

PILLAU, a strong seaport of Prussia, on the Baltic. It is 30 miles W by S of Königsberg, of which it is the port. E lon. 20 30, N lat. 54 38.

PILSEN, a strong town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name. It is 47 miles W by S of Pragun. E lon. 13 55, N lat. 49 40.

PILSNA, **PILSNO**, or **PILZOW**, a town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomir, seated on the Wilfak, 50 miles E of Cracow. E lon. 21 10, N lat. 50 0.

PILTEN, a town of Courland, capital of a fertile territory of the same name, seated on the river Windaw, between Goldingen and Windaw. E lon. 23 10, N lat. 57 15.

PINCKNEYVILLE, a small town in the Mississippi territory, one mile N of the parallel of 31 deg. and five miles E of the Mississippi river. It is pleasantly situated on a plain, about the centre of a tract of country generally termed the paradise of the territory, remarkable for health and fine spring water; within five miles of which are raised of an ordinary crop per year, 2,000 bales of cotton. This town is seated in Wilkinson county, 1313 miles SW of Washington.

PINES, **ISLE OF**, a considerable island in the S Pacific Ocean, lying to the S of New Caledonia. It is high and remarkable in the middle, being quite a pointed hill, sloping toward the extremities, which are very low, and covered with tall pine-trees, whence it took its name. It was discovered by captain Cook in 1774. E lon. 167 55, S lat. 33 38.

PINNEL, a strong town of Portugal, in Tral-os-Montes, capital of a territory of the same name. It is seated on the confluence of the Colta and Pinna, 25 miles N of Guarda. W lon. 6 40, N lat. 40 40.

PINNENBURG, a fort and town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holsuin, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the Owe, 15 miles NW of Hamburg. E lon. 9 40, N lat. 53 40.

PINOS, an uninhabited island in the W Indies, on the S side of Cuba,

from which it is separated by a deep strait. It is 25 miles long and 15 broad, and has excellent pastures. W lon. 83 33, N lat. 22 2.

PINSKO, a town of Lithuania, capital of a territory and seated on a river of the same name. It has been almost ruined by the Cosacks. E lon. 30 30, N lat. 52 15.

PIONBINO, a seaport of Italy in Tuscany, capital of the principality of the same name. It is seated on a bay, 40 miles S of Leghorn. E lon. 10 25, N lat. 43 37.

PIPERNO, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, 50 miles SE of Rome. E lon. 13 30, N lat. 41 30.

PIPLEY, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal, which formerly had English and Dutch factories, but is now only inhabited by fishermen. It is seated on a river, 10 miles W of Balasoye. E lon. 86 31, N lat. 21 30.

PIQUA, a post town in Miami county, Ohio, beautifully situated on the W bank of the great Miami river, 65 miles W of Columbus, 50 N of Cincinnati, and 307 of NW of Washington. Population upwards of 100.

PIQUE MONTALIER, the highest mountain of the Pyrennes. It is in the form of a pike. W lon. 0 22, N lat. 43 51.

PIRANO, a seaport of Venetian Istria, on a peninsula, formed by the bay of Largone, ten miles S of Capod'Istria. E lon. 14 1, N lat. 45 40.

PIRITZ, a town of Germany, in Pomerania, in the territory of Stetin. It is seated near the lake Malsul, 20 miles SE of Stetin. E lon. 14 30, N lat. 53 18.

PISA, an ancient and large city of Tuscany, capital of the Pisano, with a university. The river Arno runs through Pisa, and over it are 3 bridges, one of which is constructed of marble. The grand duke's palace, and the cathedral are magnificent structures. In the great square, before St. Stephen's church, is a white marble statue of duke Cosmo the Great. Population 28,000. Ten miles N of Leghorn, 50 of Florence. E lon. 10 17, N lat. 43 43.

PISA, a territory of Tuscany, lying on the Mediterranean. It is 47 miles long and 25 broad, and one of the best countries in all Tuscany.

PISCA, a town of Peru, in the au-

diene
ships.
in ex
milit
lat. 1
PI
and S
betw
From
it is
then
awa
at 2
bran
rapid
long
Prin
tut
same
beco
of A
PI
dera
Tus
tain
ed o
App
E lo
W
E M
E
lan
the
Edi
E
gh
a
fol
gal
Oh
in
an
ve
ha
bu
jai
ing
lan
an
a
flo
we
du
an
fo
re
at
T

from which it is separated by a deep strait. It is 35 miles long and 15 broad, and has excellent pastures. W lon. 32 33, N lat. 22 2.

PINSKO, a town of Lithuania, capital of a territory and seated on a river of the same name. It has been almost ruined by the Cosacks. E lon. 26 20, N lat. 52 14.

PIOMBINO, a seaport of Italy in Tuscany, capital of the principality of the same name. It is seated on a bay, 40 miles S of Leghorn. E lon. 10 23, N lat. 43 47.

PIPERNO, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, 50 miles SE of Rome. E lon. 13 30, N lat. 41 30.

PIPLEY, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal, which formerly had English and Dutch factories, but is now only inhabited by fishermen. It is seated on a river, 15 miles W of Balasore. E lon. 86 31, N lat. 21 20.

PIQUA, a post town in Miami county, Ohio, beautifully situated on the W bank of the great Miami river, 65 miles W of Columbus, 80 N of Cincinnati, and 607 of NW of Washington. Population upwards of 100.

PIQUE MONTALIER, the highest mountain of the Pyrenees. It is in the form of a pike. W lon. 0 23, N lat. 43 41.

PIRANO, a seaport of Venetian Itria, on a peninsula, formed by the bay of Lignano, ten miles S of Capodistria. E lon. 14 1, N lat. 45 40.

PIRITZ, a town of Germany, in Pomerania, in the territory of Stettin. It is seated near the lake Malski, 20 miles SE of Stettin. E lon. 14 30, N lat. 53 18.

PISA, an ancient and large city of Tuscany, capital of the Piana, with a university. The river Arno runs through Pisa, and over it are 3 bridges, one of which is constructed of marble. The grand duke's palace, and the cathedral are magnificent structures. In the great square, before St. Stephen's church, is a white marble statue of duke Cosmo the Great. Population 38,000. Ten miles N of Leghorn, 50 W of Florence. E lon. 10 17, N lat. 43 43.

PISA, a territory of Tuscany, lying on the Mediterranean. It is 47 miles long and 35 broad, and one of the best countries in all Tuscany.

PISCA, a town of Peru, in the au-

dience of Lima, with a good road for ships. It is seated in a country fertile in excellent fruits and good wine, 140 miles SSE of Lima. W lon. 76 15, S lat. 13 30.

PISCATAQUA, a river of the United States, which forms the boundary between Maine and New Hampshire. From its head to the falls in Berwick it is called Salmonfall river; and thence to the Cochecho, the Newichawannoc. Seven miles from its mouth, at Hilton point, it receives the western branch. Below this the current is so rapid, that it never freezes. Its whole length is about 80 miles.

PISCATAWAY, a post town in Prince George's county, Maryland, situated on the S side of a creek of the same name, 16 miles N of Port Tobacco, 18 S of Washington, and 36 SW of Annapolis.

PISTOIA, a handsome and considerable town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany, with a bishop's see. It contains only 6000 inhabitants. It is seated on a fertile plain, at the foot of the Apennines, 20 miles NW of Florence. E lon. 11 32, N lat. 43 46.

PITHEA, a seaport of Sweden, in W Bothnia, 90 miles SW of Tornea. E lon. 28 40, N lat. 65 11.

PITTSWERN, a seaport of Scotland, in Fifeshire, at the entrance of the Frith of Forth, 23 miles NE of Edinburgh. W lon. 2 40, N lat. 56 12.

PITTSBURG, the capital of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, seated on a point of land formed by the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers. Opposite the town the Ohio is a quarter of a mile wide, and in dry seasons is navigable only by small craft; in freshets, it will carry vessels of 3 or 300 tons; top-sail vessels have been built and launched at Pittsburgh. It contains a court house, a jail, 3 churches, an academy, 3 banking houses, and a library of 2000 volumes. The manufactures of this town are flourishing and extensive. It has a rolling and disting mill, one for flour, another for paper, a cotton, a woolen, and a wire factory, all conducted by steam; likewise 3 white and 3 green glass houses, 3 extensive air foundries, 2 white and 1 white and red lead factory, &c. Its population at present is estimated at rising 8,000. The distance from Pittsburgh to the

junction of the Ohio, with the Mississippi is 1128 miles, and to New Orleans, through the various windings of both rivers about 3000 miles; to Carlisle 180; to Philadelphia 200; and Washington 243. N lat. 40 31, W lon. 80 12.

PITTSBURG, a post town in Chatham county, N Carolina, seated in a healthy situation, 35 miles W of Raleigh, 54 N of Fayetteville, and 323 SW of Washington. Population about 100.

PITTSFIELD, a post town in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, 23 miles W by N of Northampton, on the Connecticut river, 33 S of Bennington in Vermont, and 383 NE of Washington, containing 2664 inhabitants.

PITTSFORD, a town in Kennebec county, Maine, situated on the E side of Kennebec river, 18 miles N of Winslow, and 647 NE of Washington, with 1408 inhabitants, and a post-office.

PITTSFORD, a post town of Hunterdon county, New Jersey, nine miles NW of Flemington, 30 from Trenton in the same direction, and 200 from Washington.

PITTSFORD, a post town in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, lying at the junction of Lockswanocke with the E branch of Susquehanna river, 9 miles NE of Wilkesbarre, 8 NE of Northumberland, and 233 from Washington.

PITTSFORD, a post township in the N part of Remsen county, New York. It contained 4 places of public worship, and 3692 inhabitants in 1810. Distance from Washington 401 miles.

PLACENTIA, a duchy of Italy, formerly the western part of the duchy of Parma; bounded on the E by that duchy, on the N and W by the Milanese, and on the S by the territory of Genoa.

PLACENTIA, a populous town of Italy, and capital of a duchy of the same name, with a bishop's see and a citadel. The beauty of its churches, houses, squares, streets, and fountains render it a very pleasant town. It has a celebrated university, and about 30,000 inhabitants, among whom there are 2000 monks, nuns, and other persons belonging to the church. It is delightfully seated in a well cultivated country, on the river Po, 33 miles NW

of Parma, and 85 E of Turin. E lon. 9 36, N lat. 45 4.

PLACENTIA, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 60 miles SW of Madrid. W lon. 62 N lat. 39 45.

PLACENTIA, a town of Spain, in Galapagos, seated on the Deva, 15 miles SE of Bilbao. W lon. 8 40, N lat. 43 10.

PLACENTIA, a name of Newfoundland, seated on a bay on the SE part of the island. W lon. 63 43, N lat. 47 14.

PLATA, a rich and populous town of Peru, capital of the audience of Los Charcos. It is seated on the Chino, 500 miles SE of Cusco. W lon. 63 40, S lat. 10 14.

PLATA, or **RIO-DE-LOS-PLATA**, a large river of S America, formed by the union of the three great rivers Paraguay, Uruguay, and Parana. It crosses Paraguay, and enters the Atlantic Ocean, in lat. 35 deg. S. It is 180 miles broad at its mouth.

PLATA, **RIO-DE-LA**, a province of S America, in Paraguay, on the SW of a river of the same name.

PLAINFIELD, a post township in E part of Windham county, Connecticut, situated on the E side of Quinebaug river. This town was first settled in 1690. Population in 1820, 1700. It is 20 miles S of N from New-London, 40 E of Hartford, and 600 NE of Washington. E lon. from the same S 27, N lat. 41 24.

PLAINFIELD, a post township in the NW extremity of Otsego county, New-York, situated on the E side of Unadilla creek, 61 miles from Albany, and 400 a little E of N from Washington. Population in 1812, 2122.

PLATTSBURGH, a post township, and capital of Clinton county, New-York, situated on the W side of Lake Champlain 100 miles N of Albany. Population in 1810, 2112. Plattsburgh village, in this town, is immediately laid out, at the mouth of Saranac river, and contains a court-house, a jail, a Presbyterian church, and about 70 dwellings. This village was the theatre of some military operations during the late war. On the 10th of September, 1816, the governor-general of the Canadas appeared before it with a large and well appointed army. The American heroism, had been successful

on the S side of the Saranac; this river the enemy endeavoured to pass on the 11th, at three different points, to assault the works; at each he was repulsed and driven back. During the war of 1812, the enemy precipitately retreated. The victory of Lake Champlain happened on the same day and in sight of both armies. This village is 63 miles S of N from Montreal, 530 N of New-York, and 540 NE of Washington. E lon. from the same, 3 36, N lat. 44 42.

PLAWEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg seated on a small river which falls into the Elbe. E lon. 12 13, N lat. 53 40.

PLAWEN, a handsome town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, 67 miles SW of Dresden. E lon. 12 17, N lat. 50 23.

PLEASANT VALLEY, a flourishing post village in the S part of Clinton township, Dutchess county, New-York. It is situated on Wallinger's creek, 7 miles from Poughkeepsie, and 314 E of N from Washington. This village contains a large manufacturing establishment, a Presbyterian meeting-house, another for Friends, and about 60 dwellings.

PLESBLEY, a village of England, in Kent, seven miles N by W of Chelmsford.

PLESSE, a town of Bohemia, in Silesia, with a castle, seated on the Vistula, 20 miles E of Troppaw. E lon. 19 24, N lat. 50 6.

PLOCKKO, a town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, seated on a hill near the Vistula, 65 miles W of Warsaw. E lon. 19 20, N lat. 52 46.

PLON, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holstein, 22 miles NW of Lubeck. E lon. 10 20, N lat. 54 11.

PLORMEL, a small town of France, in the department of Morbihan, 27 miles NE of Vannes.

PLUDENZ, a town of Germany, in the Austrian dominions, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated in a pleasant plain, on the river Ill, 65 miles W of Inspruc. E lon. 13 19, N lat. 47 10.

PLUMSTEAD, a village in Bucks county, Pennsylvania; where there is a

on the S side of the Saranac; this river the enemy endeavored to pass on the 11th, at three different points, to assault the works; at each he was repulsed and driven back. During the war of 1812 the enemy precipitately retreated. The victory of Lake Champlain happened on the same day and in sight of both armies. This village is 63 miles S of N from Montreal, 330 N of New-York, and 446 NE of Washington. E lon. from the mer. 3 36, N lat. 44 42.

PLAWEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the city of Magdeburg seated on a small river which falls into the Elbe. E lon. 19 15, N lat. 53 40.

PLAWEN, a hundred town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, 67 miles SW of Dresden. E lon. 23 17, N lat. 50 25.

PLEASANT VALLEY, a flourishing post village in the S part of Clinton township, Dutchess county, New-York. It is situated on Wappinger's creek, 7 miles from Poughkeepsie, and 314 E of N from Washington. This village contains a large manufacturing establishment, a Presbyterian meeting-house, another for Friends, and about 60 dwellings.

PLESHEY, a village of England, in Essex, seven miles N by W of Chelmsford.

PLESSE, a town of Bohemia, in Silesia, with a castle, seated on the Vistula, 36 miles E of Troppaw. E lon. 18 24, N lat. 50 0.

PLOCKSKO, a town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, seated on a hill near the Vistula, 65 miles W of Warsaw. E lon. 19 29, N lat. 52 45.

PLOEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holstein, 22 miles NW of Lubeck. E lon. 10 50, N lat. 54 11.

PLORRMEL, a small town of France, in the department of Morbihan, 27 miles NE of Vannes.

PLUENTZ, a town of Germany, in the Austrian dominions, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated in a pleasant plain, on the river Ill, 66 miles W of Inspruc. E lon. 19 19, N lat. 47 10.

PLUMSTEAD, a village in Bucks county, Pennsylvania; where there is a

post-office, 7 miles N of Doylestown, 52 of Philadelphia, and 173 of Washington.

PLUVIERS, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire, 30 miles N of Orleans. E lon. 2 0, N lat. 48 14.

PLYMOUTH, a seaport of England, in Devonshire. It is seated between the mouths of the Plyn and Tamar; and next to Portsmouth, is the most considerable harbour in England for men of war. There are, properly speaking, three harbours, called Catwater, Sutton Pool, and Hamouze. The third is near the mouth of the Tamar, and is the harbour for the reception of the British navy. Adjoining to it are docks, arsenals, and all other conveniences for the building and fitting out of ships of war. These harbours are defended by a fort on St. Nicholas' Island, and by a citadel nearly opposite to that island, upon a hill which overlooks the town. It carries on a considerable foreign and domestic trade, and is 43 miles SW of Exeter, and 216 W by S of London. W lon. 4 10, N lat. 50 32.

PLYMOUTH, a post town and capital of a county of the same name in Massachusetts. It is the oldest town in N. England, and was first settled in 1690. It contains 3 Congregational churches, and 4338 inhabitants. The rock on which the first pilgrims landed, was conveyed to the centre of the town in 1774; and the 22d of December, the anniversary of their landing is still observed. Plymouth is 45 miles SE of Boston, and 407 NE of Washington. N. lat. 41 48, W lon. 70 30.

PLYMOUTH, a township of Connecticut, in Litchfield county, containing 1882 inhabitants in 1810. It is a post town 280 miles NE of Washington.

PLYMOUTH, a post town in Grafton county, New-Hampshire; 33 miles SE of Haverhill, 79 NW of Portsmouth, and 448 NE of Washington. Population 937.

PLYMOUTH, a post town in Washington county, North-Carolina; situated on the S side of Roanoke river, near Albemarle sound, 12 miles S of Edenboro, and 315 SW of Washington.

PLYMOUTH, a post township in Chenango county, New-York, 107 miles W of Albany, and 418 from Washington. Population in 1810, 1285.

PLYMPTON, a borough in Devonshire. It is 218 miles W by S of London. W lon. 4 0, N lat. 50 32.

PO, a celebrated river of Italy, which has its source at mount Vico in Piedmont. It runs through Monterrat, the Milanese, and Mantuan; thence on the borders of the Parmesan, and a part of the Modonese; and having entered the Ferrarese, it divides at Ficherulolo, and flows into the gulf of Venice by four principal mouths.

POCKLINGTON, a town in the E riding of Yorkshire, 196 miles N by W of London. W lon. 0 40, N lat. 53 58.

POCOMOKE, a river of the Eastern shore of Maryland, which rises in Cypress Swamp; and runs through Worcester county. During the first 10 miles its course is nearly S; thence winding gradually to the W, it falls into Pocomoke bay, an arm of the Chesapeake. Its whole length is about 40 miles.

PODENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in Franconia, in the bishopric of Bamberg, seated near the source of the Fulda, 30 miles SE of Bamberg.

PODOLIA, a province in the SE part of Poland, wrested from that country by the late empress of Russia, in 1763. The Dniester separates it from Moldavia on the SW; and the Bog crosses it from W to E. It is divided into the Upper and Lower. Kaminnick is the capital of the former, and Bracklaw of the latter.

POISSY, an ancient town of France, in the Isle of France; seated near the forest of St. Germain, 18 miles NW of Paris. E lon. 2 13, N lat. 48 16.

POITIERS, a town of France, capital of the department of Vienne. Its population is not in proportion to its extent; for it includes a number of gardens and fields within its circuit; and the inhabitants are not estimated at more than 16,000. Here in 1556, Edward the Black Prince gained a great victory over the French. This town is seated on a hill, on the river Clain, 120 miles N by E of Bordeaux. E lon. 0 24, N lat. 46 35.

POLA, an ancient episcopal strong seaport of Italy, in the S part of Istria, with a citadel, and a bishop's see. It is seated at the bottom of a bay, and has a spacious harbour, 60 miles SE of Venice. E lon. 14 9, N lat. 45 13.

POLACHIA, a palatinate of Poland, 88 miles long and 30 broad; bounded on the N by Prussia and Lithuania, on the E by Lithuania, on the S by the palatinate of Lublin, and on the W by that of Masovia. Bialik is the capital.

POLAND, formerly a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the W by the Baltic, Brandenburg, and Silesia; on the S by Hungary and Moldavia; on the N by Prussia, Courland, Livonia, and Russia; and on the E by Russia and the territories wrested by that power from the Turks. It was divided into three large parts, Great Poland, Little Poland, and Lithuania; each of which is subdivided into palatinates, or provinces. In 1772, a partition of this country, projected by the king of Prussia, was effected by that monarch, in conjunction with the emperors of Russia and the emperor of Germany. By this partition, one-third of the country was wrested from the republic. The emperor planned, in conjunction with the king of Prussia, a second partition of this unhappy country, which actually took place in 1793, and in 1795, the act of partition and abdication was signed by the aristocratic Stanislas at Warsaw. Many parts are fertile in corn and pastures, but the soil is cold. It contains mines of salt, some of which have been wrought to a great depth. The principal rivers are the Dnieper, the Vistula, the Bug, the Dniester, the Dniester, and the Bog.

POLAND, or **MINOT**, a post town in Cumberland county, Maine, on the W side of Androscoggin river, 40 miles N of Portland, and 613 NE of Washington. The township has 2126 inhabitants.

POLESINO-DI-ROVIGO, a province of Italy, in the republic of Venice; bounded on the N by the Padana, on the S by the Ferrarese, on the E by the Dogado, and on the W by the Verona. It is 45 miles long, and 17 broad, and is fertile in corn and pastures. Rovigo is the capital.

POLICARNA, an island in the Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, 30 miles in circumference. E lon. 24 51, N lat. 39 32.

POLICABTIC, a decayed episcopal town of Nassau, in Principato Citeriore, seated on a gulf of the same name,

64 miles SE of Naples. E lon. 16 40, N lat. 40 15.

POLIGNANO, a populous town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, with a bishop's see. E lon. 17 24, N lat. 41 25.

POLIGNI, a town of France, in the department of Jura, seated on a rivulet, 53 miles SW of Besancon. E lon. 5 24, N lat. 46 50.

POLINA, an ancient town of Albania, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is now almost in ruins, and is 18 miles S of Durazzo. E lon. 10 20, N lat. 42 46.

POLITO, or **POLIZZI**, a town of Sicily, in Val-di-Domana, at the foot of the mountain Melicena, 30 miles SE of Palermo. E lon. 13 53, N lat. 38 4.

POLOTSK, a government of the Russian empire, formed part of palatinate of Lithuania, dismembered from Poland by the treaty of partition in 1773.

POLOTSE, a strong town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, seated on the Dwina, at the mouth of the small river Polotsk, 60 miles SW of Vitpeba. A remarkable battle fought between the Russians and the French on the 18th and 10th of October, 1812, in which the latter were defeated with great loss. E lon. 27 50, N lat. 55 45.

POMERANIA, a duchy of Germany; bounded on the N by the Baltic, on the E by Western Prussia and Poland, on the S by Brandenburg, and on the W by Mecklenburg. It is watered by several rivers, of which the Oder, Rogenitz, Peene, Ucker, Rega, Parnet, Wipper, Ista, Salspa, and Leba, are the most considerable. It is 220 miles long, and 78 broad, and divided into Hither and Further Pomerania.

POMERELLIA, a district of Polish or Western Prussia, which in the partition of Poland, fell to the share of the king of Prussia. Demitz is the capital.

POMESANIA, a large county of Western Prussia, which extends from E to W from the Passarge as far as the Vistula, between E and W Prussia.

POMERIE, a county of Windsor county, Vermont, containing 1473 inhabitants in 1810. Situated on the N side of Waitsgusta river 14 miles W of Windsor.

POMFRET, a post township in

66 miles SE of Naples. E lon. 16 40, N lat. 40 16.

POLIGNANO, a populous town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, with a bishop's see. E lon. 17 54, N lat. 41 25.

POLIGNI, a town of France, in the department of Jura, seated on a river, 85 miles SW of Besancon. E lon. 8 24, N lat. 46 60.

POLINA, an ancient town of Albania, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is now almost in ruins, and is 18 miles S of Durazzo. E lon. 10 30, N lat. 42 45.

POLITO, or **POLIZZI**, a town of Sicily, in Val-di-Demone, at the foot of the mountain Madonia, 30 miles SE of Palermo. E lon. 13 23, N lat. 38 4.

POLOTSK, a government of the Russian empire, formed part of palatinate of Lithuania, dismembered from Poland by the treaty of partition in 1773.

POLOTTA, a strong town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, seated on the Dwina, at the mouth of the small river Polotta, 50 miles SW of Vitrola. Polish is remarkable from battle fought between the Russians and retreat of French on the 16th and 19th of October, 1812, in which the latter were defeated with great loss. E lon. 37 30, N lat. 55 43.

POMERANIA, a duchy of Germany, bounded on the N by the Baltic, on the E by Western Prussia and Poland, on the S by Brandenburg, and on the W by Mecklenburgh. It is watered by several rivers, of which the Oder, Recknitz, Peene, Ucker, Rega, Persante, Wipper, Istra, Salpca, and Loba, are the most considerable. It is 250 miles long, and 75 broad, and divided into three and further Pomerania.

POMERELLIA, a district of Polish or Western Prussia, which in the partition of Poland, fell to the share of the king of Prussia. District in the east.

POMESANIA, a large county of Western Prussia, which emanates from E to W from the Passarge as far as the Vistula, between E and W Prussia.

POMFRET, a township of Windham county, Vermont, containing 1473 inhabitants in 1810. Situated on the N side of Winooski river 14 miles N W of Windsor.

POMFRET, a post township in

Windham county, Connecticut, situated on the W side of Germanburg river, 40 miles E of N. from Hartford, and 300 NE of Washington. Population, 2500.

POMFRET, a post township in Chautauque county, New York, situated on the SE side of Lake Erie, 350 miles from Albany, and 460 from Washington. Population rising 300.

POMPEY, a post township of Onondaga county, New York. It is 140 miles N of W from Albany, and 433 from Washington. This town in 1810 contained 6500 inhabitants.

PONDICHERRY, a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel. It was first settled by the French, in 1674. Previously to the war, of 1759, it was, perhaps, the finest city in India. It was taken by Colonel Coote, in 1761, and the fortifications were demolished. It was restored in 1763; taken by the English in 1778, recovered in 1781; and again taken by the English, in 1793. It is 100 miles S of Madras. E lon. 80 0, N lat. 11 40.

PONCCHOU, islands in the Chinese Sea. They lie E of the coast of Formosa, and form an archipelago between the port of Encouy and the island of Formosa. They are only sand banks or rocks, and the inhabitants are obliged to import every necessary of life. E lon. 121 22, N lat. 23 30.

PONR, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, famous in the time of the Huguenots. W lon. 9 30; N lat. 45 30.

PONS, ST. formerly an episcopal town of France, in the department of Hérault. It is 24 miles N of Narbonne. E lon. 3 47, N lat. 43 30.

PONT-à-MOUSSON, a considerable town of France, in the department of Meurthe. It is seated on the Moselle, which divides it into two parts, two miles NW of Nancy. E lon. 6 16, N lat. 48 43.

PONT-ARLIER, an ancient town of France, in the department of Jura, seated on the river Doubs. E lon. 6 36, N lat. 46 55.

PONT AUBERER, a town of France, in the department of Eure, 16 miles NW of Evreux. E lon. 9 36, N lat. 49 31.

PONT-DELL'ARCHE, a town of France, in the department of Eure,

with a castle. It is 62 miles NW of Paris. E lon. 1 18, N lat. 49 4.

PONT-DEAU, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire, seated on the L'Ar, 178 miles SW of Paris. W lon. 0 20, N lat. 47 24.

PONT-DE-VAUX, a town of France, in the department of Ain. E lon. 4 55, N lat. 46 29.

PONT-ÉVESLE, a town of France, in the department of Ain. It is seated on the Vesle, 13 miles W of Bourg. E lon. 4 4, N lat. 46 16.

PONT-DE-LIMA, a town of Portugal, a Entre-Deseroe-Duho, situated on the Lima, over which is a magnificent bridge, 15 miles NW of Braga, and 190 N of Lisbon. W lon. 8 44, N lat. 41 21.

PONTEVA, or **PONTAFELLA**, a town of Germany, in Corinthia, seated on the Pella, over which is a bridge that leads to the best passage over the Alps. It is 20 miles NW of Friburg. E lon. 13 0, N lat. 46 24.

PONTEFRACT, a borough of England, in the W riding of Yorkshire, 25 miles SW of York, and 174 NW of London. W lon. 1 13, N lat. 53 43.

PONTEVEDRA, a town of Spain, in Galicia, situated on the Lria, 10 miles E of Porto Nova. W lon. 8 27, N lat. 42 30.

PONTIGNAULT, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dôme. It is 10 miles WNW of Clermont. N lon. 3 58, N lat. 45 51.

PONT-LEVEQUE, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, seated on the Tasque, 10 miles NW of Lisieux. E lon. 0 6, N lat. 46 17.

PONTOISE, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise. It is 43 miles SE of Paris, and 37 NW of Paris. E lon. 3 11, N lat. 46 3.

PONT-ORSON, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, seated on the Porsen, 20 miles E of St. Malo. W lon. 1 30, N lat. 48 29.

PONT-REMOLI, a town of France, with a strong castle, seated at the foot of the Apennines, 40 miles E of Geneva, and 55 NW of France. E lon. 0 4, N lat. 44 25.

PONT-ST. ESPRIT, a town of France, in the department of Gard. It is seated on the river Rhone, over which is one of the finest bridges in Europe, consisting of 20 spans, and 4

- small arches. It is 66 miles NE of Montpellier. E lon. 4 44, N lat. 44 13.
- PONT ST. MAILERNE**, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, seated on the Oise, 8 miles N of Paris. E lon. 3 50, N lat. 49 18.
- PONT-SUR-SEINE**, a town of France, in the department of Aube, seated on the Seine, 28 miles SE of Paris. E lon. 3 40, N lat. 48 28.
- PONT-SUR-YONNE**, a town of France, in the department of Yonne, seated on the Yonne, 4 miles NW of Sens. E lon. 3 14, N lat. 48 10.
- PONTYPOOL**, a town of England, in Monmouthshire. It is seated on the river Avon, 160 miles W by N of London. W lon. 3 6, N lat. 51 43.
- PONZA**, or **PONTIA**, a small island in the Mediterranean Sea, to which many illustrious Romans were formerly banished. E lon. 13 10, N lat. 40 43.
- POOLE**, a borough and seaport of England, in Dorsetshire. It is situate on a peninsula projecting into a capacious bay, branching into many creeks, and forming several islands. It is 108 miles W by S of London. W lon. 3 0, N lat. 50 43.
- POOLORON**, or **POLERON**, one of the Banda Islands. It is 100 miles SE of Amboyna. E lon. 130 0, S lat. 4 20.
- POOLOWAT**, one of the Spices, or Banda Islands.
- POOWAH**, a town of the Decan of Hindostan, in Vitapur. It is the capital of the Western Mahratta empire; and is 100 miles SE of Bombay. E lon. 73 55, N lat. 18 30.
- POOHOONDER**, a fortress of the Decan of Hindostan, in Vitapur, seated on a mountain, 11 miles ESE of Poowah.
- POPATAN**, a town of New Granada, founded in 1663, situated on the side of a mountain, called N., from its resemblance to that letter. The streets are broad and straight, and the houses built of unburnt bricks. It contains a cathedral, 3 monasteries, and 3 churches. The volcano issuing from the above mountain, runs through the city. Its population is said to be upwards of 8000. N lat. 3 20, W lon. 78 20.
- POPE DOMINIONS OF THE**, or the **ECCLESIASTICAL STATE**. The dominion which the Pope formerly possessed, were bounded on the N by the territories of Venice, on the E by the gulf of Venice, on the S by the kingdom of Naples, on the W by the Mediterranean, and on the W by Cassey and Modena. He has been since stripped of his dominions by the French, and likewise degraded and imprisoned by Buonaparte; but was restored in the spring of 1814 to his temporal dominions.
- PORCAH**, a town of Hindostan, in Travancore, taken from the Dutch by the English, in 1794. It is 140 miles S of Calcutt. E lon. 74 35, N lat. 6 11.
- PORCHESTER**, a village in Hampshire, at the upper end of the harbour of Portsmouth, between Farham and Portsea Islands.
- PORRETRUL**, a town of Switzerland, capital of the dominions of the Bishop of Basle, and the principal place of his residence. It is 32 miles S of Basle. E lon. 7 2, N lat. 47 34.
- PORLOCK**, a town of England, in Somersetshire, seated on the Bristol Channel, 14 miles N by W of Dulverton, and 107 W of London. W lon. 3 32, N lat. 51 14.
- PORSELOU**, or **PORSELOUC**, a town of the kingdom of Siam, in Adyca, seated on a large river which falls into the gulf of Siam.
- PORT AU PRINCE**, a seaport of St. Domingo, seated on a bay on the W side of the island, of which part it is the capital. W lon. 72 10, N lat. 18 45.
- PORT DES FRANCAIS**, a harbour on the W coast of North America, which was first discovered by M. de la Prouse, in 1786. It is of a circular form, unfathomable in the middle, and bordered by peaked mountains, of an immense height, covered with snow. W lon. 137 30, N lat. 69 37.
- PORT DESIRE**, a harbour in S America, where ships sometimes touch in their passage to the S Sea. It is 100 miles NE of Port St. Julian. W lon. 68 40, S lat. 47 20.
- PORT ELIZABETH**, a post town of New Jersey, in Cumberland county, lying on the E side of Maurice river, 26 miles NW of Cape May court-house, and 201 from Washington.
- PORT JACKSON**, so named by Captain Cook; a large bay on the coast of New S Wales, three leagues and a half N of Cape Banks. The

N by the territories of Venice, on the E by the gulf of Venice, on the S by the Kingdom of Naples, on the W by the Mediterranean, and on the NW by Tuscany and Modena. He has been since stripped of his dominions by the French, and likewise degraded and imprisoned by Buonaparte; but was restored in the spring of 1814 to his temporal dominions.

FORCARI, a town of Hindostan, in Travancore, taken from the Dutch by the English, in 1794. It is 140 miles S of Calicut. E lon. 74 35, N lat. 8 11.

FORCHESTER, a village in Hampshire, at the upper end of the harbour of Portsmouth, between Fareham and Portsea Island.

FORCHIVAL, a town of Switzerland, capital of the dominions of the bishop of Basle, and the principal place of his residence. It is 53 miles S of Basle. E lon. 7 2, N lat. 47 34.

FORLOCK, a town of England, in Somersetshire, seated on the Bristol Channel, 14 miles N by W of Dulverton, and 167 W of London. W lon. 3 32, N lat. 51 14.

FORSELOU, or **FORSELOUC**, a town of the kingdom of Siam, in Africa, seated on a large river which falls into the gulf of Siam.

FORT AU PRINCE, a seaport of St. Domingo, seated on a bay on the W side of the island, of which part it is the capital. W lon. 73 10, N lat. 18 45.

FORT DES FRANCAIS, a harbour on the W coast of North America, which was first discovered by M. de la Perouse, in 1785. It is of a circular form, unfathomable in the middle, and bordered by peaked mountains, of an immense height, covered with snow. W lon. 137 30, N lat. 59 37.

FORT DESIRE, a harbour in S America, where ships sometimes touch in their passage to the S Sea. It is 100 miles NE of Port St. Julian. W lon. 65 40, S lat. 47 50.

FORT ELIZABETH, a port town of New Jersey, in Cumberland county, lying on the E side of Maurice river, 35 miles NW of Cape May court-house, and 201 from Washington.

FORT JACKSON, so named by Captain Cook; a large bay on the coast of New S Wales, three leagues and a half N of Cape Banks. The

capes that form its entrance are high, rugged, and perpendicular cliffs. Here it was determined in 1788 to fix the colony of convicts which had been originally intended for Botany Bay. E lon. 151 30, S lat. 33 50.

FORT LOUIS, a strong town of France, in the department of Morbihan, seated at the mouth of the Blance, 37 miles W of Vannes. W lon. 3 19, N lat. 47 40.

FORT MAHON, an excellent harbour in the island of Minorca, defended by one of the strongest citadels in Europe. E lon. 3 48, N lat. 39 50. See **PHILIP'S FORT ST.**

PORTO FARINAN, a seaport of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis; situated eight or nine leagues NW of the city of Tunis. It is said to contain 100,000 inhabitants, and is the magazine and arsenal of the naval and military stores of the kingdom.

FORT PATRICK, a seaport of Scotland, in Wigtownshire, confined by the sea on one side, and on the other by overhanging rocks and hills. The harbour is good; and has a refectory, eight houses. It is 107 miles SW of Edinburgh, and 487 NW of London.

FORT ROYAL, a seaport of Jamaica, once one of the finest towns in America, abounding in riches and trade; was destroyed by an earthquake, in 1702 by a fire, in 1723 by an inundation of the sea, and in 1764 it suffered greatly by a hurricane. It now consists of three handsome streets, built on a small neck of land, which juts out several miles into the sea, and is guarded by a strong fort with 100 pieces of cannon. The harbour is one of the best in the world, 1000 ships may ride therein, secure from every wind. It is six miles E of Spanish Town. W lon. 78 44, N lat. 18.

FORT ROYAL, a town and fort of the island of Martinica, 81 miles SE of St. Pierre. W lon. 61 9, N lat. 16 3.

FORT ROYAL, an island on the coast of South Carolina, the space between which and the neighboring continent forms one of the most commodious harbours in those parts. It is 15 miles in length, and about 100 miles SW of Charleston.

FORT ST. MARY, a seaport of Spain, in Andalusia. It is 10 miles N E of Cadix. W lon. 6 0, N lat. 36 37.

FORT VENDRE, a seaport of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees. It is 26 miles S by E of Perpignan.

FORTADOWN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, 9 miles from that place. It has an extensive linen manufacture, and is situated on the river Ban.

FORTAFERRY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, and province of Ulster. It is seated on the rapid ferry of Strangford, 80 miles from Dublin.

FORTALEGRE, a strong episcopal town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo. It is 50 miles NE of Lisbon.

FORTARLINGTON, a borough of Ireland, partly in King's and partly in Queen's County, seated on the river Barrow, 36 miles SW of Dublin.

FORTICA, a village four miles ESE of the city of Naples, situated on the sea side, near mount Vesuvius.

FORTLAND, a peninsula in Berks-shire, surrounded by inaccessible rocks except at the landing-place. Its extremity, called Portland Point is in lon. 1 50, N lat. 50 23.

FORTLAND, a post town and seaport of Cumberland county, seated on a peninsula in Cumbria, 29 miles S by W of Wainwright, 113 NE of Boston, and 200 of Washington. It contained in 1810, three Congregational churches, one for Episcopalians, a Baptist, Methodist, and Jewish's meeting-house; a brick millinery, and a handsome court-house. A light-house has been erected at the entrance of the harbour, on a point of land called Portland head. Population 7169. E lon. from Washington, 6 45 22, and W from Greenwich, 70 14 38, N lat. 43 30 40.

FORTLAND ISLANDS, a cluster of islands in the S Pacific Ocean. They are low, and covered with wood; and the eastern one is in E lon. 149 1, S lat. 3 38.

FORTO BELLO, a seaport of S America, on the N coast of the isthmus of Darien, having a large commodious harbour. Porto Bello was taken in 1743, by admiral Vernon, who demolished the fortifications. It is 70 miles N of Panama, and 300 W of Carthagena. N lat. 0 32 2, W lon. 79 20 50.

FORTO DEL PRINCIPE, a seaport on the N coast of Cuba, with a good

harbour. It is seated in a large meadow, where the Spaniards find a great number of cattle. W lon. 79 15, N lat. 31 25.

PORTO FARINO, a seaport of the kingdom of Tunis, to the W of the ruins of Carthage, and 30 miles N of Tunis. E lon. 10 16, N lat. 37 15.

PORTO FERRAJO, a town of Italy, in the Isle of Elba, with a good citadel. Population 3000. It is 60 miles S by E of Leghorn. E lon. 10 54, N lat. 43 38.

PORTO GALLETTO a seaport of Spain, in the Bay of Biscay, seated on a small river, eight miles N of Bilbao. W lon. 3 11, N lat. 43 23.

PORTO GUARO, a town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli, with a bishop's see, seated on the Lamma, 15 miles W of Merano.

PORTO HERCLE, a seaport of Italy, in the state of Frankfurt. It is situated on a peninsula, four miles S of Oristano. E lon. 11 12, N lat. 48 14.

PORTO LONGONE, a town of Italy, in the Isle of Elba, with a good harbour, and a fortress upon a rock, almost inaccessible. It is seated on the E end of the island, eight miles SW of Pianosa. E lon. 16 10, N lat. 42 52.

PORTO NOVA, a seaport of Spain, in the province of Galicia, seated near the mouth of the Leria, 54 miles W of Orense. W lon. 9 26, N lat. 43 10.

PORTO PRAYA, a town and bay of St. Jago, one of the Cape de Verde Islands, with a good anchorage. Population 3000, of whom not 100 are whites. N lat. 14 54 S, W lon. 53 30 17.

PORTO RICO. See **JUAN-DE-FUERTORICO**.

PORT ROYAL, a small post town in the E part of Montgomery county, Tennessee, situated at the junction of Sulphur-dick with Red-river, 12 miles E of Clarksville, and 700 from Washington.

PORTO SANTA MARIA, a seaport of Spain, seated on the bay of Cadix. It is a populous place, containing nearly 10,000 inhabitants, whose principal trade is in salt. It is 7 miles N of Cadix.

PORTO SANTO, an island of the Atlantic, the least of the Madeiras, 15 miles in circumference. It was accidentally discovered by a Portuguese

ship, in 1419, which was driven out to sea by a sudden squall. It has no harbour, but good anchorage in the road.

W lon. 16 32, N lat. 33 35.

PORTO SGIURO, the capital of a government of the same name, in Brasil. W lon. 38 20, S lat. 17 0.

PORTO VECCHIO, a seaport of Corsica, seated on a bay on the E coast of the island, 60 miles N of Sardinia. E lon. 9 29, N lat. 41 42.

PORTO VENEREO, a seaport of Italy, on the coast of Genoa, at the entrance of the gulf of Spezia. It has a good harbour, and is seated on the side of a hill, at the top of which is a fort, 43 miles SE of Genoa. E lon. 9 38, N lat. 44 1.

PORTSEA, an island between Chichester Bay and the harbour of Portsmouth in Hampshire. At the SW extremity of it is situated the town of Portsmouth.

PORTSMOUTH, a seaport of England, in Hampshire, on the Isle of Wight, is the most strongly fortified place in Great Britain, 72 miles SW of London. West longitude 1 1, N latitude 50 40.

PORTSMOUTH, a post town of Rockingham county, New Hampshire, seated on Piscataqua river, two miles from the Atlantic Ocean. Its harbour is one of the finest and safest on the continent, having a sufficient depth of water for vessels of any burden. Portsmouth contains 3 Congregational churches, one Episcopal, and one Universalist; a state-house, a work-house, and two banks. Population in 1810, 6934. It is 84 miles NE of Boston, 28 N of Newburyport, and 526 NE of Washington. N lat. 43 2 3, E lon. from Washington 6 16 57, and W from Greenwich 70 44 23.

PORTSMOUTH, a township of Newport county, Rhode Island, containing 1708 inhabitants in 1810. It is situated between Newport and Bristol, 431 miles NE of Washington. It is a post town.

PORTSMOUTH, a post town in Norfolk county, Virginia, situated on Elizabeth river, opposite to the borough of Norfolk, 41 miles SE of Williamsburgh, 28 NE of Suffolk on Nansemond river, and 232 from Washington. It supports a considerable trade

denly discovered by a Portuguese ship, in 1418, which was driven out to sea by a sudden squall. It has no harbour, but good anchorage in the road. W lon. 16 38, N lat. 33 54.

PORTO NEGRO, the capital of a government of the same name, in Brazil. W lon. 39 50, S lat. 17 6.

PORTO VECCHIO, a seaport of Corsica, seated on a bay on the E coast of the island, 40 miles N of Bastia. E lon. 9 30, N lat. 41 49.

PORTO VENERE, a seaport of Italy, on the coast of Genoa, at the entrance of the gulf of Spezia. It has a good harbour, and is seated on the side of a hill, at the top of which is a fort, 45 miles SE of Genoa. E lon. 9 38, N lat. 44 8.

PURTBEE, an island between Chichester Bay and the harbour of Portsmouth, in Hampshire. At the SW extremity of it is situated the town of Portsmouth.

PORTSMOUTH, a seaport of England, in Hampshire, on the Isle of Wight. It is the most strongly fortified place in Great Britain, 72 miles SW of London. West longitude 1 1/2, N latitude 50 40.

PORTSMOUTH, a post town of Rockingham county, New Hampshire, seated on Piscataqua river, two miles from the Atlantic Ocean. Its harbour is one of the finest and safest on the continent, having a sufficient depth of water for the vessels of any burthen. Portsmouth contains 3 Congregational churches, one Episcopal, and one Universalist; a state-house, a work-house, and two banks. Population in 1810, 9534. It is 64 miles NE of Boston, 28 N of Newburyport, and 236 NE of Washington. N lat. 43 5 1/2, E lon. from Greenwich 70 44 33.

PORTSMOUTH, a township of Newport county, Rhode Island, containing 1779 inhabitants in 1810. It is situated between Newport and Bristol, 431 miles NE of Washington. It is a post town.

PORTSMOUTH, a post town in Norfolk county, Virginia, situated on Elizabeth river, opposite to the borough of Norfolk, 41 miles SE of Williamsburgh, 25 NE of Suffolk on Nansemond river, and 233 from Washington. It supports a considerable trade

and contains about 2000 inhabitants.

PORTSMOUTH, a small post town in Scioto county, Ohio, situated on the N bank of the Ohio river, one mile above the mouth of Big Scioto, and 461 W of Washington. It contains a meeting-house, a court-house, and upwards of 30 dwellings.

PORTSOY, a seaport of Scotland in Banffshire, six miles E of Cullin. It has manufactures of saut and sewing-thread.

PORT TOBACCO, a post town, and capital of Charles county, Maryland, situated on the N side of the Potomac, 34 miles S of Washington, and 48 SW of Annapolis. Population about 500.

POTUGAL, the most western country of Europe, 310 miles in length, and 150 in breadth; bounded on the W and S by the Atlantic, and on the NE by Spain. It is divided into six provinces, and is more temperate than Spain on account of the neighbourhood of the sea. Corn is not plentiful, but there is plenty of olives, wine, oranges, lemons, almonds, figs, and raisins. Much salt is made also from the seawater, especially in the bay of St. Ubes, whence a great deal is exported. The foreign trade consists either of the exportation of the produce of the country, or of the merchandise which is received from its foreign settlements. The principal rivers are the Tago, Douro, Guadiana, Minho, and Mondego. In November 1807 this country was invaded by the French, and on the 20th of that month the Portuguese government, and many of its subjects removed to Brazil. Since that event Portugal has been restored, but the government has not yet returned.

PORTUGALETTE, a town of Spain, in Biscay, 19 miles N of Bilbao. W lon. 3 18, N lat. 43 40.

POSATA, a town on the E coast of the Island of Sardinia. E lon. 9 30, N lat. 40 36.

POSEGA, a strong town of Sclavonia, capital of a county of the same name; situated on the river Ofana, 130 miles W by N of Belgrade. It was taken from the Turks by the Austrians in 1687. E lon. 18 37, N lat. 45 35.

POSANIA, or **POSEN**, formerly a commercial town of Great Poland, now subject to the king of Prussia. It

is seated in a pleasant plain, on the river Warta, 157 miles W of Warsaw.

POTENZA, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, seated near the source of the Basento, eight miles SE of Naples.

POTOWMAC, a large navigable river of the United States, which forms the boundary between Maryland and Virginia. It rises in the latter state near the head waters of the Monongahela, and pursues a NE course to Cumberland. Thence it ascends in an easterly direction to Williamsport. Here it winds to the SE and continues that course to the Chesapeake, into which it empties between Point-Loke out on the N, and Smith's point on the S. Between the town of Cumberland and the city of Washington, a distance of 100 miles, there are five falls. These obstructions, by the aid of canals have so far been overcome, as to render the river possible for boats of considerable burthen. Its width at the mouth is seven and a half miles, and one and a quarter at Alexandria. Its depth at the latter place is three fathoms, which gradually increases to seven at its mouth. The length of the Potowmac is about 630 miles.

POTOSI, a rich and populous town of Peru, in the audience of Los Charcos. Here is the best silver mine in all America, in a mountain in the form of sugar-loaf. It is now almost exhausted, and the mountain itself is said to be little better than a shell. It is seated at the bottom of the mountain of Potosi. W lon. 64 54, S lat. 19 40.

POTSDAM, a city of Upper Saxony, in the middle marche of Brandenburg, with a palace belonging to the king of Prussia. It is the most elegant and singular city in Europe, and the various public buildings display at once great magnificence and taste. It is seated on an island, 10 miles in circumference, formed by the rivers Spree and Havel, 12 miles W of Berlin. E lon. 13 44, N lat. 51 52.

POTSDAM, a flourishing post township, in St. Lawrence county, New York, situated on Raquet river, 90 miles W of Plattsburgh, 150 NW of Albany, and 188 E of N from Washington. Population about 1000. E lon. from Washington, 3 1, N lat. 44 40.

POTTON, a town in Bedfordshire, 19 miles E of Bedford, and 43 N by W of London. W lon. 0 18, N lat. 51 11.

POTTSGROVE, a pleasant village in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania; situated on NW side of Schuylkill river, 37 miles W by N of Philadelphia, and 179 from Washington.

POUGHKEEPSIE, a post town, the capital of Dutchess county, New York; situated on the E bank of Hudson river, 47 miles S of the city of Hudson, and 80 N of the city of New York, containing 4970 inhabitants at the last enumeration. It was first settled in 1734, and is distant 804 miles E of N from Washington.

POUGUES, a village of France, in the department of Nièvre, noted for its ferruginous mineral waters. It is five miles NNW of Nevers.

POULTNEY, a post township of Vermont, in Rutland county, 8 miles S of Fairhaven, 8 NE of Stoughton, near the head of Lake Champlain, and 440 NE of Washington. Population in 1810, 1904.

POUGHKEEPSIE VILLAGE, in this township, is seated on a plain 1 mile from the Hudson. In 1810 it contained 4 places of public worship, an academy, a court house, and 5000 inhabitants.

POULTON, a town in Lancashire, seated near the mouth of the Wyre, 19 miles SW of Lancaster, and 237 NW of London. W lon. 3 6, N lat. 53 22.

POURSELUC, a town of the kingdom of Siem, 200 miles N of Siem. E lon. 100 40, N lat. 19 24.

POUREAIN, a town of France in the department of Puy de Dôme, seated on the Meuse, 68 miles E by N of Clermont, and 190 S of Paris. E lon. 3 14, N lat. 46 31.

POWNAI, a township of Bennington county, Vermont, containing 1,638 inhabitants in 1810. It is a post town 400 miles NE of Washington.

POYANG-HOU, a lake of China, in the province of Kiangsi, formed by the confluence of four considerable rivers. It is 240 miles long.

PRATAT, a town of the kingdom of Siem, 100 miles N of Siem. E lon. 101 10, N lat. 18 40.

PRADÈS, a small handsome town of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees. It is seated in a fine plain on the river Tet, in the middle of mountains, 23 miles SE of Montcada. E lon. 8 37, N lat. 42 20.

PRAGILAS, a town of Piedmont, seven miles W of Turin. E lon. 7 30, N lat. 45 4.

FRAGUE, a large and famous city, capital of Schomberg. It is built miles long, and a broad. It is built upon seven mountains, and has above 150 churches, and as many palaces. The Moldaw runs through the city, separating the Old Town from the New, and over it is a bridge of 18 arches, 700 feet long, with a strong tower at each end. Population 80,217. This city has frequently been exposed to sieges, and often taken. It is 75 miles SE of Dresden, 180 SE of Berlin, and 235 W of Vienna. E lon. 14 47, N lat. 50 4.

FRATO, a town of Tuscany, seated on the Arno, 18 miles NW of Florence. E lon. 10 24, N lat. 43 23.

FRÉBLE, a township in the NW corner of Cortland county, New York; seated on the S end of Champlain lake, 120 miles W of Albany. Population in 1810, 1080.

FRÉCOP, or **FRÉKOP**, a town and fortress of Russia, lately taken from the Turks in the government of Catharinasia, and province of Transcaucasia, seated on the banks that join the Crimea to the continent. E lon. 38 40, N lat. 46 40.

FRÉCOPIA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, seated on the river Morava, 30 miles W of Missa. E lon. 23 8, N lat. 43 31.

FRÉGEL, a river which issues from a lake in Prussia, and crossing E Prussia, falls into the Baltic, below Königsberg.

FRÉMESLAW, a populous town of Austrian Poland, seated on the river Sava, 37 miles W of Lemberg. E lon. 21 0, N lat. 49 0.

FRÉNSLOW, a town of Germany, capital of the Upper Marche of Brandenburg. It contains six churches, and is seated on the lake and river Ucker, 30 miles N of Berlin.

FRÉRAU, a town of Bohemia, in Moravia, capital of a circle of the same name. It is 124 miles ESE of Prague. E lon. 17 30, N lat. 49 11.

FRÉSBURG, the capital of Lower Hungary, with a strong castle on a hill, and a population of about 22,000. Presburg is seated on the Danube, 38 miles SE of Vienna. E lon. 17 11, N lat. 48 14.

FRÉSCOT, a town of England in

PRAGUE, a town of Piedmont, seven miles W of Turin. E lon. 7 30, N lat. 45 4.

PRAGUE, a large and famous city, capital of Bohemia. It is about 3 miles long, and a broad. It is built upon seven mountains, and has above 100 churches, and as many palaces. The Moldaw runs through the city, separating the Old Town from the New, and over it is a bridge of 18 arches, 700 feet long, with a strong tower at each end. Population 50,317. This city has frequently been exposed to sieges, and often taken. It is 75 miles SE of Dresden, 120 SE of Berlin, and 225 N W of Vienna. E lon. 14 46, N lat. 50 4.

PRATO, a town of Tuscany, seated on the Arno, 12 miles NW of Florence. E lon. 10 54, N lat. 43 28.

PRESLE, a township in the NW corner of Cortlandt county, New York; seated at the S end of Skaneateles lake, 120 miles W of Albany. Population in 1810, 1000.

PRESECO, or **PRESEKOP**, a town and fortress of Russia, lately taken from the Turks in the government of Catharinasol, and province of Transilvania, seated on the banks that joins the Crimea to the continent. E lon. 38 46, N lat. 46 40.

PRESCOPIA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, seated on the river Marava, 30 miles W of Missa. E lon. 23 2, N lat. 43 31.

PRESELY, a river which issues from a lake in Poland, and crossing E Prussia, falls into the Baltic, below Königsberg.

PRESESLAW, a populous town of Austrian Poland, seated on the river Sava, 37 miles W of Lemberg. E lon. 21 0, N lat. 49 0.

PRENSLOW, a town of Germany, capital of the Upper Marche of Brandenburg. It contains six churches, and is seated on the lake and river Ucker, 30 miles N of Berlin.

PREBAU, a town of Bohemia, in Moravia, capital of a circle of the same name. E lon. 17 30, N lat. 49 18.

PRESBURG, the capital of Lower Hungary, with a strong castle on a hill, and a population of about 25,000. Presburg is seated on the Danube, 28 miles SE of Vienna. E lon. 17 11, N lat. 48 14.

PRESBURY, a town of England in

Lancashire, 106 miles NNW of London. W lon. 2 51, N lat. 53 20.

PRESQUE ISLE, a fortress, and the principal town in Erie county, Pennsylvania, situated on the SE shore of Lake Erie, about 13 miles W of Fort Le Eouf, 40 W by N of Fort Franklin on the Allegheny river, and 130 N of Pittsburgh. Here is a post office. The town is progressing fast in improvement, the ground plan being three miles in length along the bank of the lake, by one mile in breadth.

PRESEZANO, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavara. It appears by an inscription, that it is the ancient Rufie, and its territory has the name of Costa Rufina. It is 55 miles N of Naples. E lon. 14 30, N lat. 41 30.

PRESTON, a township of New London county, Connecticut, containing 3244 inhabitants in 1810; situated on the E side of the river Thames, about 12 miles N of New London.

PRISDI, STATE OF, a small territory of Tuscany, in the Siennese. It includes six fortresses, seated on the coast of Tuscany.

PRISOVIA, a town of Little Poland, seated on the Vistula, 20 miles E of Cracow. E lon. 20 16, N lat. 50 10.

PRESTEIGN, the county-town of Radnorshire, in England, 149 miles W NW of London. W lon. 3 38, N lat. 52 13.

PRESTON, a borough of England in Lancashire. Preston is noted for the defeat of the rebels in 1772, when they were all made prisoners. It is 314 miles NNW of London. W lon. 3 43, N lat. 53 46.

PRESTON PANS, a village of England in Haddingtonshire, noted for its salt works, and for the defeat of the royal army by the rebels in 1745.

PREVERA, a seaport of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, seated on the gulf of Larta, with a bishop's see. It is 70 miles NW of Lepanto. E lon. 21 5, N lat. 39 14.

PREULLY, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, and less province of Touraine. It is seated on the river Loire, and near it are mines of iron. Preully is seated on the Loire, 18 miles S of Loches.

PREUDA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland, 16 miles SW of Carlskrona. E lon. 15 19, N lat. 58 10.

PRIEBUS, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Sagan, situated on the Neissa, 15 miles SW of Sagan. E lon. 16 12, N lat. 51 32.

PRIAMAN, a seaport of the E Indies, in Sumatra, where the Dutch have a factory. E lon. 98 9, S lat. 1 0.

PRINCESS-ANN, a small post town, in Somerset county, Maryland; lying at the head of Manokin river, 20 miles W of Snow Hill, 48 SW of Lewistown in Delaware, and 153 from Washington, containing about 300 inhabitants.

PRINCE'S ISLAND, a small island on the W coast of Africa, 250 miles S W of Loango. E lon. 0 40, N lat. 1 40.

PRINCE'S ISLAND, a small island of Asia, at the SW extremity of the straits of Sunda, a few leagues from the coast of Java. It is very woody, and not much cleared. The best anchoring place is in E lon. 106 17, S lat. 0 35.

PRINCE OF WALES, CAPE, the most western extremity of all America, hitherto known, discovered by captain Cook, in 1778. W lon. 168 2, N lat. 65 46.

PRINCE OF WALES, FORT, the most northern settlement of Hudson's Bay Company, seated on the W side of Hudson's Bay, at the mouth of Churchill River. W lon. 94 7, N lat. 58 47.

PRINCETON, a post town in Middlesex county, New Jersey. This town contains about 500 inhabitants, and has long been the seat of an eminent seminary of learning. The college erected here, called Nassau-hall College, is a handsome stone building. Princeton is 11 miles NE of Trenton, 16 SW of New Brunswick, and 121 NE of Washington. E lon. from the same 2 30 55, N lat. 40 13 0.

PRINCE'S ISLAND, a small island of Asia, at the SW extremity of the straits of Sunda, a few leagues from the coast of Java. The best anchoring place is in E lon. 106 17, S lat. 0 30.

PRINCE WILLIAM HENRY'S ISLAND, an island in the Eastern Ocean, lying WNW of Tench's Island. It is pretty high, and 70 miles in circuit. E lon. 140 30, S lat. 1 32.

PRINCE WILLIAM HENRY'S ISLAND, an island in the S Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Wallis, in 1767. W lon. 141 0, S lat. 17 0.

- PRINCE WILLIAM'S SOUND**, a gulf on the NW coast of America, so named by Captain Cook, in 1778. W lon. 147 31, N lat. 59 33.
- PRINCIPATO**, a province of Naples, and divided into Principato Ultriore, and Principato Citiorio, that is, the Further and Nearer Principality. Principato Citiorio is bounded on the N by Principato Ultriore and Terra di Lavoro, on the W and S by the Mediterranean, and on the E by Basilicata. It is 60 miles long, and 30 broad; the soil is fertile in wine, corn, oil, and saffron; and it has a great deal of silk, and several mineral springs. Salerno is the capital. Principato Ultriore is bounded on the N by the Molise and Terra di Lavoro, on the W by the Mediterranean, on the E by Principato Citiorio, and on the S by Capitanata. It is 37 miles long, and 30 broad.
- PRIDENIA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, seated on the Dnieper, 32 miles NE of Albanopolis, and 192 N of Belgrade. E lon. 21 3, N lat. 43 0.
- PRISTINA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia. It was pillaged by the Austrians in 1689; and is seated on the Rusa, 53 miles NW of Nissa, and 150 SE of Belgrade. E lon. 23 4, N lat. 42 43.
- PRITZWALK**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the marches of Prignitz, 41 miles N of Brandenburg, and 24 NW of Berlin. E lon. 12 13, N lat. 53 0.
- PRIVAS**, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche. It is seated on a hill, near the confluence of three small rivers. E lon. 4 41, N lat. 44 45.
- PROGITA**, an island of Italy, in the gulf of Naples, near that of Ischia. It is 8 miles in circumference, and very fertile and populous. E lon. 14 8, N lat. 40 41.
- PRODANO**, anciently **SPACTERIA**, an island in the Mediterranean, near the W coast of the Morea. It is 36 miles SSE of Zante. E lon. 21 24, N lat. 37 18.
- PRON**, a town of the Kingdom of Burmah, seated on the Menam, 800 miles NW of Pogue. E lon. 98 0, N lat. 17 50.
- PROSECT**, a port town in Hancock county, Maine, situated on the W side of Kennebec river, eight miles NE of Belfast, and 701 NE of Washington. Population 1360.
- PROVIDENCE**, one of the least of the Bahama Islands, but the best of those planted by the English. It lies 200 miles E of Florida. W lon. 77 1, N lat. 24 50.
- PROVIDENCE**, an island in the Atlantic, which the English buccaniers fortified, but afterwards abandoned. W lon. 80 41, N lat. 13 25.
- PROVIDENCE**, a river of Massachusetts, in 30 miles from the sea, and enters Narraganset Bay, on the W side of Rhode Island.
- PROVIDENCE**, a county of Rhode Island, bounded by Massachusetts N and E; by Kent county, S; and W by Connecticut. It contains 10 towns and 30,760 inhabitants, in 1810.
- PROVIDENCE**, a post town of the above county, situated in 1635 by Roger Williams, who was driven from Salem by the fury of religious persecution, and compelled to leave his family in the dead of winter. It is situated on both sides of Providence river, the two parts being connected by a bridge. The town contains 1 Episcopal and 3 Congregational churches, 1 Friends and 3 Baptist meeting houses, several of them elegant buildings. The population in 1810 was 10,071. Here are two spermaceti works, and several large cotton manufactories. It is 30 miles N by W from Newport, and 410 NE of Washington. N lat. 42 23 10, E lon. 6 57 50, from Washington, and 71 3 4, W from Greenwich.
- PROVINCETON**, a post town in Barnstable county, Massachusetts; situated on a steep rock at the point of Cape Cod. It contains upwards of 900 inhabitants, who are principally engaged in fishing. This town is 562 miles NE of Washington, 140 S of Boston by land, and about 50 by water. N lat. 42, W lon. 70 0.
- PROVINE**, a post settlement in Clark county, Indiana Territory, about 7 miles from Ohio river, 33 above the rapids, and 640 from Washington.
- PROVINS**, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marine, seated on the Vouzise, 30 miles SSE of Meaux, and 47 SE of Paris. E lon. 3 22, N lat. 48 34.
- PRUSE**, a town of Austria, seated

ND, a NE of Belfast, and 701 NE of Wash-
ington. Population 1900.
PROVIDENCE, one of the least of
of the Bahama Islands, but the best of
those planted by the English. It lies
200 miles E of Florida. W lon. 77 3,
N lat. 24 30.

PROVIDENCE, an island in the
Atlantic, which the English became
fortified, but after wards abandoned.
W lon. 80 43, N lat. 13 25.

PROVIDENCE, a river of N Amer-
ica, which rises in the State of Massa-
chusetts, is 30 miles long, and
enters Narraganset Bay, on the W side
of Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, a county of Rhode
Island, bounded by Massachusetts N
and E, by Kent county, S; and W by
Connecticut. It contains 10 towns and
30,760 inhabitants, in 1810.

PROVIDENCE, a post town of the
above county, situated in 1636 by Roger
Williams, who was driven from Salem
by the fury of religious persecution,
and compelled to leave his family, in
the dead of winter. It is situated on
both sides of Providence river, the two
parts being connected by a bridge.

The town contains 1 Episcopal and 3
Congregational churches, 1 Friends and
2 Baptist meeting houses, several of
them elegant buildings. The popula-
tion in 1810 was 10,071. Here are two
spermaceti works, and several large
cotton manufactories. It is 30 miles N
by W from Newport, and 410 NE of
Washington. N lat. 43 23 10, E lon.
71 57 55, from Washington, and 71 3
4, W from Greenwich.

PROVINCE TOWN, a post town in
Barnstable county, Massachusetts; sit-
uated on a sterile spot at the point of
Cape Cod. It contains upwards of 900
inhabitants, who are principally en-
gaged in fishing. This town is 50 1/2 miles
NE of Washington, 140 SE of Boston
by land, and about 50 by water. N
lat. 42, W lon. 70 0.

PROVINE, a post settlement in
Clark county, Indiana Territory, about
7 miles from Ohio river, 23 above the
rapids, and 640 from Washington.

PROVINS, a town of France, in
the department of Seine and Marne;
situated on the Voisins, 30 miles SE of
Meaux, and 47 SE of Paris. E lon. 3
23, N lat. 48 34.

PRUSS, a town of Austria, situated
on the Leith, 23 miles SW of Presburg,
and 23 SE of Vienna. E lon. 16 58, N
lat. 48 5.

PRUSSIA, a town of Germany, in
Saxony; situated on the Muech, 65 miles
SW of Vienna. E lon. 15 23, N lat.
47 24.

PRUSSIA, a large country of Eu-
rope, bounded on the N by the Baltic
on the E by Lithuania, Samogitia, and
Poland; on the S by Poland; and on
the W by Brandenburg and Dancania;
about 600 miles in length, and
100 in breadth, where it is narrowest.

It is a very fertile country. There are
two large lakes, besides the river, Vis-
tula and Pregla. In the 13th century,
all Prussia belonged to the knights of
the Teutonic Order. In 1525, Albert
of Brandenburg, their grand master,
having become a convert to the doc-

trine of Luther, took advantage of the
confusion of the empire to betray the
interests of his fraternity, and con-
cluded a treaty with Sigismund, king
of Poland, by which Eastern Prussia
was erected into an hereditary duchy,
and given to him as a Polish fief. He
transmitted this rich inheritance to his
descendants; one of whom, Frederic
William, was the first duke that threw
off his feudal dependence on Poland.

His son, Frederic I, in 1701, assumed
the title of King of Prussia, which was
soon after acknowledged by all the
Christian powers, except Poland, which
did not acknowledge it till 1764.

PRUTH, a river of Poland, which
rises in Red Russia, and falls into the
Danube.

PSKOF, or PLESKOF, a govern-
ment of Russia, formerly comprised in
the government of Novgorod.

PSKOF, or PLESKOF, an archi-
episcopal town of Russia, capital of a
government of the same name, with a
strong castle. It is situated on the river
Velika, 180 miles S by W of Peters-
burgh. E lon. 27 23, N lat. 57 28.

PUDAR, a river of Hindostan
Proper, which rises in the SW part of
Aghuzer, divides the provinces of
Cutch and Guzzerat, and falls into the
gulf of Cutch.

PUDOGA, a town of Russia, in the
government of Olonetz. It lies on the
E coast of the lake Onegzke, 108 miles
E of Olonetz. E lon. 36 30, N lat.
61 36.

PUEBLA, a town of Spain, in Es-

tramadura, seated near the Guadiana,
15 miles W of Meridad. W lon. 6 23,
N lat. 38 42.

PUEBLA-DE-LOS-AUGELES, a
populous town of New Spain, in the
province of Mexico, and province of
Tlaxcala. It is 62 miles SE of Mexico.

PUEBLA-NUOVA, a seaport of
New Spain, in the province of Guati-
mala, and province of Veragua; situ-
ated on a bay of the Pacific Ocean, 200
miles W of Panama. N lat. 8 48, W
lon. 83 25.

PUEYTE DEL ARCOBISPO, a
town of Spain, in Estramadura; situ-
ated on the river Taja, 200 miles SW
of Toledo. W lon. 4 15, N lat. 39 25.

PUEYTE DELA REYNE, a town
of Spain, in Navarre; situated on the
river Agra, 10 miles SW of Pampe-
luna.

PUGLIA, the modern name of the
ancient Apulia, containing the three
provinces of Capitanata, Bari, and
Otranto, on the E side of the kingdom
of Naples.

PULAON, an island in the Indian
Ocean, lying on the W of the Philip-
pines. E lon. 129 12, W lat. 9 30.

PULASKI, a post town in Giles
county, Tennessee, is handsomely sit-
uated on an eminence, on the northern
bank of Richland creek, about 12 miles
above its junction with Elk river. It
contains a court-house, a jail, and 350
inhabitants. This town is 75 miles S of
Nashville, and 787 SW of Washington.

PULHELY, a maritime town of
Carmarthenshire, seated at the head of
an inlet of Cardigan Bay, between two
rivers. It is 143 miles NW of London,
W lon. 4 15, N lat. 52 22.

PULO-CONDOR, the name of sev-
eral islands in the Indian Ocean, the
principal of which is the only one in-
habited. It is 13 miles in length, and
6 in breadth, but in some places not
above a mile over. E lon. 107 20, N
lat. 8 40.

PULO-TIMON, an island in the In-
dian Ocean, on the E coast of the pen-
insula of Malacca. It is often touch-
ed at for refreshments. E lon. 104 25,
N lat. 3 6.

PULOCURY, an island in the Indian
Ocean, yielding good water and plenty
of wood. It lies at the entrance of the
bay of Siam, and is 30 miles in cir-
cumference. E lon. 105 25, N lat.
3 25.

PULO-WAY, an island in the Indian Ocean, near the N point of that of Sumatra. It is the largest of the islands that form the entrance of the channel of Achem. E lon. 94 59, N lat. 5 50.

PULTAUSK, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Masovia, seated on the Narwa, 30 miles NE of Warsaw. E lon. 21 47, N lat. 50 30.

PULTENEY, a post township on the N line of Steuben county, New York; situated on the W side of Crooked lake, 333 miles W of Albany, and 333 northerly of Washington. Population in 1810, 1038.

PULTOWA, a fortified town of the Ukraine, famous for a battle in 1709, between Peter the Great and Charles XII. of Sweden, wherein the latter was totally defeated. It is 100 miles SW of Belgorod. E lon. 34 25, N lat. 49 35.

PUNA, an island in the Pacific Ocean, 36 miles long, and 13 broad, lying at the entrance of the bay of Guisquil, 113 miles N of Paica. W lon. 81 6, S lat. 3 17.

PUNTA-DEL-GUDA, the capital of St Michael, one of the Azores, with a strong rock and harbour. W lon. 24 48, N lat. 37 47.

PURBECK ISLE OF, a rough and heathy tract of Dorsetshire, to the S of Poole Bay. It is insulated by the sea and rivers, and is famous for its stone quarries.

PURCHENA, a town of Spain, in the province of Granada, 60 miles W of Carthagena. W lon. 2 8, N lat. 37 10.

PURMERENS, a town of New Holland, so called from the brook of the same name on which it is seated. It is 10 miles N of Amsterdam, and 12 SE of Alonzo.

PURYSBURGH, a town of the United States, in Georgia, built by a colony of Swiss. It is seated on the river Savannah, 30 miles NW of the town of Savannah. W lon. 80 40, N lat. 33 57.

PUSCHIAVO, a town of Switzerland, in the country of the Grisons, three mi. N from a lake of the same name. It is 17 miles WSW of Bormio, and 80 E. of Chiavenna. E lon. 9 40, N lat. 46 30.

PUTALA, a mountain of Great Thibet, 7 miles E of Lasa. On its summit is the palace of the grand la-

ma, the high priest and sovereign of Thibet.

PUTNEY, a village of England, in Surrey, seated on the Thames, 5 miles WSW of London.

PUTNEY, a post town in Windham county, Vermont; situated on the W side of Connecticut river, 9 miles N of Brattleboro', 45 NE of Bennington, and 440 of Washington. Population in 1810, 1007.

PUY, a populous town of France, in the department of Upper Loire, and late province of Velay, with manufactures of lace and silk stuffs.

PUYCERDA, a strong and considerable town of Spain, in Catalonia, and capital of Cerdagna, 67 miles NW of Barcelona. E lon. 1 50, N lat. 43 36.

PUXEN-ANJOU, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire, 100 miles SW of Paris. W lon. 0 13, N lat. 47 6.

PUZZOLI, a celebrated but now inconsiderable town of Italy, on the bay of Naples, 10 miles W of Naples.

PULHELY, a seaport in Carnarvonshire, seated at the head of an inlet of Cardigan Bay, between two rivers, 143 miles NW of London. W lon. 4 15, N lat. 52 58.

PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT, structures formerly counted one of the Seven Wonders of the World. The principal pyramids are ESE of Gize, a village seated on the western shore of the Nile.

There are four of them that deserve the attention of the curious. The two largest are 300 feet in perpendicular height. The most northern of these great pyramids is the only one that is open; and those who enter it, and clamber up to a sort of room, find a tomb, or sarcophagus. The external part is chiefly built of great square stones, of an equal size; but have all the figure of a prism; that they may adhere to each other the closer; for they have neither lime, nor cramps of any metal. The ascent to the top of the pyramid on the outside are by steps, which are the height of each stone, the lowermost of which is four feet high, and three broad, but they were not originally designed for this purpose. The base at the N side of it is 663 feet, and as the pyramids is exactly square, the other sides must be of the same length.

PYRENEAN MOUNTAINS, or

ma, the high priest and sovereign of Tibet.

PUTNEY, a village of England, in Surrey, seated on the Thames, 5 miles WSW of London.

PUTNEY, a post town in Windham county, Vermont; situated on the W side of Connecticut river, 9 miles N of Bennington, 45 NE of Bennington, and 440 of Washington. Population in 1810, 1007.

PUY, a populous town of France, in the department of Upper Loire, and late province of Velay, with manufactures of lace and silk stuffs.

PUYCERDA, a strong and considerable town of Spain, in Catalonia, and capital of Cerdagne, 67 miles SW of Barcelona. E lon. 1 40, N lat. 43 35.

PUX-EN-ANJOU, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire, 100 miles SW of Paris. W lon. 0 13, N lat. 47 0.

PUZZOLI, a celebrated but now inconsiderable town of Italy, on the bay of Naples, 10 miles W of Naples.

PULHELY, a seaport in Carmarvonshire, seated at the head of an inlet of Cardigan Bay, between two rivers, 143 miles NW of London. W lon. 4 15, N lat. 52 52.

PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT, structures formerly counted one of the Seven Wonders of the World. The principal pyramids are ESE of Gize, a village seated on the western shore of the Nile. There are four of them that deserve the attention of the curious. The two largest are 500 feet in perpendicular height. The most northern of these great pyramids is the only one that is open; and those who enter it, and clamber up to a sort of room, find a tomb, or pyrochasma. The external part is chiefly built of great square stones, of an equal size; but have all the figure of a prism, that they may adhere to each other the closer; for they have neither lime, nor cramps of any metal. The ascents to the top of the pyramid on the outside are by steps, which are the height of each stone, the lowermost of which is four feet high, and three broad, but they were not originally designated for this purpose. The base at the N side of it is 653 feet, and as the pyramids is exactly square, the other sides must be of the same length.

PYRENEAN MOUNTAINS, or

PYRENEES, a large chain of mountains, the principal of which are in the kingdom of Spain, which they divide from France; they equal the Alps in height, and extend from the Mediterranean sea to the Atlantic Ocean, 200 miles in length, and 108 in breadth. They begin near the harbour of Verdres, in Roussillon, and run as far as Fontarbia. Over them are five passages, but all extremely difficult, and between them several fertile valleys.

PYRMONT, a town of Westphalia, in a county of the same name, subject to the prince of Waldeck, with a castle, the residence of the governor. Near it are mineral waters, well known to all Europe, and often preferred to those of Spa. It is 40 miles SW of Hanover. E lon. 9 20, N lat. 52 0.

PYRNA, a town of Germany in the electorate of Saxony, in Misnia. Pyrna is seated on the Elbe. E lon. 13 50, N lat. 51 6.

PYSECK, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachin, seated on the At-town, near the Muldau, 50 miles S of Prague. E lon. 14 45, N lat. 49 16.

QUADIZ, a town of Upper Egypt, seated on the Nile, between Elne and Danier, and remarkable for a great number of ancient monuments.

QUAKENBURG, or **QUAKENBURG**, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Osnaburg, seated on the Hase, 32 miles W of Osnaburg. E lon. 8 30, N lat. 52 46.

QUAKERTOWN, a village with a post-office, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, about 35 miles N of Philadelphia, and 177 from Washington.

QUANG-SI, a province of China, bounded on the N by Koci-tcheou and Hou-quang, on the W by Yunan and the kingdom of Tonquin, on the S by the gulf of Tonquin and the province of Quang-tong, and on the E by the same and Hou-quang. Quet-ling-fou is the capital.

QUANG-TONG, the most considerable of the southern provinces of China; bounded on the NE by Fo-kien,

on the N by Kiang-sai, on the W by Quang-sai and the kingdom of Tonquin; the rest is washed by the sea. Canton is the capital; but the viceroy resides at Chau-king.

QUARTEN, a town of Switzerland, near the lake Wallenstadt, 5 miles E of Glarus.

QUEBEC, a city of North America, capital of Lower Canada, situate at the confluence of the river St. Lawrence and St. Charles. It is built on a rock, and is divided into the upper and lower town. The houses in each are of stone, and the fortifications strong, though not regular. The harbour is safe and commodious, and flanked by two bastions, that are raised 25 feet from the ground, which is the height of the tides at the time of the equinox. This city was erected by the French in 1665. The English reduced it, with all Canada, in 1629; but it was restored in 1632. In 1759, it was again taken by the English, after a battle memorable for the death of general Wolfe, and confirmed to them by the peace of 1763. Population in 1806, about 13,000. It is 400 miles by the river, from the Atlantic Ocean, and 590 NW of Boston. W lon. 69 45, N lat. 46 55.

QUEDLINGSBURG, a town of Germany in Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt, with a famous protestant abbey, whose abbas is a prince of the empire. E lon. 11 34, N lat. 52 1.

QUEENBOROUGH, a borough of England, in Kent, in the Isle of Sheppey, 45 miles E of London. E lon. 0 45, N lat. 51 35.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S ISLAND, an island in the S Pacific Ocean, six miles long and one broad, discovered by captain Wallis in 1767. W lon. 138 4, S lat. 19 15.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S SOUND, a sound at the N extremity of the S illand of New Zealand, near Cook's Strait. E lon. 174 13, S lat. 41 5.

QUEEN'S COUNTY, a shire of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 30 miles long and 20 broad; bounded on the N by King's county, on the E by Kildare, on the SE by Catherlough, on the S by Kilkenny, and on the W by King's county and Tipperary. Maryborough is the capital.

QUEEN'S FERRY, a borough in

Linthgowshire, seated on the frith of Forth, nine miles W of Edinburgh. W lon. 3 30, N lat. 56 0.

QUEEN ANNS, a post town in Prince George county, Maryland; lying on the W. side of Patuxent river, 10 miles W of Annapolis, and 27 eastward from Washington.

QUEILING-FOU, a city of China, capital of the province of Quang-si; situated on the banks of a river which empties into the Te-bo. Queil-fou has under its jurisdiction two cities of the second class, and seven of the third, and is 180 miles N by W of Canton. E lon. 109 55, N lat. 25 30.

QUENTIN, ST., a strong town of France, in the department of Aisne. Here is a considerable manufacture of lawns and cambrics. It is seated on the Somme, 83 miles N by E of Paris. E lon. 3 29, N lat. 49 50.

QUERFURT, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, capital of a principality of the same name. It is 12 miles SE of Mansfeldt. E lon. 12 30, N lat. 51 27.

QUESNOY, a town of France, in the department of the North. It is seated in a large plain, on the little river Ronelle, nine miles SE of Valenciennes, and 122 NE of Paris. E lon. 3 40, N lat. 50 15.

QUIBERON, a peninsula of France, in the department of Morbihan, to the N of Belleisle. It has a village of the same name, and a fort, on the bay of Quiberon. In July 1795, it was taken by some French volunteers in the pay of Great-Britain, but was soon retaken.

QUIBO, an island of the Pacific Ocean, lying on the coast of Veragua, in New Spain.

QUILLERONNE, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, seated on the Seine, eight miles SW of Caudebec, and 22 N of Rouen.

QUILLIMANGI, a town of Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar, in the kingdom of Melinda. It is situated at the mouth of a river of the same name, and belongs to the Portuguese. E lon. 39 40, S lat. 3 30.

QUILOA, a seaport on the coast of Zanguebar, with a small citadel. It is tributary to the Portuguese; and is seated in a fertile country, 300 miles N of Mozambique. E lon. 39 9, S lat. 0 30.

QUTLON, or COVLON, a Dutch factory on the coast of Malabar, in Travancore, 14 miles NNW of Anjengo, taken by the English in 1795. E lon. 76 33, N lat. 9 2.

QUIMPER, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre. It is 333 miles W by S of Paris. W lon. 4 2, N lat. 47 59.

QUIMPERLAY, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre, seated on the Isotte, 7 miles from the sea. E lon. 3 33, N lat. 47 02.

QUINCEY, a post town in Norfolk county, Massachusetts, ten miles S of Boston. It has about 1311 inhabitants and is the post-office retreat of John Adams, Esq; late president of the United States. It is 469 miles NE of Washington.

QUINGEY, a town of France, in the department of Doubs, seated on the river Louve. E lon. 5 2, N lat. 47 5.

QUENTRN, a town of France, in the department of the North Coast. It is seated in a valley, 266 miles W of Paris. W lon. 3 40, N lat. 48 53.

QUIPGOU, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire, seated on an eminence, near the river Rhone, 12 miles S of Lyons. E lon. 4 55, N lat. 45 55.

QUINBO, the name of several islands of Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar. They are all fertile in fruit and pastures.

QUISAMA, a maritime province of Africa in the kingdom of Angola, lying along the river Conza. It is a mountainous country, and very little cultivated, but the Portuguese get abundance of salt there.

QUITEDA, a town of Morocco, in the province of Drasa, with a castle. W lon. 5 0, N lat. 35 6.

QUISTELLO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, seated on the Secda, three miles from its confluence with the Po. It is 15 miles SE of Mantua. E lon. 11 1, N lat. 45 0.

QUITO, a city of New Granada, in S America, about 150 miles from the Pacific Ocean. It is seated in a pleasant valley, between high mountains. Here are several religious communities, and two colleges, which are a sort of university. Population about 65,000. It is 620 miles N of Lima. W lon. 77 59, S lat. 0 12.

RA
It is 5
17 25,
RA
in the
the T
lon. 1
RA
Trem
hand
month
and T
R
CHOI
Hindo
some
bank
confir
below
15, N
RA
of Ga
a mou
firmoo
Vicou
RA
stran
which
try w
near
son at
crook
north
into w
St. R
joined
within
rastr
mout
tona 5
miles.
RA
mont,
the ri
miles
N lat.
RA
in Up
Mela
lon. 1
RA
seated
by a
miles
lat. 4

QUYLON, or **COYLON**, a Dutch factory on the coast of Malabar, in Travancore, 14 miles NNW of Anjengo, taken by the English in 1795. E lon. 76 33, N lat. 0 2.

QUIMPER, a town of France, in the department of Finistère. It is 333 miles W by S of Paris. W lon. 4 3, N lat. 47 58.

QUIMPERLAY, a town of France, in the department of Finistère, seated on the Rotten, 7 miles from the sea. E lon. 3 33, N lat. 47 52.

QUINCEY, a post town in Norfolk county, Massachusetts, ten miles S of Boston. It has about 1311 inhabitants and is the possible retreat of John Adams, Esq., late president of the United States. It is 469 miles NE of Washington.

QUINGEY, a town of France, in the department of Doubs, seated on the river Louve. E lon. 5 5, N lat. 47 5.

QUINTEN, a town of France, in the department of the North Coast. It is seated in a valley, 200 miles W of Paris. W lon. 2 40, N lat. 48 53.

QUIPQU, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire, seated on an escarpment near the river Rhone, 13 miles S of Lyons. E lon. 4 55, N lat. 48 55.

QUIRIMO, the name of several islands of Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar. They are all fertile in fruit and pastures.

QUISAMA, a maritime province of Africa on the kingdom of Angola, lying along the river Conza. It is a mountainous country, and very little cultivated, but the Portuguese get abundance of salt there.

QUITEOA, a town of Morocco, in the province of Dross, with a castle. W lon. 5 0, N lat. 38 6.

QUISTELLO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, seated on the Soana, three miles from its confluence with the Po. It is 15 miles SE of Mantua. E lon. 11 1, N lat. 45 0.

QUITO, a city of New Granada, in S America, about 150 miles from the Pacific Ocean. It is seated in a pleasant valley, between high mountains. Here are several religious communities, and two colleges, which are a sort of university. Population about 65,000. It is 820 miles N of Lima. W lon. 77 50, N lat. 0 15.

R

RABAB, a town of Lower Hungary, the capital of Barerin, with a castle. It is 55 miles SE of Vienna. E lon. 17 35, N lat. 47 48.

RABASTEINS, a town of France, in the department of Tarn, seated on the Tarn, 15 miles W by S of Alby. E lon. 1 52, N lat. 43 45.

RABAT, a seaport of Africa, in Tremesen. It has fine mosques and handsome palaces, and is seated at the mouth of the Bouregig, between Fez and Tangier. W lon. 5 28, N lat. 34 40.

RACHORE, or **ADONI-RACHORE**, a city of the peninsula of Hindoostan, capital of a district of the same name. It is seated on the S bank of the Kistna, not far above its confluence with the Toombudra, and below that of the Beemna. E lon. 78 15, N lat. 16 30.

RACKERSBURG, a strong town of Germany, in Stiria, with a castle on a mountain. It is seated on an island, formed by the Muehr, 100 miles S of Vienna. E lon. 15 28, N lat. 48 54.

RACKET RIVER, a considerable stream in the state of New York, which rises in the mountainous country westward of lake Champlain, and near the head waters of the Hudson and Black rivers. It is a deep, crooked, sluggish stream, pursuing a northerly course to the St. Lawrence, into which it empties two miles above St. Regis. Within 50 miles of its junction it becomes rapid, and has within that distance several large cataracts. At Louisville 30 miles from its mouth it is navigable for boats of five tons burden. Its length is about 120 miles.

RACONI, a populous town of Piedmont, seated in a pleasant plain, on the rivers Grana and Maera. It is six miles from Carignano. E lon. 7 40, N lat. 44 30.

RADEBERG, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, the margravate of Misson, ten miles NE of Dresden. E lon. 13 50, N lat. 51 5.

RADICOFANI, a town of Tuscany, seated on a mountain, and defended by a citadel on an adjacent hill, 20 miles SE of Siena. E lon. 11 40, N lat. 42 42.

RADMIENDORF, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, near the source of the river Save, 16 miles W of Crainburg.

RADNOR, NEW, a borough in Radnorshire, seated near the source of the Somergill, 156 miles WNW of London. W lon. 3 45, N lat. 52 10.

RADNOSHIRE, a county of S Wales, 30 miles long and 25 broad.

RADON, a town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Randonir, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on a brook that falls into the Vistula, 50 miles S of Warsaw. E lon. 21 1, N lat. 51 25.

RAGIVOLO, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, seated between Mantua and Reggii, 42 miles from each.

RAGUSA, an ancient town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto, near the river Maub, 12 miles N of Modica. E lon. 14 59, N lat. 37 0.

RAGUSA, a city of Dalmatia, capital of the Ragusan, and an archbishop's see. It is two miles in circumference, and strong by situation, having an inaccessible mountain on the land side, and a strong fort on the gulf of Venice. It is a republic, and has a considerable trade with the Turks, and is 60 miles NW of Scutari. E lon. 18 18, N lat. 42 50.

RAGUSEN, or **RATUSIA/DALMATIA**, a territory of Dalmatia, lying along the coast of the gulf of Venice, about 55 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. Ragusa is the capital.

RAHWAY, a post village in Middlesex county, New Jersey, 14 miles NE of Brunswick, and 209 of Washington. Population rising 300.

RAJEMAL, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal; formerly a place of great trade, but now in a ruinous state. It is seated on the W bank of the Ganget, in a romantic, but not pleasant situation, 190 miles N by W of Calcutta.

RAIN, a town of Upper Bavaria, seated on the Acha, near the Lech, 3 miles E of Donawert. E lon. 11 12, N lat. 48 50.

RAIN, a town of Germany, in Styria, capital of a country of the same name. It is seated on the Save, 58 miles S of Gratz. E lon. 15 33, N lat. 46 30.

RAJAPOUR, a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar, seated on a

river of the same name, 50 miles N of Gen. E lon. 73 50, N lat. 17 15.

RAIN LAKE, or LONG LAKE, a lake of N America, lying to the W of Lake Superior, and to the E of the Lake of the Woods, with which it communicates by a river. It is 100 miles long but its no part more than 20 wide.

RAKKA, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Diarbekir, south on the Euphrates. It is 100 miles SW of Diarbekir. E lon. 38 55, N lat. 39 1.

RACONICK, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name. It is 30 miles W of Prague. E lon. 14 5, N lat. 52 4.

RALEIGH, a post town of Wake county, and capital of North Carolina. It contains a handsome state house and upwards of 1000 inhabitants. Raleigh is 60 miles N by E of Fayetteville, and 287 SW of Washington. W lon. from the same, 1 46 16, N lat. 35 47 20.

RAMA, an ancient town of Palestine, now called Ramallah by the Turks. It is 23 miles W by N of Jerusalem. E lon. 31 53, N lat. 32 0.

RAMANOH, an island of Asia, lying toward Cape Comorin. It is 23 miles in circ. circumference; it very sandy, and has only a few villages and a temple. E lon. 79 22, N lat. 9 23.

RAMBERTLE-BOUG, ST., a town of France, in the department of Aisne. It is seated near a branch of Mont Jura. E lon. 5 30, N lat. 49 53.

RAMBENVILLIERS, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges, 30 miles SE of Nancy.

RAMBOUILLE, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise. It is 37 miles SW of Paris.

RAMEHEAD, a promontory of Cornwall, SW of Plymouth, at the entrance of Plymouth Sound. W lon. 15 20, N lat. 50 18.

RAMEKA, a town of France, in the department of Aube, 18 miles NE of Troyes. E lon. 4 30, N lat. 48 32.

RANILLES, a town of America. B-abant, remarkable for a great victory obtained by the duke of Marlborough, over the French, on Whit Sunday 1760. It is 10 miles N of Yamur. E lon. 4 50, N lat. 40 30.

RANMELSBURG, a lofty, steep, and extensive mountain of Germany, in the principality of Grubenhagen. Several silver mines have been discovered on this mountain.

RANSBURY, a town of England, in Wiltshire, 42 miles E of Bristol, and 50 N of London.

RANNEKENS, a seaport of the Isle of Walsheire, in the Dutch province of Zeeland. It is 4 miles S of Middelburg. E lon. 3 49, N lat. 51 25.

RANSEY, a town of England, in Huntingdonshire. It is seated in the fens, near the river of Ramsey and Whittrey, 69 miles N of London. W lon. 0 15, N lat. 52 24.

RANSEY, an island on the coast of Pembroke-shire, two miles long, and one and a half broad. This island is 4 miles W of St. David's, and 17 NW of Milford Haven. W lon. 5 20, N lat. 51 55.

RANSGATE, a seaport of England, in Kent, in the Isle of Thanet. It is 4 miles S of Margate, 10 ENE of Canterbury, and 73 ESE of London. E lon. 1 30, N lat. 51 22.

RANAL, one of the Sandwich Islands, in the N Pacific Ocean, lying S W of the passage between Mowee and Moreot, about 3 leagues from each. The inhabitants are computed at 29,000 as nearly as could be ascertained.

RANDELSON, or RANDEHS, an ancient town of Denmark, in North Jutland, seated near the mouth of the Gude, 35 miles E of Wilsburg. E lon. 10 35, N lat. 56 20.

RANDOLPH, a post town in Orange county, Vermont, 35 mil N by W of Windsor, on the river Connecticut, and 518 NE of Washington.

RANDOLPH, a post town in Norfolk county, Massachusetts, five miles S of Quincy, 14 S of Boston, and 475 NE of Washington. Population 1170.

RANGNITZ, a town of Eastern Prussia, on the river Neanche, 55 miles E of Konigsberg. E lon. 23 40, N lat. 55 0.

RANNOCH LOCH, a lake of Scotland, in the N part of Perthshire, 11 miles in length.

RANTAMPOUR, a fortress of Hindoostan Proper, very celebrated in the Indian histories. It is situated in the E quarter of Agimere, and is 120 miles from Agra.

RANTZOW, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, 24 miles N of Lubeck. E lon. 16 43, N lat. 54 10.

RAOLCONDA, a town of the Decan of Hindoostan, in Golconda, near

RAANSBURY, a town of England, in Wiltshire, 42 miles E of Bristol, and 60 N of London.

RAMMEKINS, a report of the Isle of Walsheer, in the Dutch province of Zeeland. It is 4 miles S of Middelburg. E lon. 3 49, N lat. 51 25.

RAMSEY, a town of England, in Huntingdonshire. It is seated in the fens, near the river of Ramsey and Wisbech, 69 miles N of London. W lon. 0 15, N lat. 52 24.

RANSEY, an island on the coast of Pembrokeshire, two miles long, and one and a half broad. This island is 4 miles W of St. David's, and 17 NW of Milford Haven. Y. lon. 4 20, N lat. 51 55.

RAMSGATE, a port of England, in Kent, in the Isle of Thanet. It is 4 miles S of Margate, 10 ENO of Canterbury, and 73 ESE of London. E lon. 1 30, N lat. 51 22.

RANAI, one of the Sandwich Islands, in the N Pacific Ocean, lying S W of the passage between Mowee and Morotoi, about 3 leagues from each. The inhabitants are computed at 20,000, as nearly as could be ascertained.

RANDERSØN, or **RANDERS**, an ancient town of Denmark, in North Jutland, seated near the mouth of the Gude, 45 miles E of Viborg. E lon. 10 55, N lat. 56 20.

RANDOLPH, a post town in Orange county, Vermont, 35 mi. N by W of Windsor, on the river Connecticut, and 518 NE of Washington.

RANDOLPH, a post town in Norfolk county, Massachusetts, five miles S of Quincy, 18 S of Boston, and 475 NE of Washington. Population 1170.

RANGNITZ, a town of Eastern Prussia, on the river Nemun, 55 miles E of Königsberg. E lon. 23 40, N lat. 55 6.

RANNOCH LOCH, a lake of Scotland, in the N part of Perthshire, 11 miles in length.

RANTAMPUR, a fortress of Hindoostan Proper, very celebrated in the Indian histories. It is situated in the E quarter of Agimere, and is 130 miles from Agra.

RANTZOW, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, 24 miles N of Lubeck. E lon. 10 42, N lat. 54 10.

RAOLCONDA, a town of the Decan of Hindoostan, in Golconda, near

which is a rich diamond mine. It is 270 miles SW of Hydrabad. E lon. 76 40, N lat. 14 30.

RASON, L'ETAPE, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, seated at the foot of the Vosges, at the confluence of the Etape and Marte, 30 miles SE of Nancy. E lon. 6 47, N lat. 48 24.

RAPALLO, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, seated on a gulf of the same name, 30 miles E of Genoa. E lon. 9 11, N lat. 44 20.

RAPIDES, a parish in the state of Louisiana. The lands are fertile, the climate sultry, and longevity equal to most places. In 1810 it contained 3001 inhabitants. See Alexandria.

RAPPANANOC, a river of Virginia, which rises in the mountains called the Blue Ridge, and running ESE falls into the Chesapeake, between Windmill and Slaughter points. It has four Sulanus water to Hobbs's Hole, and two from thence to Frederickburg, 150 miles from its mouth. Its whole length is about 200 miles.

RAPPERSCHWYL, a republic of Switzerland, on the confines of the canton of Zurich, whose territory is 6 miles long and 3 broad.

RAPPERSCHWYL, a town of Switzerland, capital of a republic of the same name. It is 15 miles SE of Zurich, and 63 NE of Bern. E lon. 8 42, N lat. 47 10.

RARITAN, a river of New Jersey, which is formed by two considerable streams, one of which rises in Morris and the other in Huntingdon county. It passes by Brunswick and Amboy, enters Arthur Kill Sound, and helps to form the fine harbour of Amboy. In passing through Raritan hills, it forms a small romantic cascade, which falls about 12 feet between two rocks.

RASEBORG, a seaport of Sweden, capital of a canton in Nyland. It is seated on the gulf of Finland, 37 miles SE of Abo. E lon. 23 18, N lat. 60 14.

RASEN, or **MARKET RASIN**, a town of England, in Lincolnshire. It is seated on a branch of the Aikens, 14 miles NE of Lincoln, and 150 N of London. W lon. 0 10, N lat. 53 53.

RASOCCALMO, a cape on the North coast of Sicily, near a town of the same name, W of Cape Faro, and N of Messina.

RASTADT, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Saltzburg, seated on the Enn, 48 miles E by S of Saltzburg. E lon. 14 10, N lat. 47 10.

RASTADT, a town of Suabia, in the marquisate of Baden, with a castle. It is remarkable for a battle in which the Austrians were defeated by the French in 1703. It is seated on the Merg, near the Rhine, 4 miles N of Baden, and 24 SW of Philippsburg. E lon. 8 14, N lat. 48 54.

RATENAU, a town of Germany, in the middle marche of Brandenburg. E lon. 13 40, N lat. 53 46.

RATENBURG, a town of Germany, in the Tirol, with a castle, seated on the river Inn. E lon. 13 5, N lat. 47 20.

RATIBOR, a town of Silesia, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the Oder, 163 miles E of Prague. E lon. 17 54, N lat. 50 11.

RATISBON, the capital of Bavaria, and the only free imperial city and sovereign state of this electorate; it is large, populous, and well fortified. It is pleasantly situated on the S side of the Danube, over which is a stone bridge of 16 arches, being the most substantial of all the structures on this river. Population 32,000. Here is a famous Benedictine monastery. It is 55 miles SE of Nuremberg, 63 N by E of Munich, and 104 W by N of Vienna. E lon. 12 5, N lat. 48 58.

RATOLEZZI, a strong town of Suabia, on the part of the lake of Constance called Boden See. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is 12 miles W of the city of Constance.

RATZEBURG, a fortified town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Saxe-Lauenburg. It is seated on an island, in the midst of a lake, 30 miles in circumference. Rutzburg is 12 miles S E of Lubeck, and 12 N of Lauenburg. E lon. 10 40, N lat. 53 54.

RATZIA, or **RASCIA**, the eastern division of Slavonia, subject to the house of Austria.

RAVA, a town of Great Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a fortified castle, where state prisoners are kept. It is 85 miles SW of Warsaw. E longitude 19 55, N latitude 51 51.

RAVELLO, a seaport of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, and a bishop's

see. It is 28 miles SE of Naples. E lon. 14 41, N lat. 40 36.

RAVENGLASS, a seaport in Cumberland, 284 miles NNW of London. W lon. 3 30, N lat. 54 26.

RAVENNA, an ancient and archiepiscopal city of Italy, capital of Romagna, with several colleges, and a great number of religious houses. It had a very flourishing trade, but has greatly suffered since the sea has withdrawn two miles from it. Ravenna is now continually going to decay and is seated near the river Mantone, 103 miles N of Rome. E lon. 12 4, N lat. 44 25.

RAVENSBERG, a county of Germany, in Westphalia, lying S of the bishoprics of Minden and Osnaburg. It belongs to the king of Prussia. Hereford is the capital.

RAVENSBERG, a free imperial town of Germany, in Silesia. It is seated on the Chetusa, 18 miles N by W of Lindau. E lon. 6 40, N lat. 47 55.

RAVENSTEIN, a town of Dutch Brabant, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the Meuse, 10 miles SW of Waesgen. E lon. 8 33, N lat. 51 46.

RAVITZ, a small town of Poland, in the palatinate of Polesnia. It possesses a considerable manufacture of cloth, 24 miles S of Posen.

RAUSCHENBERG, a town of Germany, in the Landgrate of Hesse Cassel, four miles N of Marburg, and 33 SW of Cassel. E lon. 8 46, N lat. 50 33.

RAWA, a town of Poland, capital of the palatinate of Rawa, 86 miles SW of Warsaw.

RAWEE, a river of Hindoostan Proper, one of the five E branches of the Indus, into which river it falls, about 80 miles W of Moultan, after having received the united waters of the Chelum and Chumamb. The Rawee is the Hydrometes of Alexander.

RALEIGH, a town of England, in Essex, lying upon Hadley bay, 13 miles SE of Chelmsford, and 34 E of London. E lon. 0 40, N lat. 51 37.

RAYSVILLE, a post village in Columbia county, Georgia, situated on Little river, 18 miles from its confluence with the Savannah. It stands on the main road from Augusta to Washington, 18 miles from the latter, and

32 from the former. Raynsville is 617 miles SW from Washington City.

READING, a borough and the county-town of Berkshire. It is pleasantly seated on the river Kennet, near its confluence with the Thames, and is the largest and best town in the county, with 3 parish churches and large handsome streets. It is 80 miles SSE of Oxford, and 50 W of London. W lon. 0 51, N lat. 51 28.

READING, a post township in Fairfield county, Connecticut, containing 1717 inhabitants in 1810. Situated on Aspatuck river, between Roxton and Ridgefield, 280 miles NE of Washington.

READING, a township of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, about 14 miles N of Boston, and contains 2238 inhabitants. It is a post township 471 miles NE of Washington.

READING, the capital of Berks county, Pennsylvania, situated on the NE bank of the river Schuylkill, 54 miles NW of Philadelphia, 53 E of Harrisburg, and 150 from Washington.

REALMONT, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, 31 miles NE of Toulouse. E lon. 2 0, N lat. 43 50.

REALVILLE, a town of France, in the department of Lot, 8 miles NE of Montauban. E longitude 1 24, N latitude 44 7.

REAMSTOWN, a post town in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, 15 miles NE of Lancaster, the same distance SW of Reading, and 144 from Washington. The inhabitants are about 300.

REBEL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg, seated on the lake Murriz, 30 miles SE of Gustrow. E lon. 13 34, N lat. 53 33.

REBNICK, a populous town of Turkey in Europe, in Wallachia, with a bishop's see, seated on the river Aluta, 48 miles SW of Targowisco.

RECCANATI, an episcopal town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, 14 miles S of Ancona, and 110 NE of Rome. E lon. 13 34, N lat. 43 24.

RECHLINGHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Cologne, seated on the Lippe, 30 miles W of Ham. E lon. 8 36, N lat. 51 27.

RE
Oneida
miles
and 4
ton.
RE
gush
four
landm
Sweden
RE
depar
seated
S of
RE
and W
a east
RE
in the
and a
ed as
miles
N lat.
RE
263 m
S 15.
RE
writ,
S, an
to W
and W
near
Suez
of B
bian
R
in the
Rhine
the
lon.
R
rive
sout
Don
E lon
R
of S
capit
R
Sex
sted
seve
N lon
R
Cal
man
is a
miles
N

lon. 33 from the former. Raynville is 617 miles SW from Washington City.

READING, a borough and the county town of Berkshire. It is pleasantly seated on the river Kennet, near its confluence with the Thames, and is the largest and best town in the county, with 3 parish churches and large handsome streets. It is 25 miles SSE of Oxford, and 50 W of London. W lon. 0 52, N lat. 51 28.

READING, a post township in Fairfield county, Connecticut, containing 1717 inhabitants in 1810. Situated on the Appauck river, between Roxton and Ridgefield, 280 miles NE of Washington.

READING, a township of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, about 14 miles N of Boston, and contains 2,232 inhabitants. It is a post township 471 miles NE of Washington.

READING, the capital of Berks county, Pennsylvania; situated on the NE bank of the river Schuylkill, 54 miles NW of Philadelphia, 23 E of Harrisburg, and 120 from Washington.

REALMONT, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, 31 miles NE of Toulouse. E lon. 3 8, N lat. 43 50.

REALVILLE, a town of France, in the department of Lot, 8 miles NE of Montauban. E longitude 1 24, N latitude 44 7.

REAMSTOWN, a post town in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, 15 miles NE of Lancaster, the same distance SW of Reading, and 144 from Washington. The inhabitants are about 300.

REBEL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg, seated on the lake Murtz, 30 miles SE of Gustrow. E lon. 13 4, N lat. 53 33.

REBNICK, a populous town of Turkey in Europe, in Valachia, with a bishop's see, seated on the river Aluta, 48 miles SW of Targovisco.

RECCANATI, an episcopal town of Italy, in the marquise of Ancona, 14 miles S of Ancona, and 110 NE of Rome. E lon. 13 34, N lat. 43 24.

RECHLINGHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Cologne, seated on the Lippe, 30 miles W of Ham. E lon. 8 35, N lat. 51 27.

REDFIELD, a post township in Oneida county, New York. It is 35 miles NW of Rome, 148 of Albany, and 443 a little E of N from Washington. Population in 1810, 362.

REDHEAD, a promontory in Angushire, on the German Ocean, lying four miles S of Montrose. It is a noted landmark for vessels trading from Sweden, Denmark and Norway.

REDON, a town of France, in the department of Isle and Vilaine. It is seated on the Vilaine, 225 miles E by S of Paris. W lon. 3 10, N lat. 47 45.

REDONDELLA, a small commercial town of Spain, in Galicia, with a castle. W lon. 5 15, N lat. 43 18.

REDONDC, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, with a castle, and a manufacture of cloth. It is seated at the mouth of the Mondego, 17 miles SW of Coimbra. W lon. 8 34, N lat. 40 4.

REDRUTH, a town in Cornwall, 268 miles W by S of London. W lon. 4 15, N lat. 50 13.

RED SEA, a sea celebrated in holy writ, extending 1300 miles from N to S, and 200 in the widest part, from E to W. It divides Arabia from Africa, and is separated from the Mediterranean Sea on the N, by the isthmus of Suez, and communicates by the straits of Hellespindel on the S, with the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean.

REES, a strong town of Germany, in the duchy of Cleves, situated on the Rhine, ten miles SE of Cleves, and the same distance NW of Wesel. E lon. 6 5, N lat. 51 40.

REGEN, a town of Bavaria, on a river of the same name, which has its source in Bohemia, and falls into the Danube. It is 40 miles E of Natisbon. E lon. 13 2, N lat. 48 50.

REGENSBURG, a handsome town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, capital of a bailiwick of the same name.

REGENSTEIN, a town of Lower Saxony, in the bishopric of Halberstadt, six miles S of Halberstadt, and seven W of Quedlinburg. E lon. 0 41, N lat. 51 26.

REGGIO, an ancient and archiepiscopal town of Italy, in Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, with a woollen manufacture. Population 16,439. It is seated on the strait of Messina, 190 miles S by E of Naples. E lon. 16 0, N lat. 38 4.

REGGIO, a duchy of Italy, included in that of Modena. It produces a great deal of silk.

REGGIO, an ancient, episcopal city of Italy, in a duchy of the same name. It has been ruined several times by the Goths, and other nations. In the square is the statue of Brennus, chief of the Gauls. The inhabitants are about 32,000, who carry on a great trade in silk. It was taken by prince Eugene in 1706, and by the king of Sardinia in 1742. It is seated in a fertile country, 13 miles NW of Modena, and 80 SE of Milan. E lon. 11 4, N lat. 44 43.

REGINA, a town of Italy in Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, 14 miles N of Cosenza. E long. 15 21, N lat. 39 34.

REGNANO, a town of Italy in the Patrimony of St. Peter. It is thinly inhabited and is seated near the Tiber, 17 miles N of Rome. E lon. 12 35, N lat. 43 11.

REHOBOTH, a post town in Bristol county, Massachusetts, 43 miles S by W of Boston, 3 eastward from Providence, Rhode-Island, and 433 NE of Washington. It contains 4,866 inhabitants.

REICHENAT, an island of Germany, in Sussia, in the lower lake of Constance. It is three miles long, and one broad; contains about 1600 inhabitants, all catholic, and three parishes.

REICHENAU, a town of Switzerland, in the country of the Grisons. It is seated in a rich and fertile valley, upon the conflux of the two branches which form the Rhine. At this place are two curious bridges. Reichenau is seven miles SW of Coire.

REICHENBACH, a river of Switzerland, which has its source at the foot of Wetterhorn, and rolls its numerous cataracts down the steep sides of Mount Scheidee, till it unites with the river Arr, near Meringer.

REICHENBACH, a town of Bohemia, in Silesia, capital of a circle of the same name, situated on the little river Peil.

REICHENBERG, a castle of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, and county of Catzenellenbogen. E lon. 7 57, N lat. 50 4.

RITCHENFELLS, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, 24

miles E of Muhtau. E lon. 14 4, N lat. 47 0.

REICHENHALL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, 64 miles SW of Munich. E lon. 13 3, N lat. 47 23.

REICHENSTEIN, a town of Doheimia, in Silesia, famous for the silver mines in its neighbourhood.

REIFFERSHEID, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, and archbishopric of Cologne, capital of a county of the same name. It is 42 miles W of Coblenz. E lon. 6 50, N lat. 50 30.

REISENBURG, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland, near which is an ancient castle, 71 miles SW of Königsberg. E lon. 30 5, N lat. 53 52.

REISTER-TOWN, a post town in Baltimore county, Maryland, fifteen miles NW of Baltimore, and fifty-seven N by E of Washington.

REMIKEMONT, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges. It is seated on the river Moselle, 43 miles S by E of Nancy. E lon. 6 47, N lat. 48 5.

REMSEN, a post township in the N E angle of Oneida county, New York, situated on Black river, 107 miles from Albany, and 413 E of N from Washington. Population in 1810, 459.

REMY, ST. a town of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone. St Remy is 10 miles NE of Arles.

RENDSBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holstein, with a castle.

RENFREW, the county-town of Renfrewshire in Scotland. It is seated on the Clyde, 48 miles W of Edinburgh. W lon. 4 26, N lat. 55 51.

RENFREWSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the S by Ayrshire, on the E by Lanarkshire, and on the N and W by the Clyde river, which divides it on the W from Argyshire, and on the N from Dumbartonshire; extending 30 miles from N to S, and 13 where broader from E to W.

RENNEBON, a small town of Germany, in the bishopric of Strasburg, 16 miles E of Strasburg.

RENNES, an ancient city of France, in the department of Isle and Vilaine. The Sec. in 1790, lasted seven days, and consumed 800 houses. Population

25,084. It is seated on the Vilaine, 45 miles NE of St. Malo. W lon. 1 36, N lat. 48 7.

RENSSELAERVILLE, a large post township in the NW corner of Albany county, New York. It is 34 miles SW of Albany, and 360 E of N from Washington. Population in 1810, 5925.

RENTI, a town of France, in the department of the Sarais of Calais, seated on the river An, 12 miles SW of Aire, and 30 NW of Arras. E lon. 2 20, N lat. 50 36.

REOLE, a town of France, in the department of Giraudie, seated on the Garonne, 20 miles SE of Bourdeaux. W lon. 6 4, N lat. 44 30.

REPAILLE, a town of Savoy, in Chablais, seated on a river which falls into the lake of Geneva. It is three miles from Thonon, and 30 NE of Geneva. E lon. 6 31, N lat. 46 53.

REPPHAM, a town of England in Norfolk, 18 miles NW of Norwich, and 100 NE of London.

REPPEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, 10 miles SE of Castrin. E lon. 14 31, N lat. 52 30.

REQUENA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a strong castle. It is seated on the Olinna, 130 miles E by S of Madrid. W lon. 0 46, N lat. 39 34.

RESHT, a town of Persia, capital of Gilian, situated on the SW coast of the Caspian sea. E lon. 52 16, N lat. 37 18.

RESOLUTION ISLAND, a small island in the Pacific Ocean. W lon. 141 45, S lat. 17 23.

RETFORD, EAST, a borough in Nottinghamshire, 144 miles N by W of London. W lon. 0 48, N lat. 53 22.

REVEL, an ancient town of France, in the department of the Ardennes. It is seated on a mountain, 108 miles NE of Paris. E lon. 4 36, N lat. 49 30.

RETIMO, a town of Candia, with a bishop's see, and a harbour defended by a citadel, where the hostaw resides. It is seated on the N coast of the island, 45 miles from Candia. E lon. 24 46, N lat. 35 22.

REVEL, a strong scaport of Russia, capital of the government of Esthonia, seated on the gulf of Finland, 133 miles W by S of Petersburg. E lon. 23 57, N lat. 59 30.

28964. It is seated on the Vilaine, 45 miles NE of St. Malo. W lon. 1 36, N lat. 48 7.

RENSELAERVILLE, a large post township in the SW corner of Albany county, New York. It is 34 miles SW of Albany, and 380 E of N from Washington. Population in 1810, 5923.

RENTI, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, seated on the river Aa, 12 miles SW of Aire, and 30 NW of Arras. E lon. 2 20, N lat. 50 36.

REOLE, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, seated on the Garonne, 20 miles SE of Bourdeaux. W lon. 0 4, N lat. 44 36.

REPAILLE, a town of Savoy, in Chablais, seated on a river which falls into the lake of Geneva. It is three miles from Thonon, and 30 NE of Geneva. E lon. 6 31, N lat. 46 36.

REPERHAST, a town of England in Norfolk, 15 miles NW of Norwich, and 100 NE of London.

REPPEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, 10 miles SE of Castrin. E lon. 14 31, N lat. 53 30.

REQUENA, a town of Spain, in New Castle, with a strong castle. It is seated on the Olinna, 130 miles E by S of Madrid. W lon. 0 40, N lat. 39 54.

REYHT, a town of Persia, capital of Ghilan, situated on the SW coast of the Caspian sea. E lon. 53 16, N lat. 37 18.

RESOLUTION ISLAND, a small island in the Pacific Ocean. W lon. 141 45, S lat. 17 33.

RETFORD, EAST, a borough in Nottinghamshire, 144 miles N by W of London. W lon. 0 48, N lat. 53 23.

RETHEL, an ancient town of France, in the department of the Ardennes. It is seated on a mountain, 108 miles NE of Paris. E lon. 4 26, N lat. 49 30.

RETTING, a town of Cadix, with a bishop's see, and a harbour defended by a citadel, where the bashaw resides. It is seated on the N coast of the island, 45 miles from Cadix. E lon. 24 48, N lat. 35 33.

REVEL, a strong capital of Russia, capital of the government of Esthonia, seated on the gulf of Finland, 133 miles W by S of Petersburg. E lon. 33 37, N lat. 59 30.

REVELLO, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, in the marquisate of Saluzo, near the Po.

REVERO, a strong town of Italy, in the Mantuan, seated on the river Po, opposite Ostiglia, 10 miles NE of Mirandola, and 36 SE of Mantua. E lon. 1 6, N lat. 44 56.

REUS, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated in the midst of a most fruitful plain, 60 miles WSW of Barcelona.

REUSS, a river of Switzerland, which rises in the lake of Lucerne, and falls into the Rhine, below Zurich.

REUHLINGEN, a free imperial town of Germany, in Suisia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg. It is situated on the Ebnata, 10 miles E of Tubingen, and 37 S of Stuttgart. E lon. 9 10, N lat. 49 51.

REUK, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in Austrian Hainault, eight miles NE of Mons.

REWAH, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Alahabad, 47 miles S SW of that place. E lon. 81 36, N lat. 24 37.

REYNA, an ancient town of Spain, in Aragon, seated in a plain, three miles from Lerma.

REZAN, a government of Russia, formerly a province of the government of Moscow.

REZAN, a city of Russia, capital of a government of the same name. It was almost ruined by the Tartars, in 1606. It is seated at the confluence of the Trubesh and Occa, 100 miles SE of Moscow. E lon. 40 37, N lat. 54 25.

RHE, an island on the W coast of France, in the department of Lower Charente. It is four leagues long, and two broad, and very populous. It is 8 miles W of Rochelle. St. Martin is the capital.

RHEDA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Lipgen, ten miles N of Lijstach. E 7 32, N lat. 51 47.

RHEIMS, an ancient city of France, in the department of Marne. The inhabitants amount to 30,000. The principal church, built before the year 466, is a very beautiful Gothic structure. That of St. Nicolas, is remarkable for its fine architecture. Rheims is about four miles in circumference. The remains of an amphitheatre, a

castle, and a triumphal arch, are among the ancient monuments of the Romans. Rheims is long and narrow, and the houses are low. It is 78 miles NE of Paris. E lon. 4 9, N lat. 49 14.

RHINAU, a town of Switzerland, in Thurgau, with an abbey, on an island formed by the Rhine.

RHEINBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, and electorate of Cologne, 53 miles E of Leige. E lon. 6 9, N lat. 51 39.

RHEINBERG, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, seated on the Rhine, forty miles NW of Cologne, and forty SE of Guelderland. E lon. 6 39, W lat. 51 59.

RHEINEC, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Cologne, seated on the Rhine, 34 miles SSE of Cologne. E lon. 7 25, N lat. 50 37.

RHEINEC, a town of Switzerland, capital of the Rheintal, seated on the Rhine, near the lake of Constance. E lon. 9 29, N lat. 47 41.

RHEINFELD, a castle of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, and county of the same name. It was taken by the French in 1794. It is 15 miles S of Coblenz.

RHEINFELDEN, a strong town of Suisia, the best of the 4 forest towns. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is seated on the Rhine. E lon. 7 46, N lat. 47 36.

RHEINHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Spire. It is situated on the Rhine, three miles SE of Spire.

RHEINLAND, a part of South Holland, lying on both sides of the Rhine. Leyden is the capital.

RHEINMAGEN, or **RETAGEN**, a town of Westphalia, situated near the Rhine, 19 miles NNW of Coblenz. E lon. 6 30, N lat. 50 37.

RHEINSBERG, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Spire, with a castle, 19 miles S of Spire.

RHIENEN, a city of the United Provinces, in Utrecht, seated on the Leek, 30 miles SE of Utrecht. E lon. 5 22, N lat. 51 50.

RHINEBECK, a post township in the NW corner of Dutchess county, N. York, situated on the E side of the Hudson, 67 miles S of Albany, and 318 E of N from Washington. It contained in 1810, 3 Dutch Reformed churches, Methodist meeting house, and

4486 inhabitants. In this town is an extensive copper mine, which affords considerable employment.

RHINE, a celebrated river of Germany, having its source in the country of the Grisons in Switzerland, and in the very bosom of the Alps. It is formed of two streams, which unite at Reichenau. The Rhimmanen river forms the lake of Constance in Swabia, whence turning W. it passes by the cities of Constance, Radstätt, and Wehr, crossing the Rhine from directly N. to S. above Spiez, from whence leaving Altdorf and Sion, the river gives name to the two German circles of the Upper and Lower Rhine, waters many considerable cities and towns, and receives the streams of the Neckar, Moselle, and Main, in its course to the United Provinces. Below Krimmich, in the duchy of Cleve, it divides into two streams. That which bends to the W. and flows by Nimeguen, is called the Waal, but loses that name on its junction with the Meuse, at Bonnend. Below Wercum, it divides into four principal branches, forming the lakes of Ysselmonde, Voorn, and Overflakke; the most northern branch is called the Berwe, and enters the German Ocean, below the Briel; the other two branches make their exit at Helvoetsluis and Gera. The eastern stream which had branched off to the NW below Emmerich, retains its name; but another one branches off to the N. takes the name of Yssel, and enters the Zuider Zee, below Camperduin. The old river proceeds W. by Rhin to Wijk by Duurstede, when it again divides into two streams; that to the left is called the Leek, and enters the Merwe above Rotterdam. The branch to the right, which retains its name, passes on the Utrecht, Woerden, and Leyden, and is literally choked up by mountains of sand, near the village of Catwyck.

RHINE, LOWER, a circle of Germany, which extends from the alps of Swabia, on the S. to that of Westphalia, on the N. It contains the electorates of Mainz, Treves, and Cologne, and the palatinates of the Rhine.

RHINE, UPPER, a circle of Germany, which includes the territory of Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Darmstadt, the two Rhinefeld, and Hesse-Rhinberg; the

electorates of Nassau, Solms, Hesse, Spanheim, Wied, Wetzlar, and Waldeck, with the abbeys of Fulda, and Hersfeld, the imperial towns of Brunsfort, Friedberg, and Wetzlar; the bishoprics of Speire and Worms; and the duchy of Deux-Ponts.

RHINE, PALATINATE OF, an electorate of Germany, in the circle or Lower Rhine; bounded on the N. by the archbishoprics of Mentz and Treves, on the E. by Franconia and Silesia, and on the W and S by France. It is 100 miles in length, and 70 in breadth, and the principal rivers are the Rhine and Neckar. This electorate is also called the Lower Palatinates, to distinguish it from the Upper Palatinates of Bavaria.

RHODE ISLAND, one of the United States of America, bounded on the N and E by Massachusetts, on the S by the Atlantic, and on the W by Connecticut. This state is divided into five counties. Providence, Newport, Washington, Kent, and Bristol; and these into 31 townships. In 1810, the inhabitants amounted to 76,631, of whom 5000 were free blacks and 100 slaves. This state was first settled in 1639 by Roger Williams and others; and in 1643 a colonial charter was obtained by Sir Henry Vane. Manufactures of cotton and wool are extensively established. The climate is healthy, but somewhat damp, in consequence of its proximity to the sea. The land is better suited to pasture, than grain, some parts not raising a sufficiency of the latter for home consumption. The principal rivers are the Pawtucket, Wood river, Patuxet, Massachusetts, and Warrapituck, on the last, numerous mills are erected. Its islands are Rhode Island, Block Island, Cannonicut, and Providence Isla.

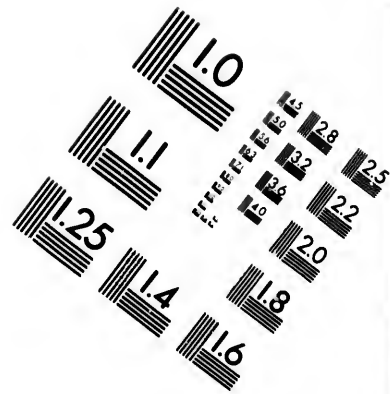
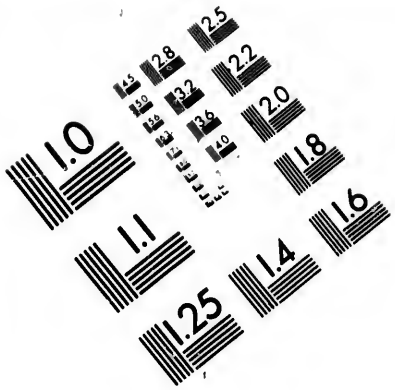
RHODE ISLAND, an island of N. America, in a state of the same name. It is 13 miles long from N to S, and 3 1/2 broad, and is divided into three townships, Newport, Wickford, and Portsmouth.

RHODES, an island on the Mediterranean, on the S side of Moulle, 40 miles long, and 12 broad. The soil is good, and the soil very fertile, but badly cultivated. The principal town, of the same name, has a good harbour, with a narrow strait between two

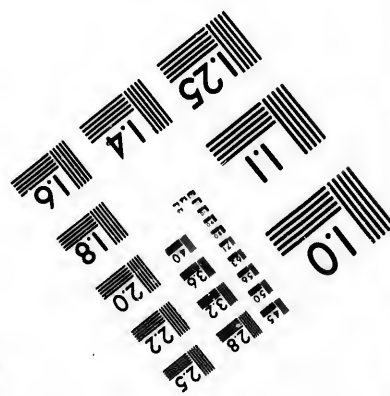
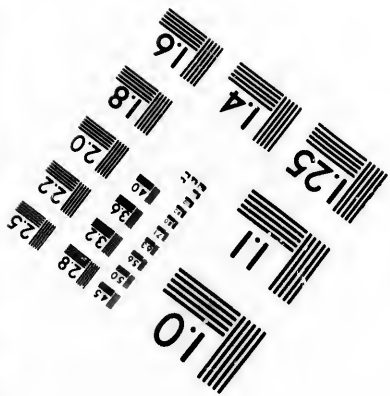
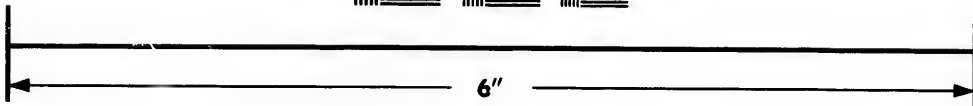
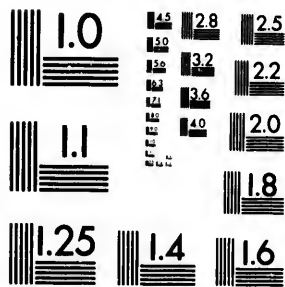
is an
 of Ger-
 and in
 the
 of
 directly
 s. Low-
 s of the
 as many
 and re-
 Neckar,
 source to
 Empire
 divides
 hands
 quon, is
 not name
 tance, as
 a division
 forming
 corn, and
 a branch
 enters the
 (rial), the
 ric side of
 The river
 to the
 gains its
 reaches off
 food, and
 Congress
 by Rhine
 in it again
 that in the
 enters the
 The branch
 its name,
 de stream,
 garden, and
 choked up
 the village
 circle of Ger-
 in the circle
 as of West-
 line the elec-
 and Calce-
 tation.
 circle of Ger-
 territory of
 nearly 14 mi-
 bers; the

location of Nassau, Solms, Hesse,
 Spaulden, Wiesbaden, Wetzlar, and
 Waldeck, with the abbies of Fulda, and
 Hersfeld; the imperial towns of
 Hanau, Friedberg, and Weimar;
 the bishoprics of Speyer and Worms,
 and the duchy of Deux-Ponts.
RHINE, PALATINATE OF THE,
 an electorate of Germany, in the cir-
 cle or Lower Rhine; bounded on the
 N by the archbishoprics of Mainz and
 Trier, on the E. by Franconia and
 Silesia, and on the W and S by France.
 It is 100 miles in length, and 70 in
 breadth, and the principal rivers are
 the Rhine and Neckar. This elec-
 tate is also called the Lower Palatinate,
 to distinguish it from the Upper Palatinate
 of Bavaria.
RHODE ISLAND, one of the
 United States of America, bounded on
 the N and E by Massachusetts, on the
 S by the Atlantic, and on the W by
 Connecticut. This state is divided
 into five counties. Providence, Nor-
 folk, Washington, Kent, and Bristol;
 and was into 31 townships. In 1810,
 the inhabitants amounted to 70,000,
 of whom 5000 were free blacks and 100
 slaves. This state was first settled in
 1639 by Roger Williams and others,
 and in 1643 a colonial charter was ob-
 tained by Sir Henry Vane. Manu-
 factures of cotton and wool are exten-
 sively established. The climate is
 healthy, but somewhat damp, in con-
 sequence of its proximity to the ocean.
 The land is better suited to pasture,
 than grain, some parts not raising a
 sufficiency of the latter for home con-
 sumption. The principal rivers are
 the Pawtucket, Wood river, Fall River,
 Massachusetts, and Wampanoquet, on
 the N. E. numerous mills are erected.
 Its islands are Rhode Island, Block
 Island, Conanicut, and Prudence
 Isle.
RHODE ISLAND, an island of N
 America, in a part of the same name.
 It is 13 miles long from N to S, and
 3 1/2 broad, and is divided into three
 townships, Newport, Middletown, and
 Pawtucket.
RHODES, an island on the Ionian
 straits, on the S side of Greece, 40
 miles long, and 12 broad. The soil is
 good, and the air very fertile, but
 badly cultivated. The principal town,
 of the same name, has a good harbor,
 with a narrow channel between two





**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

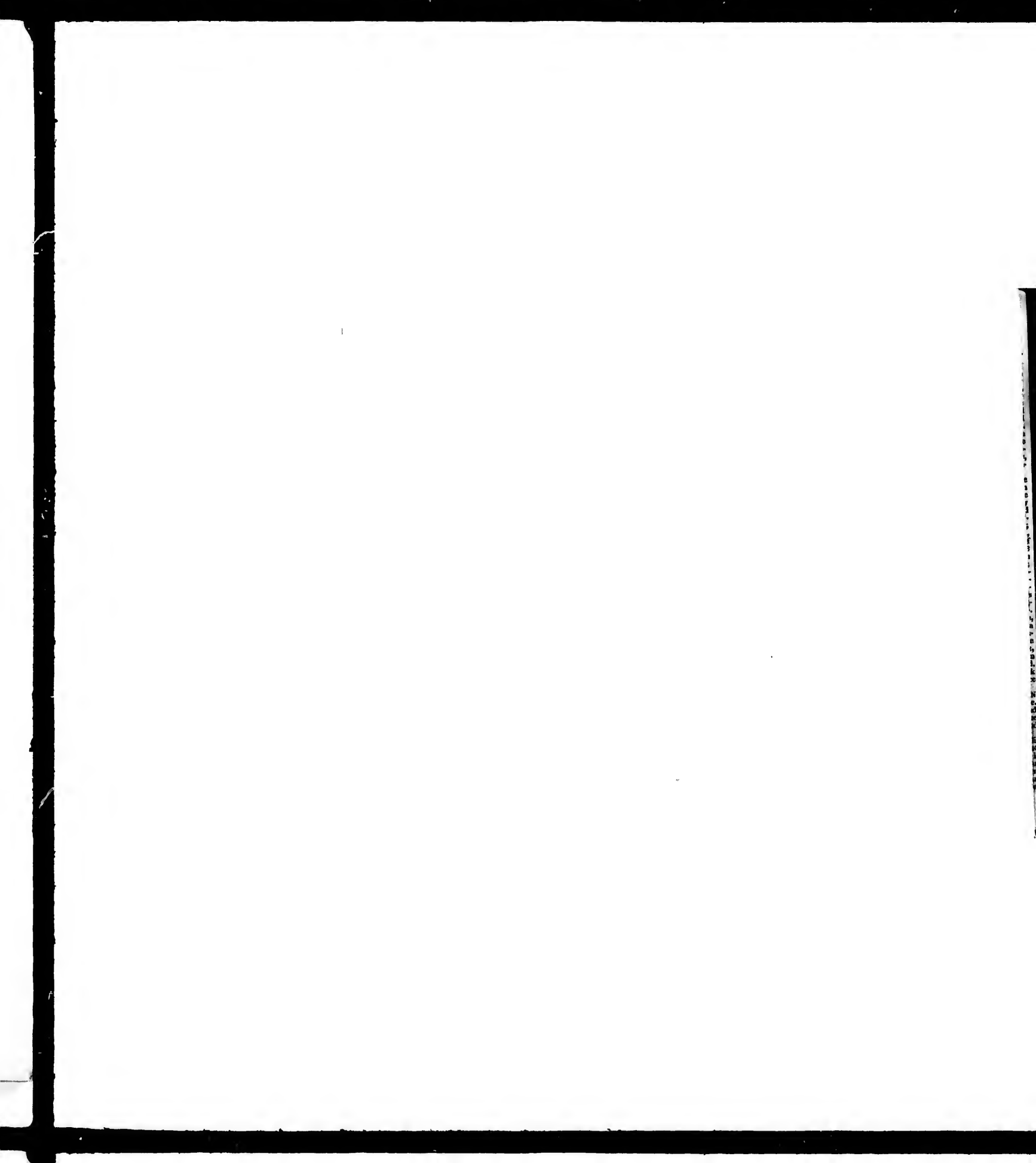
**CIHM/ICMH
Microfiche
Series.**

**CIHM/ICMH
Collection de
microfiches.**



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

© 1982



rocks, on which are two towers to defend the passage. The knights of Jerusalem took Rhodes from the Saracens in 1309, and kept it till it was taken from them by the Turks, in 1663. It is looked upon as an impregnable fortress, being surrounded by triple walls, and double ditches. It is inhabited by Turks and Jews; for the Christians are obliged to live in the suburbs, they not being suffered to be within the walls in the night time. *E. lon. 28 25, N lat. 36 24.*

RHONE, a large river of Europe, which rises in Switzerland, from the glacier of Fures, between the two rocky mountains of Gledaterberg and Sarburg. Crossing the Vallais, it runs through the lake and city of Geneva, and there receives the river Arve. Four leagues below is a cataract, or prodigious cleft in the rock, 14th of a mile long, but not above three fathoms in breadth where narrowest. After which it widens and becomes navigable near Seissel; then running SW to Lyons, and receiving several other streams, continues its course due S, and passing by Orange, Avignon, and Arles, it falls to the westward of Marseilles into the Mediterranean by three mouths.

RHYAIDERGOWY, a town of England, in Radnorshire. *Now R.* a cataract of the river Wye. It is 177 miles WNW of London. *W lon. 3 27, N lat. 52 17.*

RIALEKA, a town of New Spain, in Nicaragua, seated on a small river five miles from the Pacific Ocean, where there is a good harbour. The air is unwholesome, on account of the miasmata. It is 60 miles W of Leon de Nicaragua. *W longitude 89 10, N latitude 12 25.*

RIBADEO, a seaport of Spain, in Galicia, defended by two castles. It is situated at the mouth of the Eo, and is 15 miles NE of Mondoedo. *W lon. 7 2, N lat. 43 30.*

RIBAS, a town of Spain, in New Castile, on the river Xarria, 8 miles from Madrid.

RIBBLE, a river of England, which rises in the W riding of Yorkshire, runs across Lancashire, and falls into the Irish Sea, below Preston.

RIBBINA GRANDE, a town of St. Jago, the principal of the Cape de Verd Islands, with a good harbour. It

is seated between two high mountains.

W lon. 23 24, N lat. 15 0.
RIBEMONT, a town of France, in the department of Aime, seated on an eminence, near the river Oise, 10 miles W by S of St. Quintin. *E lon. 3 23, N lat. 49 48.*

RIBERAC, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, 17 miles E of Périgueux, and 37 SSE of Angouleme. *E lon. 1 8, N lat. 45 15.*

RIBNIA, a town of Turkey, in the province of Wallacia, 44 miles S of Hiermanstadt, and 130 SSE of Ternezwar. *E lon. 23 40, N lat. 45 19.*

RIBNITZ, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg; situated on a bay of the Baltic, 13 miles N of Rostock. *E lon. 12 33, N lat. 54 10.*

RICEBOROUGH, a post town and capital of Liberty county, Georgia, 34 miles a little W of S from Savannah, and 692 SW of Washington. *W lon. from the same 4 35 24, N lat. 31 45 2.*

RICHFIELD, a post township in Otsego county, New York, situated on the W side of Schuyler's lake, 72 miles a little N of W from Albany, and 395 E of N from Washington. Population in 1810, 3079.

RICHIEU, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, with a fine palace, and extensive park. It is 182 miles SW of Paris. *E lon. 0 30, N lat. 47 2.*

RICHLAND, the name of a creek, in the southern part of Tennessee. It is about 70 miles in length, and is navigable for flat bottom boats, from the town of Putaski, a distance of 13 miles, to its junction with Elk river.

RICHMOND, a post town and port of entry in Henrico county, Virginia, and the capital of the state: lying on the NE side of James river. This city is divided into two parts; the lower, which is nearly on a level with the water's edge, is rather unhealthy; the upper is on a considerable elevation, and enjoys a purer air: It contained in 1810, an episcopal church, a handsome assize house, a court house, and jail: also a theatre, which was consumed on December, 1811, during an exhibition. Nearly 100 persons perished by this conflagration, among them the governors of the state; and other distinguished citizens. An elegant monumental church has been erected

on the spot, formerly occupied by the theatre. Vessels of burden can only come within 20 miles of the city. Population in 1810, 9738, of whom 3748 were slaves. Richmond is 24 miles N of Petersburg, 123 a little W of S from Washington, and 102 W of Baltimore. W lon. from Washington 0 29 25, N lat. 37 20 6.

RICHMOND, a borough in the N riding of Yorkshire. It has a castle on an inaccessible rock, and two churches. It is 230 miles NNW of London. W lon. 1 34, N lat. 54 28.

RICHMOND, a village in Surrey, with a royal palace where the kings of England formerly resided. It is distinguished by its beautiful royal gardens, and in these is a noble observatory.

RICHTENBERG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Anterior Pomerania, 88 miles ENE of Rostock. E lon. 12 50, N lat. 54 10.

RICKMANSWORTH, a town of England, in Hertfordshire, seated on the river Coln, 8 miles SW of St. Albans, and 13 WNW of London. W lon. 0 10, N lat. 51 42.

RIDGEFIELD, a post town in Fairfield county, Connecticut, ten miles S of Danbury, 47 westward of New Haven, and 240 from Washington, containing 2025 inhabitants.

RIESBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the river Ems, 13 miles N NW of Paderborn, E lon. 8 40, N lat. 51 55.

RIETI, an episcopal town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, seated on the river Velino, 37 miles NE of Rome. E lon. 13 6, N lat. 43 23.

RIEUX, a late episcopal town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne. E lon. 1 17, N lat. 43 16.

RIEZ, a late episcopal town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps. It is populous, though small, 20 miles NE of Toulon. E lon. 6 22, N lat. 43 21.

RICA. See LIVONIA.

RIGA, a strong town of Russia, capital of the government of Livonia. The principal exports are corn, hemp, flax, iron, timber, masts, feathers, and tallow. Here is a floating wooden bridge, over the Dwina, 2000 feet long, and 40 broad; in winter, when the ice

sets in, it is removed; and in spring it is replaced. Population 30,100. Riga is five miles from the mouth of the Dwina, and 810 SE of Stockholm. E lon. 24 22, N lat. 56 53.

RIGA, a post township of Genesee county, New York, situated on the W side of Genesee river, 30 miles N of Batavia, and 400 from Washington. Population in 1810, 863.

RIMINI, a populous town of Italy, in Romagna. It is seated at the mouth of the Marecchia, on the gulf of Venice, 145 miles N by E of Rome. E lon. 12 30, N lat. 44 4.

RINCOPING, or **RINKIOBING**, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, seated on the W coast, 80 miles N by W of Ripen.

RINLEBEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Eisenach, 26 miles ENE of Eisenach. E lon. 11 25, N lat. 51 8.

RINGO'S, a post town in Hunterdon county, New Jersey; 20 miles W by S of New Brunswick, 19 N by W of Trenton, and 187 NE of Washington.

RINGSTED, a town of Denmark, in the Isle of Zealand. It is 30 miles SW of Copenhagen. E lon. 13 10, N lat. 55 28.

RINGWOOD, a town in Hampshire, seated on the Aven, 30 miles SW of Winchester, and 91 W by S of London. W lon. 1 41, N lat. 50 49.

RINELEN, or **RINTELN**, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, in the county of Schawenburg, with a university. It is 34 miles SW of Hannover. E lon. 9 20, N lat. 52 13.

RIO-DE-LA-MADALANA, a river in Terra Firma, which runs N, and falls into the Caribbean Sea.

RIO-LA-MIRANDO, a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Asturias, and enters the bay of Biscay, at Rivadeo.

RIO-GRANDI, a river of Africa, which falls into the Atlantic Ocean, in 11 deg. N latitude.

RIO-GRANDE, a river in Brazil, which rises near the Atlantic Ocean, and runs W into the Parana.

RIO-JANEIRO, a river which rises in the W mountains of Brazil, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, at St. Sebastian.

RIO-JANEIRO, one of the richest

sets in, it is removed; and in spring it is replaced. Population 30,100. Riga is five miles from the mouth of the Dwina, and 250 SE of Stockholm. E lon. 24 24, N lat. 56 53.

RIGA, a post township of Genesee county, New York, situated on the W side of Genesee river, 30 miles N of Batavia, and 400 from Washington. Population in 1810, 863.

RIMINI, a populous town of Italy, in Romagna. It is seated at the mouth of the Marecchia, on the gulf of Venice, 145 miles N by E of Rome. E lon. 12 30, N lat. 44 4.

RINCOWING, or **RINKORING**, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, seated on the W coast, 80 miles N by W of Ripen.

RINLEBEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Eisenach, 26 miles ENE of Eisenach. E lon. 11 25, N lat. 51 6.

RINGO'S, a post town in Hunterdon county, New-Jersey; 20 miles W by S of New Brunswick, 19 N by W of Trenton, and 187 NE of Washington.

RINGSTED, a town of Denmark, in the Isle of Zealand. It is 30 miles SW of Copenhagen. E lon. 13 10, N lat. 55 28.

RINGWOOD, a town in Hampshire, seated on the Aves, 20 miles SW of Winchester, and 91 W by S of London. W lon. 1 41, N lat. 50 40.

RINTELN, or **RINTELN**, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, in the county of Schawenburg, with a university. It is 35 miles SW of Hannover. E lon. 9 20, N lat. 52 13.

RIODELA-MADAJANA, a river in Terra Firma, which runs N, and falls into the Caribbean Sea.

RIO-DE-MIRANDÓ, a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Asturias, and enters the bay of Biscay, at Rivedeo.

RIO-GRANDI, a river of Africa, which falls into the Atlantic Ocean, in 11 deg. N latitude.

RIO-GRANDE, a river in Brazil, which rises near the Atlantic Ocean, and runs W into the Parana.

RIO-JANEIRO, a river which rises in the W mountains of Brazil, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, at St. Sebastian.

RIO-JANEIRO, one of the richest

provinces of Brazil, lying near the mouth of Capricorn, on a river of the same name. It produces cotton, sugar, coffee, cocoa, wheat, rice, pepper, and tobacco in great abundance. Vines grow in great perfection. The Portuguese annually export hence gold, silver, and precious stones. St. Sebastian is the capital.

RIO-JANEIRO. See **ST. SEBASTIAN**.

RIOM, an ancient town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, seated on a hill, 8 miles NE of Clermont, and 115 S of Paris. E lon. 3 13, N lat. 45 54.

RIONS, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, seated on the Garonne, 18 miles SE of Bordeaux.

RIPA TRANSONE, a populous and strong town of Italy, in the territory of the church, and marquise of Ancona, with a bishop's see. E lon. 13 20, N lat. 42 25.

RIPEN, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, capital of a diocese of the same name. It is 55 miles NW of Skawick. E lon. 9 0, N lat. 55 26.

RIPLEY, a town of England, in the W riding of Yorkshire, 221 miles N by W of Lon. W lon. 1 30, N lat. 54 4.

RIPON, an ancient borough of England, in the W riding of Yorkshire. It is seated on the Ure, 218 miles NNW of London. W lon. 1 29, N lat. 54 11.

RISQUIER, an ancient town of France, in the department of Somme; seated on the Cardon, 5 miles NE of Abbeville, and 95 N of Paris. E lon. 1 29, N lat. 50 10.

RISBOROUGH, a town of England, in Buckinghamshire, 20 miles S of Aylesbury, and 37 WNW of London. W lon. 0 42, N lat. 51 40.

RITBERG, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, a capital of a county of the same name, seated on the Erbe, 13 miles NW of Paderborn. E lon. 8 43, N lat. 51 52.

RIVA, a strong town of Germany, in the bishopric of Trent; seated at the mouth of a small river, on the lake Garda, 7 miles SW of Trent. E lon. 11 7, N lat. 46 4.

RIVADAVIA, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia. It is seated at the confluence of the Minho and Avia, 15 miles WSW of Orense. W lon. 7 55, N lat. 42 13.

RIVADEO, a town of Spain, in Galicia, with a good harbour. It stands on a rock, at the mouth of the Rio de Miranda, 45 miles NNE of Lugo. W lon. 0 47, N lat. 43 38.

RIVALLI, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, seated on a mountain, 20 miles from Naples.

RIVALTA, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, situated on the Sangro, 6 miles SW of Turin.

RIVALTA, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, situated on the river Adda, 18 miles E of Milan.

RIVANNA, a river of Virginia, which rises in the Blue Ridge, and after running a SE course, falls into James river, near the town of Columbia.

RIVANCO, a town of Italy, in Piedmont; situated on the river Orto, 15 miles S of Turin, and 12 N of Caragnola.

RIVER HEAD, a post township, and capital of Suffolk county, New-York; situated on the Sound, on the N side of Long Island, 90 miles E of New-York city. It contained in 1810, 3 Episcopal churches, 1 Presbyterian meeting-house, and 1711 inhabitants.

RIVESALTES, a town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees. It is seated on the Egly, eight miles N of Perpignan.

RIVOLI, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, with a magnificent castle, nine miles W of Turin. E lon. 7 32, N lat. 45 4.

RIVOLI, a town of Italy, in the Venetian, seated on the lake Garda, 20 miles NW of Verona. E lon. 11 1, N lat. 45 34.

ROA, a strong town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a citadel and a castle. It is seated on the Douero, ten miles SW of Aranda, and 70 N of Madrid. W lon. 3 22, N lat. 41 35.

ROANNE, a populous and commercial town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire. It is seated on the Loire, 210 miles SE of Paris. E lon. 4 15, N lat. 46 13.

ROANOKE, a long rapid river of North America, formed by two principal branches; Stanton river, which rises in Virginia, and Dan river, which rises in North Carol. It empties by four mouths into Albemarle sound. The low lands on this river are subject to inundation. It is navigable for

sea vessels nearly 30 miles, and for others of 30 or 40 tons to the falls, which are about 70 miles from its mouth. Above the falls which continue nearly 11 miles, boats ascend above 300.

ROANOKE, an island on the coast of North Carolina, in Albemarle county. W lon. 76 6, N lat. 35 50.

ROBBEN ISLAND, sometimes called Penguin Island, a barren sandy island lying at the entrance of Table Bay, near the Cape of Good Hope. E lon. 18 22, S lat. 33 40.

ROBIN HOOD'S BAY, a bay of England, on the coast of the Nriding of Yorkshire, to the SE of Whitby.

ROCAMADOUR, a petty town of France, in the department of Lot. 23 miles N of Cahors. E lon. 1 33, N lat. 44 48.

ROCCA'D'ANFO, a strong town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, seated on the lake Idro, 25 miles SE of Trent. E lon. 11 40, N lat. 45 50.

ROCCA'D'ANNONE, and **ROCCA'D'ARBAZZE**, two forts of Italy, in Monterrat, both of which are seated on a mountain, in the road from Asti to Alessandria.

ROCELLA, a town of Italy, in the Kingdom of Naples, near which is a celebrated coral fishery, 10 miles NE of Giaccce. E lon. 15 47, N lat. 39 50.

ROCHDALE, a small but flourishing town of England, in Lancashire. It carries on manufactures of hays, serge, and other woollen goods, and is seated on the river Roch, 95 miles N NW of London. W lon. 2 18, N lat. 53 35.

ROCHE, a town of Switzerland, subject to the canton of Bern, which has here a director of the salt-works.

ROCHE, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxembourg, with a strong castle, 25 miles NW of Luxembourg. E lon. 5 40, N lat. 50 15.

ROCHE, BERNARD, a town of France, in the department of Marbhan, seated on the river Vilaine, 23 miles E of Vannes.

ROCHE CHOUART, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, 189 miles S by W of Paris. E lon. 0 43, N lat. 45 45.

ROCHE MACHERAN, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxembourg, with a strong castle. E lon. 0 25, N lat. 49 40.

ROCHE POSSAY, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire. It is remarkable for its mineral waters, and is seated on the Creuse. E lon. 0 50, N lat. 46 45.

ROCHE-SUR-YON, a town of France, in the department of Vendee, seated near the Yon, 30 miles NW of Lucon, and 302 SW of Paris. W lon. 1 31, N lat. 46 40.

ROCHFORD, a seaport of France, in the department of Lower Charente, with a commodious harbour, one of the most famous in France. It was built by Lewis XIV, in 1664, 16 miles from the mouth of the Charente, the entrance of which is defended by several forts. Population 15,024. It is 19 miles SSE of Rochelle, and 137 SW of Paris. W lon. 0 43, N lat. 46 3.

ROCHFORD, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxembourg, 76 miles NW of Luxembourg. E lon. 3 10, N lat. 49 12.

ROCHFORD, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, 40 miles SW of Rennes. W lon. 2 26, N lat. 47 42.

ROCHEFOUCAULT, a town of France, in the department of Charente. It is seated on the Tardouere, 208 miles S by W of Paris. E lon. 0 29, N lat. 45 46.

ROCHELLE, a fortified town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, with a commodious and safe harbour. It contains 17,331 inhabitants. Rochelle is seated on the Bay of Biscay, 67 miles N by E of Nantes, and 280 SW of Paris. W lon. 1 4, N lat. 46 9.

ROCHESTER, an episcopal city in Kent. It is seated on the Medway, 27 miles NW of Canterbury, and 30 SE of London. E long. 0 36, N lat. 51 23.

ROCHESTER, a post township of Plymouth county, Massachusetts, containing 2954 inhabitants in 1810; situated on the E side of Metapisset river, between Warcham and New-Bedford. It is 471 miles NE of Washington.

ROCHESTER, a post township of Strafford county, New-Hampshire; situated on the W side of Salmon Fall River, 28 miles NW of Portsmouth. It contained 2118 inhabitants in 1810, and is 548 miles NE of Washington.

ROCHETTA, a town of Italy, in

ROCHE POSSAY, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, is remarkable for its mineral waters, and is seated on the Creuse. R lon. 6 50, N lat. 46 45.

ROCHESUR-YON, a town of France, in the department of Vendee, seated near the Yon, 30 miles NW of Luçon, and 202 SW of Paris. W lon. 1 31, N lat. 46 40.

ROCHFORD, a seaport of France, in the department of Lower Charente, with a commodious harbour, one of the most famous in France. It was built by Lewis XIV, in 1664, 16 miles from the mouth of the Charente, the entrance of which is defended by seven forts. Population 15,024. It is 19 miles SSE of Rochelle, and 137 SW of Paris. W lon. 0 53, N lat. 46 3.

ROCHFORD, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, 56 miles NW of Luxemburg. E lon. 5 10, N lat. 50 12.

ROCHFORD, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, 40 miles SW of Rennes. W lon. 2 26, N lat. 47 49.

ROCHEFOUCAULT, a town of France, in the department of Charente. It is seated on the Tardouère, 208 miles S by W of Paris. E lon. 0 59, N lat. 45 46.

ROCHELLE, a fortified town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, with a commodious and safe harbour. It contains 17,331 inhabitants. Rochelle is seated on the Bay of Biscay, 67 miles N by E of Nantes, and 220 SW of Paris. W lon. 1 4, N lat. 46 9.

ROCHESTER, an episcopal city in Kent. It is seated on the Medway, 37 miles NW of Canterbury, and 50 SE of London. E lon. 0 35, N lat. 51 23.

ROCHESTER, a post township of Plymouth county, Massachusetts, containing 2604 inhabitants in 1810; situated on the E side of Metapisset river, between Wareham and New Bedford. It is 471 miles NE of Washington.

ROCHESTER, a post township of Suffolk county, New-Hampshire; situated on the W side of Salmon Fall River, 23 miles NW of Portsmouth. It contained 2118 inhabitants in 1810, and is 548 miles NE of Washington.

ROCHETTA, a town of Italy, in

the county of Nice, 16 miles NE of Nice. E lon. 7 34, N lat. 43 31.

ROCHFORD, a town of England, in Essex, 16 miles SE of Chelmsford, and 40 E by N of London. E lon. 0 41, N lat. 51 26.

ROCHER, a town of Upper Saxony, in the territory of Leipsic, with copper mines, and a handsome bridge over the Muldau, 24 miles SE of Leipsic, and 56 W of Dresden. E lon. 12 46, N lat. 51 10.

ROCKAWAY, a village with a post office, in Morris county, New Jersey, seven miles W of Boone-town, 36 NW of Newark, and 241 from Washington.

ROCKINGHAM, a town of England, in Northamptonshire. It is seated on the Welland, 13 miles S of Oakham, and 84 N by W of London. W lon. 0 46, N lat. 52 22.

ROCKINGHAM, a post town in Windham county, Vermont; lying on the W side of Connecticut river, 23 miles N of Brattleboro, and 450 NE of Washington. Population 1894.

ROCKINGHAM, a town of England, in Northamptonshire. It is seated on the Welland, 24 miles N by W of London. W lon. 0 46, N lat. 52 36.

ROCKINGHAM, a post village in Richmont county, North Carolina; situated on a beautiful eminence, between Hitchcock and Falling creeks, and about half a mile above their confluence. It contains a court-house, a jail, and about 23 dwellings. A cotton factory has been erected in its vicinity of 1000 spindles. Distant 53 miles W of Fayetteville, and 341 SW of Washington.

ROCKINGHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 30 miles W of Worms.

ROCKSBAW, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, 11 miles E of Pilsen.

ROCKROY, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes, seated in a plain, surrounded by forests. It is 20 miles N of Reims. E lon. 4 27, N lat. 49 56.

RODESTO, **RODOSTO**, or **AUDISTO**, a populous seaport of Turkey, in Europe, in Romania. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the sea of Marmora, 63 miles SW of Constantinople. E lon. 27 37, N lat. 41 1.

RODEZ, an ancient town of France, in the department of Aveyron. It is seated in the midst of mountains, on a hill, 30 miles W by S of Mende. E lon. 3 39, N lat. 44 31.

RODING, a river of England, in Essex, which rises near Dunmow, and falls into the Thames.

RODMAN, a post township in Jefferson county, New-York. It is situated 15 miles E of Lake Ontario, and contained in 1810, 1281 inhabitants.

RODOK, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Delhi, 60 miles WNW of Delhi. E lon. 76 30, N lat. 29 10.

ROER, a river of Westphalia, which rises in the duchy of Juliers, passes by the town of that name, and falls into the Maas, above Ruremonde.

ROER, a river of Germany, which rises in the circle of Upper Rhine, waters Arensburg, and falls into the Rhine below Duisburg.

ROEUX, a town of the Netherlands, in Austrian Hainault, eight miles NE of Mons. E lon. 4 13, N lat. 50 31.

ROGONATTOUR, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the country of Bengal, 106 miles SW of Moorshedabad, and 108 NW of Calcutta.

ROHACZOW, a town of Lithuania, capital of a district of the same name; seated at the confluence of the Dnieper and Ordwa, 37 miles NW of Rzeczca, and 188 N of Kiow. E lon. 30 40, N lat. 53 2.

ROHAN, a town of France in the department of Morbihan, seated on the Aouet, 30 miles N of Vannes. W lon. 3 42, N lat. 48 0.

ROER, a river of Germany, which rises in the circle of Upper Rhine, waters Arensburg, and falls into the Rhine, below Duisburg.

ROHILLCUND, or **ROHILLA**, a territory of Hindoostan Proper, whose inhabitants are called Rohillas. It lies to the E of Delhi, and is subject to the nabob of Oude, by whom it was conquered in 1774. Bareilly is the capital.

ROLDUC, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Limburg, capital of a territory of the same name, with a castle, seven miles N of Aix-la-Chapelle. E lon. 6 6, N lat. 50 38.

ROM, or **ROEM**, an island of Denmark, on the E coast of S Jutland. It

is five miles in length, and half as much in breadth, and contains a few villages.

ROMAGNA, a province of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State, bounded on the N by the Ferrarise, on the S by Tuscany and Urbino, on the E by the Bolognese and Tuscany. It is fertile in corn, wine, oil, and fruits; and has also mines, mineral waters, and salt-works, which make its principal revenue. Ravenna is the capital.

ROMANIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, 300 miles long, and 150 broad; bounded on the N by Bulgaria, on the E by the Black Sea, on the S by the Archipelago and the sea of Marmora, and on the W by Macedonia and Bulgaria. It was formerly called Thracia, and is the largest of all the Turkish provinces in Europe. It is fruitful in corn, and has mines of silver, lead, and alum.

ROMANS, an ancient town of France, in the department of Drome; seated in a fine plain, on the river Isere, 33 miles SW of Grenoble, and 30 S of Venice. E lon. 5 12, N lat. 45 2.

ROME, a very ancient city, formerly the mistress of the world, and seat of the Roman empire, the residence of the pope, head of the Roman church; none can compare with it in respect to the magnificence of its buildings and antiquities, the number of its monuments and curiosities, and the singularity of its historical events. It was founded, according to some, 753 years before the birth of Christ, by Romulus, the first king. The city is surrounded with a wall about 10 Italian miles in circuit; but not half of this space is occupied by houses, as many places where stately structures once stood, are now gardens, fields, meadows, and vineyards. According to an account taken by pope Clement XI in 1714, the number of its inhabitants amounted to one hundred and forty-three thousand. How far short of what old Rome was in Trajan's time, when the walls of this city were 80 miles in circuit, and the number of its inhabitants of 8,000,000! The church of St. Peter, in the opinion of many, surpasses in size and magnificence the finest monuments of ancient architecture. Its length is 730 feet, the breadth 220, and the height, from the

pavement, to the top of the cross, which crowns the cupola, 480. Adjoining to St. Peter's is the Vatican, or winter palace of the pope, with the richest library of the choicest books and manuscripts in the world. The Pantheon is the most perfect of the Roman temples which remain, and notwithstanding its depredations it has sustained from Goths, Vandals, and popes, is still a beautiful monument of Roman taste. The pavilion of the great altar, which stands under the cupola of St. Peter, and the four wreathed pillars of Corinthian brass which support it, were formed out of the spoils of the Pantheon, which, after 1600 years, has still a probability of outliving its proud capacious rival. As the Pantheon is the most entire, the Amphitheatre of Vespasian is the most stupendous monument of antiquity in Rome. About one half of the external circuit still remains. Agreeable to census taken in 1797, the population amounted to 138,568. The French, in 1798, plundered the city of its most valuable monuments of antiquity; its ancient statues and paintings, and levied heavy contributions on the inhabitants. However, in September 1799, the city was retaken by the allies. The French regained possession in 1800, which they retained until 1814, when it was restored to the dominion of the pope. Rome is seated on the Tiber, 210 miles SE of London, 740 S by E of Amsterdam, 410 SW of Vienna, 600 SE of Paris, 730 E by N of Madrid, and 700 W of Constantinople. E lon. 12 34, N lat. 41 54.

ROME, a post township in Oneida county, New-York; situated at the head of navigation on the Mohawk, and on Wood creek, which approach within three quarters of a mile of each other, and are connected by a canal. It contained in 1810, a brick court-house, a jail, an arsenal, a manufactory of scythes, shovels, &c. and 3000 inhabitants.

ROME, a flourishing post village in the above township, is 13 miles from Utica, 108 N of W from Albany, and 400 from Washington. It stands on the canal, commencing at the Mohawk, and extending westward about half a mile. It contains the county buildings, and upwards of 20 dwellings.

half as pavement, to the top of the cross, which crowns the cupola, 40. Adjoining to St. Peter's is the Vatican, or winter palace of the pope, with the richest library of the oldest books and manuscripts in the world. The Pantheon is the most perfect of the Roman temples which remain, and notwithstanding the depredations it has sustained from Goths, Vandals, and popes, is still a beautiful monument of Roman taste. The pavilion of the great altar, which stands under the cupola of St. Peter, and the four wreathed pillars of Corinthian brass which support it, were formed out of the spoils of the Pantheon, which, after 1600 years, has still a probability of outliving its proud capacious rival. As the Pantheon is the most entire, the Amphitheatre of Vespasian is the most stupendous monument of antiquity in Rome. About one half of the external circuit still remains. Agreeable to census taken in 1797, the population amounted to 132,568. The French, in 1798, plundered the city of its most valuable monuments of antiquity, its ancient statues and paintings, and levied heavy contributions on the inhabitants. However, in September 1799, the city was retaken by the allies. The French regained possession in 1809, which they retained until 1814, when it was restored to the dominion of the pope. Rome is seated on the Tiber, 210 miles SE of London, 740 S by E of Amsterdam, 410 SSW of Vienna, 600 SE of Paris, 730 E by N of Madrid, and 700 W of Constantinople. E lon. 12 34, N lat. 41 54.

ROME, a post township in Oneida county, New-York; situated at the head of navigation on the Mohawk, and on Wood creek, which approach within three quarters of a mile of each other, and are connected by a canal. It contained in 1810, a brick courthouse, a jail, an arsenal, a manufacture of tyes, shovels, &c. and 3000 inhabitants.

ROME, a flourishing post village in the above township, is 13 miles from Utica, 198 N of W from Albany, and 409 from Washington. It stands on the canal, commencing at the Mohawk, and extending westward about half a mile. It contains the county building, and upwards of 50 dwell-

ings. E lon. from Washington, 3 34, N lat. 43 12.

ROMENAY, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, 8 miles SE of Tournus, and 13 NNE of Macon. E lon. 5 5, N lat. 46 30.

ROMERSTADT, a town of Bohemia, in Moravia, in the neighbourhood of which are some iron mines. It is 20 miles NNE of Olmutz. E lon. 17 44, N lat. 49 20.

ROMHILDEN, a town of Franco-nia, with a castle. It belongs to the duke of Saxe Altenburg.

ROMNA, a town of Rucia, in the government of Tchernigof, 23 miles SSE of Tchernigof. E lon. 33 34, N lat. 50 36.

ROMNEY, NEW, a town of England, in Kent, seated in a marsh of the same name. It is reduced to a small place, and is 71 miles SE of London. E lon. 1 5, N lat. 51 0.

ROMNEY, the principal town of Hampshire county, Virginia; situated on the S branch of Potomac river, 50 miles westward of Winchester. It is a post town, 23 miles from Washington.

ROMONT, or RODMONT, a strong town of Switzerland, in the canton of Fribourg, seated on a mountain 10 miles from Fribourg, and 13 from Bern. E lon. 7 1, N lat. 46 50.

ROMORENTI, a town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher, on the bank of Mayenne, which loses itself in the Saire. It has a manufacture of steges and cloths, and is 45 miles E of Tours, and 100 S by W of Paris. E lon. 1 47, N lat. 47 35.

ROMSDAL, a town of Norway. It is the capital of a parochialship, in the diocese of Drontheim, and is 100 miles SSW of Drontheim. E lon. 7 54, N lat. 62 28.

ROMULUS, a post township of Seneca county, New-York. It is situated on the E side of Seneca lake, and between that and Cayuga, 10 miles N of Ovid, 200 W of Albany, and 374 N of Washington. It contained in 1810, a Presbyterian meeting-house, another for Baptists, and 766 inhabitants.

RONCEVALLOS, a town of Spain, in Navarre, situate in a valley of the same name, 14 miles NNE of Pamplona. W lon. 1 28, N lat. 43 14.

RONCIGLIONE, a town of Italy, in the paragon St. Peter, capital

of a small district of the same name. It is seated on the Tertia, near the lake of the same name, 12 miles S of Vicenza, and 24 NNW of Rome. E lon. 12 32, N lat. 43 12.

RONDA, a strong town of Spain, in Granada, with a castle. It was taken from the Moors in 1483, and is seated on a craggy rock, near the Rio Verde, 20 miles NW of Gibraltar, and 03 SE of Seville. W long. 6 13, N lat. 36 40.

RONNEBURG, a town in Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony and principality of Altenburg, 12 miles SW of Altenburg, and 60 W of Dresden. E lon. 12 7, N lat. 50 48.

ROQUE ST., a large village of Spain, in Andalusia, at the entrance of the isthmus which separates Gibraltar from the continent. It is seated on the top of a hill, overlooking the bay, and has several batteries, and a fort at each end, to defend the lines which run across the isthmus.

ROQUE DE MAISAN, a town of France, in the department of Landes, seated on the Douze, 10 miles NE of Monte de Marsan.

ROQUEBRUME, a town of Italy, in the principality of Monaco, with a castle, seated near the sea, three miles from Monaco.

ROQUEMAURE, a town of France, in the department of Gard; situated near the Rhone, 23 miles NE of Nimes. E lon. 4 46, N lat. 44 1.

ROQUETAS, a town of Spain, in Granada, on the coast of the Mediterranean, 10 miles SW of Alheria, and 22 SE of Granada. W lon. 2 5, N lat. 37 51.

ROGANA, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinato of Novogrodec; seated near the Zalya, 20 miles SW of Novogrodec. E lon. 25 42, N lat. 53 30.

ROSBACH, a town of Saxony, famous for a victory, obtained by the king of Prussia, over the French, and the army of the empire, in 1767.

ROSCHAD, a trading town of Switzerland, in a bailiwick of the abbey of St Gallen, with a castle on a mountain. It is seated on the lake of Constance.

ROSCHILD, a town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, with a bishop's see, and a university. It is 16 miles W of Copenhagen. E lon. 12 15, N lat. 56 43.

ROSCOMMON, a county of Ire-

land, in the province of Connaught, 50 miles long, and 28 broad; bounded on the E by Longford and W Meath, on the N by Sligo and Leitrim, on the S by Galway, and on the W by Galway, and Mayo. It is a level country, and by the help of good husbandry, yields excellent corn.

ROSCOMMON, a borough of Ireland, in a county of the same name, 80 miles W of Dublin. W lon. 8 2, N lat. 53 34.

ROSEBUUGH, a town of Flanders, in the Netherlands, lying 18 miles NW of Ypres. E lon. 3 38, N lat. 50 49.

ROSES, a seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, with a citadel, seated on the bay of Roses, in the Mediterranean, 15 miles NE of Girona. It was taken by the French in 1693, and in 1795. E lon. 3 1, N lat. 42 16.

ROSETTA, a town of Egypt, seated on the W branch of the Nile. The Egyptians call it Rashid, and account it one of the pleasantest places in the country. It is 28 miles NE of Alexandria, and 100 NW of Cairo. E lon. 30 45, N lat. 31 30.

ROSHAAN, a country of Asia, lying to the W of the kingdom of Burmah, to which it is subject.

ROSIENNE, a town of Hispania, seated on the Duero, 70 miles S of Mitoa, and 128 NE of Warsaw. E lon. 23 48, N lat. 52 30.

ROSIERS-AUX-SALINES, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, famous for its salt-works. It is seated on the Meurthe, 168 miles SE of Nancy, and 170 E of Paris. E lon. 6 27, N lat. 48 35.

ROSIERES CAPE, a cape of Lower Canada, at the mouth of the river St. Lawrence. N lat. 48 46, W lon. 63 40.

ROSLIN, a most pleasant village near Edinburgh, on the banks of the river Esk, noted for its beautiful chapel and castle, the former of which is the most entire specimen of Gothic architecture in Scotland.

ROSOY, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, with a magnificent castle, 15 miles S of Meaux. E lon. 2 59, N lat. 48 40.

ROSS, a town of England, in Hertford; seated on the Wyre, 19 miles SE of Hereford, and 118 W by N of London. W lon. 8 28, N lat. 51 56.

ROSS, a maritime town of Ireland, in the county of Cork. It is united to Cork as an episcopal see, and is seated on a bay of the Atlantic, 20 miles SW of Kinsale. W lon. 8 28, N lat. 51 32.

ROSS, NEW, a considerable trading town in Ireland, in Wexford, situated on the Burrow, which is navigable for large vessels up to the quay. It exports a great quantity of butter and beef. It is 11 miles NE of Waterford. W lon. 6 52, N lat. 51 52.

ROSS-SHIRE, a county of Scotland, in general, (including Tain and Cromarty, which last, though a small county of itself, is also considered as a part of Ross-shire), is bounded on the W by the Isle of Skie and the Western Sea; on the NE by Southlandshire; on the E by the Friths of Murray and Cromarty, on the S by Inverness-shire.

ROSSANO, a strong and populous town of Italy, in Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, with an archbishop's see. It is 138 miles SE of Naples. E lon. 16 36, N lat. 39 48.

ROSTOCK, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, with a university, and a good harbour. It is seated on a lake, whence the river Varge falls into it, 3 miles from the Baltic, 12 N of Gustrow, and 60 E of Lubec. E lon. 12 16, N lat. 54 2.

ROSTOP, a large and archiepiscopal town of Russia, in the government of Yaroslaf, which communicates with the Volga by the river Kotarost, 95 miles NE of Moscow. E lon. 46 24, N lat. 7 8.

ROTA, a town and castle of Spain, in Andalusia, at the entrance of the bay of Cadiz, seven miles N of Cadiz. W lon. 6 16, N lat. 36 34.

ROTAS, a town of Bahar, in Hircanias, 64 miles SE of Baisara. E lon. 23 29, N lat. 24 50.

ROTENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria and capital of a territory of the same name, 12 miles NE of Nuremberg, and 66 NW of Batisbon. E lon. 11 20, N lat. 49 35.

ROTENBERG, a small town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucerne, four miles N of Lucerne.

ROTENBURG, a free imperial town of Germany, in Franconia, with

miles SW of Berwick, and 38 SE of Edinburgh. W lon. 2 47, N lat. 55 46.

ROXBURGHSHIRE, a county of Scotland, formerly called Teviotdale, is bounded on the E. by Northumberland; SE by part of Cumberland; S SW of Dumfriesshire; NW of Selkirkshire; and N by Berwickshire.

ROXENT, CAPE, or **ROCK OF LISBON**, a remarkable mountain and promontory in Portugal, lying at the north entrance of the Tago, 23 miles W of Lisbon. W lon. 9 33 miles, N lat. 38 45.

ROYALTON, a post town in Windsor county, Vermont, 34 miles N by W of Windsor, and 508 NE of Washington. Population 1759, in 1810.

ROYAN, once a large town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, and late province of Saintonge, famous for a siege maintained by the Huguenots against Lewis XIII, in 1628. It is now almost in ruins, and is seated at the mouth of the Garonne, 30 miles S of Rochelle. W lon. 0 27, N lat. 45 22.

ROYES, a strong town of France, in the department of Somme, and late province of Picardy. Some mineral waters were lately discovered here. It is 12 miles NW of Noyon, and 60 N by E of Paris. E lon. 3 21, N lat. 49 46.

ROYSTON, a town of England, in Hertfordshire, east of which is in Cambridge-shire. It is seated in a fertile vale 15 miles S by E Huntingdon, and 37 miles N of London. E lon. 0 1, N lat. 52 0.

RUBIERA, a small, but strong town of Italy, one of the keys of the Mediterranean, seated on the Secchia, 8 miles N W of Modena. E lon. 11 14, N lat. 44 56.

RUDAW, a town of Prussia, where King's great duke of Lithuania was defeated by the knights of the Teutonic order; a stone pillar was erected. It is 12 miles NNW of Kamiegnoy.

RUDELSTADT, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, in the landgraviate of Thuringia, and county of Schwartzburg, with a castle, near the river Sals.

RUDESHAIM, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, three miles from Bingen. E lon. 7 24, N lat. 49 40.

RUDKOBING, a town of Denmark, in the island of Longeland, with

a good harbour. E lon. 10 44, N lat. 59 1.

RUDOLFORD, a strong town of Germany, in Carinthia, with an abbey. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is seated on the Gurk, in a country fertile in good wine, 45 miles SE of Laibach. E lon. 12 20, N lat. 46 5.

RUFFAC, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, and late province of Alsace, seated on the Rotbach, 7 miles S of Colmar, and 17 NW of Rueil. E lon. 7 27, N lat. 47 14.

RUFFEC, a town of France, in the department of Charente, seated on the Anche, 34 miles N of Angouleme.

RUGBY, a town of England, in Warwickshire, 22 miles NNW of London. W lon. 1 12, N lat. 52 24.

RUGLEY, a town in Staffordshire, 10 miles SE of Stafford, and 126 NW of London. W lon. 1 48, N latitude 52 27.

RUGEN, an island of the Baltic, on the coast of Swedish Pomerania, opposite Stralsund, about 21 miles long, and 16 broad. The chief town is Bergen.

RUGENWALD, a town of Prussia in Pomerania. It is seated on the Wier, eight miles from the Baltic, and 38 NE of Colberg. E lon. 10 27, N lat. 54 35.

RUMFORD, a town in Essex, 11 miles ENE of London. E lon. 0 13, N lat. 51 26.

RUMILLY, a town of Savoy, seated on an elevated plain, at the confluence of the Seran and Nephra, 8 miles from Annecy. E. long. 6 10, N lat. 46 56.

RUMNEY, or **RHYNER**, a river which makes its rise in Brecknockshire, and enters the Bristol Channel to the SE of Cardiff.

RUMSEY, a corporate town in Hampshire. It is 74 miles W by S of London. W lon. 1 31, N lat. 51 2.

RUNGPOUR, a town of Bengal, in Hindoostan Proper, 73 miles NE of Mauldah, and 100 NNE of Moorshedabad.

RUNKEI, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, with a citadel on a high hill. It is seated on the Lahn, 16 miles E of Nassau. E lon. 8 5, N lat. 50 23.

RUNNYMEAD, a celebrated meadow, in Surrey, where King

and 38 SE of N lat. 53 46. a county of Teviotdale, Northumberland; S W of Siclikschire.

ROCK OF mountain and lying at the N. 23 miles N lat. 53 46.

own in Wind. miles N by W of Washington. 1116.

large town of seat of Lower of Lower of Lewis XIII, most in ruins, th of the Gabelle. W lon. 10 44.

in of France, name, and late some mineral were here. It is, and 60 N by N, N lat. 49 44.

of England, in Cambridge. 19 miles N lat. 52 0.

out strong town of the Madeira, 8 miles N 11 14, N lat. 52 0.

Prussia, where Lithuania was of the Teuto- some which a. It is 12 miles

owns of Germa- in the insigni- and county of made, near the

own of Germany, three miles E of Nassau. E lon. 8 4, N lat. 50 22.

RUNNYMEAD, a celebrated mead, near Epsom, in Surrey, where king

a good harbour. E lon. 10 44, N lat. 53 46.

RUDOLFORD, a strong town of Germany, in Carinthia, with an abbey, it belongs to the house of Austria, and is seated on the Gura, in a country fertile in good wine, 44 miles SE of Laibach. E lon. 13 20, N lat. 46 8.

RUFFAC, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, and has province of Alsace, seated on the Rousch, 7 miles S of Colmar, and 17 NW of Reims. E lon. 7 27, N lat. 47 28.

RUFFEC, a town of France, in the department of Charente, seated on the Ancho, 24 miles N of Angoulême.

RUGBY, a town of England, in Warwickshire, 35 miles NNW of London. W lon. 1 12, N lat. 52 24.

RUGLEVY, a town in Staffordshire, 10 miles SE of Stafford, and 126 NW of London. W lon. 1 44, N latitude 52 57.

RUGEN, an island of the Baltic, on the coast of Swedish Pomerania, opposite Stralsund, about 81 miles long, and 16 broad. The chief town is Bergen.

RUGENWALD, a town of Prussia Pomerania. It is seated on the Wipper, eight miles from the Baltic, and 36 NE of Colberg. E lon. 16 27, N lat. 54 35.

RUMFORD, a town in Essex, 11 miles ENE of London. E lon. 6 13, N lat. 51 26.

RUMILLY, a town of Savoy, seated on an elevated plain, at the confluence of the Seran and Nephis, 2 miles from Annecy. E lon. 6 10, N lat. 48 36.

RUMNEY, or **RHYNER**, a river which takes its rise in Brecknockshire, and enters the Bristol Channel to the SE of Cardiff.

RUMSEY, a corporate town in Hampshire. It is 74 miles W by S of London. W lon. 1 31, N lat. 51 2.

RUNGPOUR, a town of Bengal, in Hindoostan Proper, 73 miles NE of Moulkhan, and 106 NNE of Moorshabad.

RUNKEL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, with a citadel on a high hill. It is seated on the Lahn, 14 miles E of Nassau. E lon. 8 4, N lat. 50 22.

RUNNYMEAD, a celebrated mead, near Epsom, in Surrey, where king

John was compelled to sign Magna Charta.

RUPEL, a river of the Austrian Netherlands, which falls into the Scheldt, at Rupelmonde.

RUPELMONDE, a town of Austrian Flanders, seated on the Scheldt, opposite the mouth of the Rupel, eight miles SW of Antwerp, and 22 NE of Ghent. E lon. 4 23, N lat. 51 7.

RUPERDORF, a town of Koningsratz, in Bohemia, four miles NNW of Brnauau.

RUPIN, or **RAPIN**, a town of Germany, in the marquisate of Brandenburg, capital of a duchy of the same name, with an ancient castle. It is 33 miles NNW of Berlin. E lon. 13 6, N lat. 53 3.

RUREMONDE, a strong episcopal town of Austrian Guelderland. It is a red near the confluence of the Meuse and Roer. E lon. 8 40, N lat. 51 8.

RUSS, a town of Prussian Lithuania, in Poland situated at the mouth of the river B. 20 miles NW of Tilsit. W lon. 21 50, N lat. 55 20.

RUSSELL, a post township in St. Lawrence county, New York; situated on Grass river, about 25 miles S easterly of Ogdensburg, and 168 E of N from Washington. Population rising 400.

RUSSELSHEIM, a town of Germany, situated on the river Main, 13 miles NW of Darmstadt. E lon. 8 16, N lat. 49 45.

RUSSIA, a large empire, partly in Asia, and partly in Europe; bounded on the N by the Frozen Ocean; on the S by Great Tartary, the Caspian Sea, and Persia; on the E by the sea of Japan; and on the W by Sweden, Poland, and the Black Sea. There were three countries that had the name of Russia, namely, Red Russia, which are: White Russia, which comprehends Lithuania; and Black Russia, which comprehends the governments of Kaluga, Moscow, Tula, Riazan, Volodimir, and Yaroslaf; and hence his imperial majesty takes the title of emperor of all the Russias. Its greatest extent from W to E, is from the 39th to the 207 degree of lon. and if the islands of the Eastern Ocean be included, it will then be 185. Its greatest extent from N to S, that is from the 78th to the 60th deg. of lat. is 37 deg. The greatest part of

this empire lies in the temperate zone, and a part of it, viz. that which is beyond the 60th deg. of lat. lies in the frigid zone, and the whole surface contains above 3,150,000 square yards. The seas of Russia are, the Baltic, the White Sea, the Frozen Ocean, the Black Sea, and the Caspian. There are also five large rivers; namely, the Dnieper, Volga, Don, Dwina, and Oby. Its lakes are Ladoga, the largest in Europe, Onega, Tschud-Imen, Bielo, Ozer, Allin, Bialy, and many others of less consequence, most of them abounding in fish. A country of such vast extent must lie in different climates, and the soil and products must be as different. The most fertile part is near the frontiers of Poland. The N part is not only more cold, but very marshy, and over-run with forests. Russia furnishes large quantities of cotton and silk, skins, furs, Russia leather, tale, talkow, hemp, Russia cloth, honey, wax, and almost all the mercandize of China, India, Persia, Turkey, and some European countries. The inhabitants in general may be divided into four orders. 1. Nobles and gentry; 2. The clergy; 3. The merchants, burgiers, and other freemen; 4. Peasants. The three first include the free subjects of the empire, and the latter, the vassals, or slaves. The first comprehends those, who are the sole persons that have a right to possess land in Russia, the conquered provinces excepted. The third comprehends that class of men between the nobles and the peasants, who being neither gentlemen nor peasants, follow the arts and sciences, navigation, commerce, or extensive trades. The Russian peasants are, in general a large coarse hardy race, and of great bodily strength. The value of an estate is estimated, not by the number of acres, but by the number of bores. The sovereign of Russia takes the title of czar, which the natives pronounce tsar, or zour, a corruption of Cesar, emperor; from some fancied relation to the Roman Emperor. In 1708 the population of Russia was calculated to amount to 41,403,197. And the army in 1805 amounted to 609,034. The navy in the same year consisted of 32 ships of the line, 18 frigates, 40 smaller ships, and 226 galleys.

RUSSIA, a post township in the N

epd of Herkimer county, New York; 25 miles N of Herkimer, and 437 E of N from Washington. Population in 1810, 1381.

RUSSIA, RED. See **RED RUS-**

SIA.
RUSTGADEN, a town of Sweden, in the province of Delcearia, 23 miles SSW of Fablum. E lon. 16 30, N lat. 60 18.

RUTHIN, a town of England in Denbighshire, with a market on Monday. It is 206 miles NW of London. W lon. 3 30, N lat. 53 7.

RUTLAM, a town of Malwa, in the East Indies, 48 miles W of Ougein. E lon. 74 28, N lat. 24 25.

RUTLAND, the capital of Rutland county, Vermont. It is situated on the E side of Otter river, 45 miles W by N of Windsor, 18 E of Fairhaven, and 87 N of Bennington. In 1810 it contained 2125 inhabitants. N lat. 43 34, W lon. 72 50.

RUTLAND, a post township of Jefferson county, New York; situated on the S side of Black river, 170 miles N W of Albany, and 480 from Washington. Population in 1810, 1712.

RUTLANDSHIRE, the smallest county in England, encircled by the counties of Lincoln, Leicester, and Northampton. It is in length fifteen miles, and in breadth ten.

RUTIGLIANO, a town of Italy, in Naples, in Terra di Bari, five Miles S E of Bari.

RUTTUNPOUR, a city of the Peninsula of Hindoostan in Orissa. E lon. 63 36, N lat. 22 16.

RUVU, a populous episcopal town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, 16 miles W of Bari. E lon. 16 44, N lat. 41 36.

RYACOTTA, a town of the Mysore country in the East Indies, 78 miles S of Seringapatam. E lon. 76 48, N lat. 50 16.

RYAN, LOCH, a lake at the NW angle of Wiltshire, into which the sea flows.

RYE, a borough of England in Sussex, 63 miles SE of London. E lon. 0 45, lat. 51 0.

RYE, a township of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, containing 1350 inhabitants in 1810. It is situated on the SW side of Juniata river, between Big Buffalo and Sherman's creeks.

RYE, a post township in West Ches-

ter county, New York; situated on Long-Island Sound, 27 miles NE of New York, and 237 from Washington. In 1810 its population amounted to 1278. It contains a small village of the same name, seated on the Boston post road, with an Episcopal church. E lon. from Washington 3 20 44, N lat. 40 23 32.

RYEGATE, a borough of England in Surry. It is 21 miles SW of London. W lon. 0 15, N lat. 51 16.

RYMENAUT, a town of Austrian Brabant situated on the river Dyle, 5 miles E of Meehlid.

RYSWICK, a village in Hollland, seated between Harve and Delft. A treaty was concluded here in 1697, between England, Germany, Holland, France, and Spain.

REZECZIA, a town of Poland, and capital of a territory of the same name; situated at the confluence of the rivers Wydzzech and Dnieper, 25 miles N of Kiof. E lon. 31 5, N lat. 50 32.

S

SAADAH, a strong and populous town of Arabia Felix, where fine Turkey leather is made. It is 140 miles WNW of Sanna. E lon. 44 55, N lat. 17 50.

SAALEFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Altenburg, where there are manufactures of cloth and silk stuff. It is seated on the Saal, 20 miles NNE of Coburg. E lon. 11 32, N lat. 50 31.

SAATEZ, or ZATEC, a town of Bohemia, in a circle of the same name, situated on the Eger, 44 miles S of Dresden. E lon. 41 5, N lat. 50 15.

SABA, a Dutch island near St. Eustacia, in the W Indies. It is a steep rock, on the summit of which is a little ground, very proper for gardening. N lat. 17 39, W lon. 6 3.

SABA, a town of Persia, in Irac-Agemi, seated on a large plain, on the road from Saltania to Koum. E lon. 32 14, N lat. 34 50.

SABANDGE, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Natolis, where all the roads from Asia to Constantinople meet. It

York; situated on Long-Island Sound, 37 miles NE of New York, and 257 from Washington. In 1810 its population amounted to 1275. It contains a small village of the same name, seated on the Boston post road, with an Episcopal church. E lon. from Washington 3 30 44, N lat. 40 38 36.

RYEGATE, a borough of England in Surry. It is 21 miles SW of London. W lon. 0 15, N lat. 51 16.

RYMENAULT, a town of Austrian Brabant situated on the river Dyle, 4 miles E of Mechlin.

RYSWICK, a village in Holbort, seated between Hague and Delft. A treaty was concluded here in 1697, between England, Germany, Holland, France, and Spain.

REZECZIA, a town of Poland, and capital of a territory of the same name; situated at the confluence of the rivers Wydzwez and Dniogor, 25 miles N of Kielc. E lon. 31 5, N lat. 50 32.

S

SAADAH, a strong and populous town of Arabia Felix, where fine Turkey leather is made. It is 140 miles WNW of Sanna. E lon. 44 54, N lat. 17 50.

SAALEFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Altenburg, where there are manufactures of cloth and silk stuff. It is seated on the Saal, 30 miles NNE of Coburg. E lon. 11 33, N lat. 50 31.

SAATEZ, or **ZATEC**, a town of Brehem, in a circle of the same name, situated on the Eger, 44 miles S of Dresden. E lon. 41 5, N lat. 50 16.

SABA, a Dutch island, near St. Eustatia, in the W Indies. It is a steep rock, on the summit of which is a little ground, very proper for gardening. N lat. 17 39, W lon. 0 3.

SABA, a town of Persia, in Irac-Agemi, seated on a large plain, on the road from Sultanis to Kora. E lon. 51 14, N lat. 34 36.

SABANDGE, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Nabolis, where all the roads from Asia to Constantinople meet. It

is situated on a lake which abounds in fish, 60 miles ESE of Constantinople. E lon. 50 49, N lat. 40 30.

SABATZ, or **SAPACZ**, a town and fortress of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, which surrendered to the Imperialists in 1789. It is situated on the Drave, 22 miles S of Peterwaradin, and 28 W of Belgrade. E lon. 20 2, N lat. 45 5.

SABEN, or **SEBEN**, a town of the archduchy of Austria, in the bishopric of Brixen, eight miles SW of Brixen.

SABIA, a cape of Africa, in the kingdom of Tripoli, at the bottom of the gulf of Sidra.

SABINA, a province of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State; bounded on the N by Umbria, on the E by Naples, on the S by Campagna di Romana, and on the W by the patrimony of St. Peter.

SABIONCELLO, a peninsula of Dalmatia, in the republic of Ragusa. It lies to the S of the gulf of Narenta, and to the N of the channel which separates the islands of Curzola and Melida.

SABIONCELLO, a town of Dalmatia, situated on the peninsula of the same name, 45 miles NW of Ragusa. E lon. 17 40, N lat. 43 30.

SABIONETTA, a strong town of Italy, in the Milanese, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a castle. E lon. 10 30, N lat. 45 0.

SABLE, a seaport of Denmark, situated on the E coast east of N Jutland, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 23 miles NNE of Alburg. E lon. 10 16, N lat. 57 30.

SABLE, an ancient town of France, in the department of Sarthe. It is seated on the river Sarthe, 25 miles NE of Angers, and 135 SW of Paris. W lon. 0 24, N lat. 47 30.

SABLE CAPE, the most southerly point of Nova Scotia, near which is a fine codfishery. W lon. 65 39, N lat. 43 33.

SABLES D'OLONNE, a trading town of France, in the department of Vendee. It is seated on the bay of Bissey, 31 miles W of Lacon. W lon. 1 30, N lat. 45 30.

SABLE RIVER, or river **AUSABLE**, rises in Essex county, New York, and runs NE about 35 miles, to lake Champlain. Its channel resembles a

canal, with frequent locks, and is considered a curiosity.

SABLESTAN, a province of Persia, bounded on the N by Candahar, on the E by Hindoostan, on the S by Makran, and on the W by Segestan.

SACANDA RIVER rises in Jonesburgh township, Washington county, and state of New York. It runs a little W of S to Wells township in Montgomery county, where it receives a considerable branch from the NW. From thence it winds more to the E until it arrives at Saratoga county, here it makes a sudden turn to the NE, which course it pursues to the Hudson, into which it enters about 6 miles SW of the S end of lake George. The length of this river is about 60 miles.

SACCAI, a strong city and seaport of Japan, with several castles, temples, and palaces. It is 300 miles W of Jeddo. E lon. 134 4, N lat. 35.

SACHSENBURG, a town of Germany, in the county of Waldeck, 68 miles E of Cologne. E lon. 8 27, N lat. 50 59.

SACHSENHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the county of Waldeck, 76 miles E of Cologne.

SACKETTS HARBOUR. See **HOUNSFIELD**.

SACO, a post town in York county, Maine, situated at the mouth of Saco river, on its E bank; and together with Biddeford on the W bank, forms a port of entry. In 1810 it contained 2493 inhabitants, and Biddeford 1263. Saco is 29 miles E of York, 38 and a half from Portsmouth, and 265 NE of Washington. E lon. from the same, 6 38 13, N lat. 43 30 14.

SACO, a river of the district of Maine, which rises in the White mountains, within a quarter of a mile of the lower Ammonoosoc. It pursues a S E course to a bay of the same name, and is navigable for ships 6 miles to Saco falls.

SAFFI, a town of Morocco, formerly possessed by the Portuguese. W lon. 5 5, N lat. 33 28.

SAGAN, a town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, belonging to the prince Laskowitz. It is seated on the Bober and Queis, 68 miles NW of Breslaw. E lon. 15 23, N lat. 51 42.

SAGG-HARBOUR, a post village and port of entry in the NE corner of

Southampton township, Suffolk county, New York: situated at the NE. end of Long Island, 48 mile E. of Smithtown, 100 E. by N. of the city of New York, and 345 NE. of Washington. Population about 800.

SAGHALIEN-OUA, a river of E. Chinese Tartary, which falls into the sea of Kamtschatka, opposite the island of Saghalien-oua-hata.

SAGHALIEN-OUA-HATA, an island in the sea of Kamtschatka, in about 145 deg. E. lon. and from 50 to 54 deg. N. lat. belonging to the Russians.

SAGHALIEN-OUA-HOTUN, a city of E. Chinese Tartary, in the department of Telticou, on the S. side of the Saghalien-oua. It is rich and populous. E. lon. 127 25, N. lat. 50 0.

SAGREZ, a strong town of Portugal, in Algarva, with a harbour, and a fort, 4 miles W. of Cape St. Vincent, and 125 S. of Lisbon. W. lon. 9 4, N. lat. 37 4.

SAGUR, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Malwa, situated near the Busasa river, 37 miles N. W. of Gourah, and 113 S. of Agra. E. lon. 73 53, N. lat. 24 41.

SAHAGUN, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, seated in a fertile plain, on the river Sa, 17 miles from Placencia. W. lon. 5 23, N. lat. 43 38.

SAID, a town of Upper Egypt, seated on the Nile, 150 miles S. of Cairo. E. lon. 31 20, N. lat. 27 32.

SAINTES, three of the Leeward Carribbee Islands, in the West Indies, between Guadaloupe and Dominica.

SAINTES, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, with a bishop's see. It is seated on an eminence, 238 miles SW. of Paris. W. lon. 0 38, N. lat. 45 54.

SAL, one of the Cape de Verd Islands, 42 miles in circumference, lying to the E. of St. Nicholas. It is 300 miles W. of the coast of Africa. W. lon. 32 50, N. lat. 16 38.

SALA, or **SALBERG**, a town of Sweden, in Westmania, near which is a very ancient silver mine. This town is 80 miles NW. of Stockholm. E. lon. 17 45, N. lat. 59 50.

SALAMANCA, a town of New Spain, in the province of Juestan, 140 miles S. of Campeseby.

SALAMANCA, a city of Spain, in

Leon, with a bishop's see, and a famous university, consisting of 24 colleges. Here are magnificent churches. The cathedral is one of the handsomest in Spain; and there are several fine convents, with churches belonging to them. Population 15,000. It is seated on the river Tormes, over which there is a bridge, 88 miles NW. of Madrid. W. lon. 5 10, N. lat. 41 5.

SALANAKEM, or **SALANKEMEN**, a town of Selavonia, remarkable for a battle gained by the prince of Baden over the Turks, in 1691. It is seated on the Danube, 20 miles NW. of Belgrade, and 25 SE. of Peterwaradio. E. lon. 20 53, N. lat. 45 14.

SALBACH, a village of Germany, in the margravate of Baden, two miles NE. of Baden. Here marshal Turenne, while reconnoitering the enemy, received a mortal wound.

SALECTO, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, near the Mediterranean. It is noted for the ruins of an ancient castle, and is 22 miles SSE. of Monaster. E. lon. 11 2, N. lat. 35 13.

SALEM, a post town and port of entry, and capital of Essex county, Massachusetts; is situated on a peninsula formed by two small inlets of the sea, 4 miles W. of Marblehead, 14 N. by E. of Boston, and 476 NE. of Washington. Population in 1810, 12,513.

It was first settled in 1635, and is remarkable for the melancholy delusion of witchcraft which originated here in 1647. Salem contains 6 congregational churches, 2 meeting houses for baptists, 1 for friends, 1 for universalists, and 3 banks. N. lat. 43 31 45, E. lon. from Washington, 6 7 32, and W. from Greenwich 70 53 28.

SALEM, a post township of Washington county, New York, containing 2833 inhabitants in 1810. It is 45 miles NE. of Albany, and 423 from Washington. Salem village is situated near the centre of this town, on an extensive plain, and contains an academy, two churches, and upwards of 600 inhabitants.

SALEM, a post township of Orleans county, Vermont, situated at the S. end of lake Memphremagog, 591 miles N. E. of Washington.

SALEM, a post township of New Hampshire, situated in the SW. corner of Rockingham county, 507 miles NE. of Washington. Population 1179.

Leon, with a bishop's see, and a famous university, consisting of 24 colleges. Here are magnificent churches. The cathedral is one of the most correct in Spain; and there are several fine convents, with churches belonging to them. Population 15,000. It is seated on the river Tormes, over which there is a bridge, 55 miles NW of Madrid. W lon. 5 16, N lat. 41 5.

SALANAKEM, or **SALANKE-MEN**, a town of Selavonia, remarkable for a battle gained by the prince of Baden over the Turks, in 1691. It is seated on the Danube, 30 miles NW of Belgrade, and 25 SE of Peterwaradin. E lon. 20 21, N lat. 45 14.

SALBACH, a village of Germany, in the margravate of Baden, 20 miles NE of Baden. Here marshall Turenne, while reconnoitring the enemy, received a mortal wound.

SALECTO, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, near the Mediterranean. It is noted for the ruins of an ancient castle, and is 23 miles SSE of Monaster. E lon. 11 3, N lat. 35 13.

SALEM, a post town and port of entry, and capital of Essex county, Massachusetts; is situated on a peninsula formed by two small inlets of the sea, 4 miles W of Marblehead, 14 N by E of Boston, and 470 NE of Washington. Population in 1810, 12,513. It was first settled in 1625, and is remarkable for the melancholy delusion of witchcraft which originated here in 1653. Salem contains 6 congregational churches, 3 meeting houses for baptists, 1 for friends, 1 for universalists, 1083. Salem contains 6 congregational churches, 3 meeting houses for baptists, 1 for friends, 1 for universalists, 1083. Salem contains 6 congregational churches, 3 meeting houses for baptists, 1 for friends, 1 for universalists, 1083.

SALISBURY, a post township of Washington county, New York, containing 2833 inhabitants in 1810. It is 45 miles NE of Albany, and 423 from Washington. Salem village is situated near the centre of this town, on an extensive plain, and contains an academy, two churches, and upwards of 600 inhabitants.

SALEM, a post township of Orleans county, Vermont, situated at the S end of Lake Memphremagog, 591 miles N E of Washington.

SALEM, a post township of New Hampshire, situated in the SW corner of Rockingham county, 507 miles NE of Washington. Population 1179.

SALEM, a post town and capital of Salem county, New Jersey; lying on the S side of Salem creek, a few miles above its entrance into the Delaware, 20 miles NW of Bridgetown, 40 S by W of Philadelphia, and 178 from Washington. Population about 1000.

SALEM, a post town in Stokes county, North Carolina, planted and inhabited principally by Moravians, and situated five miles E by S of Bethania, and about 100 W by N of Raleigh. It contains about 700 inhabitants, and is 373 miles SW of Washington.

SALEM, a post town in Columbiana county, Ohio, containing a meeting house for friends, and another for baptists, and about 200 inhabitants. In the spring of 1814, 35,000 pounds of maple sugar was made in the vicinity of this town. It is 65 miles NW of Pittsburg, and 316 from Washington. N lat. 41 5, W lon. 80 25.

SALERNO, a seaport of Naples, capital of Principato Citeriore, with an archbishop's see, a castle and a university, principally for medicine. It is 27 miles SE of Naples. E lon. 14 53, N lat. 40 35.

SALERS, a town of France, in the department of Cantal, seated among the mountains 9 miles S of Aurillac.

SALINA, a post township in Onondago county, New York, 130 miles W of Albany, and 441 from Washington. Population in 1810, 1259. It embraces Onondago, or salt lake, and is the principal seat of the celebrated salt-works of this state. The village of Salina, situated on the E. end of the lake, is five and a half miles from Onondago, and 36 from Oswego. The salt-works in this town, produce about 600,000 bushels of salt annually.

SALINE, one of the Lipari Islands, in the Mediterranean.

SALINS, a considerable town of France, in the department of Jura, with a strong fort. It is 200 miles SE of Paris. E lon. 6 5, N lat. 46 55.

SALISBURY, or **NEW SARUM**, a city of England, in Wiltshire, of which it is the capital. It has manufactures of flannels, linens, hardware, and cutlery. It is 21 miles NE of Southampton, and 83 W by S of London. W lon. 1 42, N lat. 51 3.

SALISBURY, a post town in Hillsborough county, New Hampshire; situated on the W side of the Merrimac,

at the confluence of Blackwater river, 11 miles N of Concord, and 536 NE of Washington. Population 1913. In the centre of the town is a pleasant village,

SALISBURY, a post town in Essex county, Massachusetts; situated on the N side of Merrimack river, four miles N of Newburyport, 42 N by E of Boston, and 504 NE of Washington. N lat. 42 51 13. Population 2047. E lon. from Washington 6 7 5.

SALISBURY, a post township in Litchfield county, Connecticut, situated 19 miles NW of Litchfield, 99 of New Haven, and 347 NE of Washington. Population 2331.

SALISBURY, a post township in Montgomery county, New York. A village in the centre of the town contains a Presbyterian meeting house, and an academy, and is 21 miles from Utica, and 449 from Washington. Population of the township in 1810, 1228.

SALISBURY, a township of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, situated in the NE corner of the county, and on the head waters of Pequea creek, 12 miles E of the borough of Lancaster, and 138 from Washington. In 1810 it contained 1841 inhabitants.

SALISBURY, a post town in Somerset county, Maryland; situated on the N side of Wicomico river, 20 miles N W of Snow Hill, and 137 from Washington.

SALISBURY, the capital of Rowan county, North Carolina, 5 miles SW of Yadkin river, 34 miles from Salem in the same direction, and 180 NW of Fayetteville; containing about 800 souls, with a post office, 405 miles SW of Washington.

SALLEE, an ancient town of the kingdom of Fez, which has long been famous for its spices. It is 100 miles W of Fez, and 153 S of Gibraltar. W lon. 6 31, N lat. 34 0.

SALM, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Luxemburg, 11 miles SE of Spa, and 38 N of Luxemburg. E lon. 5 55, N lat. 50 25.

SALM, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, 20 miles W of Strassburg, and 55 SE of Nancy. E lon. 7 18, N lat. 48 34.

SALO, an important town of Italy, in the Bresciano; seated on the lake Digeppo. E lon. 10 46, N lat. 45 35.

SALOBRENA, a seaport of Spain,

in Granada, with a castle. It is 36 miles S of Granada. W lon. 3 30, N lat. 36 31.

SALON, a town of France, in the department of the mouths of the Rhone. E lon. 5 5, N lat. 43 38.

SALONA, a seaport of Venetian Dalmatia, seated on a bay of the gulf of Venice. It is 18 miles N of Spalatro. E lon. 17 30, N lat. 44 10.

SALONE, a town of Livadia, with a bishop's see. It is 20 miles NE of Lepanto. E lon. 23 1, N lat. 38 50.

SALONICHI, the ancient Thessalonica, a seaport of Turkey in Europe, capital of Macedonia. It is seated at the bottom of a gulf of the same name, 240 miles W of Constantinople. E lon. 23 9, N lat. 40 41.

SALPE, a town of Naples, in Capitanat, situated on a lake, near the sea. It is noted for considerable salt-works, and is 23 miles S of Manfredonia, and 93 ENE of Naples. E lon. 16 10, N lat. 41 14.

SALSES, a strong castle of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, seated on a lake of the same name, among mountains, 10 miles N of Perpignan. E lon. 3 6, N lat. 42 53.

SALSETTE, a fine island of the Deccan of Hindoostan, lying off the coast of Concan, to the NE of Bombay, from which it is separated by a narrow strait, fordable at low water.

SALSONNA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on the Llobregat, 44 miles NW of Barcelona. E lon. 1 34, N lat. 41 22.

SALTASH, a borough in Cornwall, 230 miles W by S of London. W lon. 4 17, N lat. 50 24.

SALTCOATS, a seaport of Scotland, in Ayrshire, situated on the frith of Clyde, 23 miles SW of Glasgow. W lon. 4 48, N lat. 55 39.

SALT HILL, a village in Berks, noted for its fine situation and elegant inn. It is on the road to Bath, 23 miles W of London.

SALT RIVER, a considerable stream in the state of Kentucky, which runs westerly to the Ohio, and is from 20 to 300 yards wide. It is navigable for light boats as high as Shepherdsville, at all seasons; but in freshets 50 miles farther.

SALTEA, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg. It takes its name from the salt pits, and is 13

miles SSE of Magdeburg. E lon. 11 54, N lat. 52 3.

SALTZBURG, an ancient and populous city of Germany, capital of an archbishopric of the same name. It is well built and defended by a castle on a mountain, and near it are some considerable salt works. It is seated on both sides of the Saale, 155 miles W by S of Vienna. E lon. 13 4, N lat. 47 37.

SALTZWEDEL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the old marche of Brandenburg, noted for its flourishing manufactures of cloth, serge, and stockings. It is 48 miles ENE of Zell. E lon. 11 30, N lat. 52 55.

SALVADOR, ST. the capital of the kingdom of Coogo, with a large palace, where the king and a Portuguese bishop reside. E lon. 15 39, S lat. 4 50.

SALVADOR, ST. a populous city of S America, in Brasil. The chief commodities are sugar, tobacco, wood

oil. It is seated on an eminence, on the bay of All Saints, which puts up from S to N about 40 miles, and is 5 miles broad at the mouth. The town is built on the eastern side of the bay, principally on the top of a hill. The population is estimated at upwards of 100,000. It lies in lat. 12 48 S, and lon. 39 31 W.

SAVAGES, small uninhabited islands, lying between Madeira and the Canaries, 27 leagues N of Point Nago in Teneriffe. W lon. 15 24, N lat. 30 0.

SALVATERRA, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, seated on the Tagus. W lon. 7 51, N lat. 38 39.

SALVATERRA, a strong town of Portugal in Beira. It was taken by the French in 1704, and by the allies in 1705. It is seated on the Eira, 13 miles NE of Alcantara. W lon. 6 14, N lat. 39 30.

SALVATIERRA, a town of Spain, in Galicia, seated on the Minho, 66 miles S of Compostella. W lon. 8 16, N lat. 41 48.

SALVATIERRA, a town of Spain, in Biscay, seated at the foot of Mount St. Adreana, 30 miles E by S of Vittoria. W lon. 2 17, N. lat. 42 44.

SALUDA, a river of South Carolina, which rises in the mountains of

is 36 miles SSE of Madgeburg. E lon. 11 30, N 54, N lat. 53 3.

SALTZBURG, an ancient and populous city of Germany, capital of an archbishopric of the same name. It is well built and defended by a castle on a mountain, and near it are some considerable salt works. It is seated on both sides of the Saltz, 155 miles W by S of Vienna. E lon. 13 5, N lat. 47 37.

SALTZWEDDEL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the old marche of Brandenburg, noted for its flourishing manufactures of cloth, serge, and stockings. It is 48 miles ENE of Zell. E lon. 11 30, N lat. 52 55.

SALVADOR, ST. the capital of the kingdom of Congo, with a large palace, where the king and a Portuguese bishop reside. E lon. 15 30, S lat. 4 50.

SALVADOR, ST. a populous city of S America, in Brazil. The chief commodities are sugar, tobacco, wood for dyers, raw hides, tallow, and train-oil. It is seated on an eminence, on the bay of All Saints, which puts up from S to N about 40 miles, and is 5 miles broad at the mouth. The town is built on the eastern side of the bay, principally on the top of a hill. The population is estimated at upwards of 100,000. It lies in lat. 13 48 S, and lon. 39 31 W.

SAVAGES, small uninhabited islands, lying between Madeira and the Canaries, 27 leagues N of Point Nago in Teneriffe. W lon. 18 54, N lat. 30 0.

SALVATERRA, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, seated on the Tagus. W lon. 7 51, N lat. 38 55.

SALVATERRA, a strong town of Portugal in Beira. It was taken by the French in 1704, and by the allies in 1705. It is seated on the Etia, 12 miles NE of Alcantara. W lon. 6 14, N lat. 39 30.

SALVATERRA, a town of Spain, in Galicia, seated on the Minho, 56 miles S of Compostella. W lon. 8 16, N lat. 41 48.

SALVATIERRA, a town of Spain, in Biscay, seated at the foot of Mount St. Adriaens, 30 miles E by S of Vittoria. W lon. 3 17, N lat. 43 54.

SALUDA, a river of South Carolina, which rises in the mountains of

Greenville county, and runs in a SE course, until it joins the Congaree at or near the city of Columbia.

SALUZZO, a town of Piedmont, capital of a marquisate of the same name, with a bishop's see and castle. It is seated at the foot of the Alps, near the river Po, 28 miles S by W of Turin. E lon. 7 37, N lat. 44 44.

SAMARCAND, an ancient and populous city, in the country of the Usbec Tartars, with a castle, and a university. It was the birth place and seat of Tamerlane the Great. It carries on a trade in excellent fruit, and is pleasantly seated near the Sogde, 138 miles E by N of Bokhara. E lon. 68 16, N lat. 39 50.

SAMAR, PHILIPPINA, or **TANDAGU**, one of the Philippine Islands, in the Indian Ocean, SE of that of Luzon, from which it is separated by a strait.

SANARA, a town of Russia, in the government of Ufa, situated on the conflux of the rivers Salmish and Sakmara, 12 miles N of Orenburg. E lon. 55 5, N. lat. 53 3.

SAMARA, a town of Russia, in the government of Simbirsk, not far from the Volga. E lon. 49 26, N. lat. 53 30.

SAMATHAN, a town of France, in the department of Eure, with a strong castle on a mountain. It is seated in a valley, on the river Savy, five miles N of Louviers. E lon. 1 0, N lat. 43 34.

SAMBAS, a town of the island of Borneo, situated near the W coast. It is a capital of a kingdom of the same name; diamonds are found in its vicinity. E lon. 109 0, N. lat. 3 20.

SAMBRE, a river of the Netherlands, which rises in Picardy, and passing by Landreey, Maubeuge, Thun, and Charleroy, falls into the Meuse, at Namur.

SAMOGITIA, a province of Poland, 175 miles long, and 125 broad; bounded on the N by Courland, on the E by and on the S by Western Prussia, being about 75 miles long, and 125 broad. Rostenne is the principal town.

SAMOS, an island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Naxos, and to the E of the Isle of Nicaria. It is 33 miles long, 22 broad, and extremely fertile. The inhabitants, about 12,000 are almost all Greeks, and have a bi-

shop who resides at Cores. E lon. 27 13, N lat. 37 40.

SAMOTHRACIA, now called **SAMANDRACHI**, a small island of the Archipelago, between Stalimeni and the coast of Romania, and to the N of the Isle of Imbro. It is 17 miles in circumference, and pretty well cultivated. E lon. 35 17, N. lat. 40 34.

SAMSO, or **SAMSOL**, an island of Denmark on the E coast of N Jutland. It is eight miles long and three broad, and very fertile. E lon. 10 33, N lat. 55 2.

SAMSON, ST. a town of France, in the department of Eure, seated on the river Rille, five miles from Pontaudemer.

SANA, or **ZANA**, a town of Peru, and capital of a jurisdiction in the bishopric of Truxillo. Its situation is delightful, 90 miles N of Truxillo. W lon. 78 30, N lat. 40 32.

SANAA, the capital of Arabia Felix in Yemsa Proper. It is seated among mountains, and fine orchards, 240 miles NNE of Mecca, and 450 SE of Mecca. E lon. 45 35, N. lat. 17 25.

SANBACH, a town in Cheshire, seated on the Welock. It is 161 miles NNW of London. W lon. 3 25, N lat. 53 8.

SANCERRE, a town of France, in the department of Cher. It is situated near the river Loire, 110 miles N of Paris. E lon. 2 50, N lat. 47 18.

SANCOINS, a town of France, in the department of Cher, seated on the Argent, 16 miles SW of Nevers.

SANDECZ, a strong town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, seated at the foot of Mount Krupack, 32 miles SE of Cracow. E lon. 50 32, N lat. 49 45.

SANDERSLEBEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt Dessau, situated on the Wipper, 16 miles SE of Quedlinburg, and 31 SW of Dessau. E lon. 11 32, N lat. 51 38.

SANDHAMN, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Upland. It is 10 miles E of Stockholm. E lon. 19 30, N lat. 59 30.

SANDO, an island of Japan on the N coast of Nippon; with a town of the same name. It is 87 miles in circumference. E lon. 139 30, N lat. 33 35.

SANLONIMIR, a strong town of Lit-

the Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same, with a castle, seated on a hill, on the Vistula, 73 miles E of Cracow, and 113 S of Warsaw. E lon. 23 0, N lat. 50 31.

SANDUGAL, a small town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, seated on the Cos, 12 miles SSE of Guarda.

SANDVILET, a town of Brabant, seated on the river Scheldt, 12 miles NW of Antwerp. E lon. 1 12, N. lat. 51 32.

SANDUSKY, a considerable river in the state of Ohio. It rises near the head water of the river Sciota, there being between them a portage of four miles, and runs in a winding NE course till it falls into lake Erie, at the bay of Sandusky. The Sandusky is somewhat smaller than the Mionot, but like it is adorned with beautiful and extensive plains. Fort Stephenson, noted for a spirited defence made by a handful of soldiers under the gallant major Croghan, is situated on this river 16 miles from its mouth.

SANDWICH, a town of England in Kent. It contains 6000 inhabitants. It is 23 miles E of Canterbury and 67 E by S of London. E lon. 1 25, N lat. 51 19.

SANDWICH, a post town in Barnstable county, Massachusetts; situated on Barnstable bay, 13 miles NE of Falmouth, 64 SE of Boston, and 491 N E of Washington, containing 2383 inhabitants in 1810.

SANDWICH, a post town of New Hampshire, in Strafford county, a few miles W of Winnipiokee lake, and 573 NE of Washington, with 2233 inhabitants in 1810.

SANDWICH ISLANDS, a group of islands in the S Sea, among the last discoveries of Captain Cook. They consist of eleven islands, extending in lat. from 18 44 to 22 15 N, and in lon. from 160 54 to 160 24 W. They are called by the natives, Owhyhee, Mowee, Ransel, Marooi, Tabooruwa, Woshoo, Atool, Neebcheow, Oreehousa, Morotime, and Taboora, all inhabited excepting the two last. An account of all the inhabited islands will be found in their proper places in this work.

SANDWICH LAND, a barren and desolate country in the Southern Ocean. This is the greatest S latitude ever yet explored, and the most southern part

that was seen lies in lon. 27 48 W, lat. 49 34 S.

SANDY HILL, a beautiful post village in the township of Kingsbury, Washington county, New York; situated on the margin of the Hudson immediately above Baker's falls, 22 miles N of Albany, and 437 E of N from Washington. It is laid out in the form of a triangular figure, leaving an area in the middle, and contained in 1810, a court house and about 60 dwellings. From this to Glenn's falls is 3 miles.

SANDY HOOK, a noted point of land in Monmouth county, New Jersey, on which a light house is erected, 28 miles from the city of New York.

SANGUessa, a town of Spain, in Navarra, seated on the Aragon, 20 miles SE of Pampeluna. W lon. 1 17, N lat. 43 34.

SANORE-BANCABCUR, a town of the Mysore country, in the E Indies 117 miles E by N of Goa. E lon. 75 44, N lat. 15 30.

SANQUHAN, a borough of Dumfriesshire, in Scotland; with a manufacture of worsted, silken and stockings. It is seated on the small river Nith, 24 miles N of Dumfries. W lon. 3 36, N lat. 55 30.

SANTA CLARA, an island of South America, in the S Pacific Ocean, and in the bay of Guyaquil, 90 miles W of Guyaquil. W lon. 22 36, S lat. 2 18.

SANTA CRUZ, a seaport on the E side of Teneriff, on a fine bay of the same name.

SANTA CRUZ, a seaport of Africa, on the coast of Morocco, with a fort. It is seated at the extremity of Mount Atlas, on Cape Aguar. W lon. 10 7, N lat. 30 38.

SANTA CRUZ, one of the Caribbee Islands. W lon. 64 35, N lat. 17 46.

SANTA CRUZ, an island in the S Pacific Ocean, one of the most considerable of those of Solomon, being 280 miles in circumference. W lon. 150 0, S lat. 10 21.

SANTA CRUZ, a seaport on the N side of the island of Cuba, in the W Indies, 60 miles E of Havana. W lon. 81 10, N lat. 23 10.

SANTA CRUZ-DELA-SIERRA, a town of S America, in Peru, and capital of a government of that name, in the audience of Los Charcos, with a bishop's see. It is 300 miles E of Plata. W lon. 89 53, S lat. 10 46.

that was seen lies in lon. 57 45 W, lat. 49 34 S.

SANDY HILL, a beautiful post village in the township of Kingsbury, Washington county, New York; situated on the margin of the Hudson immediately above Baker's falls, 53 miles N of Albany, and 437 E of N from Washington. It is laid out in the form of a triangular figure, leaving an area in the middle, and contained in 1810, a court house and about 60 dwellings. From this to Glenn's falls is 3 miles.

SANDY HOOK, a noted point of land in Monmouth county, New Jersey, on which a light house is erected, 28 miles from the city of New York.

SANGUETTA, a town of Spain, in Navarre, seated on the Aragon, 30 miles SE of Pampluna. W lon. 1 17, N lat. 42 34.

SANORE-BANCACUA, a town of the Myore country, in the E Indies, 117 miles E by N of Goa. E lon. 75 44, N lat. 15 39.

SANQUHAR, a borough of Dumfriesshire, in Scotland; with a manufacture of worsted silken and stockings. It is seated on the small river Nith, 24 miles N of Dumfries. W lon. 3 36, N lat. 55 30.

SANTA CLARA, an island of South America, in the S Pacific Ocean, and in the bay of Guyaquil, 90 miles W of Guyaquil. W lon. 82 36, S lat. 2 16.

SANTA CRUZ, a seaport on the E side of Tenerife, on a fine bay of the same name.

SANTA CRUZ, a seaport of Africa, on the coast of Morocco, with a fort. It is seated at the extremity of Mount Atlas, on Cape Aguer. W lon. 10 7, N lat. 30 38.

SANTA CRUZ, one of the Caribbean Islands. W lon. 64 55, N lat. 17 45.

SANTA CRUZ, an island in the S Pacific Ocean, one of the most considerable of those of Solomon, being 280 miles in circumference. W lon. 150 0, S lat. 10 21.

SANTA CRUZ, a seaport on the N side of the island of Cuba, in the W Indies, 60 miles E of Havana. W lon. 81 10, N lat. 23 10.

SANTA CRUZ-DE-LA-SIERRA, a town of S America, in Peru, and capital of a government of that name, in the audience of Los Charcos, with a bishop's see. It is 300 miles E of Lima. W lon. 69 55, S lat. 12 46.

SANTAEE, a town of New Mexico, in N America, seated among mountains, near the Rio-del-Norte, 950 miles N of Mexico. W lon. 105 35, N lat. 35 32.

SANTA-FE-DE-BOGOTA, a town of S America, and the capital of New Granada. It is seated in a beautiful plain near the banks of the Funza, a tributary of the Magdalena, and 35 miles from its mouth. It contains a grand cathedral, 3 other churches, and about 30000 inhabitants. N lat. 4 9, W lon. 73 36.

SANTAREM, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, seated on a mountain, near the river Tajo, in a country fertile in wheat, wine, and oil. It was taken from the Moors in 1447, and is 58 miles NE of Lisbon. W lon. 8 25, N lat. 39 2.

SANTEE, a large navigable river of South Carolina, which is formed by the junction of the Wateree and Congaree rivers, in Clermont county. Its general course from thence is nearly SE, till it unites with the Ocean, by two mouths or channels, called the North and South Santee. It is navigable for sloops to Camden, a distance of 140 miles.

SANTEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Cleves. It is seated on the Rhine, 15 miles SE of Cleves. E lon. 6 24, N lat. 51 52.

SANTILLANA, a seaport of Spain, in Asturias de Santillana, of which it is the capital; seated on the bay of Biscay, 400 miles NW of Madrid. W lon. 4 33, N lat. 43 34.

SANTORINI, an island of the Archipelago, to the N of Candia, and to the S of Nio. It is 5 in miles length, and nearly as much in breadth. The inhabitants are all Greeks, about 10,000 in number. Pyrgos is the capital. E lon. 26 1, N lat. 36 10.

SAOIGIS, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, situated on the summit of a rock; taken by the French in 1794. E lon. 7 34, N lat. 36 35.

SAPIENZA, three small islands, and a cape, near the S of the Morea. E lon. 21 35, N lat. 36 60.

SARAGOSSA, a city of Spain, in Arragon. It is said to have been built by the Phoenicians; and the Romans sent a colony thither, in the reign of Augustus, whence it had the name of

Cesar Augustus, which by corruption has been changed into Saragossa. It is adorned with many magnificent buildings, and there are 17 large churches, and 14 handsome monasteries, besides others less considerable. Saragossa is situated on the southern side of the river Ebro, which bathes the walls of the city and separates it from the suburbs. Its population has been estimated at 60,000. This city is famous for a desperate and almost unparalleled defence against the French in 1808. It was first attacked on the 15th of June, and again on the 27th and 28th of the same month; at each time the enemy were repulsed. On the 11th of July, the French crossed the Ebro, and on the last of that month completely invested the city. On the first of August the destructive effect of their bombardment became tremendous, and the carnage dreadful; by the 4th the enemy had possession of half the city. The contest now raged with the utmost fury, and continued for 10 successive days and nights, from street to street and from house to house. On the 14th the French retreated after suffering immense loss. During this memorable siege, even the ladies, amidst scenes of conflagration and death, exhibited the most heroic courage. This city is 137 miles W of Barcelona, and 150 NE of Madrid. W lon. 0 28, N lat. 41 53.

SARANAC, a river of New York, which rises in the S part of Franklin county, from several ponds. It pursues a N easterly course of about 65 miles to Lake Champlain, into which it empties, at the village of Plattsburg, opposite Cumberland head.

SARATOF, a government of Russia, formerly a province of Astracan, capital of the government of the same name. It is seated near the river Volga, 300 miles NW of Astracan. E lon. 49 28, N lat. 52 4.

SARATOGA, a post township in New York, in a county of the same name; situated on the W side of the Hudson, 13 miles NE of Ballston, 31 N of Albany, and 407 E of N from Washington. In 1810 it contained 3183 inhabitants. This town is noted for its mineral springs, which have obtained great celebrity. They are numerous and known by a variety of local names. The Saratoga springs are situated on

the W side of the valley, 13 miles W of the Fildan, and 32 N of Albany. Within half a mile are 10 fountains, and near the centre of these is Rock spring, deserving of particular notice. The fountain is enclosed in a natural hatlow rock, of a conical form, about 9 feet diameter at the base, and rising to the height of 8 feet. At the top it has a circular opening nearly 10 inches in diameter, which enlarges downward. The water rises within 2 feet of the top, and is kept in a state of ebullition by the escape of carbonic acid gas in the form of air bubbles. Saratoga is rendered remarkable by splendid military events during the American revolution. It was here Burgoyne with his whole army surrendered, on the 17th of October 1777.

SARBOURG, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, seated on the Sarre, eight miles S of Treves. E lon. 2 40, N lat. 49 37.

SARBOURG, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, seated on the Sarre. E lon. 7 9 N, lat. 48 46.

SARBRUCK, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, seated on the Sarre, 14 miles ESE of Sarbourg, and 40 E by N of Metz. E lon. 7 3, N lat. 49 14.

SARDAM, a seaport of Holland, seated on the Wye, 7 miles NW of Amsterdam. E lon. 4 48, N lat. 52 28.

SARDINIA, an island of the Mediterranean, 143 miles from N to S, and 80 from E to W. The soil is fertile in corn, wine, oranges, citrons, and olives. On the coast is a fishery of anchovies and coral. The air is very unhealthy, from the marshy land.

Here are mines of silver, lead, sulphur and alum; and they make a good deal of salt. The island has undergone various revolutions; in 1708, it was taken by the English for the emperor Charles VI; and in 1750, ceded to the duke of Savoy, as an equivalent for that of Sicily, and erected into a kingdom.

SARDO, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Naxos. It was formerly called Sardis. It now contains only a few wretched huts. It is 30 miles E of Smyrna. E lon. 28 30, N lat. 38 44.

SARGANS, a town of Switzerland, capital of a country of the same name, in the canton of Zurich, with a castle on a rock, where Andrew Doria was defeated by Barbarossa.

SARGEI, a large and ancient seaport of the kingdom of Morocco, and province of Tremesen, with a castle, seated on the seacoast, 25 miles SSW of Algiers. E lon. 2 15, N lat. 36 30.

SARJUEMINE, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, seated on the Sarre, nine miles from Sarbourg. E lon. 7 6, N lat. 49 8.

SARKE, a river of Scotland, which rises in the E part of Dumfriesshire, and for many miles forms the boundary with England.

SARLAI, a town of France in the department of Dordogne, seated in a valley, surrounded by mountains, 87 miles E by N of Bordeaux. E lon. 1 10, N lat. 49 21.

SARLOUIS, a strong town of France in the department of Moselle, seated on the isthmus of a peninsula 32 miles NE of Metz. E lon. 6 48, N lat. 49 21.

SARNEN, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Underwalden, seated on a lake of that name. It is nine miles S of Lucerne. E lon. 8 7, N lat. 46 9.

SARNO, a river of the kingdom of Naples, which rises near Sarno, and falls into the bay of Naples.

SARNO, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore. It is seated on the Sarro, near its source, 18 miles NE of Salerno, and 20 SE of Naples. E lon. 14 49, N lat. 40 46.

SAROS, a strong castle in Upper Hungary, in a county of the same name, seated on the Tariza, at the foot of Mount Krupach, five miles NW of Eperies.

SARP, or **SARFEN**, a town of Norway, in the province of Christiansand, situated in the neighbourhood of a cataract, 10 miles WSW of Fredrickstadt. E lon. 10 47, N lat. 59 9.

SARREAL, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on the Francoi, in the neighbourhood of which are quarries of alabaster, so transparent that windows are glazed with it. E lon. 2 0, N lat. 41 35.

SARSANA, an episcopal town of Italy, in Romagna, 138 miles NW of Rome. E lon. 12 14, N lat. 43 58.

SARSINA, an episcopal town of Italy, in Romagna, 11 miles WSW of Rimini. E lon. 13 32, N lat. 44 0.

SARUM, OLD, an ancient borough in Wiltshire. One farm house is all that remains of this town. It is two miles

SARGEI, a large and ancient port of the kingdom of Morocco, and province of Tremesen, with a castle, seated on the seacoast, 55 miles SSW of Algiers. E lon. 3 15, N lat. 30 30.

SARLUEMINE, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, seated on the Sare, nine miles from Sebach. E lon. 7 6, N lat. 49 2.

SARK, a river of Scotland, which rises in the E part of Dumfriesshire, and for many miles forms the boundary with England.

SARLAT, a town of France in the department of Dordogne, seated in a valley, surrounded by mountains, 27 miles E by N of Bordeaux. E lon. 1 19, N lat. 49 31.

SARLOUIS, a strong town of France, in the department of Moselle, seated on the lithaus of a peninsula 32 miles NE of Meutz. E lon. 6 44, N lat. 49 31.

SARNEN, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Underwalden, seated on a lake of that name. It is nine miles S of Lucerne. E lon. 8 7, N lat. 46 9.

SARNO, a river of the kingdom of Naples, which rises near Salerno, and falls into the bay of Naples.

SARNO, a town of Naples, in Principato Citiorre. It is seated on the Sarno, near its source, 13 miles NE of Salerno, and 20 SE of Naples. E lon. 14 49, N lat. 40 46.

SAROS, a strong castle in Upper Hungary, in a county of the same name, seated on the Tariza, at the foot of Mount Krapach, five miles NW of Eperies.

SARP, or SARPEN, a town of Norway, in the province of Christianland, situated in the neighbourhood of a cataract, 10 miles WSW of Fredericksstad. E lon. 10 47, N lat. 59 0.

SARREAL, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on the Francoi, in the neighbourhood of which are quarries of alabaster, so transparent that windows are glazed with it. E lon. 3 0, N lat. 41 36.

SARSANA, an episcopal town of Italy, in Romagna, 139 miles NW of Rome. E lon. 13 14, N lat. 43 56.

SARSINA, an episcopal town of Italy, in Romagna, 11 miles WSW of Rimini. E lon. 13 32, N lat. 44 0.

SARUM, OLD, an ancient borough in Wilt. One farm house is all that remains of this town. It is two miles

N of Salisbury. W lon. 1 42, N lat. 51 7.

SARZANZA, a strong town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a bishop's see. It is 80 miles SE of Genoa. E lon. 0 23, N lat. 44 8.

SASERAM, a town of Hindoostan Proper in Bengal, 50 miles SE of Benares. E lon. 20 44, N lat. 26 10.

SASSARI, an archiepiscopal city of Sardinia, capital of the territory of Lugari, with a castle. It is seated on the Tarrus, six miles N of Alghero, and several churches, 16 convents, and contains 30,000 inhabitants. E lon. 8 39, N lat. 40 46.

SASSEBER, a strong town of Transylvania, capital of a county of the same name, seated at the confluence of two rivers, which fall into the Maroch. E lon. 26 40, N lat. 46 26.

SAS VAN GHENT, a strong town and is seated on a canal, which communicates with Ghent, about 8 miles N from it. E lon. 3 49, N lat. 51 11.

SASSUOLO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, with a strong castle, seated on the Secchia, 10 miles SW of Modena. E lon. 11 11, N lat. 44 23.

SATALIA, a strong seaport of Turkey in Asia, and in Natolia, on the coast of Caramanie. It is 265 miles S by E of Constantinople. E lon. 32 21, N lat. 37 1.

SATGONG, or SATAGONG, a village of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal. It is seated on a creek of the Hoogly River, about four miles NW of Hoogly.

SATTARAH, a town of the Deccan of Hindoostan, in the province of Visapour. It lies near the E foot of the Ghauts, and near the most distant source of the river Kistnah, and 77 W of Visapour. E lon. 74 9, N lat. 17 45.

SAVAGE ISLAND, an island in the Pacific Ocean about 35 miles in circumference. W lon. 169 37, S lat. 19 1.

SAVANNAH, a river of the United States of America formed by the confluence of the Tugolo, and Krowee rivers, which rise in the Allegheny mountains, near the N Carolina line. The Savannah separates the states of Georgia and South Carolina. Its course is SE, and its length between sea and five hundred miles. It falls into the Atlantic in lat. 32 deg, and is

navigable for large vessels to the town of Savannah, 17 miles from the ocean, and for boats of 100 feet keel to Augusta, which by the course of the river is 340 miles above Savannah; the river here is 280 yards wide. From the falls, 60 miles above Augusta, boats of 30 tons go to Peterburgh, at the mouth of Broad river, a distance of 60 miles.

SAVANNAH, the largest town in Georgia. It is situated on the SW side of Savannah river, in Chatham county, and about 14 miles from the ocean. The town is accounted healthy for so hot a climate, being seated on a bluff in a bend of the river, and elevated considerably above the surrounding plantations. Vessels of large burden can moor close to the town; but from its vicinity to the ocean they are often exposed to tremendous floods. The inhabitants enumerated in 1810, were 2315, of whom 2102 were slaves. Its public buildings are an Episcopal, a Presbyterian, a Methodist, Baptist, Lutheran, and Catholic church, and a synagogue; a court-house, and a large prison; an exchange, a poor-house, and a marine hospital, and an academy. It is 114 miles SW of Charleston, and 649 of Washington. W lon. from the same, 4 14 51, N lat. 32 4 53, W long. from Greenwich 81 15 51.

SAVE, a river of Germany, which has its source in Carniola. It runs through that country from W to E, separates Sclavonia from Croatia, Bosnia, and Servia, and falls into the Danube at Belgrade.

SAVENDROOG, a strong fortress of Hindoostan, in the kingdom of Mysore, which was taken by the English in December 1791, after a siege of 7 days. It is 18 miles W of Bangalore.

SAVERDUN, a town of France, in the department of Arrige; situated on the river Arrige, 24 miles SSE of Toulouse. E lon. 1 36, N lat. 43 14.

SAVERNE, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine. It is seated at the foot of Mont Voage, 19 miles NW of Strasburg, and 120 E of Paris. E lon. 7 33, N lat. 49 21.

SAUGERTIES, a post township in the NE angle of Ulster county, New York; situated on the W side of the Hudson, 29 miles S of Albany, 113 N of New York city, and 340 NE of Washington. It contains several villages, a Dutch Reformed church, and

ther for Lutherans, and a Methodist meeting-house. Population in 1911, 3194.

SAVIOLAND, a strong town of Piedmont, capital of a territory of the same name, with a rich Benedictine abbey. It is 36 miles S of Turin. E long. 7 44, N lat. 46 30.

SABLIEU, a town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or; seated on an eminence, 53 miles W of Dijon, and 142 SE of Paris. E lon. 4 7, N lat. 47 17.

SAUMUR, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire. It is 160 miles SW of Paris. W lon. 0 4, N lat. 47 15.

SAVONA, an episcopal town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa. It is seated on the Mediterranean, 30 miles SW of Genoa. N long. 8 20, N lat. 44 18.

SAVONIERS, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, 5 miles from Tours. Near it are caverns, famous for their petrifications.

SAVU, an island in the Indian Ocean. E lon. 123 30, S lat. 10 38.

SAURUNGFUR, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Malwa. 43 miles NNE of Indore, and 43 NE of Ougein. E lon. 76 32, N lat. 23 35.

SAUVES, a town of France, in the department of Gard, seated on the Viosonne, 13 miles SW of Alais.

SAUVETERRE, a town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, with an old ruined castle, 20 miles W NW of Pau.

SAUVETERRE, a town of France, in the department of Aveyron, 13 miles SE of Villefranche.

SAXONY, UPPER, one of the circles of the German empire, bounded on the E by Prussia, and part of Poland and Silesia; on the S by Bavaria, Bohemia, and Franconia; on the W by the circles of Upper Rhine and Lower Saxony; and on the N by the Baltic and Lower Saxony. The elector of Saxony is the director.

SAXONY, LOWER, one of the circles of the German empire; bounded on the N by the Baltic and the duchy of Mecklenburg, on the W by the German Ocean and Westphalia, and on the S and E by the circles of Upper Rhine and Upper Saxony. The directors of this circle are the dukes of Magdeburg,

Bremen, and Brunswick-Lunenborg. It contains 2 archbishoprics, 2 bishoprics, 3 duchies, 1 principality, 2 counties, and 5 free cities.

SAXONY, PROPER, or the electorate of Saxony, in the circle of Upper Saxony, is bounded on the N by the marches of Brandenburg, on the E by Lower Lusatia, on the S by Meissen, and on the W by the principality of Anhalt. It is 75 miles in length, and 62 in breadth. It is cut into two unequal parts by the river Elbe; and divided into three principal parts; namely, the duchy of Saxony, Lusatia, and Meissen.

SAYBROOK, an ancient post town in Middlesex county, Connecticut, settled by a colony directly from England, under the patronage of Lord Say and Brook, as early as 1634. It contains 3900 inhabitants, and is situated on the W side of Connecticut river, 36 miles E of New-Haven, 45 S by E of Hartford, and 340 NE of Washington. E lon. from the same, 4 28 22, N lat. 41 17 43.

SAYCOCK, one of the islands of Japan, divided from Nippon by a narrow channel. E long. 138 28, N latitude 34 0.

SAYN, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, situated on a river of the same name, six miles N of Coblenz.

SAYPAN, one of the Ladrones Islands; it is a large and pleasant island, lying between 140 and 150 E lon. and in 15 23 N lat.

SCHAGEN, or **SCAGERIF**, a promontory of N Jutland, in Denmark. From this cape, a dangerous sand-bank stretches into the sea. E lon. 10 0, N lat. 57 10.

SCALA, an episcopal town of Naples, in Principato Citivero. It is 6 miles N of Anagni. E lon. 14 44, N lat. 40 54.

SCALANOVA, a neat maritime town of Turkey in Asia, in Natolia, with a castle and harbour, eight miles from Ephesus. E long. 37 51, N lat. 37 54.

SCALITZ, or **SCALA**, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Pannonia. E lon. 17 17, N lat. 49 4.

SCARO, or **SCAREM**, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, seated on the lake Wenerus, 66 miles N of Gottsburg. E lon. 12 43, N lat. 58 16.

Methodist in 1811.
 town of story of the medicine ab-
 47, N lat.
 0 4, N
 town of It-
 20, N lat.
 of France, in
 and Loire, 8
 or it are ce-
 dian Ocean.
 town of Hin-
 vince of Mal-
 76 32, N lat.
 France, in the
 ed on the Vi-
 lials.
 wn of France,
 ver France,
 20 miles W
 town of France,
 iron, 12 miles
 one of the cir-
 ceptre, bounded
 part of Po-
 s by Bavaria,
 ia) on the W
 Rhine and
 the N by the
 or. The clo-
 ctor.
 one of the cir-
 ceptre) bounded
 and the duchy
 by the German
 and on the S
 Upper Rhine
 The directors
 of Magdeburg,

Bremen, and Brunswick-Lunen-
 burg. It contains 2 archbishops, 2 bishops,
 3 duchies, 1 principality, 3 coun-
 ties, and 8 free cities.

SAXONY, PROPER, or the electo-
 rate of Saxony, in the circle of Upper
 Saxony, is bounded on the N by the
 marches of Brandenburg, on the E by
 Lower Lusatia, on the S by Meisa,
 and on the W by the principality of
 Anhalt. It is 75 miles in length, and
 62 in breadth. It is cut into two un-
 equal parts by the river Elbe; and di-
 vided into three principal parts;
 namely, the duchy of Saxony, Lusatia,
 and Meisa.

SAYBROOK, an ancient port town
 in Middlesex county, Connecticut, set-
 tled by a colony directly from Eng-
 land, under the patronage of lords Say
 and Brook, as early as 1634. It con-
 tains 3906 inhabitants, and is situated
 on the W side of Connecticut river, 36
 miles E of New-Haven, 45 S by E of
 Hartford, and 240 NE of Washington.
 E lon. from the same, 4 23 22, N lat.
 41 17 43.

SAYCOCK, one of the islands of Ja-
 pan, divided from Nippon by a narrow
 channel. E long. 138 25, N latitude
 34 0.

SAYN, a town of Germany, in the
 electorate of Trier, situated on a river
 of the same name, six miles N of
 Coblenz.

SAYPAN, one of the Ladron Islands;
 it is a large and pleasant island,
 lying between 146 and 150 E lon. and
 in 18 23 N lat.

SCHAAGEN, or **SCAGERIF**, a prom-
 ontory of N Jutland, in Denmark.
 From this cape, a dangerous sand-
 bank stretches into the sea. E lon. 19
 0, N lat. 57 16.

SCALA, an episcopal town of Nap-
 les, in Principato Citioro. It is 6
 miles N of Anagni. E lon. 14 44, N
 lat. 40 34.

SCALANOVA, a neat maritime
 town of Turkey in Asia, in Natolia,
 with a castle and harbour, eight miles
 from Ephesus. E long. 37 31, N lat.
 37 24.

SCALITZ, or **SCALA**, a town of
 Upper Hungary, in the county of Po-
 son. E lon. 17 17, N lat. 49 4.

SCARO, or **SCAREN**, a town of
 Sweden, in W Gothland, seated on the
 lake Wener, 66 miles N of Gotten-
 burg. E lon. 12 43, N lat. 61 16.

SCANDEROON. See **ALEXAN-
 DRETTA**.

SCARBOROUGH, a seaport and
 borough of England, in the N riding
 of Yorkshire. It is seated on a steep
 rock, near which are such craggy cliffs
 that it is almost inaccessible on every
 side. On the top of this rock, is a large
 green plain, with two wells of fresh
 water springing out of the rock. It
 has of late been greatly frequented on
 account of its mineral waters. Scar-
 borough is 36 miles NE of York, and
 237 N of London. W lon. 0 15, N lat.
 54 16.

SCARBOROUGH, a town and fort
 on the island of Tobago, taken by the
 English in 1793.

SCARBORO', a post town in Cum-
 berland county, Maine; situated on
 the S side Saco river, 10 miles W of
 Portland, 8 E of Saco, and 870 NE of
 Washington. E lon. from the same,
 6 39 31, N lat. 43 34 14.

SCARDONA, an episcopal town of
 Turkish Delianza, seated on the E
 bank of the river Cherco. It has been
 often taken and razed by the Turks
 and Venetians. It is 38 miles NW of
 Spalatro. E lon. 17 1, N lat. 44 59.

SCARLINO, a maritime town of
 Tuscany, with a castle, seated on the
 sea-coast, five miles S of Massa, and 10
 ENE of Piombino. E lon. 10 57, N
 lat. 43 59.

SCARG, a town of the island of Sea-
 torini. E lon. 28 28, N lat. 36 16.

SCARFANTO, an island of the Ar-
 chipelago, 22 miles long, and 8 broad,
 lying SW of Rhodes, and NE of Can-
 dia. The Turks are masters of it, but
 the inhabitants are Greeks. E lon. 27
 40, N lat. 38 48.

SCARPE, a river of France, which
 has its source in Artois, and flowing
 past Arras, Douay, and St. Amand,
 falls into the Scheldt.

SCARDALL, a fertile tract, in the
 NE part of Derbyshire, surrounded
 by barren rocks and mountains.

SCHAFSTADT, a town of Ger-
 many, in the circle of Upper Saxony,
 eight miles W of Merzbürg, and 50 W
 of Leipzig. E lon. 11 36, N lat. 51 10.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, the smallest
 canton of Switzerland, bounded on the
 N and W by Basle, on the E by the
 canton of Zurich, and the bishopric of
 Constance, and on the S by the same
 and Thurgau. It is but five leagues in

length, and three in breadth, and con-
 tains 30,000 inhabitants.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, a town of Swit-
 zerland, capital of a canton of the
 same name. Schaffhausen contains
 about 6000 inhabitants, and is 23 miles
 N by E of Zurich, and 30 E of Basle. E
 lon. 3 41, N lat. 47 30.

SCHÄGHTICOKK, a post town-
 ship of New-York, in the NW corner
 of Rensselaer county, situated on the
 E side of Hudson, 10 miles N of Troy,
 30 from Albany, and 396 E of N from
 Washington. It contained in 1810, 3
 Dutch Reformed churches, 1 for Pre-
 byterians, and 2408 inhabitants.

SCHALHOLT, an episcopal town
 of Iceland, with a college. W lon. 22
 50, N lat. 64 40.

SCHAMACHIE, a town of Feris,
 capital of Shirvan. It was formerly
 very large, but is now decayed. It is
 seated on the W side of the Caspian
 Sea, 140 miles NE of Taurus. E lon.
 37 3, N lat. 40 20.

SCHÄNTZ STERNEN, a fortress
 in the Russian government of Wi-
 burgh, seated on the Neva, a little E
 of Peterburgh. E lon. 31 16, N lat.
 60 6.

SCHARDING, a town of Lower
 Bavaria, seated on the Inn, seven miles
 S of Passau. E long. 13 36, N lat.
 49 31.

SCHARNITZ, a fortified town of
 Germany, in the Tyrol. It is a pas-
 sage of great importance, on the con-
 fines of Bavaria, 13 miles N of In-
 spruck.

SCHAUNSTEIN, a town of Ger-
 many, in the circle of Franconia, and
 principality of Culmbach, 18 miles
 NE of Culmbach. E lon. 11 44, N
 lat. 24 35.

SCHAUMBERG, a town and cas-
 tle of Germany, in Lower Rhine, 23
 miles NNW of Metz, and 45 WSW
 of Metzler. E lon. 8 2, N lat. 50 10.

SHEIBERG, a town of Germany,
 in the circle of Upper Saxony, 4 miles
 NE of Schwartzburg.

SCHIEDT, a considerable river of
 the Netherlands, which rises in France.
 It passes through Flanders, and di-
 vides into two branches below Fort
 Lille, and both forming several islands,
 cross the German Ocean.

SCHLESTADT, a strong town of
 France, in the department of Upper
 Rhine, seated on the river Ill, 30 miles

SW of Strasburgh. E long. 7 40, N lat. 48 17.

SHELLA, a town of Upper Hungary, wated on the Waag, 35 miles NE of Presburg. E lon. 16 17, N lat. 48 23.

SHELLENBURG, a fortress of Germany, in Bavaria, remarkable for a victory obtained here by the allies over the French and Bavarians, in 1764. It is 23 miles W of Ingolstadt. E lon. 10 38, N lat. 48 46.

SHELLING, an island of the United Provinces, in Friesland, lying at the entrance of the Zuider-Zee. E lon. 1 18, N lat. 53 26.

SHEMNITZ, a town of Upper Hungary, one of the seven mountain towns, with three castles. It is 50 miles NE of Presburg.

SHEMECTADY, a post township, and capital of a county of the same name, in the state of New-York. It is situated on the Mohawk, which runs centrally through the town, and contained in 1810, 5009 inhabitants. The incorporated city of Schenectady is seated in the SE part of this township, and on the SE side of the Mohawk, 13 and a half miles from Albany, and 395 E of N from Washington. It is regularly laid out, and contained in 1810, 3 college edifices, known by the name of Union college; a court-house and jail; a Dutch reformed, a Presbyterian, an Episcopal, and a Methodist church; a bank, and about 500 dwellings.

SCHENINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, 16 miles N of Halberstadt, and 18 ESE of Wolfenbuttel. E lon. 11 29, N lat. 52 27.

SCHEN, a town of Germany, in Suabia, belonging to the baron of Walburg, seated on the Danube, 30 miles SW of Ulm. E lon. 0 28, N lat. 48 8.

SCHERDING, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, seated on the river Inn, eight miles S by W of Passau.

SCHERVE, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, seated at the mouth of a river, in the gulch of Virle-Fund.

SCHIEDAM, a town of the United Provinces in Holland, seated on a canal, which communicates with the Maese, 4 miles E by S of Rotterdam. E lon. 4 30, N lat. 51 54.

SCHILTA, a strong town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Neitra, seated on the river Waag.

SCHINTENACH, a town of Switzerland, in Bern, remarkable for its agreeable position on the Aar, and its waters, which flow warm from a rock.

SCHIRAZ, a famous city of Persia, in Farsistan, and the capital of all Persia. It is three miles in length, but not so much in breadth; and is seated at the end of a spacious plain, surrounded by high hills. In 1764, the seat of government was transferred from Ispahan to this place. It is 223 miles S of Ispahan. E lon. 54 30, N lat. 29 46.

SCHIRVAN, a province of Persia, surrounded by Daghestan, the Caspian Sea, Erivan, and Georgia. It is 150 miles in length, and 90 in breadth. Schamachie is the capital.

SCHLADEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, 38 miles ESE of Hildesheim. E lon. 10 47, N lat. 52 10.

SCHLUFUMINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Henneburg, seated on the Schlosse, ten miles SE of Snaikahl. E lon. 11 2, N lat. 50 45.

SCHLEIYDEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, forty miles N of Treves. E lon. 6 40, N lat. 50 22.

SCHLITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, in a county of the same name, situated on a small river, seven miles NW of Fulda. E lon. 9 40, N lat. 50 45.

SCHLUSSENBURG, a town of Russia, in the government of Riga, on the river Neva, near lake Ladoga. E lon. 30 58, N lat. 50 55.

SCHLUSSALFIELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and bishopric of Wurzburg. E lon. 10 28, N lat. 49 54.

SCHMIDBERG, a town of Bohemia, in Silesia, in the duchy of Sauer. Almost all the inhabitants are smiths, whence the place takes its name. It is seated near the source of the Bamber.

SCHNEEBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, with considerable manufactures. It is seated on the Mulda.

SCHONARIE, a post township of New York, in a country of the same

40, N lat. SCHILTA, a strong town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Neitra, seated on the river Wang.

SCHINTZENACH, a town of Switzerland, in Bern, remarkable for its agreeable position on the Aar, and its waters, which flow warm from a rock.

SCHIRAS, a famous city of Persia, in Farsistan, and the capital of all Persia. It is three miles in length, but not as much in breadth; and is seated at the end of a spacious plain, surrounded by high hills. In 1788, the seat of government was transferred from Isfahan to this place. It is 323 miles S of Isfahan. E lon. 54 30, N lat. 30 40.

SCHIRVAN, a province of Persia, surrounded by Baghestan, the Caspian Sea, Erivan, and Georgia. It is 160 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. Schirvan is the capital.

SCHLADEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, 36 miles ESE of Hildesheim. E lon. 10 47, N lat. 52 10.

SCHLEIFINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Henneburg, seated on the Schlosse, ten miles SE of Snaikast. E lon. 11 2, N lat. 50 42.

SCHLEIDEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, forty miles N of Treves. E lon. 8 40, N lat. 50 38.

SCHLITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, in a county of the same name, situated on a small river, seven miles NW of Fulda. E lon. 9 40, N lat. 50 44.

SCHLUSSENBURG, a town of Russia, in the government of Riga, on the river Neva, near lake Ladoga. E lon. 30 54, N lat. 59 55.

SCHLUSSALFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and bishopric of Wurzburg. E lon. 10 48, N lat. 48 54.

SCHMIDBERG, a town of Bohemia, in Silesia, in the duchy of Sauer. Almost all the inhabitants are millers, whence the place takes its name. It is seated near the source of the Bamber.

SCHNEEBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, with considerable manufactures. It is seated on the Mulda.

SCHONARLE, a post township of New York, in a country of the same

name; situated on Schobaris creek, 23 miles SW of Schenectady, 32 mi of Albany, and 307 E of N from Washington. In 1610 it contained a church, a court house, and 3232 inhabitants.

SCHOLARIE CREEK, in the state of New York, rises on the W side of the Catskill mountains, in Windham township, and the southern extremity of Greene county. It runs NW 23 miles, and then winds more northerly, through Schoharie and Montgomery counties to the Mohawk. It is a rapid stream about 70 miles long.

SCHOMBERG, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, seated on a mountain, 18 miles from Limburg.

SCHONECK, or SHOENECK, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, with a castle, seated on the Nynne, 37 miles N of Treves. E lon. 6 30, N lat. 50 12.

SCHONEN, SCANIA, or SKONE, a province of Sweden, bounded on the W by the Sound, which separates it from Zealand; on the N by Holland and Smoland; and on the E and S by Blekingen and the Baltic. It is 28 miles long, and 40 broad, and is a fertile country.

SCHOONONEN, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Holland, with a commodious haven, seated on the Loek, where there is a productive salmon-fishery, 14 miles E of Rotterdam. E lon. 4 44, N lat. 51 50.

SCHORNDORF, a town of Germany, in Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a strong castle, and salt springs, from which a great deal of salt is made. It is seated on the Rems, 16 miles NE of Stuttgart. E lon. 8 54, N lat. 48 50.

SCHOUTEN, islands in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of New Guinea, discovered by William Schouten, a Dutchman, in 1616. E lon. 138 24, S lat. 0 40.

SHOWEN, an island of the United Provinces, in Zealand, NE of the Isle of Walsheven. It is 18 miles long, and six broad. Zurlzee is the capital.

SCHUYLER LAKE, or LAKE CANADARAGA, a handsome collection of clear water, in the N part of Otsego county, New York. It is about five miles long and 1 broad, and abounds with fish. This lake is 4 miles W of Lake Otsego.

SCHUTTKILL, a river of Pennsylvania, which rises in Luzerne county, 140 miles from its mouth. Its confluence with the Delaware is 6 miles below Philadelphia, from thence it is navigable for scoops to the falls, about one mile above the city. Beyond the falls it is bustable about 90 miles.

SCHWALBACH, a village of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, and county of Nassau. It is seated on the river An, nine miles N of Mentz.

SCHWARTZ, a town of Germany, in the Tirol, famous for its mines of different metals. E lon. 11 43, N lat. 47 19.

SCHWARTZBURG, a town and castle of Germany, in Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the Schwarze. E longitude 11 30, N latitude 50 40.

SCHWARTZENBERG, a town of Germany, in Franconia, capital of a principality of the same name, with a castle, seated on the Lee, 23 miles NW of Nuremberg. E lon. 10 44, N lat. 49 43.

SCHWARTZENBURG, a town of Switzerland, in Bern, 17 miles SSW of Bern. E lon. 7, N lat. 46 40.

SCHWEDNITZ, a strong city of Bohemia, in Silesia, capital of a province of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the river Weichritza. E lon. 16 54, N lat. 50 40.

SCHWEINFURT, a strong, free, and imperial town of Germany, in Franconia, with a palace, where the senators meet, who are 12 in number. It is seated on the river Main, 22 miles W of Bamberg. E lon. 10 34, N lat. 50 18.

SCHWEITZ, a canton of Switzerland, which gives name to them all. It is bounded on the W by the Lake of the Four Cantons, on the S by the canton of Uri, on the E by that of Glarus, and on the N by those of Zurich and Zug.

SCHWEITZ, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of that name, seated near the Waldstatter See, on a hill, with a large and magnificent church. It is ten miles SE of Lucern. E lon. 8 30, N lat. 46 54.

SCHWERIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg Schwerin, of which it is the capital. It is 35 miles

W of Gustrow. E lon. 11 48, N lat. 53 48.

SCILLY, a cluster of islands and dangerous rocks, lying almost ten leagues of the Land's End, in Cornwall, and are easily discerned from it. Of these, only five or six are inhabited. W lon. 6 46, N lat. 49 56.

SCILLY, a group of islands in the South Pacific Ocean, discovered by capt. Wallis, in 1767. W lon. 153 30 S lat. 16 23.

SCIO, anciently called Chios, a celebrated island of the Archipelago, near the east of Naxos, NW of Samos. It is 32 miles long, and 12 broad. Population about 30,000.

SCIO, a seaport, the capital of an island of the same name. It is situated on the E side of the island, 47 miles W of Smyrna, and 210 SW of Constantinople.

SCIO, a river in the state of Ohio; it rises in the northern part of the state in the same plain with the principal branch of the Sandusky, and after running nearly due south, falls into the river Ohio, at the villages of Fortmouth and Alexandria, 45 miles S of Chillicothe. This is a large and gentle stream, and flows through some of the richest and most flourishing parts of the state. It generally overflows in the spring, when it spreads about half a mile. It is passable by small craft near 300 miles to a portage, which is only about four miles from the Sandusky.

SCIRO, a post township in Cayuga county, New York, situated on the E side of Cayuga lake, 18 miles NW of Milton, 180 W of Albany, and 390 N of Washington. It is one of the most populous townships in the western part of the state, and contained in 1810, an academy and 7100 inhabitants.

SCITUATE, a township of Providence county, Rhode Island, containing 2500 inhabitants in 1810. It is situated on the N branch of Patuxet river, between Gloucester and Coventry, and is a post town 410 miles NE of Washington.

SCIVATE, a post town in Plymouth county, Massachusetts; eight miles N by W of Marshfield, 23 SE of Boston, and 488 NE of Washington, 2900 inhabitants.

SCIRO, or **SCIRO**, an island of the

Archipelago, W of Metellan. It is 15 miles long, and 8 broad. The inhabitants are Greeks.

SLAVONIA, a country of Europe, between the rivers Save, Drava, and Danube. It is divided into 6 counties, and belongs to the house of Austria; it was formerly a kingdom, and is not above 75 miles in breadth; but it is 300 in length, from the frontier of Austria to Belgrade.

SCONE, or **SCHOONE**, a village in Perthshire, on the E side of the river Tay, 30 miles N of Edinburgh.

SCOPELO, an island of the Archipelago, 5 miles E of Scio, and 17 N of Negropont. It lies at the entrance of the gulf of Salonichi, and is ten miles long, and five broad. It is very fertile, produces plenty of good wine, and contains 18,000 inhabitants, who are almost all Greek.

SCOPIA, or **USCOPIA**, a town of Turkey, in Europe, in Bulgaria, 67 miles WSW of Soofia. E lon. 23 24, N lat. 43 10.

SCOTLAND, or **North Britain**, the northern of the two kingdoms into which the island of Great Britain was formerly divided. It is bounded on the W by the Atlantic Ocean, on the N by the North Sea, on the E by the German Ocean, on the SE by England, and on the S by the Irish Sea.

To Scotland also appertain the Hebrides, or Western Islands, the Orkney, and Shetland Islands, and many others, amounting in all to 300. From N to S it extends 370 miles, and its greatest breadth is 180, but in some places not above 30. Its form is extremely irregular, being greatly broken and indented by arms of the sea, inasmuch that there is no place in Scotland above 40 miles distant from the shore. This country may be divided into three parts, viz. the North, the Middle, and the south divisions. The boundaries of these are strongly marked by the hand of nature. The first is cut off by a chain of lakes which cross the island in an oblique direction from NE to SW, stretching from Inverness to the Isle of Mull. The second, or middle division, is separated from the southern by the hollow tract between the Forth and the Clyde, through which the great canal is carried. The face of the country, in the

48, N lat.
lands and
almost ten
d, in Cora
re from it.
re inhabited.

lands in the
covered by
lon. 153 30

Chios, a cele-
pelago, near
of Samos. It
east. Popu-

capital of an
It is seated
nd, 47 miles
SW of Con-

the state of
thern part of
plala with the
andusky, and
the south, hills
se villages of
ria, 45 miles
a large and
through some
at flourishing
generally over-
en it spreads
is passable by
as to a portage,
or miles from

ship in Cayuga
ated on the E
miles NW of
y, and 396 N
e of the most
western part
ed in 1810, an
atants.

ship of Prov-
land, contain-
1810. It is a
of Patuxet riv-
er and Coven-
410 miles NE

town in Ply-
chusetts; eight
field, 28 SE of
of Washington,
an island of the

Archipelago, W of Metellan. It is 14 miles long, and 9 broad. The inhabitants are Greeks.

SLAVONIA, a country of Europe, between the rivers Save, Drava, and Danube. It is divided into counties, and belongs to the house of Austria; it was formerly a kingdom, and is not above 75 miles in breadth; but it is 300 in length, from the frontiers of Austria to Belgrade.

SCONE, or SCHOONE, a village in Perthshire, on the E side of the river Tay, 30 miles N of Edinburgh.

SCOFELO, an island of the Archipelago, 5 miles E of Seati, and 17 N of Negropont. It lies at the entrance of the gulf of Salonichi, and is ten miles long, and five broad. It is very fertile, produces plenty of good wine, and contains 12,000 inhabitants, who are almost all Greeks.

SCOPIA, or USCOPIA, a town of Turkey, in Europe, in Bulgaria, 67 miles WSW of Sofia. E lon. 23 24, N lat. 41 10.

SCOTLAND, or North Britain, the northern of the two kingdoms into which the island of Great Britain was formerly divided. It is bounded on the W by the Atlantic Ocean, on the N by the North Sea, on the E by the German Ocean, on the SE by England, and on the S by the Irish Sea.

To Scotland also appertain the Hebrides, or Western Islands, the Orkneys, and Shetland Islands, and many others, amounting in all to 300. From N to S it extends 370 miles, and its greatest breadth is 160, but in some places not above 30. Its form is extremely irregular, being greatly broken and indented by arms of the sea, inasmuch that there is no place in Scotland above 50 miles distant from the shore. This country may be divided into three parts, viz. the North, the Middle, and the South divisions. The boundaries of these are strongly marked by the hand of nature. The first is cut off by a chain of lakes which cross the island in an oblique direction from NE to SW, stretching from Inverness to the Isle of Mull.

The second, or middle division, is separated from the southern by the hollow tract between the Forth and the Clyde, through which the great canal is carried. The face of the country, in the

northern division, exhibits, in general, little else than an assemblage of vast dreary mountains. On the northern and eastern shores of this division, however, there are many vales and level tracts of considerable fertility.

The middle division contains many great ranges of mountains, which traverse this part of the island in various directions. The most southerly ridge, called the Grampian Hills, extends from Aberdeenshire in a SW direction, terminating in the great mountain Benlomond, in Stirlingshire. Its principal rivers are the Spey, Tweed, Clyde, Don, Forth, &c. The climate on the W coast is unfavourable to agricultural products, but in many places of the eastern coast, and the whole S division it is not inferior to the northern part of England. The rocky shores produce abundance of kelp, an article of considerable importance in several manufactures. The fisheries in the surrounding seas have long been esteemed an object of national importance. Scotland is divided into 33 counties, and contained in 1801, 1,664,822 inhabitants.

SCRIBA, a post township in Oneida county, New York, situated at the mouth of Oswego river, 60 miles N of W from Rome, 173 from Albany, and 483 from Washington. Population in 1812, about 400.

SCRIVAN, a seaport of Terra Firma Proper, 50 miles E of Porto Bello. W lon. 78 45, N lat. 0 40.

SCROON LAKE, a small body of water in the state of New York, about 13 miles W of the N end of Lake George. It is 8 miles long and nearly 1 wide.

SCUTARI, a strong town of Turkey, in Europe, capital of Upper Albania, with a bishop's see. E lon. 19 25, N lat. 42 35.

SCUTARI, a town of Turkey, in Asia, in Naxos, with a good harbour, seated on the E side of Constantinople. It is built on the side of a hill. E lon. 29 4, N lat. 41 0.

SCYLLA, a rock, near the Faro of Messina, on the coast of Calabria, opposite the celebrated Charybdis. It is about a mile from the entrance of the Faro, and forms a small promontory, which runs a little out to sea, and

meets the whole force of the waters as they come out of the narrowest part of the straits. The rock is nearly 300 feet high; and there is a kind of castle or fort on its summit.

SCYLLA, or SCIGLIO, a town of Sicily, situate on the side of the rock Scylla. In the terrible earthquake of 1783 (see CALABRIA) a wave of the sea, which had swept the country for three miles, cut it off, on its return, 2473 of the inhabitants, with the princes at their head. It is ten miles NE of Messina.

SEAFORD, a borough and seaport in Sussex. It is 8 miles SSE of Lewes, and 59 S by E of London. E lon. 0 10, N lat. 50 40.

SEATON, or PORT SEATON, a seaport in Haddingtonshire. Seaton has a considerable trade in salt and coal, and is situate on the frith of Forth, 6 miles E of Edinburgh. W lon. 2 54, N lat. 50 0.

SEBASTIA, a town of Turkey, in Palestine, said to be the remains of Samaria. It is 34 miles NNE of Jerusalem. E lon. 35 40, N lat. 32 15.

SEBASTIAN, ST., a populous seaport of Spain, in Guipuzcoa. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the top of which is a strong citadel. St. Sebastian was taken by the French, in 1794. This city suffered greatly during the invasion of Spain by Bonaparte. It was first taken by the French, and afterwards retaken by the English. Population 12,000. It is 20 miles E of Bilbao, and 27 NW of Pampeluna. W lon. 1 50, N la. 43 24.

SEBASTIAN, ST., a town of South America, in Mexico, capital of the province of Chiamaela. E lon. 105 5, N lat. 24 50.

SEBASTIAN, ST., a large city of Brazil, capital of the province of Rio Janeiro. It has a very extensive and commodious harbour, defended by numerous forts. The city stands on low ground, and is surrounded by high hills, which exclude the benefit of the refreshing sea and land breezes; so that it is unhealthy in the summer. St. Sebastian is seated near the mouth of the Rio Janeiro, in the Atlantic, and contained 150,000 inhabitants. W lon. 42 44, S lat. 23 24.

SEBASTOPOLIS, a town of Mip-

grais, under the protection of Russia, 360 miles NNW of Erivan. E lon. 28 18, N lat. 40 16.

SEHENICO, a strong seaport of Venetian Dalmatia, capital of a county of the same name, with a fort, and a castle. It is seated near the mouth of the Cera, in the gulf of Venice, 23 miles SE of Zara. E lon. 16 46, N lat. 44 17.

SEBOURG, a town of France, in the department of the North, and late province of Hainault, 13 miles E of Valenciennes, and 13 SE of Condé. E lon. 3 40, N lat. 50 23.

SECHURA, a town of South America, in Peru, in the bishopric of Trujillo, 30 miles SSE of Paiza. E lon. 81 10, S lat. 6 45.

SECHAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria and in Upper Stiria, seated on the Gayle, 9 miles N of Judenburg, and 90 SW of Vienna. E lon. 14 37, N lat. 47 18.

SECKENHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Rhine, 4 miles E of Mannheim.

SECKINGEN, a town of Germany, in Swabia, one of the forest towns, seated on an isle, formed by the Rhine, six miles SE of Rheinfelden, and 37 W of Schaffhausen. E lon. 7 57, N lat. 47 34.

SEDAN, a strong town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, 135 miles NE of Paris. E lon. 5 3, N lat. 40 42.

SEECHING, a town of England, in Norfolk, seated on a small navigable river, 4 miles S of Lynn, and 94 NE of London. E lon. 0 24, N lat. 53 44.

SEER, a town of Asia, in Arabia, in the province of Oman. E lon. 84 38, N lat. 23 10.

SEIZ, an ancient and considerable town of France, in the department of Orne, with a bishop's see, seated in a fine country, near the source of the Orne, 13 miles N of Alençon, and 103 W by S of Paris. E lon. 0 11, N lat. 48 34.

SEGBERG, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, 24 miles N of Hamburg. E lon. 10 0, N lat. 54 0.

SEGEDIN, a strong town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Csograd, with a castle taken from the Turks in 1686. E lon. 30 55, N lat. 46 23.

SEGESTAN, a province of Persia, surrounded on all sides by Korasan and Babel, Candahar and Sebestan, Maccheran, Kerman, Cevhestan, and Farsistan.

SEGESWAR, a town of Transylvania, capital of a county of the same name. It is built near the river Ksch. 47 miles N of Hermannstadt. E lon. 24 55, N lat. 47 4.

SIGNA, a strong seaport, capital of Hungarian Dalmatia, with a fort. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, 100 miles NW of Spolitta. E lon. 15 11, N lat. 45 23.

SEGNÉ, an ancient town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, with a bishop's see, 33 miles E of Rome. E lon. 11 15, N lat. 41 65.

SEGORRE, an episcopal town of Spain, in Valencia, with the title of a duchy. It is 150 miles E of Madrid. W lon. 0 3, N lat. 39 45.

SEGOVIA, an ancient and populous city of Spain, in Old Castile, with a bishop's see, and a castle. It is supplied with water by a Roman aqueduct, 3000 paces in length, and supported by 177 arches of a prodigious height. It has a manufacture of fine cloths, and another of paper. Segovia is seated on a mountain, near the river Aravada, 48 miles NW of Madrid. W lon. 3 44, N lat. 40 57.

SEGOVIA, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, in the province of Venezuela. W lon. 65 30, N lat. 3 20.

SEGOVIA, NEW, a town of North America, in New Spain, in the audience of Gustimala. W lon. 84 30, N lat. 13 25.

SEGOVIA, NEUVA, a town of the E. Indies, in the isle of Luzon, and one of the largest in the Philippines, with a bishop's see. E lon. 120 57, N lat. 18 30.

SEGRA, a river of Spain, which rises in the Pyrenees, and falls into the Ebro.

SEGURA, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 30 miles NW of Alençara.

SEGURA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, and territory of La Mancha.

SEGURA, a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Segura, and falls into the Mediterranean, at Guadamer.

SEHARANPOUR, a town of Hindoostan Proper, capital of a district of

of Russia. E
 of a coun-
 fort, and
 the mouth
 of Venice,
 N
 France, in
 h, and late
 miles E of
 Candie. E
 South Ame-
 of Trux.
 E lon. 81
 Germany, in
 in Upper
 2, 9 miles N
 of Vienna.
 of Ger-
 the Rhine, 4
 of Ger-
 the forest
 named by the
 Rheinfels,
 ven. E lon.
 of France,
 Ardennes,
 E lon. 3, N
 of England,
 small naviga-
 -yan, and 34
 0 24, N lat.
 in Arabia.
 E lon. 84
 considerable
 epartment of
 e, seated in a
 source of the
 sea, and 103
 0 15, N lat.
 of Germany,
 duchy of Hol-
 burg. E lon.
 town of Lower
 of Czengrad,
 the Turks in
 4, 46 23.

SEGESTAN, a province of Persia, surrounded on all sides by Korasan and Balch, Candahar and Sabkstan, Maccheran, Kezman, Cobestan, and Farsistan.

SEGESWAR, a town of Transylvania, capital of a county of the same name. It is built near the river Kolkol, 47 miles N of Hermannstadt. E lon. 24 55, N lat. 47 4.

SEGNA, a strong scaport, capital of Hungarian Dalmatia, with a fort. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, 100 miles NW of Spolitto. E lon. 15 11, N lat. 45 32.

SEGNI, an ancient town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, with a bishop's see, 32 miles E of Rome. E lon. 11 15, N lat. 41 50.

SEGORRE, an episcopal town of Spain, in Valencia, with the title of a duchy. It is 180 miles E of Madrid. W lon. 0 3, N lat. 39 48.

SEGOVIA, an ancient and populous city of Spain, in Old Castile, with a bishop's see, and a castle. It is supplied with water by a Roman aqueduct, 3000 paces in length, and supported by 177 arches of a prodigious height. It has a manufacture of fine cloths, and another of paper. Segovia is seated on a mountain, near the river Aravayda, 48 miles NW of Madrid. W lon. 3 44, N lat. 40 57.

SEGOVIA, a town of S America, in Terra Firma, in the province of Venezuela. W lon. 65 30, N lat. 5 30.

SEGOVIA, NEW, a town of North America, in New Spain, in the audience of Guadimala. W lon. 84 30, N lat. 13 25.

SEGOVIA, NEUVA, a town of the E Indies, in the isle of Loconin, and one of the largest in the Philippines, with a bishop's see. E lon. 130 57, N lat. 18 30.

SEGRA, a river of Spain, which rises in the Pyrenees, and falls into the Ebro.

SEGURA, a town of Portugal, in Biera, 30 miles NW of Alcantara.

SEGURA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, and territory of La Mancha.

SEGURA, a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Segura, and falls into the Mediterranean, at Guadamer.

SEHARANPOUR, a town of Hindoostan Proper, capital of a district of

the same name. It is 80 miles N of Delhi. E lon. 77 19, N lat. 30 4.

SEINE, a river of France, which rises in the department of Cote d'Or, and flowing by Troyes, Melun, Paris, and Rouen, falls into the English Channel, at Havre de Grace.

SEINSHEIM, a town of Germany, in Franconia, with a castle, 33 miles NW of Nuremburgh. E lon. 10 28, N lat. 49 46.

SEIR, or **HOR**, a mountain in Arabia Petrea, which formerly bounded Judaea on the S. and separated it from Idumea. It is now called Sardeny, and is 140 miles E of Cairo, in Egypt.

SELAM, a town of South America, in Mexico, situated near the sea-coast. W lon. 90 25, N lat. 30 12.

SELBY, a town of England, in the W riding of Yorkshire, seated on the Ouse, 12 miles S of York, and 128 N by W of London. W lon. 1 2, N lat. 53 47.

SELESIA, aneiently **SELEUCIA**, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Caramania, 10 miles from the sea, and 28 W of Terasso.

SELIGENSTADT, formerly an imperial town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, seated at the junction of the Gernspantz and Meine, 37 miles E of Mentz. E lon. 8 33, N lat. 47 4.

SELIVREA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, seated on the sea of Marmora, 36 miles W of Constantinople. E lon. 28 12, N lat. 40 14.

SELKIRK, a town of Scotland, and the county-town of Selkirkshire, seated on the Ettrick, 30 miles S of Edinburgh. W lon. 2 46, N lat. 55 30.

SELKIRKSHIRE, a county of Scotland. It is bounded on the N and NW by Peebleshire, and N by Edinburghshire; on the E by Roxburghshire and part of Berwickshire; on the S by Roxburghshire and part of Dumfriesshire; and on the W by part of Dumfriesshire.

SELLES, a town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher, 105 miles SSW of Paris. E lon. 1 30, N lat. 47 26.

SELTZ, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, seated on the Rhine, 370 miles E of Paris. E lon. 6 12, N lat. 49 53.

SEMENDRIA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, with a citadel,

seated on the Danube, 20 miles SE of Belgrade. E lon. 31 45, N lat. 45 0.

SEMIGALLIA, the E part of the duchy of Courland, separated by the river Masza, from Cour. and Proper. Mitau is the capital.

SEMINARI, a town of Italy, in Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, 25 miles N E of Reggio. E lon. 10 21, N lat. 38 30.

SEMLIN, a town of Sclavonia, on the W side of the Danube and Save, opposite Belgrade, and 70 miles CR of Ezeck. E lon. 31 0, N lat. 45 30.

SEMPACH, a lake of Switzerland, in Lucern, about 3 miles in length, and 1 in breadth.

SEMPACH, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucern, seated on the above lake, 7 miles NW of Lucern. E lon. 7 27, N lat. 47 10.

SEMPRONIUS, a post township of New York, in Cayuga county, situated on the W side of Seneca lake, 164 miles N of W from Albany, and 406 a little E of N from Washington. In 1810 it contained 2137 inhabitants.

SEMUR, a town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or, seated on the Annanceon, 135 miles SE of Paris.

SEMUR, an ancient town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, 175 miles S of Paris. E lon. 4 23, N lat. 46 14.

SENECA LAKE, in the state of New York, extends N and S, about 35 miles, nearly parallel with Cayuga lake. It is from 3 to 4 miles wide.

SENECA RIVER, issues from the N end of the lake of the same name, and runs a N eastwardly course of about 60 miles, to its confluence with the Oswego river, in the township of Clermont. Also the name of a township situated on the W side of Seneca lake, in Ontario county. It contains an extensive glass factory, and 2431 inhabitants in 1810. This town is 192 miles W of Albany.

SENEFFE, a town of Austrian Erabant, four miles S of Nivelles; famous for a battle gained by the French, over the prince of Orange, in 1674.

SENEGAL, one of the three principal rivers of Africa, formerly supposed to be one of the branches of the Niger, but determined by Mr. Park to have its source 80 geographical miles W of that river. Its branches

are very numerous, and intersect the country for about 200 miles from E to W.

SENEGAL, a kingdom of Negroland, lying on a river of the same name, which overflows like the Nile, and much about the same time of the year.

SENEZ, a town of France, in the department of Lower Alps, seated in a rough barren country, 40 miles NE of Aix, and 40 NW of Nice. E lon. 60 40, N lat. 43 59.

SENLIS, an ancient town of France, in the department of Oise, 27 miles N E of Paris. E lon. 2 40, N lat. 49 13.

SENNAR, the capital of a kingdom of the same name in Africa. See **NUBIA**. It is 5 miles in circumference, and contains near 100,000 inhabitants. The houses are all one story high, with flat roofs. The merchandise required at Sennar are spices, paper, brass, hardware, glass beads, and a black drug, with which they colour their eyelids and eyebrows. It is seated on an eminence, near the river Nile. E lon. 30 0, N lat. 16 4.

SENS, an ancient town of France, in the department of Yonne, seated in a fertile country, at the confluence of the Yonne with the Seine, 60 miles S E of Paris. E lon. 3 32, N lat. 48 13.

SERAVALLE, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, 24 miles N of Genoa. E lon. 8 36, N lat. 44 44.

SERCELLI, a seaport of the kingdom of Algiers, a little to the W of Algiers. E lon. 2 20, N lat. 36 50.

SERCHIO, a river of Italy, which has its source in the Apennines, in Modena. It crosses the valley of Carragnana, in the territory of Lucca, and falls into the Tuscan Sea, five miles from the mouth of the Arno.

SERFO, or **SERFANTI**, a small island of the Archipelago, 50 miles N W of Naxos. E lon. 25 10, N lat. 37 19.

SEROGAG, a town of Russia in the government of Niznei Novogorod, 48 miles SE of Niznei Novogorod.

SERINGAPATAM, a city of Hindoostan, capital of Mysore, situate in an island of the river Convery. This city was taken by assault in 1799 by the British forces. The town was plundered of every thing valuable, and an immense quantity of spoil was divided among the troops. Seringapattam is 290 miles WSW of Madras, and

350 S by E of Visiapour. E lon. 74 45, N lat. 13 31.

SERZA, a town of Portugal in Alentejo, seated on an eminence, three miles from the Guadiana, and 83 SE of Lisbon. W lon. 7 45, N lat. 38 47.

SERRERES, a town of France, in the department of Upper Alps, 15 miles SW of Gap.

SERVIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N by the Danube and Save, which separate it from Hungary, on the E by Bulgaria, on the W by Bosnia, on the S by Albania and Macedonia. It is 190 miles long, and 93 broad, and is divided into four sanjacks; two of which were ceded in 1718, to the Austrians, who restored them to the Turks, in 1739, by the treaty of Belgrade.

SESSA, an ancient episcopal town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro. It was formerly very considerable, and is 30 miles N of Naples. E lon. 14 19, N lat. 41 20.

SESTI-DIPINENTE, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, five miles W of Genoa. E lon. 8 36, N lat. 44 24.

SESTO, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on the Ticino, where it proceeds from the lake Maggiore, 25 miles WNW of Milan.

SESTRIL-LEVANTE, an ancient town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, 30 miles W of Genoa. E lon. 9 25, N lat. 44 23.

SETAUKET. See **BROOKHAVEN**.

SETCHUEN, a province of China, bounded on the N by Cherson, on the E by Houquang, on the S by Kase-tseou, and on the W by Thibet, and other neighbouring countries.

SETTEP, a town of Tunis, in the kingdom of Algiers, 50 miles SW of Constantina. E lon. 5 36, N lat. 35 52.

SETIMO, a town of Piedmont, seated on the Po, eight miles N of Turin. E lon. 7 47, N lat. 45 14.

SETLEGL, a river of Hindoostan Proper, the most easterly of the five eastern branches of the Indus.

SETTLE, a town in the W riding of Poughire. It is 238 miles NNW of London. W lon. 2 14, N lat. 54 0.

SEVEN ISLANDS, islands to that number, in the Frozen Ocean; lying in E lon. 18 48, N lat. 80 31.

SEVENOAKS, a town in Kent. In

terrace the
from E. to
Negroland,
same name,
Nile, and
of the year
ance, in the
4, seated in
to 10 miles NE
ies' E lon.
n of France,
27 miles N
N lat. 49 12.
a kingdom
ca. See NU-
reumfrence,
inhabitants.
ry high, with
also required
paper, brass,
a black drug,
their eyelids
ed on an emi-
e. E lon. 30
n of France,
nce, seated in
confluence of
no, 60 miles E
N lat. 49 12.
n of Italy, in
miles N of Ge-
44 44.
rt of the king-
to the W of Al-
t. 55 50.
f Italy, which
appennines, in
valley of Carr-
of Lincea, and
Sea, five miles
Arno.
ANTI, a small
go, 50 miles N
10, N lat. 37 10,
of Russia in the
Novgorod, 48
rogored.
a city of Hin-
doo, situated in
Canvey. This
uilt in 1709 by
The town was
of great value,
and of spoil was di-
pped. Seringape-
of Madras, and

350 S by E of Visnigour. E lon. 76 45,
N lat. 15 31.

SEVZA, a town of Portugal in Alentejo, bounded on the N by the Douro and Save, which separate it from Hungary, on the E by Bulgaria, on the W by Bosnia, on the S by Albania and Macedonia. It is 150 miles long, and 95 broad, and is divided into four anglicates; two of which were ceded in 1718, to the Austrians, who restored them to the Turks, in 1739, by the treaty of Belgrade.

SESSA, an ancient episcopal town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro. It was formerly very considerable, and is 30 miles N of Naples. E lon. 14 10, N lat. 41 20.

SESTEDIPINENTE, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, five miles W of Genoa. E lon. 8 30, N lat. 44 24.

SESTO, a town of Italy, in the M. Juncos, seated on the Tein, where it proceeds from the lake Maggiore, 35 miles WNW of Milan.

SESTRIDILEVANTE, an ancient town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, 30 miles W of Genoa. E lon. 9 20, N lat. 44 25.

SETAUKET. See BROOKHAVEN.

SETCHUEN, a province of China, bounded on the N by Chertai, on the E by Hougwang, on the S by Focotabou, and on the W by Thibet, and other neighbouring countries.

SETEEF, a town of Tunis, in the kingdom of Algiers, 60 miles SW of Constantina. E lon. 5 30 N lat. 51 52.

SETING, a town of Piedmont, seated on the Po, eight miles N of Turin. E lon. 7 47, N lat. 45 14.

SETLEGE, a river of Hindoostan Proper, the most easterly of the five eastern branches of the Indus.

SETTLE, a town in the W riding of Forfarshire. It is 238 miles NNW of London. W lon. 2 15, N lat. 54 6.

SEVEN ISLANDS, islands to that number, in the Frozen Ocean; lying in E lon. 18 48, N lat. 80 31.

SEVENOAKS, a town in Kent. In

1450, the rebel John Cade defeated the royal army near this town. It is six miles NW of Tanbridge, and 33 SSE of London. E lon. 0 15, N lat. 51 10.

SEVERINO, ST. a fortified town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on a craggy rock, 2 miles from the sea. E lon. 17 14, N lat. 39 16.

SEVERINO, ST. an episcopal town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona. It is seated between two hills, on the river Potenza, six miles NW of Tolentino. E lon. 13 6, N lat. 43 15.

SEVERINO, ST. a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in Principato Citeriore seated on the river Sarro.

SEVERN, a river of England, which rises in the mountain of Plynlimon, in Montgomeryshire, and flowing first across that county, it then enters Shropshire, at its confluence with the Vyrrnew, or Wirnew. It is navigable in its whole course through this county.

SEVERN, a river of North America, in Maryland, which waters Annapolis, and enters into Chesapeake bay, about two miles below the city.

SEVERNDROOG, an island of Hindoostan Proper, 60 miles S of Bombay.

SEVERO, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, with a bishop's see, seated in a plain, 75 miles NE of Naples. E lon. 15 24, N lat. 41 40.

SEVILLE, a considerable city of Spain, capital of Andalusia, and a bishop's see. It is seated in a large plain on the Guadalquivir, 45 miles from the Atlantic, 112 W of Granada, and 112 S by W of Madrid. W lon. 5 23, N lat. 37 32.

SEYSSOI, a town of France, in the department of Ain, divided by the Rhone. Into two parts, where it is first navigable, the eastern part was ceded to the king of Sardinia, by the treaty of Turin, in 1760. It is 14 miles NE of Belley. E lon. 7 45, N lat. 45 6.

SEZANNE, a town of France, in the department of Marne, seated on a little river, 27 miles NW of Troyes, and 65 SE of Paris. E lon. 4 10, N lat. 48 41.

SEZZA, an episcopal town of Italy in Naples, 20 miles NNW of Naples. E lon. 13 45, N lat. 41 19.

SHABUR, a town of Egypt, on the Nile. E lon. 30 38, N lat. 30 47.

SHAFTSBURY, a borough in Dorsetshire. It is seated on a hill, in form of a bow where water is so scarce, that the poor get a living, by fetching it from a great distance. It is 32 miles NNE of Dorchester, and 102 W by S of London. W lon. 2 20, N lat. 51 6.

SHAM. See DAMASCUS.

SHANNON, the largest river of Ireland, which issues from Lough Allen, in the province of Connaught, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean between the counties of Clare and Limerick.

SHAPLEIGH, a post town in York county, Maine; situated on the E side of Piscataqua river, about 40 miles N of Portsmouth, in New-Hampshire, and 568 NE of Washington. Population 2362.

SHARON, a post town in Lithfield county, Connecticut; situated on the border of New-York state, 91 miles W by N of Hartford, and 331 NE of Washington. Population 2600.

SHARON, a township of Schoharie county, New-York, containing 1383 inhabitants in 1810. It is situated in the NW corner of the county, 48 miles from Albany, and 390 E of N from Washington.

SHARPSBURG, a post town in Washington county, Maryland; lying on the S side of Potomac river, ten miles above Harper's ferry, and 76 from Washington. It has about 1800 inhabitants.

SHAWANGUNK, a post town in Ulster county, New-York; lying on the E side of Walkill river, 25 miles S of Kingston, 91 from Albany, and 308 from Washington. It contained in 1810, 2 Dutch Reformed churches, and 3022 inhabitants.

SHEENESS, a fort in Kent, seated on the N point of the lake of Shepey, at the principal mouth of the Medway, three miles N of Queensborough.

SHEFFIELD, a large and populous town of England, in the W riding of Yorkshire. This town has been noted several hundred years for cutlers and smiths manufacturers. It is seated on the Don, which is navigable within two or three miles of the town. Population in 1802, 31,314. It is 54 miles SSW of York, and 161 NNW of London. W lon. 1 20, N lat. 53 20.

SHEFFIELD, a post town in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, 30 miles

SE of the city of Hudson, (New York) and 346 NE of Washington. It has 2439 inhabitants.

SHEPHERD, a town of England, in Bedfordshire. It is 41 miles N by W of London. W lon. 0 21, N lat. 52 8.

SHEPHERD, a town of England, in Shropshire, nine miles NE of Bridge-north, and 136 NW of London. W lon. 2 22, N lat. 52 43.

SHELDON, NORTH, a seaport in the county of Northumberland, at the mouth of the river Tyne. It is seven miles E of Newcastle. W lon. 1 12, N lat. 55 4.

SHELDON, SOUTH, a seaport of England, in the county of Durham, where there are upwards of 200 salt pans. It is seated on the S side of the Tyne, 7 miles E of Newcastle. W lon. 1 12, N lat. 55 4.

SHELBURNE, a flourishing town of North America, in the British province of New Brunswick. It is situated at Port Roseway, and extends two miles on the water-side, and one mile back, with wide streets crossing each other at right angles. The harbour is deep, spacious, and secure. About a mile from Shelburne, and separated from it by a small river is the Black Town, containing about 1200 free blacks, that served on the royal side during the American revolution. N lat. 43 46, N lon. 65 0.

SHELDON, a post township in the SW corner of Genesee county, New-York, 270 from Albany, and 346 a little W of N from Washington.

SHELLA, a town of Africa in Morocco, where none are allowed to enter but Mahometans. It is four miles E of Salée.

SHEPHERD'S ISLES, a cluster of islands, in the Pacific Ocean. E lon. 109 42, S lat. 16 55.

SHEPPEY, an island of Kent, at the mouth of the Thames, separated from the mainland by the East Swale. It contains the borough of Queenborough and the fort of Sheerness.

SHEPHERDSTOWN, a post village in Bullett county, Kentucky, situated on the bank of Salt river, about 14 miles from its confluence with the Ohio, 30 from Louisville, 70 from Lexington, and 650 W of Washington. Population rising 100.

SHEPTON MALLETT, a town of

England, in Somersetshire. It is seated under Mendip Hills, 17 miles SW of Bath, and 114 W of London. W lon. 3 30, N lat. 51 0.

SHERBORN, a town of England, in Dorsetshire. It is computed to contain 20,000 inhabitants, 10 miles N by W of Dorchester, and 118 W by S of London. W lon. 2 41, N lat. 50 54.

SHERBORN, a town of England, in the W riding of Yorkshire, 14 miles SW of York, and 181 N by W of London. W lon. 1 15, N lat. 53 45.

SHERBOROUGH, a fort of Guinea, in Africa, seated at the mouth of Sherborough river. It belongs to the English, and is 100 miles SE of Sierra Leone. W lon. 11 0, N lat. 0 0.

SHERBURNE, a post township of Chenango county, New-York; situated on Chenango creek, 98 miles W of Albany, and 350 from Washington. In 1810, it contained 2 Congregational churches, and 2420 inhabitants.

SHETLAND, the general name of about 40 islands, lying 100 miles ENE of Caithness-shire, in Scotland, between 59 56 and 61 11 N lat. Shetland, with Orkney, forms one of the counties of Scotland.

SHIN, LOCH, a lake in the mountains of Sutherlandshire, Scotland; 81 miles in circuit. From which issues a stream which flows into the frith of Dornoch.

SHIPPENSBURG, a post town in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania; 21 miles SW of Carlisle, 136 W of Philadelphia, and 103 from Washington. It is situated in the heart of a fertile country, and contained 1250 inhabitants in 1810.

SHIPTON, an ancient town of England in Worestershire. It is seated on the Stour, 14 miles W of Banbury, and 63 NW of London. W lon. 1 25, N lat. 52 8.

SHOALEE ISLE OF, in North America, on the coast of, and the only island belonging to New Hampshire. They lie convenient for the cod fishery.

SHOGLE, a town of Asia in Syria, seated on the Asia anciently called Oronces, over which is a bridge of 13 arches. It is 18 miles S by E of Antioch, and 45 SW of Aleppo. E lon. 36 40, N lat. 35 20.

SHIN, LOCH, a lake in the mountains of Sutherlandshire, Scotland, is 81 miles in circuit. From which issues a

[394]

SHI

England, in Somersetshire. It is seated under Mendip Hills, 17 miles SW of Bath, and 114 W of London. W lon. 3 30, N lat. 51 2.

SHERBORN, a town of England, in Dorsetshire. It is computed to contain 30,000 inhabitants, 16 miles N by W of Dorchester, and 118 W by S of London. W lon. 3 41, N lat. 50 54.

SHERBORN, a town of England, in the W riding of Yorkshire, 14 miles SW of York, and 181 N by W of London. W lon. 1 16, N lat. 53 49.

SHERBOROUGH, a fort of Guinea, in Africa, seated at the mouth of Sherborough river. It belongs to the English, and is 100 miles SE of Sierra Leone. W lon. 11 0, N lat. 6 0.

SHERBURNE, a post township of Chenango county, New-York; situated on Chenango creek, 98 miles W of Albany, and 350 from Washington. In 1810, it contained 2 Congregational churches, and 2,420 inhabitants.

SHETLAND, the general name of about 40 islands, lying 100 miles ENE of Caithness-shire, in Scotland, between 59 26 and 61 11 N lat. Shetland, with Orkney, forms one of the counties of Scotland.

SHIN, LOCH, a lake in the mountains of Sutherlandshire, Scotland; 81 miles in circuit. From which issues a stream which flows into the frith of Dornoch.

SHIPPENSBURG, a post town in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania; 21 miles SW of Carlisle, 136 W of Philadelphia, and 103 from Washington. It is situated in the heart of a fertile country, and contained 1150 inhabitants in 1810.

SHIPTON, an ancient town of England in Worcestershire. It is seated on the Stour, 14 miles W of Brombury, and 83 NW of London. W lon. 1 24, N lat. 52 4.

SHOALS, ISLE OF, in North America, on the coast of, and the only island belonging to New Hampshire. They lie convenient for the cod fishery.

SHOGLE, a town of Asia in Syria, seated on the Asia anciently called Oronces, over which is a bridge of 13 arches. It is 18 miles S by E of Antioch, and 45 SW of Aleppo. E lon. 36 40, N lat. 35 30.

SHIN, LOCH, a lake in the mountains of Sutherlandshire, Scotland, is 81 miles in circuit. From which issues a

stream which flows into the frith of Dornoch.

SHIPTON, an ancient town in Worcestershire. It is seated on the Stour, 14 miles NW of London. W lon. 1 24, N lat. 52 4.

SHORHAM, a borough of England in Essex, 56 miles S by W of London. W lon. 0 18, N lat. 50 44.

SHREWSBURY, a borough of England in Shropshire, and the capital of that county. It is beautifully seated on a peninsula formed by the Severn, over which are two bridges, and is surrounded by a wall. Shrewsbury is 18 miles E of Welshpool, 36 W of Lichfield, and 160 NW of London. W lon. 1 41, N lat. 52 43.

SHREWSBURY, a post township in Worcester county, Massachusetts, 5 miles E of Worcester, 39 W by S of Boston, and 423 NE of Washington. Population 1310. E lon. from Washington 3 19 0, N lat. 42 16 34.

SHREWSBURY, a post town in Monmouth county, New Jersey; situated on a high and dry soil, near the sea shore, and therefore resorted to in summer by the gentry of New York and Philadelphia, as a bathing place. It lies in lat. 40 17 N, and lon. 73 13 W, at the distance of 47 miles NE from Trenton, 23 E by S from New Brunswick, 77 NE from Philadelphia, and 215 NE of Washington. The township contains about 3773 inhabitants.

SHROPSHIRE, or **SALOP**, a county of England, bounded on the N by Cheshire and a detached part of Flintshire, on the E by Staffordshire, on the S by Herefordshire, on the SW by Radnorshire, and on the W by the counties of Montgomery and Denbigh. It is about 40 miles long, and 40 broad.

SIAM, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the N by China, on the E by Laos and Cambodia, on the S by the gulf of Siam; and on the W by the bay of Bengal and Pegu. It is 450 miles in length, and 250 in breadth, though in some places not above 50.

SIAM, a capital city of a kingdom of the same name, seated on the Mecon, near its mouth in the gulf of Siam, 400 miles SE of Pegu. E lon. 101 20, N lat. 14 20.

SIARA, a town of South America in Brazil, a capital of a captainship of the same name, which lies between

those of Maraganan and Rio-Grande. W lon. 39 37, S lat. 3 15.

SIASKOL, a town of Russia, in the government of Petersburg. It is seated not far from the lake Ladoga, 24 miles NE of New Ladoga. E lon. 30 47, N lat. 60 10.

SIBERIA, a large country, comprehending the most northern part of the Russian empire in Asia. It is bounded on the E by the Eastern Ocean, on the S by Great Tartary, on the W by Russia, and on the N by the Frozen Ocean. It extends 5000 miles from E to W, and 750 from N to S. The S part is a fertile country, producing all the necessaries of life; but the N part is extremely cold, almost uncultivated, and thin of people. The principal riches of Siberia consist in fine skins and furs. The inhabitants are of three sorts, pagans, or the natives of the country; Mahometans, or Russians. Through this vast tract the Russian caravans travel every year, with their merchandise, to China. The principal rivers are the Ob, Lena, Irtysh, Yenisey, and Okota. In this country are not only a great number of fresh water lakes, but likewise several whose waters are salt. One finds in Siberia saline springs, salt water brooks, and a hill of salt. The W part of Siberia is comprised in the Russian governments of Tobolsk and Kolyvan; the E part is the government of Irkutsk. Tobolsk is the capital.

SICHEM, a town of Austrian Brevant, seated on the Danube, 16 miles E of Meshin. E lon. 6, N lat. 41 0.

SICILY, an island of the Mediterranean Sea, almost in the form of a triangle, terminating in three points or capes. It is separated from the kingdom of Naples by a narrow strait, called Faro di Messina. This is about 6 miles in breadth, and in it are famous shelves called Scylla and Charybdis, but these are now said to have been removed by the terrible earthquakes which happened here and in Calabria, in the beginning of the year 1783, and which destroyed many cities and villages, and above 40,000 inhabitants. It is said to contain one million of inhabitants. Mount Etna, now called Gibello, the famous volcano, is in Val di Demone. It is about 165 miles in length, and 113 in breadth; and its produce is wine, oil, silk, and excellent fruit.

SIDAYE, a strong town on the N coast of the island of Java, in the East Indies, with a harbour. E lon. 113 16, S lat. 6 40.

SYEROCAPSA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Macedonia, famous for a gold mine in its neighbourhood. It is 8 miles from the gulf of Ccutum. E lon. 13 44, N lat. 40 30.

SIDMOUTH, a fishing town of England, in Devonshire, much frequented in the bathing season. W lon. 3 18, N lat. 50 38.

SIDNEY, a post township of Delaware county, New York, situated on the SE side of Susquehanna river, 100 miles SW of Albany, and 361 from Washington. In 1810 it contained 1388 inhabitants.

SIDON, or **SAID**, a seaport of Palestine, anciently a place of great strength, and extensive trade. It is still the residence of a Turkish bashaw. It is 44 miles W of Damascus. E lon. 36 4, N lat. 33 33.

SIDRA, an island of the Archipelago, between the gulf of Napoli and that of Egina. E lon. 24 0, N lat. 37 0.

SIEGBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Berg, subject to the elector palatine. It is seated on the Sieg, 18 miles SE of Cologne. E lon. 7 22, N lat. 50 45.

SIEGEN, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, with a castle. It is seated on a river of the same name, 17 miles NW of Dillenburg, and 37 E of Cologne. E lon. 8 8, N lat. 50 43.

SIEGMARRINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Guabia, and capital of a county of the same name. It is 36 miles N of Constance, and 44 S of Stuttgart. E lon. 9 10, N lat. 48 2.

SIENNA, a celebrated city of Tuscany, capital of the Sinitese, seated on three eminences, 108 miles S by W of Rome. E lon. 11 11, N lat. 43 24.

SIENNES, a duchy of Italy, bounded on the N by the Florentine, on the S by the Mediterranean and the duchy of Castro, on the E by the Ferrugine and Cervierano, and on the W by the Florentine and the Tuscan Sea.

SIERRA LEONE, a country on the W coast of Africa, lying between 7 and 10 deg. N lat. Here the English have a colony, and an important mission under the direction of the African Society.

SIERRA LEONE, or **LION MOUNTAINS**, mountains of Africa, which divide Nigritia from Guinea, and extend as far as Abyssinia. They were styled by the ancients the Mountains of God, on account of their being subject to thunder and lightning.

SIERRA LEONE, a river of Africa, in a country of the same name. Its source is uncertain, but its mouth, in lon. 13 30 W, lat. 8 18 N, is nine miles wide.

SIERRA MORENA, mountains in Spain, which divide the kingdoms of Extremadura and New Castile from that of Andalusia.

SIGELMESSA. See **SUGELMESSA**.

SIGETH, or **SIGAT**, a town of Lower Hungary, capital of a county of the same name. It was retaken from the Turks in 1660, after it had been blocked up two years. It is 60 miles NW of Essek, and 38 W by S of Colozsa. E lon. 18 26, N lat. 46 17.

SIGURZA, a town of Spain, in New Castile. It is seated on a hill, at the foot of Mount Atienza, 60 miles E of Madrid. W longitude 3 41, N latitude 41 6.

SILESIA, a duchy of Germany, 374 miles long, and 100 broad; bounded on the N by Brandenburg and Poland, on the S by Moravia and Hungary, on the E by Poland, and on the W by Lower Lusatia and Bohemia. The principal rivers are, the Oder, the Vistula, the Neisse, the Bober, the Queda, the Oppa, and the Elbe. It contains mines of antimony, salt-petre, sulphur, stium, vitriol, quick-silver, sealed earth, and other minerals. Silesia is divided into Upper and Lower.

In the Upper, the inhabitants are generally Roman catholics, speaking the Polish language, and in the Lower, almost all protestants, and speak their mother-tongue. Silesia is divided into 17 small duchies, and seven free states. The greatest part of this country was ceded to the King of Prussia, in 1746, by the treaty of Breslaw.

SILHET, a town of Hindostan, in the East Indies, 100 m. N. E. of Dacca, and 200 E. N. E. of Moorshedabad. N lat. 24 52, E lon. 01 27.

SILISTRIA, or **POBSETRO**, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria. It is seated near the confluence of the Marvo and Danube, 97 miles

on the N
in the East
lon. 113 18,
of Turkey
famous for a
rhod. It is
Antesam. E

own of Eng.
frequented
lon. 3 18,

hip of Dela-
situated on
a river, 100
and 361 from
situated 1388

aport of Pe-
of great
de. It is still
a bashaw. It
lon. E lon.

Archepita-
poli and that
lat. 37 6.

of Germany,
a, and duchy
lector palat-
15 miles
7 22, N lat.

Germany, in
It is seated
ase, 17 miles
87 E of Co-
10 43.

a town of
Suebia, and
same name,
see, and 44 8
N lat. 49 2.

city of Tur-
mase, seated
miles W by
lon. 43 24.

Italy, bound-
ed, on the S
of the duchy
the Ferrugine
W by the

18 km.
country on the
between 7 and
English have
tant mission
African So-

SIERRA LEONE, or **LION MOUNTAINS**, mountains of Africa, which divide Nigritia from Guinea, and extend as far as Abyssinia. They were styled by the ancients the Mountains of God, on account of their being subject to thunder and lightning.

SIERRA LEONE, a river of Africa, in a country of the same name. Its source is uncertain, but its mouth, in lon. 18 30 W, lat. 8 18 N, is nine miles wide.

SIERRA MORENA, mountains in Spain, which divide the kingdoms of Extremadura and New Castile from that of Andalusia.

SIGELMESSA. See **SUGELMES**.

SIGETH, or **SIGAT**, a town of Lower Hungary, capital of a county of the same name. It was retaken from the Turks in 1660, after it had been blocked up two years. It is 60 miles NW of Eszack, and 38 W by S of Colozsa. E lon. 18 49, N lat. 42 17.

SIGUENZA, a town of Spain, in New Castile. It is seated on a hill, at the foot of Mount Alenca, 60 miles E of Madrid. W longitude 2 41, N latitude 41 5.

SILESIA, a duchy of Germany, 374 miles long, and 100 broad; bounded on the N by Brandenburg and Poland, on the E by Moravia and Hungary, on the S by Poland, and on the W by Lower Lusatia and Bohemia. The principal rivers are, the Oder, the Vistula, the Neisse, the Bober, the Oppa, the Oppa, and the Elser. It contains mines of antimony, salt-petre, sulphur, alum, vitriol, quick-silver, sealed earth; and other minerals. Silesia is divided into Upper and Lower.

In the Upper, the inhabitants are generally Roman catholics, speaking the Polish language, and in the Lower, almost all protestants, and speak their mother-tongue. Silesia is divided into 17 small duchies, and seven free states. The greatest part of this country was ceded to the King of Prussia, in 1763, by the treaty of Breslau.

SILHET, a town of Hindoostan, in the East Indies, 100 miles NE of Dacca, and 300 ENE of Moorshetab. N lat. 24 58, E lon. 91 47.

SILISTRIA, or **PORSETRIO**, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria. It is seated near the confluence of the Danube and Danube, 97 miles

NE of Nisepoli, and 170 NE of Adria-
nople. E lon. 37 31, W lat. 46 5.

SILKEBURG, formerly a strong town of Denmark, in N Jutland, 18 miles W of Arhusen. E lon. 0 30, N lat. 56 3.

SILLKBAR, a seaport on the W coast of Sumatra, in the East Indies, a little S of Besocoeten. E lon. 101 0, S lat. 4 0.

SIMANCA, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, situated on the Douvre, 8 miles SW of Valladolid. W lon. 4 30, N lat. 41 45.

SIMBIRSK, a government of Russia, formerly a province of the kingdom of Kazan, which contains 13 districts.

SIMBIRSK, a capital town of Russia, in the government of Simbirsk. It is seated on the Volga, 100 miles S by W of Kazan. E lon. 48 34, N latitude 54 28.

SIMI, an island in the Mediterranean, six miles N of Rhodes. E lon. 27 23, N lat. 36 38.

SIMMEREN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a castle. It belongs to the elector palatine, and is seated on the Simmeren, 26 miles W of Meritz, and 34 E of Triera. E lon. 241, N lat. 49 51.

SIMOGU, a town of Hindoostan, in the E Indies, 93 miles NW of Seringapatam. E lon. 78 26, N lat. 13 31.

SIMONS, ST. an island of North America, on the coast of Georgia, opposite the mouth of the Altamaha, 9 leagues long, and four broad. The chief town is called Frederica.

SIMONTHORNA, a strong town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Tolna, with a castle. It was taken from the Turks in 1680, and is seated on the Sarveg, 4 miles from Tolna. E lon. 10 16, N lat. 46 40.

SIMSBURY, a small port town in Hartford county, Connecticut, 14 miles NW of Hartford, and 384 NE of Washington. It contains 1900 inhabitants.

SINAL, a celebrated mountain of Arabia Petraea, in the peninsula, formed by the two arms of the Red Sea. E lon. 34 16, N lat. 29 2.

SINGAPOUR, an island and town in the most southern extremity of the peninsula of Malacca, opposite the island of Sumatra, which with the Malacca coast, forms the Strait of Singapore. It

is 100 miles SE of the city of Malacca. E lon. 104 10, N lat. 1 10.

SINDU. See **INDUS** and **TATTA**.

SINDELFINOEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suebia, six miles SW of Stuttgart. E long. 9 8, N lat. 48 45.

SINDY, or **SCIND**, a province of Hindoostan Proper, bounded on the W by Persia, on the N by the territories of the king of Caudshar, on the NE by those of the Sicks, on the E by a sandy desert, and on the SE by Gatch. It extends along the course of the Indus, from its mouth, to the frontiers of Moultan, 300 miles; and its breadth, in the widest part, is 150.

SINEPUXEN, a long, narrow bay of the United States, which lies between Worcester county, Maryland, and a small island called Assatigue. It communicates with the ocean by Sinepuxen inlet.

SINES, a town of Portugal, in the province of Estremadura. W lon. 8 28, N lat. 37 40.

SINO, a strong town of Dalmatia, taken by the Venetians from the Turks in 1686. It is 16 miles N of Spalato. E lon. 17 30, N lat. 47 10.

SINGAN-FOU, a large city and capital of the province of Chen-ni in China. Next to Peking it is one of the most beautiful and largest cities in China. Its district contains six cities of the second, and 31 of the third class. It is 400 miles SW of Peking. E lon. 109 43, N lat. 32 15.

SINGILLES, a town of Russia, in the government of Simbirsk. E lon. 48 34, N lat. 54 1.

SINGO, a town of Turkey, in Europe, in Macedonia, on the gulf of Manis-Santo. E lon. 24 0, N lat. 40 13.

SINGOR, a town of Asia, in the peninsula of Malacca, seated at the mouth of a small river, in the bay of Patan. E lon. 101 24, N lat. 6 40.

SINGAOLIA, a strong town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, with a castle, and two harbours. It is 30 miles ESE of Urbino. E long. 13 29, N lat. 43 48.

SINOB, or **SINOPE**, a seaport of Turkey, in Asia, in Natolia. E lon. 33 29, N lat. 41 5.

SINGOU, a town of Hindoostan, in the East Indies, 90 miles NW of Seringapatam. E lon. 78 30, N latitude 13 30.

SINTZHRIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suisia, and palatinate of the Rhine, seated in a narrow, 12 miles SSE of Henschberg. E lon. 9 8, N lat. 49 14.

SION, an ancient town of Switzerland, capital of the Valais. It is situated near the Rhone, at the foot of three insulated rocks, 40 miles E of Geneva. E lon. 7 15, N lat. 46 6. See VALAIS.

SION, a famous mountain of Judea, on the S side of Jerusalem.

SIOUT, one of the largest and most populous towns in Egypt. It has several mosques, and is the see of a Coptic bishop. It is a mile from the Nile, and 188 S of Cairo. E lon. 31 24, N lat. 27 2.

SIPHANTO, an island of the Archipelago, about 26 miles in circumference. E lon. 24 16, N lat. 37 9.

SIRADIA, a town of Great Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a castle. It is seated in a plain, 104 miles NW of Cracow. E lon. 15 23, N lat. 51 33.

SIRHIND, a very ancient city of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Delhi. It is 105 miles NW of Delhi. E lon. 72 34, N lat. 30 1.

SIRIK, a town of France, in the department of Moselle. It is seated on the Moselle, 25 miles N of Metz. E lon. 6 38, N lat. 49 36.

SIRINAGUR, a large rugged country of Asia, bounded on the N and N E by the Thibetian mountains, on the SE by Nagana, on the S by Rohilla, on the SW by Delhi, and on the NW by Lahore. The capital, of the same name, is 160 miles S of Delhi. E lon. 77 38, N lat. 30 39.

SIRMICH, or **SIRMIUM**, a town of Sclavinia, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the Bosworth, near the Save, 43 miles SE of Esssek. E lon. 20 10, N lat. 45 13.

SIRONO, or **SERONGE**, a large town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Malwa. It is 120 miles NE of Quena. E lon. 78 4, N lat. 24 4.

SISIZAM, a seaport on the E coast of Laconia, one of the Philippine Islands. E lon. 123 45, N lat. 14 20.

SISSAC, a town Switzerland, in the canton of Basle, capital of the province of Sissow. It is 17 miles SE of Basle.

SISSEK, a town of Austrian Croatia, with a monastery, seated on the

Save, 28 miles SE of Zagrad, and 41 E of Carisad. E lon. 10 17, N lat. 46 6.

SISSEK, a strong town of Croatia, situated at the confluence of the Save and Krupa, 48 miles E of Carisad. E lon. 22 10, N lat. 45 43.

SISSIPOLI, a town of Turkey, in Europe, in Romania, seated on a peninsula of the Black Sea, 48 miles S of Meserobria, and 97 NW of Constantinople. E lon. 28 9, N lat. 41 30.

SITTEON, a town, and late episcopal see of France, in the department of Lower Alps. It is seated on the Duranco, 48 miles NE of Aix, and 47 SE of Paris. E lon. 6 1, N lat. 44 1.

SITIA, a town on the N coast of the Isle of Candia, near a bay of the same name, 55 miles from Candia. E lon. 26 29, N lat. 36 0.

SITTARD, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Juliers, seated near the Meuse, 10 miles S of Ruremonde. E lon. 5 50, N lat. 50 28.

SITTINGBURN, a small corporate town of England, in Dept. 15 miles WNW of Canterbury, and 40 ESE of London. E lon. 0 48, N lat. 51 19.

SIVRAI, a town of France in the department of Vienna, seated on the Charente, 34 miles S of Poitiers, and 100 SW of Paris. E lon. 0 23, N lat. 46 16.

SIEUN, a small island of France, on the coast of Bretagne, eight miles from the mainland. It is almost on a level with the water, and produces only barley.

SKARA, a town of Sweden, in V Gothland, with the ruins of an ancient palace, the residence of the Gothic Kings. It is seated on the Cilla, in a morass, 17 miles NE of Falkoping. E lon. 14 0, N lat. 58 16.

SKEEN, a town of Norway, in the government of Aggerhuys, remarkable for its mines of iron and copper. It is seated near the Categate, 46 miles W of Fredericst. E lon. 14 0, N lat. 58 16.

SISOPOLI, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, seated on a peninsula of the Black Sea, 97 miles NW of Constantinople. E lon. 28 9, N lat. 41 30.

SKARA, a town of Sweden, in Gothland. E lon. 14 0, N lat. 58 16.

SKENATELES LAKE, in the state of New-York, lies principally Otsego county. It is 15 miles length, and from 1 and a half to

Germany, and Palestine mountains, 12 E lon. 9 8, N

of Switzerland. It is situated at the foot of three E of Geneva. See VAL-

tain of Judaea,

next and most

E. It has se-

the sea of a

mile from the

E lon. 31 24,

d of the Archi-

in circumfer-

37 9.

Great Poland,

of the same

is seated in a

of Cracow. E

ancient city of

the province of

NW of Delhi.

in the de-

is seated on the

Mex. E lon. 6

rough coun-

on the N and N

S by Hobbs, on

on the NW by

of the same

of Delhi. E lon.

MIUM, a town

of a county of

is seated on the

e, 43 miles SE of

N lat. 44 15.

LONGE, a large

proper, in the pro-

120 miles NE of

N lat. 34 4.

et on the E coast

the Philippine Is-

N lat. 14 30.

wisconsin, in the

of the province

6 miles SE of Boal.

of Austrian Cru-

ry, seated on the

bove, 28 miles SE of Zagrad, and 41 E of Carlsbad. E lon. 10 17, N lat 46 4.

SISSEK, a strong town of Croatia, situated at the confluence of the Sava and Kulpa, 40 miles E of Carlsbad. E lon. 23 10, N lat. 45 48.

SISSIFOLI, a town of Turkey, in Europe, in Romania, seated on a peninsula of the Black Sea, 88 miles S of Mesembria, and 97 NW of Constantinople. E lon. 28 9, N lat. 43 30.

SISTERON, a town, and late episcopal see of France, in the department of Lower Alps. It is seated on the Duranoe, 48 miles NE of Aix, and 407 SE of Paris. E lon. 6 1, N lat. 44 11.

SITIA, a town on the N coast of the Isle of Candia, near a bay of the same name, 48 miles from Candia. E lon. 30 50, N lat. 35 6.

SITTARD, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Juliers, seated near the Meuse, 10 miles S of Ruremonde. E lon. 4 50, N lat. 50 28.

SITTINGBURN, a small corporate town of England, in Kent, 15 miles WNW of Canterbury, and 40 ESE of London. E lon. 0 48, N lat. 51 19.

SIVRAI, a town of France in the department of Vienna, seated on the Charente, 25 miles S of Poitiers, and 100 SW of Paris. E lon. 0 23, N lat. 46 18.

SIEUN, a small island of France, on the coast of Brittany, eight miles from the mainland. It is almost on a level with the water, and produces only barley.

SKARA, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, with the ruins of an ancient palace, the residence of the Gothic kings. It is seated on the Uda, in a morass, 17 miles NE of Falkoping. E lon. 14 0, N lat. 58 16.

SKEEN, a town of Norway, in the government of Aggerhuys, remarkable for its mines of iron and copper. It is seated near the Catagat, 40 miles W of Fredericstadi.

SISOPOLI, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, seated on a peninsula of the Black Sea, 97 miles NW of Constantinople. E lon. 28 9, N lat. 43 30.

SKARA, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland. E lon. 14 0, N lat. 58 16.

SKENNETALES LAKE, in the state of New-York, lies principally in Otsego county. It is 15 miles in length, and from 1 and a half to 11

miles in breadth. This lake abounds with fish.

SKIDDAW, a mountain in Cumberland, one of the most remarkable in England being above 1000 yards perpendicular height from the surface of the lake of Derwent water, to the N of which it is situate.

SKIPTON, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire. W lon. 1 43, N latitude 53 48.

SKYE, an island of Scotland, one of the largest of the Hebrides. It is separated on the E from Scotland by a very narrow channel, but its western part is at a considerable distance from Lewis. It is not less than 40 miles in length, from 30 to 30 in breadth, and almost 80 hundred in circumference.

SLAGURN, a town of Germany, in Prussia, Pomerania, seated on the Wipper, 10 miles E by S of Rugenwald.

SLANEY, a decayed town of Bohemia, with a castle, 18 miles NW of Pragae. E lon. 18 57, N latitude 46 16.

SLATE, a district of the island of Skye, situated on the SE side of the island. It is a peninsula, and terminates in a rugged promontory, called the Point of Slate.

SLAWEAW, or AUSTRERLITZ, a town of Moravia, capital of a circle of the same name. It is 10 miles E of Brunn. E lon. 16 67, N lat. 49 4.

SLEAFORD, a populous town in Lincolnshire. It has a ruined castle, and a large market-place, built in the form of a parallel.

SLEAFORD, a populous town in Lincolnshire. W lon. 0 21, N lat. 63 1.

SLESWICK, or SOUTH JUTLAND, a duchy of Denmark, separated from Holstein, by the river Eyder.

SLESWICK, an ancient and considerable town of Denmark, capital of a duchy of the same name. It contains about 2630 inhabitants. Sleswick is situated near the bottom of an arm of the Baltic, called the Slej, 60 miles NW of Lubec, and 122 SW of Copenhagen. E lon. 10 6, N lat. 54 39.

SLIGO, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 25 miles long, and nearly as much broad; bounded on the E by Leitrim, on the SE by Roscommon, on the SW and W by Mayo, and on the N by the Atlantic.

SLIGO, a borough of Ireland, in a county of the same name, and the only market town in it. It is seated on the bay of Sligo, 100 miles NW of Dublin, W lon. 8 36, N lat. 54 31.

SLOOTEN, or SLOTEN, a populous town of the United Provinces, in Friesland, seated on a lake called Slootemary, 3 miles from the Zuiderzee, and 18 NW of Steenwick. E lon. 1 30, N lat. 53 45.

SLUCZK, a populous town of Lithuania, capital of a duchy of the same name. It is seated on the river Bluzsk, 70 miles SE of Novogrudok. E lon. 37 44, N lat. 53 2.

SLUYS, a town of Dutch Flanders, opposite the island of Cadzand, with a good harbour. It is 10 miles N of Brugae. E lon. 3 5 N lat. 51 10.

SMALKALD, a town of Franconia, in the county of Henne-Cassel. It is famous for a confederacy entered into by the German protestants, against the emperor, in 1530, to defend their religion and liberties, commonly called the Smalcaldic league. It is seated on the Weerra. E lon. 10 23, N lat. 50 46.

SMALLSVILLE, or MINERVA, a post village in Mason county, Kentucky; situated on a ridge which divides the waters of Bracken and Lee's creek, and 4 miles from the latter. This village is 13 miles from Washington, Kentucky, and 808 W of Washington City.

SMARDEN, a town of Kent, in England, ten miles SSE of Maidstone, and 80 SE of London. E lon. 9 43, N lat. 51 15.

SMITH, a township of Washington county, Pennsylvania, containing 1646 inhabitants in 1810. It is situated between Hanover and Hopewell townships, and joins the state of Ohio in the west.

SMITH'S ISLAND, an island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered in 1790, by Lieutenant Hall. E lon. 161 64, S lat. 9 44.

SMITHFIELD, a post town, and the capital of Johnston county, North Carolina; lying on the N side of New river, 30 miles NW of Waynesboro, and 100 W by N of Newbern, and 314 from Washington.

SMITHFIELD, a post town in Isle of Wight county, Virginia, situated on Fagan creek, a branch of James river, 38 miles W of Norfolk, about 55 SE of

Petersburg, and 307 S by E. of Washington.

SMITHFIELD, a township of Providence county, Rhode Island, containing 3,338 inhabitants in 1810, and situated on the SW side of Pauncket river. It is a post town 420 miles from Washington.

SMITH-TOWN, or **SMITH**, a post town in New York, situated near Crane's Point, in Suffolk county, Long Island, 43 miles E by N of the city of New-York, and 250 from Washington. In 1810 the township contained 1503 inhabitants.

SMOLAND, a province of Gothland, in Sweden. 112 miles long, and 69 broad. Calmar is the capital.

SMOLENSKO, a duchy of Russia, on the frontiers of Lithuania. It was ceded to Russia by the peace of Moscow, in 1666, and now forms one of the 41 Russian governments.

SMOLENSKO, a city of Russia, capital of a government of the same name. It is situated on the Dnieper, and stands upon two hills, and a valley between them. It is surrounded by walls 30 feet high, and 18 thick. According to Mr. Coxe, it contains about 4,000 inhabitants; it has no manufactures; but carries on some commerce with the Ukraine, Dantzic, and Riga. This city is famous for a severe battle fought between the French and Russians, August 17, 1812, in which the latter were defeated, who immediately set fire to the city. It is 107 miles NE of Novogrodeck, and 230 N. of Klop. E lon. 33 34, N lat. 54 50.

SMYRNA, a seaport of Turkey, in Asia, in Nottia, and one of the largest and richest cities of the Levant. The goodness of the harbore has caused it to be rebuilt several times, after having been destroyed by earthquakes. It is now a ruin, and the streets are filthy. Smyrna was taken by the Turks under Timour, with dreadful slaughter in 1402. It is said to contain 140,000 inhabitants, and is seated at the bottom of a large bay, 183 miles W by S of Constantinople. E lon. 27 19, N lat. 38 33.

SMYRNA, a post township in Chenango county, New-York. It contained in 1810, 2651 inhabitants, and is situated 103 miles W of Albany, and 344 from Washington.

SNACKERBURG, a commercial

town of Lower Saxony, in Brunswick-Lunenburgh, seated at the confluence of the Uelcht with the Elbe, 33 miles E by S of Danneberg. E lon. 13 23, N lat. 53 10.

SNAITH, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, 174 miles N by W of London. W lon. 1 2, N latitude 53 30.

SNEECK, a town of the United Provinces, in Friesland. E lon. 5 25, N lat. 53 2.

SNETISHAM, a town in Norfolk, seated on a small inlet of the sea, 12 miles NNE of Lynn, and 111 N by E of London. E lon. 0 32, N lat. 53 35.

SNIATIN, a trading town of Little Poland, capital of Polesia, seated on the Fruth, eight miles E of Coloni, and 45 SE of Halitz. E lon. 36 7, N lat. 49 44.

SNOWDON, a famous mountain of England, in Carnarvonshire. Its name signifies literally, the Hill of Snow. This is the most noted eminence in the whole region of the Welsh Hills. The height is calculated to be 3504 feet.

SNOW HILL, a post town and port of entry, in Worcester county, Maryland, is situated on the SE side of Potomack river, about 12 miles from the Atlantic, 90 from Dover in the state of Delaware, and 173 SE of Washington. It contains a Lutheran, a Presbyterian, and a Methodist church; an academy, court-house, and bank. Population, about 1000. E lon. from Washington, 1 38, N lat. 38 10.

SOANA, or **SUANE**, an ancient town of Italy, now reduced to a village. It is situated on a mountain, near the river Fiora, 30 miles SW of Sienna. E lon. 11 46, N lat. 43 40.

SOANE, a river of Hindoostan Proper, which rises on the S confines of Allahabad, issuing from the same lake and falls into the Ganges above Patna.

SOCIETY ISLES, islands in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Cook, in 1769, situate between 180 27 and 183 0 W lon. and 10 10 and 16 45 S latitude. They are seven in number, Huahine, Ulites, Otaha, Balabala, Mouroua, Tootaba, and Tabooyamanoa, or Saunders's island, which is here included, as being subject to Huahine.

SOCUNUSCO, or **GUEVETLAN**, a town of New Spain, capital of a province of the same name, 440 miles SE

of Wash- town of Lower Saxony, in Brunswick-Lunen- burg, seated at the confluence of the Ucht with the Elbe, 35 miles E by S of Danzberg. E long. 13 23, N lat. 53 10.

SNAITH, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, 174 miles N by W of London. W long. 1 2, N latitude 53 30.

SNEECK, a town of the United Provinces, in Friesland. E long. 5 25, N lat. 53 2.

SNETISHAM, a town in Norfolk, seated on a small inlet of the sea, 11 miles NNE of Lynn, and 111 N by E of London. E lon. 0 32, N lat. 53 55.

SNIATIN, a trading town of Little Poland, capital of Pokrota, seated on the Prut, eight miles E of Coloni, and 45 SE of Hultis. E long. 26 7, N lat. 48 44.

SNOWDON, a famous mountain of England, in Carnarvonshire. Its name signifies, literally, the Hill of Snow. This is the most noted eminence in the whole region of the Welsh Hills. The height is calculated to be 3500 feet.

SNOW HILL, a post town and port of entry, in Worcester county, Maryland, is situated on the SE side of Potomac river, about 13 miles from the Atlantic, 90 from Dover in the state of Delaware, and 173 SE of Washington. It contains a Lutheran, a Presbyterian, and a Methodist church; an academy, a court-house, and bank. Population, about 1000. E lon. from Washington, 1 38, N lat. 38 10.

SOANA, or **SUANE**, an ancient town of Italy, now reduced to a village. It is situated on a mountain, near the river Fiora, 30 miles SW of Siena. E lon. 11 46, N lat. 43 40.

SOANE, a river of Hindoostan Proper, which rises on the S confines of Allahabad, issuing from the same lake which is the source of the Roodda, and falls into the Ganges above Patna.

SOCIETY ISLES, islands in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Cook, in 1769, situate between 180 27 and 182 0 W lon. and 10 10 and 15 57 S latitude. They are seven in number, Huahine, Ulitoo, Otaha, Balabala, Mourouo, Toobate, and Tabooymanoo, or Saunders's island, which is here included, as being subject to Huahine.

SOCUNUSCO, or **GUEVETLAN**, a town of New Spain, capital of a province of the same name, 440 miles SE

of Mexico. W long. 98 10, N latitude 18 19.

SOCOTORA, an island of Asia, between Arabia Felix and Africa, about 20 miles long, and 23 broad. It is particularly noted for its aloes, known by the name of Socotorine aloes.

SODBURY, or **CHIPPING SODBURY**, a town of Gloucestershire. It is 118 miles W of London. W lon. 3 15, N lat. 51 36.

SODRA, a village in Teulmill, one of the Western Isles of Scotland.

SOEST, a large town of Westphalia, in the county of Marek. It is 50 miles SE of Munster. E lon. 8 11, N lat. 51 41.

SOFALA, a kingdom on the E coast of Africa, extending S of Zanguebar from the river Cuama to the river Del Espirito Santo; that is, from 17 to 36 deg. E lat.

SOFALA, the capital of a kingdom of the same name. E lon. 38 40, S lat. 20 30.

SOFFA, or **SOPHIA**, a town of Turkey, in Europe, capital of Bulgaria, with an archbishop's see. It is 131 miles WNW of Adrianople. E lon. 33 25, N lat. 42 30.

SOFRUY, a town of the kingdom of Pers. It is seated on a hill, at the foot of a mountain of the same name, and between two rivers, 13 miles E of Pers. W lon. 4 47, N lat. 33 40.

SOGRNO, a town of the kingdom of Congo, in a province of the same name, seated on Xaire, near its mouth, 161 miles WSW of St. Salvador. E lon. 13 15, S lat. 8 50.

SOHAM, a town in Cambridgeshire, 70 miles N by E of London. E lon. 0 14, N lat. 52 51.

SOIONIES, a town of Austrian Habsburg, seated near a forest of the same name, 17 miles W of Brussels. E lon. 4 14, N lat. 52 20.

SOISSONS, a city of France, in the department of Aisne. It contains 15,000 inhabitants, and is seated in a fertile valley, on the river Aisne, thirty miles W by N of Rheims, and 60 NE of Paris. E lon. 3 16, N lat. 49 23.

SOLDANIA BAY, a bay on the SW coast of Africa; a little to the N of the Cape of Good Hope. E lon. 18 4, S lat. 33 10.

SOLFENHOFEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and

principality of Anspach. E lon. 10 45 N lat. 44 48.

SOLEURE, or **SOLOTOURN**, a canton of Switzerland. It stretches partly through the plain, and partly along the chains of Jura, 36 miles in length, and 33 in breadth, and contains 80,000 inhabitants.

SOLEURE, or **SOLOTOURN**, an ancient town of Switzerland, capital of a canton of the same name. It contains 4000 inhabitants, and is seated on the Aar, 30 miles N by E of Bern, and 37 SSW of Basle. E lon. 7 30, N latitude 47 15.

SOLFATARA, a lake of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome, near Trivoli, which empties itself by a whitish muddy stream into the Tevere, the ancient Anio; a vapour of a sulphurous smell arising from it as it flows.

SOLFATERA, a mountain of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Terra di Lavara. The soil is so hot, produced it is supposed by volcanic causes, that those employed in making alum need nothing else besides the heat of the ground for evaporating their li- quids.

SOLFWITZBURG, a town of Sweden, in the province of Blekingen. E lon. 14 31, N lat. 56 2.

SOLIHUL, a town of England, in Warwickshire. It is 30 miles NE of Worcester, and 107 NW of London.

SOLLINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Berg, seated near the river Wipper, 15 miles SE of Dusseldorf. E lon. 7 10, N lat. 51 10.

SOLAMSK, a town of Russia, in the government of Perm. In its vicinity are some salt works. It is seated on the Ussolka, 430 miles NE of Kamsk. E lon. 37 30, N lat. 6 10.

SOLMS, a town of Germany, capital of a county of the same name, in the circle of Lower Rhine, 10 miles SE of Herborn. E long. 8 31, N latitude 50 38.

SOLON, a post township, in Cortland county, New-York. It contained in 1810, 1270 inhabitants, and is 133 miles W of Albany, and 373 from Washington.

SOLOR, an island in the Indian Ocean, to the S of Celebes. E lon. 123 55, S lat. 0 0.

SOLTAU, a town of Germany, in

the circle of Lower Saxony. E lon. 10 2, N lat. 53 10.

SOLTWELD, a town of Germany, in the old marche of Brandenburg, seated on the Jetze, 40 miles NW of Stettin. E lon. 11 36, N lat. 53 6.

SOLWAY FRITH, an arm of the sea, between Cumberland in England, and Kircudbrightshire in Scotland.

SOMBREKE, an island in the Indian Ocean, 30 miles N of Nicobar. The inhabitants are mild, timorous, and very obliging to strangers.

SOMBERHO, a cluster of uninhabited islands in the West Indies, belonging to the English. W lon. 63 37, N lat. 18 35.

SOMERFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, 72 miles distant from Berlin.

SOMERS, a post township, on the N line of Westchester county, New York; situated on Croton river, 50 miles N of New-York city, 120 from Albany, and 308 NE of Washington. In 1810, it contained 172 inhabitants.

SOMERSET, a post town in Bristol county, Massachusetts, 43 miles S of Boston, and 441 NE of Washington. Population 1190.

SOMERSET, a post town and the capital of Somerset county, Pennsylvania, 36 miles SE of Greensburg, 39 W of Bedford, and 183 from Washington, containing 1431 inhabitants.

SOMERSET, a post town in New-Jersey, the principal seat of justice, in Somerset county, 10 miles W of New-Brunswick, 28 N of Princeton, on the SW side of Millstone creek, and 193 from Washington.

SOMERSET, a post village in Fairfield county, Ohio, 18 miles a little S of W from Zanesville, 53 N eastwardly of Chillicothe, and 308 NW of Washington. Population 170.

SOMERSETSHIRE, a county of England, 65 miles long and 45 broad, bounded on the NW by the British Channel, on the N by Gloucestershire, on the E by Wiltshire, on the SE by Dorsetshire, and on the SW by Devonshire. Population in 1801, 273,750. The Mendip Hills in the NE quarter, afford abundance of coal, lead, calamine, copper, manganese, bole, and red ochre.

SOMERTON, a town of England, in Somersetshire, 123 miles W by S of London. W lon. 2 40, N lat. 51 23.

SOMMIERES, a town of France, in

the department of Gard, which carries on a manufacture of serge. It is seated on the Vidouze, 10 miles W of Nismes. E lon. 4 11, N lat. 43 48.

SOMMA, a town of Italy, in Naples, in its vicinity between 7000 and 8000 pounds of silk of the best quality, are annually made. It is 20 miles E of Naples.

SONCINO, a strong town of Italy, in the Cremonese, seated on the Oglio, 20 miles NW of Cremona. E lon. 9 44, N lat. 45 24.

SONDERBORG, a town of Denmark, in the island of Alsen, with a good harbour. It is 16 miles ENE of Flensburgh. E lon. 9 49, N lat. 54 37.

SONDERSHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, on the small river Wipper. E lon. 11 5, N lat. 48 25.

SONDRIO, a town in the country of the Grisons, and capital of the Valtelline, built on both sides of the Malenco. It is 34 miles NE of Como. E lon. 9 40, N lat. 46 11.

SONORA, an intendancy in the vicerealty of Mexico, or New Spain. It extends from the Rio Retazo, in lat. 23 30 N, to the Colorado, which falls into the head of the gulf of California, in lat. 35. Its breadth is from 170 miles to 450.

SOOLOO, an island of the Eastern Ocean, situate SW of Mindanao, almost midway between that island and Borneo. It is 30 miles long, and 13 broad, and contains about 60,000 inhabitants.

SOPRON, a town of Lower Hungary, seated on a small river, 27 miles SW of Presburg, and 30 SE of Vienna. E lon. 17, N lat. 47 40.

SORA, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, seated on the Garigliano, 65 miles NW of Naples. E lon. 14 4, N lat. 47 46.

SORA, a strong town of Denmark, in Zealand, with a college, 9 miles W of Ringsted. E lon. 11 53, N lat. 55 56.

SORAW, a town of Germany, in Lusatia, seated near the Bober. E lon. 15 48, N lat. 51 40.

SORENTO, an archiepiscopal town of Italy, in Naples, with a harbour at the foot of the mountain Sorrento, in the bay of Naples, 17 miles SE of Naples. E lon. 14 54, N lat. 40 36.

SORIA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, built on the ruins of the an-

the department of Gard, which carries on a manufacture of serges. It is seated on the Vidouze, 10 miles W of Niemes. E lon. 4 11, N lat. 43 48.

SOMMA, a town of Italy, in Naples, in its vicinity between 7000 and 8000 pounds of silk of the best quality, are annually made. It is 20 miles E of Naples.

SONCINO, a strong town of Italy, in the Cremonese, seated on the Oglio, 20 miles NW of Cremona. E lon. 9 44, N lat. 45 24.

SONDERBORG, a town of Denmark, in the island of Alsen, with a good harbour. It is 16 miles ENE of Ejendshurg. E lon. 9 49, N lat. 54 57.

SONDERSHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, on the small river Wipper. E lon. 11 5, N lat. 48 25.

SONDRIO, a town in the country of the Grisons, and capital of the Valtelline, built on both sides of the Malenco. It is 34 miles NE of Como. E lon. 9 40, N lat. 46 11.

SONORA, an intendancy in the vicerealty of Mexico, or New Spain. It extends from the Rio Reclaro, in lat. 23 30 N, to the Colorado, which falls into the head of the gulf of California, in lat. 35. Its breadth is from 170 miles to 480.

SOOLGO, an island of the Eastern Ocean, situate SW of Mindanao, almost midway between that island and Borneo. It is 30 miles long, and 13 broad, and contains about 60,000 inhabitants.

SOPRON, a town of Lower Hungary, seated on a small river, 27 miles SW of Presburg, and 30 SE of Vienna. E lon. 17, N lat. 47 46.

SORA, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, seated on the Garigliano, 65 miles NW of Naples. E lon. 14 4, N lat. 47 46.

SORA, a strong town of Denmark, in Zealand, with a college, 9 miles W of Alingsaet. E lon. 11 53, N lat. 55 55.

SORAW, a town of Germany, in Lusatia, seated near the Bober. E lon. 15 48, N lat. 51 46.

SORENTO, an archiepiscopal town of Italy, in Naples, with a harbour at the foot of the mountain Sorento, in the bay of Naples, 17 miles SE of Naples. E lon. 14 34, N lat. 40 36.

SORIA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, built on the ruins of the an-

cient Numantia, near the source of the Duero, 74 miles SE of Burgoe. W lon. 22, N lat. 41 48.

SOROCK, a town of Poland, seated on the Dniester, with a strong castle. The Turks were obliged to raise the siege of this place in 1602.

SOROE, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand. It is encompassed by three fresh water lakes, and is 35 miles SW of Copenhagen. E lon. 12 15, N lat. 55 5.

SOSPELLO, a town of Piedmont, in the county of Nice, seated at the foot of three mountains, on the river Bevera, 15 miles NE of Nice. E lon. 7 34, N lat. 43 52.

SOVANO, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, in the Siennese, 25 miles W of Orvieto. E lon. 11 49, N lat. 42 48.

SOUBISE, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, seated on an eminence, on the river Charente, 21 miles S of Rochelle. W lon. 1 2, N lat. 45 57.

SOULLAC, a town of France, in the department of Lot, seated on the Borse, 33 miles N of Cahors. E lon. 13 1, N lat. 44 55.

SOUND, a passage or strait, lying between the island of Zealand, in Denmark, and the continent of Schonen, in Sweden, through which vessels pass from the ocean into the Baltic. The Danes take toll of all ships that pass through the strait, which is about four miles over. See HELSINORE.

SOCR, a seaport of Turkey in Asia, situated on the site of ancient Tyre. E lon. 35 50, N lat. 33 18.

SOSA, or **SUSA**, a strong town of the kingdom of Tunis, in Africa, capital of a province of the same name, seated on a high rock, near the sea, 65 miles SE of Tunis. E lon. 11 15, N lat. 33 52.

SOUTCHEOU-FOU, a city in China, the second in the province of Kiangnan, and one of the most agreeable in China. Its jurisdiction extends over only eight cities; one of which is of the second class, and the rest of the third; but all these cities are beautiful and above two or three leagues in circumference each. E lon. 113 30, N lat. 38 40.

SOUTERRAINE, a town of France, in the department of Creuse, 34 miles N of Limoges.

SOUTH SEA. See Pacific Ocean.

SOUTHAM, a town of England, in Warwickshire, 43 miles NW of London. W lon. 1 23, N lat. 53 36.

SOUTHAMPTON, a seaport and borough of England, in Hampshire. It is commodiously situated between the Itchen and Test, 13 miles S by W of Winchester, and 7½ WSW of London. W lon. 1 35, N lat. 50 55.

SOUTHAMPTON, a post township in Suffolk county, New York; situated on the S side of Long Island, 100 miles E of New York city, and 354 NE of Washington. In 1810 it contained 3890 inhabitants.

SOUTHBURY, a post township of Litchfield county, Connecticut; situated on the E side of Southbury river, 29 miles NW of the city of New Haven, and 310 from Washington.

SOUTH EAST, a post township in the SE corner of Dutchess county, New York, 18 miles E of West point and 208 from Washington. In 1810 it contained 1897 inhabitants.

SOUTHEND, NEW, a village of England, in Essex, seated at the mouth of the Thames, 44 miles E of London.

SOUTH HADLEY, a post town in Hampshire county, Massachusetts; lying on the E side of Connecticut river, 96 miles W of Boston, and 383 from Washington.

SOUTH KINGSTON, a post township of Washington county, Rhode Island, containing 3560 inhabitants in 1810. It lies on the W side of Narraganset bay, about 10 miles from Newport, and 409 NE of Washington.

SOUTHOLD, a post township in Suffolk county, New York, comprising the NE part of Long Island. It contains several villages, the principal of which is Southold Town, 100 miles E of New York city, and 345 NE of Washington. It contains a meeting house and about 150 families. Population of the township 5013.

SOUTH SALEM, a post township in Westchester county, New York, 6 miles from Bedford, 50 from New York city, and 291 NE of Washington. In 1810, it contained 1500 inhabitants.

SOUTHWELL, a town in Nottinghamshire, it is 129 miles NNW of London. W lon. 0 51, N lat. 53 6.

SOUTH WOLD, a town and seaport in Suffolk, 104 miles SE of London.

SOWLEBAY, or **SOLEBAY**, a bay off the town of Sowle, where was fought

the great seafight between the Dutch admiral De Ruyter, and James duke of York, in which the victory was undecided.

SOUTO MAJOR, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. W lon. 6 48, N lat. 41 5.

SOVIGNY, a town of France, in the department of Rbone and Loire, seated on the Queune, 50 miles SE of Bourges, and 167 S of Paris. E lon. 3 31, N lat. 46 30.

SOW, a river in Staffordshire, which rises near Healy Castle, and falls into the Trent, near Stafford.

SPA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Liege, famous for its mineral waters. It is situated at one end of a deep valley, on the banks of a small rivulet, and is surrounded on all sides by high mountains. Spa was taken by the French, in 1794. It is 17 miles SE of Liege. E lon. 5 50, N lat. 50 50.

SPAIN, a considerable kingdom of Europe; bounded on the N by the bay of Biscay, on the NE by the Pyrenees, which separate it from France; on the E, SE, and S, by the Mediterranean; on the SW by the Atlantic; and on the W by Portugal and the Atlantic. It is 700 miles long, and 500 broad; and contains the provinces of Old and New Castile, Andalusia, Arragon, Extremadura, Galicia, Leon, Castania, Granada, Valencia, Biscay, the Asturias, Murcia, and Upper Navarre, some of which have been separate kingdoms. The air of Spain, during the months, of June, July, and August, is excessively hot, but the rest of the year it is pleasant and temperate. Though there are some sandy barren deserts in the S, and many barren mountains in the N, yet in the greater part of the country, particularly in the valleys and plains, the soil is good, producing a great variety of rich wines, oil, and fruits. The chief mountains are the Pyrenees, which stretch from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic Ocean, for near 500 miles, their breadth in some places, being not less than 80. Its principal rivers are the Ebro, which is the only large river that falls into the Mediterranean, the Guadalquivir, the Guadiana, the Tago, or Tago, the Douro, or Duero, the Minho, and Tinto. The herb salt which is used in making salt, soap, and glass, grows in great plenty on the sea shore. The sea about

Spain are well stored with fish; among which is the anchovy, in the Mediterranean. The chief manufactures of Spain, are those of silk, wool, iron, copper, and other hardwares; but these fall far short of the flourishing condition to which they might be brought; hence a great part of the treasures of America go to the foreign merchants who supply them with goods for that part of the world. Spain was conquered by the ancient Carthaginians, and afterwards by the Romans; it remained under the dominion of the latter from the year 197 B. C. to A. D. 411. It was overrun with the rest of the Roman provinces of Europe by the northern barbarians in 413; and was conquered by the Saracens in 713. These were finally expelled from Spain, by Ferdinand, who subdued Grenada, the last of the Moorish kingdoms, in 1492. The power of Spain was at its zenith under the emperor Charles V., successor of Ferdinand. In the spring of 1808, it was invaded by Buonaparte, who contrived in a most perfidious manner to kidnap the Spanish royal family. A devastating war of 6 years ensued, which ended in the expulsion of the invaders, by the assistance of the English, from the kingdom. Population in 1809, was estimated at 10,394,000.

SPAIN, NEW. See MEXICO, OLD.

SPALATRO, or **SPALATTO**, a strong town of Venice, capital of Venetian Dalmatia. It is built upon the ruins of the palace of Dioclesian, the walls of which were two thirds of those of the city. It is strongly seated on a peninsula, in the gulf of Venice, 102 miles N. W. of Ragusa. E lon. 17 31, N lat. 44 4.

SPALDING, a town in Lincolnshire. It is 100 miles N of London. E lon. 0 2, N lat. 53 45.

SPANDAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and middle marche of Brandenburg, surrounded on all sides by morasses, and close to it is a fine fortress. It is 6 miles N W of Berlin. E lon. 13 23, N lat. 52 35.

SPANISH TOWN. See JAGO, ST.

SPARTA, a post township in the S W corner of Ontario county, New York, 25 miles SW of Canandaigua, and 368 from Washington. Population in 1810, 1397.

SPARTA, a post town in Sussex county, New Jersey, 12 miles NW of

Spain are well stored with fish; among which is the anchovy, in the Mediterranean. The chief manufactures of Spain, are those of silk, wool, iron, copper, and other hardwares; but these fall far short of the flourishing condition to which they might be brought; hence a great part of the treasures of America go to the foreign merchants who supply it, and with goods for that part of the world. Spain was conquered by the ancient Carthaginians, and afterwards by the Romans; it remained under the dominion of the latter from the year 197 E. C. to A. D. 411. It was overrun with the rest of the Roman provinces of Europe by the northern barbarians in 413; and was conquered by the Saracens in 713. These were finally expelled from Spain, by Ferdinand, who subdued Grenada, the last of the Moorish kingdoms, in 1492. The power of Spain was at its zenith under the emperor Charles V., successor of Ferdinand. In the spring of 1808, it was invaded by Buonaparte, who contrived in a most perfidious manner to kidnap the Spanish royal family. A devastating war of 6 years ensued, which ended in the expulsion of the invaders, by the assistance of the English, from the kingdom. Population in 1809, was estimated at 10,595,000.

SPAIN, NEW. See MEXICO, OLD.

SPALATRO, or SPALATTO, a strong town of Venice, capital of Venetian Dalmatia. It is built upon the ruins of the palace of Dioclesian, the walls of which are two thirds of those of the city. It is strongly seated on a peninsula, in the gulf of Venice, 102 miles N. W. of Ragusa. E lon. 17 31, N lat. 44 4.

SPALDING, a town in Lincolnshire. It is 100 miles N of London. E lon. 0 8, N lat. 53 45.

SPANDAUF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and middle marches of Brandenburg, surrounded on all sides by morasses, and close to it is a fine fortress. It is 6 miles N W of Berlin. E lon. 13 23, N lat. 52 36.

SPANISH TOWN. See JAGO, ST.

SPARTA, a post township in the S W corner of Ontario county, New York, 25 miles SW of Cananago, and 345 from Washington. Population in 1810, 1307.

SPARTA, a post town in Sussex county, New Jersey, 13 miles NW of

Rockaway, 48 of Newark, and 244 N E of Washington.

SPARTA, a post village in Hancock county, Georgia, 25 miles a little E of N. from Milledgeville, about 65 W of S from Augusta, and 651 SW of Washington. It contains a court house, a Methodist meeting house, and about 300 inhabitants.

SPELLO, a town of Italy in Umbria. It is 13 miles N of Spoleto. E lon. 13 24, N lat. 42 50.

SPENCER, a post township of Worcester county, Massachusetts, containing 1453 inhabitants in 1810. It lies about 18 miles SW of Worcester.

SPENCER, a large post township capital of Tioga county, N. York, situated near the centre of the county, 45 miles W of Chenango, 100 a little S of W from Albany, and 406 N of Washington. In 1810 it contained 3123 inhabitants.

SPENCERTOWN. See HILLSDALE.

SPEET, a river of Scotland, which has its source in Inverness-shire, divides Murrayshire from Banffshire far more than 50 miles, and discharges itself in the German Ocean, at the village of Speynmouth, eight miles W of Culter.

SPEZIA, or SPETIA, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a good harbour. It is 65 miles NW of Florence. E lon. 0 37, N lat. 44 10.

SPICE ISLANDS. See MOLUCCAS.

SPIELBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, 13 miles SSE of Anspach.

SPIETZ, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, seated on the W side of the lake Thun, 20 miles SE of Bern.

SPIGELBURG, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name, 23 miles SW of Hildesheim. E lon. 0 46, N lat. 51 56.

SPIGNA, a town of Italy, in Monteferrat, with a castle, 18 miles N by W of Savona, and 40 SE of Turin. E lon. 8 26, N lat. 44 45.

SPILENBURGO, a town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli, 37 miles NW of Aquilina, and 47 N by E of Venice. E lon. 13 15, N lat. 46 10.

SPIISELY, a town in Lincolnshire, seated on the side of a hill, 30 miles E

of Lincoln, and 133 N by E of London. E lon. 0 7, N lat. 53 12.

SPINALONGA, a town of the island of Candia, in the Mediterranean. It is 30 miles E of Candia. E lon. 25 58, N lat. 35 30.

SPINIE, a lake of Scotland, in Inverness-shire, about five miles long, and half a mile broad, situated in a flat country.

SPIRE, a bishopric of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 80 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, where broad, divided into two parts by the Rhine.

SPIRE, a free imperial city of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and capital of a bishopric of the same name. It is seated on the W side of the Rhine, seven mile N of Philippsburg. E lon. 9 33, N lat. 49 18.

SPIREBACH, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on a river of the same name, eight miles N of Landau. E lon. 5 12, N lat. 49 30.

SPIRITU-SANTO, a seaport of Brazil, in S America, capital of a government of the same name, with a castle. E lon. 41 0, S lat. 30 10.

SPIRITU-SANTO, a town of the island of Cuba, 188 miles ESE of Havana. W lon. 79 47, N lat. 23 15.

SPIRAL, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, with a castle, seated on the Liser, near the Drave, 30 miles W of Clagenfurt. E lon. 13 37, N lat. 46 53.

SPITAL, an ancient village in Lincolnshire, 11 miles N of Lincoln.

SPITHEAD, a famous road between Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight, where the royal navy frequently rendezvous.

SPITZBERGEN, the most northern country of Europe, being on the N of Norway, between Greenland on the W, and Nova Zembla to the E. See GREENLAND.

SPLUGEN, a town of the country of the Grisons, seated near the source of the Hinder Rhine.

SPOLETO, a duchy of Italy, 55 miles long, and 40 broad, bounded on the N by Ancona, and Urbino, on the E by Naples, on the S by Sabina and the patrimony of St. Peter, and on the W by Orvieto and Perugia. It was formerly a part of Umbria.

SPOLETTI, an ancient town of Italy, capital of a duchy of the same

name, with a bishop's see, and a castle. It suffered greatly by an earthquake in 1703, and now contains 12,000 inhabitants. It is 60 miles N by E of Rome. E lon. 13 6, N lat. 43 43.

SPONHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine. It is the capital of a county of the same name, 37 miles W of Metz, and 46 E of Treves. E lon. 7 21, N lat. 49 24.

SPOTSYLVANIA COURT-HOUSE, a post town the principal seat of justice in Spotsylvania county, Virginia, 18 miles SW of Fredericksburg on the Rappahannock, and 73 SW of Washington.

SPEEE, a river of Germany, which rises in the mountains of Bohemia, and passing through Lusatia, into the marquisate of Brandenburg, runs by Eblin, and falls into the Havel, opposite Spandaw.

SPRINGFIELD, a post town in Hampshire county, Massachusetts; lying on the E bank of Connecticut river, 30 miles SW of Brookfield, 93 from Boston, and 369 NE of Washington. It contains a court-house, church, and 3767 inhabitants. E lon. from Washington, 4 25 S, N lat. 43 6 27.

SPRINGFIELD, a post town in Essex county, New Jersey; about 10 miles NW of Elizabethtown, and 221 NE of Washington.

SPRINGFIELD, a post town in Hampshire co., Virginia; situated on the W side of the south branch of the Potomack, 58 miles W by N of Winchester, and 131 from Washington.

SPRINGFIELD, a post township in the northern extremity of Otsego county, New York; situated on the side of Otsego lake, 58 miles W of Albany, and 386 a little E of N from Washington. It contains a Presbyterian, a Congregational, and a Baptist meetinghouse. Population in 1810, 1846.

SPRINGFIELD, a post town in Champaign county, Ohio. It is 42 miles from Columbus, 63 from Chillicothe, 78 from Cincinnati, and 85 from Washington. Population rising 200.

SPRINGFIELD, a post township in Hamilton county, Ohio, 14 miles N of Cincinnati, containing a Presbyterian meetinghouse. N lat. 39 13, W lon. 84 13.

SPRINGFIELD, a post town in Robertson county, W Tennessee. It is pleasantly situated on the Sulphur fork of Red river, 16 miles above its junction with the latter. Population nearly 200. Distant 28 miles N of Nashville, 27 W of Gallatin, and 779 a little S of W from Washington. N lat. 36 23.

SROTTAU, a town of Silesia, in the duchy of Glogaw, 20 miles SW of Glogaw. E lon. 15 38, N lat. 51 40.

SPURNHEAD, a long sickle-shaped promontory in Yorkshire, at the NE entrance of the mouth of the Humber, on which is a lighthouse. E lon. 0 15, N lat. 53 38.

SQUILACE, an episcopal town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore. E lon. 16 40, N lat. 39 5.

STABLO, or STAVELO, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege; with a celebrated abbey. It is seated on the Necht, 9 miles S of Limburg. E lon. 6 4, N lat. 50 30.

STADE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and county of Bremen, with a fortress, a college, and three churches. It is seated on the Swinge, near its confluence with the Elbe, 24 miles W of Hamburg, and 45 NE of Bremen. E lon. 9 17, N lat. 53 36.

STADTHAGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Schauenberg. It is eight miles E of Minden. E lon. 9 14, N lat. 52 24.

STAFARDA, a town of Piedmont, in the marquisate of Saluzzo, seated on the Po. E lon. 7 25, N lat. 44 34.

STAFFA, a famous island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, a little to the W of Mull. It is one mile long, and half a mile broad. The whole S W end is supported by basaltic rocks and pillars, superior in beauty and grandeur to those which form the Giant's Causeway in Ireland. Here is also a cavern, called Piana-coul, or Fin-gal's Cave, which extends 250 feet under ground. Its entrance is a natural arch, more than 100 feet high; it is supported on each side by ranges of columns, and roofed by the fragments of others that have been broken off in forming it.

STAFFELSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and bishopric of Bamberg, situate on the

and a case-
an cart-
line 12,000
by E of
s 43.
Germany.
It is the
same
and 46
1, N lat.
-HOUSSE,
ent of jus-
Virginia,
urg on the
Washington.
ary, which
bernia, and
to the mar-
by Bles-
4, opposite
town in
cassets; 11-
cent 71-
ockfield, 93
of Washing-
usa, church,
lon. from
43 5 27.
est town in
t; about 10
en, and 231
est town in
nia; situated
h branch of
W by N of
Washington.
est township
y of Otsego
uated on the
les W of Al-
t of N from
as a Presby-
and a Baptist
tion in 1810,
post town in
60.
It is 43
63 from Chil-
nati, and 66
ulation rising
est township in
15 miles N of
a Presbyterian
39 18, W lon.

SPRINGFIELD, a post town in Robertson county, W Tennessee. It is pleasantly situated on the Sulphur fork of Red river, 16 miles above its junction with the latter. Population nearly 300. Distant 25 miles N of Nashville, 27 W of Gallatin, and 775 a little S of W from Washington. N lat. 36 23.

SPROTALU, a town of Gilezie, in the duchy of Glogaw, 20 miles SW of Glogaw. E lon. 15 38, N lat. 51 40.

SPURNHEAD, a long sickle-shaped promontory in Yorkshire, at the NE entrance of the mouth of the Humber, on which is a lighthouse. E lon. 0 15, N lat. 53 35.

SQUILACE, an episcopal town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore. E lon. 16 40, N lat. 39 5.

STABLO, or **STAVELO**, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege, with a celebrated abbey. It is seated on the Recht, 9 miles S of Limburg. E lon. 5 5, N lat. 50 20.

STADE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen, with a fortress, a college, and three churches. It is seated on the Swinge, near its confluence with the Elbe, 23 miles W of Hamburg, and 45 NE of Bremen. E lon. 9 17, N lat. 53 36.

STADTHAGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Schaumburg. It is eight miles E of Minden. E lon. 9 14, N lat. 52 24.

STAFARDA, a town of Piedmont, in the marquisate of Saluzzo, seated on the Po. E lon. 7 25, N lat. 44 34.

STAFFA, a famous island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, a little to the W of Mull. It is one mile long, and half a mile broad. The whole S W end is supported by basaltic rocks and pillars, superior in beauty and grandeur to those which form the Giant's Causeway in Ireland. Here is a cavern, called Pinnacoul, or Fingal's Cave, which extends 250 feet under ground. Its entrance is a natural arch, more than 100 feet high; it is supported on each side by ranges of columns, and roofed by the fragments of others that have been broken off in forming it.

STAFFELSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and bishopric of Bamberg, situate on the

Lauter, 16 miles NNE of Bamberg. E lon. 11 12, N lat. 50 15.

STAFFORD, a post town of Virginia, in a county of the same name, 47 miles SW of Washington. W lon. from the same 0 24 4, N lat. 35 24 20.

STAFFORD a township of Tolland county, Connecticut, containing 2,237 inhabitants in 1810; situated on the Massachusetts line, between Somers and Union townships. It is a post township 306 miles NE of Washington.

STAFFORD, a borough, and the county town of Staffordshire, 135 miles NW of London. W lon. 3 4, N lat. 53 48.

STAFFORDSHIRE, a county of England, 59 miles long, and 43 broad. This is a long and narrow tract of country, ending in a point at the N and S extre^mities, having to the W the counties of Chester and Salop; to the E the gr^o Derby and Warwick; and to the S Worcestershire.

STAFFURTH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt Bernburg, 21 miles SEW of Magdeburg. E lon. 11 40, N lat. 51 45.

STAGIRA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Macedonia, seated on the gulf of Contessa. It is remarkable for being the birth-place of Aristotle, whence he is called the Stagiritic. It is now called Lyba Nova, and is 16 miles from Contessa. E lon. 23 45, N lat. 41 15.

STAINS, a town of England, in Middlesex, seated on the Thames, over which is a stone bridge. Stains is 17 mile W by S of London. W lon. 0 25, N lat. 51 37.

STALBRIDGE, a town of England in Dorsetshire, and a manufacture of stockings. It is 111 miles W by S of London. W lon. 3 18, N lat. 50 57.

STAMFORD, a borough of England in Lincolnshire, situated on the Welland, 93 miles N by W of London. W lon. 0 31, N lat. 53 43.

STAMFORD, a post township in Fairfield county, Connecticut; situated on a small stream, called Mill river, 20 miles SW of New Haven, 36 NE of New York, and 377 of Washington. It contains an Episcopal church, another for Congregationalists, and 4-40 inhabitants. E lon. from Washington 3 27, N lat. 41 3.

STAMFORD, a post township of Delaware county, New York; situated on the S side of the head stream of Delaware river, 20 miles W of Catskill, 66 SW of Albany, and 377 E of N from Washington. It contained in 1810, a church for Episcopalians, a meeting house for Seceders, and 1648 inhabitants.

STAMPALIO, an island of the Archipelago, 60 miles W of Rhodes, and 37 from the coast of Naxos.

STANCHIO, a fertile island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Naxos, 13 miles NE of Stampalio, and 40 N W of Rhodes. It is the ancient Cos, the birth-place of Hippocrates, and Apollo; and is 23 miles long and 10 broad. E lon. 26 54, N lat. 36 45.

STANHOPE, a town of England in the county of Durham, 364 miles N of London. W lon. 3 0, N lat. 54 48.

STANLEY, a town of England in Gloucestershire, 104 miles W of London. W lon. 3 18, N lat. 51 40.

STANTON, a town of England in Lincolnshire, 120 miles N of London. W lon. 0 2, N lat. 43 18.

STANTZ, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Unterwalden; seated near the lake Luzern, 20 miles S of Zurich. E lon. 3 25, N lat. 46 51.

STARAJA RUSSA, a town of Russia, in the government of Novogorod, seated on the river Polish, near the lake Ilmen, 40 miles S by E of Novogorod. E lon. 33 3, N lat. 57 46.

STARIGARD, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, in Prussia Pomerania, with a college, and the ruins of a castle. It has some manufactures of dry goods, and is seated on the Elbe, 16 miles SE of Seebitz. E lon. 23 8, N lat. 53 32.

STARJEN ISLAND, an island of N America, which forms the county of Richmond, in the state of New York. It is bounded on the N and W by Newark bay and Brunswick river; E and S by Hudson river and the Atlantic; its length is 14 miles, and greatest breadth 5. This county is divided into four townships, and in 1810 contained 8347 inhabitants.

STATEN LAND, a barren craggy island in the Pacific Ocean, in 23 deg. S lat. Between this island and Terra del Fuogo is the strait of Le Maire.

STATESBURG, a post town in Claremont county, South Carolina, 34 miles E of Columbia, about six due E

of Rhine river, and 401 SW of Wash-
ington.

STATESVILLE, a post town in
Iredell county, North Carolina, 24
miles W by S of Salisbury, 28 of Salem,
a Moravian town in the same direc-
tion, and 430 SW of Washington.

STAVANGER, a town of Norway,
in the province of Bergen, capital of
a territory of the same name, with a
harbour. It is seated on a peninsula,
near the fortress of Dovvick, 78 miles
S of Bergen. E lon. 5 48, N lat. 59 6.

STAVAREN, an ancient seaport
of the United Provinces, in Friesland.
The harbour is choked up with sand.
It is seated on the Zelder-Zee, eight
miles W of Slooten, and 15 NE of En-
chuyzen. E lon. 5 13, N lat. 53 24.

STAUBACH, a celebrated cataract
of Switzerland, near the village of Lau-
terbrunn, in the canton of Bern, which
falls down a rock, 930 feet high, with
such impetuosity, as to resolve itself
into a fine spray, which, viewed in some
particular situations, resembles a cloud
of dust. The roaring noise it makes
is accompanied by a tempest, occasioned
by the violent agitation of the air,
excited by the rapidity of the fall.

STAUFEN, a town of Germany,
in the circle of Sussia, and subject to
Austria. E lon. 7 44, N lat. 48 55.

STAUFENBURG, a town of Ger-
many, in the circle of Upper Rhine,
10 miles from Weimar.

STAUNTON, the capital of Augusta
county, Virginia, and a post town, is
situated 92 miles SW of Winchester,
120 NW by W of Richmond, and 171
S of W from Washington. It is de-
lightfully seated in a healthy part
of the country; and contains, 3 churches,
3 court-houses, a jail, an academy, and
about 1400 inhabitants.

STERBE, a town of Denmark, in
the island of Menn, with a harbour 38
miles SW of Copenhagen. E lon. 13
20, N lat. 55 2.

STERNBERG, a strong town
of Dutch Brabant, in the marquisate
Berges-op-Zoom. It has a communi-
cation with the Meuse, and is seven
miles N of Berges-op-Zoom, and 17
W of Brda. E lon. 1 28, N lat.
51 33.

STEENKIRK, a village of Austrian
Hainault, famous for the victory ob-
tained over William III, in 1692, by
the duke of Luxembourg. It is 15

miles N of Mons, and 16 W of Brus-
sels.

STEENWYCK, a strong town of the
United Provinces, in Overysel, seated
on the river Aa, 20 miles SE of Sloo-
ten, and 32 N of Deventer. E lon. 3
20, N lat. 52 30.

STEGEBURG, a seaport of Swe-
den, in E Gothland, seated on the Bal-
tick, 36 miles S of Nikoping, and 23 S
W of Saseholm. E lon. 16 40, N lat.
58 10.

STEIN, a town of Switzerland, in
the Canton of Zurich. It is seated on
the Rhine, where it issues from the
lake of Constance, commanding a de-
lightful prospect, and is 15 miles W of
Constance, and 15 NE of Zurich. E lon.
8 45, N lat. 47 43.

STEINFURT, a town of Germany,
in the circle of Westphalia. It has an
academy, and is seated on the Vecht, 15
miles NW of Munster. E lon. 7 41,
N lat. 51 15.

STEINHEIM, a town of Germany,
in the electorate of Mentz, seated
on a hill, near the river Main; with
a castle, nine miles from Francfort.
E lon. 5 24, N lat. 49 52.

STEKE, a town of Denmark, on
the N coast of the isle of Menn, with a
castle. It is almost surrounded by a
lake. E lon. 13 15, N lat. 55 4.

STENAY, a fortified town of France,
in the department of Meuse, seated on
the river Meuse, 24 miles N by W of
Cerdun. E lon. 5 19, N lat. 50 42.

STENNIS, a village in the island of
Orkney. At this place, between Kirk-
wall and Stromness, is a curious bridge
or causeway, across a narrow neck of
land, between two lakes.

STERLING, a post township of
Worcester county, Massachusetts, 13
miles NE of Worcester, 43 from Bos-
ton, and 430 NE of Washington. Pu-
pulation 1472.

STERLING, a post township in
Windham county, Connecticut, con-
taining 1101 inhabitants. It is 33
miles from New London, and 308 NE
of Washington. E lon. from the same
5 0 44, N lat. 41 43.

STERNBERG, a town of Germa-
ny, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in
the marquisate of Brandenb. E lon. 20
miles NE of Francfort on Oder.
E lon. 16 11, N lat. 52 30.

STERNBERG, a town of Germa-
ny, in the circle of Lower Saxony, 16

of Wash-
 at town in
 Carolina, 84
 of Salem,
 same direc-
 ington.
 of Norway,
 capital of
 same, with a
 peninsula,
 75 miles
 N lat. 59 6.
 ent seaport
 in Friesland,
 with sand.
 r-Zee, eight
 5 NE of En-
 lat. 52 54.
 and caravan
 city of Lau-
 Bern, which
 at high, with
 or live itself
 ed in some
 miles a cloud
 it makes
 nest, occasion-
 in of the air,
 of the fall.
 of Germany,
 and subject to
 lat. 49 55.
 a town of Ger-
 Upper Rhine,
 al of Augusta
 post town, is
 Winchester,
 named, and 171
 ton. It is de-
 dally part of
 ne, 3 churches,
 academy, and
 of Denmark, in
 a harbour 38
 yon. E lon. 13
 a strong town
 the marquisse
 a communi-
 and is seven
 from, and 17
 4 28, N lat.
 of Austrian
 the victory of
 II, in 1692, by
 urg. It is 15

15 1/2 N of Mons, and 16 W of Brus-
 sch.

STEENWICK, a strong town of the
 United Provinces, in Overysel, seated
 on the river Aa, 30 miles SE of Sloo-
 ten, and 32 N of Deventer. E lon. 1
 20, N lat. 52 50.

STEGEBURG, a seaport of Swe-
 den, in E Gothland, seated on the Bal-
 tho, 35 miles S of Nikoping, and 21 1/2
 W of Stockholm. E lon. 16 40, N lat.
 58 16.

STEIN, a town of Switzerland, in
 the Canton of Zurich. It is seated on
 the Rhine, where it issues from the
 lake of Constance, commanding a de-
 lightful prospect, and is 16 miles W of
 Constance, and 15 NE of Zurich. E lon.
 8 45, N lat. 47 42.

STEINFURT, a town of Germany,
 in the circle of Westphalia. It has an
 academy, and is seated on the Vecht, 11
 miles NW of Munster. E lon. 7 41,
 N lat. 51 15.

STEINHEIM, a town of Germany,
 in the electorate of Mentz, seated
 on a hill, near the river Maine, with
 a castle, nine miles from Yraufurt.
 E lon. 8 54, N lat. 49 42.

STEKE, a town of Denmark, on
 the N coast of the Isle of Moon, with a
 castle. It is almost surrounded by a
 lake. E lon. 13 15, N lat. 55 4.

STENAY, a fortified town of France,
 in the department of Meuse, seated on
 the river Meuse, 24 miles N by W of
 Verdun. E lon. 5 19, N lat. 50 55.

STERNIS, a village in the island of
 Orkney. At this place, between Kirk-
 wall and Sarcorness, is a curious bridge
 or causeway, across a narrow neck of
 land, between two lakes.

STERLING, a post township of
 Worcester county, Massachusetts, 12
 miles NE of Worcester, 43 from Bos-
 ton, and 430 NE of Washington. Po-
 pulation 1475.

STERLING, a post township in
 Windham county, Connecticut, con-
 taining 1101 inhabitants. It is 32
 miles from New London, and 328 NE
 of Washington. E lon. from the same
 5 0 44, N lat. 41 42.

STERNBERG, a town of Germa-
 ny, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in
 the marquisate of Brandenb. It is 20
 miles NE of Frankfurt on a. O. lon.
 E lon. 18 11, N lat. 52 30.

STERNBERG, a town of Germa-
 ny, in the circle of Lower Saxony, 15

miles SE of Wismar. E lon. 11 50, N
 lat. 53 45.

STERTZINGEN, a town of Ger-
 many, in the Tyrol, seated at the foot
 of a mountain, on the river Eysach, 12
 miles NW of Brixen.

STETIN, or STETTIN, a seaport
 of Germany, in the circle of Upper
 Saxony, with a castle. It is seated on
 the Oder, 70 miles N by E of Berlin.
 E lon. 14 35, N lat. 53 35.

STEUEN, a post township in the
 SW corner of Washington county,
 Maine, containing about 600 inhabi-
 tants, and situated on the bays of
 Goldborough and Dyer. It is 97
 miles E of Camden, 193 from Portland
 and 773 NE of Washington. E lon.
 from the same 0 6 23, N lat. 44 30 38.

STEBENVILLE, a flourishing
 post town and capital of Jefferson coun-
 ty, Ohio, is handsomely situated on the
 western bank of the Ohio river, 36
 miles W of Pittsburg, 277 from Wash-
 ington, 280 from Baltimore, and 326
 from Philadelphia. The river here
 presents two banks, the first is just
 above high water mark, and about 140
 feet wide; the second is elevated about
 40 feet higher than the first, and on
 this the town is principally built. It
 was first laid out in 1797, and has at
 present a population of 1407. Steben-
 ville is incorporated, and contains a
 brick courthouse, a jail, an academy, a
 bank, and two places of public wor-
 ship. It has likewise a manufactory of
 woollen, another of cotton, and a pa-
 per-mill in operation. N lat. 40 25,
 W lon. 80 30.

STEVENAGE, a town of England
 in Hertfordshire, 12 miles NNW of
 Hertford, and 31 N by W of London.
 W lon. 0 10, N lat. 51 50.

STEVENSBURG, a town in Cul-
 pepper county, Virginia; 28 miles N
 W of Fredericksburg, on the Rappa-
 hannock, and 83 W by S of Washing-
 ton, with a post office.

STEYNING, a borough of England
 in Sussex, 21 miles S by W of London.
 W lon. 0 15, N lat. 50 55.

STEVRE, a town of Upper Austria,
 and quarter of Traun. It carries on
 a great trade in iron, and is seated at
 the confluence of the Steyro and Ens,
 20 miles SE of Linz. E lon. 1 23, N
 lat. 48 6.

STEVREGG, a town of Germany
 in the archduchy of Austria, 36 miles

ESE, of Passau, and 84 W of Vienna.
 E lon. 15 30, N lat. 40 15.

STICKHAUSEN, a town and cit-
 adel of Germany in Westphalia, and
 county of E Friesland, 13 miles ESE
 of Emsfen. E lon. 7 15, N lat. 53 14.

STILIGIANO, a town of Naples,
 in Basilicata, famous for its baths, and
 seated near the river Salandrella.

STILLWATER, a post town in
 Saratoga county, New York; situated
 on the W side of Hudson river, 22 miles
 N of Albany, and 290 E of N from
 Washington. In 1810 it contained
 3423 inhabitants. This town is cele-
 brated for a battle fought during the
 American revolution, on the 19th Sep-
 tember 1777, and was the prelude to
 the surrender of Gen. Burgoyne.

STILTON, a town of England in
 Huntingdonshire, which gives name to
 a rich kind of cheese. It is 14 miles S
 by E of Stamford, and 75 N by E of
 London.

STIRIA, a duchy of Germany, in
 the circle of Austria, bounded on the
 N by the Archduchy of Austria, on the
 E by Hungary, on the S by Carniola,
 and on the W by Carinthia, and Salts-
 burg. It is 125 miles long, and con-
 tains 200,000 inhabitants.

STIRLING, the capital of Stirling-
 shire, situated on the S side of the
 Forth, on a hill, which rising from the
 E, terminates abruptly in a steep rock,
 the site of the castle. In the town and
 its neighbourhood are manufactures of
 carpets, shalons, and other woollen
 stuffs. Stirling, from its commodious
 situation, commands the pass between
 the N and S part of Scotland. Popu-
 lation 2250. It is 30 miles NW of
 Edinburgh. W lon. 4 59, N lat. 56 6.

STIRLINGSHIRE, a county of
 Scotland, bounded on the N by the riv-
 er Forth, which divides it from Perth-
 shire and Clackmannanshire; on the
 NE by the mouth of the Forth; on the
 SE by Linlithgowshire, on the S by
 Lanarkshire; and on the SW and W
 by Dumfriesshire. It is about 24 miles
 long from E to W and 18 from N to S.

STIRUM, a town of Germany, in
 the duchy of Berg, seated on the Roer,
 13 miles N of Dusseldorp. E lon. 6 52,
 N lat. 41 24.

STOCHEM, a town of Germany,
 in Westphalia, and bishopric of Liege,
 seated on the Meuse, 12 miles N of Mac-
 tricht. E lon. 5 42, N lat. 51 4.

STO

STO

STO

STO

STO

STO

STO

STO

STO

STO

STO

STO

STO

STOCKACH, a town of Germany, in Swabia, in the landgrate of Nellenburg. It is seated on a river of the same name, 13 miles N of Constance. E lon. 9 10, N lat. 47 50.

STOCKBRIDGE, a borough of England, in Hampshire, 67 miles W by S of London. W lon. 1 30, N lat. 51 9.

STOCKBRIDGE, a post town in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, 14 miles N of Buffalo, and 67 NW of Hartford, in Connecticut, and 370 NE of Washington. Population 1261.

STOCKERAU, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria. It is situated on the Danube, and is six miles NW of Neuburg.

STOCKHOLM, the capital of Sweden, in a situation remarkable for its romantic scenery. It occupies, between two peninsulas, seven small rocky islands, scattered in the streams which issue from the lake, and in a bay of the Baltic. Towards the sea, about two or three miles from the town, the harbour is contracted into a narrow strait, and winding among high rocks, disappears from the sight; and the prospect is terminated by distant hills overgrown with forest. At the extremity of the harbour, several streets rise one above another, in the form of an amphitheatre; and the royal palace, a magnificent building, crowns the summit. There are here an academy of sciences, and an arsenal. Population in 1800, 78,517. Stockholm is 200 miles NE of Copenhagen, and 900 NE of London. E lon. 18 9, N lat. 59 33.

STOCKHOLM, a post town of St. Lawrence county, New York, containing about 400 inhabitants. It is 31 miles E of Ogdensburg, 244 a little W of N from Albany, and 595 E of N from Washington.

STOCKPORT, a town of England, in Cheshire. It is six miles S of Manchester, and 178 NNW of London. W lon. 2 10, N lat. 53 33.

STOCKTON, a town of England, in the county of Durham. It is seated on the river Tees, not far from its mouth, 444 miles N by W of London. W lon. 1 6, N lat. 54 33.

STOKE, a village of England, in Suffolk. Its church which is situated on a hill, has a tower 120 feet high, and is a landmark to ships that pass

the mouth of the harbour of Harwich, at 13 miles distance.

STOKE, or **STOKE POGES**, a village of England, in Buckinghamshire, four miles NNW of Windsor. Its churchyard was the scene of Gray's celebrated Elegy.

STOKESLEY, a town of England, in the N riding of Yorkshire, 36 miles N of York, and 239 N by W of London. W lon. 1 2, N lat. 54 58.

STOLBERG, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, capital of a county of the same name, 38 miles NW of Leipzig. E lon. 11 8, N lat. 51 42.

STOLHOFEN, a town of Germany, in Swabia, in the marquisate of Baden, seated in a morass, near the Rhine, 3 miles SW of Baden, and 13 NE of Strasburg. E lon. 9 10, N lat. 48 41.

STOLPEN, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, in Prussian Pomerania, seated in a valley, on a river of the same name, 80 miles NE of Colberg, and 65 N W of Danzig. E lon. 18 35, N lat. 54 39.

STOLHOFEN, a town of Germany, in Swabia, in the marquisate of Baden, seated in a morass, near the Rhine, 12 miles NE of Strasburg. E lon. 9 10, N lat. 48 41.

STONE, a town in Staffordshire, seated on the Trent, 140 miles NW of London. W lon. 3 6, N lat. 53 54.

STONEHENGE, a remarkable heap of stones, on Salisbury Plain, six miles NE of Salisbury. It consists of several very large stones, placed on one another; and is supposed to have been a temple of the ancient Druids, because it is a circular form, and seems to have been much more regular than it appears to be at present.

STONEHAVEN, the county town of Kincairdineshire Scotland. In this town is a manufacture of canvass. It is 14 miles S by W of Aberdeen.

STONINGTON, a post town in New London county, Connecticut, lying on Long Island Sound, 15 miles eastward of New London, and 378 NE of Washington. Population 3043. This town was ineffectually bombarded by 3 British ships of war, on the 9th of August 1814. N lat. 41 30, W lon. 73 10.

STONY BROOK. See **BROOKHAVEN**.

STORKAU, a town of Germany

the mouth of the harbour of Harwich, at 15 miles distance.

STOKE, or **STOKE POGES**, a village of England, in Buckinghamshire, four miles NNE of Windsor. Its churchyard was the scene of Gray's celebrated Epitaph.

STOKESLEY, a town of England, in the N riding of Yorkshire, 36 miles N of York, and 330 N by W of London. W lon. 1 3, N lat. 54 59.

STOLBERG, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, capital of a county of the same name, 51 miles NW of Leipzig. E lon. 11 4, N lat. 51 43.

STOLHOFFEN, a town of Germany, in Swabia, in the marquisate of Baden, seated in a morass, near the Rhine, 9 miles SW of Baden, and 11 NE of Strasburg. E lon. 8 10, N lat. 48 41.

STOLPEN, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, in Prussian Pomerania, seated in a valley, on a river of the same name, 50 miles NE of Coburg, and 66 NW of Danzig. E lon. 16 33, N lat. 54 39.

STOLHOFFEN, a town of Germany, in Swabia, in the marquisate of Baden, seated in a morass, near the Rhine, 13 miles NE of Strasburg. E lon. 8 10, N lat. 48 41.

STONE, a town in Staffordshire, seated on the Trent, 140 miles NW of London. W lon. 3 0, N lat. 53 24.

STONEHENGE, a remarkable heap of stones, on Salisbury Plain, six miles NE of Salisbury. It consists of several very large stones, placed one another; and is supposed to have been a temple of the ancient Druids, because it is a circular form, and seems to have been much more regular than it appears to be at present.

STONEHAVEN, the county town of Kinross-shire Scotland. In this town is a manufacture of canvass. It is 14 miles S by W of Aberdeen.

STONINGTON, a port town in New London county, Connecticut; lying on Long Island Sound, 15 miles eastward of New London, and 378 NE of Washington. Population 3043. This town was ineffectually bombarded by 3 British ships of war, on the 6th of August 1814. N lat. 41 30, W lon. 73 38.

STONING BROOK. See **BROOK-HAVEN**.

STORKAU, a town of Germany

in the circle of Upper Saxony, 24 miles ESE of Berlin, and 20 WSW of Frankfurt, on the Oder. E lon. 13 35, N lat. 52 24.

STORMARIA, a principality in the duchy of Holstein, bounded on the N by Holstein Proper, on the E by Wagria and Lawenburg, and on the S and W by Lusenburg and Bremen, from which it is separated by the Elbe. Gluckstadt is the capital.

STORTFOLD, or **BISHOP'S STORTFOLD**, a town of England, in Hertfordshire. It is 13 miles NE of Hertford, and 30 N of London. E lon. 0 15, N lat. 51 55.

STOSSEN, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, six miles S of Weissenfels, and six SE of Namburg.

STOUR, a river which rises on the most northerly point of Dorsetshire, on the edge of Wiltshire, and enters the sea at Christ church.

STOUR, a small stream in Kent, which rises in the Weald, and empties itself into the sea below Sandwich.

STOUR, the most considerable river in Suffolk, which forms the entire boundary between Essex and Suffolk, falls into the sea and forms the harbour of Harwich.

STOUR, a river in Staffordshire, which runs through the S angle of that county, in its course to meet the Severn.

STOURBRIDGE, a town of England, in Worcestershire. This town is noted for its glass and iron works; and is seated on the Stour, over which is a bridge, 21 miles N of Worcester, and 124 NW of London. W lon. 2 0, N lat. 52 33.

STOURMINSTER, a town of England, in Dorsetshire, 111 miles W by S of London. W lon. 3 37, N lat. 50 50.

STOW, a town of England, in Gloucestershire, 77 miles W by N of London. W lon. 1 50, N lat. 51 54.

STOW MARKET, a town of England, in Suffolk, 75 miles NNE of London. E lon. 1 8, E lat. 52 16.

STRABANE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, situated on the Moanne, 11 miles SSW of Londonderry. W lon. 7 19, N lat. 54 30.

STRADELLA, a strong town of Italy, in the Milanese, with a castle, seated on the Verza, near the Po, ten miles SE of Ravin, and 47 NW of Parma. E lon. 9 12, N lat. 45 5.

STRALLEN, a town of the Netherlands, in Prussian Guelders, 15 miles SW of Guelders. E lon. 8 57, N lat. 51 33.

STRALSUND, a strong seaport of Upper Saxony, in Swedish Pomerania. It is almost surrounded by the Baltic, and the lake Francken, and has a harbour separated from the lake of Rugen by a narrow strait. It is 18 miles NW of Gripsholm, and 40 NE of Gustrup. E lon. 15 52, N lat. 54 17.

STRANSFORD, a maritime town of Ireland, in the county of Down, seated on the narrow channel that separates the rough Strangford with the Irish Sea, seven miles E of Down. W lon. 8 30, N lat. 54 51.

STRANGFORD LOUGH, a deep inlet of the sea, in the county of Down on the E coast of Ireland. It contains 64 islands that have names, and others that are nameless.

STRANRAWER, a borough in Wigtonshire, situate on Loch Ryan. It is eight miles W of Glenelg. W lon. 8 15, N lat. 55 0.

STRASBURG, a commercial city of France, in the department of Lower Rhine. It is situate a quarter of a league from the Rhine; and the river Ill runs through it, and forms many canals. There are six bridges of communication between the different quarters of the city; and the inhabitants amount to 40,000. The cathedral is a beautiful Gothic structure. This city was taken by Louis XIV in 1681, and confirmed to France by the peace of Ryswick in 1697. Strasburg is 55 miles N of Bresil, and 255 E of Paris. E lon. 7 41, N lat. 49 35.

STRASBURG, a strong town of Western Prussia, in Culm, with a castle, 30 miles from Thorn. E lon. 18 23, N lat. 53 2.

STRASBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper marche of Brandenburg, 15 miles N of Berlin, and 36 N of Berlin. E lon. 13 43, N lat. 53 38.

STRASBURG, a post town in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, ten miles NW of Chambersburg, 13 W of Shippensburg, and 103 from Washington.

STRASBURG, a post town in

Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, 3 miles SE of the borough of Lancaster, 24 W of Philadelphia, and 132 from Washington. - Population 2710.

STRASSBURG, a post town in Shenandoah county, Virginia, situated on a branch of Shenandoah river, 18 miles S by W of Winchester, 32 NE of Newmarket, and 96 from Washington. Containing about 200 inhabitants.

STRATFORD, a post town of Fairfield county, Connecticut, situated on the W side of Stratford river, near its entrance into the Sound. In 1810 it contained 2896 inhabitants. It is a post township, 13 miles SW of New Haven, and 263 NE of Washington. E lon. from the same 3 23 34, N lat. 41 11 15.

STRATFORD, a considerable village of England, in Essex, four miles ENE of London.

STRATFORD ON AVON, a corporate town of England, in Warwickshire, chiefly memorable for the birth of Shakespeare, who was born here in 1616. It is 94 miles NW of London. W lon. 1 44, N lat. 52 15.

STRATFORD FENNY, a town of England, in Buckinghamshire, seated on the Roman Watling street, 48 miles NW of London. W lon. 0 42, N lat. 51 48.

STRATFORD, ST. MARY'S, a considerable village of England, in Suffolk, 13 miles SW of Ipswich.

STRATFORD STONY, a large town in Buckinghamshire, stands with a stone bridge on the river Ouse, 23 miles from London, in the road to Chester. W lon. 0 20, N lat. 52 2.

STRATHROGIE, a village of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, 50 miles NW of Aberdeen. W lon. 2 25, N lat. 57 25.

STRATHMORE, a river in Sutherlandshire, that falls into Loch Hope.

STRATHY, a river in Sutherlandshire, which flows into an extensive bay of the North Sea.

STRATTON, a town in Cornwall, with a market on Tuesday, 221 miles W by S of London. W lon. 4 43, N lat. 50 15.

STRAUBINGEN, a town of Bavaria, capital of a territory of the same name. It is a large place, with broad streets, handsome churches, and fine convents. It is seated on the Danube, 68 miles NE of Munich. E lon. 13 35, N lat. 48 54.

STREATHAM, a village in Surrey, five miles S of London.

STREBLA, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, seated on the Elbe, 14 miles NW of Meissen, and 18 NW of Dresden. E lon. 23 15, N lat. 51 30.

STRELITZ, OLD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg Strelitz. Its palace was destroyed by fire in 1711.

STRELITZ, NEW, a town in the duchy of Mecklenburg Strelitz, was founded by Adolphus Frederic III, who began to erect a magnificent palace, two miles from the site of the old one; and, in 1733, he founded a new and ordered it to be called New Strelitz.

STRENG, or **STRENGUES**, a town of Sweden in Sudermania, with a bishop's see, and a college. It is seated on the lake Maelar, 30 miles W of Stockholm. E lon. 17 40, N lat. 59 20.

STROEMHOLM, a town of Sweden, in Westmanland. It is situated on the lake Maelar, 48 miles SW of Upsal. E lon. 16 34, N lat. 59 30.

STROMBERG, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, capital of a small district, in the bishopric of Munster. E lon. 7 43, N lat. 51 45.

STROMBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, 20 miles W of Mentz, and 48 E of Treves. E lon. 7 21, N lat. 49 57.

STROMBOLI, the most northern of the Lipari Islands. It is a volcano, which rises in a conical form above the surface of the sea. E lon. 15 48, N lat. 38 40.

STROMNESS, a town on the W side of the island of Orkney, with an excellent harbour, 9 miles W of Kirkwall.

STRONGOLI, a town of Italy, in Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, with a bishop's see. E lon. 17 20, N lat. 39 20.

STRONSA, an island of Scotland, one of the Orkneys, situate NE of that called Mainland.

STROUD, a town in Gloucestershire. It is 11 miles SE of Gloucester, and 102 W by N of London. W lon. 3 8, N lat. 51 42.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, a post town in Belmont county, Ohio, is pleasantly situated ten miles from Lexington, and 313 NW of Washington. It contains an elegant court house, a meeting house for Presbyterians, one for Mo-

sylvania, a town of Lancaster, 132 from 1710. It is situated on a river, 18 miles NE of New-Washington.

SALAMONIA, a town of Ohio, situated on a river, near d. In 1810 it is a town of New-Washington, 14, N lat. 41.

SALZBURG, a considerable village, four miles from London.

SALZBURG, a town in Werwickshire, for the birth of the king, entered here of London.

SALZBURG, a town of Prussia, capital of the principality, 45 miles from Berlin, 0 43, N lat.

SALZBURG, a town of Prussia, in the principality of Munster, 45 miles from Berlin, N lat. 51 45.

SALZBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, 20 miles W of Merit, and 48 E of Trier. E lon. 7 31, N lat. 49 47.

SALZBURG, the most northern of the Lipari Islands. It is a volcano, which rises in a conical form above the surface of the sea. E lon. 15 48, N lat. 38 40.

SALZBURG, a town of Italy, in Calabria Citiorie, with a bishop's see. E lon. 17 30, N lat. 39 20.

SALZBURG, an island of Scotland, one of the Orkneys, situate NE of that called Mainland.

SALZBURG, a town in Gloucestershire. It is 11 miles SE of Gloucester, and 102 W by N of London. W lon. 2 8, N lat. 51 42.

SALZBURG, a post town in Belmont county, Ohio, is pleasantly situated ten miles from Lexington, and 313 NW of Washington. It contains an elegant court house, a meeting house for Presbyterians, one for Methodists, another for Friends, and upwards of 1000 inhabitants. Here is a cotton and sickle manufactory, likewise several for cotton and woolen in its vicinity. Three weekly newspapers are published in this town.

SALZBURG, a post town of the Missouri territory, and capital of a county of the same name, is delightfully situated on a beautiful high bank, on the W side of the Missouri, 25 miles from its mouth, and about 1000 W of Washington. It is seated in one of the most healthy and agreeable countries in America, with a soil rich and luxuriant. A beautiful prairie consecrated to and a half mile below the town from two hills which protect from the high lands, about one mile into the prairie, the eye can discover the rivers Missouri, Mississippi, and Illinois. The principal articles of trade are furs, Buffalo robes and skins, peltries, and produce. Population about 600 mostly French. From its proximity to the Indian frontier it rather decreased during the late war; but from its peculiarly advantageous situation, it must undoubtedly become a place of considerable importance. W lon. from Washington 13 11, N lat. 38 30.

SALZBURG, a post town in New Castle county, Delaware, situated on the N side of St. George's creek, ten miles S of New Castle, and 189 NE of Washington.

SALZBURG, a post town of the Missouri territory, in a county of the same name, is situated on the W side of the Mississippi, about one mile from the river, on a flat of about 100 acres, and between two branches of a stream called Gabourie. Distant 935 miles W of Washington. Population about 1000, one fourth of whom are Americans.

SALZBURG, a post town of the Missouri territory, and capital of a county of the same name, is beautifully situated on the west bank of the Mississippi, 14 miles below the mouth, and 963 W of Washington. In 1810 it contained 1400 inhabitants, three fourths of whom were French.

SALZBURG, a post town and port of entry in Camden county, Georgia, is situated on a low bluff on the N side of the river St. Mary's, 8 miles from the sea, with 17 feet of water at high tide. It contains a church, and upwards of 1000 inhabitants. This town was taken and plundered by the British on the 13th January 1814. Distance from Savannah 150 miles S W. 364 of Charleston, and 800 from Washington. W lon. from the same 4 41 44, N lat. 30 43 33.

SALZBURG, a river of New York, which is formed of a number of small streams, that rise principally in Franklin county. Its course is N and N E, and its length about 30 miles. It enters the St. Lawrence at the village of St. Regis, half a mile N of the parallel of 45 degrees.

SALZBURG, formerly a Spanish fort, but now a small and promising town of the Mississippi Territory; situated on the W bank of the Tombigby, at the head of steamer navigation. It is 80 miles above Mobile, 200 NE of New Orleans, and 900 SW of Washington, N lat. 31 30.

SALZBURG, a strong town of Lower Hungary, capital of Eckerudgewar. It is seated on the Ilanzza, 20 miles SW of Buda, and 163 N by W of Belgrade. E lon. 18 40, N lat. 47 19.

SALZBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Salsia; with a castle, 35 miles W of Constance. E lon. 8 24, N lat. 47 42.

SALZBURG, a post township of Worcester county, Massachusetts, containing 1927 inhabitants in 1810. Situated 20 miles SW of Worcester, and 380 NE of Washington.

SALZBURG, a city of Germany, in Swabia, capital of the duchy of Wirtemberg. The French took Stuttgart in 1796. It is situated in a plain among mountains, near the river Neckar, 32 miles NE of Strasburg. E lon. 9 10, N lat. 48 20.

SALZBURG, a circle of Germany, bounded on the N by Franconia and the circle of the Lower Rhine, on the W by that circle and Alsace, on the S by Switzerland, and on the E by Bavaria. It contains the duchy of Wirtemberg, the margravate of Baden, the principalities of Hoen-Zollern, Gerdingen, and Mindelheim, the bishoprics of Augsburg, Constance, and Coire, with several abbeys, and imperial towns.

SALZBURG, a seaport of the country of Abex in Africa, seated on a small

SALZBURG, a village in Surrey, five miles S of London.

SALZBURG, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, seated on the Elbe, 14 miles NW of Meissen, and 18 NW of Dresden. E lon. 23 18, N lat. 51 30.

SALZBURG, OLD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg Strilitz. Its palace was destroyed by fire in 1713.

SALZBURG, NEW, a town in the duchy of Mecklenburg Strilitz, was founded by Adolphus Frederic III, who began to erect a magnificent palace, two miles from the site of the old one; and, in 1733, he founded a new and ordered it to be called New Strilitz.

SALZBURG, or STRENGUES, a town of Sweden in Sudermania, with a bishop's see, and a college. It is seated on the lake Maeler, 30 miles W of Stockholm. E lon. 17 40, N lat. 59 20.

SALZBURG, a town of Sweden, in Westmanland. It is situate on the lake Maeler, 45 miles SW of Upsal. E lon. 10 24, N lat. 59 30.

SALZBURG, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, capital of a small district, in the bishopric of Munster. E lon. 7 43, N lat. 51 45.

SALZBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, 20 miles W of Merit, and 48 E of Trier. E lon. 7 31, N lat. 49 47.

SALZBURG, the most northern of the Lipari Islands. It is a volcano, which rises in a conical form above the surface of the sea. E lon. 15 48, N lat. 38 40.

SALZBURG, a town on the W side of the island of Orkney, with an excellent harbour, 9 miles W of Kirkwall.

SALZBURG, a town of Italy, in Calabria Citiorie, with a bishop's see. E lon. 17 30, N lat. 39 20.

SALZBURG, an island of Scotland, one of the Orkneys, situate NE of that called Mainland.

SALZBURG, a town in Gloucestershire. It is 11 miles SE of Gloucester, and 102 W by N of London. W lon. 2 8, N lat. 51 42.

SALZBURG, a post town in Belmont county, Ohio, is pleasantly situated ten miles from Lexington, and 313 NW of Washington. It contains an elegant court house, a meeting house for Presbyterians, one for Methodists, another for Friends, and upwards of 1000 inhabitants. Here is a cotton and sickle manufactory, likewise several for cotton and woolen in its vicinity. Three weekly newspapers are published in this town.

SALZBURG, a post town of the Missouri territory, and capital of a county of the same name, is delightfully situated on a beautiful high bank, on the W side of the Missouri, 25 miles from its mouth, and about 1000 W of Washington. It is seated in one of the most healthy and agreeable countries in America, with a soil rich and luxuriant. A beautiful prairie consecrated to and a half mile below the town from two hills which protect from the high lands, about one mile into the prairie, the eye can discover the rivers Missouri, Mississippi, and Illinois. The principal articles of trade are furs, Buffalo robes and skins, peltries, and produce. Population about 600 mostly French. From its proximity to the Indian frontier it rather decreased during the late war; but from its peculiarly advantageous situation, it must undoubtedly become a place of considerable importance. W lon. from Washington 13 11, N lat. 38 30.

SALZBURG, a post town in New Castle county, Delaware, situated on the N side of St. George's creek, ten miles S of New Castle, and 189 NE of Washington.

SALZBURG, a post town of the Missouri territory, in a county of the same name, is situated on the W side of the Mississippi, about one mile from the river, on a flat of about 100 acres, and between two branches of a stream called Gabourie. Distant 935 miles W of Washington. Population about 1000, one fourth of whom are Americans.

SALZBURG, a post town of the Missouri territory, and capital of a county of the same name, is beautifully situated on the west bank of the Mississippi, 14 miles below the mouth, and 963 W of Washington. In 1810 it contained 1400 inhabitants, three fourths of whom were French.

SALZBURG, a post town and port of entry in Camden county, Georgia, is situated on a low bluff on the N side of the river St. Mary's, 8 miles from the sea, with 17 feet of water at high tide. It contains a church, and upwards of 1000 inhabitants. This town was taken and plundered by the British on the 13th January 1814. Distance from Savannah 150 miles S W. 364 of Charleston, and 800 from Washington. W lon. from the same 4 41 44, N lat. 30 43 33.

SALZBURG, a river of New York, which is formed of a number of small streams, that rise principally in Franklin county. Its course is N and N E, and its length about 30 miles. It enters the St. Lawrence at the village of St. Regis, half a mile N of the parallel of 45 degrees.

SALZBURG, formerly a Spanish fort, but now a small and promising town of the Mississippi Territory; situated on the W bank of the Tombigby, at the head of steamer navigation. It is 80 miles above Mobile, 200 NE of New Orleans, and 900 SW of Washington, N lat. 31 30.

SALZBURG, a strong town of Lower Hungary, capital of Eckerudgewar. It is seated on the Ilanzza, 20 miles SW of Buda, and 163 N by W of Belgrade. E lon. 18 40, N lat. 47 19.

SALZBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Salsia; with a castle, 35 miles W of Constance. E lon. 8 24, N lat. 47 42.

SALZBURG, a post township of Worcester county, Massachusetts, containing 1927 inhabitants in 1810. Situated 20 miles SW of Worcester, and 380 NE of Washington.

SALZBURG, a city of Germany, in Swabia, capital of the duchy of Wirtemberg. The French took Stuttgart in 1796. It is situated in a plain among mountains, near the river Neckar, 32 miles NE of Strasburg. E lon. 9 10, N lat. 48 20.

SALZBURG, a circle of Germany, bounded on the N by Franconia and the circle of the Lower Rhine, on the W by that circle and Alsace, on the S by Switzerland, and on the E by Bavaria. It contains the duchy of Wirtemberg, the margravate of Baden, the principalities of Hoen-Zollern, Gerdingen, and Mindelheim, the bishoprics of Augsburg, Constance, and Coire, with several abbeys, and imperial towns.

SALZBURG, a seaport of the country of Abex in Africa, seated on a small

Island of the same name, on the W side of the Red Sea. E lon. 37 55, N lat. 10 55.

SUBIACO, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, seated on the Tevere, 33 miles E of Rome.

SUCCESS BAY, a bay of the island of Terra del Fuogo, in the Pacific Ocean. The S promontory, at its entrance called Cape Success, is in W lon. 63 37, S lat. 55 1.

SUCHTELLE, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, 13 miles E of Ruremonde, and 61 N of Juliers. E lon 0 2, N lat. 41 18.

SUDBURY, a borough in Suffolk. It has three churches, and contains 5000 souls. It is seated on the Stour 56 miles NE of London. E lon. 0 50, N lat. 53 11.

SUDBURY, a township of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, containing 1287 inhabitants in 1810. It is 17 miles W of Boston, and 448 NE of Washington. E lon. from the same 3 39 41, N lat. 42 23 31.

SUDERHAMN, a town of Sweden, in the province of Helshingland, which carries on a considerable trade in linen, butter, timber, and flax. It is situated at the mouth of a river, 30 miles N of Gede. E lon. 17 4, N lat. 63 30.

SUDERMANIA, or **SUDERMANLAND**, a province of Sweden Proper, 63 miles long, and 43 broad; bounded on the N by Upland and Westermania, on the E by the peninsula of Tarin, on the S by the Baltic, and on the W by Norw. Nikoping is the capital.

SUDERLEGE, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermania, with a manufacture of worsted and silk stockings. It is 16 miles WSW of Stockholm. E lon. 18 0, N lat. 59 10.

SUDOREE, one of the Faro Islands, in the Northern Ocean; remarkable for a dangerous whirlpool near it, which is considered by a crater, 61 fathoms deep in the centre.

SVENBORG, a seaport of Denmark, in the island of Funen, with the best harbour in the island. Here are manufactures of woollen and linen. It is 23 miles S of Odensee. E lon. 10 37, N lat. 55 0.

SUEZ, a seaport of Egypt, with a castle seated at the N end of the W gulf of the Red Sea, called the gulf of Suez. This gulf is separated from the Mediterranean, by an isthmus, 125 miles

over, which joins Asia to Africa. It is 68 miles E of Cairo. E lon. 33 45, N lat. 30 2.

SUFFIELD, a post town in Hartford county, Connecticut, situated on the W bank of Connecticut river, and containing 2280 inhabitants. It is 17 miles N of Hartford, 32 N by E of New Haven, and 318 NE of Washington. E lon. from the same 4 32 12, N lat. 41 50 15.

SUFFOLK, a county of England, 58 miles long, and 39 broad; bounded on the W by Cambridgeshire, on the N by Norfolk, on the S by Essex, and on the E by the German Ocean. In 1801 it contained 210,431 inhabitants.

SUFFOLK, a post town, and the principal seat of justice in Nansemond county, Virginia; lying on the SE side of Nansemond river, 29 miles SW of Norfolk, and 68 SE of Petersburg, and 229 from Washington.

SUGELMESSA, or **SIGELMESSA**, a province of Barbary, bounded on the S by the kingdom of Tuffet, and on the N by Mount Atlas. W lon. 2 5, N lat. 30 40.

SULLIVAN, a post town in Hancock county, Maine; situated at the head of Frenchman's bay, and containing about 800 inhabitants. It is 35 miles E of Castine, 177 from Portland, and 737 NE of Washington. E lon. from the same 2 51 40, N lat. 44 31 10.

SULLIVAN, a post township in the NW extremity of Madison county, New York; situated on the S side of Oneida lake, 225 miles from Washington. Population about 2000.

SULLY, a town of France, in the department of Loiret, and late province of Orlenois, seated on the Loire, 20 miles SE of Orleans. E lon. 2 25, N lat. 47 40.

SULMONA, an episcopal town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citiorum. It is seated on the Sora, 20 miles SW of Chieti. E lon. 14 53, N lat. 42 0.

SULTANIA, a considerable town of Persia, in Irac Agerai. It is 50 miles NW of Casbin. E lon. 51 55, N lat. 36 10.

SULTAMPOUR, a town of Hindostan Proper, in the province of Lahore. E lon. 75 50, N lat. 30 24.

SULTAMPOUR, a town of Hindostan Proper, in the province of Oude, 800 miles N of Allahabad. E lon. 82 30, N lat. 29 4.

over, which joins Asia to Africa. It is 65 miles E of Cairo. E lon. 32 45, N lat. 30 2.

SUFFIELD, a post town in Hartford county, Connecticut; situated on the W bank of Connecticut river, and containing 3550 inhabitants. It is 17 miles N of Hartford, 32 N by E of New Haven, and 58 NE of Washington. E lon. from the same 4 32 15, N lat. 41 59 15.

SUFFOLK, a county of England, 88 miles long, and 39 broad; bounded on the W by Cambridgeshire, on the N by Norfolk, on the S by Essex, and on the E by the German Ocean. In 1801 it contained 210,431 inhabitants.

SUFFOLK, a post town, and the principal seat of justice in Nansemond county, Virginia; lying on the SE side of Nansemond river, 29 miles SW of Norfolk, and 63 SE of Petersburg, and 239 from Washington.

SUGELMESSA, or **SIGELMESSA**, a province of Barbary, bounded on the S by the kingdom of Tunis, and on the N by Mount Atlas. W lon. 5 5, N lat. 39 40.

SULLIVAN, a post town in Hancock county, Maine; situated at the head of Frenchman's bay, and containing about 200 inhabitants. It is 35 miles E of Castine, 177 from Portland, and 757 NE of Washington. E lon. from the same 8 51 40, N lat. 44 31 16.

SULLIVAN, a post township in the NW extremity of Madison county, New York; situated on the S side of Oneida lake, 225 miles from Washington. Population about 2000.

SULLY, a town of France, in the department of Loiret, and into province of Orleans, seated on the Loire, 30 miles SE of Orleans. E lon. 3 26, N lat. 47 40.

SULMONA, an episcopal town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore. It is seated on the Sora, 26 miles SW of Chieti. E lon. 14 53, N lat. 43 0.

SULTANIA, a considerable town of Persia, in Irac Aghem. It is 50 miles NW of Casbin. E lon. 51 53, N lat. 36 16.

SULTAMPOUR, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Lahore. E lon. 73 50, N lat. 30 24.

SULTAMPOUR, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Oude, 87c miles N of Allahabad. E lon. 83 30, N lat. 29 5.

SULTZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and duchy of Wirtemberg, near the Neckar, where there are some salt-works. It is 12 miles SE of Freudenstadt, and 12 N of Rothweil. E lon. 8 35, N lat. 48 15.

SULTZ, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, with a medicinal spring, 18 miles SSW of Colmar.

SULTZBACH, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of Bavaria, 32 miles N of Ratibon. E lon. 11 26, N lat. 49 35.

SULTZBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and in the margravate of Baden-Durlach, with a fine palace. It is 5 miles SW of Friburg. E lon. 7 30, N lat. 47 54.

SUMATRA, an island of Asia, the most western of the Sunda Islands, and constituting on that side the boundary of the eastern Archipelago. Its general direction is nearly NW and SE. The equator divides it into almost equal parts, the one extremity being in 4 23 N, and the other in 4 46 S lat. Acheen Head, at the N extremity of the island, is in lon. 95 34 E. It lies exposed on the SW side to the Indian Ocean; the N point stretches into the bay of Bengall; to the NE it is divided from the peninsula of Malacca by the straits of that name; to the E by the straits of Banca, from the island of that name; to the SE by the commencement of what are called the Chinese Seas; and on the S by the straits of Sunda, which separate it from the island of Java. It is about 600 miles in length, but from 100 to 150 only in breadth. A chain of high mountains runs through its whole extent; the ranges in many parts being double and treble. Between these ridges are extensive plains, considerably elevated above the surface of the maritime lands. In these the air is cool; and from this advantage they are esteemed the most eligible portion of the country, are the best inhabited, and the most cleared from woods, which elsewhere, in general, throughout Sumatra, cover both hills and valleys with so eternal shade. Here too are found many large and beautiful lakes, that facilitate the communication between the different parts.

SUMBUL, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Oude, 43

miles WNW of Berilly, and 65 E of Delhi. E lon. 78 55, N lat. 51 25.

SUMBULPOUR, or **SEMILPOUR**, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in the province of Orissa, 200 miles W of Calcutta. E lon. 83 40, N lat. 21 25.

SUMELI, a town of Turkey in Asia, in the province of Natolia, 14 miles E of Pergamo.

SUMERIN, a town of Lower Hungary, seated in the island of Schut, made by the river Danube. It is 16 miles S of Presburg. E lon. 17 33, N lat. 48 4.

SUNART LOCH, an inlet of the sea, in Argyleshire, which divides the island of Mull from the district of Moeven.

SUNBURY, a post town in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania; situated on the E side of Susquehanna river, 3 miles below Northumberland, 50 N of Harrisburg, 164 NW of Philadelphia, and 161 from Washington.

SUNBURY, a post town and port of entry, in Liberty county, Georgia; lying on the S side of N. Newport river, 48 miles S by E of Savannah, and 702 SW of Washington. N lat. 31 45, W lon. 81 15.

SUNDERBURG, a town of Denmark, in the island of Alsen. E lon. 10 0, N lat. 54 41.

SUNDERROO, or **MELUNDY**, a fortified island and seaport of the Deccan, 30 miles NNW of Goa. E lon. 73 20, N lat. 10 3.

SUNDERLAND, a seaport of England, in the bishopric of Durham. It is a large and thriving town, with several glass houses. It is 13 miles NE of Durham, and 264 N by W of London. W lon. 1 14, N lat. 54 16.

SUNDI, a province of Congo, in Africa, which lies along the river Zaïre. Its rivers render it extremely fertile, and in the mountains are mines of several metals. The capital is of the same name. E lon. 17 45, S lat. 4 26.

SUNDSFALL, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Mecklenburg, seated near the gulf of Bothnia. E lon. 15 4, N lat. 62 49.

SUNNEBERG, or **SONNEBERG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Saxony, seated on the Darts, 50 miles E by N of Berlin. E lon. 25 10, N lat. 52 41.

SUPERIOR LAKE, a lake of N

America, one half belonging to the United States, and one half to Great Britain, so called from being the largest on the continent. According to the French chart, it is 1800 miles in circumference. It contains many islands; two of them very large, especially Isle Royale, which is 100 miles long, and, in many places, 40 broad. Upwards of 30 rivers enter it, some of which are of considerable size. It abounds with trout and sturgeon. Storms affect it as much as they do the Atlantic Ocean. It discharges its water from the SE corner, through the straits of St. Marie, into Lake Huron. Its N shore is a continued embankment of rocks, several hundred feet high, and indented with numerous bays and coves. The soil on the eastern shore is rocky and barren. The S side is a sandy beach, interspersed with rocky precipices of limestone. A remarkable point is observed on the S shore, called cape Shagoinago, about 100 miles W of this cape a river falls into the lake, which is remarkable for the quantity of virgin copper found on and near its banks. On the eastern side are many small islands abounding in copper ore.

SUPINO, an ancient town of Naples, in Molise. It is seated at the source of the Tamara, at the foot of the Appennines, 17 miles N by W of Benevento.

SURAT, a city and seaport of the Deccan of Hindoostan. It is said to have 300,000 inhabitants, and its trade is very considerable. In the city are many different religions; Mahometans of several sects, many sorts of Gentoos, and Jews and Christians of various denominations. The upper stories of the houses project over one another in such a manner, that people may with ease converse from them; by which means the street is agreeably shaded. Surat is situated on the confines of Guzerat, 20 miles up the river Tapty, and 177 W of Bombay. E lon. 72 46, N lat. 21 30.

SURINAM, a river of Guiana, in S America. It rises in the mountains of Parica, and runs a northerly course about 400 miles. It is navigable for ships to Paramibo, and for smaller vessels 80 miles further, to the falls.

SUJINGIA, a commercial town of Japan, in the island of Nippon, capital of a province of the same name. E lon. 139 5, N lat. 39 30.

SURRY, a county of England, 37 miles long, and 27 broad; bounded on the N by Middlesex, on the E by Kent, on the S by Sussex, and on the W by Hampshire with Berks. Population in 1801, 292,943.

SURRY, a post town in Hancock county, Maine, situated at the mouth of Union river on its W bank, and containing about 400 inhabitants. It is 63 miles E of Camden, 188 from Portland, and 738 NE of Washington. E lon. from the same, 8 34 27, N lat. 44 39 38.

SUS, one of the three grand divisions of the empire of Morocco, bounded on the W by the Atlantic, on the N by Mount Atlas, on the E by Geula, and on the S by the river Sos. It is a flat country, abounding in corn, sugar-canes and dates.

SUSA, a strong town of Piedmont, capital of a marquisate of the same name, with a fort. Here is a rich convent, called the abbey of St. Just, and a triumphal arch to the honour of Augustus Cesar. It is 30 miles NW of Turin. E lon. 7 24, N lat. 45 30.

SUSDAL, an archiepiscopal town of Russia, in the government of Vlodimir, capital of a duchy of the same name. It is built of wood, and each name. E lon. 40 28, N lat. 56 30.

SUSQUEHANNA, a large river of the United States, which rises in the state of New York, in a great number of branches that spread from E to W over a tract of country of about 100 miles. The most northern point of these streams is within 2 min. of the parallel of 43 deg. These numerous streams are collected by two principal branches; the Tioga, and the E branch or proper Susquehanna, which receives its name at the outlet of Oneago lake. It then runs a S and SW course to Pennsylvania, whence it turns W and re-enters New York, and pursues a N W course to Tioga county; here it again turns to the SW and passes into Pennsylvania, a few miles before it meets the Tioga, at the flourishing town of the same name. Thence the united stream flows SE, until it is joined by the La'sawnock; but it afterwards turns suddenly to the SW, running in the same direction to the town of Northumberland. Here it is greatly enlarged by what is called the West branch, and runs nearly due south, etc.

to the
Great
the larg-
ing to the
s in circ-
lands;
lally Isle
ong, and
wards of
sh are of
eds with
affect it
the Ocean.
e SE cor-
c. Marie,
e is a com-
eeted with
he soil on
d barren.
nterpre-
limestone-
ed on the
ago, about
river falls
n, about
e found on
the caetera
abounding
of Naples,
e source of
he Appen-
Benevento.
ort of the
is said to
d its trade
the city are
found on
the Abnetans
of Gentoos,
various de-
eries of the
der in such
with each
which means
ded. Surat
of Guzerat,
47, and 177
S, N lat. 21
uiana, in S
ountains of
erly course
available for
smaller ves-
falls.
that town of
lpton, capi-
ne name. E

SURRY, a county of England, 37 miles long, and 27 broad; bounded on the N by Middlesex, on the E by Kent, on the S by Sussex, and on the W by Hampshire with Berks. Population in 1801, 402,243.

SURRY, a post town in Hancock county, Maine, situated at the mouth of Union river on its W bank, and containing about 400 inhabitants. It is 63 miles E of Camden, 188 from Portland, and 738 NE of Washington. E lon. from the same, S 34 27, N lat. 44 20 38.

SUS, one of the three grand divisions of the empire of Morocco, bounded on the W by the Atlantic, on the N by Mount Atlas, on the E by Genua, and on the S by the river Sus. It is a flat country, abounding in corn, sugar-canes and dates.

SUSA, a strong town of Piedmont, capital of a marquise of the same name, with a fort. Here is a rich convent, called the abbey of St. Just, and a triumphal arch to the honour of Augustus Cesar. It is 30 miles NW of Turin. E lon. 7 34, N lat. 45 20.

SUSDAL, an archiepiscopal town of Russia, in the government of Vladimir, capital of a duky of the same name. It is built of wood, and seated on the Khama, 60 miles NE of Moscow. E lon. 40 22, N lat. 56 26.

SUSQUEHANNA, a large river of the United States, which rises in the state of New York, in a great number of branches that spread from E to W, over a tract of country of about 160 miles. The most northern point of these streams is within 6 min. of the parallel of 43 deg. These numerous streams are collected by two principal branches; the Tioga, and the E branch or proper Susquehanna, which receives its name at the outlet of Oswego lake.

It then runs a S and SW course to Pennsylvania, whence it turns W and re-enters New York, and pursues a N W course to Tioga county; here it again turns to the SW and passes into Pennsylvania, a few miles before it meets the Tioga, at the flourishing town of the same name. Thence the united stream flows SE, until it is joined by the Lehigh; but it afterwards turns suddenly to the SW, running in the same direction to the town of Northumberland. Here it is greatly enlarged by what is called the West branch, and runs nearly due south, ex-

til it is joined by the Juniata, another considerable tributary stream. From the Juniata to its entrance into the Chesapeake, the course is about SE. The Susquehanna is wide and deep at its mouth; but is navigable by sea vessels only about 3 miles upwards; owing to the numerous rocks and shallows, by which the channel is interrupted; though it is passed through by boats more than 300 miles.

SUSSEX, a county of England, 70 miles in length, and 26 where broadest; bounded on the N by Surry, on the N E and E by Kent, on the S by the English Channel, and on the W by Hampshire. Population in 1801, 159,311.

SUSTER, an ancient and celebrated, but now decayed city of Persia, capital of Kurdistan. E lon. 51 10, N lat. 31 15.

SUSTEREN, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, in the duchy of Juliers, 12 miles S of Ruremonde. E lon. 5 20, N lat. 50 56.

SUTHERLANDSHIRE, in Scotland, includes the divisions of Sutherland and Strathnavershire. It is bounded on the N and part of the W by the Northern Ocean; on the SW by Ross-shire; on the S and SE by the Irish of Dornock; and on the E by Caithness-shire. It is about 80 miles long from N to S, and 46 in its broadest part from E to W, terminating at the S to not more than 12 miles broad.

SUTRI, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a bishop's see, seated on the Fuzulo, 22 miles N W of Rome. E lon. 12 24, N lat. 43 10.

SUTTON, a post township in Worcester county, Massachusetts, containing 3660 inhabitants in 1810. It is situated between Mendon and Grafton, 40 miles SW of Boston, and 403 NE of Washington.

SUTTON COLEFIELD, a town in Warwickshire. It is a small place, and is 24 miles NNW of Warwick, and 111 NW of London. W lon. 1 40, N lat. 53 39.

SUZANNE ST. a town of France, in the department of Maine, with a considerable paper manufactory, 33 miles W of Mans.

SWAFFHAM, a town of England, in Norfolk, seated on a hill, 53 miles N NE of Newmarket, and 64 NE of London. E lon. 0 46, N lat. 52 42.

SWALE, a river in Yorkshire, in England, which rises on the confines of Westmoreland, and running SE by Richmond and Thirsk, falls into the Ouse.

SWALLY, a town of the Decan of Hindoostan, in Cambaya. E lon. 73 15, N lat. 21 19.

SWANBOROUGH, a post town in Onslow county, North Carolina; situated on the N side of White Oak river, about two and a half miles from the Atlantic, 40 S of Newbern, 63 NE of Wilmington, 130 SE of Raleigh, and 393 S of Washington. Population 106. N lat. 34 23, W lon. 77 40.

SWANSEY, a maritime town of England, in Glamorganshire. It is 24 miles WNW of Cowbridge, and 205 W of London. W lon. 4 0, N lat. 51 38.

SWANSEY, a post township of Bristol county, Massachusetts, containing 1839 inhabitants. It is 20 miles S of Boston, and 436 NE of Washington.

SWANSHALEA, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, 23 miles WSW of Lidköping.

SWANWICH, a village of England, in Dorsetshire, seated on a bay of the same name, in the English Channel.

SWARTEBERG, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, 18 miles NW of Uddevalla.

SWARTSLUYA, a town and fortress of the United Provinces, in Overysel, seated on the Vrecht, 4 miles from its mouth, and 5 NNW of Hissel.

SWEDEN, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the N by Danish Lapland and the ocean, on the E by Russia, on the S by the Baltic and the gulf of Finland, and on the W by Norway, the Sound, and the Cattegat. It extends 800 miles from N to S, and 340 from E to W. The whole kingdom is divided into five general parts; namely, Sweden Proper, Gothland, Norland, Lapland, and Finland; and each of these is subdivided into several provinces.

The face of Sweden is in general similar to that of the neighbouring countries, only it is well watered by rivers, numerous lakes, and inland pieces of water. The same may be said with regard to its climate, soil, &c. Summer bursts from winter; and vegetation is more speedy than in southern climates. The soil is much the same with that of Denmark and some places of Norway, generally very bad, but in some valleys

surprisingly fertile. The chief wealth of the country arises from her mines of silver, copper, lead, and iron. The last mentioned metal employs no fewer than 450 forges, hammering-mills, and smelting-houses. The population of Sweden in 1800, was 2,168,130. But as Finland has since been taken by Russia, it makes it only 2,047,000. The form of the Swedish government has frequently varied. In 1772, the states, who had obtained the whole power, since the death of Charles, and made a very indifferent use of it, were entirely extinguished, the late king, so that the government is now altogether despotic. He was assassinated in 1792, leaving his son Gustavus Adolphus a minor, who attained his majority in 1796.

SWEEDEBORO, a post town in Gloucester county, New Jersey; situated on the S side of Raccoon creek, 2 miles N of Woodbury, 16 from Philadelphia, and 158 NE of Washington.

SWINEY SPRINGS, a village with a post office, in Bottetourt county, Virginia; situated 43 miles SW of Bath court house, 93 from Staunton, and 207 SW of Washington. These waters have long been famous for their medicinal virtues.

SWERNICH, a town of Turkey in Europe, on the confines of Servia and Bosnia, seated on the Drina, 70 miles SW of Belgrade. E lon. 19 33, N lat. 44 45.

SWINJON, a town of England, in Wiltshire, seated on the river Swindon, near a rich vale, 28 miles N of Salisbury, and 83 W of London. W lon. 1 43, N lat. 51 30.

SWINNA, a little island of Scotland, one of the Orkney, situated to the N of what is called the Minland. Here are two dangerous whirlpools.

SWINTRY, a village of England, in the W of the county of Yorkshire, 9 miles SW of Doncaster. Here is a considerable manufactory of earthen ware, and a fine spring.

SWISSERLAND, or **SWITZERLAND**, a country of Europe, bounded on the E by Tyrol, on the W by France, on the N by Savoy, and on the S by Savoy and Italy. It is 916 miles long, and 83 broad, separated from the adjacent countries by high mountains called the Alps. Though Swisserland lies

between 45 and 48 deg. of N lat. yet being situated among the Alps, the highest mountains in Europe, & whose tops are covered with snow most part of the year, the air is much sharper than in more northerly latitudes. It is divided into 13 cantons, exclusive of their allies; namely, Luzern, Uri, Schwitz, Underwalden, Zug, Friburg, and Soleure, which are Roman catholics. The protestant cantons are Zurich, Bern, Basle, and Schuffhausen. Glarus and Appenzel contain both religions. There are four passages over the Alps into Italy from Swisserland; the first of which is beyond the lake of Geneva over Mount Cenis, which leads to the city of the Grisons, and crosses Mount St. Bernard, leading to the valley of Aosta, which belongs to Piedmont; the third begins in the country of the Grisons, crosses Mount Simplicberg, and leads to the duchy of Milan; the fourth crosses Mount St. Gothard, and the ballivies of Italy, and terminates in the Milanese. The principal lakes are those of Constance, Geneva, Lucern, Zurich, and Neuchatel. The most considerable rivers are the Rhine, Rhone, Aar, Arve, Reuss, and Inn. The chief riches of Swisserland consist of excellent pastures, in which many cattle are bred and fattened, and the goats and chamois feed on the mountains and in the woods. The Swiss are a brave, honest, hospitable, hardy people; very true to their engagements, friendly, and humane. The population is estimated at 1,638,000.

SWITZERLAND, a town of Switzer-land, 43 miles SW of Linthköping.

SYDENHAM, a village in Kent, on the declivity of a hill, 3 miles S by E of London. It is noted for medicinal wells.

SYDNEY BAY, a bay on the E side of Norfolk Island, in the Pacific Ocean, formed by point Hunter and point Russ, which are near two miles asunder. On this bay a settlement of convicts is formed from England. E lon. 166 13, S lat. 39 4.

SYDNEY COVE, a town and settlement of convicts, formed at Port Jackson, in New South Wales, in February, 1778. The grounds about it was then covered with a thick forest; but, in 1790, some good buildings had been

of wealth or mines on. The no fewer hills, and of station of 30,000. But their allies; namely, Luzern, Uri, Schwyz, Unterwalden, Zug, Friburg, and Soleure, which are Roman catholics. The protestant cantons are Zurich, Bern, Basle, and Schaffhausen. Glarus and Appenzel contain both religions. There are four passages over the Alps into Italy from Switzerland; the first of which is beyond the lake of Geneva over Mount Cenis, which leads to Savoy; the second begins in the country of the Grisons, and crosses Mount St. Bernard, leading to the valley of Aosta, which belongs to Piedmont; the third begins in the country of the Grisons, crosses Mount Simpleberg, and leads to the duchy of Milan; the fourth crosses Mount St. Gothard, and the hills of Italy, and terminates in the Milanese. The principal lakes are those of Constance, Geneva, Lucern, Zurich, and Neuchatel. The most considerable rivers are the Rhine, Rhone, Aar, Arve, Reuss, and Inn. The chief riches of Switzerland consist of excellent pastures in which many cattle are bred and fattened, and the goats and chamois feed in the mountains and in the woods. The Swiss are a brave, honest, hospitable, hardy people; very true to their engagements, friendly, and burlesque. The population is estimated at 1,439,000.

SYDNEY BAY, a bay on the S side of Norfolk Island, in the Pacific Ocean, formed by point Hunter and point Ross, which are near two miles asunder. On this bay a settlement of convicts is formed from England. E lon. 166 12, S lat. 29 4.

SYDNEY COVE, a town and settlement of convicts, formed at Port Jackson, in New S Wales, in February, 1778. The grounds about it was then covered with a thick forest; but, in 1790, some good buildings had been

erected, and the greatest part of the civil and military officers comfortably lodged. E lon. 151 28, S lat. 33 50.

SYRACUSE, a strong city of Sicily, in Val-di-Noto, with a bishop's see, and a fine harbour, defended by a castle. It is seated near the sea, 75 miles S by W of Messina, and 110 SE of Palermo. E lon. 15 30, N lat. 37 4.

SYRIA, or SURISTAN, a province of Turkey in Asia, bounded on the N by Diarbeck and Naulis, on the E by Diarbeck and the deserts of Arabia, on the S by the same deserts and Judca, and on the W by the Mediterranean. Damascus is the capital.

SYRIAN, a town of Persia, seated near the bay of Beyool, on a river of the same name, which is one of the extreme branches of the Ava. E lon. 96 40, N lat. 16 50.

SZEBEN, a town of Hungary, situated on the river Tarza, 30 miles N of Cassova. E lon. 21 25, N lat. 44 20.

SZEKELY, a town of Hungary, 18 miles ESE of Debreczen. E lon. 22 15, N lat. 47 25.

SZUGCA, a town of Western Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm, seated on the Vistula. E lon. 18 24, N lat. 53 14.

TAAFF, or TAVE, a rapid river in the Georgian empire, which crosses the Bristol Channel at Cardiff.

TAAIB, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjaz. It has a considerable trade in dried fruits, and is situated on a lofty mountain, 20 miles SE of Mecca. E lon. 41 35, N lat. 21 5.

TAAIS, a city of Arabia, in the province of Yemen, 48 miles ENE of Mocha. E lon. 44 10, S lat. 13 45.

TAAZA, a town of Upper Egypt, one mile from the Nile. It has many curious remains of antiquity, and is 200 miles S of Cairo. E lon. 31 24, N lat. 26 55.

TABAGA, an island of America, in the S Sea, and bay of Panama, four miles long, and three broad. It is a

mountainous place, abounding with fruit trees, and belongs to the Spaniards. W lon. 80 10, S lat. 7 50.

TABARCA, an island on the coast of Barbary, belonging to the Genoese, who have a garrison of 300 men to protect their coral fishing here. It is 50 miles W of Tunis. E lon. 9 10, N lat. 36 50.

TABARIA, the ancient Tiberias, a town of Palestine, situated on the W side of a lake, formerly called the sea of Tiberias, 20 miles NNE of Jerusalem, and 70 SW of Damascus. E lon. 34 45, N lat. 33 40.

TABASCO, a town of New Spain, capital of the province of Tabasco. It is situated in an island of the same name. E lon. 93 15, N lat. 17 40.

TABLE MOUNTAIN, a promontory of Africa, near the Cape of Good Hope, being the most southern promontory in the Old World. The bay at the foot of it is called Table-Bay.

TABOR, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Böhmen, on a mountain, which the Hussites, under their celebrated general Zisca, fortified, and made their principal retreat. It is 23 miles N by E of Budweis, and 48 S by E of Prague. E lon. 14 28, N lat. 49 25.

TABRISTAN, a province of Persia, on the S shore of the Caspian Sea, bounded by Astrabad on the E, and Ghilan on the W.

TACHAU, or TACHOW, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Tilsen, 26 miles W of Pilsen. E lon. 13 27, N lat. 49 45.

TADCASTER, a town of England in the W riding of Yorkshire. It is 12 miles SW of York, and 188 N by W of London. W lon. 1 15, N lat. 53 57.

TADIVAN, or TADUAN, a town of Persia, in the province of Faristan, 90 miles S of Schiras. E lon. 54 15, N lat. 28 45.

TADOUSAC, a town of Lower Canada, in N America. It is situated at the mouth of the Saguenay, 93 miles NE of Quebec. W lon. 69 39, N lat. 48 5.

TAFALA, or TAFALLA, a town of Spain, in Navarre, with a castle, seated on the Cidazzen, in a country producing good wine, 15 miles S of Pampeluna. W lon. 1 30, N lat. 43 20.

TAFILET, a kingdom of Barbary,

in the empire of Morocco; bounded on the N by Fez and Tremesen, on the E by the Berberies, on the S by the deserts of Barbary, and on the W by Sus, Morocco, and Fez. It is divided into three provinces, Draa, Saru, and Tuet. Taflet, the capital, is a trading place, with a castle, and seated on a river, 375 miles SE of Morocco. W lon. 5 45, N lat. 28 5.

TAGE, a town of Arabia Felix, with a castle on a mountain, 60 miles E of Mecca. E lon. 42 5, N lat. 21 45.

TAGHMON, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wexford.

TAGLIACCOZZO, a town of Italy, in Naples, 13 miles SW of Aquila, and 33 ENE of Rome. E lon. 13 27, N lat. 45 50.

TAGOST, a town of African Morocco, the seat in the province of Ege. A great many Jews live here, who carry on a considerable trade. It is seated in a fertile plain, 97 miles S of Taradant. W lon. 15, N lat. 33 33.

TAGUMADERT, a town of the kingdom of Taflet in Africa, with a strong castle on a mountain, seated on the river Draa. W lon. 6 45, N lat. 27 10.

TANHOOROWA, one of the smallest of the Sandwich Islands, lying off the SW part of Mowee, from which it is distant three leagues.

TAG, anciently TAGUS, a river which has its source on the confines of Arragon, in Spain, runs through New Castile, by Toledo and Talavera, whence it proceeds to Alcantara, in Extremadura; when entering Portugal, it washes Santarém, below which it forms the harbour of Lisbon, and then falls into the Atlantic Ocean.

TAIN, a borough and seaport in Hampshire, seated on the frith of Bournemouth, 13 miles N of Gosport.

TAINTON, a village in Gloucestershire, 7 miles W of Gloucester.

TALOUANG, the capital of the island of Formosa, in the China Sea. It is a large well peopled place, and carries on a great trade. E lon. 120 30, N lat. 23 25.

TALPING-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan. It is built upon the banks of the river Kiang. Its jurisdiction extends over only three cities. E lon. 107 16, N lat. 33 20.

TAL-TCHEOU-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Tschekiang. It has

six cities in its district. E lon. 121 2, N lat. 28 25.

TALLEBOURG, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, seated on the Charente, 30 miles SE of Rochelle. W lon. 0 40, N lat. 45 46.

TAL-TONG-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Char-shi. It is built near the great wall, and is strongly fortified.

TALYUEN-FOU, a city of China, capital of the province of Char-shi. It is above eight miles in circumference. The principal articles of its trade are hard-ware, stuff of different kinds, particularly carpets; imitation of those of Turkey. It is 160 miles SW of Peking.

TALAMONE, a seaport of Tuscany, in Italy, 15 miles N of Orbetello. E lon. 11 0, N lat. 43 30.

TALAVERA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a fort. It belongs to the archbishop of Toledo, and is seated on the Tago, in a valley abounding in corn, fruits, and excellent wine, 28 miles SW of Madrid. W lon. 4 1, N lat. 39 41.

TALAVERUELA, a town of Spain, in Extremadura, seated on the Guadiana, 14 miles E of Cadajoz. W lon. 6 34, N lat. 38 34.

TALLEBOURG, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, seated on the Charente, 30 miles SE of Rochelle. W lon. 0 40, N lat. 45 46.

TALAVERA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a fort. It is 28 miles SW of Madrid. W lon. 4 1, N lat. 39 41.

TALGAGUANA, a town of America, Chili. W lon. 73 0, S lat. 36 45.

TALLACH, a town of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, 23 miles WN W of Cork, and 23 WSW of Waterford.

TALLANO, a seaport of Corsica, situated on the gulf of Tallano, 30 miles SSW of Cortes. E lon. 0 18, N lat. 41 20.

TALLARD, a town of France, in the department of Upper Alps, seated on the Durançon, 47 miles S of Grenoble. E lon. 6 20, N lat. 44 52.

TALMONT, a seaport of France, in the department of Lower Charente, 200 miles SW of Paris. W lon. 6 50, N lat. 46 32.

TAMALAMECA, a town of South

six cities in its district. E lon. 121 2, N lat. 28 55.

TALLEBOURG, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, seated on the Charente, 30 miles SE of Rochelle. W lon. 0 40, N lat. 45 46.

TAL-TONG-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Chan-shi. It is built near the great wall, and is strongly fortified.

TAL-YUEN-FOU, a city of China, capital of the province of Chan-shi. It is above eight miles in circumference. The principal articles of its trade are hard-ware, stuff of different kinds, particularly carpets; imitation of those of Turkey. It is 160 miles SW of Peking.

TALAMONE, a seaport of Tuscany, in Italy, 18 miles N of Oristello. E lon. 11 6, N lat. 43 30.

TALAVERRA, a town of Spain, in New Castle, with a fort. It belongs to the archbishop of Toledo, and is seated on the Tago, in a valley abounding in corn, fruit, and excellent wine, 18 miles SW of Madrid. W lon. 4 1, N lat. 39 41.

TALAVERRUELA, a town of Spain, in Extremadura, seated on the Guadiana, 14 miles E of Cadajoz. W lon. 6 34, N lat. 38 34.

TALLEBOURG, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, seated on the Charente, 30 miles SE of Rochelle. W lon. 0 40, N lat. 45 46.

TALAVERA, a town of Spain, in New Castle, with a fort. It is 25 miles SW of Madrid. W lon. 4 1, N lat. 39 41.

TALGAGUANA, a town of S America, Chili. W lon. 73 0, S lat. 36 42.

TALLACH, a town of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, 23 miles WN W of Cork, and 33 WSW of Waterford.

TALLANO, a seaport of Corsica, situated on the gulf of Tallano, 30 miles SSW of Corta. E lon. 0 15, N lat. 51 20.

TALLARD, a town of France, in the department of Upper Alps, seated on the Durancon, 47 miles S of Grenoble. E lon. 6 30, N lat. 44 28.

TALMONT, a seaport of France, in the department of Lower Charente, 250 miles SW of Paris. W lon. 0 50, N lat. 45 32.

TALMALAMECA, a town of South

America, in Terra Firma, and government of St. Martha, seated on the Rio-del-Madaleza. W lon. 74 48, N lat. 9 6.

TAMAR, a river of England, which runs from N to S, and dividing Cornwall from Devonshire, enters Plymouth Sound.

TAMARA, a seaport on the N coast of the island of Socotra, in the E Indies, near the straits of Bab-el-mandel. E lon. 52 25, N lat. 11 30.

TAME, a town in Oxfordshire. It is 45 miles W by N of London. W lon. 0 55, N lat. 51 45.

TAMWORTH, a borough in Staffordshire, seated on the Tame, eight miles SE of Lichfield, and 114 NW of London. W lon. 1 38, N lat. 52 49.

TANARO, a river of Piedmont, which rises in the Apennines, and falls into the Po, at Alexandria.

TANASSERIM, a town of the kingdom of Siam, in Asia, capital of a province of the same name, 220 miles SW of Siam. E lon. 98 0, N lat. 11 50.

TANBOF, a government of Russia, formerly a part of the government of Voronez, containing 13 districts.

TANBOF, a town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name. It is seated on the Zna, which falls into Moskwa.

TANCOS, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, seated on the Zezarum, near its fall into the Tago, 66 miles N E of Lisbon. W lon. 8 30, N lat. 39 30.

TANCROWALL, a town of Africa, in Nigritia, seated on the Gambia, where the English have a fort, 30 miles E of James River.

TANDA, or **TANRAH**, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengul. There is little remaining of it but the rampart. It is seated on the Ganges, 120 miles NW of Decan. E lon. 87 55, N lat. 23 28.

TANEYTOWN, a post town in Frederick county, Maryland, situated on a branch of the Monocacy road, 20 miles N by E of Frederick town, 12 N by W of Westminster, and 40 of Baltimore.

TANGERMUNDE, a town of Germany, in the old marches of Brandenburg 24 miles NW of Brandenburg. E lon. 13 30, N lat. 52 44.

TANGIER, a seaport of the kingdom of Fez, in Africa. It was taken by the Portuguese, in 1471, and given

M in

as a dowry to the princess Catharine, on her marriage with Charles II. of England; but he did not think it worth the expense of keeping, and therefore, in 1683, caused the works to be blown up, and withdrew the garrison. It is 130 miles N of Fez. W long. 6 50, N lat. 35 40.

TANJORE, a province of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel, bounded by Gingi on the N, by the mountains of Gata on the W, by Madura and the fishing coast on the S, and by the sea on the E, being separated from the island of Ceylon by a narrow strait.

TANJORE, a city of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, capital of a province of the same name. It is 160 miles SE of Seringapatam. E long. 79 12, N lat. 10 46.

TANNA, a fertile and considerable island in the South Sea, and one of the New Hebrides. E long. 159 40, S lat. 19 30.

TAOO, the most southern of the Friendly Islands, in the S Pacific Ocean, about 10 leagues in circuit.

TAORMINA, a seaport of Sicily, in Val di Demone, famous for its costly marble and excellent wine. E lon. 15 34, N lat. 38 21.

TAPPANANNOCK, a post town in Essex county, Virginia; situated on the S side of Rappahannock river, 87 miles NE of Richmond, 53 SE of Fredericksburg, and 117 from Washington. It is a low unhealthy situation, but a piece of considerable trade, and has about 600 inhabitants.

TAPLOBE, a village of England, in Buckinghamshire, one mile from Maidenhead, seated on a hill on the banks of the Thames, and distinguished for its picturesque appearance.

TAPOOLA, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, 18 miles SSW of Daraspoory, and 83 ESE of Seringapatam.

TAPTU, a river of the Decan of Hindoostan, which rises at Maltoy, and falls into the gulf of Cambay.

TARANSA, one of the Hebrides, or West Islands of Scotland. W lon. 6 58, N lat. 58 2.

TARANTO, a seaport of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto. It is seated on a peninsula, but the harbor is choked up. It is 150 miles E by S of Naples. E lon. 17 20, N lat. 40 32.

TARARE, a town of France, in th

department of Rhone and Loire, 25 miles NW of Lyons. E lon. 4 45, N lat. 48 42.

TARASCON, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone. It is seated on the Rhone, 372 miles S by E of Paris. E lon. 4 39, N lat. 43 46.

TARASCON, a town of France, in the department of Arriege, seated on the river Arriege, seven miles SE of Foix.

TARAZONA, a strong town of Spain, in Aragon. It is seated on the river Challes, 137 miles NE of Madrid. W lon. 1 32, N lat. 41 35.

TARBES, a town of France, and capital of the department of Upper Pyrenees, containing 9777 inhabitants. It is seated on the Adour, 118 miles S by E of Bourdeaux. E lon. 0 3, N lat. 43 14.

TARBOROUGH, a post town of North-Carolina in Edgecombe county, situated on W side of Tarr river, about 35 miles from its mouth, 110 N by E of Fayetteville, and 360 SW of Washington.

TARENTESIA, a province of Savoy, which is a disagreeable barren country, full of dreadful mountains. Montier is the capital.

TARGA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, on the Mediterranean. W lon. 4 54, N lat. 35 30.

TARGORDO, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Moldavia, 60 miles S of Jassy.

TARLTON, a post village, in Fairfield county, Ohio; situated on the head water of Salt creek, 18 miles and a half from Chillicothe, and 431 from Washington.

TARN, a river of France, which has its source in the department of Lozere, and falls into the Garonne.

TARODANT, or TARUDANT, a town of Morocco, in the province of Sus, seated near the Atlantic, 130 miles SSW of Morocco. W lon. 5 10, N lat. 30 0.

TARRAGA, or TARRECA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on a hill, near the river Cervera, 15 miles E by S of Lerida, and 60 W of Barcelona. E lon. 1 3, N lat. 41 29.

TARRAGONA, a strong seaport of Spain, in Catalonia. It carries on a great trade, and is seated on a hill, on

the Mediterranean, 220 miles E by N of Madrid. E lon. 1 15, N lat. 41 4.

TARREIG, a town in Sumner, seated on the Downs, not far from the sea, 24 miles E of Chichester, and 83 SW of London. W lon. 0 21, N lat. 50 50.

TARTARY, a very large country of Asia, situated between 27 deg. and 100 deg. of E lon. reckoning from the west end of the Isle of Ferro, and between 57 deg. and 88 deg. of lat. It is bounded on the N by Siberia, or that part of Asia which belongs to Russia; on the W by the rivers Don, Volga, and Kama, which separate it from Russia; on the S by the Ezime and Caspian Seas, Karazum, the two Bukharas, China, and Korea; and on the E by the Oriental or Tartarian ocean. It extends from E to W, the space of 104 degrees in longitude, or 4148 geographical miles; but its breadth is not proportionable, being not above 900 miles where broadest, and where narrowest 330. It is divided into two great parts, the one called the Western, the other the Eastern Tartary. Western Tartary, is much more extensive than the Eastern. In all this vast region there are but few towns, most of the inhabitants living under tents, especially in summer, and moving from place to place with their flocks and herds. Eastern Tartary, according to the limits usually assigned, it by historians and geographers, is bounded to the W by Western Tartary, or by that part possessed by the proper Moguls and Kalcas; on the N by Siberia; on the E by that part of the Oriental Ocean called the Turanian Sea, and on the S by the same sea, the kingdom of Korea, and the Yellow Sea, which separates it from China. It is situated between the 137th and 160th degrees of long, being about 900 miles long from S to N, and near as many in breadth from W to E, yet but thinly peopled. This large region is at present divided into three great governments, all subject to the Chinese, viz. Shing-yang or Mughden, Karimula, and Taisnikar.

TARTARS, a town of France, in the department of Landes. The Midouze runs through it; and on one side of this river it rises in the form of an amphitheatre; the other is seated on a plain. It is 15 miles NE of Dax. W lon. 0 49, N lat. 43 50.

the Mediterranean, 220 miles E by N of Madrid. E lon. 1 15, N lat. 41 4.

TARRIG, a town in Susser, seated on the Downs, not far from the sea, 24 miles E of Chichester, and 83 SW of London. W lon. 0 21, N lat. 50 50.

TARTARY, a very large country of Asia, situated between 37 deg. and 100 deg. of E lon. reckoning from the west end of the Isle of Ferro, and between 37 deg. and 68 deg. of lat. It is bounded on the N by Siberia, or that part of Asia which belongs to Russia; on the W by the rivers Don, Volga, and Kama, which separate it from Russia; on the S by the Euxine and Caspian Seas, Karazum, the two Buharias, China, and Korea; and on the E by the Oriental or Tartarian ocean. It extends from E to W, the space of 104 degrees in longitude, or 4145 geographical miles; but its breadth is not proportionable, being not above 900 miles where broadest, and where narrowest 330. It is divided into two great parts, the one called the Western, the other the Eastern Tartary. Western Tartary is much more extensive than the Eastern. In all this vast region there are but few towns, most of the inhabitants living under tents, especially in summer, and moving from place to place with their flocks and herds. Eastern Tartary, according to the limits usually assigned it by historians and geographers, is bounded to the W by Western Tartary, or by that part possessed by the proper Moslems and Kaliks; on the N by Siberia; on the E by that part of the Oriental Ocean called the Thurian Sea, and on the S by the same sea, the kingdom of Korea, and the Yellow Sea, which separates it from China. It is situated between the 137th and 150th degrees of long, being about 600 miles long from S to N, and near as many in breadth from W to E, yet but thinly peopled. This large region is at present divided into three great governments, all subject to the Chinese, viz. Shing-yang or Mugden, Karimula, and Tsinlikar.

TARTARS, a town of France, in the department of Landes. The Midouze runs through it; and on one side of this river it rises in the form of an amphitheatre; the other is seated on a plain. It is 13 miles NE of Dax. W lon. 0 48, N lat. 43 50.

TASSO, an island of the Archipelago, near Romania, at the entrance of the gulf of Costeia. It is 35 miles in circumference. The capital, of the same name, has a good harbour, and several castles.

TATTA, or **SINDE**, a city of Hindostan Proper, capital of the province of Sindy. It is seated on a branch of the river Sind or Indus, which admits of an unintermitted navigation to Moultan and Lahore, for vessels of 300 tons. Tatta is 741 miles NW of Bombay. E lon. 67 37, N lat. 24 50.

TATTERSHALL, a town of England, in Lincolnshire. It is 20 miles SE of Lincoln, and 137 N of London. W lon. 0 8, N lat. 53 6.

TAVASTUS, a town of Sweden, in Finland, capital of the province of Travasteland, seated on a river which falls into the lake Wana, 65 miles NE of Abo.

TAUCHEL, a town of Poland in Pomerania, seated on the Vard, thirty miles NW of Culm. E lon. 18 8, N lat. 53 38.

TAVERNA, a town of Naples in Calabria Ulteriore, seated on the Corico, 80 miles E of Nicastro, and 70 NE of Reggio. E lon. 10 44, N lat. 39 11.

TAVIRA, or **TAVILA**, a considerable town of Portugal, capital of Algarve, seated at the mouth of the Gilao, 100 miles W by N of Cadix. W lon. 7 46, N lat. 37 18.

TAVISTOCK, a borough in Devonshire. It is 38 miles W by S of Exeter, and 206 of London. W lon. 4 13, N lat. 50 35.

TAUNTON, a river of Massachusetts, which rises in the county of Plymouth. It runs a SW course of fifty miles, and falls into the Narraganset bay on the E side of Rhode-Island. Its length is 80 miles, and is navigable half that distance to Taunton.

TAUNTON, a borough of England, in Somersetshire. It is situated on the Thone, which is navigable hence to the Parret. It is 31 miles NE of Exeter, and 140 W by S of London. W lon. 3 17, N lat. 50 29.

TAUNTON, a post town, the capital of Bristol county, Massachusetts; lying on the W side of Taunton river, 23 miles N of New-Bedford, and 35 S of Boston. The township contains 3500 inhabitants.

TAUREAU, an Isle of France, in the department of Finistère, lying at the mouth of the river Morlaix. W lon. 3 31, N lat. 48 40.

TAURICA, or **TAURIDA**. See **CRIMEA**.

TAURIS, a city of Persia, capital of Aderbeizan, and formerly the capital of Persia. It is 95 miles SE of Nakhivan, and 320 NW of Isfahan. E lon. 47 50, N lat. 38 13.

TAURUS, a great chain of mountains in Asia, which begin at the E part of Little Carmania, and extend far into India. In different places they have different names.

TAUS, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, 20 miles SW of Pilsen, and 50 S of Seitz. E lon. 13 45, N lat. 49 24.

TAVY, a river of England, in Devonshire, which rising in Dartmoor Forest enters the harbour of Manouse, above Plymouth.

TAW, a river of England, in Devonshire, which rises in the centre of the county, and joins the Trowbridge, at its mouth in the Bristol Channel.

TAWY, a river of Glamorganshire, in S Wales, which enters the Bristol Channel, at Swansea Bay.

TAY, one of the largest rivers in Scotland, dividing it into S and N. It rises out of the mountains of Breckinbane, and after spreading into a lake of the same name, 15 miles long, and about two broad, runs E through Athol, then turning to the SE in a course of near 40 mils. exclusive of windings, falls into the frith of Tay.

TAY FRITH OF, an arm of the sea, which divides Fifeshire from the counties of Perth and Angus. The space between the N and S sands may be near a mile with about 3 fathoms water, but within the Frith it grows deeper, and in the road of Dundee is full six fathoms.

TAY LOCH, a lake in Perthshire, through which flows the river Tay. It is 15 miles long, and in many parts above one broad. The banks of this lake are finely wooded; and it has a small tufted island, on which are the ruins of a priory, built by Alexander I.

TCHING-TCHOU-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Hou-quang, seated near the canal through which all boats must pass in going from Sou-tcheou, or Kiang. It is 650 miles S

SW of Peking. E long. 104 40, N lat. 38 23.

TCHING-TING-FOU, a large city of China, in the province of Pe-tscheli. Its district contains five cities of the second and 47 of the third class; and it is 110 miles S by W of Peking. E lon. 114 21, N lat. 38 9.

TCHING-TOU-FOU, a city of China, the capital of So-tschuen, formerly the residence of the emperors, and one of the largest and most beautiful cities in the empire; but, in 1646, it was almost entirely destroyed, during the civil wars that preceded the last invasion of the Tartars. Its district contains six cities of the second and 15 of the third class. E long. 103 44, N lat. 30 40.

TCHI-TCHEOU-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan. It is seated on the river Kiang, and has under its six cities of the third class. E lon. 117 6, N lat. 30 44.

TCHONG-KING-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Lo-Schin. It is built upon a mountain, and is situated at the mouth of two large rivers; the Hsiang-tsiang, and the Yang-tse-kiang. Under it are three cities of the second, and 11 of the third class. It is 637 miles SW of Peking. E lon. 106, N lat. 30 40.

TEALE, an island in the Mediterranean, 20 miles long and four broad. E lon. 20 54, N lat. 36 47.

TEBEA, a strong town of the kingdom of Morocco, capital of a province of the same name. W lon. 4 55, N lat. 35 20.

TECKENBURG, a town of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle on a hill. It was bought by the king of Prussia in 1707, and is 13 miles SW of Osnaburg, and 28 NE of Munster. E lon. 9 2, N lat. 53 20.

TECORT, or **VIGARTE**, a strong town of Barbary, capital of a kingdom of the same name, in Hispanigerial. It is 480 miles SW of Tripoli. E lon. 7 28, N lat. 30 35.

TEMBINGTON, a village in Middlesex, seated on the Thames, 13 miles WSW of London.

TEMLA, or **TADILA**, a province of Morocco, which extends along the E side of Mount Atlas, to the borders of Sen and Algeria.

TEDNEST, a large town of Morocco, in Africa, capital of the province of Hen. W lon. 6 35, N lat. 30 30.

TEDSI, a commercial town of Morocco, in the province of Sus, seated in a plain abounding in corn.

TEER, a river which rises in the confines of Cumberland, and falls into the German Ocean, below Stockton.

TEFFLI, the capital of Georgia, one of the seven Caucasian nations between the Black Sea and the Caspian, contains 30,000 inhabitants, of which more than half are Armenians; the remainder are principally Georgians, with some Tartars. According to Belfor Rensel, it has 20 Armenian and 15 Greek churches, and 3 mosques. This city was taken by the Turks in 1760, and is seated on the river Kur, at the foot of a mountain, 125 miles W of Terki. E lon. 65 3, N lat. 41 59.

TEGLIO, a town of the country of the Grisons, capital of a government of the same name, in the Valaisine.

TEIGN, a river in Devonshire, composed of two branches, which rise in the centre of the county; and uniting, enter the English Channel, at Teignmouth.

TEIGNMOUTH, a seaport in Devonshire, reckoned part of the port of Exeter. It is seated at the mouth of the Teign, 230 miles W by S of London. W lon. 3 20, N lat. 50 52.

TELEMONA, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, with a small harbour, and a strong fort. E lon. 11 11, N lat. 43 25.

TELEGREN, or **TELGA**, a trading town of Sweden, in Sudermania, seated on the S bank of the lake Macser, 13 miles SW of Stockholm. E lon. 17 24, N lat. 59 18.

TELLICHERRY, a seaport of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar, where there is an English factory. It is 30 miles NNW of Calicut. E lon. 75 40, N lat. 11 45.

TELTSHE, a town of Germany, in Moravia, seated on the frontiers of Bohemia, at the source of the river Teys, 30 miles WNW of Znaim. E long. 16 0, N lat. 49 0.

TEMENDEFEUST, a town of the kingdom of Algiers, seated on the Mediterranean, 10 miles E of Algiers.

TEMEWAB, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a territory called the banet of Temewar. It was taken by prince Eugene, in 1716.

TEDNEST, a large town of Morocco, in Africa, capital of the province of Hen. W lon. 3 39, N lat. 30 30.

TEDSI, a commercial town of Morocco, in the province of Sus, seated in a plain abounding in corn.

TEES, a river which rises in the confines of Cumberland, and falls into the German Ocean, below Stockton.

TEFFLI, the capital of Georgia, one of the seven Caucasian nations between the Black Sea and the Caspian, contains 20,000 inhabitants, of which more than half are Armenians; the remainder are principally Georgians, with some Tartars. According to Mevorak, it has 30 Armenian and 18 Greek churches, and 3 mosques. This city was taken by the Turks in 1756, and is seated on the river Kur, at the foot of a mountain, 125 miles W of Terki. E lon. 65 3, N lat. 41 59.

TEGLIO, a town of the country of the Grisons, capital of a government of the same name, in the Valaisine.

TEIGN, a river in Devonshire, composed of two branches, which rise in the centre of the county; and uniting, enter the English Channel, at Taigmoor.

TEIGNMOUTH, a seaport in Devonshire, reckoned part of the port of Exeter. It is seated at the mouth of the Teign, 800 miles W by S of London. W lon. 3 20, N lat. 50 02.

TELEMONA, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, with a small harbour, and a strong fort. E lon. 11 11, N lat. 43 22.

TELEGEBN, or **TELGA**, a tract in a town of Sweden, in Sudermania, on the S bank of the lake Macsö, 13 miles SW of Stockholm. E lon. 17 24, N lat. 59 19.

TELLICHEERY, a seaport of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar, where there is an English factory. It is 30 miles NNW of Calicut. E lon. 75 50, N lat. 11 48.

TELTMH, a town of Germany, in Moravia, seated on the frontiers of Bohemia, at the source of the river Teysa, 36 miles WNW of Znaim. E lon. 16 0, N lat. 49 0.

TEMEDEFUST, a town of the kingdom of Algiers, seated on the Mediterranean, 10 miles E of Algiers.

TEMESEWAR, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a territory called the name of Temeswar. It was taken by prince Eugene, in 1716.

It is seated in a morass, 60 miles NE of Belgrade, and 150 SE of Buda. E lon. 23 30, N lat. 45 27.

TEMISSA, a large town of the kingdom of Fuzsan. It is 120 miles ENE of Mouraok.

TEMPLETON, a post town in Worcester county, Massachusetts; 28 miles NW of Worcester, 63 W by N of Boston, and 448 NE of Washington. Population 1924.

TEMLIN, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and the Uecker Marche of Brandenburg. It is 15 miles SW of Prenzlau, and 34 N of Berlin. E lon. 13 25, E lat. 53 2.

TEMROCK, a seaport of Cuban, seated on the sea of Asoph, 20 miles E of the straits of Caffa. E lon. 37 20, N lat. 45 27.

TENASERIM, a town of Siam, capital of a province. It is situated on a river of the same name, which falls into the bay of Bengal. W lon. 88 8, N lat. 12 12.

TENBURY, a town of England, in Worcestershire, seated on the Tems, 15 miles W by N of Worcester, and 130 WNW of London. W lon. 3 13, N lat. 51 16.

TENBY, a seaport in Pembrokeshire. It is ten miles E of Pembrokeshire, and 233 W of London. W lon. 3 8, N lat. 51 48.

TENGHE ISLAND, an island in the Pacific Ocean, two miles in circumference, discovered by lieutenant Bell, in 1770. E lon. 151 21, S lat. 1 30.

TENDA, a town of Italy, in Piedmont; capital of a county of the same name. It is 42 miles S of Turin. E lon. 7 44, N lat. 44 10.

TENEDOR, a celebrated island in the Archipelago, on the coast of Naxos, and ten miles SW of the straits of Gallipoli. It is 11 miles long, and 7 broad, inhabited almost wholly by Greeks. On the E side is a large town, seated at the foot of a mountain, with a fine harbour, commanded by a castle.

TENEN, or **KNIN**, an episcopal town of Venice, in Dalmatia, on the borders of Bosnia. It is 43 miles S of Bihacz. E lon. 16 30, N lat. 44 4.

TENERIFF, one of the Canary islands, the most considerable of them for riches, trade, and population. It lies W of the Grand Canary, is 70 miles long, and 33 broad, and abounds

in wine, different sorts of fruits, cattle, and game. One part of this island is surrounded by inaccessible mountains, and one in particular, called the Pike of Teneriff, is two miles and a quarter above the level of the sea; and the distance of the peak from the part of Oranaria is above 11 miles. This island is subject to earthquakes; and, in 1704, one destroyed several towns, and many thousand people.

The principal dependence of the inhabitants is on their wine, (their staple commodity), oil, corn, and every kind of stock for shipping, with which the island abounds. The climate is remarkably healthy, and particularly adapted to afford relief in pithical complaints. St. Christophe de Laguna is the capital.

TENERIFF, a town of Terra Firma, in the government of St. Martha, seated on the Rio de la Madalera, 100 miles S by W of St. Martha. W lon. 74 15, N lat. 0 47.

TENEZ, a town of Algiers, in Africa, in the province of Tremesen, capital of a district of the same name, with a strong fort. E lon. 1 0, N lat. 39 20.

TENGAN-FOU, a rich, populous and commercial city of China, in the province of Hon-quang, with six cities dependent on it. It is 200 miles W by S of Nan-king. E lon. 113 21, N lat. 31 0.

TENNESSEE, one of the United States of America, situated between 35 and 36 deg. N lat. and between lon. 70 38 and 89 38 W. Breadth 104 miles, length 460. Bounded N by Kentucky and Virginia; E by North Carolina; S by Georgia and the Mississippi territory; and W by the Mississippi river; its figure is rhomboidal. This state is divided into 3 districts; Washington, Hamilton, Winchester, Mero, and Robertson; and these are again subdivided into 38 counties. The climate is agreeable and healthy, except in the neighbourhood of swamps or stagnant waters. The division into E and W Tennessee, was made in conformity to the natural division formed by the Cumberland mountains. In West Tennessee the face of the country is finely diversified exhibiting extensive level tracts. The other division is more mountainous; in both iron ore is found in abundance. The

still is excellent, producing all kinds of grain in abundance, likewise flax, hemp, and cotton. It is found to grow best by upland rice and for indigo; and vines grow luxuriantly. Salt springs are found in many parts. The principal rivers are the Tennessee, Cumberland, Holston, Clinch, Duck, and Wolf, Hatchee, Potomac, Deer, Ohio, and Rappahannock, which discharge themselves into the Mississippi. In 1810 this state contained 317,192 free persons, and 44,538 slaves.

TENNESSEE, a river of N America, formerly called the Cherokee River. It rises in the Iron mountains, and, having traversed the borders of the Cherokee country northward, is joined by the Holston branch, when it is called the Tennessee; thence it runs SW and N, into the state of Kentucky; here it soon turns to the NW, and then falls into the Ohio, 60 miles above the confluence of that river with the Mississippi. From its entrance into the Ohio, it is navigable for the largest row boats at all seasons, to the Muscle shoals, a distance of 200 miles; from thence to the Whirl or Suck, a distance equal to the former, the navigation is excellent. The Whirl, in about lat. 36 is considered a great curiosity. The river is here compressed into a narrow width, and the water is thrown by a rock projecting from the northern shore, with great rapidity to the opposite side, whence it rebounds and produces the Whirl.

TEN-TAEU-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Chang-tong, with a good port, and eight cities in its jurisdiction. It is seated on the N side of a peninsula of the Yellow Sea, 300 miles SE of Peking. E lon. 113 50, N lat. 35 30.

TENNESTADT, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, near the rivers Seltschein and Schambach, five miles from Erfurt.

TENNIS, a town of Egypt, situated on an island in a lake of the same name, 30 miles SE of Damietta. E lon. 33 15, N lat. 31 2.

TENTERDEN, a corporate town of England, in Kent. It is 34 miles SW of Canterbury, and 26 E by S of London. E lon. 0 35, N lat. 51 13.

TENTUGAL, a town of Portugal, in Peira, 8 miles WNW of Coimbra. W lon. 8 30, N lat. 40 17.

TEPIC, a town of New Spain, in the province of Guadalupe, 400 miles NW of the city of Mexico.

TEPLITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz, celebrated for its warm baths, 14 miles WNW of Leitmeritz.

TERAMO, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ulteriore, seated at the confluence of the Vicoia and Tordino, 10 miles NW of Ascoli, and 25 NE of Ascoli. E lon. 13 50, N lat. 43 37.

TERASSA, a decayed town of Turkey, in Europe, in Caramania, formerly called Tarvas. It is seated on the Mediterranean. E lon. 35 48, N lat. 37 10.

TERASSON, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, seated on the Vézère, 30 miles N of Sarlat. E lon. 1 10, N lat. 45 5.

TERCERA, one of the Azores, or Western Islands. It is very fertile, and contains about 20,000 inhabitants. Angra is the capital.

TERCHIZ, or **TERHIZ**, a town of Persia, in the province of Chormas, 130 miles WNW of Herat. E lon. 67 35, N lat. 33 2.

TERGA, a town of Morocco, seated on the Ormirah, 25 miles from Azamor.

TERGOVISTA, or **TERVIS**, a commercial town, capital of Walschia, seated on the Jalowitz, 30 miles NW of Bucharest. E lon. 25 30, N lat. 45 45.

TERKI, a town of Circasia. It is seated on a river of the same name, in a marshy place, one mile from the Caspian Sea. E lon. 47 50, N lat. 43 22.

TERMINI, a town on the N coast of Sicily, in Val di Demona, at the mouth of a river of the same name. E lon. 13 44, N lat. 38 5.

TERNOLI, or **TERMINI**, an episcopal town of Naples, in Capitanata, seated near the sea, 70 miles NE of Naples. E lon. 14 30, N lat. 41 50.

TERNATE, an island in the Indian Ocean, the principal of the Moluccas. It lies a little to the W of Gilolo, and 100 miles E of Celebes. E lon. 120 0, N lat. 1 0.

TERNEUSE, a strong town and seat of Dutch Flanders, on the W branch of the Scheldt, called the Hondt. It is 25 miles WNW of Antwerp. E lon. 3 45, N lat. 51 20.

TERNI, an ancient episcopal city

kinds
the flag,
it is no
indignit
Galt
a. The
Bunch,
Berch,
Ober,
exchange
pl. In
1893 free
N Ame-
rhee Ri-
ustains
orders of
ward, is
when it
it runs
intensity
and then
move the
the Mil-
into the
largest
Munde
11 from
a, a dis-
naviga-
in about
curiously,
d into a
thrown
northern
the op-
ands and
city of
ang-
ries in its
be N side
Sea, 300
11 50, N
of Upper
the rivers
five miles
t, situated
the same
nients. E
ate town
miles SW
S of Lon-
13.
Portugal,
Colombia.

TEPIC, a town of New Spain, in the province of Guadalajara, 500 miles NW of the city of Mexico.

TEPLITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz, celebrated for its warm baths, 14 miles WNW of Leitmeritz.

TERAMO, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ulteriore, seated at the confluence of the Vicoia and Tordino, 10 miles NW of Ascoli, and 24 NE of Ascoli. E lon. 13 50, N lat. 43 37.

TERASSA, a decayed town of Turkey, in Europe, in Caramania, formerly called Taurus. It is seated on the Mediterranean. E lon. 35 45, N lat. 37 10.

TERASSON, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, seated on the Vevre, 30 miles N of Sarlat. E lon. 1 10, N lat. 45 2.

TERCEIRA, one of the Azores, or Western Islands. It is very fertile, and contains about 20,000 inhabitants. Angra is the capital.

TERCHIZ, or **TERHIZ**, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasan, 130 miles WNW of Herat. E lon. 67 25, N lat. 33 4.

TERGA, a town of Morocco seated on the Ommirah, 25 miles from Azamor.

TERGOVISTA, or **TERVIS**, a commercial town, capital of Walschia, seated on the Jalonitz, 30 miles NW of Bucharest. E lon. 25 20, N lat. 45 45.

TERKI, a town of Circassia. It is seated on a river of the same name, in a marshy place, one mile from the Caspian Sea. E lon. 47 50, N lat. 43 22.

TERMINI, a town on the N coast of Sicily, in Val di Demona, at the mouth of a river of the same name. E lon. 13 44, N lat. 38 2.

TERNOLI, or **TERMINI**, an episcopal town of Naples, in Capitanata, seated near the sea, 70 miles NE of Naples. E lon. 15 30, N lat. 41 59.

TERNATE, an island in the Indian Ocean, the principal of the Moluccas. It lies a little to the W of Gilolo, and 100 miles E of Celebes. E lon. 120 0, N lat. 1 0.

TERNEUSE, a strong town and fort of Dutch Flanders, on the W branch of the Scheldt, called the Hondt. It is 25 miles WNW of Antwerp. E lon. 3 45, N lat. 51 20.

TERNI, an ancient episcopal city

of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto. The cathedral is a magnificent structure, and the place contains about 9000 inhabitants. Near it is the famous cascade of the river Velino. It is 40 miles N of Rome. E longitude 13 40, N latitude 43 34.

TERNONA, an ancient archiepiscopal town of Turkey, in Europe, in Bulgaria, 45 miles NW of Adrianople. E lon. 30 3, N lat. 43 1.

TERRACINA, anciently called Anzur, a decayed town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, with a bishop's see. It is 40 miles SE of Rome. E lon. 13 15, N lat. 41 24.

TERRA DEL ESPIRITU SANTO, the most western and largest islands of the New Hebrides, in the S Sea, being 40 leagues in circuit. Besides the bay of St. Phillip and St. Jago, on the N side of it, the lakes which lie along the S and E coast, form several good bays and harbours. E lon. 164, S lat. 10.

TERRA DEL FUEGO, a large island at the southern extremity of America, which is separated from the continent by the straits of Magellan, and from Scotland, lying to the E by the straits of Le Maire.

TERRANOVA, a town of Sicily, in Val di Nota, seated near the mouth of a river of the same name, 30 miles ESE of Alcesta. E lon. 14 10, N lat. 37 9.

TERRA NUOVA, an ancient seaport, on the NE coast of Sardinia, seated at the bottom of a gulf of the same name, 65 miles NNE of Sassari. E lon. 9 32, N lat. 41 3.

TERRIATO, or **MANGO**, a small village of Fegua, beautifully situated on a high commanding bank of the Irrawaddy river. E lon. 95 55, N lat. 17 32.

TERROUEN, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, seated on the Ls, six miles S of St. Omer.

TERRUEL, a town of Spain, in Arragon, with a bishop's see, 113 miles E of Madrid. W lon. 1 0, N lat. 40 25.

TEVERE, or **VEBRE**, a town of the United Provinces, in Zealand, four miles NE of Middelbourg. E lon. 3 43, N lat. 51 20.

TESCHEN, a town of Upper Silesia, capital of a duchy of the same name, subject to the house of Austria.

It was taken by the Prussians in 1737, but restored in 1763. It is surrounded on all sides by a morass, and seated near the source of the Viatria. It is 65 miles SW of Cracow. E lon. 18 17, N lat. 49 52.

TESEGDELT, a town of Morocco Proper, seated at the mouth of the Tschubi, and surrounded by a craggy rock, which renders it impregnable. It is 200 miles W of Morocco.

TESINO, a river of Switzerland, which has its source in Mount St. Gothard, flows through the country of the Grisons, and a little after falls into the Po.

TESET, a town of Zahara, which gives name to a district. It is 170 miles S of Morocco. W lon. 5 50, N lat. 15 24.

TESSIA, a town of Austria, in the county of Tirol, 22 miles NE of Trent, and 24 SE of Boziano. E lon. 11 40, N lat. 46 20.

TEST, or **TESE**, a river of England, which rises in the NW of Hanthwaite, and passing Stockbridge and Runwax, falls into the bay of Southampton.

TETBURY, a town of England, in Gloucestershire, 23 miles ENE of Bristol, and 90 W of London. W lon. 1 5, N lat. 51 36.

TETICACO, a lake of Peru, in the audience of Lima, and province of Callao, above 300 miles in circumference.

TETTANG, a town of Scania, capital of a lordship of the same name. It is eight miles N of Lindau, and 12 ENE of Constance. E lon. 9 50, N lat. 47 46.

TETUAN, a city of the kingdom of Fez, with a castle. It is seated on the river Gou, 3 miles from the Mediterranean, and 108 N by W of Fez. W lon. 5 30, N lat. 35 37.

TEVERONE, a river of Italy, the ancient Anio, which rises in the Apennines, 50 miles above Tivoli, glides through a plain till it comes near that town, when it is confined for a short space between two hills, covered with groves. The river moving with augmented rapidity, as its channel is confined, at last rushes violently over a lofty precipice, and having gained the plain, flows quietly on, till it loses itself in the Tiber.

TEVIOT, a river of Scotland, which rises in the mountains in the SW of

Roarburghshire, and falls into the Tweed, near Echos.

TEURART, an ancient town of the kingdom of Fes, seated on a mountain near the river Za.

TEUSCHNITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, in the Bishopric of Bamberg, 34 miles NE of Bamberg. E lon. 11 27, N lat. 50 23.

TEUHERA, a town of Barbary, in Biledulgerid, divided into two parts by a river. E lon. 10 16, N lat. 31 28.

TEWKESBURY, a borough in Gloucestershire. It is seated at the confluence of the Severn and Avon, 10 miles N of Gloucester, and 102 WNW of London. W lon. 3 13, N lat. 52.

TEWKSBUURY, a township of Massachusetts, situated in Middlesex county, on the S side of the river Merrimack, 20 miles NW of Boston, and 483 NE of Washington. In 1810, the population was stated at 943.

TEXEL, an island of the United Provinces, in N Holland, separated from the continent by a narrow channel of the same name, defended by a strong fort on the continent, called the Helder. This channel is the best and most southern entrance from the ocean into the Zuider-Zee, and through it most of the ships pass that are bound to Amsterdam.

TEVA, a river of Germany, which has its source near Teltah, in Moravia, and enters the Meraw on the confines of Hungary.

TEYN, a town of Bohemia, belonging to the archbishop of Prague, 22 miles SW of that city. E lon. 23 40, N lat. 40 23.

TEZAR, a town of the kingdom of Fes, capital of the province of Cuzi, seated on a small river, 48 miles E of Fes. W lon. 4 18, N lat. 33 40.

TEZUCO, a town of New Spain, and the capital of a large government. It is seated near the lake of Mexico, 30 miles E of the city of that name. W lon. 100 4, N lat. 20 3.

TEZELA, a town of the kingdom of Algiers, in Trencsen, 15 miles from Oran.

TEZOTE, a town of the kingdom of Fes, seated on the point of a rock, 3 miles from Mellila.

THAINEE, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, near the mouth of a river of the same name, 120 miles S of Tunis. E lon. 10 13, N lat. 34 60.

THAMES, the finest river in Great Britain, which takes its rise from a copious spring called Thames Head, two miles SW of Cirencester, in Gloucestershire. The Thames does not become a considerable stream, till it is on its way to Lechlade; where, being joined by the Lech and Coin at the distance of 138 miles from London, it becomes navigable for vessels of 100 tons.

It passes by Ewosham, where is the first stone bridge, and reaches Oxford, where it is joined by the Cherwell; it then proceeds SE to Abingdon, and thence to Dorchester, where it receives the name. Pursuing the same course, and passing upwards of 20 towns, it arrives at London and Westminster

standing on the N bank, and Southwark on the opposite side. It then proceeds by Greenwich to the German Ocean. It receives in its course from Dorchester, the rivers Kennet, Loddon, Coln, Wey, Mole, Wandie, Lea, Roding, Dart, and Medway. Though the Thames is said to be navigable 131 miles above the bridge, yet the numerous flats would in summer entirely stop the navigation westward, when the springs are low, were it not for a number of locks and canals.

THAMES, a river of the United States, in Connecticut. It is composed of two principal branches, the Shetucket on the E, and the Norwich, or Little River, on the W. This last, about a mile from its junction with the Shetucket, at Norwich, has a romantic cataract, which pitches from a rock 10 or 12 feet in perpendicular height, in one entire sheet, upon a bed of rocks below. From Norwich, the Thames is navigable 13 miles to Long Island Sound, which enters at New London.

THANSBRUCK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, 8 miles SE of Mulhausen, and 16 miles WNW of Erfurt. E lon. 10 52, N lat. 51 20.

THANET, an island of Kent, comprising the E angle of that county, and separated from the mainland by a narrow channel of the Stour.

THANHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Sambia, situated on the Mindel, 14 miles N Mindelheim, and 22 E of Ulm. E lon. 9 50, N lat. 48 17.

TEASO, an island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Macedonia, at the

to the town of Glastonbury, in the county of Somerset, in the parish of St. Andrew, in the deanery of Glastonbury, in the diocese of Exeter, in the province of Cornwall, in the kingdom of Great Britain, in the county of Somerset, in the parish of St. Andrew, in the deanery of Glastonbury, in the diocese of Exeter, in the province of Cornwall, in the kingdom of Great Britain.

THAMES, the finest river in Great Britain, which takes its rise from a copious spring called Thames Head, two miles SW of Cirencester, in Gloucestershire. The Thames does not become a considerable stream, till it is on its way to Lechlade; where, being joined by the Lech and Coia at the distance of 134 miles from London, it becomes navigable for vessels of 60 tons. It passes by Emsbury, where is the first stone bridge, and reaches Oxford, where it is joined by the Cherwell; it then proceeds SE to Abingdon, and thence to Dorchester, where it receives the name. Pursuing the same course, and passing upwards of 30 towns, it arrives at London and Westminster standing on the N bank, and Southwark on the opposite side. It then proceeds by Greenwich to the German Ocean. It receives in its course from Dorchester, the rivers Kennet, Loddon, Chis, Wey, Mole, Wandie, Lea, Roding, Darent, and Medway. Though the Thames is said to be navigable 131 miles above the bridge, yet the numerous flats would in summer entirely stop the navigation westward, when the springs are low, were it not for a number of locks and canals.

THAMES, a river of the United States, in Connecticut. It is composed of two principal branches, the Shetucket on the E, and the Norwich, or Little River, on the W. This last, about a mile from its junction with the Shetucket, at Norwich, has a romantic entrance, which pitches from a rock 10 or 12 feet in perpendicular height, in one entire sheet, upon a bed of rocks below. From Norwich, the Thames is navigable 13 miles to Long Island Sound, which enters at New London.

THAMSBURCK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, 8 miles SE of Mulhausen, and 16 miles WNW of Erfurt. E lon. 10 53, N lat. 51 20.

THANET, an island of Kent, comprising the E angle of that county, and separated from the mainland by a narrow channel of the Stour.

THANHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Silesia, situated on the Mindel, 14 miles N Mindelheim, and 22 E of Ulm. E lon. 9 50, N lat. 48 17.

THASO, an island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Macedonia, at the

entrance of the gulf of Corinth. It is 18 miles long, and 6 broad, and abounds in all the necessaries of life. The chief town of the same name, has a harbour frequented by merchants. E lon. 24 32, N lat. 40 50.

THEBAID, a county of Upper Egypt, stretching from Fayoum to the Red Sea. It is now inhabited by Arabs, who are robbers by profession.

THEBES, the ancient name of a city of Upper Egypt. Three villages, named Carnack, Luxor, and Cosmopolis, are seated among its ruins, which are hence called the antiquities of Carnack and Luxor.

THEBES. See **THIEVE**.

THEOBALDS, a village of England in Herefordshire, 18 miles N of Ludlow.

THERMIA, an island of the Archipelago, S of the island of Zia, and near the gulf of Fogia, 13 miles long, and five broad. E lon. 34 46, N lat. 37 1.

THESSALY. See **JANNA**.

THETFORD, a borough of England in Norfolk, still exhibits the ruins of its former greatness. It is 30 miles SSE of Lynn, and 80 NE of London. E lon. 0 50, N lat. 53 23.

THETFORD, a township of Vermont, situated in Orange county, on the W side of Connecticut river, 13 miles N of Dartmouth college, and 208 NE of Washington. The population was stated at 1735 by the census of 1810.

THEUX, a village three miles NW of Spa, in the bishopric of Liege, noted for a battle fought here in 1794, in which the Austrians were defeated.

THIBET, or **GREAT THIBET**, a country of Asia, lying between 81 and 104 deg. E lon. and 35 and 40 deg. N lat. bounded on the NW and N by the desert of Kobi, in Tartary, though we have but a faint idea of its extent to that quarter; on the E by China, on the S by Assam and Burmah, and on the W and SW by Hindoostan Proper and Boonin. This country is one of the highest in Asia; it being a part of that elevated tract which gives rise not only to the rivers of India and China, but to those also of Siberia and Tartary. The Thibetians are governed by the grand lama. They believe him to be immortal, and endowed with all knowledge and virtue. He does

not reside in the city of Lasse, but on a mountain in the neighbourhood called Poutala. On this mountain there is a great number of pagoda, the most sumptuous of which he inhabits. He passes great part of his life on a kind of altar, where he sits motionless, in a crook-legged posture, on a large and magnificent cushion, and receives, with the greatest gravity, the adoration, not only of the Thibetians, but also of a prodigious multitude of strangers and pious pilgrims, who undertake long and difficult journeys to go and worship him on their bended knees, and to receive his benediction.

THIEL, or **TIEL**, a strong town of Dutch Guelderland, which surrendered to the French in 1794. It is seated on the W. side, 30 miles W of Nimwegen. E lon. 1 10, N lat. 51 50.

THIERS, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, famous for its statuary, hardware, and cutlery. Population 10,608. It is seated on the side of a hill, 220 miles S by E of Paris. E lon. 3 29, N lat. 45 51.

THIONVILLE, a strong town of France, in the department of Moselle. It is seated on the Moselle, 198 miles NE of Paris. E lon. 6 15, N lat. 49 31.

THIRSK, or **THURSE**, a borough in the N riding of Yorkshire. It is 30 miles NW of York, and 230 N by W of London. W lon. 1 16, N lat. 54 15.

THIVE, or **THEBES**, a celebrated city of Livadia, with a bishop's see. It is nothing now to what it was formerly, and yet it is four miles in circumference, but so full of ruins, that there are not above 4000 Turks and Christians in it. It is seated between two rivers, 280 miles SW of Constantinople. E lon. 33 40, N lat. 38 17.

THIGISSILL, a town of France, in the department of Ain, with a handsome college. It is 300 miles SE of Paris. E lon. 4 50, N lat. 46 13.

THOMA, ST. an island of Africa, lying under the equator in 8 deg. E lon. It was discovered in 1489, and is almost round, about 30 miles in diameter.

THOMAS, ST. one of the Virgin Islands, in the W Indies, with a harbour, a town, and a fort. It is 15 miles in circumference, and belongs to the Danes. W lon. 63 31, N lat. 18 21.

THOMAS, ST. a town of Guiana, seated on the Orinoko, and subject to Spain. In 1612, it was taken and burnt by Sir Walter Raleigh. W lon. 63 30, N lat. 7 6.

THOMASTOWN, a post town in Lincoln county, Maine, situated on the W side of Penobscot bay, 10 miles S of Camden, 36 NE of Wiscasset, and 664 of Washington. E lon. from the same 7 51 20, N lat. 44 4 50.

THOMDAMM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the circle of Saxe-Lauenburg, situated on the E. 28 miles SE of Lauenburg, and 88 SE of Hamburg. E lon. 11 5, N lat. 53 10.

THOMPSON, a post town of Windham county, Connecticut, containing 2467 inhabitants in 1810. It is situated in the NE corner of the state 358 miles NE of Washington.

THONON, a town of Savoy, capital of Chablais. It is seated on the lake of Geneva, 13 miles SW of Lausanne, and 10 NE of Geneva. E lon. 6 44, N lat. 46 10.

THORN, a city of Western Prussia, formerly a Hanseatic town. The Prussians forcibly took possession of this town in 1793, and annexed it to their dominions. It is seated on the Vistula, over which is a remarkable bridge, 67 miles S of Dantzic, and 106 NW of Warsaw. E lon. 11 42, N lat. 55 6.

THORN, a town of England in the W riding of Yorkshire, 167 miles N by W of London. W lon. 12, N lat. 53 30.

THORN, or **THOREN,** a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Liege, with a noble abbey, seven miles SW of Ruremonde.

THORNSBURG, a small post town in Spotsylvania county, Virginia; lying on the NE side of Matuspony river, 18 miles S of Fredericksburg, on the Rappahannock, and 73 from Washington.

THORNBURY, a corporate town of Gloucestershire, 131 miles W of London. W lon. 3 31, N lat. 51 35.

THORNEY, a small island, in a bay of the English Channel, near the coast of Sussex, with a village of the same name, seven miles SW of Chichester.

THORNHILL, a town in Dumfriesshire. It is 16 miles N by W of Dumfries.

THOUARS, a considerable town of France in the department of Two Sevres. It is seated on a hill, by the river Thoue, 32 miles SE of Angers, and 161 SW of Paris. W lon. 6 12, N lat. 46 29.

THRAPSTON, a town in Northamptonshire, 75 miles NNW of London. W lon. 6 36, N lat. 52 30.

THUIN, a town of Austrian Hainault, but subject to the bishop of Liege. It is seated on the Sambre, 8 miles S W of Charleroy, and 15 SE of Mons. E lon. 4 32, N lat. 50 31.

THULE, SOUTHERN. See SANDWICH LAND.

THUN, a lake of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, five leagues long, and one broad. Its borders are richly variegated, and covered with numerous villages.

THUN, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, with a castle, which commands a fine view of the lake. E lon. 7 30, N lat. 46 46.

THUR, a river of Switzerland, which has its source in the S part of the county of Toggenburg, and enters the Rhine, 7 miles SSW of Schaffhausen.

THURGAU, a bailiwick of Switzerland, which lies along the river Thur, bounded on the E and N by the lake, and on the S by the territory of the abbot of St. Gallen; and on the W by the Canton of Zurich.

THURINGIA, a landgrate of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony; bounded on the E by Misnia, on the S by Franconia, on the W by Hesse, and on the N by the duchy of Brunswick and the principality of Anhalt. It is 73 miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth; abounding in corn, herbs, and woods.

THURMAN, a post township in Washington county, New York, 448 miles from the city of Washington. Near the centre of this town is the junction of Sacoon river with the branch of the Hudson. Population in 1810, 1330.

THURSO, a borough in Caithnessshire, at the mouth of the river Thurso, on the W side of Durness bay. It has a manufacture of woolens and linen cloth. W lon. 3 10, N lat. 56 36.

TIAGAR, a town of Hindostan, in

ulana,
ject to
en and
W lon.
own in
ated on
to miles
and from
the
Germa-
ony, and
ated on
enburg,
n. 11 5,
of Wind-
tainig
is situat-
ate 358
y, capi-
on the
of Lau-
E lon.
Prussia,
The Prusa-
of this
to their
Visula,
ridge, 67
N W of
r. 55 6,
and in the
miles N
3, N lat.
a town of
ephalta,
is a noble
surrounde-
post town
rginia; ly-
pony river,
g on the
Washing-
ate town
iles W of
e, 51 55,
in a bay
re the coast
of the same
highest.
s Dumfries
W of Drum-

THOUARS, a considerable town of France in the department of Two Se- vres. It is seated on a hill, by the river Thoue, 33 miles SE of Angers, and 163 SW of Paris. W lon. 0 15, N lat. 46 59.

THRAPSTON, a town in Northamptonshire, 75 miles NNW of London. W lon. 0 36, N lat. 53 20.

THUIN, a town of Austrian Hainault, but subject to the bishop of Liege. It is seated on the Sambre, 8 miles S W of Charleroy, and 15 SE of Mons. E lon. 4 22, N lat. 50 21.

THULE, SOUTHERN. See SANDWICH LAND.

THUN, a lake of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, five leagues long, and one broad. Its borders are richly variegated, and covered with numerous villages.

THUN, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, with a castle, which commands a fine view of the lake. E lon. 7 20, N lat. 46 48.

THUR, a river of Switzerland, which has its source in the S part of the county of Toggenburg, and enters the Rhine, 7 miles SW of Schaffhausen.

THURGAU, a bailiwick of Switzerland, which lies along the river Thur, bounded on the E and N by the lake, town, and bishopric of Constance; on the S by the territory of the abbot of St. Gallen; and on the W by the Canton of Zurich.

THURINGIA, a landgraviate of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony; bounded on the E by Misnia, on the S by Franconia, on the W by Hesse, and on the N by the duchy of Brunswick and the principality of Anhalt. It is 73 miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth; abounding in corn, fruits, and woods.

THURNAN, a post township in Washington county, New York, 468 miles from the city of Washington. Near the centre of this town is the junction of Sarcon river with the N branch of the Hudson. Population in 1810, 1330.

THURSO, a borough in Caithnesshire, at the mouth of the river Thurso, on the W side of Dunnet bay. It has a manufacture of woollen and linen cloth. W lon. 3 16, N lat. 56 36.

TIAGAB, a town of Hindostan, in

the Carnatic, fifty miles WSW of Pondicherry, and 75 S of Arcot. E lon. 79 6, N lat. 11 25.

TIANO, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, with a famous nunnery. It is 15 miles NW of Capua. E lon. 14 5, N lat. 41 14.

TIEER, a river in Italy, which rises in the Apennines, in the Florentino. It falls into the Mediterranean Sea, between Ostia and Porto.

TIBUROON, a cape, at the most westerly extremity of the island of St. Domingo.

TICKELL, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire. It is five miles S of Doncaster, and 158 N by W of London. W lon. 1 11, N lat. 53 27.

TICONDEROGA, a fort of the United States, in New York, built by the French in 1750, on the narrow passage or communication between the lakes

George and Champlain. It had all the advantages that art or nature could give it. It was taken in 1759, by general Amherst, and in 1775, by Col. Allen, but was evacuated in 1777 on the approach of Gen. Burgoyne. This spot, which is now in ruins, is situated in a township of the same name, in Essex county. E lon. from Washington 3 33, N lat. 43 28.

TIDDENHAM, a village in Gloucestershire, England, seven miles S of Colford.

TIDESWELL, a town in Derbyshire, on the S confines of the Peak. It is remarkable for a well that ebbs and flows two or three times in an hour after great rains. It is deemed one of the wonders of the Peak. Tideswell is 158 miles NNW of London. W lon. 1 44, N lat. 53 15.

TIDOR, one of the Molucca islands in the E Indies, lying to the E of Gilolo, and to the S of Ternate. E lon. 126 0, N lat. 0 20.

TIRNGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, situated on the W side of Constance. E lon. 8 1, N lat. 47 40.

TIGRIS, a river of Turkey in Asia which has its source near that of the Euphrates, in the mountain of Tekidar, in Tartomania, afterwards it receives Diabek from Erzerum, and Khonistan from Imo-Araban, and uniting with the Euphrates, falls into the gulf of Persia, under the name of Selat

el-Arab. This river passes by Diarbekar, Gezira, Mousul, Bagdad, and Bussarah.

TILBURY, EAST, a village in Essex, near the mouth of the Thames, E of Tilbury Fort.

TILBURY, WEST, a village in Essex, situate on the Thames, N of Tilbury Fort.

TILBURY, FORT, in Essex, situate on the Thames, opposite to Gravesend, a regular fortification, which may be termed the key of London. It was planned by Sir Martin Beckman, chief engineer to king Charles II, with bastions, the largest of any in England. It is 28 miles E by S of London.

TILSIT, a town of Prussia, in Lithuania. This town was taken by the French June 19th 1807, and here on the 25th of the same month a treaty was made between Russia and France. It is situated on the Memel, 50 miles NE of Koningsberg, and 98 SW of Mittau. E lon. 23 5, N lat. 55 8.

TIMERYCOTTA, a town and factories of Hindoostan, in the province of Golconda, 64 miles SE of Hydrabad, and 05 W of Masulipatam. E lon. 79 20, N lat. 15 30.

TIMOR, an island in the Indian Ocean, between Celebes and New Holland. It is 180 miles long, and 37 broad. E lon. of the SW point 133 59, S lat. 10 23.

TINA, or **TINOS**, the ancient Tenos, an island of the Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, to the W of Naxos. It is 17 miles long, and 9 broad. St. Nicolai is the principal town. E lon. 25 24, N lat. 37 30.

TINA, a town of Turkey, in Europe, in Bosnia, on the river Tis, 37 miles NW of Spalatro. E lon. 17 0, N lat. 44 35.

TINIAN, an island in the Pacific Ocean, one of the Ladronez, 18 miles in length, and 0 in breadth. The soil is dry; and somewhat sandy. The road is inconvenient, and, in some seasons, there is little security for a ship at anchor. E lon. 140 0, N lat. 15 0.

TINMOUTH, a seaport in Northumberland, at the mouth of the Tyne, nine miles E of Newcastle. It has a castle, seated on a high rock, inaccessible on the sea-side, and well mounted with cannon. There is a bar across the mouth of the river, which is not above 7 feet deep at low water

Here ships take in their loading of coal and of goods brought from Newcastle. W lon. 116, N lat. 55 6.

TINTO, a river of Spain, which has its source in the province of Seville, and its name from its waters, which are tinged of a yellow colour. It falls into the Atlantic, about 18 miles below Niebla.

TINZEDA, a town of Barbary, in Bilidulgerid. It is seated on a river of the same name, in a country fertile in dates and barley, and abounding in indigo. W lon. 6 13, N lat. 27 30.

TINZULLE, a strong town of Barbary, in Bilidulgerid, seated on the river Dra. W lon. 4 43, N lat. 28 18.

TIoga RIVER, a large branch of the Susquehanna, which rises in the state of Pennsylvania, and running N, enters New-York, in Dutchess county. Here it pursues a course N eastward until it is joined by the Conhocton, it then turns SE to Pennsylvania, and joins the Susquehanna at Tioga Point. It is boatable throughout its course in the state of New-York, a distance of about 80 miles.

TJORN, an island of Sweden, 27 miles in circumference, and abounding in excellent pastures. E lon. 11 59, N lat. 58 0.

TOUGHNIAGA CREEK, rises in the S end of Onondaga county, New York, and runs southerly to the Chenango. Its whole length is about 58 miles.

TIPPERARY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 60 miles long, and 40 broad; bounded on the N by King's county, on the E by Queen's county, and Kilkenny, on the S by Waterford, and on the W by Galway, Clare, Limerick, and Cork. Cashel is the capital.

TIPPERARY, a town of Ireland, in the county of the same name, nine miles SSW of Cashel.

TIrano, a town of the country of the Grisons, capital of the Upper Teuzero. The massacre of the protestants of the Valteline, in 1620, began in this town. It is 17 miles SW of Borigno. E lon. 9 46, N lat. 46 12.

TIREH, a town of Turkey, in the Asiatic province of Nefolia, situated on the Meander, 32 miles SSE of Smyrna. E lon. 27 30, N lat. 28 10.

TIRLEMONT, a village of Austrian Bohemia, formerly one of the most con-

siderable places in that duchy, but ruined by the wars. E lon. 4 41, N lat. 50 46.

TIRNAU, a strong and considerable town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Neitra. It is seated on the Tirna, 28 miles NE of Presburg. E lon. 17 39, N lat. 48 34.

TIROL, or **TYROL**, a county of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and part of the hereditary dominions of that house. It is 150 miles long, and 120 broad; bounded on the N by Bavaria, on the E by Carinthia and the archbishoprick of Saltzburg, on the S by the territory of Venice, and on the W by Switzerland. Insprie is the capital.

TITCHFIELD, a village in Hampshire, seated on a small river, 6 miles E of Southampton.

TITTMANING, a town of Germany, in the archbishoprick of Saltzburg. It is seated on the Salza, 24 miles NW of Saltzburg. E lon. 13 46, N lat. 47 54.

TIVERTON, a borough in Devonshire, seated on the Ex. Tiverton has suffered very severely by fire, particularly in 1608, 1612, 1751, and 1794. This town has been noted for its great woolen manufacture, and is 14 miles NNE of Exeter, and 161 W by S of London. W lon. 3 38, N lat. 50 54.

TIVOLI, a celebrated town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, with a bishop's see. It is now wretchedly poor. Near Tivoli is the remarkable lake of Solfataro, and the grotto, from whence the Sybil delivered her oracles. Tivoli is seated on the Teverone, 13 miles ENE of Rome, and 18 NNE of Freatasi. E lon. 12 43, N lat. 41 57. See **SOLFATARA** and **TEVERONE**.

TLASCALA, a town of New Spain. It is seated on a river, partly on a mountain, and partly on a plain, 82 miles ESE of Mexico. W lon. 99 23, N lat. 19 30. See **ANGELOS**.

TOLMESEN. See **TERMESEN**.

TOLAGO, the most southward of the islands in the West Indies, and the most eastward except Barbadoes. It is 38 miles long, and nine broad. The climate is not so hot as might be expected from its situation so near the equator; nor is it visited by such dreadful hurricanes as frequently desolate the other islands. It is diversified with hills and vales, and is equal in richness

of coal, considerable places in that duchy, but ruled by the wars. *E* lon. 4 41, *N* lat. 50 48.

TIRNAU, a strong and considerable town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Neitra. It is seated on the Tirna, 23 miles NE of Presburg. *E* lon. 17 39, *N* lat. 48 34.

TIROL, or **TYROL**, a county of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and part of the hereditary dominions of that house. It is 190 miles long, and 130 broad; bounded on the N by Bavaria, on the E by Carinthia and the archbishopric of Salzburg, and on the S by the territory of Venice, and on the W by Switzerland. Inspecus is the capital.

TITCHFIELD, a village in Hampshire, seated on a small river, 6 miles E of Southampton.

TITMANNING, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Salzburg. It is seated on the Salza, 34 miles NW of Salzburg. *E* lon. 13 46, *N* lat. 47 54.

TIVERTON, a borough in Devonshire, seated on the Exe. Tiverton has suffered very severely by fire, particularly in 1609, 1612, 1701, and 1704. This town has been noted for its great woolen manufacture, and is 14 miles NNE of Exeter, and 161 W by S of London. *W* lon. 3 35, *N* lat. 50 54.

TIVOLI, a celebrated town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, with a bishop's see. It is now wretchedly poor. Near Tivoli is the remarkable lake of Solitaria, and the grotto, from whence the Sybil delivered her oracles. Tivoli is seated on the Teverone, 13 miles ENE of Rome, and 18 NNE of Frascati. *E* lon. 13 43, *N* lat. 41 57. See **SOLFATARA** and **TEVERONE**.

TLASCALA, a town of New Spain. It is seated on a river, partly on a mountain, and partly on a plain, 22 miles ESE of Mexico. *W* lon. 99 23, *N* lat. 19 30. See **ANGELOS**.

TOLMESEN. See **TELMESSEN**.

TOLAGO, the most southward of the islands in the West Indies, and the most eastward except Barbadoes. It is 33 miles long, and nine broad. The climate is not so hot as might be expected from its situation so near the equator; nor is it visited by such dreadful hurricanes as frequently desolate the other islands. It is diversified with hills and vales, and is equal in richness

of produce to any island in these seas. It has been several times taken and retaken, lastly by the English in 1703. It is 130 miles S of Barbadoes. *W* lon. 59 0, *N* lat. 11 10.

TOBAGO, LITTLE, an island near the NE extremity of Tobago, 3 miles long, and 1 broad.

TOBOLSK, a government of Russia, which comprehends the W part of Siberia. It is divided into the two provinces of Tobolsk and Tomsk.

TOBOLSK, the capital of Siberia, and of the government of Tobolsk. It is inhabited by Tartars, who drive a great trade on the river Irtysh, and carry their goods to China. It is 800 miles E by N of Moscow, and 1000 E by S of Petersburg. *E* lon. 68 13, *N* lat. 58 13.

TOCAT, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Natolia, capital of a province of the same name. Here are 40,000 Turkish, 4000 Armenian, and 400 Greek families. There are 13 mosques, and a vast number of chapels: the Armenians have 7 churches, and the Greeks only one. Tocat is to be considered as the centre of trade in Natolia; for caravans come thither from several parts. Its territory abounds in fruit and excellent wine. It is 30 miles W by S of Erzerum, and 233 N of Aleppo. *E* lon. 37 15, *N* lat. 39 30.

TOCAYMA, a town of New Guineada, seated on the Pati. *W* lon. 73 30, *N* lat. 4 3.

TOCKAY, a strong town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Zemplin, with a castle. It is celebrated for its excellent wine. It is seated at the confluence of the Bodrog and Teine, 90 miles NE of Buda. *E* lon. 21 23, *N* lat. 48 10.

TOCORT, or **TUGGURT**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, 240 miles SSE of Algiers. *E* lon. 4 40, *N* lat. 33 40.

TODI, an episcopal town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, seated on a hill, near the river Tiber, 23 miles S W of Perugia, and 80 N of Rome. *E* lon. 15 35, *N* lat. 43 44.

TOGGENBURG, a county of Switzerland, depending on the lordship of St. Gallen. It contains upwards of 40,000 inhabitants, the majority of whom are protestants.

TOISSEY, a town of France, in the

Department of Ain, 35 miles N of Lyons. *E* lon. 4 52, *N* lat. 45 30.

TOLEDO, a commercial city of Spain, in New Castile, of which it was formerly the capital. It is advantageously seated on a mountain, on the river Tago, which surrounds it on two sides; and on the land side it has an ancient wall built by a Gothic king, and flanked with 100 towers. The houses are fine, and there are a great number of superb structures, besides 17 public squares, where the markets are kept. It has a royal castle, a famous university, and several manufactures of silk and wool. It is 37 miles S of Madrid. *W* lon. 3 30, *N* lat. 39 23.

TOLEN, a town of the Dutch Netherlands, in Zealand, five miles NW of Berg-op-Zoom. *E* lon. 4 50, *N* lat. 51 30.

TOLENTINO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona. It is 65 miles NE of Rome. *E* lon. 13 11, *N* lat. 43 14.

TOLESBURG, a town of Russia, in the government of Riga, with a harbour seated on the gulf of Finland, 60 miles W of Narva. *E* lon. 20 4, *N* lat. 59 38.

TOLFA, a town of Italy, in the dominions of the Pope, 25 miles NW of Rome. *E* lon. 13 40, *N* lat. 43 10.

TOLHUY, a town of Dutch Gueldersland, seated on the Rhine. It is 8 miles E of Maastricht. *E* lon. 6 0, *N* lat. 51 50.

TOLLAND, a post town and the capital of Tolland county, Connecticut, 17 miles NE of Hartford, and 19 W of Fomfre, containing 1536 inhabitants.

TOLMEZZO, a town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli, 30 miles NE of Belluno. *E* lon. 13 50, *N* lat. 46 30.

TOLMING, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Cassel, 13 miles N of Goritz.

TOLNA, a town of Lower Hungary, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the Danube, 5 miles S W of Cölessa, and 45 S of Buda. *E* lon. 19 38, *N* lat. 46 33.

TOLNANI, a town of Hindoostan, 70 miles W of Burhampour, and 134 E of Barm. *E* lon. 76 3, *N* lat. 31 15.

TOLOSA, a town of Spain, the capital of Guipuzcoa, seated in a valley between the Araxis and Oris, over

which are two bridges, and near them several natural cascades. It is 37 miles SW of Bayonne, and 47 SE of Bilbao. W lon. 2 4, N lat. 43 10.

TOLU, a town of S America, in Terra Firma, in the government of Cartagena. W lon. 75 23, N lat. 9 29.

TOMAR, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, seated on the river Naboua, at the foot of the mountains, 65 miles NE of Lisbon. W lon. 7 15, N lat. 39 30.

TOMBEC, a town of Austrian Brabant, 8 miles S of Louvain, and 10 E of Brussels. E lon. 4 49, N lat. 50 45.

TOMBIGBY, a river of the United States, in the Mississippi territory, which derives its name from one of its branches, called by the Choctaw Indians Tombigahby, or the Box-makers creek. It rises in the northern part of the territory, and pursues a southerly course to its junction with the Alabama, about 3 miles above fort Stoddart. A branch of the Tombigby, called the Longbecker, approaches within twelve miles of the Tennessee, at the lower end of the Muscle Shoals. It is contemplated to cut a canal through this distance, and commissioners were appointed to view the ground in the fall of 1814. The Tombigby is navigable for schooners from Mobile, 80 miles to the town of St. Stephens, and for boats several hundred miles further.

TOMBELAINE, a small island of France, with a town of the same name, on the coast of Normandy, in a small gulf between Avranches and St. Malo.

TOMBUCTOO, a kingdom of Nigritia, which lies to the SE of the great desert of Sahara, and W of the empire of Cashua. It produces great plenty of corn, cattle, milk, and butter.

TOMBUCTOO, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in Nigritia. Instead of money, the inhabitants make use of shells and small bits of gold. It is seated near the Niger, 270 miles S W of Mourzook. W lon. 0 8, N lat. 19 59.

TOMEBAMA, a town of Peru, in the audience of Quito, where was a temple of the Sun. It is 120 miles S of Quito. W lon. 77 59, S lat. 3 15.

TOMINI, a town of the island of Cebes, in the East Indies, in a bay to which it gives name. E lon. 119 6, S lat. 0 45.

TOMSK, a town of Siberia, in the

province of Tomak. The inhabitants carry on a great trade, as the town lies on the great road through all the E and N parts of Siberia. It contains about 2000 houses, and is seated on the river Tom, 105 miles ESE of Tobolsk. E lon. 84 59, N lat. 53 45.

TOMT-KINS, a post township of New York, situated on the SW extremity of Delaware county, 100 miles from Albany, and 356 from Washington. In 1810, it contained 800 inhabitants.

TONDEREN, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, with a fort, seated in a fertile country, on the German Ocean, 25 miles SE of Ripen, and 30 NW of Sleswick. E lon. 3 46, N lat. 54 55.

TONNEWANTA CREEK, in the state of New York, rises in the SW part of Genesee county, and runs N to the village of Batavia, here it turns W, which course it pursues to Niagara river. It empties opposite to the middle of Grand Island, about 10 miles below Black Rock. This stream is 80 yards wide at its mouth, is boatable 30 miles and its whole length is about 90.

TONGATAHOO, one of the Friendly Islands, in the S Pacific Ocean, about 50 leagues in circumference, somewhat oblong, broadest at the E end, and its greatest length from E to W. It has the advantage of being the seat of government for all the other islands, and the usual residence of all the principal chiefs. W lon. 174 46, S lat. 21 0.

TONGRES, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege. It is seated in the Neckar, 13 miles SW of Mactricht, and 14 W of Liege.

TONG-TCHANG-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Chang-tong. Its district contains 3 cities of the second, and 15 of the third class. It is 150 miles S of Peking. E lon. 118 23, N lat. 36 30.

TONG-CHUEN-FOU, a fortified city of China, in the province of So-tchen. It is 367 miles SW of Peking. E lon. 101 30, N lat. 25 55.

TONNY BOUTONNE, a town of France, seated on the river Boutonne, 17 miles N of Saintes. W lon. 0 34, N lat. 45 55.

TONNAY CHARENTE, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, 263 miles SW of Paris. W lon. 0 46, N lat. 45 55.

TONNE
the depart
seated on
its junction
of Marm
TONNE
the depart
its good w
mansoon,
4 4, N lat
TONNE
in the de
territory
W of Har
54 30.

TONQ
bounded
by China
the S by
by Laos,
length, at
of the fine
dams of
of the m
rises in
villages,
houses,
some pla
from, on
the rainy
one hour
through
have been
ranch, a
sorts, w
earthen
scd. TI
to that
the best
mercha
very pos
ed on
Dutch,
monet

TON
in the p
W of P
lat. 48
TOO
S Sec,
ing, in
six mile
stocked
140 33,
TOP
of York
ascant,
York.
TOP

vince of Tomsk. The inhabitants rely on a great trade, as the town lies on the great road through all the E and parts of Siberia. It contains about 60 houses, and is seated on the river 24 50, N lat. 54 44.

TOM-KINS, a post township of New York, situated on the SW extreme of Delaware county, 100 miles N of Albany, and 350 from Washington. In 1810, it contained 896 inhabitants.

TONDEREN, a town of Denmark, the duchy of Schleswick, with a fort, situated in a fertile country, on the Gerse, 25 miles SE of Ripen, and NW of Schleswick. E lon. 3 40, N lat. 54 58.

TONNEWANTA CREEK, in the part of New York, rises in the SW part of Genesee county, and runs N to the village of Batavia, here it turns W, which course it pursues to Niagara river. It empties opposite to the middle of the Grand Island, about 10 miles below Black Rock. This stream is 50 yards wide at its mouth, is hostable 30 miles and its whole length is about 90.

TONGATABOO, one of the Friend Islands, in the S Pacific Ocean, about 10 leagues in circumference, somewhat oblong, rounded at the E end, and its greatest length from E to W. It has the advantage of being the seat of government for all the other islands, and the ordinary residence of all the principal chiefs. W lon. 174 46, S lat. 21 0.

TONGRES, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege. It is seated on the Neckar, 13 miles SW of Macrecht, and 11 W of Liege.

TONG-TCHANG-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Chang-tong. Its district contains 3 cities of the second, and 15 of the third class. It is 180 miles S of Peking. E lon. 115 35, N lat. 36 30.

TONG-TCHUEN-FOU, a fortified city of China, in the province of So-tchen. It is 807 miles SW of Peking. E lon. 101 30, N lat. 35 55.

TONNY BOUTONNE, a town of France, seated on the river Boutonne, 17 miles N of Saintes. W lon. 0 34, N lat. 45 50.

TONNAY CHARENTE, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, 283 miles SW of Paris. W lon. 0 46, N lat. 45 55.

TONNEINS, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, seated on the Garonne, two miles from its junction with the Lot, and seven E of Marmande.

TONNERRE, a town of France, in the department of Yonne, famous for its good wines. It is seated on the Armançon, 102 miles E of Paris. E lon. 4 4, N lat. 47 51.

TONNINGEN, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Schleswick, capital of a territory of the same name, 53 miles N W of Hamburg. E lon. 9 10, N lat. 54 30.

TONQUIN, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the N by China, on the E by China and the gulf of Tonquin, on the S by Cochin China, and on the W by Laos. It is about 1300 miles in length, and 800 in breadth, and is one of the richest and most considerable kingdoms of the East, as well on account of the number of inhabitants, as the riches it contains, and the trade it carries on. The country abounds with villages, which consist of 30 or 40 houses, surrounded by trees, and in some places are banks to keep the water from overflowing their gardens. In the rainy season they cannot pass from one house to another without wading through the water, but sometimes they have boats. The commodities are gold, musk, silk, calicoes, drugs of many sorts, woods for dyeing, lacquered wares, earthen wares, salt, aniseed, and worm seed. The lacquered ware is not inferior to that of Japan, which is accounted the best in the world. With all their merchandise, the people are in general very poor: the chief trade being carried on by the Chinese, English, and Dutch. This kingdom is an absolute monarchy. Cochao is the capital.

TONSBERG, a seaport of Norway, in the province of Agderhus, 30 miles W of Fredericksstad. E lon. 10 20, N lat. 58 28.

TOROUAI, a small island in the S Sea, discovered by captain Cook, being, in any direction, not above five or six miles. This island is plentifully stocked with hogs and swine. W lon. 140 23, S lat. 23 25.

TOPCLIFF, a town in the N riding of Yorkshire, seated on a considerable ascent, on the Swale, 24 miles N of York.

TOPEL, or **TOPLI**, a town of the

kingdom of Bohemia, 24 miles NW of Pilsen, and 59 W of Prague. E lon. 14 10, N lat. 50 10.

TOPLITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leutmeritz, near which the Austrians defeated the Prussians, in 1762. It is 14 miles WNW of Leutmeritz. E lon. 14 10, N lat. 50 35.

TOPOLITZA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Moldavia, 13 miles SW of Nicomes. E lon. 26 9, N lat. 45 51.

TOPOLITZA, a town of Hungary, 66 miles E of Vienna. E lon. 17 30, N lat. 48 35.

TOPSHAM, a town of England in Devonshire. It is seated on the Ex, five miles SE of Exeter and 170 SW of London. W lon. 2 25, N lat. 50 35.

TOR, or **ELTOR**, a town of Arabia Petrea, with a good harbour defended by a castle, and a Greek convent. It is seated on the Red Sea. E lon. 33 58, N lat. 28 27.

TORBAY, a bay of the English Channel, on the coast of Devonshire, to the E of Dartmouth, formed by two capes, called Bury Point, and Slop's Nose. In gales of wind, it is often the station of the Channel fleet.

TORBIA, a town of Piedmont, in the country of Nice. It is seven miles E of Nice.

TORBOLE, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venices. It is 14 miles SE of Trent. E lon. 11 39, N lat. 45 55.

TORCELLO, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venices. It is 14 miles SE of Venice, on account of the unwholesome air, and seated in a small island, seven miles N of Venice. E lon. 13 0, N lat. 45 22.

TORDA, or **TORENBURGE**, a town of Transylvania, in the neighbourhood of which are extensive salt works. It is 15 miles WNW of Clausenburg, and 48 NW of Hermanstadt. E lon. 23 12, N lat. 45 50.

TORDESILLAS, a fortified town of Spain, in Leon, with a magnificent palace. It is 75 miles SE of Leon. W lon. 4 56, N lat. 41 45.

TORGAU, a town of Upper Saxony, in Saxony Proper, with a castle, the staircase of which is built in such a manner, that a person may ride in a chaise to the top of it. Here the king of Prussia obtained a great victory over the Austrians in 1760. It is 27 miles NE of Leipzig, and 35 NW of Dresden. E lon. 13 3, N lat. 51 34.

TORIGNY, a town of France in the department of the Channel, with a magnificent castle, seated on a rivulet, seven miles SE of St. Lo. W lon. 42, N lat. 49.

TORMES, a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Avila, in Castile, passes by Alva, Torneo, and Salamanca, and falls into the Douero, below Miranda-douero.

TORNA, or **TORNAW**, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle. It is a fortified place and is seated on an eminence, on the river Byro, 23 miles W of Cassovia. E lon. 30 43, N lat. 48 50.

TORNE, a river of Sweden, which has its source in the mountains of Norway, forms a lake of the same name; and taking a SE course, enters the gulf of Bothnia, at Tornea.

TORNEA, a town of Sweden, in W Bothnia, capital of a territory of the same name, with a good harbour. It is situated at the mouth of the river of the same name, on a small island formed by it, at the N extremity of Bothnia. It is 180 miles NE of Upsa, and 480 N NE of Stockholm. E lon. 34 17, N lat. 65 51.

TORNOVA, an episcopal town of Turkey in Europe, in Janina. It is seated at the foot of mount Dragosiza, on the river Salempria, 10 miles NW of Larissa. E lon. 23 36, N lat. 39 23.

TORO, a town of Spain, in Leon, in a country fertile in corn and fruits, and whose vineyards yield excellent red wine. It is 37 miles N by E of Salamanca, and 100 NW of Madrid. W lon. 3 2, N lat. 41 39.

TORRELLA-DE-MONGRIS, a seaport of Spain, in Catalonia. It is seated at the foot of the Pyrenees, 60 miles NE of Barcelona. E lon. 3 16, N lat. 41 54.

TORPERLY, a town in Cheshire, 9 miles E of Chester.

TORQUAY, a village of England, in Devonshire, on the N side of Torbay, seven miles SE of Newton Bushel. Near it is a singular cavern called Kent's-hole, which is full 300 yards long, and in no part more than 20 feet high.

TORRE-DEL-GRECO, a town of Naples, in Terra-di-Lavora, seated at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, on the

bay of Naples, five miles SE of that city.

TORRE-DE-MONDORVO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Trallos Montes. It is 27 miles SE of Mandela, and 43 SW of Fregalva. W lon. 5 24, N lat. 41 6.

TORRE DE LAS SALINAS, a town of Spain, in Valencia, near the coast of the Mediterranean, which carries on a great trade in salt, procured from a small lake formed by saline springs. It is 37 miles NNE of Carthage. W lon. 0 50, N lat. 37 55.

TORREJO, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 13 miles S of Madrid. W lon. 3 21, N lat. 40 10.

TORRES, a maritime town of 24 in, in Granada, seated on the Mediterranean, 43 miles SW of Granada. W lon. 3 28, N lat. 36 26.

TORRES NOVAS, a strong town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a castle. It is 55 miles NE of Lisbon. W lon. 8 2, N lat. 39 10.

TORRES VEDRAS, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, seated near the Atlantic, in a country abounding in corn, fruits, and good wines. 17 miles S of Lisbon.

TARRIGLIA, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, 10 miles N of Genoa. E lon. 8 44, N lat. 44 34.

TORRINGTON, a corporate town in Devonshire. It is seated on the Towrings, over which is a bridge, 11 miles S by W of Barnstaple, and 194 W by S of London. W lon. 6 4, N lat. 51 4.

TORBIL, a town of Sweden, in Sodermanland, seated on the S bank of the lake Maester, 43 miles S of Stockholm. E lon. 17 20, N lat. 59 20.

TORTOLA, the principal of the Virgin Islands, in the W Indies, 11 miles long, and 7 broad. It formerly belonged to the Dutch, who built a strong fort, from which they were expelled by the English in 1666. They cultivated cotton here, which is much consumed by the manufacturers, likewise rum and sugar. The entrance into the harbour is at the E end of the island. W lon. 63 6, N lat. 18 35.

TORTONA, a fortified town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, capital of the Tortonesc, with a bishop's see, and a castle on an eminence. It is seated on the Scrivia, 28 miles SW of Milan. E lon. 8 20, N lat. 45 8.

TORTONA, a city, and a town of Madrid.

TORTU, a river of the W of the

about 50 m

was formerly

has a salt

cess. W

TOS, a

which few

vessels are

except the

Barbacoas

TOSCA, the

patrim

N of Rome

TOSE, a

in W G

Uddervell

TOS, a

Gotland

E lon. 15

TOTT, a

It is seated

W by S

lat. 50 54

TOTT, a

village in

London,

which has

memories

of wood,

taken do

the great

stead.

TOUT, a

dependent

on the N

rounded

Nance,

2, N lat.

TOUT, a

town, w

and

banked

beautiful

having

ligues,

cal, whi

bay of Naples, five miles SE of the city.

TORRE-DE-MONDORVO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Trás-os-Montes. It is 37 miles SE of Miranda, and 43 SW of Póvoa. W lon. 2 26, N lat. 41 6.

TORRE DE LAS SALINAS, a town of Spain, in Valencia, near the coast of the Mediterranean, which arises on a great tract in salt, procured from a small lake formed by saline springs. It is 37 miles NNE of Carthagena. W lon. 0 50, N lat. 37 35.

TORREJO, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 13 miles S of Madrid. W lon. 3 21, N lat. 40 10.

TORRES, a maritime town of 29 tin, in Granada, seated on the Mediterranean, 45 miles SW of Granada. W lon. 3 50, N lat. 36 20.

TORRES NOVAS, a strong town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a castle. It is 68 miles NE of Lisbon. W lon. 8 2, N lat. 39 10.

TORRES VEDRAS, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, seat of sugar the Atlantic, in a country abounding in corn, fruits, and good wine, 17 miles S of Lisbon.

TARRIGLIA, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, 10 miles N of Genoa. E lon. 8 44, N lat. 44 34.

TORRINGTON, a corporate town in Devonshire. It is seated on the Tawridge, over which is a bridge, 11 miles S by W of Barnstaple, and 194 W by S of London. W lon. 6 4, N lat. 51 4.

TORSIL, a town of Sweden, in Sodermania, seated on the S bank of the lake Maelar, 43 miles S of Stockholm. E lon. 17 30, N lat. 59 30.

TORTOLA, the principal of the Virgin Islands, in the W Indies, 11 miles long, and 7 broad. It formerly belonged to the Dutch, who built a strong fort, from which they were expelled by the English in 1666. They cultivated cotton here, which is much consumed by the manufacturers, likewise rum and sugar. The entrance into the harbour is at the E end of the island. W lon. 63 6, N lat. 18 33.

TORTONA, a fortified town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, capital of the Tortoise, with a bishop's see, and a castle on an eminence. It is seated on the Scrivia, 28 miles SW of Milan. E lon. 8 50, N lat. 45 4.

TORTOSA, a city of Spain, in Catalonia, with a bishop's see, a university, and a citadel. It is 100 miles E of Madrid. E lon. 0 35, N lat. 40 53.

TORTUGA, an uninhabited island near the coast of Terra Firma, 40 miles W of the island of Mariparus, and about 30 miles in circumference. It was formerly much frequented by the bucaniers. W lon. 62 30, N lat. 11 30.

TORTUGA, an island of the W Indies, near the N coast of the island of Hispaniola, where the French bucaniers used to fortify themselves. It is about 80 miles in circumference, and has a safe harbour, but difficult of access. W lon. 78 10, N lat. 20 10.

TOSA, a seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, seated at the bottom of a bay, which forms a good harbour, where vessels are sheltered from all winds except the SW. It is 37 miles NE of Barcelona. E lon. 8 54, N lat. 41 42.

TOSCANELLA, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, 38 miles N of Rome. E lon. 12 35, N lat. 43 30.

TOSENA, a small town of Sweden, in W Gothland, 30 miles WNW of Uddevalla. E lon. 13 2, N lat. 58 33.

TOSBO, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, 48 miles NNE of Uddevalla. E lon. 13 15, N lat. 58 51.

TOTNES, a borough in Devonshire. It is seated on the river Dart, 106 miles W by S of London. W lon. 3 44, N lat. 50 24.

TOTTENHAM HIGH CROSS, a village in Middlesex, five miles N of London. It is so called from a cross, which has existed here from time immemorial. It was formerly a column of wood, raised upon a hillock. It was taken down about 200 years ago, and the present structure erected in its stead.

TOUL, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe. It is seated on the Moselle, in a plain, almost surrounded by mountains, 10 miles W of Nancy, and 107 SE of Paris. E lon. 6 2, N lat. 48 40.

TOULA, a river of W Chinese Tartary, which takes its course from E to W, and is broad, deep, and rapid; its banks are surrounded with woods and beautiful meadows. This river, after having received the waters of the Scilingue, loses itself in the lake of Pailal, which is the largest of all Tartary.

N n 2

TOULOMBA, or **TULMABINE**, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in Labora, seated on the Rauvec, 70 miles ENE of Moultan.

TOULON, a city and seaport of France, capital of the department of Var, containing 30,000 inhabitants. It is divided into the Old and New Quarter. The harbour is distinguished likewise by the names of the Old Port or Miroirs Fort, and the New Port. The New Haven was constructed by Louis XIV, as were the fortifications of the city. In the front of this haven is an arsenal. Both the old and New Port have an outlet into the spacious outer road or harbour, which is surrounded by hills, and formed by nature almost circular, and the entrance is defended, on both sides, by a fort and batteries. In August 1793, it was surrendered, by the inhabitants, to the British admiral lord Hood, but they were obliged to evacuate the place in December following, after having destroyed the arsenal, &c. Toulon is seated on a bay of the Mediterranean, 37 miles SE of Marseilles. E lon. 8 50, N lat. 43 7.

TOULOUSE, a city of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, containing 69,171 inhabitants in 1802. Here are many monuments of antiquity, and is one of the most flourishing cities of old Gaul, and a Roman colony. Communicating with the Atlantic on one side, by sea-river Garonne, and with the Mediterranean on the other, by the canal of Languedoc, Toulouse might have been a very commercial city; but the taste of the inhabitants has been principally for the sciences and belles-lettres. Toulouse is 37 miles E of Auch, 125 SE of Bordeaux, and 240 S by W of Paris. E lon. 1 21, N lat. 43 55.

TOUL, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, 23 miles S of Clermont. E lon. 3 10, N lat. 43 25.

TOUR DE ROUSSILLON, a town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, seated on a hill near the river Tet, two miles below Perpignan.

TOUR DU PIN, a town of France, in the department of Isere, seated on a river of the same name, 34 miles S of Vienna.

TOUR LA BLANCHE, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne,

15 miles NW of Fougères. E lon. 0 40, N lat. 48 15.

TOUR LA VILLE, a town of France, in the department of Charente, separated from Cherbury by a river.

TOURNAN, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, 23 miles E by S of Paris. E lon. 3 44, N lat. 48 43.

TOURANCOURCHY, a town of Hindoostan; 83 miles SSW of Trichinopoly. E lon. 75 30, N lat. 47 50.

TOURNAI, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege. E lon. 5 0, N lat. 50 30.

TOURNAY, a considerable city of Austrian Flanders, containing 21,540 inhabitants in 1808. It is a large trading place with several fine manufactures. The cathedral, and the abbey of St. Martin, are very magnificent. It has been several times taken and retaken, lastly by the French, in 1794. It is seated on the Scheldt, 14 miles S E of Lille, 30 SW of Ghent, and 135 N by E of Paris. E lon. 3 30, N lat. 50 33.

TOURNEHEM, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, nine miles NW of St. Omer.

TOURNON, a town of France, in the department of Ardèche. It is seated on the declivity of a mountain, near the river Rhone, 40 miles W of Grenoble, and 280 S by E of Paris. E lon. 4 50, N lat. 45 0.

TOURNUS, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, seated on the Saone, in a country fertile in corn and wine, 15 miles S of Chalon, and 300 S by W of Paris. E lon. 5 0, N lat. 46 34.

TOURS, a considerable city of France, capital of the department of Indre and Loire. It is advantageously seated on the Loire, and near the Cher. Over the former is one of the finest bridges in Europe, consisting of 18 elliptic arches each 78 feet diameter; three of these were carried away by the breaking up of the ice in 1795. Its population amounts to 23,000. Tours is 43 miles NNE of Poitiers, 54 E of Angers, and 137 SW of Paris. E lon. 0 47, N lat. 47 34.

TOUSERA, a town of Barbary, capital of Bilethulgeria, seated in a country abounding in dates, and de-

pendent on the kingdom of Tunis. E lon. 10 53, N lat. 33 00.

TOWCESTER, a town of England, in Northamptonshire, seated on a small river, 23 miles SE of Germany, and 60 NW of London. W lon. 1 14, N lat. 52 4.

TOWNSEND, a post township of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, containing 1346 inhabitants in 1810. It is 489 miles NE of Washington.

TOWNSEND, a post township of Vermont, situated in Windham county, between Sexton and West rivers, about 15 miles NW of Brattleborough, and containing 1119 inhabitants in 1810.

TOWBRIDGE, a river in Devonshire, which rises near the source of the Tamar, and enters the Bristol Channel, at Boscawen Bay.

TOWY, a river of S Wales, which rises in Cardiganshire, and passing by Carmarthen, enters the Bristol Channel.

TRACHENBURG, or DRACHENBURG, a town of Germany in Silesia, and capital of the principality of Trachenburg. E lon. 17 15, N lat. 51 30.

TRAFALGAR, a promontory of Spain, in Andalusia, at the entrance of the straits of Gibraltar, 30 miles S E of Cadix. W lon. 0 1, N lat. 36 11.

TRAJANAPGLE, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania. It is 37 miles SW of Adianople. E lon. 26 15, N lat. 41 15.

TRAJETTO, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, built on the ruins of the ancient Minturne. It is seated near the mouth of the Garigliano, in the Mediterranean, 25 miles NW of Capua. E lon. 14 4, N lat. 41 50.

TRAIN, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, situated on the Amber, 5 miles S of Abensberg, and 80 E of Ingolstadt. E lon. 11 53, N lat. 48 40.

TRAINA, a town of Sicily, in Val di Demone, seated on a high mountain, 23 miles W of Mount Etna, and 70 SW of Messina. E lon. 14 30, N lat. 37 40.

TRA LOS MONTES, a province of Portugal, beyond the mountains, with regard to the other provinces of this kingdom, whence it has its name. It is fertile in wine and oil, and abounds in cattle. The Douro divides it into two parts, and Miranda is the capital.

TRALE, land, in the

near the be

TRALLI

of Sweden

near the E

lon. 15 1

TRAI

Germany

gary, cap

name. 1

lon. 40 50

TRAN

Trains M

a fertile

Pinet.

TRA

Terra d

archbish

gulf of

15 N W

lat. 41

TRA

doptan

with a

the Du

of the

E lon.

TR

neely

on the

land,

W by

108 m

round

tains.

It pr

are ri

per,

bian

veran

name

Luth

Soci

coun

nar

gary

by

mon

but

in

and

pendant on the kingdom of Tunis. E lon. 10 55, N lat. 35 30.

TOWCESTER, a town of England, in Northamptonshire, seated on a small river, 53 miles SE of Coventry, and 50 NW of London. W lon. 1 16, N lat. 53 4.

TOWNSEND, a post township of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, containing 1840 inhabitants in 1810. It is 489 miles NE of Washington.

TOWNSEND, a post township of Vermont, situated in Windham county, between Saxton and West rivers, about 18 miles NW of Brattleborough, and containing 1115 inhabitants in 1810.

TOWBRIDGE, a river in Devonshire, which rises near the source of the Tamar, and enters the Bristol Channel, at Bournemouth Bay.

TOWY, a river of Wales, which rises in Cardiganshire, and passing by Carmarthen, enters the Bristol Channel.

TRACHENBURG, or **DRACHENBURG**, a town of Germany in Silesia, and capital of the principality of Trachenburg. E lon. 17 18, N lat. 51 36.

TRAFALGAR, a promontory of Spain, in Andalusia, at the entrance of the straits of Gibraltar, 30 miles S E of Cadix. W lon. 6 1, N lat. 36 11.

TRAJANAPOLIS, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Rousmania. It is 57 miles SW of Adriaople. E lon. 30 18, N lat. 41 15.

TRAJETTO, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, built on the ruins of the ancient Minturnae. It is seated near the mouth of the Garigliano, in the Mediterranean, 25 miles NW of Capua. E lon. 14 4, N lat. 41 20.

TRAIN, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, situated on the Ambe, 5 miles S of Ahornberg, and 20 E of Ingolstadt. E lon. 11 53, N lat. 48 40.

TRAINA, a town of Sicily, in Val di Demone, seated on a high mountain, at the source of the River Traina, 53 miles W of Mount Etna, and 70 SW of Messina. E lon. 14 30, N lat. 37 40.

TRALOS MONTES, a province of Portugal, beyond the mountains, with regard to the other provinces of this kingdom, whence it has its name. It is fertile in wine and oil, and abounds in cattle. The Douero divides it into two parts, and Miranda is the capital.

TRALEE, a maritime town of Ireland, in the county of Kerry; seated near the bay of Tralee, 7 miles SSE of Ardfert. W lon. 9 56, N lat. 53 13.

TRALLEBORG, a maritime town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen, near the Belto, 10 miles S of Lund. E lon. 13 8, N lat. 55 30.

TRANCHIN, a town of Upper Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhenus, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the Waag, 80 miles NE of Frankfurt. E lon. 17 50, N lat. 49 50.

TRANCON, a town of Portugal, in Tralca Montes, with a castle, seated in a fertile country, 14 miles W by S of Funchal. E lon. 7 0, N lat. 40 44.

TRANI, a seaport of Naples, in Terra di Bari, with a castle, and an archbishop's see. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, 30 miles W of Bari, and 13 N by E of Naples. E lon. 10 30, N lat. 41 18.

TRANQUEBAR, a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel, with a fort and factory, belonging to the Danes. It is seated at the mouth of the Convery, 165 miles S of Madras. E lon. 79 57, N lat. 10 44.

TRANSYLVANIA, a county formerly annexed to Hungary; bounded on the N by Upper Hungary and Poland, on the E by Moldavia and Wallachia, on the S by Wallachia, and on the W by Upper and Lower Hungary. It is 108 miles long, and 180 broad, and surrounded on all parts by high mountains, which, however, are not barren. It produces corn and wine, and there are rich mines of gold, silver, lead, copper, quicksilver, and alum. The inhabitants are various religions. The government is conducted by 13 persons; namely, three Roman catholics, three Lutherans, three Calvinists, and three Jesuits. Seven passes lead into this country, formed by so many rivers, narrow, and all defended by forts with garriottes. The militia is commanded by the governor, whose residence is the more important, as Transylvania is the bulwark of Christendom. It is divided in several districts, called palatinates and counties; and is inhabited by three different nations, Saxons, Sclavians, and Hungarians. Hermannstadt is the capital.

TRAON, or **TRAU**, a strong town

of Venetian Dalmatia, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the gulf of Venice. E lon. 17 58, N lat. 44 6.

TRAP, a post village in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, 27 miles NW of Philadelphia, and 107 from Washington.

TRAP, a post village of Talbot county, Maryland, 6 miles SE of Oxford, and 06 from Washington.

TRAPANI, or **TRAPANO**, a seaport on the W side of Sicily, in Val di Mazara. It is seated on a small peninsula, 20 miles N of Mazara, and 48 W of Palermo. E lon. 13 30, N lat. 38 10.

TRABACH, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of Lower Rhine, and in the county of Spanheim, seated on the Moselle. It is 23 miles NE of Treves, and 28 SW of Coblenz. E lon. 7 7, N lat. 49 55.

TRAVANCOR, a province of Hindoostan, extending along the coast of Malabar from Cape Comerin to 10 N lat. and bounded on the N by Mysore, and on the E by the Carnatic.

TRAVANCORE, the capital of the above province of the same name in the peninsula of Hindoostan. E lon. 77 9, N lat. 5 15.

TRAVER, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Silesia.

TRAVERGUNDE, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holstein. It is 13 miles NE of that city. E lon. 10 55, N lat. 54 1.

TRAVERS, a town of Switzerland, eleven miles W of Neuchâtel. E lon. 6 50, N lat. 47 5.

TRANSTEIN, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, seated on the river Traun. Near it are springs of salt water.

TRAUTENAU, a town of Konigsgratz, in Bohemia, 21 miles N of Konigsgratz. E lon. 16 10, N lat. 50 45.

TRAYQUERA, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 50 miles S of Tortosa. E lon. 0 30, N lat. 40 30.

TREBBIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, 10 miles SSE of Potsdam, and 20 SW of Berlin. E lon. 13 50, N lat. 53 44.

TREBIA, a river of Italy, which rises in the territory of Gebon, washes Bobio, in the Milanese, and falls into the Po, above Piacenza. On the banks of this river the Romans, under the

great Campanian, were defined by Hannibal.

TREBIGNI, or **TREBIGNA**, a town of Turkish Dalmatia, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, on the river Trebigna, 14 miles N of Ragusa. E lon. 15 11, N lat. 43 4.

TREBISIACI, a town of Italy, in Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, seated on the river Taranto, 5 miles E of Cassano.

TREBISOND, a large and strong seaport of Turkey, in Asia, in Naxos, with a Greek archbishop's see, and a castle. It is seated at the foot of a very steep hill. The walls are square and high, with battlements. The harbor is at the E of the town, and the mole built by the Genoese, is almost destroyed. It stands on the Black Sea, 440 miles E of Constantinople. E lon. 40 25, N lat. 40 45.

TREBITZ, a town of Germany, in Moravia. It has a manufacture of cloth, and is seated on the Iglaw, 21 miles SE of Iglaw, and 22 NW of Budweis. E lon. 16 14, N lat. 49 4.

TREBNITZ, a town of Germany, in Silesia. Near it is a hill consisting of a soft clay or stone, which is immediately formed into vessels of all kinds, and on being exposed to the air, they become so hard as if they had been baked. It is 12 miles N of Breslaw. E lon. 17 15, N lat. 51 14.

TREFFURT, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, in the hautegravate of Hesse, seated near the Vorta, 22 miles W of Saxe-Coburg. E lon. 12 19, N lat. 51 1.

TREFFURT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, 10 miles WSW of Mülhausen, and 22 W of Erbert. E lon. 10 45, N lat. 51 5.

TREGANNON, a corporate town of England, in Cornwall, seated on the Tavy, 12 miles SE of Aberystwith, and 205 W by N of London. W lon. 3 56, N lat. 52 15.

TREGONY, a borough of England, in Cornwall, seated on a creek by Plymouth-haven, 41 miles W by S of Plymouth, and 245 of London. W lon. 4 45, N lat. 50 15.

TREGUIER, a seaport of France, in the department of the North Coast, seated near the English Channel, 22 miles NW of St. Briant. W lon. 5 16, N lat. 48 47.

TRELEBURG, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Schonen, seated on the Baltic, 50 miles SSE of Copenhagen. E lon. 15 20, N lat. 53 26.

TREMBEN, or **TREMBEN**, a province of the kingdom of Algiers, 270 miles long, and 124 broad; bounded on the N by the Mediterranean, on the E by the province of Africa, on the S by the desert of Zahara, on the W by the kingdom of Fez. W lon. 1 30, N lat. 34, 46.

TREMITI, three islands of Italy, in the gulf of Venice, 15 miles from the coast of Naples. They are called Capri, St. Naples, and St. Domino.

TREMOUTIE, a town of France, in the department of Vienna, seated on the Beunak, 13 miles SW of Poitiers. E lon. 1 16, N lat. 46 50.

TREMP, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on the river Noguera Pallares, 21 miles NW of Barcelona.

TRENT, a large river of England, which, issuing from three springs between Congleton and Leek, in Staffordshire, falls into the Humber, below Gainsborough. Parallel with the course of this river runs a canal, forming a communication between it and the Mersey, and joining it at Widnes. It is navigable through the whole of Nottinghamshire.

TRENT, a river of N Carolina, which passes through Lenoir and Jones counties, and falls into the Neus at Newbern. It is navigable for sea vessels 12 miles, and for boats 30.

TRENT, a fortified city of Germany, capital of the Trentino. It is seated at the foot of the Alps, 200 miles NW of Rome. E lon. 11 27, N lat. 46 5.

TRENT, or **TRENTINO**, a bishopric of Germany, in the county of Tirol, seated among the Alps which divide Italy from Germany. It is bounded on the N by Tirol Proper, on the E by Feltre and Belluno, on the S by Vicenza and the Venetia, and on the W by the Brevenno.

TRENTON, a post town of New Jersey, seated on the E bank of the Delaware, 21 miles NE of Philadelphia, and 170 of Washington. It contains a court house, jail, an academy, 3 Presbyterian churches, 1 Episcopalian, 1 Baptist, and 1 Friends. Population a little rising 3000. E lon.

from Wash

13 0.

TRENT

Carolina, 3

seated on

miles SW

Beaufort, 2

and 371 fr

TRENT

Hancock

upwards o

miles from

and 780 N

from the s

TRENT

Quincy co

of Utah,

from Wash

ed 1848 in

TRENT

in Upper

nia. E 1

TREP

in Upper

nia. E 1

TRES

Sweden,

Baltic, 3

17 29, N

TREA

W Isles

between

Mull.

So.

TRE

Poland,

Dniester

TRE

of Ger

miles E

of Berli

22 1.

TRE

rate of

Rhine

travels

ravis,

Rhine

Luzer

but th

TR

city

Lowa

betwe

WN

49 45

TR

bris,

11 5

TR

TRELEBURG, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Schonen, seated on the Baltic, 30 miles SSE of Copenhagen. E lon. 15 30, N lat. 55 54.

TREMBEN, or **TREMBEN**, a province of the kingdom of Algiers, 370 miles long, and 135 broad; bounded on the N by the Mediterranean, on the E by the desert of Sahara, on the S by the kingdom of Fez. W lon. 1 50, N lat. 34, 40.

TREMITI, three islands of Italy, in the gulf of Venice, 12 miles from the coast of Naples. They are called Capri, St. Nicolo, and St. Domino.

TREMOUILLE, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, seated on the Dromic, 13 miles SW of Poitiers. E lon. 1 10, N lat. 46 00.

TREMP, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on the river Noguera Pallaresa, 55 miles NW of Barcelona.

TRENT, a large river of England, which, issuing from three springs between Conington and Lech, in Bedfordshire, falls into the Humber, below Colchesterburgh. Parallel with the course of this river runs a canal, forming a communication between it and the Mersey, and joining it at Wilton. It is navigable through the whole of Nottinghamshire.

TRENT, a river of N Carolina, which passes through Iredell and Jones counties, and falls into the Neuse at Newbern. It is navigable for sea vessels 13 miles, and for boats 20.

TRENT, a fortified city of Germany, capital of the Trentino. It is seated at the foot of the Alps, 800 miles NW of Rome. E lon. 11 37, N lat. 46 2.

TRENT, or **TRENTINO**, a bishopric of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, seated among the Alps which divided Italy from Germany. It is bounded on the N by Tyrol Proper, on the E by Feltrino and Bellunese, on the S by Vicentino and the Veronese, and on the W by the Bresciano.

TRENTON, a post town of Hudson county, and capital of the state of New Jersey, is situated on the E bank of the Delaware, 31 miles NE of Philadelphia, and 170 of Washington. It contains a court house, jail, an academy, 3 Presbyterian churches, 1 Episcopal, 1 Baptist, and 1 Friends. Population a little exceeding 3000. E lon.

from Washington 2 14 30, N lat. 40 13 0.

TRENTON, a post town in North Carolina, the capital of Jones county, seated on the N side of Trent river, 10 miles SW of Newbern, 50 NW of Beaufort, 31 N by E of Wilmington, and 371 from Washington.

TRENTON, a small post town in Hancock county, Maine, containing upwards of 500 inhabitants. It is 50 miles from Belfast, 170 from Portland, and 780 NE of Washington. E lon. 70 30, N lat. 44 02 12.

TRENTON, a post township in Otsego county, New York, 13 miles N of Utica, 100 from Albany, and 407 from Washington. In 1810, it contained 1848 inhabitants.

TREPTOW, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, in Prussia Pomerania. E lon. 14 10, N lat. 54 10.

TREPTOW, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, in Augustor Pomerania. E lon. 13 13, N lat. 53 30.

TRESEN, or **TROSA**, a seaport of Sweden, in Sudermania, seated on the Baltic, 35 miles SW of Stockholm. E lon. 17 30, N lat. 59 0.

TRESEMANISH ISLES, four of the W islands on the W coast of Scotland, between the island of Col and that of Mull. They are very fertile in corn, &c.

TRETHIMROW, a strong town of Poland, in Volhinia, seated on the Dniester, 45 miles below Kiof.

TREUCHENBRETZEN, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, 30 miles E of Brandenburg, and 34 SW of Berlin. E longitude 13 43, N lat. 53 2.

TREVEA, or **TRIERS**, an electorate of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, bounded on the N by the electorate of Cologne, on the E by Westphalia, on the S by the palatinate of the Rhine and Lorraine, and on the W by Luxemburg. It is 100 miles in length, but the breadth is very different.

TREVEA, or **TRIERS**, a celebrated city of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, seated near the Moselle, between two mountains, 450 miles WNW of Vienna. E lon. 6 41, N lat. 49 45.

TREVI, a town of Italy, in Umbria, 23 miles SE of Perugia. E lon. 11 51, N lat. 43 54.

TREVIGLIO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, 17 miles ENE of Milan. E lon. 9 28, N lat. 45 33.

TREVIGLIO, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultraiore, with a bishop's see, 33 miles E of Benevento. E lon. 15 30, N lat. 43 4.

TREVINO, a strong town of Spain, in Biscay, with a citadel, seated on a hill, near the river Aguda, ten miles SW of Vittoria. W lon. 3 4, N lat. 43 48.

TREVISANO, a marguise of Italy, in the republic of Venice, bounded on the E by Friuli and the gulf of Venice, on the S by that gulf, the Dogado, and the Paduano, on the N by the Feltrino and the Bellunese, and on the W by the Vicentino.

TREVISO, or **TREVIGIO**, a large city of Italy, capital of Trevisano, with an archbishop's see, 20 miles NW of Venice. E lon. 12 34, N lat. 45 44.

TREVOUX, a town of France, in the department of Ais, seated on the side of a hill, on the river Saone, 136 miles E by E of Paris. E lon. 4 21, N lat. 45 57.

TREYSA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and seat of the county of Hesse, capital of the county of Ziegenhain. E lon. 9 12, N lat. 50 50.

TREZZO, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on the Adda, on the frontiers of Bergamasco. E lon. 9 25, N lat. 45 45.

TRIBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suisia, and subject to the house of Austria, 13 miles NE of Friburg, and 15 S of Freudenstadt. E lon. 8 50, N lat. 49 12.

TRIBESERS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, with a castle. It is seated on the river Trebel, 23 miles SEW of Stralsund, and 30 ESE of Rostock. E lon. 13 4, N lat. 54 1.

TRIBSTADT, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Deux Ponts, 18 miles NW of Landau. E lon. 8 2, N lat. 49 22.

TRICALA, a town of Turkey, in the European province of Macedonia, 80 miles ENE of Salonichi. E lon. 23 45, N lat. 41 10.

TRICALA, a town of Turkey, in the European province of Janna, 31 miles S of Larisa.

TRICARICO, an episcopal town in the kingdom of Naples, 13 miles SE

of the duchy of Milan, 17 miles ENE of Milan. E lon. 9 28, N lat. 45 33.

TREVIGIO, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultraiore, with a bishop's see, 33 miles E of Benevento. E lon. 15 30, N lat. 43 4.

TREVINO, a strong town of Spain, in Biscay, with a citadel, seated on a hill, near the river Aguda, ten miles SW of Vittoria. W lon. 3 4, N lat. 43 48.

TREVISANO, a marguise of Italy, in the republic of Venice, bounded on the E by Friuli and the gulf of Venice, on the S by that gulf, the Dogado, and the Paduano, on the N by the Feltrino and the Bellunese, and on the W by the Vicentino.

TREVISO, or **TREVIGIO**, a large city of Italy, capital of Trevisano, with an archbishop's see, 20 miles NW of Venice. E lon. 12 34, N lat. 45 44.

TREVOUX, a town of France, in the department of Ais, seated on the side of a hill, on the river Saone, 136 miles E by E of Paris. E lon. 4 21, N lat. 45 57.

TREYSA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and seat of the county of Hesse, capital of the county of Ziegenhain. E lon. 9 12, N lat. 50 50.

TREZZO, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on the Adda, on the frontiers of Bergamasco. E lon. 9 25, N lat. 45 45.

TRIBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suisia, and subject to the house of Austria, 13 miles NE of Friburg, and 15 S of Freudenstadt. E lon. 8 50, N lat. 49 12.

TRIBESERS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, with a castle. It is seated on the river Trebel, 23 miles SEW of Stralsund, and 30 ESE of Rostock. E lon. 13 4, N lat. 54 1.

TRIBSTADT, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Deux Ponts, 18 miles NW of Landau. E lon. 8 2, N lat. 49 22.

TRICALA, a town of Turkey, in the European province of Macedonia, 80 miles ENE of Salonichi. E lon. 23 45, N lat. 41 10.

TRICALA, a town of Turkey, in the European province of Janna, 31 miles S of Larisa.

TRICARICO, an episcopal town in the kingdom of Naples, 13 miles SE

of Acrezza, and 31 SW of Matera. E lon. 16 14, N lat. 40 12.

TRICETO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in Calabria Citriore, 14 miles SSE Bosca.

TRIBUTE, a handsome city in the Austrian dominions, at the head of the Adriatic, containing about 30,000 inhabitants, with a free port, no goods paying duties but on consumption or importation into the interior; it has an extensive trade with the Levant, the produce of which may be had there nearly as low as at the Greek Islands, or Smyrna. It stands on the side of a mountain, fronting the sea, and contains a strong citadel, a handsome theatre, an extensive exchange, several large churches, a synagogue, manufactures of castle soap, porcelain, glass, vitriol, and cream of tartar, sugar refinery, silk machinery, &c. The imports are, sugar, coffee, cocoa, tobacco, cotton, (raw and twisted,) dye woods, bees-wax, indigo, namkins, &c. The exports are quicksilver, soap, Bohemian glass, German linen, figs, currants, and generally all the products of the Mediterranean. It is 3 miles N of Capo d'Istria, and 30 NE of Venice. E lon. 14 4, N lat. 43 56.

TRIM, the county town of K. Meath, in Ireland, seated on the Boyne, 23 miles NW of Dublin.

TRINGMALL, a town on the E side of the island of Ceylon, with a harbour, reckoned the finest in the E Indies. It is seated on a gulf of the same name, 100 miles NE of Candy. E lon. 81 26, N lat. 3 45.

TRING, a town of England, in Hertfordshire, 23 miles W of Hertford, and 31 WNW of London. W lon. 0 30, N lat. 51 40.

TRINIDAD, an island on the NE coast of Terra Firma, separated from Paria on the S, by a strait about ten miles over; and from Cumana on the W, by the gulf of Paria. It was discovered by Columbus in 1498; it is 62 miles long, and 45 broad; produces sugar, cotton, Indian corn, rice, tobacco, and fruit; but the air is unhealthy. It was taken in 1678, by the French, who plundered and left it. The capital is Port d'Espagne, in the gulf of Paria, near the Boca. W lon. 61 50, N lat. 10 0.

TRINIDAD, a town of New Spain, in the audes of Guatimala, seated

on the Pacific Ocean. It is 70 miles SE of Guatimala. W lon. 89 50, N lat. 13 50.

TRINIDAD, a town of New Grenada, seated on the Rio de la Madalena, 68 miles NW of St. Fe de Bogota. W lon. 73 45, N lat. 4 44.

TRINITY, or LA TRINITY, a town of Martinica, with a spacious and safe harbour. It carries on a considerable trade. W lon. 61 2, N lat. 14 43.

TRINO, a fortified town of Italy, in Montenegro, subject to the king of Sardinia. It is seated near the Po, 33 miles NE of Turin. E lon. 8 30, N lat. 45 20.

TRINOMALY, a town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic near which the troops of Hyder Ally were defeated by the British, in 1760. It is 23 miles WNW of Pondicherry. E lon. 78 31, N lat. 13 2.

TRIPOLI, among the ancients, was a large kingdom, now an aristocratical republic in Africa; it is bounded on the N by the Mediterranean, on the E by Egypt; on the S by Sara, or the great desert; and on the W partly by Tunis, and partly by Bledalgerid; extending 1000 miles along the Mediterranean from NW to SE, but hardly 200 broad in any place.

TRIPOLI, a considerable town of Barbary, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle and a fort. It is pretty large, and the inhabitants are noted pirates. It was taken by the emperor Charles V. who settled the knights of Rhodes here; but they were expelled by the Turks in 1571. Tripoli is seated on the Mediterranean, surrounded by a wall, 375 miles SE of Tunis, and 370 ESE of Algiers. E lon. 13 15, N lat. 32 34.

TRIPOLI, an ancient and considerable town of Syria, on the Mediterranean, defended by a citadel. The inhabitants are near 60,000, consisting of Turks, Christians, and Jews. It is 50 miles NW of Damascus, and 130 S of Scanderoun. E long. 16 30, N latitude 34 50.

TRIST, a small uninhabited island of New Spain. It is 3 miles in length, and almost as much in breadth, but not inhabited. Lon. of the E point 92 45 W, lat. 18 0 N.

TRISTAN D'ACUNHA, a lofty island in the S Atlantic Ocean, 15 miles

in circumf

37 1/2.

TRITIC

of Hindo

miles 83 W

lat. 10 40.

TRIVE

Naples, in

the river T

of Bogota

13 37, N lat

TROCH

town of

Susnia, 16

20 3 of 60

40 18.

TROG

and the s

part of t

which is s

on an exte

and is 7

TROJ

ple, in

W of Na

41 21.

TROU

per Cana

15 miles

N lat. 46

TROM

tal of a

It is seat

W of W

E lon. 2

TROU

the high

Benedic

Lige.

TROU

ple, in

shop's s

carrique

by E of

35 42.

TROU

in the c

on the

terranee

lon. 0 4

TROU

ble tow

26, enj

name.

on the

S by E

80 1.

TROU

land, in

mules.

on the Pacific Ocean. It is 70 miles SE of Guadalupe. W lon. 89 36, N lat. 19 50.

TRINIDAD, a town of New Grenada, situated on the Rio de la Madama, 65 miles NW of St. Fe de Bogota. W lon. 73 45, N lat. 4 45.

TRINITY, or **LA TRINITY**, a town of Martinica, with a spacious and safe harbour. It carries on a considerable trade. W lon. 61 3, N lat. 14 53.

TRINO, a fortified town of Italy, in Montenegro, subject to the king of Sardinia. It is seated near the Po, 31 miles NE of Turin. E lon. 5 30, N lat. 45 25.

TRINOMALY, a town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic near which the troops of Hyder Ali were defeated by the British, in 1782. It is 88 miles WNW of Pondicherry. E lon. 78 31, N lat. 13 2.

TRIPOLI, among the ancients, was a large kingdom, now an autonomous republic in Africa; it is bounded on the N by the Mediterranean, on the E by Egypt; on the S by Barca, or the great desert; and on the W partly by Tunis, and partly by Sicily; extending 1000 miles along the Mediterranean from NW to SE, but hardly 200 broad in any place.

TRIPOLI, a considerable town of Barbary, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle and a fort. It is pretty large, and the inhabitants are noted pirates. It was taken by the emperor Charles V. who settled the knights of Rhodes here; but they were expelled by the Turks in 1541. Tripoli is seated on the Mediterranean, surrounded by a wall, 375 miles SE of Tunis, and 170 ESE of Algiers. E lon. 13 12, N lat. 32 34.

TRIPOLI, an ancient and considerable town of Syria, on the Mediterranean, defended by a Citadel. The inhabitants are near 60,000, consisting of Turks, Christians, and Jews. It is 62 miles NW of Damascus, and 130 E of Scanderwon. E lon. 35 20, N latitude 34 50.

TRIST, a small uninhabited island of New Spain. It is 5 miles in length, and almost as much in breadth, but not inhabited. Lon. of the E point 93 45 W, lat. 18 0 N.

TRISTAN D'ACUNHA, a lofty island in the S Atlantic Ocean, 17 miles

in circumference. W lon. 11 43, S lat. 37 2.

TRITCHINOPOLY, a strong town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, 300 miles SSW of Madras. E lon. 78 46, N lat. 10 49.

TRIVENTO, an episcopal town of Naples, in Molise, seated on a hill, near the river Trigno, or Trino, 13 miles N of Bogano, and 68 N of Naples. E lon. 15 37, N lat. 40 50.

TROCHTEYINGEN, an imperial town of Germany in the circle of Suedia, 16 miles NW of Buchau, and 20 S of Stuttgart. E lon. 9 7, N lat. 48 11.

TROGEN, a town of Switzerland, and the chief place of the protestant part of the canton of Appenzel, near which is a mineral spring. It carries on an extensive manufactory of cloth, and is 7 miles SE of St. Gall.

TROJA, an episcopal town of Naples, in Capitanata. It is 60 miles N W of Naples. E lon. 16 14, N lat. 41 31.

TROIS RIVIERES, a town of Upper Canada, on the river St. Lawrence, 35 miles SW of Quebec. W lon. 71 30, N lat. 46 33.

TROKI, a town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of the same name. It is seated among mountains, 18 miles W of Wilna, and 55 NNE of Grodno. E lon. 23 13, N lat. 54 35.

TRON, ST. a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege, with a famous Benedictine abbey, 31 miles WNW of Liege. E lon. 5 53, N lat. 50 48.

TROPEA, a populous town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, with a bishop's see. It was half ruined by an earthquake in 1638, and is 48 miles N by E of Reggio. E lon. 16 34, N lat. 38 42.

TROPES, ST. a seaport of France, in the department of Var. It is seated on the bay of Grimaud, in the Mediterranean, 68 miles E of Marseilles. E lon. 6 44, N lat. 43 16.

TROPFAU, strong and considerable town of Germany, in Upper Silesia, capital of a duchy of the same name. It is seated in a pleasant plain, on the rivers Oppa and Mohra, 78 miles S by E Breslaw. E lon. 17 40, N lat. 50 1.

TROWBRIDGE, a town of England, in Wiltshire. It is noted for manufactory of broad cloth, and kersey-

mere. Trowbridge is seated on a hill, 98 miles W of London. W lon. 3 6, N lat. 51 10.

TROY, a post township, and capital of Rensselaer county, New-York, is situated on the E bank of the Hudson, 6 miles above Albany, and 353 E of N from Washington. It contains 5 houses of public worship, 2 banks, a court-house, and jail. Population about 4000.

TROYES, a considerable city of France, in the department of Aube. It contains 34,081 inhabitants, and is seated on the Seine, 60 miles ESE of Paris. E lon. 4 10, N lat. 48 13.

TRUMBULL, a township of Connecticut, situated in Fairfield county, 293 miles NE of Washington, and containing 1241 inhabitants in 1810.

TRUNS, a town of a county of the Grisons, where the independence of the Grey League was first ratified, and an alliance concluded between the chiefs and communities. It is seated on the Rhine, 7 miles W of Hantz.

TRURO, a borough in Cornwall. Tin and copper ore are found in its neighbourhood. Truro is seated in a vale, 257 miles W by S of London. W lon. 4 22, N lat. 50 10.

TRURO, a post township of Barnstable county, Massachusetts, lying near Cape Cod, 32 miles N of Chatham, and 120 SE of Boston, along the post road. The inhabitants who are about 1300 are principally the families of fishermen.

TRURO, a town of Nova Scotia, 40 miles N by W of Halifax.

TRUXILLO, a considerable town of Spain, in Extremadura, noted for being the birth-place of Pizarro. It is seated among mountains, on the side of a hill, at the foot of which is a strong Citadel, 117 miles SE of Madrid. W lon. 3 33, N lat. 39 0.

TRUXILLO, a rich commercial seaport of Peru, in the maritime of Lima, and in the valley of Chimo, built by Francisco Pizarro, in 1533. It is seated in a fertile country, on a small river, near the Pacific Ocean, 320 miles NW of Lima. W lon. 78 36, S lat. 5 1.

TRUXILLO, a strong seaport of New Spain, in the province of Honduras, seated on a gulf of the same name, between two rivers. W lon. 85 50, N lat. 16 20.

TRUXTON, a post township in the

NE corner of Cortlandt county, New-York, 14 miles NE of Haver, 142 W of Albany, and 330 northerly of Washington. In 1810 it contained 1012 inhabitants.

TCHUTSKI, a country of the E extremity of Asia, opposite the NW coast of America, bounded by the Andir on the S. The climate is cold, the soil marshy, abounding in rocks, herbage bare of woods, and like the inhabitants extremely wild and savage. The summer lasts only a few months, but in this season the days are very long, because for several weeks together the sun does not set.

T'AI-NAN-FOU, a celebrated city of China, the capital of Chang-tong. This city is large and populous. In its district are four cities of the second, and 25 of the third class. It is seated S of the river T'ai, or T'ang-ho, 260 miles S by E of Peking. E lon. 117 25, N lat. 36 30.

TSEIN-TCHEOU-FOU, a commercial city of China, in Chang-tong. The principal branch of its commerce arises from fish, which is caught in great abundance. It has one city of the second and 13 of the third class, under its jurisdiction, and is 74 miles E of Tsin-gang-fou.

TSON-MING, an island of China, on the coast of the province of Kiangnan, to which it belongs, and from which it is separated by an arm of the sea, 13 miles broad. It is fifty miles long, and 13 wide. The country is delightful, and intersected by many canals. Grain is produced in some parts, but the most productive article is salt, which is made in great abundance. E lon. of its SE end, N lat. 30 15.

TUAM, a city of Ireland, in the county of Galway, and province of Connaught, with an archbishop's see; on which account it is called a city, though now reduced to a village. It is 20 miles NNE of Galway, and 25 W of Roscommon. W lon. 8 46, N lat. 53 35.

TUBAN, one of the strangest towns in Java. It is seated on the N coast of the island. E lon. 111 51, S lat. 0 0.

TUBINGEN, a fortified town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wirtemberg, with a university, and a castle. It is seated on the Neckar, in a country abounding in corn and wine, 20 miles S of Stuttgart,

and 20 E by S of Straßburg. E lon. 9 4, N lat. 48 30.

TUCUMAN, an extensive government of Spanish S America, lying between Chili and Paraguay, to the E of the Andes, and W of the Rio de la Plata.

TUCUYO, a town of Terra Firma, in Venezuela, and in a valley of the same name. W lon. 60 2, N lat. 7 31.

TUDDINGTON, a town in Bedfordshire, 28 miles NNW of London. W lon. 0 32, N lat. 22 9.

TUDELA, a considerable town of Spain, in Navarre, with a castle. It is 140 miles NB of Madrid. W lon. 1 10, N lat. 42 9.

TVER, a government of Russia, once an independent principality united to the empire by Ivan Basilowitz, in 1496, and comprised in the government of Novogorod, from which it has been separated. It contains 13 districts.

TVER, a commercial city of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, seated at the confluence of Tver and the Volga. It is divided into the old and new town: the former, situated on the opposite side of the Volga, consists almost entirely of wooden cottages. The latter was destroyed by fire in 1763, but has since been rebuilt. In June, 1770, an academy was opened in this town, for the education of the young nobility of the province, at the charge of its imperial patroness. It admits 120 students. Tver is a place of considerable commerce; and both the Volga and Tveriza are covered with boats. It is said to contain upwards of 10,000 inhabitants. Tver is 90 miles NNW of Moscow. E lon. 36 4, N lat. 56 7.

TUGGURT, a town of Barbary, in Africa, capital of a country of the same name, 210 miles SSE of Algiers. E lon. 5 10, N lat. 33 6.

TULA, a government of Russia, formerly a province of the government of Moscow, containing 12 districts. Its capital Ruzan, is seated on the Tuba, 118 miles SE of Moscow. E lon. 40 45, N lat. 54 25.

TULA, a town of Russia in Europe, situated on the Upa. It is celebrated for its manufactures of hardware and muskets. Population 30,000. E lon. 39 13 45, N lat. 57 57 30.

TULEBRAS, a town of Spain, in

Navarre
7 miles
TU
France
It is se
Correzo
Clermo
TU
county
Dublin
TU
Peru,
is seat
5 lat.
TU
shire,
beauti
into th
TU
provin
Tubal
TU
Bavari
and 3
11.56
TU
of Le
TU
Kentr
musk
chily
milit
TU
Ick
S A
sam
mon
are
Tr
TU
ed
the
5 9
W
fro
TU
ch
the
for
an
15
of
TU
th

TUL

and 30 E by S of Strasburg. E lon. 04, N lat. 48 30.

TUCUMAN, an extensive government of Spanish S America, lying between Chili and Paraguay, to the E of the Andes, and W of the Rio de la Plata.

TUCUYO, a town of Terra Firma, in Venezuela, and in a valley of the same name. W lon. 60 2, N lat. 7 31.

TUDDINGTON, a town in Bedfordshire, 28 miles NNW of London. W lon. 0 38, N lat. 51 0.

TUDELLA, a considerable town of Spain, in Navarre, with a castle. It is 140 miles NE of Madrid. W lon. 1 10, N lat. 42 0.

TVER, a government of Russia, once an independent principality united to the empire by Ivan Basil-witz, in 1496, and comprised in the government of Novogorod, from which it has been separated. It contains 13 districts.

TVER, a commercial city of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, seated at the confluence of Tverza and Volga. It is divided into the old and new towns; the former, situated on the opposite side of the Volga, consists almost entirely of wooden edifices. The latter was destroyed by fire in 1703, but has since been rebuilt. In June, 1770, an academy was opened in this town, for the education of the young nobility of the province, at the charge of its imperial patroness. It admits 120 students. Tver is a place of considerable commerce; and both the Volga and Tverza are covered with boats. It is said to contain upwards of 10,000 inhabitants. Tver is 99 miles NNW of Moscow. E lon. 36 2, N lat. 56 7.

TUGGURT, a town of Barbary, in Africa, capital of a country of the same name, 210 miles SSE of Algiers. E lon. 1 10, N lat. 33 0.

TULA, a government of Russia, formerly a province of the government of Moscow, containing 19 districts. Its capital Russia, is seated on the Tuba, 118 miles SE of Moscow. E lon. 40 45, N lat. 52 25.

TULA, a town of Russia in Europe, situated on the Upa. It is celebrated for its manufactures of hardware and muskets. Population 30,000. E lon. 39 15 45, N lat. 57 27 30.

TULEBRAS, a town of Spain, in

Navarre, situated on the river Queoia, 7 miles W of Tudela.

TULLES, a commercial town of France, in the department of Corzeze. It is seated at the confluence of the Corzeze and Solan, 63 miles SW of Clermont. W lon. 1 42, N lat. 45 23.

TULLOW, a town of Ireland, in the county of Carlow, 38 miles SSW of Dublin.

TUMBEZ, a town of S America, in Peru, in the audience of Quito. It is seated on the Pacific Ocean, 270 miles S by W of Quito. W lon. 79 21, S lat. 2 46.

TUMEL, a rapid river in Perthshire, which, after exhibiting many beautiful cascades, forms itself into a lake, called Loch Tummel, and then falls into the Garry.

TUMEN, a town of Siberia, in the province of Tobolsk, 123 miles W of Tobolsk.

TUMPACH, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, 17 miles NNW of Amberg, and 32 ENE of Nuremberg. E lon. 11 25, N lat. 49 40.

TUNBRIDGE, a town in Kent, seated on the Tun. It is 30 miles SSE of London. E lon. 0 30, N lat. 51 14.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS, a town in Kent, five miles S of Tunbridge. It is much resorted to, on account of its chalybeate waters. The wells are 35 miles SSE of London.

TUNGINSKOL, a town of Russia, situated on the Irkut, 80 miles SW of Irkutsk. E lon. 103 15, N lat. 51 18.

TUNSA, a town of New Granada, in S America, capital of a district of the same name. It is seated on a high mountain, in a country where there are gold and emerald, 30 miles SW of Truxillo. W lon. 73 2, N lat. 5 0.

TUNIS, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N by the Mediterranean, on the E by that sea and Tripoli, on the W by Algiers. It extends 300 miles from E to W, and 260 from N to S. This country was formerly a monarchy; but a difference arising between the father and son, one of whom was for the protection of the Christians, and the other for that of the Turks, in 1574, the inhabitants shook off the yoke of both. From this time it became a republic, under the protection of the Turks, and pays a certain tribute to the bashaw that resides at Tunis. The

king in general is healthy, but the soil in the E part is but indifferent. On want of water, toward the middle, the mountains and valleys abound in fruits; but the W part is the most fertile, being watered by rivers. In the woods and mountains are lions, wild beavers, otters, triches, monkeys, camels, and other sorts of birds and beasts. The most remarkable rivers are the Guadalcquivir, Magrida, Magervia, and Capp. The government is aristocratic, that is, by a council whose president is the dey. The inhabitants carry on a great trade in linen and woollen cloth. They have also a trade in horses, olives, oil, soap, and ostriches eggs and feathers. The established religion is Mahometanism; and the inhabitants consist of Moors, Turks, Arabs, Jews, and Christian slaves.

TUNIS, a large and celebrated city of Barbary, capital of a kingdom of the same name. It is seated on the point of the gulf of Gokette, about 10 miles from the site of the famous city of Carthage. Population in 1800, about 300,000, of whom 10,000 were Jews, and 9000 Christians. A tragical revolution took place in this city, on the 19th of December, 1814. A cousin of the bey formed a conspiracy, and succeeded in exterminating the whole of the reigning family. During this bloody transaction the people and the troops, accustomed to such scenes, quietly awaited the event, and returned to their ordinary occupations, after the massacre, as if nothing had happened. The harbour has a very narrow entrance, through a small channel, which is well fortified. The Mahometans here have nine colleges for students, besides a great number of smaller schools. Tunis is a piece of great trade, 10 miles from the sea, 272 NW of Tripoli, and 380 E of Algiers. E lon. 10 16, N lat. 37 42.

TURCKHEIM, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, remarkable for a victory gained here by Turanne, over the Austrians, in 1675. It is seated near the river Colmar.

TURENNE, a town of France, in the department of Corzeze, and late province of Guienne. E lon. 1 30, N lat. 45 0.

TURIN, a flourishing city of Italy, the capital of Piedmont. It is seated on

the river Po, in a fertile plain, and is in general healthy, but the soil in the E part is but indifferent. On want of water, toward the middle, the mountains and valleys abound in fruits; but the W part is the most fertile, being watered by rivers. In the woods and mountains are lions, wild beavers, otters, triches, monkeys, camels, and other sorts of birds and beasts. The most remarkable rivers are the Guadalcquivir, Magrida, Magervia, and Capp. The government is aristocratic, that is, by a council whose president is the dey. The inhabitants carry on a great trade in linen and woollen cloth. They have also a trade in horses, olives, oil, soap, and ostriches eggs and feathers. The established religion is Mahometanism; and the inhabitants consist of Moors, Turks, Arabs, Jews, and Christian slaves.

TUNIS, a large and celebrated city of Barbary, capital of a kingdom of the same name. It is seated on the point of the gulf of Gokette, about 10 miles from the site of the famous city of Carthage. Population in 1800, about 300,000, of whom 10,000 were Jews, and 9000 Christians. A tragical revolution took place in this city, on the 19th of December, 1814. A cousin of the bey formed a conspiracy, and succeeded in exterminating the whole of the reigning family. During this bloody transaction the people and the troops, accustomed to such scenes, quietly awaited the event, and returned to their ordinary occupations, after the massacre, as if nothing had happened. The harbour has a very narrow entrance, through a small channel, which is well fortified. The Mahometans here have nine colleges for students, besides a great number of smaller schools. Tunis is a piece of great trade, 10 miles from the sea, 272 NW of Tripoli, and 380 E of Algiers. E lon. 10 16, N lat. 37 42.

TURCKHEIM, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, remarkable for a victory gained here by Turanne, over the Austrians, in 1675. It is seated near the river Colmar.

TURENNE, a town of France, in the department of Corzeze, and late province of Guienne. E lon. 1 30, N lat. 45 0.

TURIN, a flourishing city of Italy, the capital of Piedmont. It is seated on

the river Po, in a fertile plain, and is in general healthy, but the soil in the E part is but indifferent. On want of water, toward the middle, the mountains and valleys abound in fruits; but the W part is the most fertile, being watered by rivers. In the woods and mountains are lions, wild beavers, otters, triches, monkeys, camels, and other sorts of birds and beasts. The most remarkable rivers are the Guadalcquivir, Magrida, Magervia, and Capp. The government is aristocratic, that is, by a council whose president is the dey. The inhabitants carry on a great trade in linen and woollen cloth. They have also a trade in horses, olives, oil, soap, and ostriches eggs and feathers. The established religion is Mahometanism; and the inhabitants consist of Moors, Turks, Arabs, Jews, and Christian slaves.

TUNIS, a large and celebrated city of Barbary, capital of a kingdom of the same name. It is seated on the point of the gulf of Gokette, about 10 miles from the site of the famous city of Carthage. Population in 1800, about 300,000, of whom 10,000 were Jews, and 9000 Christians. A tragical revolution took place in this city, on the 19th of December, 1814. A cousin of the bey formed a conspiracy, and succeeded in exterminating the whole of the reigning family. During this bloody transaction the people and the troops, accustomed to such scenes, quietly awaited the event, and returned to their ordinary occupations, after the massacre, as if nothing had happened. The harbour has a very narrow entrance, through a small channel, which is well fortified. The Mahometans here have nine colleges for students, besides a great number of smaller schools. Tunis is a piece of great trade, 10 miles from the sea, 272 NW of Tripoli, and 380 E of Algiers. E lon. 10 16, N lat. 37 42.

TURCKHEIM, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, remarkable for a victory gained here by Turanne, over the Austrians, in 1675. It is seated near the river Colmar.

TURENNE, a town of France, in the department of Corzeze, and late province of Guienne. E lon. 1 30, N lat. 45 0.

TURIN, a flourishing city of Italy, the capital of Piedmont. It is seated on

a vast plain, at the foot of the Alps, and at the confluence of the Doria and Po. Most of the streets are well built, uniform, straight, and terminate on some agreeable object: the Strada di Po, the finest and largest, leads to the royal palace, and is adorned with piazzas, filled with shops; as are various other streets; all of which are kept clean by means of a canal from the Doria, with sluices that flow through them into the Po. The inhabitants are computed to be 73,716. The houses are handsome, and all built of the same height. Near the city, on the banks of the Po, is the beautiful royal castle of Valentino, the garden of which is applied to botanical studies. The college of the academy is very large and well built, and has a great number of ancient inscriptions. In the royal library are 19,000 manuscripts, besides 30,000 printed books. The French besieged this city in 1706; but prince Eugene attacked them before the walls, and totally defeated their army. In December 1798, the French army took Turin, but were driven out in June following, by the Austrians. Turin is 50 miles NE of Genoa, 62 SW of Milan, and 280 NW of Rome. E lon. 7 45, N lat. 45 5.

TURIN, a post township in the SW corner of Lewis county, New-York; situated on the W side of Black river, 143 miles NW of Albany, and 436 E of N from Washington. Population in 1810, 886.

TURINGE, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermanland, 24 miles WSW of Stockholm. E lon. 17 54, N lat. 45 5.

TURINSK, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, 144 miles W of Tobolsk. E lon. 53 44, N lat. 55 5.

TURKEY, a large empire, extending over part of Europe, Asia, and Africa. Turkey in Europe is bounded on the N by Russia, Poland, and Sclavonia; on the E by the Black Sea, the sea of Marmora, and the Archipelago; on the S by the Mediterranean; and on the W by that sea, and the Venetian and Austrian territories. It contains Bessarabia, Moldavia, Wallachia, Bulgaria, Serbia, Bosnia, Romania, Macedonia, Janna, Livadia, Albania, part of Croatia and Dalmatia, and the Morea. These countries lie between 17 and 40

deg. E lon. and 36 and 40 deg. N lat. extending 1000 miles in length, and 600 in breadth. Turkey in Asia is bounded on the N by the Black Sea and Circassia; on the E by Persia; on the S by Arabia, and the Mediterranean; and on the W by the Archipelago, the sea of Marmora, and the straits of Constantinople. It lies between 27 and 40 deg. E lon. and 23 and 45 deg. N lat. extending 1000 miles in length, and 600 in breadth; and contains the countries of Iraq Arabia, Diarbeck, Kurdistan, Armenia, part of Circassia, Natolia, and Syria, with Palestine, or the Holy Land. In Africa, the Turks have still a precarious sovereignty over Egypt. Of these countries (which see respectively); the climate, productions, manners, &c. must be various. The Turks are generally robust and well shaped, of a good mind, and patient of hardships, which render them fit for war.

The women's dress pretty much resembles that of the men; only they have a stiffened cap with horns, instead of a turban, and wear their hair flowing down. When they go abroad, they are so wrapped up, that their faces cannot be seen. The Turks sit, eat, and sleep, according to the custom of the east, on sofas or cushions, mattresses, and carpets. The women are kept under a rigorous confinement. As to the qualities of their minds, they are said to want order and vivacity, nor tenderness. Learning is at very low ebb among the Turks: however they have some schools, colleges, and academies. Not many years since a printing-house was set up at Constantinople, where books of all kinds were allowed to be printed, except on matters of religion. Their arary amounts to 300,000. Their navy generally consists of about 40 large ships, exclusive of galleys. In time of war they hire or buy merchant ships, and others are sent them from Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli. The manufactures and commodities of Turkey are silks, carpets, gold hair, wool, camel's hair, cotton yarn, dimity, burdets, waxed linen, shagreen skins, blue, red, and yellow morocco leather; coffee, rhubarb, turpentine, stoves, gums, opium, galls, mastic, emery, Lempian bole, pomegranate-shells, sponges, dates, almonds, vine, oil, figs, raisins, mother of pearl, boxwood, saffron, &c. The inland trade is carried on chiefly

by the
empire
honour
but be
sely be
lieve in
prophe
is the
TU
ed on
lat. 44
TU
the isl
cific C
40 25
TU
in the
E lon
TU
count
of Ar
B.ck
NE
ward
TU
Brab
at th
Span
It is
5 0.
TU
seate
of B
TU
the
10 4
TU
by,
hou
Bol
mer
an
the
trin
Cas
ran
of
100
ver
Th
ma
the
N
ab
to
the
gr

deg. E lon. and 36 and 40 deg. N lat. extending 1000 miles in length, and 900 in breadth. Turkey in Asia is bounded on the N by the Black Sea and Circassia; on the E by Persia; on the S by Arabia, and the Mediterranean; and on the W by the Archipelago, the sea of Marmora, and the straits of Constantinople. It lies between 27 and 40 deg. E lon. and 33 and 45 deg. N lat. extending 1000 miles in length, and 900 in breadth; and contains the countries of Iraq Arabia, Diarbeck, Kurdistan, Armenia, part of Circassia, Natolia, and Syria, with Palestine, or the Holy Land. In Africa, the Turks have still a precarious sovereignty over Egypt. Of these countries (which see respectively) the climate, productions, manners, &c. must be various. The Turks are generally robust and well shaped of a good mind, and patient of hardships, which render them fit for war. The women's dress pretty much resembles that of the men; only they have a stiffened cap with horns, instead of a turban, and wear their hair flowing down. When they go abroad, they are so wrapped up, that their faces cannot be seen. The Turks sit, eat, and sleep, according to the custom of the east, on sofas or cushions, mattresses, and carpets. The women are kept under a rigorous confinement. As to the qualities of their minds, they are said to want neither wit, vivacity, nor tenderness. Learning is at very low ebb among the Turks; however they have some schools, colleges, and academies. Not many years since a printing-house was set up at Constantinople, where books of all kinds were allowed to be printed, except on matters of religion. Their navy amounts to 300,000. Their manufactures and commodities of Turkey are silks, carpets, goat's hair, wool, camel's hair, cotton yarn, dunnity, burdets, waxed linen, shagreen skins, blue, red, and yellow morocco leather; coffee, rhubarb, turpentine, avans, gums, opium, galls, mastic, emery, Lennian bole, pomegranate-shells, sponges, dates, almonds, vine oil, figs, raisins, mother of pearl, boxwood, saffron, &c. The inland trade is carried on chiefly

by the Jews and Armenians. In this empire there is a great traffic in the human species; not only male slaves, but beautiful young girls, being publicly bought and sold. The Turks believe in one God, and their great prophet is Mahomet. Constantinople is the capital of all Turkey.

TURKIN, a town of Russia, situated on the Caspian. E long. 47 15, N lat. 44 15.

TURNAGAIN CAPE, a cape of the island of New Zealand, in the Pacific Ocean. E long. 176 56, S latitude 40 26.

TURNDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, 21 miles NNW of Amberg, and 32 NE of Nuremberg. E lon. 11 29, N lat. 49 43.

TURNER, a port town in Oxford county, Maine; situated on the W side of Andruscoggin river, 10 miles SE of Beckfield, 54 N of Portland, and 63 NE of Washington, containing upwards of 1200 inhabitants.

TURNHOUT, a town of Austria, Brabant. Prince Maurice of Nassau, at the head of 800 cavalry, routed a Spanish army consisting of 6000 horse. It is 24 miles NE of Antwerp. E lon. 5 0, N lat. 51 22.

TURSI, a town of Italy, in Naples, seated on the river S. 30, 50 miles SW of Bari. E lon. 16 21, N lat. 40 36.

TURTLE ISLAND, an island in the Pacific Ocean. W lon. 177 5, S lat. 19 49.

TUSCANY, a sovereign state of Italy, with the title of a grand duchy; bounded on the N by Romagna, the Bolognese, the Modenese, and the Parmesan; on the S by the Mediterranean; on the E by the duchy of Urbino, the Ferragino, the Orviciano, the patrimony of St. Peter, and the duchy of Castro; and on the W by the Mediterranean, the territory of Lucca, and that of Genoa. It is 180 miles long, and 100 broad, and watered by several rivers, of which the Arno is the chief. This duchy is divided into three parts; namely, the Florentino, the Pisano, and the Sinese. Florence is the capital.

TUSCARORA, an Indian village in Niagara county, New York; situated about two and a half miles E of Lewistown. It contains about 300 souls of the Tuscarora nation. This tribe emigrated from the S about 1712.

TUTBURY, a town of England, in

Staffordshire. It is 154 miles NE of London. W lon. 1 46, N lat. 53 0.

TUXFORD, a town of England, in Nottinghamshire, 13 miles NNW of Newark, and 137 N by W of London. W lon. 3 50, N lat. 53 16.

TUY, a town of Spain, in Galicia, with a bishop's see. It is seated near the river Minho, 254 miles W of Madrid. W lon. 8 12, N lat. 42 4.

TWEEED, a river of Scotland, which rises from innumerable springs in the mountainous tract of Peebleshire, called Tweedmuir. It divides England from Scotland, and falls into the German Ocean, at Berwick.

TYCOKZIN, a town of Poland, in Polachia, with a castle and a mint. It is seated on the Narwa, 23 miles NW of Bielsk. E lon. 33 40, N lat. 53 0.

TYNE, a river in Northumberland, formed of a branch from the county of Durham, and another from the hills on the borders of Scotland. These uniting a little above Hexham, form a large river, which flows by Newcastle, and enters the German Ocean, at Tinsmouth.

TYNE, a river of Scotland, which rises in the mountains in the S of Haddingburgh, waters Haddington, and enters the German Ocean, to the W of Dunbar.

TYRE, a seaport of Syria, in that part formerly called Phœnicia, once a place of exceeding great trade. It is now nothing but a heap of venerable ruins. It has two harbours, that on the N side exceedingly good; the other choked up by the ruins of the city. E lon. 35 40, N lat. 33 39.

TYRI, a lake of Norway, near the cobalt mines of Fossum. It is a beautiful piece of water is about twenty-five miles in circumference, including its bays and creeks.

TYRNÁW, a large fortified town of Upper Hungary, in the palatinate of Trencsolin, 30 miles NE of Presburg. E lon. 17 35, N lat. 48 33.

TYRONE, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 46 miles long, and 37 broad; bounded on the N by Londonderry, on the E by Armagh and Lough Neagh, on the SW by Fermanagh, and on the W by Donegal. The capital is Dungannon.

TYSTEL, a town of Denmark, in the province of N Jutland; seated on the gulf of Limford, 44 miles NW of

Wiburg, and 60 W of Alburg. E lon. 8 25, N lat. 56 24.

TYVI, or TRIVY, a river in Wales, which issuing from a lake on the E side of the country, enters the bay of Cardigan.

TZADURILLA, a town of Natalia Proper, near the river Saugar, or Acti, 63 miles SE of Iamca. E lon. 21 1, N lat. 30 0.

U

UBEDA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a strong castle, seated in a fertile country, abounding in corn, wine, oil, and fruits, especially figs. It is 138 miles SE of Madrid. W lon. 3 13, N lat. 37 46.

UELLINGEN, a free imperial city of S. Jalis, in the county of Furstenberg. It is 12 miles N of Constance. E lon. 9 10, N lat. 47 30.

UGES, ST, or SETUBAL, a fortified town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a good harbour, defended by the fort of St. Jago. The town contains 9 monasteries, six simas-bouses, and 12,000 inhabitants. It is seated on a fine bay, into which the river Sadon empties, and is 23 miles SE of Lisbon. W lon. 8 54, N lat. 38 22.

UBIGAN, a town of Upper Saxony, 10 German miles SE of Wilna. E lon. 13 12, N lat. 51 34.

UBY, or PULO UBY, an island in the Indian Ocean, at the entrance of the bay of Siam, 20 miles in circumference. E lon. 105 43, N lat. 3 25.

UCKER, a river of Germany, which has its source in a lake of the same name, near Prenzlau, in the Ucker marche of Brandenburg, and enters the Frischen Haff, a bay of the Baltic.

UCKERMUNDE, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, with a castle, seated on the Frischen Haff, a bay of the Baltic, 33 miles NW of Sierin. E lon. 14 13, N lat. 53 23.

UDDEVALLA, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, situate on a bay of the Categate, at the bottom of some steep rocks. It is 80 miles N of Gothenburg.

UDENSKOI, a town of Siberia, in the government of Irkutsk, 1300 miles

E of Tobolsk. E lon. 96 30, N lat. 53 0.

UDINA, or UDINE, a city of Italy, capital of Venetian Friuli, with a cathedral. It contains 10,000 inhabitants, and is 33 miles N of E. of Venice. E lon. 13 3, N lat. 46 12.

UFA, a government of Russia, formerly included in the government of Orenburgh. It is divided into the two provinces of Ufa, and Orenburgh.

UFA, a town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name. It is 700 miles E of Moscow. E lon. 37 0, N lat. 54 40.

UFZARHEIM, a town of Germany, in Fraconia, 32 miles NNE of Ampech.

AGENTO, a town of Italy, in Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, with a bishop's see, eight miles W of Alessano, and 20 SW of Duranto.

UGLIANI, a town of Italy in Piedmont, 16 miles SE of Aosta. E lon. 17 47, N lat. 45 30.

UCCOZ, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a country of the same name, with a castle, seated on a small river that falls into the Neise, 15 miles N of Zantzer. E lon. 22 34, N lat. 49 5.

UGOGNA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, seated on the Tosa, 16 miles N of Varallo, and 45 NW of Milan. E lon. 8 24, N lat. 45 13.

UIST, NORTH, one of the W isles of Scotland, lies to the southward of Harris, separated by a channel of about nine miles over, and is somewhat more considerable, being about 30 miles in circumference. North Uist is 18 miles S of the Isle of Skye.

UIST, SOUTH, is about 21 miles in length, and three or four in breadth. It very much resembles North Uist in its soil and productions, and even in the external appearance of the country: being mountainous and heathy on the E, but plain and arable on the W. South Uist is 20 miles W of the Isle of Skye.

UKENSKOI, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, at the junction of the Irtysh and Uby. E lon. 69 15, N lat. 61 10.

UKRAINE, a large county of Europe, lying on the borders of Turkey in Europe, Poland, Russia, and Little Tartary. Its name properly signifies a frontier. The Russian part is comprised in the government of Kiof; and

the empire
the Poli
treaty of
the Ukra
per below
formal
is Kiof.

ULB
Sweden.
20, N lat
ULIE
Brabant
11 SE of
30 33

ULL
land, 10
SW of
and shou
other in

ULN
many,
fertile
where
some h

UL
a good
which
copper

the ex
tanta
trade
wool.

47 SE
E lon
UL
the a

N of
UL
in W
ed in
E near

210
ed on
by the
the
SW
eight
U

Ger
ny,
38,
E lon
SE
N lat
324

U
W
in

UKR

E. of Tobolsk. E lon. 96 30, N lat. 53 0.

UDINA, or UDINE, a city of Italy, capital of Venetian Friuli, with a cathedral. It contains 16,000 inhabitants, and is 55 miles N by E of Venice. E lon. 13 3, N lat. 45 12.

UFA, a government of Russia, formerly included in the government of Orenburgh. It is divided into the two provinces of Ufa, and Orenburgh.

UFA, a town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name. It is 760 miles E of Moscow. E lon. 57 0, N lat. 54 40.

UFENHEIM, a town of Germany, in Franconia, 22 miles NNE of Ansbach.

AGENTO, a town of Italy, in Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, with a bishop's see, eight miles W of Alessano, and 20 SW of Otranto.

UGLIANI, a town of Italy in Piedmont, 16 miles SE of Aosta. E lon. 17 47, N lat. 45 36.

UCOCE, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a country of the same name, with a castle, seated on a small river that falls into the Neisze, 15 miles N of Zantzer. E lon. 23 34, N lat. 48 0.

UGOGNA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, seated on the Tosa, 16 miles N of Varallo, and 45 NW of Milan. E lon. 8 24, N lat. 45 52.

UIST, NORTH, one of the W Isles of Scotland, lies to the southwest of Harris, separated by a channel of about nine miles over, and is somewhat more considerable, being about 30 miles in circumference. North Uist is 15 miles S of the Isle of Skye.

UIST, SOUTH, is about 21 miles in length, and three or four in breadth. It very much resembles North Uist in its soil and productions, and even in the external appearance of the country; being mountainous and heathy on the E, but plain and arable on the W. South Uist is 20 miles W of the Isle of Skye.

UKENSKOL, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, at the junction of the Irtysh and Obi. E lon. 59 15, N lat. 61 10.

UKRAINE, a large country of Europe, lying on the borders of Turkey in Europe, Poland, Russia, and Little Tartary. Its name properly signifies a frontier. The Russian part is incorporated in the government of Kiof; and

UMA

[440]

UNI

the empress of Russia having obtained the Polish palatinate of Kiof, by the treaty of partition in 1773, the whole of the Ukraine on both sides of the Dniester belongs now to that ambitious and formidable power. The principal town is Kiof.

ULEA, or ULABORG, a seaport of Sweden, in East Bohemia. E lon. 73 20, N lat. 65 40.

ULIEFBECK, a town of Austrian Brabant, two miles E of Louvain, and 11 SE of Mechlin. E lon. 52, N lat. 50 55.

ULLSWATER, a lake of Westmoreland, 10 miles N of Ambleside, and 14 SW of Penrith. It is eight miles long, and abounds with char, and a variety of other fish.

ULM, a free imperial city of Germany, in the circle of Suabia. It is fortified; and is seated on the Danube, where it receives the Ilter, with a handsome bridge over the former. Here is a good college; and in the cathedral, which is a handsome structure, are 63 copper vessels, full of water, ready for the extinguishing of fire. The inhabitants are protestants, and have a good trade in lincens, fustians, hardware, and wool. It is 36 miles W of Augsburg, 47 SE of Stuttgart, and 63 N of Munich. E lon. 10 13, N lat. 48 25.

ULMERN, a town of Germany in the archbishopric of Mentz, 70 miles NE of Treves. E lon. 7 8, N lat. 50 11.

ULRICHHAMN, a town of Sweden in W Gothland. Its name was changed in compliment to queen Ulrica, Eleanor. E lon. 14 23, N lat. 57 25.

ULSTER, a province of Ireland, 116 miles long and 100 broad; bounded on the E by the Irish Sea, on the N by the Northern Ocean, on the S by the province of Leinster, and on the SW by that of Connaught. The principal place is Londonderry.

ULTZEN, or VELITZEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, seated on the Ilmenau. E lon. 10 38, N lat. 52 55.

ULYSSES, a post township in the E corner of Seneca county, 74 miles SE of Ovid, 150 W of Albany, and 376 N of Washington. In 1810 it contained 2249 inhabitants.

UMA, or UMEA, a town of Sweden, in Bohemia, seated on the river Uma, in the gulf of Bothnia. It is 280 miles

N of Stockholm. E lon. 19 9, N lat. 63 58.

UMAGO, a seaport of Venetian Istria, seated between the gulf of Largona and the mouth of the river Quico.

UMDAGOG, a lake in the state of New Hampshire. It is situated in Grafton county, and joins the divisional line that separates this state from the district of Maine.

UMBRATICO, a town of Italy in Naples, with a bishop's see, though now reduced to a small place, having only about 80 houses. It is seated on the Lipusa, 15 miles N by W of St. Severino. E lon. 17 10, N lat. 38 30.

UNADILLA, a post town in the southern angle of Otsego county, New York; lying on the E side of Oneida river, a stream that runs into the east branch of Susquehanna. It is 100 miles W of Albany, and 331 from Washington. Population 1426 in 1810.

UNDEKSWEN, or UNDEKSEEN, a hamlet town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, near which is the famous cavern of St. Fat. It is 35 miles SSE of Bern. E lon. 7 33, N lat. 46 32.

UNDERWALDEN, a canton of Switzerland, the sixth in rank; bounded on the N by the canton of Lucern and the lake of the Four cantons; on the E by high mountains, which separate it from the canton of Uri; on the S by Mount Brunick; which parts it from the canton of Bern; and on the W by that of Lucern. It is 25 miles long and 17 broad, and is divided into two parts, that above the wood, and that below it, called Oberwald and Unterwald.

UNGHWAR, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, in an island formed by the Uagh. E lon. 22 23, N lat. 48 45.

UNION, a post township of Lincoln county, in the district of Maine, containing 1266 inhabitants in 1810. Situated on George river, about 100 miles NE of Fortland, and 633 NE of Washington.

UNION, a post township of Broome county, New York, 150 miles W of Albany, and 206 from Washington. Population 987 in 1810.

UNION, a post town and capital of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, 15 miles SE of Brownville, 45 of Pittsburg,

about 200 W of Philadelphia, and 227 from Washington. It contains about 2000 inhabitants.

UNION VILLAGE. See GREENWICH.

UNION VILLE, a post village of Union county, S Carolina; situated on the ridge of land dividing the waters of Broad and Tiger rivers, the former affording a safe and convenient navigation in the ocean. It contains 150 inhabitants, and a small library. This village is 75 miles N of Columbia, 100 from Charleston, and 208 SW of Washington.

UNITED PROVINCES OF THE NETHERLANDS, a republic of Europe, consisting of seven provinces, which extend 150 miles from N to S, and 100 from E to W. They are bounded on the N and N by the German Ocean; on the S by Brabant and the bishopric of Liege, and on the E by Germany. They rank in the following order; Guelderland, Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Friesland, Overysel, and Groningen. Besides these provinces, are the lands of the Generality, including Dutch Brabant, Flanders, and Limburg in which are the towns of Bois-le-Duc, Ercin, Bergen-op-Zoom, Maastricht, Venlo, Sittich, and Muhl. The seven United provinces being in great part surrounded by the sea, have a damp and unwholesome air. Rains and fogs are frequent; and the gout, scurvy, rheumatism, and agues, very common and difficult of cure. The effects of human industry here are wonderful in the dykes and dams erected for defending the country against the invasions of the sea, and in ditches, canals, mills, and sluices, for draining the marshes. The quantity of grain produced is not sufficient for home consumption. All the pit-coal and timber used in this country, and indeed most of the necessaries of life, are imported. All the provinces either lie upon, or communicate with the North Sea, by means of that called the Zuyder, or South Sea. The principal rivers are the Rhine, the Meuse, the Scheldt, and the Veete. There are many small rivers that join these, and a vast number of canals; yet there are few good harbours in the provinces. The best are those of Rotterdam, Helvoetsluis, and Flushing. All appetites

and passions run lower and cooler here than in other countries, avarice excepted. Among their diversions, that of skating in winter is the chief. It is amazing to see the crowds in a hard frost upon the ice, and their dexterity in skating; both men and women starting along with inconceivable velocity. This country fell a prey to the French in 1794-5. It was erected into a kingdom and given to Louis Buonaparte in 1806, who was soon after deposed by his brother Napoleon, and Holland annexed to the French empire. In the spring of 1814 it was released from French domination, and erected into an independent kingdom.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, a republic of N America, bounded on the N and E by the British possessions; on the S E by the Atlantic ocean; on the S by E Florida, the gulf of Mexico, and part of W Florida; on the W by the Spanish provinces, and unexplored regions. It lies between N lat. 23 and 49 37, and between W lon. 67 and 119. These states originally divided in number, long flourished as provinces of Great Britain; but parliament attempting to tax them by its sole authority, without the intervention of their assemblies, a civil war ensued, which ended in a complete renunciation of their connection with Britain. The articles of confederation and perpetual union, entered into in 1776, were found inadequate after the close of the revolution, to fulfil the purposes of government. To obviate the defects and difficulties arising from this imperfect system, a convention was called, and an entirely new form of government was adopted and ratified in 1787-8. Only eleven of the states, at first acceded to the new constitution, but were afterwards joined by the other two. This great American republic, contains upwards of 3,000,000 of inhabitants, and consists of 18 states in number, namely: Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, and Louisiana; also the territories of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Mississippi, together with the districts of Columbia and Maine,

and passions run lower and cooler here than in other countries, avarice excepted. Among their diversions, that of skating in winter is the chief. It is amazing to see the crowds in a hard frost upon the ice, and their dexterity in skating; both men and women starting along with inconceivable rapidity. This country fell a prey to the French in 1794-5. It was erected into a kingdom and given to Lewis Buonaparte in 1809, who was soon after deposed by his brother Napoleon, and Holland annexed to the French empire. In the spring of 1814 it was released from French domination, and erected into an independent kingdom.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, a republic of N America, bounded on the N and E by the British possessions; on the SE by the Atlantic ocean; on the S by E Florida, the Gulf of Mexico, and part of W Florida; on the W by the Spanish provinces, and unexplored regions. It lies between N lat. 23 and 49 37, and between W lon. 67 and 115. These states originally thirted in number, long lauded as provinces of Great Britain; but parliament attempting to tax them by its sole authority, without the intervention of their assemblies, a civil war ensued, which ended in a complete renunciation of their connection with Britain. The articles of confederation and perpetual union, entered into in 1776, were found inadequate, after the close of the revolution, to fulfil the purposes of government. To obviate the defects and difficulties arising from this imperfect system, a convention of government was adopted and ratified in 1787-8. Only eleven of the states, at first acceded to the new constitution, but were afterwards joined by the other two. This great American republic, contains upwards of 8,000,000 of inhabitants, and consists of 18 states in number, namely: Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Vermont, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, and Louisiana; also the territories of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Mississippi, together with the districts of Columbia and Maine,

the latter forming a part of Massachusetts. An immense acquisition of territory was added to the United States, in 1803, by the purchase of Louisiana. The principal rivers of the U. States, are, Connecticut, Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, Potomac, Savannah, Mobile, Mississippi, Ohio, and Missouri; the chief bays, are, Massachusetts, Delaware, and Chesapeake; the sounds are, those of Long Island, Pamlico, and Albemarle; the last is properly a bay; the lakes, are Michigan, and Champlain; the capes, Ann, Cod, May, Hatteras, Charles, Henry, Hatteras, Lookout, Gut, and Fear; the mountains, are, the Appalachian, or Alleghany, which are divided into several ranges, with distinct names. Under the federal constitution the United States have flourished in a manner unexampled in the history of nations. Primary attention has long been paid to agriculture and commerce; the value of the imports amounted, in 1807, to more than 215,000,000 dollars. Arts and manufactures are also progressing, with a rapid degree of improvement. The citizens of the U. States are peculiarly distinguished for their civil and religious freedom. The firm foundation on which these great pillars of human happiness are established, leaves room to hope, that, in the new world, man is destined to arrive at the highest degree of perfection of which he is susceptible. Another characteristic of United Americans is the mildness of their penal code. Here, which marked the progress of the criminal laws of the old world, have been arrested. To an enlightened and practical humanity, this desirable result is to be attributed. Great enterprise is another predominant feature in the character of Americans. In all the pursuits of peace they have long been eminent, and in the late war with England, the citizens of the United States have shown themselves, equally capable of gathering laurels on the field of battle, or acquiring an imperishable fame by distinguished gallantry on the ocean.

UNNA, a town of Germany in the circle of Westphalia, in the county of Mark, formerly a considerable Hanseatic town. It is seated on a brook called Kottelbeck, 10 miles NE of Dortmund, and 35 S of Munster. E lon. 7 40, N lat. 51 28.

UNNA, a river of Turkey in Europe, which runs through Croatia, passes by Whitich and Dubitza, and falls into the Save.

UNSF, the most remote of the Shetland Islands, extending beyond 61 N lat. eight miles long and four broad.

UNSTERSEEN, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern. E lon. 7 38, N lat. 46 35.

UNZA, or **UNSHA**, a town of Russia, in the government of Kostroma. E lon. 44 15, N lat. 57 36.

UPLAND, a province of Sweden, which is a sort of peninsula, bounded on the W by Westmania and Geotricia, on the NE by the Baltic, and on the S by the sea of Sudermania. It is 70 miles long and 45 broad, enriched with inexhaustible mines of copper, iron, and silver. Stockholm is the capital.

UPMINSSTER, a village of England, in Essex, seated on a lofty eminence, three miles SE of Romford.

UPPER MARLBOROUGH, a village with a post office, in Prince George, Maryland, 18 miles E by S of Washington, and 20 SW of Annapolis.

UPPINGHAM, a town of England, seated on an eminence, six miles S of Oakham, and 90 N by W of London. W lon. 0 48, N lat. 52 36.

UPSALA, a town of Sweden, in Upland, with a famous university, and an archbishop's see. It stands in an open fertile plain, and is divided into two parts, by the rivulet Sala. Population about 8000. The university is the most ancient in Sweden, and the first seminary in the North for academic education. The Royal Society here is likewise the oldest literary academy in the North. Here is a botanical garden, of which the celebrated Linnæus was superintendent. It is 35 NNW of Stockholm. E lon. 17 48, N lat. 59 52.

UPFON, a town in Worcestershire, 100 miles WNW of London. W lon. 1 55, N lat. 51 59.

URACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia. E lon. 9 15, N lat. 48 37.

URAL, a river of Russia, formerly called Valk, which falls by three mouths into the Caspian Sea.

URALSKE, a town of Russia in the

government of Caucasus and province of Orenburg. E lon. 50 10, N lat. 53 0.

URANIENBURG, once a magnificent castle of Denmark, in the island of Huen. It was built by Tycho Brahe, a celebrated astronomer. It is now in ruins. E lon. 18 52, N lat. 55 54.

URBANEA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see. It was built by Pope Urban VIII, on the river Meta, 12 miles S of Urbino. E lon. 12 40, N lat. 43 34.

URBANA, a seaport and post town in Middlesex county, Virginia; situated on the SE side of Rappahannock river, 12 miles SW of Lancaster, and 47 N of York, 60 N by W of Williamsburg, and 149 from Washington. It lies in lat. 37 36, and W lon. 76 30.

URBINO, a duchy of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State, 54 miles long, and 43 broad; bounded on the N by the gulf of Venice, on the S by Perugia and Spoleto on the E by Ancona, and on the W by Tuscany and Romagna.

URBINO, an archiepiscopal town of Italy, capital of the duchy of Urbino, with a citadel, and a palace, where the dukes formerly resided. It is 120 miles NE of Rome. E lon. 13 40, N lat. 43 34.

URGANTZ, or JURGANTZ, a town of the county of the Turcomans, formerly a considerable place. It is 70 miles S of the lake Aral. E lon. 60 24, N lat. 40 45.

URGEL, an ancient town of Spain, in Catalonia, capital of a country of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is 75 miles N by W of Barcelona. E lon. 1 44, N lat. 42 32.

URI, the most southern canton of Switzerland, and the fourth in rank. It is bounded on the N by the canton Schwitz and the Lake of the four Cantons; on the E by the country of the Grisons and the canton of Glarus, on the S by the bailiwicks of Italy, and on the W by the cantons of Unterwalden and Bern. It is 30 miles long and 12 broad. See SCHWETZ.

URI, LAKE OF. See WALD-STÄTTER SEE.

URMUND, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia.

URSEL, a town of Germany in the circle of the Upper Rhine, 18 miles N of Mentz. E lon. 8 28, N lat. 50 0.

URSITZ, ST. a town of Switzerland, in the bishopric of Basle, seated on the Doubs, 7 miles S of Porrentruy. E lon. 11 20, N lat. 49 8.

USBEK TARTARY, a vast country of Western Tartary, bounded on the N by the country of the Kalmycks, on the E by Tibet, on the S by Hindoostan, and on the W by Persia and the Caspian Sea.

USEDOM, an island of Prussia in Pomerania, at the mouth of the river Oder, in the Baltic Sea, between which and the island of Wollio, is a passage called the Swin. E lon. 14 11, N lat. 54 6.

USERCHE, a town of France, in the department of Correze, 217 miles S of Paris. E lon. 1 37, N lat. 5 27.

USHANT, an island of France, on the coast of the department of Finistère, opposite to Conquet. W lon. 5 4, N lat. 48 28.

USINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, and principality of Nassau Weiburg, 22 miles NE of Mentz. E lon. 8 25, N lat. 50 10.

USK, a town of England in Northamptonshire, 140 miles W by N of London. W lon. 2 36, N lat. 51 41.

USK, a river of S Wales, which rises on the W side of Brecknockshire, and falls into the Bristol Channel.

USSEL, a town of France, in the department of Correze, 33 miles NE of Tulle. E lon. 3 18, N lat. 45 32.

USTANIO, a town of Italy, in the Cremonese, seated on the Oglio, 12 miles NE of Cremona. E lon. 10 8, N lat. 45 17.

USTIUG, a town of Russia, in the government of Volozda. E lon. 16 30, N lat. 61 15.

UTOXETER, a town of England, in Staffordshire, seated on a rising ground near the river Dove, 13 miles NE of Stafford, and 136 NNW of London. W lon. 1 50, N lat. 53 10.

UTICA, an incorporated and flourishing post village of Whitestown township, Oneida county New York. It is situated on the S bank of the Mohawk, 93 miles westward of Albany, and 394 northerly of Washington. This village stands in a healthy situation, and in 1810 contained, an Episcopal, and Presbyterian church, a bank and 1700 inhabitants. E lon. from

Washington
UTO
In Staff
London
UTR
Provinc
long an
by the 2
E by C
Rhine.
UTR

United
of the s
versity
den, w
in 170
union
was be
cluded
minatu
Ulrecht
1798,
on the
dary,
of N
UX
Middl
don.
UZ
Canti
name
the C
drid.
UZ
part
prov
St. L.

part
of I
about
win
W

part
of I
about
win
W

V
mi
ly
de
at
N

URSITZ, ST. a town of Switzerland, in the bishopric of Basle, seated on the Donbs, 7 miles S of Foretra. E lon. 11 30, N lat. 40 8.

USBEK TARTARY, a vast country of Western Tartary, bounded on the N by the country of the Kaimuck, on the E by Tibet, on the S by Hindostan, and on the W by Persia and the Caspian Sea.

USEDOM, an island of Prussian Pomerania, at the mouth of the river Oder, in the Baltic Sea, between which and the island of Wollic, is a passage called the Swin. E lon. 14 11, N lat. 54 6.

USERCHE, a town of France, in the department of Correze, 217 miles S of Paris. E lon. 1 37, N lat. 45 27.

USHANT, an island of France, on the coast of the department of Finistere, opposite to Conquet. W lon. 5 4, N lat. 48 26.

USINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, and principality of Nassau Weiburg, 22 miles NE of Mentz. E lon. 8 25, N lat. 50 10.

USK, a town of England in Northamptonshire, 140 miles W by N of London. W lon. 2 35, N lat. 51 41.

USK, a river of S Wales, which rises on the W side of Brecknockshire, and falls into the Bristol Channel.

USSEL, a town of France, in the department of Correze, 32 miles NE of Tulle. E lon. 2 15, N lat. 45 32.

USTANIO, a town of Italy, in the Cremonese, seated on the Oglio, 12 miles NE of Cremona. E lon. 10 8, N lat. 45 17.

USTIUG, a town of Russia, in the government of Vologda. E lon. 16 30, N lat. 61 15.

UTOXETER, a town of England, in Staffordshire, seated on a rising ground near the river Dove, 13 miles NE of Stafford, and 126 NNW of London. W lon. 1 50, N lat. 53 10.

UTICA, an incorporated and flourishing post village of New York township, Oneida county. It is situated on the S bank of the Mohawk, 93 miles westward of Albany, and 394 northerly of Washington. This village stands in a healthy situation, and in 1810 contained, an Episcopal, and Presbyterian church, a bank and 1700 inhabitants. E lon. from

Washington 1 48 43, N lat. 43 6 1.

UTOXETER, a town of England in Staffordshire, 130 miles NNW of London. W lon. 1 50, N lat. 53 10.

UTRECHT, one of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, 30 miles long and 20 broad; bounded on the N by the Zuider-Zee and Holland, on the E by Guelderland, on the S by the Rhine, and on the W by Holland.

UTRECHT, a celebrated city of the United Provinces, capital of a province of the same name, with a famous university. The environs are full of gardens, walks, and groves. It contained in 1796, 32,304 inhabitants. Here the union of the seven United Provinces was begun in 1579; and here was concluded, in 1713, the peace which terminated the wars of queen Anne. Utrecht was taken by the French in 1795, without resistance. It is seated on the Rhine, 18 miles SE of Amsterdam, 27 NE of Rotterdam, and 35 NW of Mincrum. E lon. 5 8, N lat. 52 7.

UXBRIDGE, a corporate town in Middlesex, 15 miles W by N of London. W lon. 0 33, N lat. 51 31.

UZEDA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the Cogolluda, 25 miles NNE of Madrid. W lon. 3 13, N lat. 40 46.

UZEL, a town of France, in the department of the North coast, and late province of Bretagne, 17 miles SW of St. Brieux. W lon. 2 23, N lat. 48 16.

UZES, a town of France, in the department of Gard, and late province of Languedoc, seated in a country abounding in corn, oil, milk, and good wine, 12 miles N of Nismes, and 20 S W of Orange. E lon. 4 27, N lat. 44 2.

V

VAAST, ST. a town of France, in the department of the Channel, 4 miles from Harfleur, and 8 from Valognes.

VABRES, a town of France, in the department of Aveyron. It is seated at the confluence of two small rivers that fall into the Tarn. E lon. 2 53, N lat. 43 57.

VACHA, a town of Germany, in the landgraviate of Hesse-Cassel, forty miles SE of Cassel. E lon. 10 12, N lat. 50 22.

VACHE, one of the West-India islands lying to S of St. Domingo, opposite St. Louis. The buccaniers began a settlement here in 1673.

VADA, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, seated on the Tuscan Sea, 20 miles S of Leghorn. E lon. 10 25, N lat. 43 15.

VADAGARY, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in the province of Madura, 64 miles SW of Madura.

VADIN, a town of Turkey, in the European province of Bessarabia, situated on the Danube, 32 miles W of Nicopol. E lon. 25 0, N lat. 44 25.

VADO, a seaport of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a fort; taken by the French in 1795. It is 3 miles W of Savona, and 24 SW of Genoa. E lon. 8 8, N lat. 44 13.

VADSTEIN, a town of Sweden, in E Gothland, where there is an ancient palace belonging to the kings of Sweden now in ruins. It is seated on the lake Wetter, thirty-two miles W of Nordkiopin. E lon. 15 44, N lat. 58 12.

VADUTZ, a town and castle of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, 26 miles S of Lindau, and 34 SSE of Constance. E lon. 9 23, N lat. 47 7.

VAENA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated at the source of the Castro, 33 miles SE of Cordova. W lon. 3 20, N lat. 37 40.

VAHINGEN, a town of Germany, in Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the Neckar, 24 miles SW of Hahlbron. E lon. 9 3, N lat. 48 36.

VAISEAUX, a small island of N America, on the N coast of Louisiana, between the mouths of the Mississippi and the Mobile, with a small harbour.

VAISON, a decayed town of France, in the department of Vaucluse. It is 18 miles ENE of Orange, and 22 NE of Arignon. E lon. 8 6, N lat. 44 15.

VAL, a village of the Netherlands, 3 miles W of Maestricht, where, in 1774, marshal Saxe obtained a victory over the duke of Cumberland.

VALCKOWAR, a town of Sclavonia, seated on the Walpo, near its confluence with the Danube, 70 miles NW of Belgrade. E lon. 10 41, N lat. 45 55.

VALDAI, a town of Russia, in the

government of Novgorod, on the side of a lake of the same name.

VALDAI LAKE, OF, in the government of Novgorod, in Russia. It is about 20 miles in circumference. In the middle of it there is an island on which there is a convent.

VALDASNES, a town of Portugal, in the province of Trás-os-Montes, 9 miles ESE of Miranda.

VAL DI DEMONA, a province of Sicily. This province is said to contain upwards of 300,000 inhabitants. The capital is Mesina.

VAL DI MAZARA, a province in the W angle of Sicily, so called from the town of Mazara. It contains Palermo, the capital of the whole island.

VAL DI NOTO, a province of Sicily, so called from the Noto, which is its capital town.

VALENCE, an episcopal city of France, in the department of Drôme. It is seated on the Rhone, 335 miles S by E of Paris. E lon. 4 52, N lat. 44 56.

VALENCA D'ALCANTARA, a considerable town of Spain, in Estremadura, with an old castle. It is seated near the river Jaur, 37 miles N of Badajoz. W lon. 6 30, N lat. 39 26.

VALENCIA, a province of Spain, formerly a kingdom; bounded on the E and S by the Mediterranean, and on the NE by Catalonia, on the NW by Arragon, and on the W by New Castile and Murcia. It is 163 miles long, and 63 broad, and is the most pleasant and populous country in Spain, for here they enjoy a perpetual spring.

VALENCIA, a city of Spain, capital of a province of the same name, with an archbishop's see, and a university. The Moors were expelled from it, in the 13th century. It contains 14,000 houses within the walls, besides those in the suburbs and pleasure gardens around it. It contains a number of convents and churches, a public library, extensive silk manufactures, and 108,000 inhabitants. It is seated on the Guadalava, near the Mediterranean, 130 miles ESE of Madrid. E lon. 0 10, N lat. 39 23.

VALENCIENNES, a city of France, in the department of the North. It contains about 20,000 inhabitants, and the Scheldt divides into two parts. It is a very important place: the citadel and fortifications were constructed by

order of Lewis XIV, who took this town from the Spaniards; and it was confirmed to him by the treaty of Nimeguen, in 1678. In 1793, it was taken by the allies after a severe siege; but it was given up to the French, in 1794. It is 20 miles WSW of Mons, 28 SE of Lille, and 120 NNE of Paris. E lon. 3 37, N lat. 50 21.

VALENZO-DO-MINHO, a fortified town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Minho-e-Douro, seated on an eminence, near the river Minho, three miles S of Tuy. W lon. 8 11, N lat. 42 3.

VALENTINE, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, 9 miles NE of St. Bernard. E lon. 0 57, N lat. 43 1.

VALENZA, or **VALENCIA**, a strong town of Italy, in the Milanese, capital of the Luncheon, and subject to the king of Sardinia, to whom it was ceded in 1707. It has been often taken and retaken, and is seated on a mountain, near the river Po, 13 miles E of Casal, and 38 SW of Milan. E lon. 8 56, N lat. 44 58.

VALESTRA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena. E lon. 10 12, N lat. 44 29.

VALETTE, a town of France, in the department of Charente, and late province of Anjoumois, 10 miles S of Angouleme. E lon. 0 15, N lat. 45 30.

VALETTA. See MALTA.

VALLADOLID, a city of Spain, in Leon, with a bishop's see, and an university. It is surrounded with strong walls, embellished with handsome buildings, large public squares, piazzas, and fountains. An annual fair is held in the market space, which is 700 paces in circumference. It contains fifteen churches, 16 convents, and 24,000 inhabitants. Valladolid is situated on the Pisuerga, a branch of the Duero, 52 miles SW of Burgos, 50 SE of Leon, and 95 N by W of Madrid. W lon. 4 28, N lat. 41 50.

VALLADOLID, a town of New Spain, in Mechoacan. See MECHOACAN.

VALLADOLID, a town of New Spain, in the audience of Guatemala, and province of Honduras, with a bishop's see, 296 miles E of Guatemala. W lon. 88 54, N lat. 14 30.

VALLADOLID, a town of New

Spain, is near the 04 miles 20, N lat. 41, the archbishop.

VALI, extending from the Gungou. Upper er Valle.

dent dis- tion, G. and side. inhabitants catholic the Up.

patres thron, nouns about class at From

ten va Vallais the Mi the N Bern.

VAL in the miles 13, N

VAL land, name, It is 25 mi

VAL N lat. the de with a

VA of P Somm river

danger berib lon, 4

VA port Lowe

VA 41, N

order of Lewis XIV. who took this town from the Spaniards; and it was confirmed to him by the treaty of Nimwegen, in 1678. In 1793, it was taken by the allies after a severe siege; but it was given up to the French, in 1794. It is 20 miles WSW of Mons, 28 SE of Lille, and 130 NNE of Paris. E lon. 3 37, N lat. 50 31.

VALENZO-DO-MINHO, a fortified town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Minho-Douro, seated on an eminence, near the river Minho, three miles S of Tuy. W lon. 8 11, N lat. 42 3.

VALENTINE, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, 9 miles NE of St. Bernard. E lon. 0 57, N lat. 43 1.

VALENCIA, or **VALENCIA**, a strong town of Italy, in the Milanese, capital of the Loucine, and subject to the king of Sardinia, to whom it was ceded in 1707. It has been often taken and retaken, and is seated on a mountain, near the river Po, 13 miles E of Casal, and 35 SW of Milan. E lon. 8 20, N lat. 44 58.

VALESTRA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena. E lon. 10 32, N lat. 44 26.

VALETTE, a town of France, in the department of Charente, and late province of Anjoumois, 10 miles S of Angouleme. E lon. 6 19, N lat. 45 36.

VALETTA. See MALTA.

VALLADOLID, a city of Spain, in Leon, with a bishop's see, and an university. It is surrounded with strong walls, embellished with handsome buildings, large public squares, piazzas, and fountains. An annual fair is held in the market place, which is 700 paces in circumference. It contains fifteen churches, 16 convents, and 24,000 inhabitants. Valladolid is situated on the Pisuerga, a branch of the Duero, 32 miles SW of Burgos, 80 SE of Leon, and 95 N by W of Madrid. W lon. 4 24, N lat. 41 50.

VALLADOLID, a town of New Spain, in Mechoacan. See MECHOCAN.

VALLADOLID, a town of New Spain, in the audience of Guatimala, and province of Honduras, with a bishop's see, 396 miles E of Guatimala. W lon. 88 24, N lat. 14 30.

VALLADOLID, a town of New

Spain, in the peninsula of Jucatan, near the coast of the bay of Honduras, 94 miles E by S of Merida. W lon. 88 20, N lat. 20 31.

VALLADOLID, a town of Peru, in the audience of Quito, situate near the Andes. W lon. 75 5, S lat. 6 2.

VALLAIS, a county of Switzerland, extending 100 miles from E to W, and divided into Upper and Lower Vallais. The former reaches from Mount Fures to the river Murge, below Sion; and the latter from that river to St. Gingou, on the lake of Geneva. The Upper Vallais is sovereign of the Lower Vallais, and contains seven independent divisions, or commonwealths; viz. Sion, Goms, Brig, Vasp, Leuk, Haren, and Siders. The Vallais contains 100,000 inhabitants, who all profess the Roman catholic religion. The inhabitants of the Upper Vallais are much subject to gouts or large excrescences from the frost, which often increase to an enormous size; idiocy also remarkably abounds among them; and the lower class are extremely indolent and dirty.

From Mount Fures, its E boundary, two vast ranges of Alps include the Vallais. The S chain separates it from the Milanese, Piedmont, and Savoy; the N divides it from the canton of Bern.

VALLEMONT, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, 16 miles N by W of Caudbec. W lon. 1 35, N lat. 49 46.

VALLENON, a town of Switzerland, capital of a county of the same name, in the principality of Neuchatel. It is seated near the lake of Neuchatel, 23 miles NW of Bern. E lon. 6 40, N lat. 47 6. See NEUCHATEL.

VALLERS, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, with some mineral waters. E lon. 0 41, N lat. 47 34.

VALLERY, ST. a commercial town of France, in the department of Somme, situated at the mouth of the river Somme, whose entrance is very dangerous. It is 10 miles NW of Amiens, and 100 N by W of Paris. E lon. 1 37, N lat. 50 11.

VALLERY-EN-CAUX, ST. a seaport of France, in the department of Lower Seine, 15 miles W by S of Dieppe, and 106 NW of Paris. E lon. 0 41, N lat. 49 53.

VALLIER, ST. a town of France,

in the department of Ardeche, seven miles NE of Tournon. E lon. 2 5, N 49 10.

VALOGNE, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, noted for cloth and leather. It is 138 miles W by N of Paris. W lon. 1 26, N lat. 49 30.

VALONA, an archiepiscopal town of Turkey in Europe, in Upper Albania, with a harbour. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, 40 miles S of Durrazzo. E lon. 19 23, N lat. 41 4.

VALPARISO, a town of Chili, with a well frequented harbour defended by a strong fort. It is seated on the Pacific Ocean, at the foot of a high mountain. A desperate naval action was fought in this harbour, on the 28th of March 1814, between the United States frigate Essex, and two British ships, a frigate and sloop of war, which ended in the capture of the former. W lon. 73 14, S lat. 33 3.

VALREES, a town of France, in the Vennaisin, 13 miles E of St. Paul Trois Chateaux.

VALS, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche, and late province of Dauphiny, three miles N of Aubenas. E lon. 4 26, N lat. 44 48.

VALTELINE, called by the inhabitants **VALLE-TELLINO**, a fertile valley of Switzerland, subject to the Grisons. It is about 80 miles in length, extending from the confines of Bormio to the lake of Chiavenna, and is inclosed between two chain of mountains. It is separated by the N chain from the Grisons, by the S chain from the Venetian territories; on the E it borders on the county of Bormio; and is bounded on the W by the duchy of Milan.

On the 20th of July, 1620, there was a general massacre of the protestants in this valley. The inhabitants are computed to be 65,000, and are all Roman catholics.

VALVERDE, a town of Portugal, in Beira, on the confines of Spain, 30 miles N by W of Alcantara, and 38 S by W of Guarda. W lon. 6 19, N lat. 39 44.

VAN, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Armenia, near the frontiers of Persia. It is a populous place, defended by a castle. E lon. 44 30, N lat. 38 30.

VANNES, a seaport of France, in the department of Morbihan, seated on the gulf of Morbihan. It is 265 miles

W by S of Paris. W lon. 3 46, N lat. 47 36.

VAR, a river which has its source in the county of Nice, and falls into the Mediterranean, 4 miles from Nice.

VARENNE, a town of France, in the department of Allier, seated on an eminence near the river Allier. E lon. 3 31, N lat. 46 23.

VARENNE, a town of France, in the department of Meuse. It is 13 miles N of Clermont.

VARNA, a considerable seaport of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, capital of the territory of Iroburgia, with an archbishop's see. It is 143 miles N W of Constantinople. E lon. 26 26, N lat. 42 44.

VARZEY, a town of France, in the department of Yonne, with a castle, 33 miles from Auxerre.

VASIL, a town of Russia, situated on the Volga, in the government of Novgorod. E lon. 43 44, N lat. 56 16.

VASSALHORO, a post town in Kennebec county, Maine; situated on the E side of Kennebec river, 40 miles N of Wiscasset, about 83 NE of Portland, and 52 NE of Washington, containing 1188 inhabitants.

VASSERBURG, a town of Bavaria, in the territory of Munich, with a castle. It is 26 miles E of Munich. E lon. 12 14, N lat. 48 16.

VASSI, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, seated on the Blaise, 114 miles E of Paris. E lon. 8 19, N lat. 48 27.

VATAN, a town of France, in the department of Indre, seated on a fine plain, 8 miles NW of Issoudun. E lon. 1 26, N lat. 47 2.

VATICA, a seaport of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea, situated in a bay of the same name, 44 miles SE of Mistra. E lon. 23 2, N lat. 36 38.

VAUCOLEURES, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, 150 miles E of Paris. E lon. 8 40, N lat. 48 36.

VAUD, PAYS DE, a country of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern. It extends along the lake of Geneva.

VAUDEMONT, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, with a castle. E lon. 8 57, N lat. 48 26.

VAUDOIS, VALLIES OF, in Piedmont. They lie N of the marquise of Soluzzo, and the chief town is Lacerne. The inhabitants are called

Vaudois; also Waklenses, from Ferr Walko, a merchant at Lyons, who opposed the superstitions of the church of Rome, in 1160, and being banished from France, came here with his disciples.

VAUDERVANGHE, a decayed town of France, in the department of Meurthe, seated on the Sarre, 80 miles NE of Nancy. E lon. 6 36, N lat. 49 28.

VECHT, a river that has its source in Westphalia, near Munster, passes by Osnen, Hasselt, and Swartkuy, below which it falls into the Zuider-Zee.

VECHT, a river of the United Provinces, which branches off from the old channel of the Rhine, at Utrecht, and enters the Zuider-Zee, at Muiden.

VECHTA, a fortified town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and many, in the circle of Munster, 30 miles N of Osnaburg. E lon. 8 24, N lat. 52 54.

VEDENSKOI, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, situated on the Vookosha, 200 miles ESE of Archangel. E lon. 46 44, N lat. 58 44.

VEGLIA, an island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia. It is 110 miles SE of Venice. E lon. 14 26, N lat. 45 23.

VEGLIANA, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, in the marquise of Susa, seated on an eminence, near the river Doria, 18 miles NW of Turin. E lon. 7 34, N lat. 45 7.

VEIROS, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with a castle, seated on the Anhaloura, 10 miles SW of Portalegre. W lon. 7 34, N lat. 39 57.

VEITZ, SE, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, 173 miles SW of Vienna. E lon. 14 20, N lat. 47 1.

VELDEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, 23 miles NW of Ratisbon. E lon. 11 50, N lat. 49 10.

VELDENITZ, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, with a castle, seated on the Moselle, 13 miles NE of Treves. E lon. 7 3, N lat. 49 56.

VELLETRI, or **VELLETRI**, an ancient town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma. It is seated on an eminence, surrounded by hills, 20 miles SE of Rome. E lon. 12 56, N lat. 41 45.

VELEZ-DE-GOMARA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, with a

at. Vaudois; also Waldenses, from Ferr.
 Waldo, a merchant at Lyons, who es-
 posed the superstitions of the church
 of Rome, in 1166, and being banished
 from France, came here with his dis-
 ciples.

VAUDERVANGHE, a decayed town
 of France, in the department of
 Meurthe, seated on the Sarre, 50 miles
 NE of Nancy. E lon. 6 36, N lat. 49
 28.

VECHT, a river that has its source
 in Westphalia, near Munster, passes
 by Osnabruck, Haselt, and Swartslup,
 below which it falls into the Zuider-
 Zee.

VECHT, a river of the United Pro-
 vinces, which branches off from the old
 channel of the Rhine, at Utrecht, and
 enters the Zuider-Zee, at Muiden.

VECHTA, a fortified town of Ger-
 many, in the circle of Westphalia, and
 bishopric of Munster, 30 miles N of
 Osnabruck. E lon. 8 24, N lat. 53 24.

VEDENSKOI, a town of Russia, in
 the government of Archangel, situated
 on the Vodka, 200 miles SSE of
 Archangel. E lon. 46 44, N lat. 53 45.

VEGLIA, an island in the gulf of
 Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia. It
 is 110 miles SE of Venice. E lon. 14
 26, N lat. 45 23.

VEGLIANA, a town of Italy, in
 Piedmont, in the marquisate of Susa,
 seated on an eminence, near the river
 Doris. 13 miles NW of Turin. E lon.
 7 34, N lat. 45 7.

VEIGES, a town of Portugal, in
 Alentejo, with a castle, seated on the
 Anhaloura, 10 miles SW of Portale-
 gre. W lon. 7 34, N lat. 39 57.

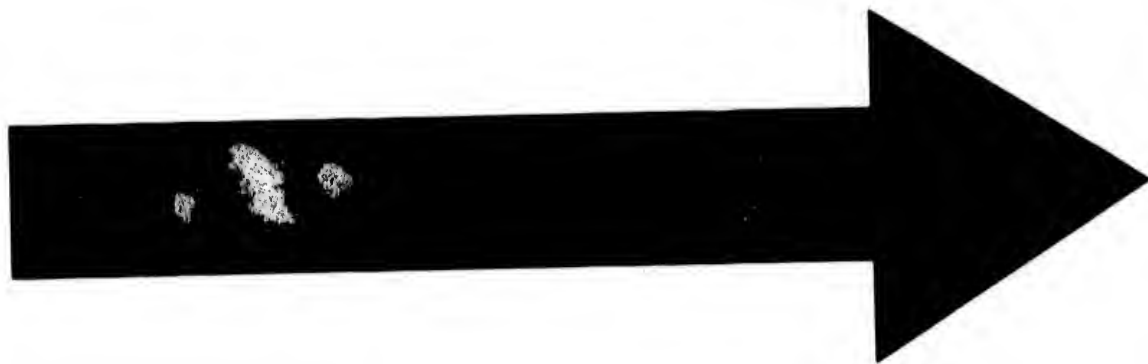
VEIT, SE, a strong town of Germa-
 ny, in the circle of Austria, 173 miles
 SW of Vienna. E lon. 14 20, N lat.
 47 1.

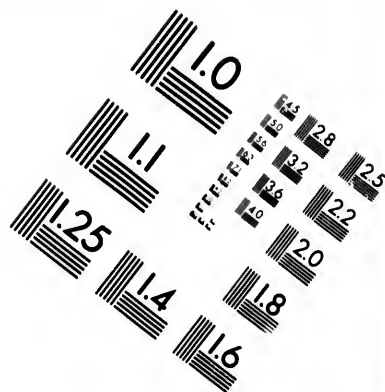
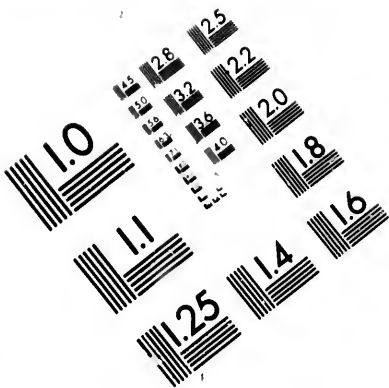
VELDEN, a town of Germany, in
 the circle of Bavaria, 23 miles NW of
 Baitzom. E lon. 11 50, N lat. 40 10.

VELDENTZ, a town of Germany,
 in the palatinate of the Rhine, with a
 castle, seated on the Moselle, 13 miles
 NE of Treves. E lon. 7 3, N lat. 49
 58.

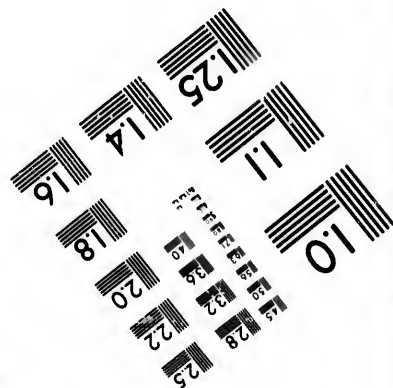
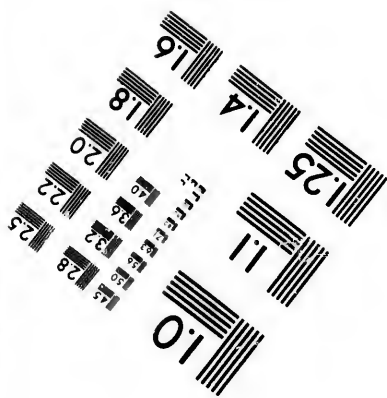
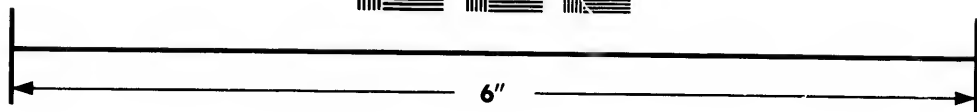
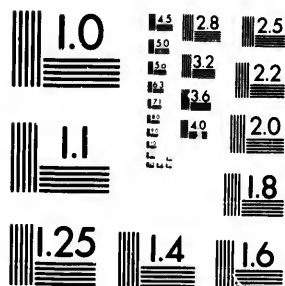
VELLETRI, or VELLETRI, an an-
 cient town of Italy, in Campagna di
 Roma. It is seated on an eminence,
 surrounded by hills, 20 miles SE of
 Rome. E lon. 12 56, N lat. 41 45.

VELEZ-DE-GOMARA, a town of
 Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, with a





**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

0
11
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25

**CIHM/ICMH
Microfiche
Series.**

**CIHM/ICMH
Collection de
microfiches.**



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25

© 1982

STAT
4 0
V
in C
larg
scu
W
V
ed
Cre
16
the
po
fro
mi
ri
pl
of
14
in
la
ti
2
N
A
w
th
t
V
i
M
L
C

castle, 120 miles NNE of Fez. W lon. 4 0, N lat. 33 10.

VELEZ-MALAGA, a town of Spain, in Granada, with a castle, seated in a large plain, near the Mediterranean sea, 12 miles NE of Malaga, and 52 S W of Granada. W lon. 3 24, N lat. 30 42.

VELIKI, a town of Sclavonia, seated on the river Bakawa, 10 miles E of Creutz, and 60 NW of Poesga. E lon. 16 20, N lat. 46 18.

VELORE, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. It is a post of great importance, commanding the great road from Mysore to the Carnatic. It is 90 miles W of Madras, and 214 from Seringapatam.

VENAFRO, a town of Italy, in Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, with a bishop's see, 43 miles N of Naples. E lon. 14 19, N lat. 43 33.

VENAAT, ST., a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. It can be laid under water at any time, which is its chief defence, and is 37 miles SE of Dunkirk. E lon. 2 39, N lat. 50 33.

VENASQUE, a town of Spain, in Arragon, in a valley of the same name, with a strong castle. It is seated on the Esarra. E lon. 0 23, N lat. 41 36.

VENCE, lately an archiepiscopal town of France, in the department of Var, and late province of Provence. It is 10 miles W of Nice. E lon. 7 13, N lat. 43 43.

VENDOME, a town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher, and late province of Blaisois. 95 miles SW of Paris. E lon. 1 8, N lat. 47 30.

VENJRELL, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 33 miles SW of Barcelona. E lon. 1 20, N lat. 41 13.

VENEATIGHERY, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, 21 miles E of Bangalore, and 44 W of Arcot. E lon. 73 38, N lat. 13 4.

VENEZUELA, a province of South America, declared independent, but still in a state of revolution. It is bounded on the N by the Caribbean sea; on the NE by the Atlantic; on the E by the river Essequibo, which divides it from English Guiana; on the S by the Orinoco; and on the SW and W by New Granada. The greater part of Venezuela is subject to the reverse heat of a vertical sun. The coast, however, enjoys the cooling effects of a land and sea breeze. The face of the

country near the sea is mountainous, the other parts are more or less level. The soil is rich, and the principal objects of cultivation are cocoa, indigo, cotton, sugar, and tobacco. The principal rivers are the Tocuyo, Aroa, Yacajay, Trey, Guarsapiche, Caura, &c. Its lakes are Maracaibo and Valencia.

VENEZUELA, a gulf on the N coast of Terra Firma, which communicates with the lake of Maracaibo, by a narrow strait.

VENICE, a territory, and lately a republic of Italy, which comprehends 14 provinces, namely, the Dogado, the Paduana, the Vincenino, the Veronese, the Bresciano, the Bergomasco, the Cremasco, the Polesino-di-Rovigo, the Mare-Trevigiana, the Feltrino, the Bellunese, the Cadorino, Friuli, and Istria; which see in their proper places.

In the fourth century, when Attila, king of the Huns, called the Scourge of God, ravaged the N part of Italy, many of the inhabitants abandoned their country, and retired into the islands of the Adriatic Sea. As these islands are near each other, they found means to join them together by driving piles on the side of the canal, on which they built houses, and thus the superb city of Venice had its beginning. The number of people in the whole territories of the republic, is estimated at 2,500,000.

Venice was once one of the most powerful commercial and maritime states in Europe. For this it was indebted, at first, to the monopoly of the commerce of India; the products of that country being conveyed, in the middle ages, up the Persian Gulf, the Euphrates, and Tigris, as far as Bagdad; thence by land, across the desert, to Palmyra; and thence to the Mediterranean ports: and afterward, the supplying of the crusaders with provisions and military stores was an additional source of wonderful opulence and power.

The causes of the decline of Venice were the continual wars with the states of Italy, with the Hungarians, and their own rebellious subjects, which kept them employed so that they had no leisure to oppose the Turks, whose rapid advances ought to have alarmed all Europe. After the destruction of the eastern empire, the Turks came more immediately to interfere with the republic. Whatever valour might be shown by the Venetians, or whatever

successes they might boast of, it is certain that the Turks ultimately prevailed; so that for some time it seemed scarce possible to resist them. What contributed also greatly to the decline of the republic, was a discovery of a passage by the Portuguese to the East Indies, round the Cape of Good Hope, in 1498.

VENICE, a city of Italy, one of the most celebrated in the world, and capital of a republic of the same name, with a patriarchate, and a university. It stands on 72 little islands in the gulf of Venice. The approach to the city is marked by rows of stakes on each side, which direct vessels of a certain burden, to avoid the shallows. These shallows are a better defence than the strongest fortifications. On the approach of an enemy's fleet, the Venetians have only to pull up the stakes, and the enemy can advance no further. Venice is situate about five miles from the mainland, in a kind of laguna, lake, or smaller inner gulf, separated from the large one, called the gulf of Venice, by some islands, at a few miles distance. These islands, in a great measure, break the force of the Adriatic storms, before they reach the laguna. The houses are built on piles. The streets, in general, are narrow; and so are the canals, except the Great Canal, which is very broad, and has a serpentine course through the middle of the city. There are above 500 bridges over these canals, the most famous of which is that called Rialto. It is built about the middle of the great canal, which divides Venice into two parts. It is of white marble, and has but one arch, in which its principal beauty consists; and is 90 feet from one extremity to the other. On this bridge are two rows of shops, which divide it into three streets; the largest of which is in the middle. The chief manufactures are cloth especially scarlet, silks, gold and silver stuffs, brocades, velvets, and paper, wine, oil, fruit, sweetmeats, anchovies, and several sorts of drugs. Venice has neither wall, gates, nor citadel, to defend it; its situation supplying the want of all these. Besides what is properly called the city, there is a multitude of little islands lying round, which are covered with buildings, and make each of them a kind of separate town, the most considerable of which

is that called Guidecca, or the "Jew's Quarter," which is large and populous; with St. Eromno, St. Helena, St. George, Chioggia, Il Lido de Palestrina, Il Lido de Malamocco, and Murano. In the island of Murano are made those beautiful looking-glasses, and other glass-works, for which Venice is so much noted: here the family of Cornaro has a palace, with a gallery of paintings, little short of an Italian mile in length. The salt-works in the island of Chioggia are of great benefit to the Venetians, and yield a very considerable revenue. The square of St. Mark is the greatest ornament of the city, and hath the form of a parallelogram. Opposite to the ducal palace is the public library of the commonwealth; containing a large collection of books and manuscripts, with some fine paintings, statues, and curiosities. One of the smallest pieces of money at Venice is called Gazzetta; and the first newspapers published there, on a single leaf, having been sold for that piece, all kinds of newspapers were from thence styled Gazzettes. Venice from thence the province called the Dogado, and is 72 miles E by N of Mantua, 115 NE of Florence, 140 of Milan, 212 N of Rome, and 300 N by W of Naples. E lon. 12 10, N lat. 45 50.

VENICE, GULF OF, a sea between Italy, and part of Turkey in Europe. It is the ancient Adriaticum Mare, and is still sometimes called the Adriatic.

VENLO, a strong town of Dutch Guelderland. It was more than once taken and retaken in the wars between the Dutch and Spaniards. In 1753, it surrendered to the allies, and was ceded to the states general in 1716. It is seated on the E side of the Meuse, 10 miles N of Ruremonde. E lon. 5 20, N lat. 51 20.

VENOSA, a town of Italy, in Naples, in Basilicata, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of the Appennines, 72 miles NE of Naples. E lon. 15 53, N lat. 40 54.

VENTA-DE-CRUZ, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, seated on the river Chagre. Here the Spaniards used to embark the merchandise of Peru, on that river for Porto Bello. E lon. 79 0, N lat. 9 20.

VERZONE, a town of Italy, in Friuli, 33 miles ENE of Belluno. E lon. 13 40, N lat. 46 22.

is that called Guidea, or the "Jew's Quarter," which is large and populous; with St. Eremio, St. Helena, St. George, Chiosa, Il Lido de Palestrina, Il Lido de Malamocco, and Murano. In the island of Murano are made those beautiful looking-glasses, and other glass-works, for which Venice is so much noted: here the family of Coraro has a palace, with a gallery of paintings, little short of an Italian mile in length. The salt-works in the island of Chiosa are of great benefit to the Venetians, and yield a very considerable revenue. The square of St. Mark is the greatest ornament of the city, and hath the form of a parallelogram. Opposite to the ducal palace is the public library of the commonwealth; containing a large collection of books and manuscripts, with some fine paintings, statues, and curiosities. One of the smallest pieces of money at Venice is called Gazetta: and the first newspapers published there, on a single leaf, having been sold for that piece, all kinds of newspapers were from thence styled Gazettes. Venice from thence in the province called the Dogado, and is 73 miles E by N of Mantua, 118 NE of Florence, 140 of Milan, 312 N of Rome, and 500 N by W of Naples. E lon. 13 10, N lat. 45 26.

VENICE, GULF OF, a sea between Italy, and part of Turkey in Europe. It is the ancient Adriaticum Mare, and is still sometimes called the Adriatic.

VENLO, a strong town of Dutch Guelderland. It was more than once taken and retaken in the wars between the Dutch and Spaniards. In 1752, it surrendered to the allies, and was confirmed to the states general in 1716. It is seated on the E side of the Meuse, 19 miles N of Ruremonde. E lon. 5 30, N lat. 51 30.

VENOSA, a town of Italy, in Calabria, in Basilicata, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of the Appennines, 73 miles NE of Naples. E lon. 15 53, N lat. 40 54.

VENTA-DE-CRUZ, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, seated on the river Chagre. Here the Spaniards used to embark the merchandise of Peru, on that river for Porto Bello. E lon. 79 0, N lat. 9 30.

VERONE, a town of Italy, in Friuli, 33 miles ENE of Belluno. E lon. 13 40, N lat. 16 22.

VERA, an episcopal town of Spain, in Granada, with a harbour. It is 43 miles NE of Almeria, and 33 SW of Carthagea. W longitude 1 30, N lat. 37 15.

VERA CRUZ, a seaport of N. America, in New Spain, in Tlaxcala, seated on the gulf of Mexico. It is 200 miles E by S of Mexico. W lon. 07 35, N lat. 19 12.

VERBERIE, an ancient town of France, in the department of Oise, seated on the river Oise, 10 miles NE of Senlis. E lon. 2 51, N lat. 49 22.

VERCELLI, a strong town of Italy, in Piedmont, capital of a lordship of the same name, with a bishop's see, a citadel, and a castle. It is 40 miles NE of Turin. E lon. 5 24, N lat. 45 31.

VERCHOLENSK, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk. E lon. 105 35, N lat. 54 0.

VERCHOLURE, an episcopal town of Russia, in the government of Perm. E lon. 60 15, N lat. 58 45.

VERD CAPE, a promontory on the W coast of Africa, 45 miles NW of the mouth of the Gambia. W lon. 17 33, N lat. 14 45.

VERD ISLANDS, CAPE, islands in the Atlantic, above 300 miles W of the coast of Africa, between 13 and 19 deg. N lat. discovered, in 1446, by the Portuguese. The principal are ten in number, lying in a semicircle. Their names are St. Antonio, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, St. Nicholas, Sal. Bonavista, Mayo, St. Jago, Fuogo, and Bravos.

VERKEN, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, 23 miles long, and nearly as much broad; bounded E and S by the duchy of Luxemburg, W by the duchy of Bremen and Lunenburg.

VERDEN, a town of Lower Saxony, capital of a duchy of the same name. E lon. 9 0, N lat. 53 10.

VERDUN, a town of France, in the department of Meuse. It is seated on the Meuse, which runs through the middle, 42 miles SW of Luxemburg, and 150 E of Paris. E lon. 5 23, N lat. 49 0.

VERDUN, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, seated on the river Garonne, 23 miles NW of Toulouse. E lon. 1 30, N lat. 43 54.

VEREA, a town of Turkey, in the European province of Macedonia, 48 miles W of Salonichi, and 125 E of Valona. E longitude 23 18, N latitude 40 40.

VERERIA, a town of Russia, in the government of Moscow. E lon. 25 50, N lat. 55 18.

VERGENNES, a port town in Addison county, Vermont; lying on the E side of Otter river, 23 miles S of Burlington, and 577 NE of Washington. Population about 900.

VERINA, a town of S America, in the province of Terra Firma, situated on a gulf of the Atlantic, 45 miles E of Comana. W long. 63 44, N latitude 10 8.

VERMANTON, a town of France, in the department of Yonne, seated on a river 10 miles SE of Auxerre. E lon. 3 49, N lat. 47 40.

VERMONT, one of the United States; bounded on the N by Canada, on the E by the river Connecticut, which divides it from New-Hampshire, on the S by Massachusetts, and on the W by New-York. It is 155 miles long, and 66 broad. A chain of high mountains, running N and S divides this state nearly in the centre between Connecticut river and Lake Champlain. The height of land is generally from 20 to 30 miles from the river, and about the same distance from the New-York line. This state is divided into 13 counties, and in 1810, contained 217,145 white inhabitants, and 750 blacks. The principal manufacture of this state is maple sugar, of which considerable quantities are annually made for home consumption. The climate is generally healthy, except on the borders of the lake where fevers prevail. The soil is very fertile, generally deep and rich; and fitted for all the purposes of agriculture. The principal rivers are the Missisquoi, Lamoille, Onion, Otter Creek, White rive, Poussanuc, Battenkill, and Deerfild.

VERNEUIL, a town of France, in the department of Allier, 65 miles W by S of Paris. E lon. 0 59, N lat. 48 42.

VERNEULL, a town of France, in the department of Allier. E lon. 3 28, N lat. 40 30.

VERNON, a town of France, in the

department of Eure, and late province of Normandy, 43 miles NW of Paris. E lon. 1 42, N lat. 49 6.

VERNON, a post township of Oneida county, New-York; situated on the E side of Oneida creek, 17 miles W of Utica, and 411 from Washington. Population in 1810, 1819. About one-third of this town is possessed by the Tuscarora and Oneida Indians, who amount at present to about 700, but are annually decreasing.

VERNON, a small town of Tennessee, and capital of Hickman county. It is situated on the E side of Pine river, about 5 miles from its junction with Duck river, and 80 SW of Nashville.

VEROLI, an ancient and populous town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Cosi, at the foot of the Apennines, 43 miles SE of Rome. E lon. 15 13, N lat. 41 28.

VERONA, a famous city of Italy, capital of the Veronese. It is surrounded by thick walls, deep ditches, and good ramparts. The most remarkable structure is the amphitheatre built by the Romans, in which there are 44 rows of benches of white marble, which will conveniently hold 25,000 persons. Verona is the birth place of Pliny the Naturalist, and in the cathedral is a magnificent tomb of Pope Lucius. In 1805, this city contained 53,887 inhabitants. The river Adige divides it into two parts, which communicate by two handsome bridges. It is 17 miles NE of Mantua, and 62 SW of Venice. E lon. 11 24, N lat. 45 36.

VERONA, a post township of New-York, in Oneida county, situated on the E side of Oneida lake, 10 miles W of Rome, 30 N westward of Utica, and 487 northerly of Washington. Population in 1810, 1864.

VERONESE, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice, bounded on the N by the Trentino, on the E by the Vicentino and Paduano, on the S by the Mantuan, and on the W by the Bresciano. It is 35 miles long, and 27 broad.

VERNOIS, a considerable town of Russia, in the government of Rezan, seated on a mountain, near a river of the same name, which a little low-

er falls into the Don. E lon. 43 29, N lat. 53 15.

VERREZ, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, with an impregnable fortress.

VERRIERS, a town of Switzerland, 6 miles ENE of Pontarlier, and 30 W SW of Neuchatel.

VERSAILLES, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, containing 27,374 inhabitants in 1802. It was only a small village, till Louis XIV. built a magnificent palace, which was the usual residence of the kings of France. The gardens, with a park, are five miles in circumference, and surrounded by walls. Versailles is 15 miles WSW of Paris. E lon. 2 12, N lat. 48 48.

VERSAILLES, a post town and capital of Woodford county, Kentucky; situated on the E side of the river Kentucky, 12 miles W of Lexington, and 371 of Washington.

VERTUS, a town of France, in the department of Marne. It is 78 miles NE of Paris. E long. 4 2, N latitude 48 23.

VERUE, or VERRUA, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, in the county of Asti. It is seated on a hill, near the river Po, 23 miles NE of Turin. E lon. 8 2, N lat. 45 13.

VERVIERS, a town of the Netherlands, in the bishopric of Liege, seated on the Wese, 4 miles SW of Limburg, and 17 SE of Liege.

VERVINS, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, famous for a treaty, in 1598, between Henry IV. of France, and Philip II. of Spain. It is seated on the Serre, 110 miles NE of Paris. E lon. 4 0, N lat. 49 50.

VESOUL, a town of France, in the department of Upper Saone. It is 200 miles SE of Paris. E lon. 6 8, N lat. 47 36.

VESPERIN, or WEISBRIN, a strong and populous town of Lower Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle, and an episcopal see. It is 93 miles SE of Vienna. E lon. 17 37, N lat. 47 14.

VESUVIUS, a celebrated volcano of Italy, six miles E of Naples. This mountain has two tops; one of which only goes by the name of Vesuvius, the other being now called Somma. The perpendicular height of Vesuvius is only 3700 feet, though the ascent from

er falls into the Don. E lon. 43 29, N lat. 33 15.

VERREZ, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, with an impregnable fortress.

VERRIERS, a town of Switzerland, 6 miles ENE of Fougères, and 20 W SW of Neuchâtel.

VERSAILLES, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, containing 37,574 inhabitants in 1802. It was only a small village, till Louis XIV. built a magnificent palace, which was the usual residence of the kings of France. The gardens, with a park, are five miles in circumference, and surrounded by walls. Versailles is 19 miles WSW of Paris. E lon. 2 12, N lat. 48 48.

VERSAILLES, a post town and capital of Woodford county, Kentucky; situated on the E side of the river Kentucky, 12 miles W of Lexington, and 87 of Washington.

VERTUS, a town of France, in the department of Marne. It is 78 miles NE of Paris. E long. 4 2, N latitude 48 23.

VERUE, or **VERRUA**, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, in the county of Asti. It is seated on a hill, near the river Po, 23 miles NE of Turin. E lon. 3 2, N lat. 45 13.

VERVIERS, a town of the Netherlands, in the bishopric of Liège, seated on the Weser, 4 miles SW of Limburg, and 17 SE of Liège.

VERVINS, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, famous for a treaty, in 1598, between Henry IV. of France, and Philip II. of Spain. It is seated on the Serris, 110 miles NE of Paris. E lon. 4 0, N lat. 49 50.

VESOUL, a town of France, in the department of Upper Saône. It is 200 miles SE of Paris. E lon. 6 8, N lat. 47 36.

VESPERIN, or **WEISBRAIN**, a strong and populous town of Lower Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle, and an episcopal see. It is 83 miles SE of Vienna. E lon. 17 57, N lat. 47 14.

YESUVIUS, a celebrated volcano of Italy, six miles E of Naples. This mountain has two tops; one of which only goes by the name of Vesuvius, the other being now called Somma. The perpendicular height of Vesuvius is only 3700 feet, though the ascent from

the foot to the top is three Italian miles. One side of the mountain is well cultivated and fertile; but the S and W sides are entirely covered with cinders and ashes, while a sulphurous smoke constantly issues from the top, sometimes attended with the most violent explosions of stone, the emission of great streams of lava, and all the other attendants of a most formidable volcano. The first of these eruptions recorded in history, took place in the year 79; at which time the two cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum were entirely buried under the stones and ashes thrown out. Incredible mischief was also done to the neighbouring country, and numbers of people lost their lives, among whom was Pliny the Elder. Since that time 30 different eruptions have been recorded, some of which have been extremely violent. In the year 1538, a mountain three miles in circumference, and a quarter of a mile in perpendicular height, was thrown up in the course of one night. There have been instances of ashes and sulphurous smoke being carried not only to Rome, but also beyond the Mediterranean into Africa, and even into Egypt; birds have been suffocated in the air, and have fallen down upon the ground; and fishes perished in the neighbouring waters which were made hot, and infected by it. The operations of the subterraneous fire, appear to be very capricious and uncertain. One day there will be the appearance of a violent fermentation, and the next every thing will be calmed; but whenever there has been a considerable ejection of scorie and cinders, it has been a constant observation, that the lava soon made its appearance, either by boiling over the crater, or forcing its way thro' the crevices in the central part of the mountain. The top of the mountain fell in, in 1634, and the mouth of Vesuvius is now little short of two miles in circumference.

VEVAY, a thriving post town, and capital of Switzerland county, Indiana territory, is situated on the right bank of the Ohio, 8 miles above the mouth of Cincinnati in Ohio, 60 NW of Lexington in Kentucky, and 870 W of Washington. This town was laid out in 1813, and contains at present about 40 houses. The culture of the grape has

been introduced with great success; about 4000 gallons of excellent wine are made annually, and the quantity increasing. Here is also a manufactory of straw hats, one of woollen, and another of nails. N lat. 38 45, W long. 85 40.

VEVAY, a town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, 37 miles SW of Bern. E lon. 7 4, N lat. 46 38.

VEUDRE, a town of France, in the department of Allier, seated on the river Allier, 17 miles NW of Moulins.

VEZELA, a town of France, in the department of Nièvre. It is 117 miles S by E of Paris. E long. 3 42, N lat. 47 36.

VIADANA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, seated on the Po, 8 miles N of Parma, and 17 S of Mantua. E lon. 10 38, N lat. 44 58.

VIANA, a town of Spain, in Navarre, seated near the Ebro, 3 miles N of Logrono, and 46 SW of Pampeluna. W lon. 2 20, N lat. 43 53.

VIANA, a town of Portugal, in Entre-Douro-e-Minho, seated at the mouth of the river Lima, with a good harbour, defended by a fort, 15 miles W of Braga, and 36 N of Oporto. W lon. 8 29, N lat. 41 39.

VIANDEN, a town of Austrian Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, capital of a county of the same name. It is 22 miles NW of Treves. E lon. 6 13, N lat. 49 55.

VIANNEN, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, with a castle. It is seated on the Leek, 7 miles of Utrecht. E lon. 6 8, N lat. 53 0.

VIAZKA, a government of Russia, which was formerly a province of Kazan.

VIAZKA, a town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a castle. It is 100 miles N of Kazan. E lon. 44 15, N lat. 57 25.

VIC, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, seated on the Scille, 12 miles ENE of Nancy, and 197 E of Paris. E long. 6 39, N lat. 48 47.

VIC, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrenees. E lon. 0 9, N lat. 43 24.

VIC, or **VICQ**, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. It is seated in a fertile plain, on a small river that falls into the Ter,

30 miles N of Barcelona; and 368 ENE of Madrid. E lon. 3 13, N lat. 41 55.

VIC-YEZENSAC, a town of France, in the department of Gers, seated on the Douze, 18 miles W of Auch.

VIC-LE-COMPTÉ, a town of France, in the department of Puy-de-Dôme. The counts of Auvergne resided here. It is 230 miles S of Paris. E lon. 3 23, N lat. 45 35.

VIC, or VICO, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a bishop's see. It is 264 miles ENE of Madrid. E lon. 3 13, N lat. 41 55.

VICEGRAD, or VIZEGRAD, a strong town of Lower Hungary, with a castle on the top of a rock, where the kings of Hungary formerly resided. It is seated on the Danube, 16 miles NW of Buda. E lon. 19 7, N lat. 47 35.

VICENTINO, a territory of Italy, belonging to the Venetians; bounded on the N by Trentino and Feltrino, on the E by Trevisano and Paduano, on the S by Paduano, and on the W by the Veronese. It is 35 miles long, and 27 broad; and so very pleasant and fertile, that is called the garden of Venetia.

VICENZA, a strong town of Italy, the capital of Vicentino, with a bishop's see. It is without walls, but is a large place, adorned with several palaces, and has a fine square, with piazzas under the houses. It is 135 miles N of Rome. E lon. 11 43, N lat. 45 25.

VICHY, a town of France, in the department of Allier, famous for the mineral waters near it. It is seated on the Allier, 180 miles S by E of Paris. E lon. 3 23, N lat. 46 0.

VICO, a town of Italy, in Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, with a bishop's see. It was almost ruined by an earthquake, in 1694. It is 16 miles S by E of Naples. E lon. 14 38, N lat. 40 38.

VICO, a town of Corsica, 15 miles SW of Corte. E lon. 5 16, N latitude 41 55.

VICO, a town of Italy, in Naples. E lon. 14 30, N lat. 40 43.

VICOVARO, a town and principality of Italy, in the province of Sabina, seated near the Tevere, 6, 8 miles E of Tivoli, and 46 NE of Rome. E lon. 13 8, N lat. 43 30.

VIELKA, a town of the Russian government of Volodha. E lon. 41 45, N lat. 61 40.

VIENNA, a city of Germany, capital of the circle of Austria, and of the whole German empire. The streets in general are narrow, and the houses high. Some of the public buildings are magnificent; the chief of them are the Imperial Palace, the Library, and the Museum; the palaces of the princes Liechtenstein, P... Sec. The cathedral is built of... and the steeple is 447 feet high. Joining to this church is the archbishop's palace, the front of which is very fine. The university had several thousand students, who, when this city was besieged, mounted guard, as they did also in 1741.

The archiepiscopal library is much frequented by foreigners, as it contains above 100,000 printed books, and 10,000 manuscripts. This city contained in 1801, 238,040 inhabitants. Vienna was taken by the French on the 13th of November, 1805, and again on the 13th of May, 1809, after a series of hard fought battles. It is seated at the place where the river Vienna, or Wien, falls into the Danube, 80 miles W of Presburg, 350 NNE of Rome, 320 SE of Amsterdam, and 268 E of Paris. E lon. 16 22, N lat. 48 16.

VIENNA, a post town and port of entry, in Dorchester county, Maryland. It is situated on the W side of Nanticoke river, 35 miles NE of Snow-Hill, and 120 SE of Washington.

VIENNE, a considerable town of France, in the department of Isere. Vienné is 365 miles S of Paris. E lon. 4 55, N lat. 45 31.

VIERARDEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, seated on the Wesel, near its confluence with the Oder. E lon. 14 30, N latitude 53 2.

VIERZON, an ancient town of France, in the department of Cher, 100 miles SW of Paris. E lon. 3 10, N lat. 47 13.

VIESTI, a town of Italy, in Naples, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, 117 miles NE of Naples. E lon. 16 40, N lat. 41 51.

VIGEVANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, capital of the Vigevanese, with a bishop's see, and a strong castle on a rock, 16 miles SW of Milan. E lon. 8 54, N lat. 48 32.

VIGO, a town of the kingdom of Galicia, with an old castle, a fort, and a harbour. It is seated on a bay of the

VIENNA, a city of Germany, capital of the circle of Austria, and of the whole German empire. The streets in general are narrow, and the houses high. Some of the public buildings are magnificent: the chief of them are the Imperial Palace, the Library, and the Museum; the palaces of the prince Liechtenstein, &c. The cathedral is built of red granite, and the steeple is 447 feet high. Joining to this church is the archbishop's palace, the front of which is very fine. The university had several thousand students, when this city was besieged, mounted guard, as they did also in 1741. The archbucal library is much frequented by foreigners, as it contains above 100,000 printed books, and 10,000 manuscripts. This city contained in 1801, 232,640 inhabitants. Vienna was taken by the French on the 13th of November, 1805, and again on the 19th of May, 1809, after a series of hard fought battles. It is seated at the place where the river Vienna, or Wien, falls into the Danube, 20 miles W of Presburg, 380 NNE of Rome, 590 SE of Amsterdam, and 265 E of Paris. E lon. 16 22, N lat. 48 10.

VIENNA, a post town and port of entry, in Dorchester county, Maryland. It is situated on the W side of Nanticoke river, 33 miles NE of Snowhill, and 130 SE of Washington.

VIENNE, a considerable town of France, in the department of Iere. Vienne is 266 miles S of Paris. E lon. 4 55, N lat. 45 31.

VIERRARDEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, seated on the Vesle, near its confluence with the Oder. E long. 14 20, N latitude 53 2.

VIERZON, an ancient town of France, in the department of Cher, 100 miles SW of Paris. E lon. 2 10, N lat. 47 12.

VIESTI, a town of Italy, in Naples, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, 117 miles NE of Naples. E lon. 16 40, N lat. 41 51.

VIGEVANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, capital of the Vigevanese, with a bishop's see, and a strong castle on a rock, 16 miles SW of Milan. E lon. 8 24, N lat. 45 22.

VIGO, a town of the kingdom of Galicia, with an old castle, a fort, and a harbour. It is seated on a bay of the

Atlantic, 200 miles WNW of Madrid. W lon. 5 22, N lat. 43 14.

VILLERS, a town of France, in the department of Maine, seated on a lake, 20 miles S of Angers, and 162 SW of Paris. W lon. 0 20, N lat. 47 5.

VILLAINÉ, a river of France, which rises in the department of Maine, and enters the bay of Biscay, below Roche Bernard.

VILLA-DEL-REY, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, on the frontiers of Portugal. It is seated on the Guadiana, 17 miles NW of Badajoz. W lon. 7 10, N lat. 38 43.

VILLA-DO-CONDE, a seaport of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Douro-e-Minho, at the mouth of the Ave. Near it is an ancient aqueduct. It is 10 miles E of Barcelos, and 20 NW of Oporto. W long. 8 23, N lat. 41 14.

VILLA-DO-HORTA, the capital of the island of Fayal, one of the Azores. W long. 28 26, N lat. 36 32.

VILLA FLOR, a town of Portugal, in the province of Trás-os-Montes. It is 40 miles E of Villa Real.

VILLA-FRANCA, a seaport of Italy, in the county of Nice, with a castle and a fort. It is 3 miles E of Nice. E lon. 7 72, N lat. 43 42.

VILLA-FRANCA, a town of Italy, in the Veronese, with a silk manufacture, 10 miles S of Verona. E lon. 11 23, N lat. 45 35.

VILLA-FRANCA, the capital of the island of St. Michael, one of the Azores. W lon. 35 35, N lat. 37 20.

VILLA-FRANCA, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, seated on the Toros, 54 miles SE of Salamanca. W lon. 4 24, N lat. 40 20.

VILLA-FRANCA-DE-PANADES, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. It is surrounded by walls, and seated near the Mediterranean, 15 miles W of Barcelona, and 30 NE of Tarragona. E lon. 1 56, N lat. 41 30.

VILLA-HERMOSA, a town of Spain, in Valencia, near the river Milan, 28 miles NW of Valencia. W lon. 0 22, N lat. 40 20.

VILLA-HERMOSA, a town of New Spain, in North America, in the province of Tabasco, seated on a river of the same name. W long. 94 5, N lat. 17 45.

VILLA-NOVA-DA-CERVEIRA, a town of Portugal, in the province of

Entre-Douro-e-Minho. W lon. 8 40 N lat. 41 25.

VILLA-NOVA-DE-PORTA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Douro-e-Minho, seated on the river Douro, opposite Oporto. (on which it depends) and defended by several forts. It contains about 3000 inhabitants.

VILLA-NOVA-DE-PORTIMAO, a seaport of Portugal, in the province of Algarve. W lon. 5 41, N lat. 37 5.

VILLA-NUOVA-D'ASTI, a town of Piedmont, in the county of Asti, 10 miles E of Turin. E lon. 7 29, N lat. 45 20.

VILLA-PANDA, a town of Spain, in Leon, with an arsenal, and a palace belonging to the constable of Castile. It is 36 miles N of Toro. W lon. 6 0, N lat. 42 5.

VILLA-REAL, a town of Portugal, in the province of Trás-os-Montes, and capital of Comarca, in a very pleasant situation, at the confluence of the Cosgo and Ribera, 15 miles NE of Lamego, and 45 SE of Braga. W lon. 7 20, N lat. 41 0.

VILLA-REAL, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, 20 miles N of Valencia. E lon. 0 20, N lat. 39 40.

VILLA-REAL, a town of Spain, in Guipuzcoa.

VILLA-RICA, a seaport of New Spain, in North America, in Mexico, seated on the gulf of Mexico, 300 miles E of the city of Mexico. W lon. 07 15, N lat. 20 20.

VILLA-RICA, a town of Chili, seated on the lake Malibaugen, 62 miles from the Pacific Ocean. W lon. 72 41, S lat. 39 15.

VILLA-VICIOSA, a fortified town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with an old castle, and a palace, where the dukes of Braganza formerly resided. It sustained a famous siege against the Spaniards, in 1657; which occasioned a battle in a neighbouring plain, the event of which placed the crown of Portugal on the head of the duke of Braganza. It is 16 miles SW of Elvas, and 83 SE of Lisbon. W long. 7 10, N latitude 38 20.

VILLAC, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, belonging to the bishop of Bamberg, with a castle. Its inhabitants carry on a great trade with the Venetians, and near it are the baths of Toplitz. It is seated at the confluence of the Drave and Gell, 23 miles

NE of Brixen. E lon. 14 3, N latitude 46 50.

VILLE-DIEU, a town of France, in the department of the Channel. W lon. 1 5, N lat. 46 53.

VILLEFORT, a town of France, in the department of Lozere. E lon. 3 50, N lat. 44 37.

VILLE-FRANCHE, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire. It is 233 miles S by E of Paris. E lon. 4 51, N lat. 45 59.

VILLE-FRANCHE, a strong town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, with a castle. It is 22 miles NE of Puycorde. E lon. 2 25, N lat. 43 35.

VILLEFRANCHE, a town of France, in the department of Aveyron. It is 200 miles S of Paris. E long. 3 30, N lat. 44 24.

VILLEMUR, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, seated on the Tarn, 15 miles NNE of Toulouse.

VILLENUEVE, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern. E lon. 6 58, N lat. 45 24.

VILLERS COTERETS, a town of France, in the department of the Oise, with a castle, two miles SE of Compiègne. E lon. 3 13, N lat. 49 14.

VILLINGEN, a town of Germany, in Swabia, in the Brigaw, seated in the Black Forest, between the sources of the Danube, and Neckar, 33 miles E by S of Freiburg. E lon. 8 37, N lat. 48 5.

VILSHOFEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Bavaria, situated at the confluence of the Vils and Danube. E lon. 13 20, N lat. 48 50.

VILVORDE, a town of Austrian Brabant, seated on the canal from Brussels to the Scheldt, 7 miles NE of Brussels. E lon. 4 31, N lat. 50 15.

VINCENT, CAPE ST. the most southern promontory of Portugal, 23 miles W by S of Cape Lagos. On this cape, in 1707, admiral Sir John Parry defeated a Spanish fleet of double the number of ships, and treble the number of guns. W lon. 0 0, N lat. 36 44.

VINCENT, ST. one of the Windward Caribbee Islands, in the W Indies. Its length is about 24 miles, and about 18 in breadth; its circumference between 60 and 70. The country is in general hilly, in some places mountainous; but interspersed with a variety of pleasant valleys, and some luxuri-

ant plains, the soil being every where fertile, and the high grounds are at least in general easy of ascent. Few islands of its extent are so well watered; for several rivers run down from the mountains, and smaller streams from almost every hill; there are likewise several very fine springs at a little distance from the sea. The inhabitants raise all kinds of ground provisions in plenty, and with little trouble. It is 55 miles W of Barbadoes. Here is a botanical garden, in which the bread-fruit, brought from Otahiti, are now in a flourishing condition. W lon. 61 0, N lat. 13 0.

VINCENT, ST. an uninhabited island on the coast of Africa, and one of the Cape Verde Islands.

VINCENT, ST. a maritime province of Brazil, in S America. W lon. 48 30, S lat. 24 13.

VINCENT, ST. a strong town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a castle, seated on a hill, near the river Ebro, 138 miles NE of Madrid. W lon. 3 40, N lat. 43 30.

VINTIMIGLIA, an episcopal town of Italy, in the republic of Genoa, with a small harbour, and a strong castle on a high rock. It is 70 miles SW of Genoa. E lon. 7 57, N lat. 43 53.

VIRE, a town of France, in the department of Calvados. It is 150 miles W of Paris. W lon. 0 45, N lat. 48 44.

V'AGIL, a post township in the S W corner of Cortlandt county, 10 miles S of Homer, 120 W of Albany, and 361 from Washington. Population 913 in 1810.

VIRGIN ISLANDS, about 30 islands and keys, in the W Indies, between St. Juan de Puerto Rico, and the Leeward Caribbee Islands. They were called LAS VIRGINES by the Spaniards, in honour of the 11,000 virgins of the legend. They are possessed by the English and Danes. In the first division, belonging to the English, is Tortola, the principal, to which belongs Just Van Dyke's and Little Van Dyke's, Canna Isle, with Beef and Thatch Islands. In the second division is Virginia Gorda, to which belongs Anagana, or Drowned Isle, Necker, Prichly Pear, and Musquito Islands, the Communes, Scrub and Dog Islands, the Pinner City (two rocky islets, close together, at a distance resembling ruins) the Moon Rock, Ginger, Cooper's Salt Island, Peter's

Island, Danie's, are 8 from to 18 V of A Caro NW N by E by A and of ano who slav first Vir the wa sail co mi a so th ce so ta m w t f J 7

ant plains, the soil being every where fertile, and the high grounds are at least in general easy of ascent. Few islands of this extent are so well watered; for several rivers run down from the mountains, and smaller streams from almost every hill; there are likewise several very fine springs at a little distance from the sea. The inhabitants raise all kinds of ground provisions in plenty, and with little trouble. It is 55 miles W of Barbadoes. Here is a botanical garden, in which the bread-trees, brought from Otaheite, are now in a flourishing condition. W lon. 61 0, N lat. 13 0.

VINCENT, ST. an uninhabited island on the coast of Africa, and one of the Cape Verde Islands.

VINCENT, ST. a maritime province of Brazil, in S America. W lon. 40 30, S lat. 24 12.

VINCENT, ST. a strong town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a castle, seated on a hill, near the river Ebro, 138 miles NE of Madrid. W lon. 3 40, N lat. 43 30.

VINTIMIGLIA, an episcopal town of Italy, in the republic of Genoa, with a small harbour, and a strong castle on a high rock. It is 70 miles SW of Genoa. E lon. 7 57, N lat. 43 53.

VIRE, a town of France, in the department of Calvados. It is 180 miles W of Paris. W lon. 0 48, N lat. 48 44.

VIRGIL, a post township in the S W corner of Cordova county, 10 miles S of Homer, 186 W of Albany, and 261 from Washington. Population 013 in 1810.

VIRGIN ISLANDS, about 80 islands and keys, in the W Indies, between St. Juan de Puerto Rico, and the Leeward Caribbee Islands. They were called LAS VIRGINES by the Spaniards, in honour of the 11,000 virgins of the legend. They are possessed by the English and Danes. In the first division, the principal, to which belongs Fort Van Dyke's and Little Van Dyke's, Cussan Isls, with Beef and Thatch Islands. In the second division is Virgin Drowned Isle, Nieker, Frichly Foe, and Monkito Islands, the Communes, Scrub and Dog Islands, the Falter City (two rocky islets, close together, at a distance resembling ruins) the Round Rock, Ginger, Cooper's Salt Island, Peter's

Island, and the Dead Chest. Of the Danish division, the principal islands are St. Thomas and St. John. W lon. from 63 45 to 64 55, N lat. from 17 10, to 18 20.

VIRGINIA, one of the United States of America, bounded on the S by N Carolina and Tennessee, on the N and NW by Kentucky and the river Ohio; N by Pennsylvania and Maryland, and E by the last mentioned states and the Atlantic. It lies between lat. 36 30, and 40 40 N; and between lon. 75 23 and 83 40 W. This state is divided into 98 counties and in 1810 the census amounted to 974,073 inhabitants of whom 551,534 were whites; 392,518 slaves and 30,570 free blacks. It was first settled in 1606. The climate of Virginia varies; along the sea coast the temperature is warmest, and the warmth gradually decreases to the summit of the Alleghany. The face of the country is extremely varied, for many miles from the sea, the land is level, of a light and sandy soil, interspersed with some rich bottoms. From the falls of the rivers that flow into the Atlantic; to the mountains, the country is a succession of hills and valleys; and the soil of a better quality. The mountainous country commences about 150 miles from the sea and continues to the western boundaries of the state. Between the various ridges, are many fertile valleys, finely cultivated and well peopled. Its principal rivers are, the Rappahannock, York, James, Shenandoah, Appamattox, Great Kenhawa, Little Kenhawa, and Big Sandy rivers. The mineral riches of Virginia are very considerable; its coal and iron mines have been worked to great account. Lead has been discovered, and specimens of copper exhibited. Salt is manufactured to a large amount in the Western part of the state. It has many mineral springs, those of Berkeley county have been long celebrated.

VIRNENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Coblenz. E lon. 7 8, N lat. 50 27.

VIRTON, a town of Austrian Luxembourg, 23 miles W of Luxembourg. E lon. 8 41, N lat. 49 30.

VISET, a town of the Netherlands, in the bishopric of Liege, seated on the Maese, 7 miles N of Liege. E lon. 8 40, N lat. 50 44.

VISHNEI-VOLOT'CHOK, a town of Russia, in the government of Tver. It is seated on the river Zna, 80 miles NW of Tver. E lon. 35 0, N lat. 57 23.

VISHAPOUR, or BEJAPOUR, a considerable city of the Deccan of Hindoostan. It is 334 miles NE of Bombay. E lon. 78 19, N lat. 17 24.

VISTULA, a large river, which rises in the Mount Crapuch, on the confines of Silesia and Hungary, crosses Poland and Prussia, and falls by three mouths into the Baltic, below Danzig.

VITERBO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter. It contains 10,000 inhabitants, 10 parish churches, and many palaces and foundations. It is 30 miles SE of Orvieto, and 55 N by W of Rome. E lon. 13 26, N lat. 42 25.

VITRE, a town of France, in the department of Isle and Vilaine. It is seated on the Vilaine, 43 miles SE of St. Malo. W lon. 1 13, N lat. 48 14.

VITRILLE-FRANCOIS, a well-built and considerable town of France, in the department of Marne. It is 100 miles E of Paris. E lon. 4 38, N lat. 48 44.

VITRING, a town of Germany in the circle of Austria, seated on a lake called the Wortzee, four miles SW of Clagenfurt.

VITTEAUX, a town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or, 27 miles W of Dijon. E lon. 4 27, N lat. 57 20.

VITTORIA, or VICTORIA, a considerable town of Spain, in Biscay, capital of the province of Alaba. It has a great trade in hardware, particularly in sword-blades. It is seated on an eminence, at the end of a plain, 32 miles SE of Bilbao, and 155 N of Madrid. W longitude 2 50, N latitude 43 55.

VIVERO, a town of Spain, in Galicia, seated at the foot of a steep mountain, near the river Landrova, whose mouth forms a large harbour on the Atlantic, 30 miles NW of Mondoñedo. W lon. 7 34, N lat. 43 50.

VIVIERS, an episcopal town of France, in the department of Ardèche. It is seated among rocks on the river Rhone, 20 miles N of Orange, and 70 NE of Montepellier. E lon. 4 40, N lat. 44 20.

VIZA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, seated at the foot of a

mountain, at the source of the river Glicivno.

VOERDEN, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland. It is 50 miles S of Amsterdam. E lon. 4 58, N lat. 52 6.

VOGHERA, a fortified town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan and territory of Pavia. It is 30 miles S by W of Milan. E lon. 9 10, N lat. 44 59.

VOGLARRUCK, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria, which enjoys the privilege of granting protection to slaves. E lon. 13 49, N lat. 48 1.

VOIGTLAND, a territory of Germany, in Upper Saxony, one of the four circles of the Marquisate of Meissen. It is bounded on the E by Bohemia, on the N by the duchy of Altenburg, and on the W by Thuringia and Franconia. Trauens is the capital.

VOLNO, a seaport of Italy, in the Ferrarese, seated on the gulf of Venice at one of the mouths of the Po, 40 miles E of Ferrara. E lon. 12 36, N lat. 44 52.

VOLCANO, one of the Lipari Islands, in the Mediterranean, 12 miles in circumference. It is a volcano, in the form of a broken cone, but now emits smoke only.

VOLCANELLO, a small volcanic island in the Mediterranean, between that of Lipari and Volcano.

VOLGA, the largest river in Europe, in the government of Pskof, in Russia, about 80 miles W of Tver. It begins to be navigable a few miles above that town, and is considerably augmented here by the junction of the Tverza, which is a broader, deeper, and more rapid river. By means of the Tverza, a communication is made between the Volga and the Neva, or, in other words, between the Caspian and the Baltic.

VOLHYNIA, a palatinate of Russian Poland, 300 miles long and 150 broad; bounded on the N by Polesia, on the E by Kiof, on the S by Podolia, and on the W by Austrian Poland. Lutec is the capital.

VOLENHOFEN, a town of the United Provinces, in Overysel, capital of a territory of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the Zuyder Zee. E lon. 7 43, N lat. 52 44.

VOLO, a town of Turkey in Etnope,

in Juanna, with a strong citadel and a fort, 30 miles SE of Larisa. E lon. 22 54, N lat. 39 31.

VOLODIMIR, or **VLADIMIR**, a government of Russia, formerly a province of Moscow, containing 14 districts.

VOLODIMIR, or **VALDIRMI**, a town of Russia, capital of the government of that name, and once the metropolis of the Russian empire.

VOLOGDA, a government of Russia, containing 13 districts.

VOLOGDA, an archiepiscopal town of Russia, capital of a province of the same name, seated in a marsh, on the river Vologda. E lon. 39 46, N lat. 60 50.

VOLTERRA, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, in the territory of Pisa, with a bishop's see. It is 30 miles SW of Florence. E lon. 10 43, N lat. 43 26.

VOLTEI, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, 8 miles W of Genoa.

VOLTURNO, a river of Italy, in Naples, which rises in the Appennines, passes by Isernia and Capua, and falls into the gulf of Gaeta.

VOLTURARA, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, seated at the foot of the Appennines, 30 miles W of Lucera, and 10 NE of Naples. E lon. 15 14, N lat. 41 26.

VOORN, an island of the United Provinces, in South Holland, between the mouths of the Maase. Briel is the capital.

VOORNLAND, a territory of the United Provinces, in South Holland, consisting of the islands of Voort, Goere, and Overbocker.

VORALBERG, or **VORARLBERG**, a district of Upper Austria; comprising the four counties of Fekkirch, Bergeitz, Pfunders, and Bomsberg.

VORDEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia. E lon. 8 24, N lat. 52 9.

VORINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suedia. E lon. 9 15, N lat. 48 15.

VORONETZ, a town of Russia, the capital of a government of the same name. It is 217 miles S by E of Moscow. E lon. 39 14, N lat. 51 36.

VOU-TCHEOU-FOU, or **FOU-TCHEOU-FOU**, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-si, formerly one of the most beautiful in the empire;

in Juanna, with a strong citadel and a fort, 30 miles SE of Larisa. E lon. 22 54, N lat. 39 31.

VOLODIMER, or **VLADIMIR**, a government of Russia, formerly a province of Moscow, containing 14 districts.

VOLODIMER, or **VALDIRMI**, a town of Russia, capital of the government of that name, and once the metropolis of the Russian empire.

VOLOGDA, a government of Russia, containing 15 districts.

VOLOGDA, an archiepiscopal town of Russia, capital of a province of the same name, seated in a marsh, on the river Vologda. E lon. 39 46, N lat. 59 30.

VOLTERRA, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, in the territory of Pisa, with a bishop's see. It is 30 miles SW of Florence. E lon. 10 02, N lat. 43 26.

VOLTEI, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, 6 miles W of Genoa.

VOLTURNO, a river of Italy, in Naples, which rises in the Apennines, passes by Isernia and Capua, and falls into the gulf of Gaeta.

VOLTURARA, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, seated at the foot of the Apennines, 20 miles W of Lucera, and 29 NE of Naples. E lon. 15 14, N lat. 41 26.

VOORN, an island of the United Provinces, in South Holland, between the mouths of the Meuse. Briel is the capital.

VOORNLAND, a territory of the United Provinces, in South Holland, consisting of the islands of Voorn, Gorck, and Overbocker.

VORARBERG, or **VORARLBERG**, a district of Upper Austria, comprising the four counties of Feldkirch, Bregenz, Fildes, and Sonthausen.

VORDEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia. E lon. 8 24, N lat. 53 9.

VORINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Saxony. E lon. 9 13, N lat. 48 13.

VORONETZ, a town of Russia, the capital of a government of the same name. It is 317 miles S by E of Moscow. E lon. 39 14, N lat. 51 30.

VOU-TCHOU-FOU, or **FOU-TCHOU-FOU**, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-si, formerly one of the most beautiful in the empire;

but now a heap of ruins. Its district is about 25 leagues in extent, and contains six cities of the third class. It is 250 miles S by W of Nankin. E lon. 110 23, N lat. 28 20.

W

WAG, a river of Hungary, which rises in the Carpathian mountains, passes by Leopoldstadt, and falls into the Danube, opposite the island of Schott.

WAAL, a river of the United Provinces, being the S branch of the Rhine below Emmerick. It runs from E to W through Guelderland, passes by Nimeguen, Tiel, Someren, and Gorcum, and falls into the Maese at Briel.

WABASH, a large navigable river of Indiana territory, which flows into the Ohio on its north side, 1025 miles below Pittsburg. It is in several places interrupted by the rapids, especially those between White and Deers rivers. About 26 miles above Oulton, on the N side of the river, a silver mine has been discovered. When the water of the Ohio is high, the banks of the Wabash are overflowed for several miles. At its mouth, the common width is about 400 yards.

WACHENHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Rhine. E lon. 4 10, N lat. 49 30.

WACHTENDONCK, a town of Prussian Guelderland, seated in a morass, on the river Niers, 4 miles S of Gueldres. E lon. 6 7, N lat. 51 33.

WADESBORO, a post town, the capital of Anson county, N Carolina, seated on the S side of Brown creek, a branch of the Deep-Run river, 74 miles from Fayetteville, and 429 SW of Washington. It contains a court house, jail, a Methodist meeting house, and upwards of 100 inhabitants.

WADSTENA, a town of Sweden, in the province of E Gothland, with a castle, built by Gustavus Vasa, in 1564. It is seated on the lake Wetter, 160 miles SW of Stockholm. E lon. 18 27, N lat. 59 18.

WAGNINGEN, a town of Dutch Guelderland, seated on the Leck, 10

miles NW of Nimeguen. E lon. 5 31, N lat. 52 0.

WAGERIA, or **WAGERLAND**, a fertile territory in the duchy of Holstein, 30 miles in length and 14 in breadth; bounded on the NE by the Baltic sea; on the S by the river Trave; and on the W by Proper Holstein, and Stormaria.

WAGATS, straits between Nova Zembla and Russia, through which the Dutch attempted to find a NE passage to China, and called as far as 76 degrees E lon. in N lat. 73 25.

WAINFLEET, a town of England, in Lincolnshire. It is seated near the sea, in a fenry part of the country, and on the river Witham, 14 miles E of Boston, and 130 N by E of London. E lon. 0 25, N lat. 53 10.

WAITZEN, or **WAITZ**, a town of Hungary, with a bishop's see, seated on the Danube, 72 miles ESE of Presburg. E lon. 18 38, N lat. 47 29.

WAVERFIELD, a post township of Strafford county, New-Hampshire, containing 1,166 inhabitants in 1810. Situated 60 miles NW of Portsmouth, and 250 NE of Washington.

WAKEFIELD, a town of England, in the W riding of Yorkshire. It has a trade in white cloths and tannies, and is 28 miles SW of York, and 184 NNW of London. W lon. 2 8, N lat. 53 41.

WALACHIA, the ancient Dacia, a province of Turkey in Europe, 225 miles long, and 125 broad; bounded on the N by Moldavia and Transylvania, on the E and S by the river Danube, and on the W by Transylvania. The inhabitants are chiefly of the Greek church. Tergovist, or Tervis, is the capital.

WALCHEREN, an island of the United Provinces, the principal one of Zealand. It is separated from the islands of N and S Beveland, by a narrow channel; and from Dutch Flanders by the mouth of the Scheldt; being bounded on the other sides by the German Ocean.

WALCOUR, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the county of Namur, on the confines of Hainault, between the Meuse and Sambre. It is seated on the Meuse, 18 miles S of Charleroy, and 27 SW of Namur. E lon. 4 30, N lat. 50 10.

WALDEGE, a principality of Ger-

many, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 30 miles long, and 20 broad; bounded on the E and S by Hesse-Cassel, and on the W and N by Westphalia.

WALDECK, a town of Germany, capital of a principality of the same name. E lon. 9 4, N lat. 51 10.

WALDEN, or **SAFFRON WALDEN**, a corporate town of England, in Essex. It is 42 miles N by E of London. E lon. 0 29, N lat. 52 4.

WALDENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, situated on the Muldau. E lon. 13 30, N lat. 50 40.

WALDIRK, a town of Germany, in Austrian Böhmen, and in an island formed by the river Eltz, 5 miles from Friedberg. E lon. 8 3, N lat. 48 0.

WALDOBORO', a post town and port of entry, in Lincoln county, Maine, situated on Muskonogus river, 23 miles E of Wiscasset, 73 of Portland, and 653 NE of Washington. Population 3100. E lon. from Washington 7 30 50, N lat. 44 5 37.

WALDSCUT, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and one of the four Forest Towns, subject to the house of Austria. It is 17 miles W of Schaffhausen. E lon. 8 12, N lat. 47 38.

WALDSTÄDTLE, a name given to the Swiss cantons of Lucern, Uri, Schwitz, and Underwalden.

WALDSTÄTTER SEE, or **LAKE OF THE FOUR CANTONS**, one of the finest lakes in Switzerland. It consists of three principal branches, called the lakes of Lucern, Schwitz, and Uri. The upper branch, or lake of Lucern, is in the form of a cross, the sides of which stretch from Küssnacht to Dübendorf, a village near Stanz. Toward the E of this branch, the lake contracts into a narrow creek, scarcely a mile across. Soon after, it again widens, and forms the second branch, or lake of Schwitz; on the W side, the canton of Schwitz. Towards the end of this branch the lake forms a considerable bay, in the midst of which, lies the village of Brunnen, near which commences the third branch, or lake of Uri; the scenery of which is most amazingly grand and sublime.

WALE, a principality in the W of England, 120 miles long, and 60 broad; bounded on the N by the Irish Sea, on the W by that sea and St. George's

Channel, on the S by the Bristol Channel, and on the E by the counties of Chester, Salop, Hereford, and Monmouth. It is divided into 13 counties; namely, Anglesey, Carmarthenshire, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Merionethshire, and Montgomeryshire, in N Wales; Brecknockshire, Cardiganshire, Carmarthenshire, Glamorganshire, Pembrokeshire, and Radnorshire, in S Wales.

WALE, NEW NORTH, a country of N America, in New Britain, lying W of Hudson's Bay, and subject to Great Britain.

WALE, NEW SOUTH, a country of N America, in New Britain, lying SW of Hudson's Bay, and subject to Great Britain. See **BRITAIN, NEW**;

HUDSON'S BAY, and **LABRADOR**.

WALE, NEW SOUTH, the E coast of New Holland, extending from 43 40 to 10 37 S lat. being the N and S extremities of that vast island. This coast was first explored by captain Cook, in 1770; and a design was formed, in consequence of his recommendation, to settle a colony of convicts at Botany Bay.

Captain Phillip being appointed governor of the intended settlement, as well as commodore on the voyage, sailed from Portsmouth, in May 1787, with a detachment of marines, and 779 convicts, of which 200 were women. He arrived at Botany Bay in January, 1788; but finding this bay very ineffectible for a colony, he fixed upon Port Jackson, about three leagues and a half N of Cape Banks; and here a settlement was begun, to which he gave the name of Sydney Cove. The climate of this continent appears not to be disagreeable, notwithstanding the violent complaints which some have made

occur in summer, nor is the cold intolerable in winter. There are many beautiful birds of various kinds; among which the principal are a black swan, its wings edged with white, its bill tinged with red; and the ostrich or cassowary. The quadrupeds are principally of the opossum kind, of which the most remarkable is the kangaroo. There is also a species of dog, very different from those known in Europe, they are extremely fierce.

WALHOF, a town of Poland, in the duchy of Courland. E lon. 24 25, N lat. 56 36.

Channel, on the S by the Bristol Channel, and on the E by the counties of Chester, Salop, Hereford, and Monmouth. It is divided into 13 counties: namely, Anglesey, Carmarthenshire, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Merionethshire, and Montgomeryshire, in N Wales; Brecknockshire, Cardiganshire, Carmarthenshire, Glamorganshire, Pembrokeshire, and Radnorshire, in S Wales.

WALES, NEW NORTH, a country of N America, in New Britain, lying W of Hudson's Bay, and subject to Great Britain.

WALES, NEW SOUTH, a country of N America, in New Britain, lying SW of Hudson's Bay, and subject to Great Britain. See **BRITAIN, NEW**; **HUDSON'S BAY**, and **LABRADOR**.

WALES, NEW SOUTH, the E coast of New Holland, extending from 43° 40' to 37° S lat. being the N and S extremities of that vast island. This coast was first explored by captain Cook, in 1770; and a design was formed, in consequence of his recommendation, to settle a colony of convicts at Botany Bay. Captain Phillip being appointed governor of the intended settlement, as well as commander on the voyage, sailed from Portsmouth, in May 1787, with a detachment of marines, and 778 convicts, of which 200 were women. He arrived at Botany Bay in January, 1788; but finding this bay very ineligible for a colony, he fixed upon Port Jackson, about three leagues and a half N of Cape Banks; and here a settlement was begun, to which he gave the name of Sydney Cove. The climate of this continent appears not to be disagreeable, notwithstanding the violent heats which some have made about it. The heat has never been excessive in summer, nor is the cold intolerable in winter. There are many beautiful birds of various kinds; among which the principal are a black swan, its wings edged with white, its bill tinged with red; and the ostrich or cassowary. The quadrupeds are principally of the opossum kind, of which the most remarkable is the kangaroo. There is also a species of dog, very different from those known in Europe, they are extremely fierce.

WALHOF, a town of Poland, in the duchy of Courland. E lon. 24 25, N lat. 56 36.

WALKENREID, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, seated on the Sorga, 20 miles SW of Halberstadt. E lon. 21 4, N lat. 51 23.

WALLENSTADT, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Appenzel. This town is seated at the E end of a lake of the same name, 15 miles NW of Coire. E lon. 9 14, N lat. 47 1.

WALLENSTADT, a lake of Switzerland, about sixteen miles in length, and two in breadth; it is entirely bounded by exceeding high mountains, and is uncommonly wild and picturesque, and affords a perpetual variety of beautiful and romantic scenes. It is exceedingly clear, deep, and cold.

WALLINGFORD, a borough of England, in Berkshire. It is seated on the Thames, over which is a stone bridge, 14 miles NW of Reading, and 46 W of London. W long. 1 1, N lat. 51 26.

WALLINGFORD, a post town of Connecticut, in New Haven county, 15 miles N of New Haven, 27 S by W of Hartford, and 31 NE of Darby. It contains 3335 inhabitants.

WALLINGFORD, a post township of Rutland county, Vermont, containing 1360 inhabitants in 1810. It is situated on the E side of Otter river, and 463 miles NE of Washington.

WALKKILL, a post township of Orange county, New-York; situated on the SE side of Shawangunk creek, 118 miles from Albany, and 268 from Washington. In 1810, it contained 4213 inhabitants.

WALKKILL, a fine stream that rises in the state of New Jersey, and running NE into New York, falls into the Hudson near the township of Kingston. Its whole length is nearly eighty miles.

WALPO, a town of Sclavonia, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle. It is 110 miles S of Buda. E lon. 10 22, N lat. 46 36.

WALPOLE, a post town in Cheshire county, New Hampshire; lying on the E side of Connecticut river, opposite to Westminster, in Vermont; 14 miles N W of Keen, 28 S by E of Windsor, in Vermont, and 460 NE of Washington. Population 1864.

WALPOLE, a township of Norfolk county, Massachusetts, containing 1098

inhabitants in 1810. It is situated between Scoughtron and Medway, 23 miles SW of Boston, and 443 NE of Washington.

WALSALL, a corporate town of England, in Staffordshire. It is seated on the side of a hill, 110 miles NW of London. W lon. 1 50, N lat. 52 46.

WALSHAM, NORTH, a town of England, in Norfolk, 133 miles NNE of London. E lon. 1 31, N lat. 52 40.

WALSINGHAM, a town of England, in Norfolk. It is 25 miles NW of Norwich, and 116 NNE of London, except to the E and W. The lake is uncommonly wild and picturesque, and affords a perpetual variety of beautiful and romantic scenes. It is exceedingly clear, deep, and cold.

WALTHAM, or **BISHOP'S WALTHAM**, a town of Hampshire, England. It is 60 miles W by S of London. W lon. 1 20, N lat. 50 57.

WALTHAM ABBEY, or **WALTHAM HOLY CROSS**, a town of England, in Essex. It is seated on the river Lea, 18 miles N by E of London. E lon. 0 3, N lat. 51 42.

WALTHAM CROSS, or **WEST WALTHAM**, a village in Hertfordshire, 13 miles N by E of London.

WALTHAM ON THE WOULD, a town of England, in Leicestershire. It is 113 miles N by W of London. W lon. 0 46, N lat. 52 31.

WALTON, a considerable village in Surry, seated on the Thames, six miles W by S of Kingston.

WALTON, a post township of Delaware county, New-York, 85 miles from Albany, and 365 from Washington. In 1810, it contained a Presbyterian meeting-house, and 1311 inhabitants.

WANDIWASH, a town of Asia, in Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, 27 miles SSE of Arcot.

WANDSWORTH, a large village in Surry, seated on the Wand, near its confluence with the Thames, five miles WSW of London.

WANGEN, an imperial town of Germany in Swabia. It is seated on the Overarg, 17 miles NE of Lindau, and 30 E of Constance. E lon. 9 56, N lat. 47 38.

WANGEN, a town of Switzerland, in Upper Argau, seated on the river Aar. E lon. 7 30, N lat. 47 16.

WANGEN, a town of France in the department of Lower Rhine, seated on the side of a mountain, and surrounded by a wall. It is eight miles NW of Strasburg. E lon. 7 42, N lat. 48 38.

WANTAGE, a town of England, in

Berkshire, seated on a branch of the Ock, 13 miles S by W of Oxford, and 60 miles W of London.

WANZLEBEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Magdeburg.

WARADIN, GREAT, a strong town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, 150 miles E SE of Buda. E lon. 21 30, N latitude 47 0.

WARDIN, LITTLE, a strong town of Slavonia, 34 miles N by E of Zagrad. E lon. 16 15, N lat. 46 43.

WARDE, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, near the mouth of a river of the same name, 15 miles N of Ripen.

WARDHUVS, a seaport of Danish Lapland, seated on a small island of the same name, near the continent. It is 120 miles SE of the North Cape. E lon. 31 6, N lat. 70 22.

WARE, a town of England, of Hertfordshire. It is seated on the river Lea, 21 miles N of London. E lon. 0 3, N lat. 51 50.

WARBRIDGE, or WARDBRIDGE, a town of England, in Cornwall, 13 miles SW of Camelford, and 241 W by S of London. W lon. 5 0, N lat. 50 36.

WAREHAM, a post town in Plymouth county, Massachusetts, lying at the head of Buzzard's bay, 13 miles NW of Barnstable, 61 S by E of Boston, and 473 NE of Washington. N lat. 41 48, W lon. 70 40.

WAREHAM, a borough of England, and seaport in Dorsetshire. It is seated between the Frome and Piddle, at their fall into Loshford Lake, the W part of Poole harbour. It is 20 miles E of Dorchester, and 114 W by S of London. W lon. 2 16, N lat. 50 43.

WARKA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Masovia, seated on the river Pilta. E lon. 21 15, N lat. 51 35.

WARKWORTH, a village of England, in Northumberland, 5 miles SE of Alnwick, seated on the river Coeket, with a castle, in which is a chapel set out of a rock.

WARMISTER, a town of England, in Wiltshire, seated at the source of the Willyourn, 23 miles NW of Salisbury, and 97 W by S of London. W lon. 3 15, N lat. 51 11.

WARMINSTER, a town of Virginia, in Amherst county, lying on the N side of James river, ten miles S of

Warren, and 23 E of Amherst Court house. Here is a post office, 163 miles from Washington.

WAREMUNDE, a seaport of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg. It is seated on the Baltic, at the mouth of the Warne, 26 miles NE of Wismar. E lon. 12 26, N lat. 54 4.

WARNETON, a town of Austrian Flanders, on the river Lis, eight miles NW of Lisle. E long. 3 4, N latitude 50 45.

WARREN, a post town in Lincoln county, Maine, 8 miles easterly of Wadoboro', 79 from Portland, and 600 NE of Washington. Population 1443. E lon. from Washington, 7 43 2, N lat. 44 7 5.

WARREN, a post town in Bristol county, Rhode Island; situated on Warren river, 4 miles N of Bristol, and 12 S by E of Providence, and 431 NE of Washington. N lat. 41 42, W lon. 71 13.

WARREN, a post township in the SE corner of Herkimer county, N. York; situated at the head of the lakes that form the Susquehanna, 70 miles W of Albany, and 424 E of N. from Washington. In 1810 it contained 3074 inhabitants.

WARRINGTON, a town of Lancashire. It has large and considerable manufactures of sailcloth, cotton, pinn, glass, and other articles. It is seated on the Mersey, over which is a bridge, 18 miles E of Liverpool, and 183 NN W of London. W long. 2 45, N lat. 53 25.

WARRIORE, a town of Asia, in Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, 33 miles NNE of Tanjore, and 55 SSW of Pondicherry.

WARSAW, a large city of Poland, the capital of that country, and of the province of Masovia. It is seated on the Vistula, and in 1805 contained 64,421 inhabitants. In the beginning of 1794, the emperors of Russia put a garrison into this city, in order to compel the Poles to acquiesce in the usurpations she had in view, but this garrison was soon expelled by the citizens. The insurrection became general throughout Poland, and the king of Prussia laid siege to Warsaw in July, but was compelled to raise the siege in September. It was undertaken, however, by the Russians, who, on Novem-

ber 4,
Praga,
king o
his tro
tered
300 in
N lat.
WA
pence
from
lon.
WA
in the
SE of
51 19.
WA
many
of the
51 41.
WA
Idame
is sit
set be
E of
ed 5
and 3
W
coup
bany
E of
ed 5
and 3
W
War
ky e
miles
lat. W
Eng
bous
of 13
shir
the
Nor
Glor
ford
W
poli
ed a
mas
ing
exc
lubi
wor
Col
Vir
lan
to
by
gov

Warren, and 23 E of Amherst Court-house. Here is a post office, 168 miles from Washington.

WARNEUNDE, a seaport of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg. It is seated on the Baltic, at the mouth of the Warnie, 26 miles NE of Wismar. E lon. 12 26, N lat. 54 4.

WARNETON, a town of Austrian Flanders, on the river Lys, eight miles NW of Lille. E long. 3 4, N latitude 50 45.

WARREN, a post town in Lincoln county, Maine, 8 miles easterly of Waldoboro', 70 from Portland, and 600 NE of Washington. Population 1445. E lon. from Washington, 7 48 S, N lat. 44 7 6.

WARREN, a post town in Bristol county, Rhode Island; situated on Warren river, 4 miles N of Bristol, and 12 S by E of Providence, and 431 NE of Washington. N lat. 41 42, W lon. 71 18.

WARREN, a post township in the SE corner of Herkimer county, N. York; situated at the head of the lakes that form the Susquehanna, 70 miles W of Albany, and 424 E of N. from Washington. In 1810 it contained 3974 inhabitants.

WARRINGTON, a town of Lancashire. It has large and considerable manufactures of melleth, cotton, pins, glass, and other articles. It is seated on the Mersey, over which is a bridge, 18 miles E of Liverpool, and 183 NN W of London. W long. 3 45, N lat. 53 25.

WARRIORE, a town of Asia, in Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, 32 miles NNE of Tanjore, and 55 SSW of Pondicherry.

WARSAW, a large city of Poland, the capital of that country, and of the province of Masovia. It is seated on the Vistula, and in 1803 contained 64,421 inhabitants. In the beginning of 1794, the empress of Russia put a garrison into this city, in order to compel the Poles to acquiesce in the usurpations she had in view, but this garrison was soon expelled by the citizens. The insurrection became general throughout Poland, and the King of Prussia laid siege to Warsaw in July, but was compelled to raise the siege in September. It was undertaken, however, by the Russians, who, on Novem-

ber 4, took by storm the suburb of Praga. They delivered it up to the King of Prussia, and in January 1796, his troops, to the number of 12,000, entered and took possession. Warsaw is 300 miles NE of Vienna. E lon. 21 0, N lat. 52 14.

WARSAW, a post township of Genesee county, New York, 250 miles from Albany, and 423 from Washington. Population about 1400.

WARTA, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Sradin, 57 miles SE of Poznan. E long. 13 0, N lat. 51 19.

WARTENBURG, a town of Germany, in Silesia, capital of a lordship of the same name. E lon. 15 42, N lat. 51 41.

WARWICK, a township of Rhode Island, and capital of Kent county. It is situated on the W side of Narraganset bay, 9 miles S of Providence. In 1810 it contained a large cotton factory, and 3787 inhabitants.

WARWICK, a post town in Orange county, New York, 120 miles S of Albany, 54 N of New York city, and 253 E of N. from Washington. It contained 3 houses of public worship in 1810, and 3978 inhabitants.

WARWICK, the county town of Warwickshire. It is situated on a rocky eminence, on the river Avon, 93 miles NW of London. W lon. 1 30, N lat. 52 18.

WARWICKSHIRE, a county of England, 47 miles long, and 30 broad; bounded at its N extremity by a point of Derbyshire, on the NW by Staffordshire, on the N by Leicestershire, on the W by Worcestershire, on the E by Northamptonshire, on the SW by Gloucestershire, and on the SE by Oxfordshire.

WASHINGTON CITY, the metropolis of the United States. It is seated at the junction of the rivers Potomac and the Eastern Branch, extending about four miles up each, including a tract of territory scarcely to be exceeded in point of convenience, salubrity, and beauty, by any in the world. This territory, which is called Columbia, lies partly in the state of Virginia, and partly in that of Maryland, and was ceded by those two states to the United States of America, and by them established to be the seat of government, after the year 1800. The

plan combines not only convenience, regularity, elegance of prospect, and free circulation of air, but every thing grand and beautiful that can be introduced into a city. It is divided into squares, or grand divisions, by avenues running due N and S, intersected by others running due E and W, which form the ground work of the plan. The grand avenues, and such streets as lead immediately to public places, are from 130 to 160 feet wide; and may be conveniently divided into foot ways, a walk planted with trees on each side, and a paved way for carriages. The other streets are from 90 to 110 feet wide. The positions of the different public edifices, and for the several squares and areas, were determined on the most advantageous ground, susceptible of such improvements, as either use, or ornament may hereafter require. The site selected for the situation of the capital, is on an eminence commanding a view of every part of the city; the other public buildings consisted of the president's house, and those erected for the accommodation of the public offices. Here are likewise an Episcopal, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, and Baptist church, a goal, and hotel. In 1810, Washington contained 8205 inhabitants, of whom 2304 were blacks. On the 24th of August, 1814, this city submitted to the British forces, under the command of Gen. Ross and Ad. Cockburn, after an ineffectual struggle. Some of its private buildings were subjected to pillage, and the public edifices to conflagration, not even sparing the national library; thus evincing a violation of the rules of civilized warfare, and exhibiting an outrage on learning and the arts, without a parallel, except in the barbarous progress that formerly marked the irruptions of the Vandals and Saracens. The edifices that were destroyed by these ruthless invaders are at present rebuilding. N lat. 38 53 23, W lon. of the general post-office from Greenwich 77 1.

WASHINGTON, a post township of Dutchess county, New York, 80 miles S of Albany, and 330 E of N. from Washington City. Population 2484, in 1810.

WASHINGTON, a post town and capital of Washington county, Pennsylvania, 26 miles SW of Pittsburg, 3

- NW of Union, 231 W of Philadelphia, and 254 from Washington. It is situated on the W side of Charter's creek, and in 1810 contained 1301 inhabitants.
- WASHINGTON**, a town in Culpeper county, Virginia, 99 miles from the city of Washington. Here is a post-office.
- WASHINGTON**, a small post town of Fayette county, Ohio; situated on the E side of Maine Point Creek, 30 miles N westwardly of Chillicothe, and 449 from Washington city. Population 100.
- WASHINGTON**, a post town and capital of Mason county, Kentucky, 4 miles from Maysville, 50 NE of Lexington, 25 E of Frankfort, and 499 W of Washington city. Population 815, in 1810.
- WASHINGTON**, a post town and port of entry in Beaufort county, N Carolina; situated on the NE side of Pamlico river, 38 miles S of Plymouth, 34 N of Newbery, and 316 SW of the city of Washington. Population rising 600, N lat. 35 30, W lon. 77 30.
- WASHINGTON**, a post town and capital of Wilkes county, Georgia, 20 miles NW of Augusta, and 638 SW of Washington city, containing upwards of 300 inhabitants.
- WASSEBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria. E lon. 13 13, N lat. 48 4.
- WATCHET**, a town in Somersetshire, seated on the Bristol Channel, 153 miles W by S of London. W lon. 3 25, N lat. 51 12.
- WATEEOO**, an island in the S Sea, discovered by Captain Cook. It is about 6 leagues in circuit, is a beautiful spot, with a surface covered with verdure, and composed of hills and plains. W lon. 158 15, S lat. 21 1.
- WATERBORO**, a post town in York county, Maine; situated on the NE side of the river Moudin, 18 miles NW of Kennebec, 47 W of Portland, and 276 NE of Washington. Population 1395.
- WATERBURY**, a post town of Connecticut, in New Haven county, at the distance of 19 miles N by W from New Haven, about 25 SW from Hartford, and 328 NE of Washington.
- WATEREE**, a river of South Carolina, rises in North Carolina, and joins the Congaree about 30 miles below Columbia, and together they form
- the Santee. It is navigable only by small boats.
- WATERFORD**, a county of Ireland, 46 miles long, and 25 broad; bounded on the S by St. George's Channel, on the W by Cork, on the N and NE by the river Sure, which separates it from Tipperary and Kilkenny, and on the E by Waterford Haven, which parts it from Wexford.
- WATERFORD**, a city and seaport of Ireland, in a county of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is the second place in the kingdom, and has an excellent harbour, where ships of the greatest burden may ride at the quay. It stands on the river Sure, 8 miles N of St. George's Channel, 25 S of Kilkenny, and 75 S by W of Dublin. W lon. 6 54, N lat. 52 18.
- WATERFORD**, a town in Hertfordshire, 14 miles NW of London.
- WATERFORD**, a compact post village in the SE corner of Half Moon township, Saratoga county, New York. It is situated at the junction of the Mohawk with the Hudson, 4 miles N of Troy, 10 of Albany, and 387 E of N from Washington. This village is incorporated and contains 3 houses of worship, and about 300 dwellings.
- WATERTOWN**, a post township of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, containing 1531 inhabitants. It is situated on Charles river, 6 miles N of Boston, and 445 NE of Washington. E lon. from the same, 5 50 56, N lat. 42 22 20.
- WATERTOWN**, a post township and capital of Jefferson county; situated near the mouth of Black river, 12 miles from Sacketts harbour and 50 N W of Utica. In 1810 it contained a court house, a jail, and 1940 inhabitants.
- WATERTOWN**, or Jefferson village in this town, is seated on the S bank of Black river, 4 miles from Brownville, and 485 from Washington. It contains the county buildings, the post office, and upwards of fifty dwellings.
- WATLINGTON**, a town of England, in Oxfordshire. It is 14 miles S E of Oxford, and 46 W of London. W lon. 1 0, N lat. 51 37.
- WATTON**, a town of England, in Northamptonshire, 90 miles NNE of London. E lon. 0 23, N lat. 53 36.
- WAXHOLM**, a fortress on the coast of Sweden, in the Baltic, where all the

the Santee. It is navigable only by small boats.

WATERFORD, a county of Ireland, 46 miles long, and 23 broad; bounded on the S by St. George's Channel, on the W by Cork, on the N and NE by the river Suir, which separates it from Tipperary and Kilkenny, and on the E by Waterford Haven, which parts it from Wexford.

WATERFORD, a city and seaport of Ireland, in a county of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is the second place in the kingdom, and has an excellent harbour, where ships of the greatest burden may ride at the quay. It stands on the river Suir, 3 miles N of St. George's Channel, 10 S of Kilkenny, and 7 1/2 S by W of Dublin. W lon. 6 54, N lat. 52 18.

WATERFORD, a town in Hertfordshire, 14 miles NW of London.

WATERFORD, a compact post village in the SE corner of Half Moon township, Saratoga county, New York. It is situated at the junction of the Mohawk with the Hudson, 4 miles N of Troy, 10 of Albany, and 387 E of N York. This village is incorporated and contains 3 houses of worship, and about 200 dwellings.

WATERTOWN, a post township of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, containing 1531 inhabitants. It is situated on Charles river, 6 miles N of Boston, and 448 NE of Washington. E lon. from the same, 5 50 55, N lat. 42 22 20.

WATERTOWN, a post township and capital of Jefferson county; situated near the mouth of Black river, 12 miles from Saletts harbour and 80 N W of Utica. In 1810 it contained a court house, a jail, and 1840 inhabitants.

WATERTOWN, or **JEFFERSON** village in this town, is seated on the S bank of Black river, 4 miles from Brownville, and 485 from Washington. It contains the county buildings, the post office, and upwards of fifty dwellings.

WATLINGTON, a town of England, in Oxfordshire. It is 14 miles S E of Oxfrd. and 46 W of London. W lon. 1 0, N lat. 51 37.

WATTON, a town of England, in Norfolk, 90 miles NNE of London. E lon. 0 43, N lat. 52 35.

WAXHOLM, a fortress on the coast of Sweden, in the Baltic, where all the

homeward bound ships are searched. It is 13 miles E of Stockholm.

WAYNESBOROUGH, a post town in Green county, Pennsylvania; 25 miles S of Washington, 5 1/2 by W of Pittsburg, and 203 from the city of Washington.

WAYNESBOROUGH, a post town in Augusta county, Virginia; 12 miles E by S of Staunton, 30 NW of Monticello, and 171 from Washington.

WAYNESBOROUGH, a post town and the capital of Wayne county, North Carolina, situated on the S side of New river, 40 miles SE of Raleigh, 69 W of Newbern and 330 SW of Washington.

WEAR, a river of England, which rises in the W part of the county of Durham, and divides it into two parts; flowing SE by Stanhope to Bishop Auckland, and thence NE by Durham, receives numerous tributary rills from the mountains and falls into the German Ocean, at Sunderland.

WEARE, a post township in Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, containing 2634 inhabitants in 1810. It is about 24 miles W of Portsmouth, and 496 NE of Washington.

WEARMOUTH, a village in Durham, opposite Sunderland. This place is famous for its large iron bridge.

WEERT, a town of Dutch Brabant. The French took possession of it in 1704. It is 18 miles W of Ruremonde. E lon. 5 28, N lat. 51 7.

WEEVER, a river which rises in the N part of Shropshire, and discharges itself into the estuary of Mersey.

WEIBSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 29 miles SE of Heidelberg. E lon. 9 53, N lat. 49 19.

WEICHTERBACH, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and in the county of Ienbergh, seated on the river Bints, with a castle, where the count resides.

WEIDEN, a town of Germany, in the circle and palatinate of Bavaria, seated on the Nab, 10 miles NW of Leuchstenberg. E lon. 13 10, N lat. 49 24.

WEIL, or **WYL**, a town of Germany, in Swabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg. It is a free and imperial town, and the inhabitants are Roman catholics. E lon. 8 56, N lat. 48 46.

WEILBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, and coun-

Q q 2

ty of Nassau. It is seated on the Lahn, 29 miles E of Mentz. E lon. 8 29, N lat. 50 13.

WEIMAR, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a magnificent castle. It is seated on the Ilm, 20 miles WSW of Naumburg. E lon. 11 52, N lat. 51 6.

WEINGARTIN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 9 miles S of Philipburg. E lon. 9 30, N lat. 49 5.

WEINHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 10 miles N of Heidelberg. E lon. 8 46, N lat. 49 35.

WEISBADEN, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, where there are hot baths in high esteem. It is 2 miles NE of Mentz, and 15 W of Frankfurt. E lon. 8 20, N lat. 49 56.

WEISBRAIN. See **VESPERIN**.

WEISELMUNDE, a fortress of Western Prussia, seated at the mouth of the Vistula, below Danzig, whose harbour it defends. E lon. 19 40, N lat. 54 24.

WEISSENBURG, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine. Between this place and Lauterburg, are the famous lines from which the French drove the Austrians in 1744; and the French were driven from the same position in 1793. It is seated on the Lauter, 10 miles SW of Linden, and 22 NE of Strasburg. E lon. 8 11, N lat. 49 23.

WEISSENBURG, a free imperial town of Franconia, in the bishopric of Aichstadt, seated on the Rednitz, 30 miles SW of Nuremberg. E lon. 11 2, N lat. 49 4.

WEISSENBURG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Saxony. E lon. 12 31, N lat. 52 8.

WEISSENBURG, or **ALRA JULIA**; a city of Transylvania, capital of a county of the same name; seated on the side of a hill, near the river Omplias, 38 miles W of Hermannstadt. E lon. 24, N lat. 46 25.

WEISSENBURG, or **STUHL**; a town of Lower Hungary, 38 miles SW of Buda. E lon. 18 36, N lat. 47 22.

WEISSENELE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Silesia, remarkable for a victory which the Swedes gained over the Austrians. It is seated on the Saale, 17 miles S

W of Leipzig. E lon. 12 15, N lat. 51 0.

WELLAND, a river which rises in Northamptonshire, and enters the Fosse dike Wash, below Spalding.

WELLFLEET, a post town in Barnstable county, Massachusetts, lying on Barnstable bay, 10 miles N of Eastham, 53 N of Chatham, 105 SE of Boston, by land, and 846 NE of Washington.

WELLINGBOROUGH, a town of England, in Northamptonshire. It is 60 miles N by W of London.

WELLINGTON, a town of England, in Shropshire, 153 miles NW of London.

WELLINGTON, a town of England, in Somersetshire, seated on the Teme, 18 miles NE of Exeter, and 147 W by S of London. W lon. 2 28, N lat. 50 57.

WELLS, a seaport in Norfolk, which has a large church, and a considerable corn trade. It is 121 miles NNE of London. W lon. 1 1, N lat. 53 1.

WELLS, a city in Somersetshire. It is 16 miles S of Bristol, and 180 W of London. W lon. 2 37, N lat. 51 12.

WELLS, a town of Germany in Upper Austria, seated on the Traun, 18 miles S of Linz. E lon. 13 56, N lat. 48 4.

WELLS, a post town in York county, Maine; situated on the sea shore, 6 miles S of Kennebeck, 15 N of York, 32 from Portland, and 548 NE of Washington. Population 4480 in 1810. E lon. from Washington, 6 36 50, N lat. 43 18 25.

WELSHPOOL, a town of England, in Montgomeryshire. It is seated in a rich vale, on the river Severn, 169 miles NW of London. W lon. 3 4, N lat. 52 33.

WEM, a town of England, in Shropshire, 164 miles NW of London.

WENDOVER, a borough of England, in Buckinghamshire, 38 miles N by W of London.

WENHAM, a post township of Essex county, Massachusetts, 21 miles N by E of Boston, and 453 NE of Washington. E lon. from the same, 6 5 13, N lat. 43 36 47.

WENLOCK, a borough in Shropshire. It sends two members to parliament, and is 147 miles NW of London.

WENNER, the largest lake of Sweden, in W Gothland, NW of the lake

Wetter. It is 100 miles in length, and in some places, 40 in breadth.

WENNEBURG, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, seated at the SW extremity of the lake Wetter.

WENYSSSEL, a peninsula of Denmark, which makes the N part of N Jutland; bounded on the S by the canal of Alburg, on the E by Categat, and on the N and W by the German Ocean.

WENYSSSEL, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, capital of a prefecture of the same name. E lon. 9 40, N lat. 57 4.

WEORLEY, an ancient borough in Herefordshire, 141 miles WNW of London.

WERBEN, a town of Germany, in the old marches of Brandenburg, seated at the place where the Havel falls into the Elbe, 60 miles NW of Berlin. E lon. 12 12, N lat. 53 5.

WERCHTEREN, a town of Austrian Brabant, seated at the confluence of the Demer and Dyle, 9 miles E of Mechlin. E lon. 4 46, N lat. 51 0.

WERDEN, a town of Westphalia, on the Roer, 10 miles NE of Dusseldorf, and 10 E of Duisberg. E lon. 7 1, N lat. 51 17.

WERDENBERG, a town of Switzerland, capital of a county of the same name, 12 miles NE of Glarus.

WERDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia. E lon. 7 22, N lat. 51 14.

WERLE, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, in the bishopric of Munster, seated on the river Selsk, 30 miles S of Munster. E lon. 7 30, N lat. 51 35.

WERMELAND, or **WARME-LAND**, a province of Sweden, in W Gothland, 100 miles long, and 50 broad, bounded on the N by Dekearlia, E by the Westmania, and Neris, on the S by the lakes Wetter and Dalia, and on the W by the mountains of Norway, Carlenski is the capital.

WERN, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Munster, with a manufactory, seated near the Lippe, 28 miles S by W of Munster. E lon. 7 30, N lat. 51 32.

WERNIGERODE, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, with a trade in brewing, and manufactures of cloth and stuff. E lon. 11 10, N lat. 52 2.

WEL

capital

It is 20

9 45, N

WES

Westph

with a

space of

miles S

WES

archbis

Coblenz

lon. 7

WES

of Russ

WES

German

Henne

Werra

a coun

duchy

Fulda,

the na

below

enters

WI

stream

the big

river,

for 24

the 8

kimer

long.

WI

shire.

WES

ment.

WES

the ca

W of

lingua

WES

W

glard

born

river

WI

ington

on the

posi

13 mi

port.

WES

capiti

const

holm

res i

miles

N lat

Wetter. It is 100 miles in length, and in some places, 40 in breadth.

WENNEBURG, a town of Sweden, in W. Gothland, seated at the SW extremity of the lake Wenner.

WENYSSSEL, a peninsula of Denmark, which makes the N part of N. Jutland; bounded on the S by the canal of Alburg, on the E by Categate, and on the N and W by the German Ocean.

WENYSSEL, a town of Denmark, in N. Jutland, capital of a prefecture of the same name. E lon. 9° 40', N lat. 57° 47'.

WEORLEY, an ancient borough in Herefordshire, 141 miles WNW of London.

WERBEN, a town of Germany, in the old marches of Brandenburg, seated at the place where the Havel falls into the Elbe, 60 miles NW of Berlin. E lon. 12° 12', N lat. 53° 5'.

WERCHTEREN, a town of Austrian Brabant, seated at the confluence of the Denier and Dyle, 6 miles E of Mechlin. E lon. 4° 46', N lat. 51° 6'.

WERDEN, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Marck. It is seated on the Roer, 10 miles NE of Dusseldorf, and 10 E of Duisberg. E lon. 7° 1', N lat. 51° 17'.

WERDENBERG, a town of Switzerland, capital of a county of the same name, 16 miles NE of Glarus.

WERDOHL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia. E lon. 7° 22', N lat. 51° 14'.

WERLE, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, in the bishopric of Munster, seated on the river Seick, 30 miles S of Munster. E lon. 7° 20', N lat. 51° 35'.

WERMELAND, or **WARME-LAND**, a province of Sweden, in W. Gothland, 100 miles long, and 80 broad, bounded on the N by Delesmaria, E by the Westmania, and Nerisina on the S by the lakes Wenner and Dalia, and on the W by the mountains of Norway. Carlstadt is the capital.

WERN, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Munster, with a manufactory, seated near the Lippe, 28 miles S by W of Munster. E lon. 7° 30', N lat. 51° 35'.

WERNIGERODE, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, with a trade in weaving, and manufactures of cloth and stuff. E lon. 11° 10', N lat. 52° 2'.

WERTHEIM, a town of Franconia, capital of a county of the same name. It is 20 miles W of Wurtzburg. E lon. 9° 23', N lat. 49° 46'.

WESEL, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, in the duchy of Cleves, with a strong citadel, near the confluence of the Rhine and Lippe. It is 25 miles SE of Cleves, and 45 N of Cologne. E lon. 6° 37', N lat. 51° 37'.

WESEL, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Treves, 20 miles S of Coblenza, and 40 ENE of Treves. E lon. 7° 30', N lat. 50° 4'.

WESSENBURGH, a fortified town of Russia, in the government of Esthonia. E lon. 25° 48', N lat. 59° 16'.

WESEL, a considerable river of Germany, which rises in the county of Henneburg, being then called the Werra. It passes by Arnshald, crosses a corner of Thuringia, enters the duchy of Brunswick, and receives the Fulde, at Münden. It then assumes the name of Weer, receives the Aller, below Verden, and passing by Bremen, enters the German Ocean.

WEST CANADA CREEK, a stream of New York, which rises in the highlands, near the sources of Black river, and pursuing a westerly course for 25 miles, turns S and changing to the SE enters the Mohawk in Herkimer county. It is about 60 miles long.

WESTBURY, a borough in Wiltshire. It sends two members to parliament, and is 101 miles W of London.

WEST CHESTER, a port town, the capital of Chester county, 28 miles W of Philadelphia, and 141 from Washington, containing about 300 inhabitants.

WESTERHAM, a town of England, in Kent. General Wolfe was born in this place. It is seated on the river Darent. E lon. 0° 6', N lat. 51° 23'.

WESTERLY, a port town in Washington county, Rhode Island, situated on the E side of Pawestuck river, opposite to Stonington, in Connecticut, 13 miles W of Charleston, 34 of Newport, and 380 NE of Washington city.

WESTEROS, a town of Sweden, capital of Westmania. It carries on a considerable commerce with Stockholm, across the lake Maeler; Westeros is seated on the lake Maeler, 45 miles NW of Stockholm. E lon. 17° 6', N lat. 59° 38'.

WESTERN ISLANDS. See **AZORES** and **HEBRIDES**.

WESTERWICK, a seaport of Sweden, in Smoland, seated on the Baltic, 20 miles N of Calmar, and 120 SW of Stockholm. E lon. 16° 6', N lat. 57° 40'.

WESTFIELD, a port town in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, lying on the S side of a river of the same name, 11 miles W of Springfield, 34 E. of Stockbridge, and 370 NE of Washington.

WESTFORD, a post township of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, situated on the E side of Stoney river, five miles NW of Concord, and 477 NE of Washington; containing 1350 inhabitants in 1810.

WESTERWALD. See **WETTE**, **RAVIA**.

WESTMANIA, or **WESTMANLAND**, a province of Sweden Proper. It is 75 miles long, and 45 broad, and abounds in copper, and iron mines.

WESTMINSTER, a city of Middlesex, the residence of the monarchs of Great Britain, the seat of the parliament, and of the high courts of justice, and constituting with London and Southwark, the metropolis of the British empire. That part properly called the city of Westminster, comprehending the parishes of St. John and St. Margaret, was once an island formed by the Thames. The liberties of Westminster contain the several parishes of St. Martin in the Fields, St. James's St. Anne, St. Paul, Covent Garden, St. Mary in Strand, St. Clement, Dances, St. George, Hanover Square, and the precinct of the Savoy.

WESTMINSTER, a post township in Massachusetts, situated in Worcester county, and containing 1419 inhabitants in 1810. It is 455 miles NE of Washington city.

WESTMINSTER, a port town in Vermont, in Windham county, situated on the W side of Connecticut river, opposite to Walpole, 18 miles N of Brattleborough, 29 S of Windsor, and 445 NE of Washington.

WESTMINSTER, a port town in Frederick county, Maryland, 30 miles NW of Baltimore, and 75 N by E of Washington.

WESTMORELAND, a county of England, enclosed between those of Cumberland, York, and Lancaster; the first township in it on the N and NW

the second on the E; and the last on the S and the SW.

WESTMORELAND, a post township of Oneida county, New York: 107 miles from Albany, and 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ S of Washington. Population 1133 in 1810.

WESTMORELAND, a township of Cheshire county, New Hampshire, containing 1037 inhabitants in 1810. It is situated on the E side of Connecticut river, 433 miles NE of Washington.

WEST POINT, an important military post of the United States, in Cornwall township, Orange county, New York. It is situated on the W bank of the Hudson, 106 miles S of Albany, and was strongly fortified during the revolutionary war. The bank of the river is elevated 176 feet, and Fort Putnam a short distance in the rear, 461 feet. Here, the general government has established a military academy.

WESTPHALIA, one of the circles of Germany, bounded on the E by Lower Saxony; on the S by Hesse, Westphalia, and the Rhine; on the W by the United Provinces; and on the N by the German Ocean.

WESTPHALIA, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, 40 miles long, and 25 broad. It is a mountainous country, but moderately fertile; and is subject to the elector of Cologne. Arensburg is the capital.

WESTON, a post township of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, containing upwards of 1000 inhabitants. It is 13 miles from Boston, and 448 NE of Washington. E lon. from the same \$ 43 22, N lat. 42 22 41.

WESTPORT, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of Mayo. W lon. 9 22, N lat. 53 48.

WESTPORT, a post township of Bristol county, Massachusetts, containing 2448 inhabitants in 1810. It is a seaport situated near the mouth of the river Akenzet, 446 miles NE of Washington.

WESTRA, one of the Orkney Islands, 8 miles long and from one to three broad, containing about 1300 inhabitants.

WEST SPRINGFIELD, a post town in Hampshire county, Massachusetts; situated on the W side of Connecticut river, opposite Springfield, 18 miles S of Northampton, 50 miles W by S of Brookfield, and 304 NE of

Washington, containing about 300 inhabitants.

WETHERBY, a town of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday. W lon. 1 20, N lat. 53 57.

WETHERFIELD, a post township in Hartford county, Connecticut; situated on the W side of Connecticut river, 34 miles NE of New Haven, and 344 of Washington. Population 3061.

WETTER, a lake of Sweden, in Gothland, with an island in the middle of it, SE of the lake Wenner. It is 160 miles from N to S, and 28 from E to W.

WETTERAVIA, or **WETTERRAW**, a province of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine having the palatinate of the Rhine on the W and Hesse and Baida on the E. It is divided into two parts by the river Lahn: one called Wetteravia Propria; and the other North Wetteravia, or Westphalia.

WETTING, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, situated on the Saale. E lon. 11 45, N lat. 51 34.

WETTINGEN, a town of Switzerland, on the Limmet, one mile S of Baden. Here is a beautiful bridge, the last work of Grubenman, the self-taught architect.

WETZELAR, a free imperial town of Germany, in Wetteravia, surrounded by ditches and walls flanked with towers. It is seated at the confluence of the Lahn, Dike, and Dillern, and 78 miles N by E of Spire. E lon. 8 22, N lat. 50 50.

WEXFORD, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 38 miles long, and 24 broad. It contains 109 parishes, and is fruitful in corn and grass.

WEXFORD, a considerable seaport of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name. It was once reckoned the chief city in Ireland, being the first colony of the English, and has a very commodious harbour at the mouth of the Slane, on a bay of St. George's Channel. It is 33 miles ENE of Waterford, and 15 S of Dublin. W lon. 6 3, N lat. 52 18.

WEXIO, an episcopal town of Sweden, in Smolmunt with a harbour. It is seated on a lake, in which there are several islands. It is 50 miles W of Calmar, and 124 SW of Stockholm, E lon. 4 57, N lat. 56 41.

Washington, containing about 300 inhabitants.

WETHERBY, a town of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday. W lon. 1 30, N lat. 53 57.

WETHERFIELD, a post township in Hartford county, Connecticut; situated on the W side of Connecticut river, 34 miles NE of New Haven, and 344 of Washington. Population 3001.

WETTER, a lake of Sweden, in Gothland, with an island in the middle of it, SE of the lake. Wener. It is 100 miles from N to S, and 36 from E to W.

WETTERAVIA, or WETTE-RAW, a province of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine having the palatinate of the Rhine on the W and Hesse and Saxe on the E. It is divided into two parts by the river Lahn; the one called Wetteravia Propria, and the other North Wetteravia, or Westwald.

WETTING, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, situated on the Saale. E lon. 11 40, N lat. 51 34.

WETTINGEN, a town of Switzerland, on the Limmat, one mile S of Baden. Here is a beautiful bridge, the last work of Grubenmann, the celebrated architect.

WETZLAAR, a free imperial town of Germany, in Wetteravia, surrounded by ditches and walls flanked with towers. It is seated at the confluence of the Lahn, Diike, and Dillen, and 78 miles N by E of Spire. E lon. 8 33, N lat. 50 36.

WEXFORD, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 38 miles long, and 24 broad. It contains 109 parishes, and is fruitful in corn and grass.

WEXFORD, a considerable seaport of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name. It was once reckoned the chief city in Ireland, being the first colony of the English, and has a very commodious harbour at the mouth of the Suane, on a bay of St. George's Channel. It is 28 miles ENE of Waterford, and 76 S of Dublin. W lon. 6 3, N lat. 53 13.

WEXIO, an episcopal town of Sweden, in Smolund, with a harbour. It is seated on a lake, in which there are several islands. It is 40 miles W of Calmar, and 156 SW of Stockholm. E lon. 4 47, N lat. 56 41.

WEY, a river of England, which has its source in Hampshire, and flowing through Surrey by Guildford, falls into the Thames at Weybridge.

WEYMOUTH, a town in Dorsetshire, incorporated with that of Melcomb Regis, but a distinct borough. It is seated on the W side of an inlet of the sea, but its port is injured by the sand, so that its trade is much reduced.

WEYMOUTH, a township of Norfolk county, Massachusetts, containing 1850 inhabitants in 1810. Situated about ten miles SE of Boston, and 47 1/2 NE of Washington.

WHARTON, a newly settled town, near the centre of the parish of St. Tammany, Louisiana. It is situated on the river Falin, a branch of the Chenieria, seven miles N of Madisonville, and 40 E of N from New Orleans. This place stands at the head of schooner navigation, is rapidly improving, and communicates with New Orleans, by lake Ponchartraine.

WHEELING, a post town, the capital of Ohio county, Virginia; lying on the E side of Ohio river, eight miles E of St. Clairsville, 47 W by S of Washington, 73 SW of Pittsburg, and 308 from Washington.

WHIDDAH, a Kingdom of Guinea, on the Slave Coast, extending about 10 miles along the Atlantic, under 6 20 N lat. It is a very populous country, and well furnished with large villages; and there are so many small ones, that they are not above a musquet shot from each other. All the common people go naked here, as in other parts of Guinea. The English factory is 300 miles E of Cape Coast Castle, within land.

WHITBY, a seaport in the N riding of Yorkshire, seated near the mouth of the Esk. Its harbour is the best on the coast. This town is the native place of the celebrated and much lamented Capt. Cook. Whitby is 48 miles NNE of York, and 243 N of London. W lon. 0 24, N lat. 54 30.

WHITCHURCH, a decayed borough in Hampshire, 28 miles W by S of London. W lon. 1 10, N lat. 51 14.

WHITCHURCH, a town in Shropshire, 20 miles N of Shrewsbury, and 161 NW of London. W lon. 3 40, N lat. 53 0.

WHITCHURCH, or LITTLE STAMMORE, a village near Edgeware, in Middlesex, eight miles NW of London.

WHITEHALL, a post town in Washington county, New York; situated at the head of lake Champlain, 13 miles north easterly from Albany, containing 2110 inhabitants in 1810. Whitehall village, at the N end of this town is incorporated, and is seated on the W bank of Wood creek, at its entrance into the lake, 71 miles north easterly from Albany, 60 S of Plattsburg, and 442 NE of Washington. It has a flourishing trade.

WHITEHAVEN, a town of Cumberland, 10 mile SW from Cocker mouth, 36 from Carlisle, and 270 from London. It is a populous, rich town, containing at least 12,000 inhabitants. The coal mines here are the most extraordinary in the world, being sunk to the depth of 136 fathoms, and extended under the sea to places where there is over them depth of water for ships of large burden. In 1701, part of the earth of three gardens suddenly sunk; by this accident several lives were lost. It is 10 miles SW of Cocker mouth, and 308 NW of London. W lon. 3 34, N lat. 54 36.

WHITEHORN, a royal borough of Scotland, in Wigtonshire. This place is said to have been the first bishop's see in Scotland.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, the highest part of a ridge of mountains, in the state of New Hampshire, in North America. The height of these mountains, above an adjacent meadow, is reckoned from observations made in 1784, to be 5600 feet; and the meadow is 3800 feet, above the level of the sea. Their highest summit is in N lat. 44 degrees.

WHITE PLAINS, a post township of Chester county New York; situated between the creeks of Mammawoneck, and Bronx, 30 miles N of New York city, 140 S of Albany, and 360 NE of Washington. Population about 700.

This town was the scene of a small but well contested action, in the fall of 1776. The Americans were posted on a hill, that stands on the margin of the Bronx, and from which they were driven by the British, and obliged to fall back on the main army under Washington, who lay about one mile to the rear.

WHITESTOWN, a to. o, and capital of Oneida county, New York, situated on the S side of the Mohawk, 94 miles north westerly from Albany. It contains three flourishing post villages viz. Uden, New Hartford, and Whitesborough, the last contains the post-office called Whitestown, and is 67 miles from Albany, and 399 from Washington. This township has an Episcopal, three Pres-Byterian, and two Baptist churches. Population 4913 in 1810.

WHITE SEA, a bay of the Frozen Ocean, in the N of Russia, situated between Russia, Lapland, and Samojede, at the bottom of which stands Archangel.

WHITTLEBURY FOREST, a royal forest in the S part of Northamptonshire, nine miles in length, and, in some parts above three in breadth.

WIBLINGEN, a town of Germany, in Austrian Suabia, 3 miles SW of Ulm.

WIBURG, a commercial seaport of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a strong citadel, containing about 6000 inhabitants. It is 110 miles NNW of Petersburg, and 280 NE of Riga. E lon. 20 10, N lat. 60 55.

WIBURG, a considerable town of Denmark, in North Jutland, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a lake, in a peninsula, 96 miles N of Sleswick, and 110 NW of Copenhagen. E lon. 9 50, N lat. 56 20.

WICK, a town in Caithnesshire, with a harbour, seated on an inlet of the German Ocean. W lon. 3 2, N lat. 59 50.

WICK, a fortified town of Dutch Limburg, seated on the Maese. E lon. 5 41, N lat. 50 53.

WICKHEDUERSTED, a town of the United Provinces, in Utrecht, with a strong castle, seated at the place where the Leck branches off from the Rhine, 9 miles W of Rhensen, and 15 SE of Utrecht. E lon. 5 22, N lat. 52 6.

WICKFORD, a post town of Washington county, Rhode Island; lying on the W side of Narraganset bay, 24 miles S of Providence, and 9 W of Newport.

WICKLOW, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 33 miles long, and 20 broad. It is indiffer-

ently fruitful, contains 44 parishes, and sends ten members to parliament.

WICKLOW, the capital of a county of the same name, in Ireland, seated on the Irish Sea, with a narrow bar over which stands a rock, instead of a castle, surrounded by a strong wall 34 miles S of Dublin. W lon. 6 7, N lat. 52 55.

WICKWARE, a town of England, in Gloucestershire. It is 17 miles NE of Bristol, and 111 W of London. W lon. 2 16, N lat. 51 20.

WIDDIN, a Greek archiepiscopal town of Turkey in Europe. It is now well known on account of being the capital of the government of the late Pacha Paswan Oglou. It is seated on the Danube, 88 miles NE of Nissa, and 150 SE of Belgrade. E lon. 24 37, N lat. 44 12.

WIED, a principality of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine.

WIEJUN, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinato of Sieradz. It was ruined by the Swedes, in 1640, but has been since rebuilt, and has a good castle. It is seated on a river which falls into the Warta, 20 miles S of Sieradz. E lon. 19 55, N lat. 51 15.

WIELITSKA, a village of Poland, lately included in the palatinato of Cracow, but now comprised in the Austrian kingdom of Lodomeria. It is celebrated for its salt mines, which lie eight miles SE of Cracow. They appear to be inexhaustible. Here are several small chapels excavated in the salt, in which mass is said on certain days of the year; one of these chapels is above 30 feet long, and 24 broad; the altar, the crucifix, the ornaments of the church, the statues of several saints, are all carved out of the salt. Many of the excavations, or chambers, from whence the salt has been dug, are of an immense size. These mines have been worked above 600 years.

WIGAN, a borough of England, in Lancashire. Wigan is 30 miles S of Lancaster, and 106 NNW of London. W lon. 2 20, N lat. 53 34.

WIGHT, an island of England, on the coast of Hampshire, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. It is in length about 13 miles, in breadth twenty one.

WIGHTON, a town of England, in

the E. riding of Yorkshire, seated at the source of the Skelaur, 15 miles SE of York, and 102 N by W of London. W lon. 0 40, N lat. 53 24.

WIGTON, a borough and seaport, the county town of Wigtonshire. It is situate on a hill, which overlooks the bay of Wigton. W lon. 4 43, N lat. 55.

WIGTONSHIRE, a county in Scotland, comprehending the W part of Galloway, and the R. gality of Glenluce, extends about 31 miles in length from E to W, and as much from N to S, is bounded on the N by Ayrshire, and on the W by the Irish Sea. Galloway is a hilly country, well watered with lakes and running streams, and having several commodious creeks and harbours, but is destitute of wood and fuel.

WIRITSCH, a frontier town of Turkey, in Europe, in Bosnia, seated on a lake formed by the river Unna, 45 miles SE of Carlsbad. E lon. 10 10, N lat. 45 34.

WILBAD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, with warm baths. E lon. 8 34, N lat. 48 43.

WILDEING, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, situated on the Nagold. E lon. 8 33, N lat. 48 39.

WILDEHAUSEN, a town of Westphalia, capital of a small bailiwick, united to the duchy of Bremen. It is seated on the Hunte, 18 miles SW of Bremen. E lon. 8 37, N lat. 52 55.

WILKOMIER, a town of Poland, in Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna, seated on the Sweta, 43 miles NW of Wilna. E lon. 24 54, N lat. 53 10.

WILKESBARE, a post town, and capital of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, beautifully situated on the bank of the Susquehanna, 60 miles NE of Northumberland, 90 SE of Albena, and 324 from Washington. Population about 800. It contains a Presbyterian meeting house, a bank, and a court house.

WILLIAM FORT. See Calcutta.

WILLIAMSBOROUGH, a post town, the capital of Granville county, North Carolina, situated on the W side of Ruckash creek, a branch of the Roanoke, 17 miles W of Warrenton, 40 NE of Hillsborough, and 251 SW of Washington.

WILLIAMSBURG, a post town,

the capital of James City county, and formerly the metropolis of Virginia. It is situated on the east side of a small creek that runs into James river, 12 miles W from York, 32 E by S from Richmond, and 123 S by E from Washington. In this town is the college of William and Mary. N lat. 37 16, W lon. 76 48.

WILLIAMSPORT, a post town in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania; standing on the N side of the W branch of Susquehanna, 13 miles S of Tyoga, 36 N by W of Northumberland, 160 NW of Philadelphia, and 203 from Washington.

WILLIAMSPORT, a post town in Washington county, Maryland, situated on the E side of Potomac river, six miles SW of Hagerstown, 32 NW of Fredericktown, 78 from Baltimore, and the same distance from Washington.

WILLIAMSTON, a post town in Orange county, Vermont, 14 miles N of Randolph, about 46 N of Windsor, about the same distance SE of Burlington, and 530 NE of Washington.

WILLIAMSTON, a post town in Berkshire, Massachusetts, 30 miles N of Pittsfield, and 13 S of Bennington, in Vermont, situated in the NW corner of the state, containing 2086 inhabitants, and distant 403 miles NE of Washington.

WILLIAMSTON, a post town, the capital of Martin county, North Carolina, lying on the S side of Roanoke river, 43 miles W of Plymouth, about 45 SE of Halifax, and 376 SW of Washington, with about 300 inhabitants.

WILLIAMSTOWN, a township of Vermont, situated in Orange county, between Washington and Northfield townships, and containing 1253 inhabitants in 1810.

WILLIAMSTOWN, a township of Massachusetts, situated in Berkshire county, in the NW corner of the state, joining Vermont in the N, and New York in the W. It contained 1843 inhabitants in 1810, and is 403 miles NE of Washington.

WILLIAMSTOWN, a post township in Otsego county, New York, 470 miles from Washington. Population about 600.

WILLIAM, FORT, a fort in Indiana-shire, See Vand.

WILLIAMSTADT, a strong sea-

478] ently fruitful, contains 44 parishes, and sends ten members to parliament.

WICKLOW, the capital of a county of the same name, in Ireland, seated on the Irish Sea, with a narrow bar over which stands a rock, instead of a castle, surrounded by a strong wall 24 miles S of Dublin. W lon. 6 7, N lat. 53 55.

WICKWARE, a town of England, in Gloucestershire. It is 17 miles NE of Bristol, and 111 W of London. W lon. 2 16, N lat. 51 26.

WIDDIN, a Greek archiepiscopal town of Turkey in Europe. It is now well known on account of being the capital of the government of the late Pacha Paswan Oglou. It is seated on the Danube, 58 miles NE of Nis, and 180 SE of Belgrade. E lon. 24 37, N lat. 44 12.

WIED, a principality of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine.

WIEIUN, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Sieradz. It was ruined by the Swedes, in 1656, but has been since rebuilt, and has a good castle. It is seated on a river which falls into the Warta, 30 miles S of Sieradz. E lon. 19 52, N lat. 51 12.

WIELITSKA, a village of Poland, lately included in the palatinate of Cracow, but now comprised in the Austrian kingdom of Lodomeria. It is celebrated for its salt mines, which lie eight miles SE of Cracow. They appear to be inexhaustible. Here are several small chapels excavated in the salt, in which mass is said on certain days of the year; one of these chapels is above 30 feet long, and 27 broad; the altar, the crucifix, the ornaments of the church, the statues of several saints, are all carved out of the salt. Many of the excavations, or chambers, from whence the salt has been dug, are of an immense size. These mines have been worked above 600 years.

WIGAN, a borough of England, in Lancashire. Wigan is 30 miles S of Lancaster, and 106 NW of London. W lon. 3 20, N lat. 53 34.

WIGHT, an island of England, on the coast of Hampshire, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. It is in length about 13 miles, in breadth twenty one.

WIGHTON, a town of England, in

the capital of James City county, and formerly the metropolis of Virginia. It is situated on the east side of a small creek that runs into James river, 12 miles W from York, 32 E by S from Richmond, and 123 S by E from Washington. In this town is the college of William and Mary. N lat. 37 16, W lon. 76 48.

WILLIAMSPORT, a post town in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania; standing on the N side of the W branch of Susquehanna, 13 miles S of Tyoga, 36 N by W of Northumberland, 160 NW of Philadelphia, and 203 from Washington.

WILLIAMSPORT, a post town in Washington county, Maryland, situated on the E side of Potomac river, six miles SW of Hagerstown, 32 NW of Fredericktown, 78 from Baltimore, and the same distance from Washington.

WILLIAMSTON, a post town in Orange county, Vermont, 14 miles N of Randolph, about 46 N of Windsor, about the same distance SE of Burlington, and 530 NE of Washington.

WILLIAMSTON, a post town in Berkshire, Massachusetts, 30 miles N of Pittsfield, and 13 S of Bennington, in Vermont, situated in the NW corner of the state, containing 2086 inhabitants, and distant 403 miles NE of Washington.

WILLIAMSTON, a post town, the capital of Martin county, North Carolina, lying on the S side of Roanoke river, 43 miles W of Plymouth, about 45 SE of Halifax, and 376 SW of Washington, with about 300 inhabitants.

WILLIAMSTOWN, a township of Vermont, situated in Orange county, between Washington and Northfield townships, and containing 1253 inhabitants in 1810.

WILLIAMSTOWN, a township of Massachusetts, situated in Berkshire county, in the NW corner of the state, joining Vermont in the N, and New York in the W. It contained 1843 inhabitants in 1810, and is 403 miles NE of Washington.

WILLIAMSTOWN, a post township in Otsego county, New York, 470 miles from Washington. Population about 600.

WILLIAM, FORT, a fort in Indiana-shire, See Vand.

WILLIAMSTADT, a strong sea-

- port of Holland, built by William I, prince of Orange, in 1585. The river near which it stands, is called Butterfliet, or Holland Diep, and is one of the bulwarks of the Dutch on the side of Brabant. The French laid siege to this place, in 1793, but were obliged to raise the siege, after a gallant defence; but they took it in 1794. It is 15 miles NE of Bergen-op-Zoom, and 13 SW of Dort. E lon. 4 30, N lat. 51 32.
- WILLINGTON**, a small village and town in Alberville district, S. Carolina, 8 miles ESE of Vienna, 7 SE of Petersburg, and 87 1/2 SW of Washington. It contains a flourishing academy.
- WILLISAU**, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucern, seated among high mountains, on the river Wiger, 24 miles NW of Lucern.
- WILMANSFRAND**, a town of Russia, in the government of Wiburg, famous for a battle fought in its vicinity, between 10,000 Russians, and 3,000 Swedes; wherein the latter were defeated. E lon. 37 44, N lat. 51 20.
- WILMINGTON**, a post town and port of entry, in Newcastle county, Delaware. Situated on the N bank of Christina creek, 3 miles W of the river Delaware. It is the largest town in the state, and contains 6 places of public worship, namely, two for Presbyterians, 1 for Episcopalians, 1 for Friends, 1 for Methodists, and 1 for Baptists; besides an Alms house and Hospital; population about 4000. It is distant SW of Philadelphia 28 miles, 74 NE of Baltimore, and 1:7 from Washington. W lon. from the same; 1 27 31, N lat. 39 44 31.
- WILMINGTON**, a post town, and capital of Clinton, Ohio, containing a court house, and upwards of 30 dwellings. It is 50 miles from Chillicothe, the same distance from Cincinnati, and 403 westerly from Washington.
- WILNA**, a commercial city of Lithuania, in a palatinate of the same name. The houses are all built of wood. It was taken by the Russians, in 1794; and is seated at the confluence of the Villa and Wilna. 18 miles E of Troki, and 218 NE of Warsaw. E lon. 24 30, N lat. 54 38.
- WILSDRUF**, or **WILSDORF**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. E lon. 13 28, N lat. 51 5.
- WILSHOVEN**, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, seated at the confluence of the Wils and Danube, thirty miles N W of Passau.
- WILTON**, a borough of England, in Wiltshire, seated at the confluence of the Willy and Nadder, 7 miles NW of Salisbury, and 84 W S. of London. W lon. 1 22, N lat. 51 27.
- WILTSHIRE**, a county of England, so called from the town of Wilton, once its capital. It is 23 miles long, and 39 broad; bound on the NE by Berkshire, on the E by Berkshire and Hampshire, on the W by Dorsetshire, on the S by Dorsetshire and Hampshire, and on the NW and N by Gloucester. The land in this county is of various quality, but in general dry and elevated, in the canton of Bern, seated on the Simmen, 18 miles S of Bern. E lon. 7 4, N lat. 46 34.
- WIMPFEN**, a free Imperial town of Germany, in Swabia, seated on the Neckar, 3 miles N of Hallbronn, and 28 E of Heidelberg. E lon. 9 25, N lat. 49 20.
- WINBORN**, or **WINBORNMINSTER**, a town in Dorsetshire. It is seated between the Stour and Allen, six miles N of Poole, and 108 SW of London. W lon. 2 1, N lat. 50 47.
- WINCAUNTON**, a town in Somersetshire, 108 miles W by S of London.
- WINCHCOMB**, a town of England in Gloucestershire. It is 93 miles WN W of London.
- WINCHELSEA**, a town in Sussex, one of the cinque ports. It was built in the reign of Edward the 1, on the destruction of a more ancient town of the same name. It is 74 miles SW of London. E lon. 0 44, N lat. 50 58.
- WINCHENDON**, a post township of Worcester county, Massachusetts, 34 miles NW of Worcester, 64 W by N of Boston, and 428 NE of Washington. Population 1172.
- WINCHESTER**, a city of England in Hampshire. It is pleasantly seated on the river Itchen, and is about one mile and a half in circumference round the walls. It is seated in a valley on the river Itchen, 63 miles W by N of London. W lon. 1 31, N lat. 51 5.
- WINCHESTER**, a post town and the capital of Frederick county, Virginia, 17 miles W by N of Ashby's ferry on the Appomattock river, 18 N of Stras-

in Bavaria, seated at the confluence of the Wile and Danube, thirty miles N W of Passau.

WILTON, a borough of England, in Wiltshire, seated at the confluence of the Wily and Nadder, 7 miles NW of Salisbury, and 81 W of London. W lon. 1 22, N lat. 51 27.

WILTSHIRE, a county of England, so called from the town of Wilton, once its capital. It is 25 miles long, and 35 broad; bound on the NE by Berkshire, on the E by Berkshire and Hampshire, on the W by Somersetshire, on the S by Dorsetshire and Hampshire, and on the NW and N by Gloucester. The land in this county is of various quality, but in general dry and elevated.

WIMBIS, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, seated on the Rhine, 15 miles S of Bern. E lon. 7 4, N lat. 46 34.

WIMPFEN, a free imperial town of Germany in Swabia, seated on the Neckar, 3 miles N of Hallbron, and 22 E of Heidelberg. E lon. 9 24, N lat. 49 30.

WINBORN, or **WINBORNMINSTER**, a town in Dorsetshire. It is seated between the Stour and Allen, six miles N of Poole, and 105 SW of London. W lon. 3 1, N lat. 50 47.

WINCAUNTON, a town in Somersetshire, 103 miles W by S of London.

WINCHCOMB, a town of England in Gloucestershire. It is 68 miles NW of London.

WINCHELSEA, a town in Sussex, one of the cinque ports. It was built in the reign of Edward the I, on the destruction of a more ancient town of the same name. It is 71 miles SW of London. E lon. 0 44, N lat. 50 48.

WINCHEMDON, a post township of Worcester county, Massachusetts, 35 miles NW of Worcester, 68 W by N of Boston, and 423 NE of Washington. Population 1173.

WINCHESTER, a city of England in Hampshire. It is pleasantly seated on the river Itchen, and is about one mile and a half in circumference round the walls. It is seated in a valley on the river Ribon, 63 miles W by N of London. W lon. 1 21, N lat. 51 5.

WINCHESTER, a post town and the capital of Frederick county, Virginia, 17 miles W by N of Ashby's ferry on the Shenandoah river, 18 N of Stras-

burg, and 78 NW of Washington. It is incorporated and contains about 2800 inhabitants.

WINCHESTER, a township of New Hampshire, situated in Cheshire county, on the east side of the Ashuelot river, and containing 1479 inhabitants in 1810. It is a post town 445 miles N E of Washington.

WINDAW, a town of the duchy of Courland, with a harbour at the mouth of the Wotaw, in the Baltic; 70 miles NW of Mittaw, and 100 N of Darnel. E lon. 23 4, N lat. 57 20.

WINDERMERE-WATER, or **WINDERMERE**, the most extensive lake in England, lying between Westmoreland and Lancashire. It extends 10 miles from N to S, but in no part broader than a mile; and exhibits a greater variety of fine landscapes than any lake in England. It is famous for its fine char, and abounds also with trout, perch, pike and eel. It has communication on the W with Esthwaite rivers; Rothay and Brathay. This lake is intersected by promontories, and spotted with islands.

WINDHAM, a post town in Rockingham county, New Hampshire, 3 miles E by E of Londonderry, 43 SW of Portsmouth, and 30 W of Newburyport, and 408 NE of Washington. Population 742.

WINDHAM, a post town, the capital of Windham county Connecticut, 10 miles W of Canterbury, 13 N by W of Norwich, and 32 E of Hartford, and 370 NE of Washington, containing about 500 inhabitants.

WINDHAM, a post township of Greene county, New York, 373 miles from Washington. Population 3968 in 1810.

WINDISMERK, a territory of Germany, forming the E part of Carniola. Metlicg is the capital.

WINDLINGEN, a town of Germany in Swabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the Neckar, 13 miles from Stuttgart.

WINDSHEIM, an imperial town in Germany in Franconia. E lon. 10 22, N lat. 49 25.

WINDSOR, a post town and capital of Windsor county, Vermont, situated on the W side of Connecticut river, 40 miles E by S of Rutland, and 480 NE of Washington. Population 3757.

R r

WINDSOR, a post town in Hartford county, Connecticut; lying on the W side of Connecticut river, 7 miles N of Hartford, and 348 NE of Washington. It had 2068 inhabitants in 1810.

WINDSOR, a considerable borough in Berkshire. It is pleasantly seated on the banks of the Thames, on a beautiful eminence. It is celebrated for its magnificent castle, built originally by William the Conqueror. St. George's chapel, in which the knights of the Garter are installed, is one of the most beautiful and stately Gothic buildings in the world; in the choir are the stalls for the 26 knights, with banners over them, and a throne for the sovereign. Opposite the SE side of the castle, is a modern-built mansion, called the Queen's Lodge. On the S side of the town is the Great Park, which is 14 miles in circumference. Windsor is 17 miles E by N of Reading, and 22 W of London. W lon. 0 30, N lat. 51 30.

WINDWARD ISLANDS, such of the Carribean Islands, in the W Indies, as commence at Martinico, and extend to Tobago.

WINDWARD PASSAGE, the strait between Point Matice, at the E end of the island of Cuba, and cape St. Nicholas, at the NW extremity of St. Domingo.

WINNENDEN, a town in Germany, in Swabia, 12 miles ENE of Stuttgart. E lon. 9 18, N lat. 48 40.

WINNICZA, a strong town of Poland, in Podolia, capital of a territory of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the river Doo, 35 miles N of Brucklaw. E lon. 28 12, N lat. 40 22.

WINNSBORO, a town of South Carolina, in Fairfield county, and 30 miles S by W of Columbia, about the same distance W of Camden, and 143 N by W of Charleston. Here is a post office, and the inhabitants are about 200.

WINSCHOTEN, a town of the United Provinces, in Groningen, where the Prince of Orange first defeated the Spaniards in 1648. It is 6 miles S W of Dollart Bay, and 16 SE of Groningen. E lon. 6 20, N lat. 52 3.

WISSEN, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Lunenburg, seated at the confluence of the Elbe and Ilmenau, 13 miles NW of Lauenburg. E lon. 10 11, N lat. 53 24.

WISSELD, an imperial town of

- Germany in Franconia, in the margravate of Anspach. In 1730, a fire reduced almost the whole town to ashes. It is seated on the Aisch, 30 miles NW of Nuremberg. E lon. 10 31, N lat. 43 92.
- WINSLOW**, a town in Buckinghamshire, 30 miles WNW of London. W lon. 0 45, N lat. 51 57.
- WINSLOW**, a post town in Kennebec county, Maine; situated at the confluence of Kennebec and Sebasticook rivers, 37 miles W of Pittston, 45 N of Wiscasset, and 688 NE of Washington, with 1350 inhabitants.
- WINTLER**, a town of England in Derbyshire. It is 5 miles NW of Derby, and 152 NNW of London.
- WINTERBERG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia. E lon. 8 15, N lat. 51 5.
- WINTERTHUR**, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, where there is a rich library and a mineral spring. It is seated on the river Ullach, 15 miles NE of Zurich. E lon. 8 45, N lat. 47 31.
- WINTHROP**, a post town in Kennebec county, Maine, 10 miles W of Augusta, 5N E of Monmouth, 60N by E of Portland, and 636 NE of Washington, containing 1444 inhabitants.
- WIRKSWORTH**, a populous town in Derbyshire. It is seated in a valley, near the source of the Ederborn. It is 130 miles NN W of London. W lon. 1 30, N lat. 53 6.
- WIRTEMBERG**, or **WURTEMBERG**, a sovereign duchy of Germany, in the circle of Suabia; bounded on the N by Franconia, the archbishopric of Mentz, and the palatinate of the Rhine; on the E by the county of Oetting, the marquisate of Burgaw, and the territory of Hohenzollern, the county of Frustenburg, and the marquisate of Hohenburg; and on the W by the marquisate of Baden, and the Black Forest. It is 65 miles in length, and nearly 25 much in breadth. Stuttgart is the capital.
- WISBADEN**, a town of Germany, in the principality of Nassau, famous for its warm baths and mineral waters. E lon. 8 20, N lat. 49 50.
- WISBEACH**, a town in Cambridgeshire. It is seated in a fenny country, 80 miles N by E of London. E lon. 0 6, N lat. 53 38.
- WISBY**, a seaport of Sweden, in the isle of Gothland, with a castle. It is 83 miles SE of Stockholm. E lon. 18 41, N lat. 57 36.
- WISCASSET**, a part of entry and post town in Lincoln county, Maine; lying on the E side of Sheepscot river, containing a bank, and 2083 inhabitants in 1810. It is 46 miles W of Camden, 40 NE of Portland, and 620 of Washington; E lon. from the same 7 22 12, N lat. 43 0 16.
- WISET**, a small fortified town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Limburg, seated on the Meuse, 7 miles N of Liege, and 80 NW of Limburg. E lon. 5 43, N lat. 50 41.
- WISCHGROD**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Plocksko, seated on the Vistula, 88 miles NW of Warsaw. E lon. 10 50, N lat. 52 44.
- WISLÖCHE**, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the Elsenz, 8 miles S of Heidelberg. E lon. 8 48, N lat. 49 18.
- WISMAR**, a strong seaport of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklinberg, seated at the bottom of a bay of the Baltic, 36 miles E of Lubeck, and 66 W by S of Stralsund. E lon. 11 44, N lat. 53 54.
- WISTON**, a corporate town in Pembrokehire, with a market on Wednesday. It is 10 miles N of Pembroke, and 225 WNW of London. W lon. 4 52, N lat. 51 53.
- WITBEESKI**, a town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a castle. It is seated in a morass, at the confluence of the Dwina and Widaha, 80 miles WNW of Smolensko. E lon. 29 40, N lat. 55 43.
- WITHAM**, a town in Essex. It is 37 miles ENE of London.
- WITHAM**, a river in the district of Kesteven in Lincolnshire, which rising in the SW corner, flows by Lincoln, and enters the German Ocean, below Boston.
- WITNEY**, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Thursday. Here are manufactures of the finest blankets, and other thick wollens, called bearskins and kerseys. It is 64 miles WNW of London. W lon. 1 18, N lat. 51 52.
- WITSHAUSEN**, a town of Germany, capital of a territory of the same name, in the margravate of Hesse Cassel. E lon. 9 46, N lat. 51 24.

side of Gothland, with castle. It is 83 miles SE of Stockholm. E lon. 18 41, N lat. 57 36.

WISCASSET, a part of entry and post town in Lincoln county, Maine; lying on the E side of Sheepscot river, containing a bank, and 2083 inhabitants in 1810. It is 46 miles W of Camden, 40 NE of Portland, and a d 629 of Washington; E lon. from the same 7 22 12, N lat. 43 0 10.

WISET, a small fortified town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Limburg, seated on the Meuse, 7 miles N of Liège, and 20 NW of Limburg. E lon. 8 40, N lat. 50 41.

WISCHGROD, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Plocko, seated on the Vistula, 88 miles NW of Warsaw. E lon. 10 50, N lat. 52 44.

WISLOCHE, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the Elzatz, 8 miles S of Heidelberg. E lon. 8 48, N lat. 49 18.

WISMAR, a strong seaport of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenberg, seated at the bottom of a bay of the Baltic, 36 miles E of Lubeck, and 66 W by S of Stralsund. E lon. 11 44, N lat. 53 84.

WISTON, a corporate town in Pembrokeshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is 10 miles N of Pembroke, and 235 WNW of London. W lon. 4 52, N lat. 51 53.

WITBEPSKI, a town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a castle. It is seated in a morass, at the confluence of the Dwina and Widwa, 80 miles WNW of Smolensko. E lon. 20 40, N lat. 55 43.

WITHAM, a town in Essex. It is 37 miles ENE of London.

WITHAM, a river in the district of Kesteven in Lincolnshire, which rising in the SW corner, flows by Lincoln, and enters the German Ocean, below Boston.

WITNEY, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Thursday. Here are manufactures of the finest blankets, and other thick wools, called bearskins and kerseys. It is 64 miles WNW of London. W lon. 1 18, N lat. 51 52.

WITSHAUSEN, a town of Germany, capital of a territory of the same name, in the langravate of Hesse Cassel. E lon. 9 46, N lat. 51 24.

WITTEMBERG, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of the duchy of Saxony, with a famous university, and a castle. It is seated on the Elbe, 55 miles NW of Dresden. E lon. 12 47, N lat. 51 49.

WITTESEA-MERE, a lake in the NE part of Huntingdonshire, 9 miles long, and 3 broad. It is 4 miles S of Peterborough.

WITTMUND, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, seated near the North Sea. E lon. 7 4, N lat. 52 48.

WITTLICH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves, 38 miles SW of Coblenz. E lon. 6 27, N lat. 50 7.

WITTSIUCK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. E lon. 13 30, N lat. 53 10.

WIVLESCOMB, a town in Somersetshire, 20 miles NNE of Exeter, and 154 W by S of London. W lon. 3 23, N lat. 51 4.

WLOSIMLITZ, a town of Little Poland, capital of a duchy of the same name, in Volhinia, with a castle. It is seated on the Luy, 36 miles N of Lemberg. E lon. 34 30, N lat. 51 3.

WOAHOO, one of the Sandwich Islands, 7 leagues NW of Morotoi. From the appearance of the NE and NW part, it is the finest island of the group. It contains 60,000 inhabitants. W lon. 177 51, N lat. 21 43.

WOBURN, a town of England, in Bedfordshire. It is 24 miles NNW of London. W lon. 0 32, N lat. 52 2.

WOBURN, a small post town in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, 8 miles S of Andover, 33 SW of Newburyport, and 471 NE of Washington.

WODNAY, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pri 40, seated on the 25 snitz, 13 miles NW of Budweis, and 60 S of Prague. E lon. 14 50, N lat. 42 9.

WOERDEN, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, seated on the Rhine, 15 miles S of Amsterdam. E lon. 4 11, N lat. 52 6.

WOHLAU, a strong town of Bohemia, in Silesia, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a castle. The greatest part of the inhabitants are employed in a woollen manufacture. It is seated near the Oder, 32 miles SE of Glogaw. E lon. 16 54, N lat. 51 18.

WOLFENBUTTLE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Brunswick, with a castle, where the duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle resides. It is seated on the Ocker, 30 miles W of Halberstadt. E lon. 10 42, N lat. 51 18.

WOLSEBERG, a town of Germany, in the Lower Carinthia, with a castle, on which the district about it depends. It is 36 miles E of Clagenfurt. E lon. 15 10, N lat. 46 56.

WOLGAST, a considerable town of Germany, in the Swedish Pomerania, capital of a territory of the same name, with a castle, and one of the best and largest harbours on the Baltic. It is seated on the Peen, 44 miles NW of Sutin. E longitude 14 4, N latitude 54 1.

WOLKOSKOI, a town of Russia, in the government of Novogorod, 100 miles SE of Novogorod. E lon. 34 20, N lat. 57 30.

WOLKOWSKA, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodeck, seated on the Ros, 23 miles SE of Grodno. E lon. 24 40, N lat. 53 4.

WOOLER, a town in Northumberland. W lon. 1 46, N lat. 55 34.

WOLLIN, a seaport of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Prussian Pomerania, capital of an island of the same name. It is ten miles W of Cammin. E lon. 14 30, N lat. 54 4.

WOLMAR, a town of Russia, in the government of Livonia, seated on the Aa, 32 miles N of Riga. E lon. 24 25, N lat. 57 35.

WOLVERHAMPTON, a town in Staffordshire. It is chiefly noted for a great iron manufacture, consisting of locks, hinges, buckles, cork-screws, and japanned ware. It is seated on a hill, 124 miles NW of London. W lon. 2 0, N lat. 53 47.

WOODBRIDGE, a town of England, in Suffolk, seated on the E side of a sandy hill, on the river Deben, eight miles from the sea. It is 70 miles NE of London. E long. 1 24, N lat. 51 13.

WOODRIDGE, a village with a post office, in Middlesex county, New Jersey, 3 miles N of Amboy, 4 S of Rahway, 10 NE of New Brunswick, and 203 of Washington.

WOODBURY, a town in Litchfield county, Connecticut, 10 miles S of Bethlehem, and 19 N by W of New-

Haven. Here is a post office, 316 miles NE of Washington.

WOODBURY, a post town in Gloucester county, New Jersey, near red bank, and ten miles S of Philadelphia. It contains 500 inhabitants, and is 154 miles NE of Washington.

WOODSTOCK, a borough in Oxfordshire. It has a manufactory of cemental goods in polished steel, which employs a few hands; and another of gloves. It is 4 miles NW of Oxford, and 62 miles WNW of London. W lon. 1 18, N lat. 51 52.

WOODSTOCK, a post township in Windham county, Connecticut, 30 miles N of Windham, and 382 NE of Washington. Population 2654.

WOODSTOCK, a post town, and capital of Shenandoah county, Virginia, situated on the E side of N river, 12 miles S by W of Strasburg, 30 S of Winchester, and 108 from Washington.

WOODSTOWN, a post town of Salem county, New Jersey, 11 miles N by E of Salem, 20 S of Philadelphia, and 164 from Washington. Population 200.

WOODVILLE, a post town and capital of Wilkinson county, Mississippi Territory, is situated on an eminence, 16 miles from the Mississippi river, and 40 S of Natchez. It contains a court house, a jail, and 100 inhabitants. Some of the lands in the vicinity of this town are equal in fertility to any in the world. N lat. 31 6.

WOOLWICH, a town of England, in Kent. Here are several fine docks, rope-yards, and spacious magazines, the place being wholly taken up and raised by the works erected for the naval service. A royal academy is established here, under the board of ordnance, for the instructing and qualifying of young gentlemen intended as candidates for the office of engineer. It is ten miles E of London. E lon. 0 10, N lat. 51 30.

WOOLWICH, a post township, of Lincoln county, Maine, containing 1000 inhabitants. It is 6 miles E of Bath, 40 from Portland, and 630 NE of Washington. E lon. from the same 7 15 20, N lat. 43 50 14.

WOOSTER, a post town, in the centre of Wayne county, Ohio; situated at the head of the navigation of Kiliuck river, one of the most nor-

thern branches of Muskingum. It is regularly laid out, and contains a meeting-house, and about 30 dwellings. Flat bottomed boats descend the river with 200 barrels to the Ohio, and keel boats of 15 and 20 tons ascend with considerable facility. Wooster is 44 miles S of Lake Erie, 65 N of Zanesville, 133 from Pittsburg, 180 a little E of S from Detroit, and 378 N of W from Washington. N lat. 40 46.

WORCESTER, a city in Worcestershire, capital of that county. It contains nine churches, besides the cathedral, and St. Michael's without the limits of the city. It has a large manufactory of elegant china ware. Worcester is seated on a gentle ascent, on the Severn, 36 miles NNE of Bristol, and 118 WNW of London. W lon. 3 0, N lat. 53 9.

WORCESTERSHIRE, a county of England, 30 miles long, and 20 broad; bounded on the N by Shropshire and Staffordshire, on the E by Warwickshire, on the W by Herefordshire, and on the SE and S by Gloucestershire. Population 139,333, in 1801.

WORCESTER, a post town and capital of Worcester county, Massachusetts; 44 miles W of Boston, 34 N by W of Providence, Rhode Island, 47 NE of Springfield, and 418 of Washington. It is esteemed one of the largest inland towns in the state, containing 2411 inhabitants. E lon. from Washington. 5 13 1, N lat. 43 10 30.

WORCUM, a town of Dutch Bra-

bant, seated on the Mass. E lon. 4 52, N lat. 41 52.

WORCUM, a seaport of the United Provinces, in Friesland, seated on the Zuider-Zee, 16 miles SW of Leywarden. E lon. 5 15, N lat. 53 0.

WORDEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony.

WORDINGBERG, a seaport of Denmark, in the island of Zealand. E lon. 11 52, N lat. 55 3.

WORINGEN, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, seated on the Rhine, 8 miles from Cologne.

WORKINGTON, a seaport of England, in Cumberland, seated on the Derwent. In its neighbourhood is a large iron foundry. Workington is 7 miles W of Cocker-mouth, and 307 N of London. W lon. 3 35, N latitude 53 43.

WORKSOP, a town of England, in

thern branches of Muskingum. It is regularly laid out, and contains a meeting-house, and about 30 dwellings. Flat bottomed boats descend the river with 800 barrels to the Ohio, and keep boats of 12 and 20 tons ascend with considerable facility. Wooster is 45 miles S of lake Erie, 65 N of Zanesville, 123 from Pittsburgh, 180 a little E of S from Detroit, and 378 N of W from Washington. N lat. 40 46.

WORCESTER, a city in Worcester-shire, capital of that county. It contains nine churches, besides the cathedral, and St. Michael's without the limits of the city. It has a large manufactory of elegant china ware. Worcester is seated on a gentle ascent, on the Severn, 38 miles NNE of Bristol, and 112 WNW of London. W lon. 8 0, N lat. 52 0.

WORCESTERSHIRE, a county of England, 30 miles long, and 20 broad; bounded on the N by Shropshire and Staffordshire, on the E by Warwickshire, on the W by Herefordshire, and on the SE and S by Gloucestershire. Population 130,353, in 1801.

WORCESTER, a post town and capital of Worcester county, Massachusetts; 44 miles W of Boston, 34 N by W of Providence, Rhode Island, 47 NE of Springfield, and 410 of Washington. It is esteemed one of the largest inland towns in the state, containing 2411 inhabitants. E lon. from Washington, 5 13 N, N lat. 43 10 30.

WORCESTER, a town of Dutch Brabant, seated on the Meuse. E lon. 4 52, N lat. 51 52.

WORCUM, a seaport of the United Provinces, in Friesland, seated on the Zuider-Zee, 19 miles SW of Lwarden. E lon. 5 11, N lat. 53 0.

WORDEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony.

WORDINGBERG, a seaport of Denmark, in the island of Zealand. E lon. 11 49, N lat. 53 3.

WORINGEN, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, seated on the Rhine, 8 miles from Cologne.

WORKINGTON, a seaport of England, in Cumberland, seated on the Derwent. In its neighbourhood is a large iron foundry. Workington is 7 miles W of Cockermouth, and 307 N miles of London. W lon. 3 25, N latitude 53 42.

WORKSOP, a town of England, in

Nottinghamshire. The canal from the Trent to Chesterfield passes by this place. It is 24 miles N of Nottingham, and 146 N by W of London. W lon. 1 0, N lat. 53 30.

WORMS, an imperial city of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, with an episcopal see, whose bishop is a prince of the empire. It is famous for a diet held in 1521, at which Luther was put in prison. It is seated on the W bank of the Rhine, 30 miles SE of Mentz, and 33 SW of Francfort. E lon. 8 30, N lat. 49 32.

WORTED, a town of England, in Norfolk, supposed for being the place where worsteds were first made. It is 12 miles N of Norwich, and 180 NE of London. E lon. 1 26, N lat. 52 52.

WORTHINGTON, a port town in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, 10 E of Pittsfield, 44 NW of Brookfield, and 308 NE of Washington, containing 1283 inhabitants.

WOTTON BASSET, a borough of England, in Wiltshire, 30 miles N of Salisbury, and 89 W of London. W lon. 1 54, N lat. 51 31.

WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE, a corporate town of England, in Gloucestershire. It is seated under the hills, 30 miles NE of Bristol, and 108 WNW of London. W lon. 2 11, N lat. 51 40.

WRAGBY, a town of England, in Lincolnshire, 11 miles ENE of Lincoln, and 164 N of London. W lon. 0 10, N lat. 53 18.

WRATH, CAPE, a vast promontory in Sutherlandshire, which forms the NW point of Great Britain.

WRENTHAM, a post town in Norfolk county, Massachusetts, 26 miles S by W of Boston, and 19 NE of Providence, Rhode Island, and 480 NE of Washington. It has 2061 inhabitants.

WREXHAM, a town in Denbighshire. It is the most populous town in all N Wales. W lon. 3 10, N lat. 53 2.

WRINTON, a town of England, in Somersetshire; situated among the Mendips hills, 11 miles WNW of Wells, and 123 W of London. It is noted for calamine. W lon. 2 6, N lat. 51 31.

WROTHAM, a town of England, in Kent, 24 miles SE of London.

WUNNENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, 14 miles S of Paderborn. E lon. 8 17, N lat. 51 30.

R r 2

WUNSDIEDEL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, with mines of copper in its vicinity. E lon. 13 24, N lat. 50 10.

WURTZBURG, a bishopric of Germany, comprehending the principal part of Franconia, being about 68 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. The territories of the bishop comprehend above 400 towns and villages, of which he is sovereign.

WURTZBURG, a city of Germany, in Franconia. It is defended with good fortifications, and has a magnificent palace, a university, an arsenal, and a handsome hospital. It is 300 miles NW of Vienna.

WYALUSING, a post town, in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania; situated on the N bank of Susquehanna, near the mouth of Wyalusing creek, 38 miles NW of Harlem, 52 NW of Wilkesbarre, and 275 from Washington.

WYE, a town of England, in Kent, seated on the Stour, ten miles S of Canterbury, and 40 SE of London. E lon. 1 4, N lat. 51 10.

WYE, a river of Wales, which rises on the confines of Cardiganshire, and running SE and S, falls into the mouth of the Severn at Chepstow.

WYE, a river of England, in Derbyshire, which rises in the NW part, above Buxton, and flowing SE falls into the Derwent, below Bakewell.

WYE, a town of Switzerland, in a territory of the abbey of St. Gallen, with a palace. It is built on an eminence, 16 miles SW of Constance. E lon. 6 4, N lat. 47 34.

WYNENDALE, a town of Austrian Flanders, where general Webb, in 1709, with 6000 men only, defeated 24,000 French. It is 8 miles ENE of Dixmude.

WYBE, a river of England, in Lancashire, which rises 5 miles SE of Lancaster, and enters the Irish sea, below Poulton.

WYTHE, C. H. a post town and capital of Wythe county, Virginia, 88 miles NE of Abington, 31 SW of Ingalls, and 340 from Washington.

X

XABRA, a seaport of Spain, in Valencia. E lon. 0 22, N lat. 38 00.

XACCA, or **SACCA**, a seaport of Sicily, with an old castle. It is seated on the S coast of the island, at the foot of a mountain, 30 miles SE of Mazara, and 41 SSW of Palermo. E lon. 13 2, N lat. 37 41.

XAGUA, a seaport on the S coast of the Island of Cuba, one of the finest in America, 84 miles SE of Havana. W lon. 80 44, N lat. 23 10.

XALAPA, a town of New Spain, in the province of Tlaxcala, with a bishop's see. W lon. 98 20, N lat. 19 33.

XATIVA, a town of Spain, in Valencia. It is seated on the side of a hill, at the foot of which runs the Xucar, 33 miles SW of Valencia, and 60 NW of Alicante. W lon. 0 14, N lat. 39 4.

XAVIER, or **SABI**, the capital of the kingdom of Whidah, on the Slave Coast of Guinea. It is noted for its great market, which is held at the distance of a mile from the walls. Here slaves of both sexes are bought and sold, as well as oxen, sheep, dogs, hogs, fish, and birds.

XAVIER, a town of Spain, in Navarre, 36 miles SE of Pampeluna.

XAVIER, ST. a town of Paraguay, in the province of La Plata, 200 miles W of Rio Janeiro. W lon. 50 6, S lat. 24 0.

XERES-DE-BADJOZ, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, and in the territory of Trala-Guadiana, seated on the rivulet of Ardiila, 27 miles SE of Badajoz. W lon. 0 32, N lat. 38 0.

XERES-DE-GUADIANA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the Guadiana, 18 miles N of Ayamonte. W lon. 7 15, N lat. 37 30.

XERES-DE-LA-FRONTERA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, famous for excellent wine; and hence it derived the name of that we call Xerry. It is seated on the Guadaleira, 8 miles N of Port St. Mary, and 110 S by W of Madrid. W lon. 4 59, N lat. 36 42.

XERES-DE-LA-FRONTERA, a town of New Spain, in the audience of Guadalajara. W lon. 104 24, N lat. 23 24.

YIMO, an island of Japan, the second in size and eminence, to the SW of Nippon, from which it is divided by a narrow channel. It is 300 miles in circumference.

YIXONA, a town of Spain, in Valencia, and in the territory of Segura, with a strong castle. It is 15 miles S

W of Alicant. W lon. 0 10, N lat. 36 0.

XUCAR, a river of Spain, which rises in New Castle, in the Sierra-de-Cuenza. It passes by Cuenza, and entering the province of Valencia, runs into the gulf of Valencia, at the town of Cullera.

XUNOGROD, a town of Turkish Croatia, 17 miles N of Sebenica, and 37 E of Hizar. E lon. 16 51, N lat. 40 34.

Y

Y, an arm of the Zuider Zee, which enters that sea, five miles E of Amsterdam. It forms the boundary between N and S Holland, and is pronounced EY.

YAKUTSK, one of the four provinces of the Russian government of Irkutsk, in the eastern part of Siberia.

YAKUTSK, a town of Siberia, capital of a Russian province of the same name, seated on the river Lena. E lon. 120 25, N lat. 62 1.

YALE, the capital of a province of the same name, in the island of Ceylon, seated on the coast of the Red Sea, 60 miles SW of Medina. E lon. 40 10, N lat. 23 40.

YAMBURG, a town of Russia, in the government of Petersburg. E lon. 23 16, N lat. 59 15.

YANCEYVILLE, a post town in Louisa county, Virginia, 14 miles S of Louisa courthouse, 60 NW of Richmond, and 133 from Washington.

YANG-TCHEOU, a populous city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan. It is 42 miles NE of Nan-king.

YANG-TSE-KIANG, a great river of China, which rises in the province of Yunnan, and having crossed Hong-quang and Kiang-nan, enters the Eastern Ocean, opposite the Isle of Tong-minog, which is formed by the sand accumulated at its mouth.

YARMOUTH, a borough of England, in Norfolk. It is seated at the mouth of the Yare, and has long been known as one of the principal seaports in England.

OT the mouth of the harbour is a bar, which prevents the entry of ships of large burden; and

W of Alicant. W lon. 0 16, N lat. 36 6.
XUCAR, a river of Spain, which rises in New Castle, in the Sierra-de-Cuenza. It passes by Cuenza, and enters the province of Valencia, running into the gulf of Valencia, at the town of Culera.
XUDNOGROD, a town of Turkish Crustia, 17 miles N of Sebenica, and 37 E of Hizarra. E lon. 16 31, N lat. 40 34.

Y

Y an arm of the Zuyder Zee, which enters the sea, five miles E of Amsterdam. It forms the boundary between N and S Holland, and is pronounced Y.
YAKUTSK, one of the four provinces of the Russian government of Irkutsk, in the eastern part of Siberia.
YAKUTSK, a town of Siberia, capital of a Russian province of the same name, seated on the river Lena. E lon. 129 25, N lat. 62 1.
YALE, the capital of a province of the same name, in the island of Ceylon.
YAMBO, a seaport of Arabia, with a castle, on the coast of the Red Sea, 60 miles SW of Medina. E lon. 40 10, N lat. 23 40.
YAMBURG, a town of Russia, in the government of Petersburg. E lon. 23 16, N lat. 59 15.
YANCEYVILLE, a post town in Louisiana county, Virginia, 14 miles S of Louisiana county, 60 NW of Rich-mond, and 133 from Washington.
YANG-TCHEOU, a populous city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan. It is 46 miles NE of Nan-king.
YANG-TSE-KIANG, a great river of China, which rises in the province of Yunnan, and having crossed Kou-yunnan and Kiang-nan, enters the Eastern Ocean, opposite the Isle of Tong-tan, which is formed by the sand accumulated at its mouth.
YARMOUTH, a borough of England, in Norfolk. It is seated at the mouth of the Yare, and has long been known as one of the principal seaports in England. At the mouth of the harbour is a bar, which prevents the entry of ships of large burden; and

the many sand-banks, off the coast, at a distance from the Yarmouth Roads, so noted for frequent ship wrecks. Yarmouth is 27 miles E of Norwich, and 112 NE of London. E lon. 1 23, N lat. 53 45.
YARMOUTH, a borough of England in Hampshire, on the W coast of the Isle of Wight, with a strong castle. It is 123 miles SW of London. W lon. 1 28, N lat. 50 46.
YARMOUTH, a post town in Barnstable county, Massachusetts, situated 4 miles E by N of Barnstable, 70 SE of Boston, and 507 NE of Washington, with 1727 inhabitants.
YAROSLAF, a government of Russia, formerly a province of the government of Moscow.
YAROSLAF, a town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, seated at the confluence of the Volga. E lon. 38 29, N lat. 57 35.
YARUM, a town in the N riding of Yorkshire. It is 238 miles N by W of London. N lat. 54 31.
YARUQUI, a village of South America, in Peru. Here, Ulloa and the French mathematicians, measured an arch of the meridian.
YELLE, one of the Shetland Islands, to the N of that called Mainland. It is 12 miles long, and 2 broad.
YELLOW RIVER, or **HOANG-HO**, a large river of Asia, which after a course of nearly 600 leagues across Tartary and China, enters the Eastern Sea, to the N of the mouth of the Yang-tse-kiang.
YELLOW SEA, a gulf of China, between the province of Pe-tscheli and Chang-tsoog on the peninsula of Corea on the E.
YELLOW STONE, a large river of N America, which, according to Indian information, has its remote sources in the Rocky Mountains, on the confines of New Mexico. The place where it issues through the mountains is only 48 miles from the three forks of Jefferson river, and 18 from the Gallatin. Here, although just leaving a high snowy mountain, it is a bold, rapid, deep stream, 120 yards wide. Nine miles from this, it receives Shield's river from the NW, 38 yards wide, and 90 miles further is Rose river, so denominated from the number of roes on its banks; 30 miles from the last is Clark's Fork, a river from the S 160

yards wide; between 80 and 90 miles from this stream, is a very remarkable rock, called Pompey's pillar, situated about 250 paces from the river. It is 300 feet high, accessible only on the NE side, and nearly 400 paces in circumference. Several miles further the Yellow Stone receives the Big Horn river. The two streams at their confluence, are nearly of the same breadth, a little more than 200 yards each. The Yellow Stone is the deeper of the two, being 10 feet, and the other from 5 to seven. The Big Horn rises in the Rocky mountains, near the Yellow Stone, and flows, unobstructed by falls, through a fine, rich, open country. One hundred and ninety miles further is the Lazoka, or Tongue river, 150 yards wide, and the main stream 500. At the distance of 233 miles from the Lazoka, the Yellow Stone joins the Missouri, and widens during this course to one mile. From the point, where it bursts through the Rocky mountains, to its confluence with the Missouri is 337 miles. It affords good batteaux navigation, there being none of the moving sand bars which obstruct the channel of the Missouri, and its waters are less turbid, than those of the latter river. Its principal tributaries, also, may be ascended in boats.—From the mountains to Clark's Fork, the current of the Yellow Stone is four miles and an half per hour.—From thence to Big Stone, three and an half, and thence descending to its mouth, two miles.

YENESEI, or **JENISA**, a river of Siberia, which running from S to N, enters the Frozen Ocean, to the E of the bay of Ob.

YENISEI, or **JENISKOL**, a large and populous town of Siberia, in the province of Turkestan, seated on the river Yenisei. E lon. 92 35, N lat. 57 46.

YEN-PING-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Fokien. It has in its district seven cities of the third class; it rises in the form of an amphitheatre, upon the brow of a mountain, which is washed by the river Min-ho; it is fortified by inaccessible mountains, which cover it on every side, and all the barques of the province must pass by the foot of its walls, to go to their different places of destination. It is 375 miles S of Nan-king.

YEN-TCHEOU-FOU, a city of Chi-

na, in the province of Chang-tong. The jurisdiction of this city is very extensive, containing 4 cities of the second and 23 of the third class; and is seated between two rivers, 275 miles SE of Peking.

YOVIL, or **YVEL**, a separate town of England, in Somersetshire. It is seated on the Tved, 123 miles W by S of London. W lon. 2 37, N lat. 50 54.

YESS, a town of Persia, in Iracul, on the road from Kerman to Ispahan. It is 200 miles ESE of Ispahan. E lon. 56 50, N lat. 32 0.

YONKERS, a post township of West Chester county, New York; situated on the E bank of the Hudson, 10 miles S of White Plains, 20 N of New York city, and 258 NE of Washington. Population 1368 in 1810.

YORK, a city of England, the capital of Yorkshire, with an archbishop's see. The cathedral of St. Peter, generally called the minister, is reckoned the most elegant and magnificent Gothic structure in the kingdom, Lincoln perhaps excepted. Besides this cathedral, York contains 17 churches, and 16,48 inhabitants in 1801. It is divided by the Ouse into two parts, which are united by a stone bridge of 6 arches, and the river is navigable to this city for vessels of 70 tons burden, although it is 60 miles from the sea. It is divided into 4 wards, has 28 parishes, and 1 walled round. It is a dukedom belonging to the royal family of England. The guildhall, built in 1440, is a grand structure. The corporation built a mansion house, in 1728, for the lord mayor; and here is also the city hall, and several churches. York is 106 miles N by W of London. W lon. 1 1, N lat. 53 59.

YORKSHIRE, a county of England, double in size to any of the others; bounded on the E by Durham and Westmorland; on the E by the German Ocean; on the W by Westmoreland and Lancashire; and on the S by the counties of Chester, Derby, Nottingham, and Lincoln. It is 200 miles long, and 100 broad. Population 668,943 in 1810.

YORE, a post town and capital of a county of the same name, in Pennsylvania, 36 miles from Philadelphia, 50 N of Baltimore, and 108 of Washington. It is situated on the E side of Codorus creek. Population 2437.

YORK, a post town and port of entry in York county, Maine; situated on a river of the same name, 10 miles from the ocean, 0 NE of Portsmouth, 45 SW of Portland, and 538 NE of Washington. In 1810 it contained 3040 inhabitants. E lon. from the Federal city, 6 23 44, N lat. 43 9 2.

YORK, the seat of government in Upper Canada, is situated on York harbour, on the N side of lake Ontario, opposite the mouth of Niagara river, from which it is distant 40 miles by water, and 100 by land. The harbour is formed by a long and narrow neck of land, called Gibraltar Point, and is considered one of the best on the lake. It contains a court house, council house, a church, and upwards 3000 inhabitants. This town was taken by the United States forces under Gen. Chauncey, and Gen. Dearborn, on the 27th of April, 1813, after a sharp conflict, in which Gen. Pike lost his life by an explosion from a magazine. N lon. 43 24.

YORK RIVER, a river of the United States, in Virginia, which rises in the S mountain. It is formed by the Pamunkey, and Mattaponi, which unite at Delaware. The former has three fathoms water as high as Cumberland; whence it is navigable for loaded flats to Brookman's bridge, 80 miles above Hanover. It is composed of the N and S rivers. The Mattaponi is capable of navigation 70 miles from its mouth. The course of the York is SE to Yorktown, and thence NE 25 miles to the Chesapeake. This river affords an excellent harbour at York Town, and has 4 fathoms water at high tide, for 50 miles, its whole length is about 120.

YORK-TOWN, the capital of York county, Virginia; a post town and port of entry. It lies on the S side of York river, 13 miles E of Williamsburg, 65 E by S of Richmond, 30 NW of Norfolk, and 187 a little E of S from Washington, E N lat. 37 28, and W lon. 76 52. The inhabitants are about 700. This town is rendered famous by the surrender of the British army under lord Cornwallis, Oct. 19th 1781.

YO-TCHEOU-FOU, a commercial city of China, in the province of Henan. Its district contains one city of the second, and seven of the third class; and it is seated on the Yang-tse-kiang, 275 miles SW of Nan-king.

YORK, a post town and port of entry in York county, Maine; situated on a river of the same name, 10 miles from the ocean, 9 NE of Portsmouth, 43 SW of Portland, and 534 NE of Washington. In 1810 it contained 3646 inhabitants. E lon. 65 50, N lat. 43 24.

YORK, the seat of government in Upper Canada, is situated on York harbour, on the N side of lake Ontario, opposite the mouth of Niagara river, from which it is distant 40 miles by water, and 100 by land. The harbour is formed by a long and narrow neck of land, called Gibraltar Point, and is considered one of the best on the lake. It contains a court house, council house, a church, and upwards 3000 inhabitants. This town was taken by the United States forces under Gen. Chauncey, and Gen. Dearborn, on the 27th of April, 1813, after a sharp conflict, in which Gen. Pike lost his life by an explosion from a magazine. N lat. 43 24.

YORK RIVER, a river of the United States, in Virginia, which rises in the S mountain. It is formed by the Pamunkey, and Mattaponi, which unite at Delaware. The former has three fathoms water as high as Cumberland; whence it is navigable for loaded flats to Brookman's bridge, 80 miles above Hanover. It is composed of the N and S rivers. The latter only is capable of navigation to the sea, from its mouth. The course of the York is SE to Yorktown, and thence NE 25 miles to the Chesapeake. This river affords an excellent anchorage at York Town, and has 4 fathoms water at high tide, for 30 miles, its whole length is about 180.

YORKTOWN, the capital of York county, Virginia; a post town and port of entry. It lies on the S side of York river, 13 miles E of Williamsburg, 65 E by S of Richmond, 30 NW of Norfolk, and 187 a little E of S from Washington, E lon. 76 22, and N lat. 37 22. The inhabitants are about 700. This town is rendered famous by the surrender of the British army under lord Cornwallis, Oct. 19th 1781.

YO-TCHEOU-FOU, a commercial city of China, in the province of Hou-quang. Its district contains one city of the second, and seven of the third class; and it is seated on the Yang-tze-kiang, 373 miles SW of Nan-king.

YVOUGMALL, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munster. It is seated on the side of a hill, at the mouth of the river Black-water, 23 miles E by N of Cork. W lon. 4 74, N lat. 51 50.

YVOUGHOGENY, a river of Pennsylvania. It rises in Virginia, but soon enters the former state, and runs through the country nearly in a NW course till it joins the Monongahela, about 13 miles SE of Pittsburg.

YVOUNGSTOWN, a post town in Trumbull county, Ohio; situated on a branch of Big Beaver river, 3 miles E of Canfield, about 90 N by W of Pittsburg, and 317 from Washington. Population 773.

YVORES, a large city of Flanders. It is seated on the Yperice, 13 miles W of Courtray, 12 NW of Lille, and 130 N of Paris. E lon. 2 48, N latitude 50 51.

YVOSENDYCK, a small but strong town of Dutch Flanders, in the isle of Caland, seated on a branch of the river Scheld, called Blie, 8 miles E of Slays, and 18 NW of Ghent. E lon. 3 38, N lat. 51 30.

YVOSELBURG, a town of Dutch Guelderland, 13 miles E of Clero, and 28 NE of Guskres. E lon. 6 15, N lat. 51 42.

YVOSELMONDE, an island of Holland, situated between the Merwe and a branch of the Maese.

YVOSELSTEIN, a town of the United Provinces in Holland, with a castle, seated on the river Yssel, 3 miles SW of Utrecht. E lon. 5 5, N lat. 52 7.

YVOSENCEAUX, a town of France, in the department of Upper Loire, ten miles NE of Fuy.

YVOSTADT, or **YVDSTADT**, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Schonon, 20 miles SE of Lund. E lon. 13 44, N lat. 55 22.

YVUCATAN. See **JUCATAN**.

YVOEN-YANG-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Hou-quang. Its district contains one city of the second, and six of the third class. It is 300 miles W of Nan-king.

YVERDUN, a strong town of Switzerland, in the Pays de Vaud, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, with a castle. It is seated in a flat situation, at the S end of the lake of Yverdun,

on the rivers Orbe and Thièle, thirty miles SW of Bern. E lon. 6 56, N lat. 46 40.

YVERDUN LAKE. See **NEUCHÂTEL**.

YVETOT, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, five miles NE of Caudebec.

YVUMA, one of the Bahama islands, in the W Indies, lying to the N of Cuba; 15 miles in length, and 17 in breadth.

YVUMETO, one of the Bahama islands, in the W Indies, to the N of the isle of Yuma, lying under the tropic of Cancer. It is 37 miles in length.

YVUN, the largest canal in China, called also **THE IMPERIAL CANAL**. It's celebrated canals, which extends from Canton to Peking, forms a communication between the N and S provinces. The obstacles which nature opposed to the execution of this magnificent work, the strong and long dikes by which it is contained, its banks decorated and often lined with cut stone, the ingenious mechanism of its locks, all render it an object of admiration to the European traveller.

YVUNG-PING-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Petcheli. Its district contains one city of the second and five of the third class; and is 87 miles E of Peking.

YVUHING-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Ho-nan. Its district contains two cities of the second and 12 of the third class. It is 178 miles NW of Peking.

YVUN-NAN, one of the most fertile and opulent provinces in China. Its inhabitants are brave, robust, affable, and fond of the sciences, which they cultivate with success. Its commerce is immense, as well as its riches, which are said to be inexhaustible.

YVUN-NAN-FOU, the capital of the province of Yun-nan, in China. It has been greatly injured by the different invasions of the Tartars. Its district contains four cities of the second and third class. It is 430 miles NW of Canton.

YVURUP, a town of Turkey, in Asia, in Carmania. E lon. 34 30, N lat. 39 40.

YVOY, a town of France, seated on the Cher. E lon. 5 4, N lat. 40 38.

Z

ZABERN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 15 miles W of Philipshurg. E lon. 8 10, N lat. 49 11.

ZABOLA, a town of Transylvania, on the confines of Moldavia, 5 miles S W of Neumark.

ZABURN, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, 15 miles N of Strasburg. E long. 7 50, N lat. 48 57.

ZACHAN, or **SOCHAN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. E lon. 12 16, N lat. 53 15.

ZAFRA, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, with a castle. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, near the river Guadiana, 20 miles SW of Medina. W lon. 6 12, N lat. 38 10.

ZAGATULLA, a town of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico, 200 miles SW of that city, at the mouth of a river of the same name. W lon. 104 35, N lat. 17 50.

ZAGARA, a famous mountain of Turkey, in Europe, in Livadia, on the gulf of Corinth, near mount Paronatus, and almost always covered with snow. It is the ancient Helicon, from which issued the fountain Hippocrene.

ZAGRAD, a strong town of Slavonia, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the Save, 35 miles NE of Carstadt, and 137 SW of Buda. E lon. 15 41, N lat. 46 50.

ZAHARA, a strong town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on a craggy rock, and defended by a citadel. It is 47 miles SE of Seville. W long. 4 55, N lat. 36 52.

ZAHARA, or **THE DESERT**, a vast country of Africa, bounded on the N by Barbary, on the E by Fezzan and Cabes, on the S by Tombuctoo, and on the W by the Atlantic Ocean. It is a mere desert, as the name imports.

ZAHRA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. E lon. 12 40, N lat. 51 53.

ZAIRE, a large river of Africa, which, rising in the kingdom of Manco Congo, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, below Boga.

ZAMORA, a strong town of Spain,

in a town, seated on a hill, on the river Dube, over which is a bridge of 17 arches, 135 miles N of Salamanca, and 150 NW of Madrid. W lon. 5 15, N lat. 41 41.

ZAMORA, a town of Peru, in the audience of Quito. In its neighbourhood are rich mines of gold, and it is seated near the Andes, 330 miles S of Quito. W lon. 75 55, S lat. 5 6.

ZAMORA, a town of New Spain, in the province of Guadaluajara, 30 miles SE of Guadaluajara. W lon. 104 35, N lat. 20 30.

ZAMORA, a town of Algiers, in the province of Constantine, 250 miles W of Hammamet. E long. 6 24, N lat. 36 20.

ZAMOSKI, a strong town of Poland, in Red Russia, now the Austrian kingdom of Lodomeria. It has a citadel, and is 37 miles NW of Lemburg. E lon. 25 20, N lat. 50 52.

ZANFARA, a kingdom of Negro-land, to the W of the kingdom of Zanzibar.

ZANEVILLE, a post town, and capital of Muskingum county, Ohio, is situated on the E side of Muskingum river, 60 miles E of Columbus, the same distance N of Marietta, 70 NE of Chillicothe, 80 W of Wheeling, and 375 a little N of W from Washington. It contains a Methodist meeting-house, a large and elegant court-house, and upwards of 2000 inhabitants. A company has been formed, under the title of the Zaneville canal and manufacturing company, with a view of conducting manufactures of paper, glass, wood, cotton, iron, hemp, flax, &c. The surrounding country is well cultivated, and contains inexhaustible beds of iron ore.

ZANGUEBAR, a country on the E coast of Africa, between 3 deg. N and 15 deg. S lat. It includes several petty kingdoms, in which the Portuguese have settlements.

ZANTE, an island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of the Morca, 17 miles SE of the island of Cephalonia. It is 24 miles long, and 12 broad, and very fertile. Its principal riches consist in currants. In one part of this island is a piece which shakes when trod upon, like a quagmire; and a spring which throws out a great deal of bitumen. It serves instead of pitch, to pay the bottoms of the ships. It

ZAN

ZAN, a town, seated on a hill, on the river Douro, over which is a bridge of 17 arches, 135 miles N of Salamanca, and 150 NW of Madrid. W lon. 6 10, N lat. 41 41.

ZAMORA, a town of Peru, in the audience of Quito. In its neighbourhood are rich mines of gold, and it is seated near the Andes, 250 miles S of Quito. W lon. 75 22, S lat. 6 6.

ZAMORA, a town of New Spain, in the province of Guadalajara, 30 miles SE of Guadalajara. W lon. 104 30, N lat. 20 20.

ZAMORA, a town of Algiers, in the province of Constantine, 250 miles W of Hamamat. E long. 0 25, N lat. 36 30.

ZAMOSSEL, a strong town of Poland, in Red Russia, the Austrian kingdom of Lodomeria. It has a citadel, and is 37 miles NW of Lemburg. E lon. 30, N lat. 50 25.

ZANFARA, a kingdom of Negroland, to the W of the Kingdom of Zegzaga.

ZANEVILLE, a post town, and capital of Muskingum county, Ohio, is situated on the E side of Muskingum river, 60 miles E of Columbus, the same distance N of Marietta, 70 NE of Chillicothe, 80 W of Wheeling, and 375 a little N of W from Washington. It contains a Methodist meeting-house, and a large and elegant court-house, and upwards of 2000 inhabitants. A company has been formed, under the title of the Zaneville canal and manufacturing company, with a view of conducting manufactures of paper, glass, wool, cotton, iron, hemp, flax, &c. The surrounding country is well cultivated, and contains inexhaustible beds of iron ore.

ZANGUEBAR, a country on the E coast of Africa, between 3 deg. N and 15 deg. S lat. It includes several petty kingdoms, in which the Portuguese have settlements.

ZANTE, an island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of the Morca, 17 miles SE of the island of Cephalonia. It is 24 miles long, and 12 broad, and very fertile. Its principal riches consist in currants. In one part of this island is a place which shakes when trod upon, like a quagmire; and a spring which throws out a great deal of bitumen. It serves instead of pilots, to pay the bottoms of the ships. It

ZEA

[401]

ZER

contains near 50,000 inhabitants; and the houses are low, by account of the frequent earthquakes. The English and Dutch have each a factory and consul here. E lon. 21 3, N lat. 37 33.

ZANZIBAR, an island of Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar, between the islands of Pemba and Momba, with the title of a kingdom tributary to Portugal. It abounds in sugar canes and citrons. The inhabitants are Mahometans. E lon. 33 25, S lat. 5 0.

ZARA, a strong city of Venetian Dalmatia, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on a small peninsula, in the gulf of Venice, 40 miles SW of Jaiza, and 150 SE of Venice. E lon. 16 0, N lat. 44 30.

ZARNATE, a strong town of Turkey, in Europe, in the Morea, agreeably seated on an eminence, 30 miles W of Mistra.

ZATMAR, a strong town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on a small lake formed by the river Tamas, 50 miles E by S of Toekay, and 130 E of Buda. E lon. 23 34, N lat. 47 50.

ZEALAND, an island of Denmark, almost a round form, 700 miles in circumference, and the largest of the isles belonging to the king of Denmark. It is exceedingly fertile; producing grain of all sorts, and in great plenty, and abounding with excellent pasture. Copenhagen is not only the capital of this island, but of the whole kingdom.

ZEALAND, one of the seven United Provinces of the Netherlands, bounded on the N by the isles of Holland, on the E by Dutch Friesland, on the S by Dutch Flanders, and on the W and NW by the German Ocean. It is composed of several islands. The river Scheld forms the most of them, and the soil of them is fruitful, but the air is unhealthy, especially for strangers. The principal towns are Middleburg and Flushing.

ZEALAND, NEW, an island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Tasman, in 1642. In the year 1770, it was discovered by Captain Cook, who found it to consist of two large islands, separated by a strait 4 or 5 leagues broad, to which he gave his own name. The winters are milder than in England, and the summers not hotter, though more equally warm. There

are forests of vast extent, full of the straightest and largest timber, fit for building of any kind.

ZEGZEG, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, lying on the river Niger, by which it is separated, on the N; from the empire of Casna. On the E it is bounded by Zanzars, on the S by Benie, and on the W by unknown deserts.

ZEIGENHEIM, a town of Germany, in the landgrate of Hesse Cassel, 30 miles S of Cassel. E lon. 9 10, N lat. 50 52.

ZELL, a town of Germany in the circle of Sussia, 70 miles S of Ulm.

ZEITGU, a town of Turkey in Europe in Janna, with a castle and an archbishop's see. It is a small place, and seated on a hill, by the gulf of the same name, near the river Kalayda, 50 miles SE of Larissa.

ZEITZ, a town of Upper Saxony, in the duchy of Naumburg, with a castle, and a well frequented college. It is seated on the Ester, 25 miles SW of Leipzig, and 45 E of Erfurt. E lon. 12 4, N lat. 50 50.

ZELL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, capital of a duchy of the same name, which devolved to the house of Hanover by marriage. Zell is seated on the Aller, 51 miles NW of Brunswick, and 47 S by W of Lauenburg. E lon. 10 12, N lat. 52 40.

ZELL, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Sussia. E lon. 8 8, N lat. 48 22.

ZELLERFELD, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the Harz forest; six miles SSW of Goalar.

ZEMBLA, NOVA, a large island, in the Northern Ocean to the N of Russia, from which it is separated by the strait of Waigoo. It has no inhabitants, except wild beasts.

ZEMLIN, or ZEMPLIN, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the Bodrog, 25 miles SE of Cassovia, and 37 NE of Vockay. E lon. 21 38, N lat. 48 30.

ZENGUIA, a town of Turkey in Asia. E lon. 37 50, N lat. 36 34.

ZENTA, a town of Hungary, where the Turks under Mustapha II. were defeated by Prince Eugene. E lon. 21 30, N lat. 46 4.

ZERIGA, a town of Persia, in Iraq Arabie, seated in a narrow plain, be-

tween mountains. It has produced several very famous Arabian authors.

ZERBST, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, with a castle, where the prince commonly resides. It is 37 miles NW of Wismar. E lon. 13 13, N lat. 53 0.

ZIA, an island of the Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, to the SW of Neopropolis. It is 13 miles long, and is broad, and well cultivated. It resembles an amphitheatre, and contains about 2,600 houses, all flat at the top.

ZIBET, a territory in Arabia Felix, extending from the principality of Mecca, to that of Mezin, being bounded on the W by the Red Sea.

ZIBIT, a trading town of Arabia Felix, capital of a territory of the same name. It is seated on the Zibit, 160 miles NW of Aden.

ZICET, a strong town of Hungary. It has often been taken and retaken by the Turks and Imperialists. E lon. 17 48, N lat. 46 31.

ZIKZEE, a strong town of the United Provinces in Zealand, and the principal of the Isle of Schouwen, 13 miles NE of Middlebury, and 18 SW of Brich. E lon. 4 10, N lat. 51 36.

ZITTAW, a fortified town of Germany, in Lusatia, subject to the elector of Saxony. It is seated on the Neide, 25 miles SE of Dresden. E lon. 13 2, N lat. 50 30.

ZNAIM, a strong town of Germany, in Moravia, with a castle, in which are a great many pagan antiquities. It is seated on the river Teya, 24 miles SW of Brinn and 33 N of Vienna. E lon. 16 40, N lat. 49 32.

ZOARA, a fortified town on the coast of Barbary, with a good harbour, 60 miles W of Tripoli. E lon. 11 53, N lat. 33 42.

ZORLITZ, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony; the chief subsistence of the inhabitants is working the serpent stone, which is found in the neighbourhood, into tea and coffee cups, &c. It is 17 miles S of Fryburg.

ZOFFINGEN, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, with an elegant church, and a public library, containing several curious manuscripts. It is three miles from Arbarg. E lon. 7 6, N lat. 47 4.

ZOLNOCK, a town in Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same

name. It was taken by the Turks in 1684, and retaken in 1685. It is seated on the Teyse, where the Sagraia falls into it, 69 miles NE of Colozsa, and 68 E of Buda. E lon. 30 40, N lat. 47 10.

ZORNDORF, a village of Germany, in the new march of Brandenburg, famous for a battle between the king of Prussia, and the Russians.

ZOUT FAN, a curious salt lake in the country of the Hottentots, situated a few miles N of Point Padron.

ZUELLA, a town of Africa, in Fezzan, situated in a district of remarkable fertility in which are many curious remains of antiquity. It is 140 miles E of Moorzook. E lon. 16 34, N lat. 37 20.

ZUG, a small canton of Switzerland, bounded on the E and N by that of Zurich, on the W by that of Lucern and the Free Provinces, and on the S by that of Schwytz. It is rich in pasture, has plenty of various kinds of fruit, and its wine is of a very acid flavour. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics.

ZUG, a town of Switzerland, capital of a canton of the same name, stands delightfully upon the edge of a beautiful lake, in a fertile valley. In 1433, a street which was on the side of the lake, was swallowed up. Zug is 13 miles NE of Lucern. E lon. 6 16, N lat. 47 10.

ZUIDER-ZEE, a great bay of the German Ocean, which extends from S to N in the United Provinces, between Friedland, Overysel, Guelderland, and Holland.

ZURIC, a canton of Switzerland, 50 miles long, and 30 broad; bounded on the N by the Rhine, which separates it from the canton of Schaffhausen, on the S by that of Schwytz, on the SE by Thurgaw, and the county of Toggenburg, and on the W by the canton of Zug and the Free Provinces. It abounds in wine and excellent pasture; but as there is not a sufficient supply of corn for interior consumption, the deficiency is chiefly supplied from Basle.

ZURIC, a considerable city of Switzerland, capital of a canton of the same name. It stands at the N end of Lake Zurich, and occupies both sides of the Limmat, which issues from the lake, and divides the town into two

name. It was taken by the Turks in 1684, and retaken in 1685. It is seated on the Teyss, where the Sagelin falls into it, 62 miles NE of Colonia, and 63 E of Buda. E lon. 30 50, N lat. 47 10.

ZORN DORF, a village of Germany, in the new marches of Brandenburg, famous for a battle between the king of Prussia, and the Russians.

ZOUT PAN, a curious salt lake in the country of the Host-notos, situated a few miles N of Point Padron.

ZUELIA, a town of Africa, in Fezzan, situated in a district of remarkable fertility in which are many curious remains of antiquity. It is 140 miles E of Moorook. E lon. 16 34, N lat. 37 59.

ZUG, a small canton of Switzerland, bounded on the E and N by that of Zurich, on the W by that of Lucern and the Free Provinces, and on the S by that of Schwytz. It is rich in pasture, has plenty of various kinds of fruit, and its wine is of a very acid flavour. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics.

ZUG, a town of Switzerland, capital of a canton of the same name, stands delightfully upon the edge of a beautiful lake, in a fertile valley. In 1439, a street which was on the side of the lake, was swallowed up. Zug is 13 miles NE of Lucern. E lon. 8 16, N lat. 47 10.

ZUIDERZEE, a great bay of the German Ocean, which extends from S to N in the United Provinces, between Friesland, Overysel, Guelderland, and Holland.

ZURIC, a canton of Switzerland, 39 miles long, and 30 broad; bounded on the N by the Rhine, which separates it from the canton of Schaffhausen, on the S by that of Schwytz, on the E by Thurgau, and the county of Tschuggen, and on the W by the canton of Zug and the Free Provinces. It abounds in wine and excellent pasture; but as there is not a sufficient supply of corn for interior consumption, the deficiency is chiefly supplied from Susbia.

ZURIC, a considerable city of Switzerland, capital of a canton of the same name. It stands at the N end of lake Zurich, and occupies both sides of the Limmat, which issues from the lake, and divides the town into two

unequal parts, which communicate by three bridges. Here are several manufactures; particularly muslins, cottons, linens, and silk handkerchiefs. Zurich is 23 miles SW of Constance, 40 SE of Basle, and 25 NE of Bern. E lon. 8 30, N lat. 47 30.

ZURIC, a lake of Switzerland, near 16 leagues in length, and one in breadth. In the vicinity of Zurich, the edges of the lake are skirted with a continued range of villas, which being intermixed among vineyard and pasture ground, produce a most pleasing effect. The river Limmat runs thro' the whole length of this lake to the city of Zurich.

ZURIPA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a castle, seated on the Tajo, very near Toledo. W lon. 3 17, N lat. 39 50.

ZUTPHEN, a strong and considerable town of Dutch Guelderland, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated at the confluence of the Berkel and Yssel, nine miles S by E of Deventer, and 25 E by S of Amsterdam. E lon. 6 0, N lat. 52 10.

ZUYST, a village of the United Provinces, five mile from Utrecht.

ZWICHAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. Zwickau is seated on the Muldaw, 15 miles S of Altenburg, and 30 NE of Plawen. E lon. 13 30, N lat. 50 45.

ZWINGENBURG, a town of Germany, in the landgravia of Hesse Darmstadt, eight miles S of Darmstadt, and 13 N of Worms.

ZWOLL, a town of the United Provinces, in Overysel, and in the district of Zallant, and is seated on an eminence, on the rivers An and Yssel, five miles S of Hasselt, and eight SE of Campen. E lon. 6 10, N lat. 52 34.

ZUYGETH, a strong town of Lower Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, with a citadel. It was besieged, in 1660, by Solyman II. emperor of the Turks, and taken three days after his death; but was afterward retaken by the Austrians. It is seated in a morass, made by the river Alma, 20 miles NW of Esek. E lon. 18 28, N lat. 46 17.

ZYTOMIERZ, a town of Poland, in Volhinia, seated on the Ciechrief, 70 miles W of Kiof, and 130 E of Lucko. E lon. 20 23, N lat. 50 35.

OMISSION.

CINCINNATI, a post town in Hamilton county, Ohio, is situated on the NW bank of the Ohio river, 22 miles N by E of Frankfort, 90 NW of Lexington, and 500 W of Washington. Population in 1810, 2540. N lat. 39 6, W lon. 83 44.

END OF THE GAZETTEER.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

1679. Fatal yellow fever in Philadelphia. Charleston, S. C. depopulated by a temper and inundation; followed by small pox and yellow fever; a great part of the town burnt.
1702. Pustillential yellow fever in New York.
Rise introduced in Carolina from Madagascar.
1704. Deerfield burnt and the inhabitants slain, taken captives or dispersed, by the French and Indians, Feb. 29.
1707. Expedition by the New England people against Fort Royal failed.
1709. Another projected invasion of Canada failed.
1710. Fort Royal taken by Gen. Nicholson and its name changed to Annapolis, Oct. 2.
1711. An expedition against Quebec failed by the shipwreck of transports in St. Lawrence, August.
1712. The Tuscaroras attacked North Carolina, defeated by Col. Barnwell, migrated to the five nations, and formed a sixth tribe.
1713. Spanish invasion of S. Carolina defeated.
1713. Treaty of peace at Utrecht, April 11—Nova Scotia ceded to France. Invasion of the Yamasees defeated by Gov. Craven and Carolinians.
1731. Epidemic small pox in Boston— inoculation first introduced by Dr. Boylston, at the recommendation of Dr. C. Mather.
1734. First news paper printed in New York by Wm. Bradford.
1737. Dry summer followed by a violent earthquake, Oct. 29, O. S.
1730. The first news paper in S. Carolina printed.
1732. Gen. Washington born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, Feb. 22.
1733. Georgia settled by Gen. Oglethorpe.
1742. Spanish invasion of Georgia, failed.
1743. The library company of Philadelphia incorporated. This company was formed in 1731, and in 1770 received the Loganian library.
1745. Lewisburg surrendered to the N. England troops, aided by an English Squadron, June 17.
- Indigo plant discovered in South Carolina.
1746. French expedition under D. Anville, which menaced N. Eng. failed by means of a storm.
- 1746-7. Expedition against Nova Scotia failed.
1747. Riots in Boston in opposition to an imprisonment of women.
1748. Treaty of peace at Aix La Chapelle, by which Cape Breton and Lewisburg were restored to France, Oct. 18.
1753. The French began to erect forts on the waters of Lac. Erie and the Ohio.
Major Washington sent by Gov. Dinwiddie of Vir. to require the French to withdraw, Oct. and Nov.
1754. The French erect fort Du Quesne where Pittsburg now stands. The French surprised and defeated by Col. Washington at the great meadows.
Col. Washington and his troops in fort Necessity surrendered to the French, July 4.
Gen. Winslow, with Massachusetts troops took possession of Nova Scotia, June 1754, and the French inhabitants called Neutrals, were transplanted and their houses destroyed.
Gen. Braddock defeated and killed at Monongahela, July 9.
French under DuRoi repulsed by Gen. Johnson at Lake George.
1756. War declared against France, May 16.
Oswego capitulated to Montcalm, Aug. 14.
1757. Fort William Henry capitulated to the French, Aug. 9.
1758. Lewisburg taken by the British, July 26.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

Madison incorporated. This company was formed in 1731, and in 1770 received the Loganian library.
 1745. Lewisburg surrendered to the N. English troops, aided by an English Squadron, June 17.
 Indigo plant discovered in South Carolina.
 1746. French expedition under D. Anville, which menaced N. Eng. failed by means of a storm.
 1746-7. Expedition against Nova Scotia failed.
 1747 Riots in Boston in opposition to an imprisonment of seamen.
 1748. Treaty of peace at Aix La Chapelle, by which Cape Breton and Lewisburg were restored to France, Oct. 18.
 1753. The French began to erect forts on the waters of Lake Erie and the Ohio.
 Major Washington sent by Gen. DuRoi to require the French to withdraw, Oct. and Nov.
 1754. The French erect fort Du Queene where Pittsburg now stands. The French surprised and defeated by Col. Washington at the great meadows.
 Col. Washington and his troops in fort Necessity surrendered to the French, July 4.
 Gen. Winslow, with Massachusetts troops took possession of Nova Scotia, June 1755, and the French inhabitants called Neutrals, were transplanted and their houses destroyed.
 Gen. Braddock defeated and killed at Monongahela, July 9.
 French under DuRoi repulsed by Gen. Johnson at Lake George.
 1760. War declared against France, May 18.
 Oswego capitulated to Montcalm, Aug. 14.
 1767. Fort William Henry capitulated to the French, Aug. 9.
 1768. Lewisburg taken by the British, July 30.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

- Gen. Abercrombie defeated at Ticonderoga with great loss, July 8.
 Fort Frontenac taken by Col. Bradstreet, Aug. 27.
 Fort du Queene abandoned by the French and taken by the English, Nov. 25.
 1769. Ticonderoga and Crown Point taken by Gen. Amherst, July 27.
 Niagara taken by the English, July 25, under Sir William Johnson.
 Battle of Quebec, Gen. Wolfe and Montcalm killed, French defeated, Quebec capitulated, Sept. 18.
 Montreal capitulated to the English, Sept. 8.
 Battle of Etches with the Cherokees, 1760.
 1761. The Cherokees defeated by Col. Grant and compelled to make peace, June.
 1763. First settlement in Tennessee, Kentucky first settled by Col. Boone.
 Delegates from most of the colonies met at N. York in October, to remonstrate against the stamp act and petition for its repeal.
 1767. An act imposing a duty on tea, glass and painters colors imported into the colonies, passed, June.
 1768. Two Brit. regiments arrived at Boston, Sept.
 1768-9. Non-importation agreements entered into by the inhabitants of Boston, Virg. &c.
 1770. Riot in Boston, the British troops fired upon the inhabitants and killed four, March 2.
 Insurrection in N. Carolina to oppose courts of Justice, suppressed by Gov. Tryon.
 1773. An English armed schooner, stationed in the Narraganset, to enforce the collection of duties, burnt by a party of Americans. The tea belonging to the E. India company thrown overboard at Boston Dec. 16.
 1774. An act to shut the port of Boston, March 31.
 Gen. Gage and more troops arrived at Boston.
 First congress convened at Phil. Sept. 4.
 All trade with the colonies forbid Dec. 23.
 1775. Battle of Lexington began the war, April 19.
 Ticonderoga seized by Col. Allen, May.
 George Washington appointed commander in chief of the army, June 15, took command of the troops in vesting Boston, July 3.
 Battle on Breed's hill—Gen. Warren killed, June 17.
 Falmouth burnt by the British, Oct. 17.
 Gen. Montgomery penetrated into Canada, took Chamblice, St. John's and Montreal in Nov.
 Col. Arnold, with 3000 infantry, entered Canada by the Kenbec.
 Assault upon Quebec, Gen. Montgomery killed, Dec. 31.
 1776. Norfolk in Vir. burnt by the British, Jan. 1.
 A party of Royalists in N. Carolina defeated, February.
 Boston evacuated by the British, March 17.
 South Carolina invaded by Gen. Clinton who was repulsed June, 28, and sailed for N. York July 15.
 Gen. Washington arrived at N. York April 14.
 The British fleet and army arrived at Sandy Hook in June landed on Staten Island, July 3.
 DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, July 4.
 Battle on Long Island, Americans defeated, July 27.
 N. York taken possession of by the British, Sep. 15. A dreadful fire broke out a few days after, and destroyed nearly a fourth part of the city.
 Gen. Arnold defeated on Lake Champlain, Oct. 13.
 Battle at the White Plains, Oct. 28.
 Fort Mifflin taken, with 2000 prisoners, Nov. 10.
 Gen. Lee made prisoner Dec. 13.
 A body of Hessians starved and made prisoners at Trenton, Dec. 20.
 1777. Battle at Princeton, Gen. Mercer killed, Jan. 3.
 A convention declared Vermont to be an independent state, Jan. 10.
 Danbury destroyed, Gen. Wooster killed, April 27 and 28.

- Expedition of Col. Meigs' to Sag harbor, May 23.
 Gen. Prescott taken prisoner by Col. Barton, July 10.
 Battle of Brandy wine, Sept. 11.
 British Army entered Philadelphia Sept. 26.
 Ticonderoga evacuated by the American army, July 5.
 Col. Baum defeated and made prisoner near Bennington, August 16.
 Battle of Stillwater, Sept. 19.
 Battle of Saratoga, Oct. 7.
 Burgoyne surrendered to Gen. Gates, Oct. 17.
 Battle of Germantown, Gen. Nash killed, Oct. 5.
 Attack at Red Bank, Col. Donop killed, October 22.
 Forts Independence and Clinton taken by the British, Oct. 6.
 1778. British Commissioners arrived at Philadelphia with terms of conciliation.
 Philadelphia evacuated by the British, June 18.
 Battle of Monmouth, June 28.
 Gen. Lee arrested June 30, tried and suspended for one year.
 Wyoming destroyed and the inhabitants butchered by Col. Butler and Indians, July 1.
 French fleet under D. Estaing arrived in July.
 Gen. Sullivan laid siege to the British army in Newport, Aug. 15.
 The French fleet returned, sailed for Boston, and the siege of Newport raised, Aug. 28.
 Action on Rhode Island, Aug. 29.
 Col. Baylor's regiment surprised and cut to pieces, Sept. 28.
 Savannah taken by the British under Col. Campbell, Dec. 20.
 1779. Gen. Ash defeated by Gen. Prevost at Briar Creek, March 5.
 Gen. Matthews destroyed the stores at Norfolk, &c. May.
 Attack on Stony Ferry, June 20.
 Gen. Tryon invaded New-Haven, destroyed the stores, July 5, then burnt Fairfield July 9, and Norwalk July 12.
 Stony Point taken by assault by General Wayne, July 15.
 Expedition against a British port at Pondoreet, Rhode, Aug.
- Gen. Sullivan defeated the Indians and destroyed all the villages, &c. of the six nations, Aug. and Sep.
 Assault upon Saw. mah unsuccessful, Pulaaki killed, Oct. 9.
 1780. The winter the most rigorous ever known in America.
 British army under Sir H. Clinton invested Charleston, March.
 The Spaniards took Pensacola and all West Florida from the English, May.
 Gen. Lincoln capitulated and Charleston surrendered May 12.
 Americans defeated at Camden, and Baron De Kalb killed, Aug. 16.
 Action of King's Mountain, Oct. 7, Col. Ferguson defeated and slain.
 Gen. Sumter defeats the British in two actions, Nov. 12-20.
 Action of Springfield, June 21, in which the Americans under Gen. Greene were forced to retire.
 A French fleet and army under Rochambeau arrived in Newport, July 10.
 Gen. Arnold's treason discovered, he escaped Sept. 25.
 Major Andre taken, executed October 3.
 1781. Battle of the Clouds, British defeated, Jan. 17.
 Arnold burnt the stores at Richmond, Jan. 5.
 Motiny of the Pennsylvania troops, Jan. 1.
 Second battle of Camden, between Lord Rawdon and Green, April 25, the latter defeated.
 Battle of Guilford, Americans repulsed, March 15.
 The combined armies under Gen. Washington decamp from the Hudson and march for Virginia, August 19.
 New London burnt, Fort Griswold stormed and the garrison put to the sword by Arnold, Sept. 6.
 Battle at Eutaw Spring; Victory of Gen. Greene, Sept. 8.
 Lord Cornwallis and the army besieged in Yorktown, Sept. 25.
 The British army surrendered to Gen. Washington, which decided the revolutionary contest, October 19.

- to Sag
omer by
ept. 11.
Philadel-
by the
ode pri-
August
7.
to Gen.
en. Nash
l. Donop
Clinton
ct. 6.
arrived at
as of con-
y the Bri-
ane 23.
30, tried
year.
the inha-
ok. Butler
Esting ar-
ge to the
rt, Aug. 15.
ned, sailed
ge of New-
4, Aug. 20,
surprized
ct. 28.
the British
Dec. 29.
y Col. Pro-
March 3.
destroyed the
y, June 20.
New-Haven,
July 2, then
9, and Nor-
y assault by
y 15.
British port
Aug.
- Gen. Sullivan defeated the Indians and destroyed all the villages, &c. of the six nations, Aug. and Sept.
- Assault upon Sav. mah unsuccessful, Palanki killed, Oct. 9.
1780. The winter the most rigorous ever known in America.
- British army under Sir H. Clinton invested Charlestown, March. The Spaniards took Pensacola and all West Florida from the English, May.
- Gen. Lincoln capitulated and Charlestown surrendered May 12. Americans defeated at Camden, and baron De Kalb killed, Aug. 16. Action of King's Mountain, Oct. 7. Col. Ferguson defeated and slain.
- Gen. Sumter defeats the British in two actions, Nov. 12-20. Action of Springfield, June 23, in which the Americans under Gen. Greene were forced to retire. A French fleet and army under Rochambeau arrived in Newport, July 10.
- Gen. Arnold's treason discovered, he escaped Sept. 25. Major Andre taken, executed October 3.
1781. Battle of the Clouds, British defeated, Jan. 17. Arnold burnt the stores at Richmond, Jan. 5. Mutiny of the Pennsylvania troops, Jan. 1. Second battle of Camden, between Lord Rawdon and Green, April 25, the latter defeated. Battle of Guilford, Americans repulsed, March 15. The combined armies under Gen. Washington decamped from the Hudson and marched for Virginia, August 19. New London burnt, Fort Griswold stormed and the garrison put to the sword by Arnold, Sept. 6. Battle at Eatw Spring; victory of Gen. Greene, Sept. 8. Lord Cornwallis and the army besieged in Yorktown, Sept. 25. The British army surrendered to Gen. Washington, which decided the revolutionary contest, October 19.
- The Bible first printed in America by Robert Aiken, Philadelphia.
1783. Mutiny of the Pennsylvania troops for want of pay, June 21.
1783. Great discontents prevailed in Connecticut on account of half-pay, a convention at Middletown, Sept. 3. The army disbanded Oct. 18, farewell address of Gen. Washington to the army, November 2. N. York evacuated by the British army, November 25. Gen. Washington resigned his commission Dec. 23.
1784. Society of Cincinnati instituted at the entertainment of the army on the Hudson, May 13, 1783, altered and amended at a general meeting in Phil. May 3.
1785. Mr. J. Madison first moved the house of delegates in Virginia to appoint commissioners to meet commissioners of the other states to form commercial regulations, which gave rise to the convention which formed the present constitution, Dec.
1786. Insurrection in Massachusetts begun, Aug.
1787. Commissioners met at Annapolis Sept. 14, 1786, but adjourned to May 25, 1787, when delegates with more ample powers, assembled and agreed upon the present constitution, Sept. 17.
1789. First meeting of congress under the present constitution at New York, Gen. Washington inaugurated first president, April 30. Tennessee ceded to the United States by N. Carolina.
1790. Dr. Franklin died in his 89th year, April 17. Kentucky erected into an Independent state, December 8.
1791. Vermont admitted into the union, Feb. 18. Resolve of Congress, establishing a mint, March 3.
1793. Kentucky admitted into the union, June 1.
1793. Proclamation of neutrality by the President of the U. States, April 22. The city of Philadelphia dreadfully afflicted with the yellow fever. Gen. St. Clair defeated by the Indians.
1794. Gen. Wayne gained a complete victory over the hostile Indians, Aug. 30. A treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation was signed between the United States and Great Britain, Nov. 19. An insurrection in the W. counties of Pennsylvania. Tennessee admitted into the union, June 1. Gen. Washington's address to the people of the United States, on his retiring from the Presidency, Sept. 17.
1798. A law passed for raising a provisional army, and another authorizing the capture of French armed vessels, May 20. Gen. Washington appointed Commander in Chief of the troops of the U. States, July. Congress passed an act declaring the treaty with France null and void, July 7.
1799. Capt. Truxton, in the Constellation, took the French frigate Insurgent, Feb. 10. The college at Princeton burnt, May 7.
1802. Louisiana ceded to France by Spain. Ohio admitted into the Union. Louisiana purchased of the French Republic, by the United States, April 30.
1803. Thomas Jefferson and George Clinton inaugurated president and vice-president of the United States.
1805. Captains Lewis and Clark, returned with their exploring party to St. Louis, having, with the loss of only one man, traversed the American continent, from the mouth of the Missouri, to the Pacific ocean, a distance of 3555 miles. An American citizen was killed, in the harbour of New York, on board of a small coasting vessel, by a British frigate.
1807. The American frigate Chesapeake, was attacked, in the waters of the United States by order of the British admiral Berkeley; four of her seamen were killed, and several others taken on board the British ships. This affair has since been settled by

- tween the two governments, and the women taken from the Chesapeake restored.
1808. A general embargo laid by law throughout the United States, Dec. 15.
1809. James Madison elected President of the United States, and Elbridge Gerry, vice-president.
1811. Engagement between the United States frigate President, and the British sloop of war Little Belt, May 16.
- A severe action was fought at Tippecanoe, Indiana territory, between Gen. Harrison, and a combination of savages, in which the latter were defeated, November, 7.
1812. War declared by the U. States against Great Britain, June 18.
- A dreadful earthquake in Venezuela, which destroyed the port of Lagaira, and the city of Caracas; upwards of twelve thousand persons perished in the ruins.
- British sloop of war Alert, captured by the American frigate Essex, Aug. 13.
- General Hull and the army under his command surrendered to Gen. Brock, Aug. 17.
- The British frigate Guerriere, captured by the United States frigate Constitution, Aug. 19.
- The British sloop of war Frolic, captured by the American sloop of war Wasp, Oct. 18.
- Attack on Queenstown, Upper Canada, in which the Americans were defeated, Oct. 12.
- The British frigate Macedonian captured by the American frigate United States, Oct. 25.
- Abortive attempt to invade Canada, by the American general Smyth, Nov. 27.
- The British frigate Java captured by the United States frigate Constitution, Dec. 20.
1813. Defeat of a detachment of the North Western army under Gen. Winchester, at Frenchtown, by the British and Indians, Jan. 22.
- Ogdensburg captured by the British, Feb. 23.
- Capture of the British sloop of war Peacock, by the United States sloop of war Hornet, Feb. 24.
- Fort Meigs besieged by the British and Indians May 1, which continued to the 9th, when the enemy abandoned his works and retreated.
- Havre-de-Grace burnt by the British, May 3.
- The villages of Fredericktown and Georgetown destroyed, May 6.
- York, in Upper Canada, captured by the American forces under general Dearborn, after a sharp conflict, in which Gen. Pike lost his life, April 27.
- Fort George taken by General Lewis, May 27.
- Sackett's Harbour attacked by the British, and vigorously repulsed by the Americans under Gen. Brown, May 28.
- Capture of the United States frigate Chesapeake by the British frigate Shannon, June 1.
- Part of the American forces under Generals Chandler and Winder, in pursuing the British, near the head of lake Ontario, were attacked by the retreating foe, at Stony creek, who succeeded in capturing both the American generals, June 6.
1813. Craney Island attacked by the British, who were defeated with considerable loss, June 25.
- The village of Hampton captured by a part of the British land and naval forces in the waters of the Chesapeake, June 23.
- Col. Barrister, with his command, surrendered to an inferior force, at the Beaver Dam, Upper Canada, June 24.
- The British attempt to storm Fort Sandosky, but were gallantly repulsed with severe loss, by Major Chaguan, Aug. 3.
- The United States' brig of war Argus, captured by the British brig of war Pelican, Aug. 14.
- The British squadron on lake Erie, commanded by captain Barkley, surrendered to the American squadron, under commodore Perry, Sep. 10.
- The American forces under Gen. Harrison, gain a complete victory, at the Moravian Towns, Upper Canada, over the British and Indians commanded by Gen. Proctor, Oct. 5.

Fort Meigs besieged by the British and Indians May 1, which continued to the 9th, when the enemy abandoned his works and retreated.
 Havre-de-Grace burnt by the British, May 3.
 The village of Fredericktown and Georgetown destroyed May 6.
 York, in Upper Canada, captured by the American forces under general Dearborn, after a sharp conflict, in which Gen. Pike lost his life, April 27.
 Fort George taken by General Lewis, May 27.
 Sacket's Harbour attacked by the British, and vigorously repulsed by the Americans under Gen. Brown, May 29.
 Capture of the United States frigate Chesapeake by the British frigate Shannon, June 1.
 Part of the American forces under Generals Chandler and Windsor, in pursuing the British, near the head of Lake Ontario, were attacked by the retreating foe, at Stony creek, who succeeded in capturing both the American generals, June 6.
 1813. Cramoy Island attacked by the British, who were defeated with considerable loss, June 22.
 The village of Hampton captured by a part of the British land and naval forces in the waters of the Chesapeake, June 23.
 Col. Borsiter, with his command, surrendered to an inferior force, at the Beaver Dam, Upper Canada, Jan. 24.
 The British attempt to storm Fort Sandosky, but were gallantly repulsed with severe loss, by Major Chagnon, Aug. 3.
 The United States' brig of war Argus, captured by the British brig of war Pelican, Aug. 14.
 The British squadron on Lake Erie, commanded by captain Berkeley, surrendered to the American squadron, under Commodore Perry, Sep. 10.
 The American forces under Gen. Harrison, gain a complete victory, at the Moravian Towns, Upper Canada, over the British and Indians commanded by Gen. Proctor, Oct. 5.

Gen. Hampton attempts the invasion of Lower Canada and fails, Oct.
 Gen. Coffee obtains a victory over a part of the Creek Indians, Nov. 3.
 Second victory over the Creeks, by Gen. Jackson, Nov. 6.
 Battle of Crysler's field, near Cornwall, Lower Canada, between a detachment of the American forces under Gen. Boyd, and the British troops, detached in pursuit of the invading army. In this action Gen. Covington lost his life, Nov. 10.
 Third victory over the Creeks by Gen. White, Nov. 18.
 Fourth victory over the Creeks by Gen. Floyd, Nov. 29.
 The village of Newark, in Upper Canada, burnt by order of Gen. McClure, Dec. 10.
 Fort Niagara taken by the British Dec. 19. They burn the flourishing village of Buffalo, Dec. 30, and lay waste the whole of the Niagara frontier, including the village of Lewistown.
 1814. A Fifth victory over the Creeks, by Gen. Jackson, Jan. 22.
 The Indians attack Gen. Boyd's army, and are defeated, making the sixth victory, Jan. 27.
 Oswego attacked by the British naval forces, on Lake Ontario, and gallantly repulsed by Col. Mitchell, March 3 and 6.
 Gen. Jackson defeats the Creeks in a general battle, March 27, which ends the war with the Southern Indians.
 Gen. Wilkinson makes an attempt on Canada, but was repulsed at La Colle Mill, March 31.
 The British sloop of war Epervier captured by the American sloop of war Peacock, April 20.
 Capture of the United States frigate Essex, by the British frigate Phoebe and sloop of war Cherub, after a desperate action in the bay of Valparaiso, South America, March 28.
 Defeat and capture of a British detachment at Sandy creek, by Major Appling, May 30.
 Attack on Commodore Barney's flotilla, June 26. British repulsed.

British sloop of war Reindeer, captured by the U. States' sloop of war Wasp, June 28.
 Capture of Fort Erie, July 3.
 Brilliant victory of Chippeway, July 8.
 The British take possession of Eastport, July 11.
 Gen. Swift of the New York militia, killed in reconnoitring the enemy's works at Fort George, July 12.
 The American brig of war Rattlesnake, taken by a British frigate, July 23.
 The battle of Bridgewater, considered the most desperate of any fought during the war, July 24.
 Major Morgan repulses a British detachment of more than double his numbers, at Conjoets creek, near Black Rock, Aug. 2.
 The British defeated with great slaughter, in attempting to storm Fort Erie, Aug. 15.
 Ineffectual bombardment of Stonington, by a British squadron, Aug. 10.
 Battle of Bladensburg and capture of Washington, Aug. 24.
 British sloop of war Avon captured by the U. States' sloop of war Wasp, Sep. 1.
 The British take possession of Castine, Sep. 1.
 Captain Morris blew up the U. States' ship Adams, to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy, Sep. 3.
 Battle of North Point, and death of Gen. Ross, Sep. 12.
 Bombardment of Fort M'Henry 13.
 The British retired from Baltimore 14.
 Naval victory of Commodore Macdonough, on Lake Champlain, Sep. 11.
 Sir George Prevost defeated in his attack on Gen. Macomb's entrenchments at Plattsburg, Sep. 22.
 Brilliant sortie of Gen. Brown, who storms the British batteries in front of Fort Erie, Sep. 17.
 United States' sloop of war Frolic captured by a British frigate.
 Major Lawrence defeats a combined attack by land and water, against Fort Bower, and suc-

- ceeded in blowing up one of the enemy's ships, Sep. 13.
 Capture of the Gun Boats below New Orleans, after a desperate resistance, Sep. 14.
 A gallant action, in the harbour of Fayal, between the American privateer Armstrong, and the boats of a British squadron, the latter defeated, Sep. 26.
 1814 Treaty of Peace, signed between the American and British commissioners, on the 24th of December, and ratified by the U. States on the 17th of February, 1815.
 The van of the British army attacked, below New Orleans, by Gen. Jackson, and repulsed, Dec. 23.
 The British make a second attempt on the 28th, and are obliged to retire. They make their grand assault on the 8th of January, and are completely defeated, with the loss of 3000 men. St. Mary's captured by the British, Jan. 13.
 The American frigate President captured by a squadron of British frigates, Jan. 16.
 Fort Bower capitulated to the British land and naval forces, Feb. 12.
 The United States' frigate Constitution, captures two British sloops of war, the Cyane and Levant, the former mounting 38 and the latter 18 guns, Feb. 30.
 A flotilla of British Barges, in the river St. Mary's, defeated by a party of Americans, Feb. 23.
 British sloop of war Penguin captured by the American sloop of war Foxglove, March 23.
 The United States declare war against Algiers, March 2.

FINIS.

ERRATA.

- PAGE 4—In the article ABERDEEN, NEW—delete the words "including North and South Leith," and for 23,560, read 27,503.
 7—Article AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, for 4748, read 1748.
 31—Article APPALACHICOLA—delete the words after,—It.
 34—Second column, 10th line from bottom, instead of Frederick-town, read Raster-town.

LOGICAL TABLE.

ary, and are completely discon-
fitted, with the loss of 3000 men.
St. Mary's captured by the Bri-
tish, Jan. 13.
The American frigate President
captured by a squadron of Bri-
tish frigates, Jan. 14.
Fort Bower capitulated to the Bri-
tish land and naval forces, Feb.
12.
The United States' frigate Consti-
tution, captures two British
sloops of war, the Cyane and
Levant, the former mounting 35
and the latter 19 guns, Feb. 30.
A flotilla of British Barges, in the
river St. Mary's, defeated by a
party of Americans, Feb. 23.
British sloop of war Penguin cap-
tured by the American sloop of
war Hornet, March 23.
The United States declare war
against Algiers, March 2.

FINIS.

ERRATA.

BRIDGEEN, NEW—delete the words "including
south Leith," and for 22,500, read 27,503.
HAPPELLE, for 4748, read 1748.
MICOLO—delete the words after,—It.
th line from bottom, instead of Frederick-town,
"town."

