Pocklington, a town in East Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday; seated on a stream that runs into the Derwent; 14 miles E. of York, and 194 N. by W. of London.

Podenstein, a town of Bavarian Franconia, near the source of the Putlach; 30 miles S. E. of Bamberg.

Podgorica, a free city of the Austrian empire, in Galicia; seated on the Vistula, opposite to Cracow. Pop. 4000.

Podlahia, one of the eight palatines of Poland; bounded N. and E. by the river Bog, S. by the palatinate of Lublin, and W. by the Vistula. It has an area of 5520 square miles, with 430,000 inhabitants. The capital is Siedlec.

Podolia, a government of Russia, wrested from Poland in 1793. The Dniester separates it from Moldavia on the S. W., and the Bog crosses it from the N. in a S. E. direction. It has an area of 20,400 square miles, with 1,330,000 inhabitants.

Podgora, a town of Russia, in the government of Moscow; 28 miles S. of Moscow.

Podon, a fortress of Africa, on the river Senegal; built by the French. It was ceded to the English in 1763, but afterwards taken by the French, and confirmed to them by the peace of 1763. Long. 14. 20, W. lat. 17. 1. N.

Poggioli, a town of Tuscany, with a handsome palace; 8 miles S. E. of Florence.

Poggiobonzi, a town of Tuscany, with the ruins of a citadel; seated near the Elsa; 20 miles N. of Florence.

Poggy, an island in the Indian Ocean, on the W. side of the island of Sumatra, and separated from the N. end of that of Nassau by a narrow channel, which contains a number of smaller islands, the whole of which are sometimes called the Nassau or Poggy islands. It is triangular, and about 20 miles in length. Long. 90. 53. E. lat. 20. S.

Poirino, a town of the Sardinian states; in Piedmont, seated on the Bonna; 14 miles S. E. of Turin.

Poissey, a town of France, department of Seine-et-Oise; the birthplace of Louis XI.; seated near the forest of St. Germain; 15 miles N. W. of Paris.

Pouitiers, a town of France, capital of the department of Vienne, and a bishop's see. Its population is not in proportion to its extent; for it includes a number of gardens and fields within its circuit. It has several Roman antiquities, particularly an amphitheatre, partly demolished, and a triumphal arch, which serves as a gate to the great street. Here, in 526, Edward the Black Prince gained a victory over the French, taking prisoners king John and his son Philip, whom he brought to England. The principal manufactures are stockings, woollen capes, gloves, and combs. It is seated on a hill, on the river Clain; 85 miles S. W. of Tours, and 130 N. by E. of Bordeaux. Pop. 21,500. Long. 0. 21. E. lat. 45. 35. N.

Porcez, a province of France, which now forms the three departments of Vendee, Vienne, and Deux Sevres.

Pola, a strong seaport of Istria, and a bishop's see. Here are large remains of a Roman amphitheatre and a triumphal arch. It is seated on a mountain, near a bay of the Gulf of Venice; 38 miles S. of Capo d'Istria. Long. 14. 9. E. lat. 45. 13 N.

Poland, a large country of Europe, bounded on the N. by Prussia, Courland, Livonia, and Russia, W. by the Baltic, Brandenburg, and Silesia, S. by Hungary and Moldavia, and E. by Russia, and the territories wrested by force from the Turks. It was formerly divided into four principal parts, Great Poland, Little Poland, Red Russia, and Lithuania. In 1772 a partition of this country, projected by the king of Prussia, was effected by that monarch, in conjunction with the empress of Russia and the emperor of Germany. By this partition one-third of the country was wrested from the republic, the diet being compelled, by a foreign force, to make and to ratify this important cession. The three partitioning powers, moreover, for a time subjected a great change in the constitution. In 1791, however, the king and the nation, in concurrence, almost unanimously, and without any foreign intervention, established another constitution, and one so unexceptionable every way, that it was celebrated by Mr. Burke, as a revolution whereby the conditions of all were made better, and the rights of none infringed. By it the breeze of an elective monarchy, by which Poland, on almost every vacancy of the throne, had been involved in the calamities of war, were avoided, the throne being declared hereditary in the house of Saxony. — A few of the nobility, however, discontented at the generous sacrifice of some of their privileges, repaired to the court of Russia; and, their representations concurring with the ambitious views of the empress, she sent an army into Poland, under pretext of being guarantee of the constitution of 1772. Her interference was too powerful to be resisted; and this new constitution was overthrown. But the principal object for which the Russian army entered Poland was not yet attained. The empress had planned, in conjunction with the king of Prussia, a second partition of this country, which took place in 1793. Such multiplied oppressions at last roused the spirit of the nation. General Kosciusko appeared, in 1794, at the head of a Polish army, to assert the independence of his country, and to recover the provinces wrested from it. He was successful at first, against the king of Prussia, but was at last overpowered by numbers; the country was in different parts desolated, the towns burnt, and the inhabitants massacred in crowds. The brave Kosciusko was taken prisoner, and sent with a number of other patriots into confinement at Petersburg, for having dared to defend his native country against foreign aggression. The king formally resigned his crown at Grodu, in 1795, and was afterwards removed to Peters-
Jurg, where he remained a kind of state prisoner, till his death, in 1789. The whole of the country was divided among the three partitioning powers. Austria had Little Poland, and the greatest part of Red Russia and Poldia, which is now called the kingdom of Galicia; Prussia, Great Prussia, Poland Prussia, a small part of Lithuania, and Polachia; and Russia had Samogitia, the remainder of Lithuania, Volhynia, and Podolia. In the war with Prussia, in 1806, the French penetrated into Poland, and proclaimed their desire to restore its ancient independence, when, treaties of peace having been adjusted with Russia and Prussia, the project was for the most part abandoned. By the peace of Tilsit, the king of Prussia renounced the possession of the greater part of his Polish provinces, when they were erected into the dukedom of Warsaw, in favour of the king of Saxony. In 1809 Austria was compelled to cede part of Galicia to Russia, had a further portion to the new states. But on the outbreak of the French, in 1815, in Poland, in 1815, the Russians took possession of the duchy of Warsaw, and the congress of Vienna not only confirmed to that power all the Polish and Lithuanian provinces acquired before 1795, but added the sovereignty of the central provinces. On the downfall of Bonaparte, and the settlement of the continent in 1815, a part of the territory of Poland, comprising the central portion, with an area of 47,000 square miles, and a population of 3,000,000, was formed into a separate kingdom, subject to the emperor of Russia, but governed by its own laws, with such modern improvements in legislation as the liberal policy of the emperor Alexander thought necessary to the welfare of the kingdom, which was governed by his viceroy. On the accession of Nicholas, his despotic conduct towards the conquered nation roused them again to resistance; in 1833 they flew to arms, and made a noble effort to gain their independence, but which only ended in their entire destruction; and the policy of Russia now seems to the total annihilation of the unfortunate Poles, as a people, in language and character; and Poland, once powerful, and containing a population of 15,000,000, has been annihilated from among the nations of the earth, and even its name most obliterated from the map of Europe. The religion was Roman Catholic, but the Protestants nearly equalled them in numbers; there were also a great number of Jews, who had many important privileges. The towns of Poland are for the most part built with wood; and the villages consist of mean cottages, or huts. The country is so fertile in corn, in many places, that it supplies Sweden and Holland with large quantities, and it has extensive pastures. Peat, ochre, chalk, agate, chalcedony, carnelians, oynxes, jasper, rock crystals, amethysts, garnets, topazes, sapphires, and even rubies and diamonds, are found in Poland; also tale, spar, lapis calcinarius, coal, iron, lead, and quicksilver. Here is much leather, fur, hemp, flax, salt-petre, alum, manna, honey, and wax; and there are mines of salt, of great depth, out of which is dug rock-salt. Horses are numerous, very strong, swift, and beautiful; and horned cattle are bred in immense numbers. Warsaw is the principal city.

POLBERON. See POOBOON.

POLIFERIA, a name commonly given to the palatinate of Brzesc, in Lithuania.

POL, Sz., a town of France; department of Pas de Calais; noted for its mineral waters. It is 16 miles N. W. of Arras.

POLICANDRO, an island in the Greek Archipelago; one of the Cyclades; 20 miles in circumference. Here are a few villages, a castle, and a harbour; but it consists, in general, of barren rocks and mountains. It lies between Milo and Paros. Long. 25. 31. E. lat. 38. 32. N.

POLICASTRO, a town of Naples, in Principato Cilona; seated on a gulf of the same name; in the Mediterraneum; 85 miles S. E. of Naples. Long. 15. 40. E. lat. 40. 15. N.

POLICE, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari; seated on a craggy rock, near the Gulf of Venice; 16 miles E. of Bari. Pop. 7000.

POLIGNY, a town of France, department of Jura; seated on a rivulet, 23 miles S. S. W. of Besancon. Pop. 5400.

POLINA, a town of Albania, 12 miles S. of Durazzo.

POLITZ, a town of Pomerania, in the government of Stettin; celebrated for its hops. It is 8 miles N. of Stettin.

POLIZTKA, a walled town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim, on the frontiers of Moravia; 23 miles S. E. of Chrudim.

POLIZZI, a town of Sicily, in Val di Mazara; at the foot of the mountain Madonia, 28 miles S. E. of Palermo.

POLTOWITZ, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau, 13 miles S. of Glogau.

POLLOCKSHAW, a town of Scotland, in Renfrewshire; on the river White Cart, 8 miles W. S. W. of Glasgow.

POLNO, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, on the river Grabow; 38 miles E. E. of Colberg.

POLOREK, a town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic; 36 miles S. W. of Arcot; and 55 N. W. of Pondicherry.

POLORIEK, a strong town of Russia, in the government of Vitepak; celebrated for a number of battles having been fought in its vicinity between the French and Russians, in 1812. It is seated on the Dvina, at the influx of the Polota; 60 miles S. W. of Vitepak. Long. 27. 50. E. lat. 55. 43. N.

POLYAV, a government of Russia, between those of Catharinensia and Charhkov. It has an area of 16,000 square miles, with 1,500,000 inhabitants; is fertile in corn, and affords very rich pastureage.

POLYVA, the capital of the foregoing government, with a considerable trade in cattle, corn, flax, hemp, wax, &c. It is famous for a battle, in 1709, between Peter the Great and Charles XII. of Sweden, in which the latter was totally defeated; 737 miles S. E. of Petersburg. Population, 9000.
POLTEX, Sr., a town of Austria, the residence of a great number of the nobility. The adjacent country yields excellent saffron. It is seated on the Dracam; 53 miles W. of Vienna. Pop. 4300. Long. 15. 41. E. lat. 48. 13. N.

POLTEN, a town of Prussia, in Pomernania, near which are medicinal springs and baths; 50 miles N. E. of Stargard.

POMNIA, (many islands), a term applied by modern geographers to numerous islands in the Pacific Ocean, from the Ladrones to Easter Island. The principal groups are the Ladrones, Carolinas, Padow, Sandwich, Society, Friendly, Navigators', Harvey, Georgians, and the Marquesas Islands.

POMBA, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura; 16 miles N. E. of Leiria, and 21 S. of Coimbra. Pop. 5800.

POMBUDE, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of France, at the entrance into the harbour of Marseilles, defended by a tower.

POMERANIA, an extensive province of Prussia; lying along the S. coast of the Baltic, and comprising an area of 12,000 square miles, with 679,000 inhabitants. It is divided into the governments of Stettin, Stralsund, and Cosin, and is watered by several rivers, of which the Oder, Poene, Ucker, Rega, Persante, Ilna, Stolphen, and Lebo, are the most considerable. The soil is pretty cold, but compensated by the fertility of the soil, which abounds in pastures and corn, of which a great deal is exported. The country is flat, contains many lakes, woods, and forests, and has several good harbours. It was formerly an independent duchy of the German empire, and was divided into Hither and Further Pomerania. The latter, and part of Hither Pomerania, were seized by the king of Prussia, and confirmed to him in 1720; the remainder N. of the Peene was ceded by the king of Sweden, at the treaty of Kiel, in 1814, to the king of Denmark, in exchange for Norway, but soon after came to Prussia in exchange for Saxe-Lunenburg.

POMERILLI, a district of West Prussia; extending W. from the river Vistula to the duchy of Pomerania, of which it was formerly a part. It is now included in the government of Danzig.

POMESOV, a market town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone; 96 miles from Dublin.

POMFRET, a town of Connecticut, in Windham county; 12 miles N. E. of Windham.

POMONA, or MAINLAND, the largest of the Orkney Islands, being 24 miles long, and from 6 to 10 broad; but intersected by numerous arms of the sea. The general appearance of the country is much the same as the Mainland of Shetland; but the soil is more fertile, and in some parts better cultivated. Kirkwall is the capital. See Orkney.

PONT, the ruins of an ancient town at the base of Mount Vesuvius, which was destroyed with Herculaneum, by an eruption, in 79 A. D. The volcanic matter is much less hard than at Herculaneum, and, since its discovery in 1811, much of the town has been excavated, and many interesting discoveries have been made relating to the domestic manners of the ancient Romans. It once stood on the sea-shore, but is now a considerable distance from it.

POONDERRY, a town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic. It was first settled by the French in 1674, and, previously to the war of 1756, was a fine city. It extended along the seacoast above a mile, was three-quarters of a mile in breadth, and had a citadel, then the best of its kind in India. The city has been repeatedly taken by the English, particularly in 1761, (when it was immediately raised, in retaliation of M. Lally's conduct towards Fort St. David), and the last time in 1793. It was restored to the French at the general peace; 85 miles S. by W. of Madura. Long. 79. 55. E. lat. 11. 42. N.

PONDO, a small uninhabited island of the Greecian Archipelago, near the coast of Negropont. Long. 23. 29. E. lat. 39. 9. N.

PONFERRADA, a town of Spain, in Leon, on the river Sill; 40 miles S. W. of Leon.

PONG-HOU, or PISCADORES, a cluster of islands in the China Sea, which lie about six leagues from the W. coast of the island of Formosa. They are only sand-banks or rocks, and not a shrub is to be seen upon them. The harbour of Pong-hou, the principal island, is good, and was fortified by the Dutch, while they were masters of Formosa. A Chinese garrison is kept here, with one of the mandarins called litembi, whose chief employ is to watch the trading vessels between China and Formosa. Long. 121. 25. E. lat. 25. 30. N. Pop. 2000.

Pons, a town of France, department of Lower Charente; with a mineral spring; seated on a hill, near the river Sevigne; 10 miles S. of Saintes. Pop. 4000.

Pons, Sr., a town in the department of Herault, and a bishop's seat. It is seated in a valley surrounded by mountains, in which are fine marble quarries; 24 miles N. of Narbonne. Pop. 4700. Long. 2. 47. E. lat. 43. 29. N.

Pont Audemer, a town in the department of Eure; with manufactures of woolen, linen, and leather, and a brisk trade in corn, cattle, and cider; seated on the Rille; 25 miles W. S. W. of Rouen. Pop. 3200.

Pont A Mousson, a town in the department of Meurthe. It had once a university, which was removed to Nancy in 1769. It is seated on the Moselle, which divides it into parts; 14 miles N. N. W. of Nancy.

Pont de Camaret, a town in the department of Aveiron; celebrated for its mineral waters; 40 miles S. S. E. of Rodez.

Pont de Cez, a town in the department of Maine-et-Loire; seated on the Loire; 3 miles S. of Angers. Pop. 5000.

Pont de l'Arcueil, a town in the department of Eure; seated on the Seine; 18 miles N. of Evreux.

Pont l'Eveque, a town in the department of Calvados. It is a trading place, seated on the Touques; 4 miles from the sea, and 40 W. S. W. of Rouen. Pop. 2500. Long. 0. 10. E. lat. 49. 17. N.

Pont de Vaux, a town in the department of O.
Ain, seat on the Rhone, near its confluence with the Saone; 8 miles S. of Mâcon. Population, 2800.

Pont de Vesle, a town in the department of Aisne, with manufactures of stuffs and tapestry; seat on the Vesle; 12 miles W. of Bourg.

Pont du Gard. See Garr.

Pont Gibaut, a town in the department of Puy de Dôme; 10 miles W. N. W. of Clermont.

Pont St. Esprit, a town in the department of Gard, on the river Rhone; over which is one of the finest bridges in Europe, consisting of 19 great, and 4 small arches. To facilitate the passage of the water, in time of floods, apertures are made through each pier, six feet above the common level of the river; and, to stem the rapidity of the river, the bridge is not built in a right line, but in a curve. Here are manufactures of silk, and a good trade in wine, oil, and fruits; 17 miles S. of Viviers, and 55 N. E. of Montpellier. Long. 4. 40. E. Lat. 44 15. N.

Pont St. Maxence, a town in the department of Saone-et-Loire, seat on the Oise; 5 miles N. of Sens.

Pont sur Seine, a town in the department of Aube, with a castle, seat on the Seine; 20 miles N. W. of Troyes, and 55 S. E. of Paris.

Pont sur Yonne, a town in the department of Yonne, seat on the Yonne; 8 miles N. W. of Sens.

Pont Delgado, a seat on the St. Michael, one of the Azores. It is defended by a citadel, and contains about 9000 inhabitants. Long. 25. 40. W. Lat. 37. 45. N.

Pontarlier, a town of France, department of Doubs, with a strong castle on a mountain. It is seat on the Doubs, and the frontiers of Switzerland; 22 miles W. of Neufchatel, and 35 S. E. of Besançon. Pop. 4500. Long. 6. 26. E. Lat. 46. 55. N.

Ponte, a town of the Sardinian states, in Piedmont, seat at the confluence of the Saone and Oreno; 19 miles N. N. W. of Turin. Pop. 3000.

Pont de Lima, a town of Portugal, in Entre Douro e Minho, seat on the Lima, over which is a magnificent bridge; 13 miles N. W. of Braga.

Ponte Sura, a town of the Sardinian states, in the duchy of Montferrat; seat at the confluence of the Sura and Po, 5 miles W. S. W. of Casal.

Poneta, a town of Spain, in Galicia, near the mouth of the Loure; 26 miles N. of Tuy.

Pontebba, or Ponte Imperial, a town of the Austrian states in Carinthia; seat on the Fella, over which it has a bridge to Ponteba Veneta, a small town of the province of Friuli. 190 miles N. N. W. of Friuli, and 28 S. W. of Villach.

Ponterfleck, a borough in West Yorkshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday, returning two members to parliament. It is situated in a very rich soil, noted for its gardens and nurseries. Its castle, now in ruins, has been the scene of various tragic events in the English history, particularly the murder of Richard II.; 22 miles S. W. of York, and 175 N. N. W. of London.

Pontian Islands, a cluster of small islands in the Mediterranean, opposite to the coast of Terr. di Lavoro.

Pontina, a river of Borneo, which enters the ocean by several mouths, at the W. side of the island, under the equinocial line, where the Dutch have a factory.

Pontivy, a town of France, department of Morbihan, with a linen manufacture; seat on the river Blavet, 25 miles N. of Vannes. Pop. 3100.

Pontoise, a town in the department of Seine-et-Oise, with a castle. The parliment of Paris was transferred to this place in 1652, 1720, and 1755. It is seat on an eminence near the Oise, 20 miles N. W. of Paris. Pop. 5200. Long. 2. 6. E. Lat. 49. 8. N.

Pontorson, a town in the department of Manche, on the Coisson, with a tide-harbour; 10 miles S. S. W. at Arranches.

Ponterolen, a town of Tuscany, with a strong castle, seat at the foot of the Appenines, on the river Magra; 40 miles S. W. of Parma. Pop. 2500. Long. 9. 40. E. Lat. 41. 25. N.

Pontrelou, a town of France, department of Cotes du Nord, on the river Trieux; 10 miles N. W. of St. Brieux.

Ponypool, a town in Monmouthshire, with a market on Saturday, extensive iron-works, and a manufacture of japanned ware. It is seat between two hills on the river Avon, 15 miles S. W. of Monmouth, and 149 W. by N. of Abergavenny.

Ponzia, one of the Pontian Islands, in the Mediterranean; containing a town, harbour, and considerable salt-works. It was taken by the British in 1813. Long. 18. 10. E. Lat. 40. 53. N.

Ponzona, a town of the Sardinian states, in the duchy of Montferrat; 20 miles N. W. of Genoa.

Poole, a borough and seaport in Dorsetshire; with a market on Monday and Thursday. It is a county of itself, and sends two members to parliament. It is governed by a mayor, and situate on a peninsula projecting into a spacious bay, which branches into many creeks, and forms several islands. The parish church, formerly a chapel of ease to Hanford, is a very ancient structure. Here are also various places of worship for dissenters, a grammar-school, and several charity schools. The harbour admits vessels of moderate size only; but for them it is very secure. Poole rose into some consequence when the ancient town of Wareham fell into decay. The principal branch of business here is the Newfoundland fishery. It has also a large importation of deals from Norway, a general commerce with America and various parts of Europe, and a fine coasting trade, particularly
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in corn and coal. Near the mouth of the harbour is an oyster bank, from which vast quantities of oysters are sent to the markets of Essex and the Thames. Poole is 40 miles W. S. W. of Winchester, and 105 W. by S. of London. Long. 1. 59. W. lat. 50. 43. N.

POOLOBOON, or POOLEON, one of the Banda islands; 100 miles S. E. of Amboyna. Long. 130. 0. E. lat. 4. 20. S.

POOLOWY, one of the Banda islands, on which the Dutch have a regular post, called Fort Revenge.

POOMA, a city of Hindostan, the modern capital of the Mahatta empire. At the bottom of Fortative Hill, in the vicinity, is a large square field, enclosed with high brick walls, where the pishawa used to assemble the Brahmins, to whom he gave alms at the great feast, when the rainy season terminated. The view from this hill commands the town, with all its gardens and plantations, the cantoons, and the British residency at the Sungum. The town is entirely defenceless, the streets long and narrow, and the houses very irregularly built. The more respectable dwellings are raised with large blocks of granite to the height of about 14 feet, after which the superstructure is composed of timber frames, with slight brick walls; whereas the common people are only one story high, with tiled roofs. The palace is surrounded by high and thick brick walls, with round towers at the angles, and has only one entrance. The affairs of government are under the direction of the British resident. It is 100 miles S. E. of Bombay. Pop. 110,000. Long. 73. 55. E. lat. 18. 30. N.

POORUNIDER, a fortress of Hindostan, in Bajapore, where the archives of Poona are kept; seated on a mountain, 18 miles E. S. E. of Poona.

POORE, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne; 6 miles W. S. W. of Alençon.

POPAYAN, a province in the W. part of New Granada; republic of Colombia. A chain of barren mountains runs through the country from N. to S., and the soil near the sea is flat, marshy, and often flooded by the rains.

POPAYAN, the capital of the foregoing province, and the most ancient city erected by Europeans in this part of America. It contains a cathedral, several churches and convents, and two nunneries. The trade is considerable, and the inhabitants are estimated at 25,000, chiefly mulattoes. It stands in a large plain, 290 miles W. S. W. of Santa Fe, and 240 N. E. of Quito. Long. 75. 55. W. lat. 2. 53. N.

POPEDOM, or ECCLESIASTICAL STATES, a country of Italy; bounded N. by the Po, which separates it from the Austrian states, E. by the Adriatic, S. by Naples, and W. by Tuscany. It is 120 miles long, and from 60 to 100 broad, divided into the delegations of Bologna, Ferrara, Forli, Ravenna, Urbino and Pesaro, Ancona, Fermo, Pontecorvo, Macerata, Perugia, Spoleto, Viterbo, Ascoli, Benevento, Camerino, Civita Vecchia, and Rieti. The papal government is a bar to industry, and ill calculated to promote the happiness of its subjects; the country is consequently badly cultivated and thinly inhabited. Trade and manufactures are but little encouraged; and, were it not for dates, figs, almonds, olives, and other fruits, which grow spontaneously, the idleness of the inhabitants is such that they would be absolutely starved. The pope, according to the ancient canon law, is the supreme, universal, and independent head of the church, and is invested with sovereignty over all Christian sovereigns, communities, and individuals. He has the titles of Holy Father and Holiness, and is elected at every vacancy from among the cardinals, each of whom is styled his Eminence. Their number was fixed by Sextus V. at 70, in allusion to the number of the disciples sent out by Christ to teach the world—an allusion without any singular propriety, as no two classes of people could be more unlike. The annual revenue of the pope, which formerly amounted to upwards of 2,000,000l. sterling, is now reduced to about 600,000l., including the exactions in foreign countries. His military force is considerable; his naval force consists of a few galleys, stationed at Civita Vecchia. In 1798 this state was taken possession of by the French, who overthrew its ancient government, and erected it into a republic, styled the Roman republic, under the direction of five consuls. They obliged the pope, Pius VI., to remove from Rome, first into Tuscany, and afterwards into France, where he died at Valence, August 19th, 1799. In December following a convention was held at Venice, and on March 13th, 1800, cardinal Chiaromonti was elected to the papal chair, under the title of Pius VII., and assumed the sovereignty. A convention was concluded for France in 1802, and in 1804 Napoleon crowned the pope; but in 1807 the emperor became imperious, while the pope maintained a strong feeling of independence. Measures of violence were resorted to; Rome was occupied by French troops; the pope was removed into France, and his states transformed into a kingdom, under Napoleon's son. He continued a kind of prisoner till the allies had invaded France in 1814, when he was restored to most of his former prerogatives. He died in 1823, and was succeeded by cardinal Humbert della Genga, under the title Leo X. I., on whose death, in 1829, cardinal Francesco Saverio Castiglioni was elected to the papal chair, and took the title of Pius VII. Rome is the capital.

POPERINGHE, a town of Belgium, in West Flanders, on a river of the same name, 6 miles W. of Ypres.

PORO, a kingdom of Africa, on the shore coast. The inhabitants have scarcely any houses, except the king's village, which is on an island in the midst of a river. Long. 2. 33. E. lat. 5. 18. N.

POROS, an island in the Indian Ocean, on the W. coast of Sumatra; 54 miles long, and from 9 to 12 broad. Long. 98. 58. E. lat. 1. 10. S.

POROSO, a seaport of Hindostan, in Travancore, taken by the English in 1795. It is populous, and carries on a considerable trade.
is 85 miles N. W. of Travancore. Long. 76. 20. E. lat. 9. 13. N.

Porto Alegre, a town of Buenos Ayres, capital of a province which confinements on the W. side of Porto Alegre, from which it extends 60 miles. It has its name from a mountain, in which is a rich silver mine, the first worked by the Spaniards after their conquest of the country. It is 25 miles W. S. W. of Porto Alegre. Long. 67. 20. W. lat. 19. 40. S.

Porto Alegre, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the Salado; 32 miles N. W. of Jaen.

Porto Bello, a town of Switzerland, canton of Bern; seated on the Hallian, near Mount Jura, 24 miles W. S. W. of Basel. Long. 7. 10. E. lat. 47. 27. N.

Port Royal, a town in Somersetshire, with a trade in coal and lime. It is seated on a bay of the Bristol Channel, surrounded by hills; 7 miles W. of Minehead, and 170 W. of London.

Portogone. See Povo. "

Porcella, a rich and commercial town of the kingdom of Siam. It is surrounded by 14 bastions, and situate on a large river, 300 miles N. of its mouth in the Gulf of Siam. Long. 100. 2. E. lat. 17. 40. N.

Portarlington, a borough of Ireland, in Queen's county; 44 miles from Dublin. It consists principally of one handsome avenue, and has a market-hall, 2 churches, and 3 chapels. It returns one member to parliament.

Port au Prince, a seaport of St. Domingo; seated on a bay on the W. side of the island; with considerable trade. It was nearly burnt down in 1791, by the revolting negroes, and was taken by the English and royalists in 1794. Long. 72. 10. W. lat. 18. 40. N.

Port Balthic. See Bunkerhill.

Port Dalvay, a harbour on the N. coast of Van Diemen's Land, where the British settlement was established in 1804. Launceston is at the extremity of the river Tamar, which forms the port.

Port Desire, a harbour on the E. coast of Patagonia, where ships sometimes touch in their passage to the Pacific Ocean. Long. 67. 56. W. lat. 47. 50. S.

Port Discovery, a harbour on the W. coast of North America, in the Gulf of Georgia. Long. 50. 20. E. lat. 43. 7. N.

Port Edward, one of the finest harbours in the world, on the N. W. coast of Falkland Island, discovered by Commodore Byron, in 1765. "The whole navy of England might ride here in perfect security from all winds; and every thing for the refreshment of ships is to be obtained in abundance." Long. 55. 0. W. lat. 51. 27. S.

Port Francois, a harbour on the W. coast of North America, discovered by Perouse in 1786. It is of a circular form, not to be fathomed in the middle, and bordered by peaked mountains, of an excessive height, covered with snow. Long. 157. 50. W. lat. 58. 37. N.

Port Glasgow, a town of Scotland; in Renfrewshire; near the mouth of the Clyde; erected in 1710, to serve as the port of the city of Glasgow, whose magistrates appoint a ball for its government. The harbour is excellent, and there are extensive warehouses on the quay, belonging to the Glasgow merchants. Contiguous to the town, and near the shore, stands the castle of Newark, a strong fortified edifice. It unites with Dunbarton, Renfrew, &c. in sending one member to parliament. It is 2 miles E. of Greenock, and 20 N. W. of Glasgow.

Portmarnock, a town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim. It consists of one street, and has a linen market; 150 miles from Dublin.

Port Jackson, a bay and harbour on the coast of New South Wales; 13 miles N. of Botany Bay. The capes that form its entrance are high, rugged, and perpendicular cliffs; and the harbour is one of the noblest in the world, extending 14 miles in length, with numerous creeks or coves. The name of Port Jackson was given to it by Captain Cook, who observed it in sailing along the coast. See Sydney.

Port Louis, a strong town of France, in the department of Morbihan; with a citadel and a good harbour. It stands on the extremity of a peninsula, at the mouth of the Biévet; 27 miles W. of Vannes. Long. 3. 10. W. lat. 47. 40. N.

Port Louis, the capital of the island of Mauritius, or Isle of France, situate on the N. side of the island, in a low and flat valley, surrounded by mountains. In 1817 it was almost entirely burnt down, but has since been rebuilt. It was long the chief settlement of the French in this part of the world, but now belongs to the British. Long. 57. 32. E. lat. 20. 10. N.

Port Mahon, a seaport and chief place of a district of the island of Minorca, with an excellent harbour. It is built chiefly on rocky hills. The houses are in general good, and are all provided with cisterns, and many with terraces.

The Place d'Armes is large and handsome; on one side are two barracks capable of containing 1200 men. The only public walk is the Alameda, which is merely an alley of trees. On one side of the harbour is a dock-yard, and on the other a natural mole. Long. 4. 5. E. lat. 36. 17. N.

Port Paix a town on the N. coast of St. Domingo, with a good harbour, opposite the island of Tortue. Long. 73. 2. W. lat. 19. 56. N.

PortPatrick, a seaport of Scotland, in Wigtownshire, confined by the sea on one side, and on the other by overhanging rocks and hills. It is nearly opposite Donaghadee, in Ireland, from which it is only 20 miles distant; and packet-boats sail hence for that place every day. The harbour is good, and has one of the finest quays in Great Britain, with a reflecting lighthouse. It is 20 miles W. of Wigtown, and 107 3. W. of Edinburgh. Long. 5. 8. W. lat. 54. 58. N.

Port Penn, a town of Delaware; in Newcastlle county, with a secure harbour, opposite Ready Island, in the Delaware. It is the rendezvous of outward-bound ships, sailing for a favourable wind; 56 miles below Philadelphia. See Pennsaw."
trade. In 1692 it was destroyed by an earthquake, in 1702 by a fire, in 1722 by an inundation of the sea, and in 1744 by a hurricane. After these extraordinary calamities, the custom-house and public offices were removed, and no market suffered to be held here in future. It now consists of about 200 houses, built on a neck of land which juts out several miles into the sea, and is guarded by a strong fort. Pop. 1000. The harbour is deep, and 1000 ships may ride in it secure from every wind. It is 6 miles across the bay, by E. S. W. of Kingston. Long. 76° 44. W. lat. 10° 18. N.

PORT ROYAL, a town of Virginia, in Caroline county, with three churches, situate on the Rappahannock; 22 miles S. E. of Fredericksburg, and 53 above Urbanna.

PORT ROYAL, an island on the coast of South Carolina, separated from the neighbouring continent by an arm of the sea, called Broad River, which forms the most commodious harbour in the state, at the town of Beaufort.

PORT SAINT ANNE. See KILLOUGH.

PORT SAINT JOSEPH. See a harbour on the E. coast of Patagonia, where ships bound for the Pacific usually touch. Long. 60° 44. W. lat. 49° 10. S.

PORT ST. MARY, a seaport of Spain, in Andalusia, on the Bay of Cadiz. The principal trade is in salt. The English made a descent here in 1702, with a design to besiege Cadiz, but without success; 10 miles N. E. of Cadiz.

PORT SANTA, a town of France, in the department of Upper Saone, on the river Saone; 2 miles N. W. of Vesoul.

PORT TALBOT, a town of Maryland, chief of Charles county, situate on a creek of its name, which enters the Potomac, 4 miles below the town. In its vicinity are the celebrated cold waters of Mount Misery; 30 miles S. of Washington.

PORT VENDRE, a town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, with a small harbour on the Mediterranean, defended by two forts. It is 25 miles S. E. of Perpignan.

PORT WILLIAM, a town of Kentucky, capital of Gallatin county, at the confluence of the Kentucky and the Ohio.

PORTLAND, a town of Ireland, in the county of Armagh; with a linen manufacture, situate on the river Ann; 16 miles N. of Newry.

PORTALUCE, a strong town of Portugal, in Alentejo, and a bishop's see. It has a manufacture of woolen cloth, and is seated at the foot of a high mountain; 30 miles N. of Elvas. Pop. 8500.

PORTO, a village 4 miles E. S. E. of the city of Naples, on part of the site of the ancient Herculanum, near Mount Vesuvius. Here is a palace of the king of Naples, enriched with a vast number of fine statues, and other remains of antiquity, taken out of the ruins of Herculanum. Pop. 8500.

PORTLAND, a peninsula in Dorsetshire, connected with the main land by a ridge of pebbles, called the Chesil Bank, extending above 7 miles up the S. W. coast. Between this bank and the mainland is a narrow arm of the sea, called the Fleet. Portland isle is 4 miles long, and 2 broad, surrounded by inaccessible rocks, except at the landing-place, at the N. W. end, where there is a strong castle, called Portland Castle, built by Henry VIII. The peninsula is noted for its freestone, which is used for building the finest structures, and about 9000 tons of it are annually exported. It lies on the S. W. side of Weymouth Bay, and on its S. extremity, called Portland Point, two light houses have been erected. Long. 2° 27. W. lat. 50° 31. N.

PORTLAND, the capital of the state of Maine; in Cumberland county; with a capacious harbour, defended by a fort, a citadel, and a battery. It was almost laid in ashes by the British fleet in 1775, but has been entirely rebuilt, and has three churches. It is situate on a promontory in Casco Bay; with a light-house at the entrance of the harbour; 120 miles N. N. E. of Boston. Pop. 12,601. Long. 70° 20. W. lat. 43° 40. N.

PORTLAND ISLANDS, a cluster of small islands in the South Pacific. They are low and covered with wood; and the centre one is in long. 149° 8. E. lat. 2° 38. S.

PORTO, a small seaport of the papal states, in the patriarchy of St. Peter. It is the see of a bishop, (who is generally a cardinal,) dependent only on the pope. It is seated on the W. side of the Tiber; 10 miles S. W. of Rome.

PORTOBELLO, a modern watering place of Scotland, 3 miles E. of Edinburgh, and 21 miles from Musselburgh; in 1765, it consisted of a solitary, humble public-house, called the Portobello, which is still in existence in the High-street. The present town is nearly a mile in length, along the beach, and consists of several streets, which are thinly lined with detached houses. It is much frequented for bathing, and contains several handsome houses. There is no accommodation for shipping, and it is seated near the line of the Dalkeith and Edinburgh railway. It unites with Leith and Musselburgh, in sending a member to parliament.

PORTO BELLO, a seaport of Central America; republic of Colombia; on the N. coast of the Isthmus of Darien, nearly opposite Panama, on the S. coast. It is a very unhealthy place, and the country around it swarms with toads and other reptiles in the rainy season. Before the abolition of the trade by the galleons, in 1748, and the introduction of register ships, this place was the great mart for the rich commerce of Peru and Chili. The town stands close to the sea, on the side of a mountain that surrounds the harbour, which is safe and commodious. It was taken in 1742 by Admiral Vernon, who demolished the fortifications; but it has since been strongly fortified. It is 50 miles N. by E. of Panama, and 300 W. of Cartagena. Long. 79° 50. W. lat. 9° 33. N.

PORTO CASTELLO, a seaport of Venetia, South America; with a good harbour defended by forts. It is a flourishing place, containing a population of 8000, and is the centre of the navigation and commerce of Venetia; 70 miles W. by S. of Jago de Leon. Long. 67° 32. E. lat. 10° 31. N.

PORTO FIERALDO, a seaport of the kingdom of Tunis. Long. 10° 16. E. lat. 37° 12. N.

PORTO FERRAZO, the capital of the island of
Elba, with a good harbour, capable of containing the largest fleets. This town is celebrated as having been the residence of Napoleon, from May 4, 1814, to February 26, 1815, when he sailed on his final expedition to France. Its position is central in the Mediterranean; and it perfectly commands the coasts of Italy. It is a very pretty town, built on a shelving rock, that closes in a circular bay, about 2 miles deep and as many in breadth. The land all round is high and woody, and the entrance to the bay is high and easy to hit. The streets and fortifications rise one above another, like rows of seats in an ancient amphitheatre, and present a most beautiful spectacle to those who approach by water. A commodious quay communicates, by means of large flights of steps, with all the streets. Porto Ferrajo was built and fortified by Cosmo I., duke of Florence, in 1548; but the fortifications were not finished till 1628, when Cosmo II. completed them with a magnificence equal to that displayed by the old Romans in their public undertakings; and it is now deemed impregnable. The gates are decorated with sculpture, and the rings for fastening cables to are of carved bronze; 7 miles S. W. of Piombino, on the coast of Italy. Pop. 5900. Long. 12. 17. E. lat. 42. 53. N.

**Porto Fino**, a small seaport on the coast of Genoa, with a fort, situate between two mountains; 13 miles S. E. of Genoa.

**Porto Galete**, a town of Spain, in Biscay, seated in a small bay; 10 miles N. W. of Bilboa.

**Porto Greco**, a town of Naples, in the Capi- tanata, near the Gulf of Venice; 16 miles N. W. of Manfredonia.

**Porto Grazio**, a town of Austrian Italy, in Friuli, seated on the Lema; 20 miles W. by S. of Palma Nova.

**Porto Longone**, a seaport on the S. E. side of the Isle of Elba; with a good harbour, and a fortress upon a rock, almost inaccessible. It is 4 miles S. E. of Porto Ferrajo, and 35 N. W. of Orbiello, on the coast of Italy. Long. 10. 20. E. lat. 42. 50. N.

**Porto Marin**, a town of Spain, in Galicia; 46 miles E. of Compostella.

**Porto Phaya**, a town and bay of St. Jago, one of the Cape de Verd Islands. The town stands on an elevated plain, and is the residence of the Portuguese governor of the islands. Long. 23. 29. W. lat. 14. 54. N.

**Porto del Principe**, a seaport on the N. coast of Cuba, with a good harbour. Near it are several springs of bitumen. Long. 78. 15. W. lat. 21. 52. N.

**Porto Real**, a seaport of Spain, in Andalusia, on the E. side of the bay of Cadiz; 7 miles E. of Cadiz.

**Porto Rico**, an island of the West Indies, 60 miles E. of St. Domingo, belonging to the Spanish. It is 120 miles long, and 40 broad, diversified with woods, valleys, and plains, and watered by springs and rivers, but unhealthy in the dry season. It produces sugar, rum, ginger, cotton, maize, and rice; and there are so many cattle that they are often killed for the sake of the skins alone. St. Juan de Porto Rico is the capital.

**Porto Santo**, an island in the Atlantic, the least of the Madeiras; 15 miles in circumference. In 1518 a Portuguese ship, casting along the African shore, was driven out to sea by a sudden squall, and, when they all expected to perish, they discovered this island, which, on account of their escape, they named Porto Santo; and hence they described the island of Madeira. It produces little corn, but there are oxen and wild hogs, and a vast number of rabbits. Its most valuable productions are dragons'-blood, honey, and wax. It has no harbour, but good anchorage in the road. Long. 16. 25. W. lat. 32. 38. N.

**Porto Seguro**, a fertile province of Brazil, S. of that of Ilheus, and N. of Spiritu Santo. The capital, of the same name, is seated on the top of a rock, at the mouth of a river that flows into the Atlantic. Long. 49. 0. W. lat. 16. 20. S.

**Porto Vechio**, a seaport of Corinca, seated on a bay on the E. coast of the island; 38 miles S. E. of Ajaccio. Long. 9. 10. E. lat. 41. 40. N.

**Porto Venere**, a seaport 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; 5 miles S. of Spezia. Long. 9. 38. E. lat. 44. 5. N.

**Port Patrick**, a town in Wigtownshire, opposite the town of Donaghadee, in Ireland, and is the nearest point of Britain to Ireland. A magnificent harbour has recently been formed, and the principal support of the place consists in its being a great international ferry station. It is 344 m. W. of Wigtown, and 131 ¼ S. W. of Edinburgh.

**Port Phillip**, an extensive bay at the S. E. extremity of Australia; it is 35 miles long and 45 broad, and the entrance is in long. 144. 36. E. and lat. 38. 18. S. At the head of the bay is the town of Melbourne and the flourishing S. Australian colony. Western Port is to the east of it.

**Portessa**, an island between Chichester Bay and the harbour of Portsmouth, in Hampshire. It is a low tract, about 14 miles in circumference, separated from the mainland on the N. by a creek, over which are two bridges, one for the entrance and the other for the departure of passengers. At the S. W. extremity of it is situate the town of Portsmouth.

**Portsmouth**, a borough and seaport of Hampshire, governed by a mayor, with markets on Thursday and Saturday. It sends two members to parliament. It is the most considerable haven for men of war, and the most strongly fortified place in England. Its capacious harbour is made by a bay running up between the island of Portsea (on which the town is situate), and the opposite peninsula, having a narrow entrance, commanded by the town and forts. Many of the largest ships are always laid up here; and, in the time of war, it is the principal rendezvous of the grand channel fleet. The docks, arsenals, storehouses, barns, &c., are all of great magnitude, and kept in the most
perfect order. To the S. of the town is the noted road of Spithead, where the men-of-war anchor when prepared for actual service. Portsmouth has one splendid church. Portssea, built on what was formerly called Portsmouth Common, is now become much larger than the parent town. Here are two chapels belonging to the establishment, and several places of worship for dissenters. Portsmouth is the birthplace of the celebrated philanthropist Jonas Hanway. It is 20 miles S. S. E. of Winchester, and 72 S.W. of London. Long. 1. 6. W. lat. 50. 47. N.

PORTSMOUTH, a town in N. America, the capital of New Hampshire, in Rockingham county, with seven churches. It is the largest town and the only seaport in the state; situated on the Pisquetaqu, two miles from the ocean. Its harbour is one of the finest on the continent, well defended by nature, both against storms and an enemy. It is 56 miles N. by E. of Boston. Pop. 7897. Long. 70. 42. W. lat. 43. 5. N.

PORTSMOUTH, a town of Virginia, in Norfolk county, on the W. side of Elizabeth River, opposite Norfolk, from which it is one mile distant. It is 107 miles E. S. E. of Richmond.

PORTSMOUTH, a town of Ohio, capital of Scioto county, on the E. side of the Scioto, at its confluence with the Ohio. It has a court-house, and is the depot for the merchandise of the settlements of the upper parts of the Scioto. It is 60 miles S. of Chillicothe. Pop. 1117. Long. 83. 8. W. lat. 38. 22. N.

PORTSOY, a seaport of Scotland, in Banffshire. The vicinity is celebrated for its minerals, especially for a fine vein of serpentine, called Portsoy marble; a species of asbestos, of a greenish colour, which has been wrought into an incombustible cloth; and a brilliant kind of granite, of a flesh colour. Portsoy stands on a point of land projecting into Murray Firth. It is 28 miles W. of Banff.

PORTUGAL, the most western country on the continent of Europe, bounded on the W. and S. by the Atlantic Ocean, and E. and N. by Spain. It extends from 36. 56. to 42. 20. N. lat. and from 6. 25. to 9. 30. W. long., and is divided into the provinces of Entre Douro e Minho, Tras los Montes, Beira, Estremadura, Alentejo, and Algarve. Though Spain and Portugal are in the same climate, yet the air of the latter is much more temperate than that of the former, on account of the neighbourhood of the sea. Agriculture is in a very backward state; the implements of husbandry are the rudest construction, and very little corn is raised. Indian corn, imported from Africa, is used by the peasants instead of wheat. Olives, vineyards, oranges, lemons, nuts, almonds, figs, and raisins are plentiful, and in the low grounds rice and maize are cultivated. The inhabitants also make considerable quantities of salt with the sea water, especially in the bay of St. Ubes, whence a great deal is exported. Their export trade consists of the produce of their own land, and the merchandise which they receive from their foreign possessions, comprising Madeira, Cape Verde Islands, some settlements in Africa, Goa, and Macao; the latter consists of wine, sugar, tobacco, cotton, indigo, hides, and many excellent drugs. The horses of Portugal were formerly in great esteem, but they are now so few, and so scarce that horses are scarce. Towards the frontiers of Spain there are mountains, in which gold and silver were formerly found; and the river Tajo was anciently celebrated by the poets for its golden sands. There are also mines of iron, tin, lead, quarries of marble, and some precious stones. The Portuguese are indolent and luxurious. Plays and church festivals, bullfights, balls, music, c., engross the whole attention of those who are not compelled to labour for their subsistence. The peasants are in a state of vassalage, and subsist on the hardest fare. In many respects they bear a striking resemblance to the Highlanders of Scotland. The principal rivers are the Tagus, Douro, Guadiana, Mondego, and Caldaos. The government is an absolute monarchy. Formerly it had its cortes or representative body, but, from 1697 to the recent revolution, they were never assembled. The established religion is the Roman Catholic; and there are two archbishops and 13 bishops. Portugal appears to have been known at an early period to the Phoenicians and Carthaginians. It subsequently followed the fortune of Spain, and, after being the scene of various military operations, was finally reduced and constituted a Roman province, under Augustus. The Romans were succeeded by the Goths and other barbarians. The Samnian, or Moors, invaded the peninsula from Africa, and, after the battle of Xeres, A. D. 712, set up several kingdoms, and were not expelled from Portugal till the 13th century. In 1092, Alphonso VI., king of Castile and Leon, made Henry of Burgundy, grandson of Robert king of France, count of Portugal, as a reward for assisting him against the Moors. Alphonso, son of Henry, was the first king. The last of his descendants by the male line dying in 1580, Philip II. of Spain took possession of the throne in right of his mother. The capicity of the Spanish viceroys was so great, that in 1610 the Portuguese revolted, and made John IV., duke of Braganza, king. His successors were, 1656, Pedro II.; 1706, John V.; 1750, Joseph ; 1777, Pedro III.; 1786, Mary, daughter of Joseph, and widow of Pedro III.; 1816, John VI.; 1826, Pedro IV.; 1828, Miguel I. The family compact, or the agreement of France, Spain, and the Two Sicilies, Parma, and Piacenza, to guarantee each others dominions, was concluded in August, 1761. The first effect of this confederacy was an attempt by France and Spain upon the independence of Portugal, and the Spaniards had not only passed the frontiers, but had actually taken several towns, when, by the aid of Britain, they were repelled, and Portugal was delivered from apparently inevitable destruction. Upon the death of Pedro III. the mental faculties of his widow began to decline, and in 1799 her son assumed the reins of government, as regent. In 1807 the Dutch fleet preserved the royal family from falling into the hands of Bonaparte, and conveyed them to Brazil. Portugal itself, also,
after a long and severe contest, was delivered from the French yoke by English armies under the command of the Duke of Wellington and other generals. The declaration of War was made at Rio Janeiro, March 20, 1816, in the 82d year of her age, and the prince regent became king. At the conclusion of the general peace, the people became discontented, partly through the degradation of the kingdom to the condition of a dependent colony, and partly through the maladministration of the regency. Plot after plot was formed, in which many officers of distinction were implicated, who, as soon as they were detected, were removed, and replaced by British officers. This only served to increase the discontent both of the people and of the army, and to hasten a revolution. Everything having been previously arranged between the civil and military authorities, a new constitution was announced at Oporto, August 24, 1820, and in September, a council of regency was formed at Lisbon, and letters issued to assemble the cortes. John VI. by a royal decree issued at Rio Janeiro, February, 1821, approved of the constitution, and, leaving his eldest son, Don Pedro, as regent of Brazil, returned to Portugal, and took an oath to maintain the new constitution, July 4, 1821. On the 12th of October, 1822, the Brazilians proclaimed the prince regent constitutional emperor of Brazil, and the independence of that empire has been since acknowledged by the court of Lisbon. On the 30th of April, 1824, Don Miguel, the king's youngest son, general of the army, surrounded with guards the palace of his father, in order to depose him, and to make his nephew regent. The foreign ambassadors disconcerted the conspiracy; the king took refuge on board an English man-of-war; under the protection of Britain he resumed the government, and Don Miguel left the kingdom. John VI. died in March, 1826. As soon as Pedro IV., heard of his father's death, he declared his determination to remain in Brazil, and to abdicate the throne of Portugal in favour of his daughter Donna Maria da Gloria (who was born in 1819), on condition that his brother Don Miguel should marry her, and that a free constitution should be adopted as contained in a charter which he sent over from Brazil. The acceptance of this charter was resisted by the ultra-royalist faction at Lisbon, and a rebellion took place under the direction of the marquis of Chaves. In consequence of the invasion of the kingdom by the rebels, who had mustered their armies in Spain, the sister of Pedro IV., who had by him been appointed regent, claimed the assistance of George IV.; who, in compliance with ancient treaties between the two kingdoms, sent an army to Lisbon in 1827, which checked the rebellion. Don Miguel, who resided at Vienna, returned to Lisbon in the spring of 1828, having first visited Paris and London, at both which places he professed his determination to adhere to the constitution. The English army then retired on board their fleets, having performed by that means what was impeded by the terrors between the two kingdoms. The possession of Don Miguel soon appeared to be in danger, and on the 30th of June he assumed the title of king of Portugal and Algarve. A weak resistance was made by the garrison and inhabitants of Oporto, but it was soon overcome. He was obliged to relinquish his sovereignty by the troops of his brother Don Pedro, late emperor of Brazil, who, before his death, succeeded in placing his daughter, the Infanta Donna Maria, on the throne. Lisbon is the capital.

PORTUMNA, a town in Ireland; county Galway. It is a great thoroughfare, and is irregularly built; 39 miles from Dublin.

POSADAS, a town of Spain, in Andalusia; seated on the Guadalquivir; 19 miles S.W. of Cordova.

PÓRTO, a town on the E. coast of the island of Sardonia; 45 miles E.S.E. of Castel Arragonese. Long. 9. 30. E. lat. 40. 36. N.

POSÉGIA, a town of Salovaonia; capital of a patriciate of the same name. It was taken from the Turks by the Austrians, in 1687. It is seated near the Orlava; 18 miles N.N.W. of Bodo.

POSEN, GRAND DUCHY OF, a province of the Prussian states, comprising that part of Poland which was restored to Prussia in 1815. On the E. it is bounded by the new kingdom of Poland, and S. and W. by Silesia and Brandenburg. It is divided into the two governments of Posen and Bromberg, contains about 12,000 square miles, with 800,000 inhabitants, and is watered by the Nets, the Wartha, the Obra, and the Hmele.

POSEN, the capital of Prussian Poland, and of the government of the same name, is a bishop's see, and has a university, and is a castle on an island on the river Warta. The cathedral is magnificent. The suburbs are extensive, and contain many fine buildings. The river Warta frequently inundates the town, but is very beneficial to its trade with Germany. By the partition of Poland, in 1773, Posen became subject to the king of Prussia. In 1806 it was entered by the French army, under Marshal Davoust, and added to the duchy of Warsaw till 1815, when it was restored to Prussia. It is seated in a pleasant plain; 27 miles W. by S. of Gnesna. Pop. 20,000. Long. 17. 0. E. lat. 52. 24. N.

POSECK, a town of Saxony, in the principality of Altenburg. It has manufactures of cloth and leather. It is seated on the Gaus, near its confluence with the Orla; 8 miles N.E. of Seifeld.

POSSession Island, an island in the South Pacific; near the N. point of New Holland. Here Captain Cook hoisted the British colours, and took possession of all the E. or N. coast of New Holland, in the name of King George III., which he called New South Wales. Long. 141. 39. E. lat. 10. 53. S.

Possession Island, an uninhabited island in the South Pacific. Long. 141. 40. E. lat. 46. 30. S.

Posimbro, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura; 10 miles N.E. of Santarem.

Positano, a town of Naples, in Bussoleras; seated near the source of the Bussolenta; 11 miles S. by W. of Accerra.
POTOMAC, a river of the United States, which rises in the N.W. part of Virginia, and empties into the sea at the mouth of Chesapeake Bay. It is navigable for nearly 300 miles.

Potosi, a town of Bolivia; capital of a department of its name. Here are the best silver mines in all America, in a mountain in the form of a sugar-loaf. Silver was as common in this place as iron is in Europe; but the mines are now much exhausted, or at least little is obtained in comparison of what was formerly. The country around is naked and barren. The town is seated at the bottom of the mountain of Potosi; 290 miles W.N.W. of Arica. Pop. 30,000. Long. 57° 30', W. lat. 10° 50', S.

Potosi, San Luis. See Luis.

Potsdam, a province of the Prussian states, in Brandenburg; comprehending the districts formerly termed the Ucker Mark, the Mark of Pregnitz, and the greatest part of the Middle Mark. It is bounded N. by Pomerania and W. Prussia, and S. and W. by Saxony. The city of Berlin, with a small district lying around it, forms a distinct government. Potsdam contains an area of about 8000 square miles, with 489,000 inhabitants.

Potsdam, the capital of the foregoing government, is situated on an island formed by the rivers Spree and Havel. The public buildings display great magnificence and taste. The royal palace is an admirable structure; and the houses near it are almost all built in the Italian style. In the market-place is a marble obelisk, 75 feet in height; also marble statues of the first four kings of Prussia. The garrison church is large, and has a marble pulpit, under which is the tomb of the Great Frederick, whose remains are enclosed in a wooden coffin, covered with copper, without any ornament or victorious trophies, to recall the memory of his actions. On a hill, near the city, is a church called St. Souvigny, which is only one story high, yet remarkable for its grandeur and magnificence. The inhabitants of Potsdam have manufactures of silk, velvet, cotton, linen, &c. It was entered without opposition on the 21st of October, 1805, by the French, who carried away with exultation the sword and scarf worn by the immortal Frederick during the seven years' war. It is 12 miles W.S.W. of Berlin, to which there is a railway. Population, 17,000. Long. 13° 49', E. lat. 52° 52', N.

Pottersfield, Hereford, extending about 10 miles in length, and one and a half in breadth. It comprises the towns and villages of Burley, Hanley, Lane End, Etruria, Stoke-upon-Trent, Tunstall, Longport, Shelton, Brownhills, &c., situated in a part of the country abounding in coal, and clays of great variety in colour and texture, which, together with the great canal intercourse kept up with all parts of the kingdom, furnish a large portion of industry and wealth.

Potton, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Saturday; 12 miles E. of Bedford, and 49 N. by W. of London.

Potterhouse, a town of Pennsylvania, on the Schuylkill; 35 miles N.W. of Philadelphia.

Potomac, a town of New York; capital of Dutchess county; with five churches, an academy, &c. Pop. 10,008. It is situated on the E. side of the Hudson; 74 miles N. of New York.

Pottinger, a village of France; department of Nievre; noted for its ferruginous mineral spring. It is five miles N. of Nevers.

Poulton, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Monday. It is much frequented in the bathing season, and the population is increasing; the parish church is a plain and commodious edifice, erected in 1751, on the site of the old church, which had stood nearly 700 years. Here are four places of worship for dissenters, with various schools. It is 18 miles S.W. of Lancaster, and 234 N.N.W. of London.

Pouic, Sur., a town of France; department of Allier; seated on the Sioule; 19 miles S. by W. of Moulins. Pop. 3000.

Poyang-Hou, a lake of China; in the N. part of the province of Kiang-si; formed by the confluence of several rivers, which meet here from every point of the compass. It is 250 miles in circumference, and surrounded by a most desolate region.

Pozzuolo. See Ponzicoli.

Pratbat, a town of the kingdom of Siam; 100 miles N. of Siam. Long. 101° 10', E. lat. 15° 40', N.

Prachtvitz, Prachtvitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, 23 miles S. by W. of Pisek.

Pichichi, a mountain of Bohemia, on which formerly stood a castle of the same name. It gives name to a circle on the W. side of the Moldau, of which Pisek is the capital.

Prades, a town of France, department of Languedoc-Roussillon; seated in a plain, on the river Tet; 24 miles W.S.W. of Perpignan.

Praga, a town of Spain, in Catalonia; near which is the celebrated abbey, where the ancient kings of Asturias were interred. It is 39 miles N.W. of Barcelona.

Praga, a town of Poland, on the Vistula; opposite Warsaw, of which it is considered as a suburb.

Pragulie, a town of the Sardinian states, in Piedmont; 7 miles W. of Turin.

Prague, the capital of Bohemia, and formerly an archiepiscopal see. It comprehends four towns, the Old, New, and Little Town, and the Hradchin. It is 15 miles in circumference, is built upon seven hills, and contains 65,000 inhabitants. The Moldau runs through the city, separating the Old Town from the New; and over it is a bridge of 13 arches, with a strong tower at each end. The Old Town is very populous; the houses are high, and the streets narrow. In this part are the remains of a palace, where the ancient kings resided; but the finest ornament is the university, frequented by a great number of students: here also is a magnificent college, formerly belonging to the Jesuits; and the Jews have nine synagogues, and are about 7000 in number. The New Town contains fine struc-
ture, handsome gardens, and large streets; also an arsenal, and a secular foundation, whose abbess was a princess of the empire. The Little Town, which is the most ancient part of Prague, has broad streets, and is very populous. The Hradcin once belonged to the Little Town, but, in 1756, it was made the fourth town of Prague. Its principal buildings are the royal palace, in which is a hall, 100 paces long and 40 broad, without any pillar to support the roof; the cathedral of St. Vitus, containing the burial place of the kings, and many relics; the chapel of Our Lady of Loreto; the magnificent archiepiscopal palace; and the large palace of Tachevln. Prague has suffered frequent devastations by war. The White Mountain, without the gate of Strahov, is celebrated for the victory gained in 1620, by the Austrians, over Frederick V., the elector palatine, whom the Bohemians had chosen for their king. In 1631 Prague was taken by the Saxons; and by the Swedes in 1648. It was taken by storm in 1741 by the French, who were obliged to leave it in 1742. In 1757 it was besieged by the king of Prussia, after a great victory, obtained near this city, over the Austrians; but the defeat at Kolin obliged him to raise the siege. It is 75 miles S. E. of Dresden.

PRAATO, a small town of Greece, in the Morea; situate to the W. of the Gulf of Napoli; 16 miles N. by E. of Misiria.

PRAATO, a town of Tuscany; with a citadel, and a handsome cathedral built of marble. Pop. 10,500. It is 10 miles N. W. of Florence.

PRAATS DE MOL, a fortified town of France, department of Eastern Pyrenees; on the Têt; 29 miles S. W. of Perpignan. Pop. 3900.

PRAUNZ, a town and castle of Prussian Silesia. It has a fine church, containing the tombs of the counts of Hatzfeld. It is 15 miles N. of Breslau.

PRAHA. See PORTO-PIRAHY

PRESCO, or PERSCO, a town and fortress of Russia, in the government of Catherinenslauf, and province of Taurida; seated on the isthmus that joins the Crimea to the continent. A deep trench, four miles in length, is cut across the isthmus, over which is a bridge, and upon that a vaulted gate, called the Golden Gate of the Tartar. Pop. 1200. Long. 33° 54. E. lat. 45° 8. N.

PRESCOLA, a town of Servia, on the river Morave; 20 miles W. of Nisa. Pop. 6000.

PRESOLO, a river of East Prussia, which issues from the lake Augustow, and flowing by Insterburg, Welen, and Konigsberg, enters the eastern extremity of the Frisch Haff.

PREMSLAV, a town of Poland, with a strong castle, and a Greek and Latin bishop's see; seated on the Sana; 60 miles W. by S. of Lemberg. Long. 21° 0. E. lat. 49° 0. N.

PRENZLAU, a town of Brandenburg, capital of what was formerly called the Ucker Mark. It contains six churches, and has a brisk trade in corn, tobacco, and cattle. Situated on the lake and river Ucker; 59 miles N. N. E. of Berlin. Pop. 8000. Long. 13° 55. E. lat. 53° 19. N.

PRESBURG, a city of Hungary. It is seated on the Danube, which is here very rapid, and about 250 yards in breadth. The inhabitants are estimated at 30,000. Its castle, a noble Gothic structure, was burnt down in the commencement of the present century. This town was declared by a royal decree of 1556 the capital of Hungary, on account of its vicinity to Vienna, and the sovereigns are still crowned in its cathedral; but the principal officers of government reside at Buda, and the diets and supreme courts of judicature meet at Pesth. In December, 1805, a treaty of peace was concluded here between Austria and France; 38 miles E. by S. of Vienna, and 95 W. N. W. of Buda. Long. 17° 9. E. Lat. 48° 9. N.

PRESCO, a town in Lancashire, with markets on Tuesday and Saturday. It is a long straggling town, and may be said to be almost built over coal-pits, several being worked close to its extremities. The parish church is a spacious edifice, dedicated to St. Mary. In the chancel is a large upright figure of John Ogie, one of the captains who defended Lathom House. The dissenters have places of worship, with various schools; and here is a free-school, established at an early period by the township. At the east entrance of the town are several almshouses, erected in 1708, by Oliver Lyme. It is estimated that 2000 persons are employed in the collieries of Prescot, whence Liverpool is chiefly supplied with fuel by the railway, which passes about a mile from this town. Here are manufactures of watch-movements, pinion wire, small files, and coarse earthenware; and also some manufactories of cotton, hats, &c.; 6 miles E. of Liverpool, and 197 N. N. W. of London. PORESCO, a town of London, in the county of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro. It appears, by an inscription, to be the ancient Rufa, and its territory has the name of Costa Rufaria. It is 28 miles N. of Naples.

PRESTON, a town of Wales, in Radnorshire, with a market on Saturday. It may be deemed the modern capital of the county, for here the assizes are held, and in it is the county gaol. The site of its castle is now laid out in public walks. It is seated near the source of the Lug, in a rich valley; 23 miles N. N. W. of Hereford, and 151 N. N. W. of London. Long. 2° 58. W. lat. 53° 15. N.

PRESTIMA, a town of Portugal, in Beirn; 11 miles N. of Coimbra.

PRESTO, a seaport of Denmark, in Zealand, with a good harbour in a bay of the Baltic; 43 miles S. S. W. of Copenhagen. Long. 12° 6. E. lat. 55° 9. N.

PRESTON, a borough in Lancashire, governed by a mayor; with markets on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. It returns two members to parliament. Here is a court of chancery, with other offices of justice, for the county palatine of Lancaster. The chief manufactures are the various branches of cotton and woollen,
which are now carried on to a considerable extent. Here are five churches, two catholic chapels, eight meeting-houses for dissenters, and several schools and other charitable institutions. It is noted for the defeat of the Pretender's adherents in 1715, when most of them were made prisoners; also for a kind of public carnival, or jubilee, held every 20 years, the last of which was in 1822. It is seated near the Ribble and the Lancaster Canal; 22 miles S. S. E. of Lancaster, and 217 N. N. W. of London. Long. 3. 53. W. lat. 53. 46. N.

PRESTONPANS, a town of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire, with a safe house, called Moreison's Haven, on the Frith of Forth. It has manufactures of salt, and a considerable oyster fishery. At this place the royal army was defeated by the Pretender's adherents, in 1745; 8 miles E. of Edinburgh.

PRESHNE, a town of Prussian Saxony, with a fine castle, seated on the Elbe; 10 miles S. of Wittberg.

PRESNIN, a town of Saxony, on the Elbe; 18 miles S. by E. of Wittenberg.

PREVESMA, a town of Greece, in Albania, and a bishop's see. It stands on the ruins of the ancient Nicopolis, built by the Emperor Augustus in memory of his victory over Antony. It was taken by the Venetians in 1634, was ceded to the Turks in 1718, taken by the French in 1798, and retaken the following year by the Turks, in whose hands it remained till the recent liberation of Greece. It is seated on a mountain, on the Gulf of Larta; 70 miles N. W. of Lepanto. Pop. 8000. Long. 21. 5. E. lat. 39. 14. N.

PRUSKILL, a town of France, department of Indre et Loire. Near it are mines of iron. It stands on the Chaise; 13 miles S. of Loches.

PRUZIAM, a town on the west coast of the island of Sumatra, where the Dutch had formerly a factory. The environs produce but little pepper; but the air is healthy. It stands on a small river, in which gold is found. The English East India Company formed a settlement here in 1685. Long. 98. 0. E. lat. 1. 0. S.

PRIMKENI, a town of Prussian Silesia, in the government of Leopold; with an iron forge, and a manufacture of paper; 16 miles S. W. of Glogau.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. See JOHN, St.

PRINCE FREDERIC, a town of Maryland, chief of Calvert county; 83 miles S. E. of Washington.

PRINCE OF WALES CAPE, the north-west extremity of America; discovered by Captain Cook in 1778. It is on the side of Behring Strait.

PRINCE OF WALES FORT, the most northern settlement of the Hudson Bay Company, on the W. side of Hudson Bay, at the mouth of Churchill River. Long. 94. 7. W. lat. 58. 47. N.

PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND, of Pulo-Penang, an island two miles from the W. coast of Malacca, 18 miles long, and 8 broad, divided longitudinally by a ridge of mountains. The channel to the mainland is a safe road for ships. This island was purchased of the king of Quessia by the English East India Company, who formed a settlement here in 1786; and, in five years after, Georgetown, its capital, was established as a seaport. The inhabitants were estimated, in 1805, at 14,000, since which time they have considerably increased. Long. 98. 50. E. lat. 5. 36. N.

PRINCE WILLIAM HENRY'S ISLAND, an island in the Eastern Ocean, lying W. N. W. of Tench Island. It is pretty high, well wooded, and about 70 miles in circuit. The population is estimated at 50,000. It was discovered by Lieutenant Hall in 1730, and a high mountain in the centre was called Mount Phillip. Long. 149. 30. E. lat. 1. 52 S.—Also, the name of an island in the Pacific Ocean; discovered by Captain Wallis, in 1767. Long. 141. 6. W. lat. 17. 0. S.

PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND, a gulf on the N. W. coast of America, discovered by Cook in 1778, and visited and explored by Vancouver in 1794. Long. 147. 21. W. lat. 59. 33. N.

PRINCE'S ISLAND, an island near the west coast of Guinea; 90 miles in circumference; discovered by the Portuguese in 1471. It is elevated and fertile, and has a town on the N. part, with a good harbour. Long. 7. 40. E. lat. 1. 40. N.

PRINCE'S ISLAND, a small island in the Indian Ocean, near the W. entrance of the strait of Sunda. It is visited by European ships for wood and water. Long. 104. 30. E. lat 6. 15. S.

PRINCE'S ISLANDS, four small islands in the Sea of Marmora, near the strait of Constantinople, called Prinkipo, Prote, Kalka, and Antigone. The first is the largest, and has a town containing above 2000 inhabitants. Long. 28. 56. E. lat. 40. 51. N.

PRINCESS ANN, a town of Maryland, in Somerset county; situate on Chesapeake Bay, on the E. side of the Monokin river; 23 miles W. S. W. of Salisbury.

PRINCETON, a town of New Jersey, in Middlesex county. Here was a college called Nassau Hall, which was burnt down in 1802. It is 12 miles N. E. of Trenton, and 18 S. W. of Brunswick.

PRINCETON, a town of North Carolina, in Gates county; situate on the Mecherrin; 3 miles above Murfreesborough, and 29 E. N. E. of Halifax.

PRINCIPATO, a province of Naples, divided into Principato Citera and Ultra; that is, the Further and Hither Principato. The former is 60 miles long, and 30 broad; the soil is fertile in wine, corn, oil, and asparagus; and it has a great deal of silk, and several mineral springs. Area, 2100 square miles. Pop. 503,000. Salerno is the capital. Principato Ultra is 37 miles long, and 30 broad; the soil is not fertile in corn or wine, but it produces chestnuts, and has excellent pastures. Area, 1800 square miles. Naples is the capital.

PRISTINA, a town of Romania, and a bishop's see, which was pillaged by the Austrians in-
1699. It is seated on the Rusca; 150 miles S. by E. of Belgrade. Long. 51. 36. E. lat. 42. 43. N.

FRITZWALK, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, seated on the Dominitz; 13 miles E. N. E. of Perleberg.

PRIVAS, a town of France, capital of the department of Ardeche. It is seated on a hill, near the confluence of three small rivers; 68 miles S. of Lyons. Pop. 3000. Long. 4. 36. E. lat. 44. 45. N.

PROCIDA, an island in the Gulf of Naples, near that of Ischia; 8 miles in circumference, and very fertile and populous. The capital, of the same name, is a small fortified place, on a high craggy rock, by the sea side. Pop. 12,000. Long. 14. 3. E. lat. 40. 43. N.

PRODANO, an island in the Mediterranean, near the W. coast of the Morea, formerly called Sphaeteria. It is 36 miles S. S. E. of Zante. Long. 21. 24. E. lat. 37. 15. N.

PRONE, a city of Birmah, province of Ava. It was formerly more considerable, having been greatly reduced by frequent wars, but has attained something of its former magnitude. Much teak timber is sent hence to Rangoon. It is seated on the Irrawaddy; 120 miles N. W. of Pegu. Long. 95. 0. E. lat. 13. 50. N.

Poughkeepsie, town of the state of New York, in Hancock county, on the W. side of Hudson River; 12 miles N. N. E. of New York City. Pop. 2391.

PROSPECT, a village of Ireland, in the county of Kildare; 16 miles S. W. of Dublin. It has a considerable manufacture of cotton.

PRONITZ, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz; 8 miles S. S. W. of Olmutz. Pop. 7000.

PROVENCE, a former province of France, which now forms the departments of Var, Bouches-du-Rhône, and Alpes-Maritimes. It is bounded on the S. by the Adriatic, and on the N. by the Rhone. The country is fertile and well-peopled. It was the scene of many important events in the 13th century. It was the seat of the counts of Provence, who were reigning princes of the house of Anjou, and afterwards kings of Aragon. Provence is about 250 miles long, and 120 miles wide, and contains about 2,000,000 people. It is divided into five departments: 1. Var; 2. Bouches-du-Rhône; 3. Alpes-Maritimes; 4. Alpes-de-Haute-Provence; 5. Var. The climate is mild and healthy. The soil is fertile, and the country is well-peopled. The principal towns are Marseilles, Arles, and Aix-en-Provence.

PROVIDENCE, one of the Bahama islands, and the best of those planted by the English. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1572, but re-taken the next year. A lighthouse was erected in 1804, on an eminence overlooking Nassau, the chief town. Pop. 6090. Long. 77. 20. W. lat. 25. 3. N.

PROVIDENCE, an island in the Atlantic, which the buccaneers fortified, but afterwards abandoned. It is 150 miles E. of the coast of Nicaragua. Long. 89. 44. W. lat. 13. 25. N.

PROVIDENCE, a river that rises in the state of Massachusetts, and waters the town of Providence, whence it is navigable for ships to Narragansett Bay, which it enters on the W. side of Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, the oldest town of the state of Rhode Island; chief of a county of its name, and the seat of the state. It has several manufactures, and a large foreign and inland trade. Here are eight edifices for public worship; a handsome court-house, in which is a library for the use of the town and county; and a flourishing seminary, called Rhode Island College. Providence is seated on both sides of the river of the same name; 30 miles N. W. of Newport. Pop. 23,711. Long. 71. 26. W. lat. 41. 51. N.

PROVINCETOWN, a town of Massachusetts, in Barnstable county; site of the hook of Cape Cod. Its harbour is one of the best in the state, and was the first port entered by the English in 1620, when they came to settle in New England. The houses are only one story high, and set upon piles, that the driving sands may pass under them. The inhabitants are wholly dependent on Boston and the towns in the vicinity for every vegetable production; 50 miles E. S. E. of Boston.

PROVINS, a town of France, in the department of Seine-et-Marne; celebrated for its mineral waters. It has a considerable trade in corn, and some woollen manufactures, and is seated on the Vouzie; 60 miles S. E. of Paris.

PRUETS. See BRUCK.

PRUSSIA, a large country of Europe, occupying a great part of the N. of Germany, and extending, with little interruption, from the confines of Lithuania to those of the Netherlands. It is a very fertile country, producing a great deal of flax, hemp, and corn. There are a great number of domestic animals; and the sea, the rivers, and lakes, supply abundance of fish. Game abounds; and elk, wild asses, and urial, are found in the forests; these last are of a huge size, and have some resemblance to bees; their hides are extremely thick and strong, and they are sold to foreigners at a great price. One of the most remarkable productions of this country is yellow amber, which is found along the seacoast. There are two large lakes, besides the rivers Vistula and Pregel. The inhabitants are generally of a good constitution, laborious, and robust. There are a great number of mechanics; but the principal business is husbandry, with the feeding of cattle. In the 13th century Prussia belonged to the knowledge of the Teutonic knights. It passed from the house of Anjou to that part since denominated Polish, or West Prussia, revolted to Casimir IV., king of Poland, and was incorporated into the dominions of the republic. At the same time the knights were constrained to hold the remaining part, called Ducal or East Prussia, as a fief of the crown of Poland. In 1525 Albert, the grand master, betrayed the interests of his fraternity, and concluded a treaty with Sigismund, king of Poland, by which East Prussia was erected into an hereditary duchy, and given him as a Polish fief. Having adopted the tenets of Luther, he married Ulrike von Preussen, princess of Denmark, and transmitted this rich inheritance to his descendants; one of whom, Frederick William, was the duke that threw off his dependence on Poland. The foundation of the Prussian monarchy was established by him, between 1640 and 1688. His son and successor, Frederick 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. In 1742 Frederick II. acquired the duchy of Silesia from the house of Austria; and by his wonderful victories, and the still
more wonderful resources by which he repaired occasional defeats, he became the admiration of the world. In 1722 he compelled the Poles tocede to him Western Prussia, by keeping out of the cities of Dantzig and Thorn. He cultivated the arts of peace as well as war, distinguishing himself as a poet, physician, and legislator, and expending large sums in the improvement of the country. He was succeeded by his nephew, Frederick William II., in 1786, who forcibly annexed to his kingdom Dantzig and Thorn, with several considerable provinces, which he styled Southern Prussia. He had also a share in the general contest against France, in the early part of the revolution; but made peace with that country in April, 1795; and died at Berlin in 1797. His son, Frederick William III., continued on amiable terms with France, till the dissolution of the Germanic body in 1806, and the consequent formation of the Confederation of the Rhine; when, thinking himself aggrieved, he declared war against France. This was of short duration, but of most disastrous consequences to Prussia. By the peace of Tilsit, the whole of the Polish dominions belonging to Prussia, with a few exceptions noticed under the article Poland, were transferred to another prince; and the king of Prussia had further to renounce his right to all the territories, without exception, situated between the Elbe and the Rhine; to those belonging to Saxony and the house of Anhalt on the right bank of the Elbe; and, lastly, to the circle of Rothenburg, in Lower Lusatia, which was ceded to Saxony. Thus was Prussia reduced to the lowest rank among the powers of Europe; an event solely owing to her acquiescence in the projects and policy of France against Austria, and her absurd system of neutrality during those great political contests, by which she hoped to raise herself to the rank of the first power in Germany, while she was in fact degraded to a situation among the weakest of the weak. On the memorable retreat of the French armies from Russia, and the arrival of the Russians within the territories of Prussia, she, however, threw off her alliance with France, joined Russia in the war, and made such extraordinary efforts to retrieve her lost character, by the magnitude of her armies and the courage which she maintained in the field, that, on the conclusion of the war, all the countries which had been wrested from her by the treaty of Tilsit were restored. The kingdom is now divided into 10 provinces, namely East Prussia, West Prussia, Brandenburg, Pomerania, Westphalia, Cleves and Berg, Silesia, Posen, Saxony, and Lower Rhine; which are subdivided into 22 governmental districts. For military purposes, the kingdom is divided into five great districts, viz., Prussia, Brandenburg and Pomerania, Silesia and Prussian Poland, Saxony, and, finally, Westphalia with the Lower Rhine. Area, 15,735 square miles. Population, 12,352,275. Berlin is the capital of all Prussia.

Prussia Proper, an extensive division of the Prussian state, between the northern fron-tier of Poland and the Baltic. It comprises the provinces of East and West Prussia, divided formerly by the Visula, and now by a line a few miles to the E. of that river. East Prussia lies between 19. 30. and 24. 15. of E. long., and 52. 32. and 56. 3. of N. lat., and has a superficial extent of 16,146 square miles, with 1,000,000 inhabitants. It is divided into the governments of Konigshof and Gumbinnen. West Prussia is a less extensive country, its area being 10,895 square miles, its population 690,000. It is divided into the governments of Dantzig and Marienwerder.

Pruth, a river that rises in Marmarosch, in Hungary, crosses part of the plateau of Lemberg, flows through Moldavia, and enters the Danube above Remu, in Bessarabia.

Pruyn, a town of the Prussian province of Lower Rhine, with a princely abbey, seated on the river Pruyn; 30 miles S. S. E. of Aix-la-Chapelle.

Przemyslia, a town of Austrian Poland, capital of a circle of its name; with a castle seated on the river San; 54 miles W. by S. of Lemberg. Pop. 7400.

Przibram, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Beraun; with a silver mine, and an iron-foundry; seated near the river Mulda; 28 miles S. S. W. of Prague.

Pskow, a town of Russia, lying between those of Livonia and Smolensko. It comprises an area of 22,000 square miles, with 700,000 inhabitants.

Pskov, the capital of the above government, and an archbishop's see; with a strong castle. It is seated on the river Velika, at its entrance into the lake Tchudokol; 86 miles S. of Narva, and 170 S. by W. of Petersburg. Pop. 7000.

Puckholt, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Lahore; 86 miles S. of Cashmere, and 145 N. W. of Lahore. Long. 75. 5. E. lat. 33. 45. N.

Pudda, a river of Hindostan, which rises in the S. W. part of Agimere, divides the provinces of Cutch and Guzerat, and runs into the Gulf of Cutch.

Pudoca, a town of Russia, in the government of Olotnat; situated on the W. coast of the Lake of Onerkob; 103 miles E. of Oletnotz. Long. 36. 30. E. lat. 61. 36. N.

Puebla, a town of Spain, in Galicia; seated near the Atlantic; 29 miles S. S. W. of Compostella.

Puebla de los Angeles, a city of Mexico, capital of a province of its name. The streets are broad and straight, and the buildings, in general of stone, lofty and elegant. In the centre of the city is a large square, adorned on three sides with uniform porticoes, where are shops filled with rich commodities, and, on the other, with the cathedral, which has a beautiful front, and two lofty towers. Besides the cathedral, there are several other churches and convents, well built and finely adorned. A small river runs through the town and the adjacent
valley produces vines and all sorts of European fruits. It is 80 miles E. S. E. of Mexico. Population of the province, 1,303,000; of the town, 100,000. Long. 99. 22. W. lat. 19. 30. N.

PUEBLA NEVIA, a town of Mexico, in the province of Veracruz; seated near the Pacific Ocean; 100 miles W. of St. Jago. Long. 83. 0. W. lat. 8. 34. N.

PUEBLA DE SANABRIA, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon; 45 miles S. W. of Astorga.

PUENTE, a town of Spain, in Navarre, on the river Agua; 6 miles S. S. W. of Pamplona.

PUERTO BELLANO, PUERTO RICO, &c. See Porto.

PUIGLIA, the ancient Apulia, containing the three provinces of Capitanata, Bari, and Otranto; on the E. side of the kingdom of Naples.

PULHEM, or PULHELI, a town of Wales, in Caernarvonshire; with a market on Wednesday; seated on an inlet of Cardigan Bay, between two rivers; 16 miles S. of Caernarvon, and 243 N. W. of London.

PULO CONDORE, see Condore; and so with other islands that have sometimes Pulo (island) prefixed.

PULLICATE, a town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic; on the seacoast, and at the S. end of a large lake to which it gives name; 23 miles N. of Madras.

PULTENEYTOWN, a suburb of the royal burgh of Wick, in Caithness-shire; which it outvies in extent and architecture; and is the principal seat of its fisheries and trade.

PULTOM, a town in the interior of Poland, where in 1807 a battle was fought between the French and Russians, in which both sides claimed the victory. It is seated on the Narov; 30 miles N. of Warsaw.

PULYA, see PULAYA.

PUNA, an island in the Pacific Ocean; 35 miles long, and 12 broad; lying at the entrance of the bay of Guayaquil. It has an Indian town, of the same name, on its S. side. It is 115 miles N. of Paita.

PUNICHE, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura; at the conflux of the Zeezere with the Tajo; 6 miles N. W. of Abrantes.

PUNJAUB, or PUNJAB, a territory on the N. W. frontier of India; comprised between the Indus, on the W., and Satlej River, on the E. Its name signifies "the country of five waters," from the number of the rivers which intersect it, and which all fall into the Indus. It is the country of the Sikhs, an extraordinary sect of India, combining the principles of Hinduism and Mahometanism. It was founded in the 15th century, and first became powerful in the last century, when they favoured the Mahrattas; but, on the downfall of that nation, their sacred city, Umritzar, was entirely destroyed; they, however, quickly recovered, and Ranjeet Singh, one of their governors, took possession of the whole kingdom of Lahore, or the Punjaub, which he retained until his death, and was succeeded by his son, who was soon deposed in favour of his grand-

son, who was unpopular; which renders it not improbable that it may fall into the hands of the British ultimately. Lahore is the capital. As a frontier country, this is of great importance, as it is the only side from which it can be menaced with invasion; and, were the Russians to advance to the Indus, their success would depend chiefly on their having the Sikhs for enemies or allies; and to the British it is doubly important, as it lies between their territory and that of their new ally, in Cabul.

PUNTA DEL GUA, the capital of St. Michael, one of the Azores, with a strong castle. It is situated on the S. side, and contains 10,000 inhabitants. The streets are regular and of convenient width; and the churches, religious houses, and public edifices, may be deemed elegant. There is no harbour in the vicinity of the town, and vessels usually anchor at a distance from the shore, in an open road. Long. 25. 42. W. lat. 37. 47. N.

PURBECK, ISLE OF, a rough and heathy tract in Dorsetshire, to the S. of Poole Bay. It is insulated by the sea and rivers, and is famous for its stone quarries, the principal part of which lie at its eastern extremity, near Swanage, whence the stone is exported; it is of the calcareous kind, but distinguished into numerous sorts, the finest of which deserves the name of marble, and is used for chimney-pieces, hearthslabs, &c.; while the coarser kinds are made use of in paving. Tobacco-pipe clay is dug up in several parts of the island, the finest near Corfe Castle, of which much is exported, particularly for the Staffordshire potteries.

PURCHENA, a town of Spain, in the province of Granada; 70 miles E. of Granada. Long. 2. 25. W. lat. 37. 19. N.

PURPLET, a village in Essex, situate on the Thames, 4 miles W. of Graves-Thurrock. It has extensive lime-works, and a large magazine for gunpowder.

PURIFICATION, a town of Mexico, in the province of Xalisco; 90 miles S. by E. of Compostella. Long. 105. 30. W. lat. 19. 58. N.

PURMEREND, a strong town of the Netherlands, in N. Holland. It is 10 miles N. by E. of Amsterdam.

PURNEH, a town of Bengal, capital of a fertile and populous district of its name; seated on the Seraw; 125 miles N. N. W. of Moorshedabad.

PURSEBURG, a town of S. Carolina, in Beaufort district; built by a colony of Swiss, with a view to the culture of silk. It is seated on the river Savannah; 20 miles N. N. W. of the town of Savannah. Long. 81. 3. W. lat. 32. 12. N.

PUSCHIAVO, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons; 3 miles N. from a lake to which it gives name. It is 17 miles W. S. W. of Bormio, and 20 E. of Chiavenna.

PUTALLA, of PATELI, a mountain of Tibet, near the banks of the Burrampooter; 7 miles E. of Lhasa. On its summit is the palace of the grand lama, the high priest of Tibet.

PUTZITZ, a town of Prussia, in the province
of Brandenburg, with an old castle; 11 miles N. N. E. of Perleberg.

Putney, a village in Surrey, seated on the Thames, over which is a wooden bridge; 4 miles W. S. W. of London. It was the birthplace of Thomas Cromwell, earl of Essex, whose father was a blacksmith; and of Nicholas West, bishop of Ely, his contemporary, a great statesman, whose father was a baker; and of Gibbon the Roman historian.

Putram Somnauth, or Puttan, a town of Hindostan, near the southern extremity of the Guzerat peninsula. Somnauth is one of the twelve images of Seso, which are said to have descended from heaven to earth; and the great fame of its temple attracted the cupidity, while it stimulated the bigotry of Sultan Mahmood, of Ghizimi. According to Mahomedan authors, the image was destroyed, but the Hindoos assert that the god retired into the ocean. The symbol placed in the temple is deemed peculiarly propitious to those who desire offspring. It is visited by pilgrims from every quarter, who pay a trifling duty to the nabob for permission to perform their devotions at this favourite shrine. The Bombay Presidency is stated to have used its influence with the Junaghar State, in 1816, to secure greater freedom of pilgrimage to Puttan. It stands near the sea; 95 miles S. of Noangur. Long. 69° 40'. E. lat. 21° 2'. N.

Puy, a city of France, capital of the department of Upper Loire, and a bishop's see. The cathedral is famous for a prodigious quantity of relics; and Our Lady of Puy is celebrated in the annals of superstition. Puy has manufactures of blankets, linen, lace, silk stuffs, and stoneware. It is seated on the mountain Anis, near the river Loire; 45 miles N. E. of Mende, and 65 S. E. of Clermont. Pop. 12,000. Long. 3° 58'. E. lat. 45° 58'. N.

Puy de Dome, a department of France; containing part of the former province of Auvergne. It has its name from a mountain, situated to the W. of Clermont, the capital of the department. Pop. 566,000.

Puy en Velay, a town in the department of Maine-et-Loire. It is 10 miles S. S. W. of Saumur.

Puy Envers, a town in the department of Lot; 16 miles W. by N. of Cahors.

Puy la Roche, a town in the department of Tarn-et-Garonne; 18 miles S. S. E. of Cahors.

Puy Moines, a town in the department of Lower Alps; 15 miles S. of Digne.

Puycerda, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, capital of the county of Cerdagne; seated at the foot of the Pyrénées, near the source of the Segre; 48 miles W. by S. of Perpignan, and 73 N. by W. of Barcelona. It was taken by the French in 1794. Long. 1° 59'. E. lat. 42° 36'.

Puylaurens, a town of France, department of Tarn; 26 miles S. by W. of Alby.

Puzizzoli, or Pozzilli, a celebrated, but now inconsiderable city of Italy, on the Bay of Naples. Here are the remains of the temple of Jupiter Serapis, an interesting monument of antiquity, being different from the Roman and Greek temples and built in the manner of the Asiatics; probably by the Egyptian and Asiatic merchants settled at Pozzilli, which was the great emporium of Italy, till the Romans built Ostia and Antium. It has been converted into a Christian cathedral, and so much modern work added, that at present only the front of the ancient edifice is visible. Many other remains of temples, amphitheatres, and other public buildings in this city, afford convincing proofs of its former magnificence. The ruins of Ciceró's villa, near this place, are of such extent as to give a high idea of the wealth of that great orator. It is 9 miles W. of Naples.

Pyramids, a range of ancient and stupendous Egyptian monuments, extending northward from Cairo for about 20 leagues; but on the opposite side of the river.

Pyrian, a town of Bavaria, capital of a lordship of its name; situate on the frontiers of Franconia; 13 miles S. E. of Nuremberg.

Pyrénées, a range of mountains which divides France from Spain, and the most celebrated in Europe, except the Alps. They reach from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic, about 212 miles in length, and have different names, according to their different situations.

The passages over them are not so difficult as those of the Alps. One of the most frequented is that from Pampluna to St. Jean de Pied de Port, by which the French under Bois marched to attack the British before Pampluna, in July 1813. These mountains contain iron, copper, lead, silver, gold, coal, and zinc; they also furnish great quantities of timber, for ship-building, and an abundance of pitch and tar. The highest summits are Newton, 10,722 feet, Mont Perdu, 10,876 feet, and Pic du Midi, 9898 feet; at the height of 7200 feet, snow is perpetual. See Pyrenees, Mount.

Pyrenees, Eastern, a department of France, containing the provinces of Roussillon, Cerdagne, and part of Languedoc. Its area is estimated at 1650 square miles, and the population at 181,500. Although great part of the country is mountainous, yet it is fertile in corn, excellent wine, olives, oranges, &c. Perpignan is the capital.

Pyrenees, Lower, a department of France, comprehending the provinces of Bearn and Navarre. The principal products are corn, wine, flax, chestnuts and other fruits; the manufactures woollen, linen, leather, and recently cotton. The province contains an area of about 3800 square miles, with 383,000 inhabitants. Pau is the capital.

Pyrenees, Upper, a department of France, including the province of Bigorre, and comprising an area of 1800 square miles, with 200,000 inhabitants. Here are excellent horses, and good partridges. The valleys are very fertile, furnishing rye, millet, Spanish corn, and flax. The mountains have mines of lead, iron, copper, and quarries of slate, marble, and jasper. Tarbes is the capital.
PYRMONT, a town of the N. W. part of Germany, capital of a small district of the same name, belonging to the prince of Waldeck. Near it are mineral waters, well known to all Europe, and frequented by persons of the highest rank. It is seated in a delightful valley, between high mountains, 38 miles S. W. of Hanover. Pop. 2000. Long. 9. 20. E. lat. 51. 57. N.

Pfronten, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Fassau, insulated in Austria. It is 10 miles N. W. of Lintz, and 25 E. of Fassau.

Quakenbruck, a town of Hanover, in the principality of Osnaburg, seated on the Hase; 28 miles N. of Osnaburg.

Quadrab and Vancouver’s Island, an island on the N. W. coast of America, on the S. W. side of which is Nootka Sound. It was so named by Captain Vancouver, in compliment to Senor Quadra, the Spanish commandant at Nootka. It is about 300 miles in length, and 80 in its greatest breadth.

Quarebrolo, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro; 20 miles E. N. E. of Naples.

Quang-Tong, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Pe-teh-lii; 212 miles S. S. E. of Peking. Long. 114. 30. E. lat. 25. 47. N.

Quang-Hi, an inland province in the S. of China. It produces plenty of rice, being watered by several large rivers. The southern part is a flat country, and well cultivated; but the northern is full of mountains, covered with trees. It contains mines of all sorts, and particularly a gold mine. Here is a tree called quang-lang, the pitch of which is made into bread; and a small species of insect, which produces white wax. Quel-ling is the capital.

Quang-Tong, a province of China, bounded on the E. by Kiang-si and Fo-lien, on the S. by the ocean, and on the W. by Tongquin. It is diversified by valleys and mountains, and yields two crops of corn in a year. The northern frontier consists of a range of lofty mountains, which abound in gold, jewels, tin, quicksilver, copper, and iron; ebony and several sorts of odoriferous wood are produced in this province, as well as various sorts of fruit. There is a species of lemon as large as a man’s head; and another sort which grows out at the trunk of the tree, whose rind is very hard, and contains a great number of little cells, full of an excellent yellow pulp. A prodigious number of ducks are bred in this province, their eggs being hatched in ovens. The mountains are covered with a kind of osiers, which creep along the ground, and are so tough that they make baskets, hurdles, mats, and even ropes of them. Here is also a tree, the timber of which is remarkably hard and heavy, and is thence called ironwood. Canton is the capital, but the viceroy resides at Chao-king.

Quang-Tong, a town on the N. borders of Birma; in the province of Ayif; with a fort, seated on the Irrawaddy; 150 miles N. N. E. of Ummong-Poong.

Quarre, a town of France, department of Yonne; 6 miles S. of A-Valon.

Quarto, two towns of Naples, in Capitanata; the one 6 miles W. and the other 12 S. W. of Salpes.

Quarten, a town of Switzerland, near Walenstadt Lake; 5 miles E. of Giars.

Quatre Bras, a hamlet of the Netherlands, which was the scene of an obstinate conflict between the British and the French, on the 16th of June, 1815.

Queaux, a town of France, department of Vienne; 21 miles S. E. of Poitiers.

Quebec, the capital of Canada, and of British America, is situated at the confluence of the rivers St. Lawrence and St. Charles, (or the Little River,) about 320 miles from the sea. It is built on a rock, which is partly of marble and partly of slate, and is divided into Upper and Lower. Near it is a fine lead mine. At the time it was founded on the site of the Indian village of Hochelaga, in 1608, the tide, it is said, reached the foot of the rock; but since that period, this river has sunk so far that a large spot of ground is left dry, and on this an extensive suburb is built, styled the Lower Town, which stands at the foot of a rocky precipice, about 48 feet in height, and is chiefly inhabited by merchants. The houses in both towns are of stone, strong and well built. The fortifications are extensive, but irregular. The natural situation of the town renders its defence easy. If attacked by ships from the river, their guns cannot injure the works of the Upper Town, though the ships themselves would be liable to great injury from the cannon and bombs from these elevated ramparts. The Lower Town is defended by a platform, flanked with two bastions, which, at high water and spring tides, are almost level with the surface of the water. A little above the bastion, to the right, is a half bastion, cut out of the rock; a little higher a large battery, and higher still a square fort, the most regular of all the fortifications, and in which the governor resides. The passages which form a communication between these rocks are extremely rugged. The rock which separates the Upper from the Lower Town extends, with a bold and steep front, a considerable distance W. along the river St. Lawrence. The Lower Town is well supplied with water, which is sometimes scarce in the Upper Town. This city was erected by the French, in 1608; the English reduced it, with all Canada, in 1629, but it was restored in 1652. In 1771 it was besieged by the English, without success; in 1759 it was again conquered, after a battle memorable for the
death of General Wolfe in the moment of victory, and was confirmed to them by the peace of 1763. In 1775 it was attacked by the Americans, under General Montgomery, who was slain, and his army repulsed. Of late years great improvements have been effected, and the present population amounts to nearly 20,000. The chief exports are grain, flour, timber, lumber, &c. The basin of Quebec is capable of containing 100 sail of the line. It is 330 miles N. of Boston. Long. 70. 40. W. lat. 46. 55. N.

Quebec, a kingdom of Asia; in the peninsula of Malacca. The king is tributary to Siam. The principal town is of the same name, has a harbour, and is 300 miles N. of the city of Malacca. Long. 100. 5. E. lat. 7. 5. N.

Queens, a town of Prussian Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt; with a castle. The river Bode divides it into the Old and New Town. It has a trade in brandy and linen. It is 10 miles S. by E. of Halberstadt. Long. 11. 10. E. lat. 51. 50. N.

Queen Ann, a county of Maryland, on the E. of Chesapeake Bay. Centreville is the chief town.

Queen Ann, a town of Maryland, in Prince George county; situate at the foot of a hill, on the Patuxent; 13 miles S. W. of Annapolis and 22 E. of Washington.

Queen Charlotte Island, an island in the South Pacific; 6 miles long and 1 broad; discovered by Captain Wallis in 1767. Long. 133. 4. W. lat. 19. 16. S.

Queen Charlotte Islands, a group of islands in the North Pacific; explored by Captain Carteret in 1767. The most considerable he named Egmont, but the Spaniards call it Santa Cruz. It is 50 miles long, and from 20 to 30 broad, woody and mountainous, with many valleys intermixed. The inhabitants are very nimble, vigorous, and active; and their weapons are bows and arrows pointed with flint. On the N. side is a harbour named Swallow Bay. Long. 164. 26. E. lat. 10. 42. S.

Queen Charlotte Sound, a sound at the N. extremity of the S. island of New Zealand, near Cook Strait. Long 174. 14. E. lat. 41. 6. S.

Queerborough, a town in Kent, in the Isle of Sheppey; market on Monday. It had once a strong castle, remains of which are still to be seen. The town is seated near the mouth of the Medway; 20 miles N. W. of Canterbury, and 45 S. by E. of London. Long. 0. 49. E. lat. 51. 23. N.

Queерborough, a town of South Carolina, on the W. side of the Great Pee Dee River; 32 miles N. N. W. of Georgetown.

Queen's County, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster; about 30 miles long, and 29 broad; bounded on the N. by King's county, E. by Kildare, S. E. by Carlow, S. by Kilkenny, and W. by Tipperary and King's county. It is divided into nine baronies and 65 parishes, and sends two members to parliament. It was formerly full of woods and bogs, but is now much improved in cultivation. Maryborough is the capital.

Queen's County, a county of New York, in the W. part of Long Island. Pop. 29,270. Jamaica is the chief town.

Queensferry, a borough of Scotland, in Linlithgowshire; seated on the Frith of Forth, where it is not more than 2 miles wide. It has a trade in soap, and a much frequented ferry. In conjunction with Stirling, &c., it sends one member to parliament. It is 9 miles W. N. W. of Edinburgh.

Queenstown, a town of Prussian Saxony; 5 miles N. E. of Halberstadt.

Queenstown, a town of Upper Canada, on the river Niagara, just below the last rapid. Here all the merchandise and stores received from Kingston, for the upper part of the province, are sent in waggons to Chippawa, a distance of 10 miles, the falls and broken course of the river rendering the navigation impracticable for that space. It is 7 miles above Fort Niagara, and 20 N. by E. of Fort Erie.

Queisch, a river of Bavaria, which passes by Anweller and Landau, and enters the Rhine near Germersheim.

Queili, a city of China, capital of the province of Quang-si. It has its name from a flower called queli, which grows on a tree resembling a laurel, and emits such a sweet smell, that it perfumes the whole country. It stands on a river that runs into the Ts, but with such rapidity as not to be navigable. It is 180 miles N. by W. of Canton, and 587 S. of Peking. Long. 109. 51. E. lat. 25. 12. N.

Quentin, Sr., a strong town of France, department of Aisne; with a considerable manufacture of lawns and cambries; also plume, linens, and thread. Near this place, in 1557, Philip II. of Spain gained a signal victory over the French, and afterwards took the town by storm, but it was restored to France in 1559. It is seated on an eminence, on the river Somme; 21 miles S. of Cambray, and 83 N. by E. of Paris. Pop. 11,000. Long. 3. 20. E. lat. 49. 50. N.

Quercy, a province of France; now forming the department of Lot.

Quereira, a city of North America, republic of Mexico; elevated 6,547 feet above the sea. It has a magnificent church, and several grand squares. Pop. 45,600. It is 55 miles N. W. of Mexico.

Querfromont, a town of Prussian Saxony, in the government of Merseburg; formerly the capital of a principality of its name; with a castle; 14 miles W. of Merseburg. Long. 11. 50. E. lat. 51. 23. N.

Querimba, a cluster of small islands on the coast of Mozambique; fertile in fruits and pastures. The principal one, of the same name, is in long. 41. 30. E. lat. 11. 40. S.

Querisy, a fortified town of France; department of Nord, with an old castle. In 1793 it was taken by the Austrians, but retaken the next year. It is seated in an extensive plain, on the rivulet Ronelle. It is 9 miles S. E. of Valenciennes, and 122 N. F. of Paris. Long. 3. 40. E. lat. 50. 15. N.

Quernose, a town in the department of Morbihan, with a fort; situate at the extremity of a peninsula, to the N. of Belleisle. In 1795 it
was taken by some French royalists in the pay of Great Britain; but, owing to the desertion and treachery of some of the soldiers, the republicans soon took it by surprise. It was taken by the English in 1800, but evacuated soon afterwards; 17 miles E. S. E. of Port Louis. Pop. 2000.

QUICARO, an island in the Pacific Ocean; near the coast of Yaracuy; about 20 miles long, and 6 broad. Long. 92° 39'. W. lat. 7° 50'.

QUILLIMANCY, a seaport of Zanguebar, in the kingdom of Melinda. It stands at the mouth of a river of the same name; 26 miles S. S. W. of Melinda. Long. 41° 40'. E. lat. 3° 10'.

QUILLAN, a town of France, department of Aude; 25 miles S. W. of Carcassonne.

QUILLEREAU, a town in the department of Eure, seated on the Seine; 37 miles W. of Rouen, and 42 N. W. of Evreux.

QUILQA, a seaport of Zanguebar, capital of a kingdom of the same name, with a small citadel. This country was for some time in the possession of the Portuguese, from whom it was wrested by the imam of Mascat. It produces abundance of rice, millet, fruits, cattle, and poultry. The inhabitants are Mahommedans, partly black, and partly tawny. The capital is well built, and stands on an island at the mouth of the river Coova. Long. 40° 0'. E. lat. 8° 58'.

QUIMPER, a city of France, capital of the department of Finisterre, and a bishop's see. It is seated at the confluence of the Oder and Benaude; 34 miles S. S. E. of Brest, and 112 W. by S. of Rennes. Pop. 7000. Long. 4° 6'. W. lat. 47° 58'.

QUIMPERLE, a town in the department of Finisterre, seated on the Isolee; 30 miles E. S. E. of Quimper. Pop. 4200.

QUINTY, a town of Massachusetts, in Norfolk county; 10 miles S. by E. of Boston.

QUINCY, a town of France, in the department of Doubs, seated on the Louve; 12 miles S. W. of Besançon.

QUINNONG, or CHIN-CHI, a bay on the coast of Cochin-China, much frequented by the vessels of the country, being an excellent harbour. The entrance is narrow, and ships of burden can get in only at high water. At the head of the harbour is the city of Quin-nong. Long. 109° 15'. E. lat. 13° 52'.

QUINSON, a town of France, department of Lower Alps; 29 miles S. of Digne.

QUINTIN, a town in the department of Cotes du Nord, seated in a valley, on the Goy; 10 miles S. S. W. of St. Brieuc.

QUIRAS, an island in the Atlantic, near the N. coast of Newfoundland. Long. 53° 22'. W. lat. 51° 40'.

QUIRTELLO, a town of Austrian Italy, famous for an action between the French and Austrians in 1794, when Marshal Broglio was surprised in his bed. It is seated on the Secca; 15 miles S. of Mantua.

QUIZO, a presidency of the republic of Colombia, forming part of the new state of Ecuador, lying between two chains of the high mountains called the Andes. The eastern governments are chiefly immense tracts, thinly scattered with missionary villages. The vegetable productions vary with the elevation of the ground. The champagne country produces abundant crops of maize; and the deep ravines, where the temperature is hot, produce sugar-cane. The elevated lands possess a colder climate, and produce, wheat, barley, &c. Immense flocks of sheep are reared in the mountain plains, and their wool furnishes materials for the manufactures of this province. The lands are generally well cultivated, and there are a great number of towns and villages inhabited almost entirely by Indians. The streets are generally straight, and in the direction of the four cardinal points; and the roads are laid out in a line, crossing each other; so that the aspect of the country is that of a large garden. Although this country is situated on both sides the equator, yet it lies so high, and so near the snow-clad mountains, that the air is very temperate. There are no noxious animals; for the tigers and serpents are below in the forests. The state of society in this province has undergone considerable improvement since its deliverance from Spanish domination, and the manufactures are in a flourishing state. Hats, cotton stuffs, and coarse woolen cloths, are made here in great quantities, and exported to other parts of South America.

QUITO, the capital of the above country, is seated on the skirts of the volcanic mountain of Pinchins, in a pleasant valley, but on high ground, 9510 feet above the level of the sea. Having no mines in its neighbourhood it is chiefly famous for its manufactures of cotton, wool, and flax. The town is plentifully supplied with water, and enjoys a delightful climate; but it is subject, together with the whole country, to the terrible calamity of earthquakes. Of these a very destructive one was experienced in 1755. In 1797 the face of the whole district was changed by a most dreadful concussion, and 40,000 persons were in one moment hurled into eternity. Violent shocks of earthquakes have since been frequently experienced. It is, notwithstanding, very populous, and inhabited by several families of distinguished rank; 400 miles S. W. of St. Fe de Bogota. Pop. about 70,000. Long. 77° 55'. W. lat. 0° 15'.

QUITAMAJA, a province in the south part of Angola, west coast of Africa. It is mountainous and badly cultivated, but produces abundance of honey, wax, and salt. The inhabitants are warlike, and have never submitted to the Portuguese.

QUITAMAJA, a chain of mountains in the kingdom of Fez; 100 miles in length, extending from the desert of Grit, to the river Nocor.

QUOCA, an inland country of Africa, lying E. of Sierra Leone. It is well cultivated, but has little commercial intercourse.

QUOVO, a town of Austrian Illyria, in Istria; 4 miles S. of Capo d'Istria.
RAAB, a town and fortress of Hungary, capital of a county of its name, and a bishop's see. It is a strong frontier bulwark against the Turks. It is seated at the conflux of the Raab and Rabnitz, not far from the Danube; 38 miles S. S. E. of Presburg. Pop. 11,000. Long. 17° 7' E. lat. 47° 38' N.

RAJEGUR, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Malwa; 74 miles N. E. of Ougain, and 214 S. S. W. of Agra. Long. 76° 56'. E. lat. 24° 2' N.

RAASAY, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, between the mainland of Ross-shire, and the Isle of Skye. It is annexed to the parish of Portree, in the county of Inverness, and is about 12 miles long, and 4 broad, rising with a gentle ascent from the W. side to a great height on the E. side, which is nearly perpendicular. It is famous for its millstone quarries; and at the N. E. end stands Castle Brochel, which is a noted sea-mark. Long. 6° 0' W. lat. 57° 32' N.

RAMASTRENS, a town of France, department of Tarn, with a castle, seated on the river Tarn; 18 miles N. E. of Toulouse. Pop. 6,000.

RAMAZ, a seaport of Algier, in Tremesin, with a castle. It has fine mosques and handsome palaces. It is seated at the mouth of the Bure-greg, between Fex and Tangier. Long. 5° 28' W. lat. 30° 40' N.

RASBEIN, a town of Bohemia, on the river Ottava; 21 miles W. S. W. of Rakonitz.

RACCA, a town of Turkey, in Diarbekir, at the conflux of the Beles with the Euphrates. Near it are the ruins of Old Racca, once a magnificent city. It is 110 miles S. by W. of Diarbekir.

RAICHUR, a city of Hindostan, in the province of Bejapore, capital of a district of its name, subject to the nizam of the Deccan. It is seated on the S. bank of the Kistna; 80 miles S. W. of Hyderabad. Long. 78° 3' E. lat. 18° 22' N.

RACONIG, a town of Piedmont, with a magnificent castle belonging to the prince of Carignano, seated in a plain; 18 miles S. of Carignano. Pop. 10,500.

RADEBERG, a town of Saxony, near which is a bath, called Augustus Bath, discovered in 1717. It is seated on the Roder; 6 miles E. N. E. of Dresden.

RADSOBURG, a town of Saxony, with a castle. It is celebrated for earthenware; seated on the Roder, 14 miles N. of Dresden.

RADICOPANT, a town of Tuscan, in the former province of Sienna; seated on a steep hill, 40 miles S. E. of Sienna.

RADIMPOUR, or RARDIMPOUR, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Aigimere; situated on the Pudder, 175 miles N. of Surat, and 250 S. W. of Aigimere. Long. 71° 43'. E. lat. 23° 58' N.

RADNOR, New, a borough of Wales, in Radnorshire, with a market on Saturday. It is nominally the county town, though a small place, and the assizes are held at Presteigne. It returns one member to parliament; 3 miles E. of it is Old Radnor, said to have been the Magoth of Antoninus, but now an insignificant village. New Radnor is seated near the source of the Somergil, at the foot of a hill, on which a castle formerly stood; 24 miles N. W. of Hereford, and 159 W. N. W. of London.

RADNORSHIRE, a county of Wales; 30 miles long and 25 broad, bounded on the E. by Shropshire and Herefordshire, N. by Montgomeryshire, N. W. by Cardiganshire, and S. W. and S. by Brecknockshire. It contains 310,000 acres, is divided into six hundreds and 25 parishes, has four market-towns, and sends one member to parliament. Its principal rivers are the Wye and Tend, the former dividing it from Brecknockshire, and the latter from Shropshire. The E. and S. parts are tolerably level and productive of corn. The other parts are rude and mountainous, devoted chiefly to the rearing of cattle and sheep.

RADON, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomir; 60 miles N. N. W. of Sandomir.

RADOMSK, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Situdia; 50 miles E. S. E. of Siodia.

RADSTADT, a town of Bavaria, near the source of the Enz; 35 miles E. S. E. of Salzburg. Long. 13° 26'. E. lat. 47° 18' N.

RAGYOLO, a town of Austrian Italy, in the province of Mantua; 19 miles S. of Mantua.

RAGLAND, a village in Monmouthshire, famous for its castle, where Charles I. passed much of his time, and lived in a magnificent style. This castle was the last, in Cromwell's time, which surrendered to General Fairfax; 5 miles N. E. of Usk, and 8 E. of Monmouth.

RAGLETON, a town of Russian Lithuania, with a very ancient castle, in which is a large royal magazine for provisions, &c. It is situated on the Niemen; 56 miles E. N. E. of Konigsegberg. Long. 21° 30'. E. lat. 55° 30' N.

RAGOOGUR, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Malwa; 116 miles N. E. of Oudein, and 256 S. of Delhi. Long. 77° 30'. E. lat. 24° 23' N.

RAGUSA, a district of Austrian Dalmatia, containing the territory of the ancient republic of Ragusa, and several islands. It has an area of 700 square miles, with 60,000 inhabitants. The soil is so barren that the inhabitants receive the greatest part of their necessaries from the neighbouring islands and Turkish provinces. The chief rivers are the Drino, Gliastra, and Ombla.

RAGUSA, the capital of the above district, 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 has a considerable trade with the Levant and Italy. It is 65 miles W. of Scutari. Pop. 10,000. Long. 17° 55'. E. lat. 42° 52' N.

RAGUSA, a populous town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, near the river Mauro; 18 miles W. N. W. of Noto. Pop. 20,000.
RAイラ, or IORRERA (the Ulster of Captain Cook), the largest of the Society Isles, in the South Pacific, about 40 miles in circumference. The mountains are lofty and picturesque. The lowland is extensive, and the valleys, which are capable of the highest cultivation, are not only spacious, but conveniently situated for affording to the inhabitants an intercourse with other parts of the island. It is well supplied with rivers and streams of excellent water. On the N. W. is a small but very secure harbour, called Hamanite, which is sheltered from the strong E. and S. winds by the mountains of the interior. Long. 151. 38. W. lat. 16. 45. S.

RAIN, a fortified town of Bavaria, seated on the Achat, 12 miles W. of Neuburg.

RAIN, Lake, a lake of North America, lying E. of Lake of the Woods, and W. of Lake Superior. It is nearly 100 miles long, but in no part more than 20 wide.

RAISSIN, MARKET, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursday; situate near the source of the Ancoln, 16 miles N. E. of Lincoln, and 147N. of London.

RAJAPUNDER, a town of Hindostan, capital of an extensive and fertile district of its name, in the province of the Ceylans. The principal riches consist in tea timber. It is the residence of the British civil establishment. It is situated on the Godavery, 35 miles from its mouth, and 170 S. W. of Cacanad. Long. 81. 57. E. lat. 17. 0. N.

RAJAPURA, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Bejapore; seated at the mouth of a river of the same name; 6 miles N. of Geriah.

RAJEMAL, a district of Bengal, separated by a range of hills from Bahar. It is now annexed to the collection of Boglipore.

RAJEMAL, a decayed town of Bengal, placed on the W. bank of the Ganges; 68 miles N. W. of Moonsoedun.

RAJENDRA, a town of the Austrian states, in Styria, with a considerable trade in wine and iron. It is a frontier fortress towards Hungary. It is situated on an island in the river Muer; 36 miles S. E. of Graz. Long. 15. 58. E. lat. 46. 45. N.

RAKONITZ, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name. Very good beer is brewed here, and forms the principal article of trade. It is seated on the Miza; 80 miles W. of Prague. Pop. 2000. Long. 14. 0. E. lat. 50. 5. N.

RALEIGH, the capital of North Carolina, in Wake county. It was named after the celebrated Sir Walter Raleigh, under whose direction the first settlement in North America was made at Roanoke Island. Here is a large and handsome state-house, with several other public buildings. The remoteness from navigation is its greatest disadvantage. It is 95 miles W. N. W. of Newbern, the former capital, and 145 W. S. W. of Petersburg in Virginia. Pop. 2244. Long. 78. 52. W. lat. 35. 40. N.

RAM, or RAMA, a decayed town of Palestine, with many fine ruins of Christian churches and other buildings, which attest its former magnificence; 20 miles W. by N. of Jerusalem.

RAMADA, a town of Colombia, in New Granada, 100 miles E. of St. Martha. Long. 72. 20. W. lat. 11. 10. N.

RAMAGULL, a town of Hindostan, in Mysore seated on the W. side of the Arkawatti; with a strong fort on the opposite bank, on a large rocky hill, 50 miles N. E. of Seringapatam.

RAMBERT, St., a town of France, department of Ain, with a linen manufacture and considerable iron-works; seated near the river Albe- line, 24 miles S. S. E. of Bourg en Bresse. Pop. 2300.

RAMBERT, St., a town in the department of Loire; 12 miles S. E. of Montbrison. Pop. 2100.

RAMBERVERV, a town in the department of Vosges, 30 miles S. E. of Nancy.

RAMBOURLE, a town in the department of Seine-et-Oise. Here was a royal palace, which was demolished in 1793; 27 miles S. W. of Paris. Pop. 2600.

RAMHEAD, a promontory on the S. coast of England, the W. point of the entrance into Plymouth Sound. On its summit is a church (a seaman) belonging to the village of Ram. Long. 4. 12. W. lat. 50. 19. N.

RAMER, a town of France, department of Aube, seated on the river Aube, 18 miles N. E. of Troyes.

RAMILLIES, a town of Belgium, in South Brabant, memorable for a signal victory obtained by the Duke of Marlborough over the French in 1706. It is seated at the source of the Geczy, 10 miles N. of Namur, and 24 S. E. of Brussels.

RAMISHER, an island in the Gulf of Manama, at the W. end of Adam's Bridge, and separated from Marwar, on the continent of Hindostan, by a narrow channel. It is 30 miles in circuit, and contains some beautiful trees, a few villages, and a celebrated temple, to which a vast concourse of pilgrims resort. Long. 79. 22. E. lat. 9. 18. N.

RAMLA, a town of Palestine (the ancient Ari- mathen), now in a ruinous state. Here is a manufacture of soap, which is sent into all parts of Europe; 16 miles N. W. of Jerusalem.

RAMMEKENS, a seaport of Zeeland, in the isle of Walcheren. It was one of the towns put into the hands of the English as a security for a loan in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; 4 miles S. of Middleburg. Long. 53. 40. E. lat. 51. 28. N.

RAMMELEBURG, a lofty and extensive mountain of Germany, in that part of the Hartz Forest which lies within the principality of Grubengarten. On this mountain are several silver mines, and at the foot of it is the city of Goslar.

RAMNAD, a town of Hindostan, capital of a district of its name in the province of Marwar. Long. 78. 49. E. lat. 9. 24. N.

RAMO, a town of Bengal, in the district of Chittagong. Long. 22. 13. E. lat. 21. 26. N.

RAMPOUR, a town of Hindostan, in Delhi; 52 miles N. of Connaught, and 103 E. of Delhi.

RAMAY, a town of the Isle of Man, situated on a large bay on the N. E. coast. The bay
 afford good anchorage, but the harbour will only admit small vessels. Near it is a lighthouse, and the entrance is defended by a fort. It is 15 miles N. by E. of Douglas. Long. 4° 26'. W. lat. 54° 18'. N.

RAMSAY, a town in Huntingdonshire, with a market on Saturday. It had formerly an extensive abbey, of which only the ruins of a gateway remain. It is seated in the fens, near the mere of Ramsey and Whittlesey; 12 miles N. E. of Huntingdon, and 69 N. of London.

RAMSEY, an island on the coast of Wales, separated from Pembroke-shire by a narrow channel, called Ramsey Sound. Near it is a group of dangerous rocks, known by the name of the Bishop and his Clerks, frequented in the breeding season by vast multitudes of sea-fowl. The island is two miles long, and one and a quarter broad; 4 miles W. by S. of St. David. Long. 5° 20'. W. lat. 51° 55'. N.

RAMSGATE, a seaport in Kent, in the Isle of Thanet, near the Downs, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It was formerly an obscure fishing-town, and in the reign of Queen Elizabeth contained only 25 inhabited houses. His late majesty (George IV.) conferred upon it the rank of a royal harbour. It has of late years greatly increased in size and population, and contains a good market-place, an assembly-room, two libraries, a neat chapel of ease, and places of worship for Methodists, Independents, and Baptists. The harbour is nearly circular, and has two fine stone piers, a dry dock, and a lighthouse. Ramsgate is a member of the port of Sandwich, and is much frequented as a bathing-place; 17 miles W. by N. of Canterbury, and 72 E. S. E. of London. Long. 1° 24'. E. lat. 51° 51'. N.

RAMTEAK, a town of Hindostan, in Berar, held sacred to Ram by the Hindoos, who have a temple here; 18 miles N. N. E. of Nagpore.

RAMA, a town of the United States of the Pacific Ocean, about three leagues W. of Mowee. The S. part is high and craggy, but the other parts have a better aspect, and are well inhabited. It produces very few plantains and breadfruit trees, but abounds in yams, sweet potatoes, and taro.

RANDELAIT, a town of Prussia, province of Lower Rhine, seated on the river Wurm; 10 miles N. W. of Juliers.

RANDERS, a town of Denmark, in N. Jutland, near the mouth of the Guld, 25 miles E. of Wiburg.

RANGAMATTY, a town of Bengal, capital of a district of the same name, in the collection of Rungpore. It has a celebrated pagoda. It stands near the Burrampooter, on the confines of Assam and Bootan; 170 miles N. E. of Moonshedabad. Long. 90° 8'. E. lat. 26° 10'. N.

RANGOON, a seaport of Pegu, and the principal mart for teak timber in the Birman empire. It was founded by Alompro, king of Birman, in 1755, and is the residence of a governor, who lives within the fort. Here is a custom-house, built of brick, but the wharfs and dwelling-houses are all constructed of wood. In its neighbourhood are numerous convents, and, 2 miles N. of the town, on a rocky eminence, is a very grand temple, which is a splendid object at the distance of many miles. Rangoon surrendered to the British, February 1, 1825. It is seated on the most eastern branch of the Irrawaddy, which, hence to the sea, is called the Rangoon, or Syrian River; 18 miles N. of its mouth, and 60 S. of Pegu. Long. 96° 10'. E. lat. 26° 48'. N.

RANNACH, Loch, a lake of Scotland, in the N. part of Perthshire; 11 miles in length. It receives the waters of Loch Erich from the N., and communicates with Loch Tummel on the E. and Loch Laidoch on the W. On its S. side is a forest of birch and pine.

RANTHAMBOUR, a town and fortress of Hindostan, capital of a district of the same name, in the province of Agimere; 96 miles E. of Agimmer. Long. 76° 57'. E. lat. 26° 35'. N.

RANTZOW, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein, 24 miles N. by W. of Lubec.

RAOLONDA, a town of Hindostan, in Viaspourt, near which is a rich diamond mine; 20 miles N. W. of Sollapour.

RAON L'ETAPPE, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, seated at the conflux of the Etape and Meurthe; 30 miles S. E. of Nancy.

RAPALLO, a town of the Sardinian states, in the province of Genoa, seated on a bay of its name; 16 miles S. E. E. of Genoa.

RAPHAIR, a town of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, and a bishop's see. The cathedral serves as a parish church; 11 miles N. W. of Londonderry, and 21 N. E. of Donegal.

RAPOLLA, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, 5 miles W. of Venosa.

RAPPAHANNOCK, a river of Virginia, which rises in the mountains called the Blue Ridge, and flows by Falmouth, Fredericksburg, Port royal, Leeacs, Tappahannock, and Ubbans, into Chesapeake Bay.

RAPPERSWILL, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich; seated on a neck of land that advances into the lake of Zurich, over which is a wooden bridge, 1850 feet long. It is 18 miles S. E. of Zurich, and 20 N. W. of Glarus.

RAPP, a town of Austria, on the river Teya, 8 miles N. by W. of Horn.

RARIANT, a river of New Jersey, which runs by Brunswick and Amboy into Arthur Kill Sound, and helps to form the fine harbour of Amboy.

RASIA, the eastern division of Selononis, watered by the river Rasse, which runs into the Morave. The inhabitants are called Rascians.

RASEBORG, a seaport of Sweden, capital of a canton in Nyland. It is seated on the Gulf of Finland; 37 miles S. E. of Abo. Long. 23° 13'. E. lat. 60° 16'. N.

RASTADT, a town of Germany, in Baden, with a noble castle. In 1714 a treaty was negotiated here between the French and Austrians, and in 1796 the former defeated the latter near this place. It is seated on the Neck, near the Rhine, 3 miles N. E. of Baden, and 24 S. W. of Philiburg. Pop. 4200.
RASTENBURG, a fortified town of East Prusia, with a castle; seated on the small river Guber, 50 miles S. E. of Königsberg.

RATENAU, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, seated on the Havel, 15 miles N. by W. of Brandenburg.

RATHANGAN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, 38 miles from Dublin.

RATHCOOLE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Dublin, 10 miles from Dublin.

RATHCMAC, a town of Ireland, in the county of Waterford.

RATHDOWNET, a town of Ireland, in Queen's county, 75 miles from Dublin.

RATIDRUM, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, with a manufacture of flannel; 38 miles from Dublin.

RATHFARNHAM, a town of Ireland, in the county of Dublin, 3 miles from Dublin.

RATHKEALE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Limerick, 137 miles from Dublin.

RATIBUR, a town of Prussian Silesia, formerly the capital of a principality of the same name, with a castle. The cathedral and town-house are worthy of notice. It is seated on the Oder, 13 miles N. E. of Troppau, and 35 S. S. E. of Breslau. Pop. 5500.

RATIBSON, a strong city of Bavaria, and the see of an archbishop, transferred from Mentz to this place in 1798. The abbey of St. Emmeran contains the relics of St. Denis, a valuable library, and a fine collection of mathematical instruments. The town-house is magnificent, and in its hall the general diets of the empire used to meet. Ratibson has a great trade in salt, for which it is a depot, and sends large quantities of corn and wood to Vienna. In 1809 a battle was fought in the vicinity between the Austrians and French, in which the latter were victorious. It has an ancient bridge of 15 arches over the Danube, and stands on the S. side of that river, at the influx of the Regen; 62 miles N. by E. of Munich, and 195 W. by N. of Vienna. Pop. 22,000. Long. 12. 6. E. lat. 48. 58. N.

RATOATH, a town of Ireland, in the county of Meath; 12 miles E. of Trim, and 12 N. W. of Dublin.

RATMANSDOF, a town of the Austrian states, in Carniola, with a castle; 20 miles S. by W. of Clagenfurt.

RATHE, or RIESE, a town and fortress of Sclavonia, on the N. side of the Save, opposite the influx of the Drin; 30 miles S. W. of Petarowdein.

RATTAN. See RUATAN.

RATTENBERG, a fortified town of the Austrian states, in Tyrol, with a citadel. In its vicinity are copper mines, which also yield some silver. It is situated on the Inn; 26 miles E. N. E. of Innsbruck, and 44 S. W. of Salzburg.

RATZEBURG, a fortified town of Germany; capital of a principality, subject to the duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. It is seated on an elevated spot, 30 miles E. of a lake 80 miles in circumference. The buildings are of brick, and almost every house is shaded with a tree. From the lake of Ratzeburg issues the river Wànkiz, which joins the Traaue near Lubeck. Ratzeburg is noted for its excellent beer. It is 14 miles S. by E. of Lubeck, and 22 S. of Lauenburg. Long. 10. 10. E. lat. 53. 43. N.

RAUDNITZ, a town and castle of Bohemia, seated on the Elbe; 20 miles N. of Prague.

RAUMO, a town of Russia, in Finland; 20 miles S. of Borneburg, and 55 N. by W. of Abo.

RAUSCHENBERG, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel; 7 miles N. N. E. of Marburg, and 32 S. S. W. of Cassel.

RAUVE, or RAVES, a river of Hindostan; one of the five E. branches of the Indus. It rises in Lahore, on the borders of Tibet, flows by the city of Lahore to Toulomba, in the country of Moulten, and, 28 miles below, joins the Chaunub. The Rauve is the Hydrates of Alexander.

RAVELLO, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, and a bishop's see; 10 miles W. of Salerne, and 25 S. E. of Naples.

RAVENGLASS, a seaport in Cumberland, with a market on Saturday. It stands on an inlet of the Irish Sea, between the Mite and Esk, which, with the Art, run into this inlet, and form a good harbour; but, the adjacent country furnishing little for exportation, its chief trade is in oysters; 2 miles from the town, on the S. side of the Esk, are ruins of 3 miles in circumference, called the city of Burnscar, of which no historical documents appear to exist. Ravenglass is 16 miles S. S. E. of Whitehaven, and 279 N. N. W. of London. Long. 3. 30. W. lat. 54. 22. N.

RAVENNA, a city of Italy, in the states of the church, and an archbishop's see, with several colleges, a great number of religious houses, and a ruinous citadel. It has a celebrated harbour, but the town has gradually withdrawn 4 miles from the town. Theodoric, king of the Goths, resided here, and afterwards the emperors of the Greek emperors. The mausoleum of Theodoric is still to be seen, and is covered by a single stone, 21 feet in diameter and 15 thick. Ravenna is seated on the river Mantone; 37 miles S. E. of Ferrara, and 162 N. of Rome. Pop. 12,000. Long. 12. 5. E. lat. 44. 25. N.

RAVENSDORF, a town of Prussian Westphalia, capital of a county of its name, now included in the government of Minden; 36 miles S. W. of Minden.

RAVENSBURG, a town of Germany, in Wittenberg, with a considerable trade, particularly in paper, seated on the Cheua; 18 miles N. of Lindau.

RAVENSTEIN, a town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, with a castle, seated on the Meese; 8 miles W. S. W. of Nimpeguen.

RAVITZ, a town of Prussian Poland, near the confines of Silesia, with a considerable manufacture of cloth; 55 miles S. of Posen. Pop. 8000.

RAWA, a town of Poland, with a strong castle, seated on a morass, and almost surrounded by the River Bresl.; 55 miles S. W. of WARMIN. Long. 19. 55. E. lat. 51. 51. N.

RAYNHAM, A TOWN OF MASSACHUSETTS, IN BRISTOL
Ray

county, with manufactures of iron, seated near Taunton River; 4 miles N. N. E. of Taunton, and 12 S. E. of Boston.

Raypourt, a town of Hindostan, in Oressa; 60 miles S. of Rattumpour, and 80 W. of Sumbulpore.

Re, an island in France; 16 miles long, and 4 broad; separated from the coast of Lower Charente by the Strait of Breton, above 7 miles wide. The products are bitter wine, salt, brandy, and the liquor called aniseed. St. Martin is the capital.

Reading, a borough, and the capital of Berkshire; governed by a mayor; with a market on Saturday. It has three churches, and several meeting-houses. The principal manufactures are canvas, blankets, gauze, ribbons, and pinafore; and a great trade in malt, flour, and timber. It sends two members to parliament. Here are the ruins of a rich abbey, in which Henry I. was interred. It is seated on the Kennet, near its confluence with the Thames; 26 miles S. S. E. of Oxford, and 37 W. of London.

Reading, a town of Pennsylvania, capital of Berks county, with four edifices for public worship, and a large one for the public offices. In 1765 the county voted 12,000 L. for building a bridge over the Schuykill, on which the town is seated; 54 miles N. W. of Philadelphia. Pop. 9410. Long. 75° 10'. W. lat. 40° 42'. N.

Realago, a seaport in Guatemala in the province of Nicaragua, with three churches. The chief trade is in pitch, tar, and cordage. It is situate among swamps, near the mouth of a river of its name, 20 miles W. N. W. of Leon, to which it serves as a harbour. Long. 87° 46'. W. lat. 12° 43'. N.


Reccan, See Aracon.

Reccanati, a town of Italy, in the papal states, and delegation of Ancona. It has a great fair in September, which continues 15 days. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Mansone; 14 miles S. of Ancona. Pop. 4000.

Reckem, a town of the Netherlands, near the Meuse; 5 miles N. of Maastricht.

Rcklinghausen, a town of Prussian Westphalia, capital of a county belonging to the duke of Aremberg. It has a strong citadel, seated on the Lippe; 20 miles S. S. W. of Munster. Pop. 12,000. Long. 7° 36'. E. lat. 51° 38'. N.

Reculver, a village in Kent, at the mouth of a small branch of the Stour; 8 miles N. E. of Canterbury. It is the Regulibum of the Romans, and its ancient church has two spires, which are called by mariners the Two Sisters.

Reek, a cape of Scotland, in Angushire, the S. point of Lunan Bay. Here are the ruins of a castle, now almost surrounded by the sea.

Ren Lake, a lake of North America, lying S. of Lake of the Woods. It is 60 miles long, and 15 broad, and on the N. side is fed by several small rivers. Its outlet, at the S. E.
Rex, a town of Brandenburg; 18 miles E. S. E. of New Stargard.

Rezis, a circle of Bavaria, adjacent to Bohemia, with the circle of Upper Main in the N. W., and that of Lower Danube on the S. W. Pop. 338,000. Ratisbon and Altenburg are the chief towns.

Rezek, a town of Bavaria, on a river of the same name; 12 miles N. N. E. of Deckendorf, and 40 E. of Ratisbon.

Reichenberg, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, with a strong castle. It is seated on a rock called the Lagerberg; 9 miles N. W. of Zurich.

Reichenburg. See Ratisbon.

Rekenstauff, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Neuburg, on the river Regen; 8 miles N. by E. of Ratisbon.

Rekenstein, a town of Germany, in Saxony; 6 miles S. of Halberstadt.

Rekowalde, a town of Prussian Pommerania, with a castle, seated on the Regen; 24 miles E. S. E. of Camin.

Reggio, a seaport of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, and an archbishop's see. The churches, convents, and many houses, are built of stones from ancient edifices, and numerous inscriptions are to be met with on the walls. The environs produce the best silk in Calabria; and on the coast is found a species of a muscle (pinna), that yields a kind of wool, of which gloves and stockings are made. Reggio was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1783. It is seated on the strait of Messina; 12 miles E. S. E. of Messina, and 95 S. by W. of Cosenza. Pop. 16,500. Long. 16° 50'. Lat. 38° 4'. N.

Reggio, a city of Italy, capital of a duchy of the same name, included in that of Modena, and a bishop's see, with a strong citadel. In the 16th century it was the residence of the greatest masters; and in the square is the statue of Brescious, chief of the Gauls. The principal trade is in silk. It was taken by Prince Eugene in 1706, and by the king of Sardinia in 1742. In 1796 the inhabitants were the first Italians that renounced allegiance to their sovereign, and solicited the protection of the French. Reggio is the birth-place of the poet Ariosto. It is seated in a fertile country, on the river Teseone; 13 miles N. W. of Modena, and 80 S. E. of Milan. Pop. 13,000. Long. 11° 5'. E. lat. 44° 43'. N.

Regen, a town of Neogroland, in Wangerin, situate on a lake at the influx of a branch of the Niger; 240 miles E. by S. of Ghanan. Long. 19° 19'. E. lat. 13° 20'. N.

Regina, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra; 14 miles N. of Cosenza.

Regina, St., a town of Lower Canada, situate on the boundary line that separates Canada from the United States, and on a river of its name, at its junction with the St. Lawrence; 50 miles S. W. of Montreal. Long. 74° 10'. W. lat. 43° 0'. N.

Reginald, a town of the papal states, seated near the Tiber; 17 miles N. of Rome.

Reichenau, an island in the Zeller See, or lower lake of Constance; 3 miles long and 1 broad; abounding with vines and other fruit-trees. It is 4 miles W. of Constance.

Reichenau, a town of Bohemia, with a castle; 18 miles E. N. E. of Koniggratz.

Reichenbach, one of the four governments into which Prussian Silesia was divided in 1815. It comprises the county of Glatz, the principalities of Munsterberg, Brieg, and Schweidnitz, and a considerable part of that of Jauer; and has an area of 2500 square miles, with 470,000 inhabitants.

Reichenbach, the capital of the foregoing government, has considerable manufactories of linen, canvas, and flax. It is seated on the rivulet Peil; 10 miles S. E. of Schweidnitz. Pop. 3300.

Reichenbach, a town of Saxony, in Voigtland. The inhabitants are principally clothes; and their method of dyeing, particularly scarlet, is brought to great perfection. It is 10 miles S. S. W. of Zurickeau.

Reichenburg, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Buntzlan; with a considerable manufacture of cloth. It is 26 miles N. of Jung Buntzlan. Pop. 12,000.

Reichenwolfs, a town of the Austrian states, in Carinthia; 24 miles N. E. of Ciegenfurt.

Reichenhall, a town of Bavaria, with a rich salt spring. Some salt is made here; but, for want of fuel, most of the brine is carried over the hills to Traunstein, a distance of 14 miles, by engines and pipes. It is seated on the Salz; 9 miles S. W. of Salzburg.

Reichshoffen, a town of France, department of Lower Rhine; with a castle; 9 miles N. of Haguenau.

Reifferscheid, a town of the Prussian states; formerly the capital of a county in the duchy of Juliers. It is seated on the Eiffel; 30 miles N. by W. of Cologne, and 52 N. by W. of Treves.

Reigate. See Ryegate.

Rein, a town in the Austrian states, in Styria; on the river Save; 25 miles S. S. E. of Cilly.

Reiner, a town of Prussian Silesia, in the government of Reichenau, with a mineral spring, and manufacturies of cloth and paper; 11 miles W. of Glatz.

Reinsburg, a town of East Prussia, 78 miles S. W. of Konigsberg.

Reisembilla, a town of France, department of Vosges; 17 miles N. N. E. of Epinal.

Remich, a town of Belgium, on the Moselle; 20 miles S. E. of Luxemburg.

Remiremont, a town of France, department of Vosges; 11 miles S. E. of Epinal. Pop. 4000.

Remo, St., a town of the Sardinian states, in the territory of Genoa; situate in a fruitful valley, with a good harbour, in the Mediterranean; 7 miles E. by N. of Vintimiglia, and 66 S. E. of Genoa. Pop. 7500.

Remo and Fia, one of the 12 departments of the kingdom of Wirtenburg; situate E. of that of Rothenburg. Goppingen is the capital.
Remy, a town of France, department of Months of the Rhone. A triumphal arch, and a mausoleum, in the neighbourhood, display the taste of the Augustan age; the former is not entire, but the latter is in the best state of preservation. It is 10 miles N. E. of Aries. Pop. 5100.

Randenburg, a fortified town of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein, on the frontiers of Sleswick, and on the river Eyder. It is composed of three parts, the Old Town, the Schlosskule, and the New Town; the former of which stands on an island formed by the river. The principal manufactures are porcelain, earthenware, and gold and silver lace; and the trade in timber, by means of the Eyder canal, is considerable. It is 15 miles W. of Kiel, and 16 S. S. E. of Sleswick. Pop. 4500. Long. 9. 53. E. lat. 54. 20. N.

Renfrew, a borough of Scotland, and the county town of Renfrewshire. It sends, with its contributors, one member to parliament. The principal branch manufacture is that of thread, but many looms are employed in the silk and muslin. Robert II. had a palace here. It is seated near the Clyde, to which there is a canal; 6 miles W. by N. of Glasgow, and 15 N. by E. of Greenock. Long. 4. 28. W. lat. 55. 54. N.

Renfrewshire, a county of Scotland, 30 miles long, and from 10 to 14 broad; bounded on the W. and N. by the Frith of Clyde, E. by Lanarkshire, and S. by Ayrshire. It is divided into 20 parishes, and returns one member to parliament. In the N. part, towards the borders of the Clyde, the soil is fertile, but the S. part is mountainous and rather barren. Besides the Clyde, it is watered by the Gryfe, and the White and Black Cart. The largest town is Paisley.

Roya, a town of European Turkey, in Basarabia; seated on the Danube; 155 miles S. W. of Bender.

Rennes, a city of France, capital of the department of Ille-et-Vilaine; and a bishop's see. It contains eight parish churches, besides the cathedral, several convents, and a small university. The streets are broad and straight, but they were narrow before the fire in 1720, which lasted seven days, and consumed 850 houses. In the great square are the Palace of Justice, and the Hotel de Ville. It is seated on the Vilaine, which divides it into two parts. It is 10 miles W. S. W. of Paris. Pop. 30,000. Long. 1. 42. W. lat. 48. 7. N.

Reims, or Reims. See Rams.

Rensselear, a county of New York, bounded E. by Vermont and Massachusetts, N. by Washington, S. by Columbia, and W. by the Hudson. Pop. 60,295. Troy and Lansingburg are the chief towns.

Rexron, a village of Scotland, near which is one of the most considerable printsheds in Scotland; also the old mansion of Dalquhurn, where Dr. Smollet was born, and the lofty column erected to his memory, on the bank of the Loven; 4 miles N. W. of Dumfriesshire.

Rezny, a town of France, department of Pas de Calais; seated on the Anjou; 12 miles S. W. of Aire, and 50 N. W. of Arras.

Rolle, a town in the department of Girondes; seated on the Garonne; 30 miles S. E. of Bordeaux. Pop. 3800.

Repaille, a town of the Sardinian states, in Savoy; famous for the retreat of Amadeus, duke of Savoy, in 1440, when he went to enjoy the pleasures of a country life; seated on a river which runs into the lake of Geneva; 20 miles N. E. of Geneva.

Reppen, a town of Brandenburg; 16 miles S. S. E. of Custrin.

Ropron, a village in Derbyshire, 8 miles S. S. W. of Derby, celebrated as the burial-place of several of the Saxon kings of Mercia, and for several antiquities. Here is a noted free-school, which appears to have been the refectory of a priory.

Resena, a town of Spain, in New Castile; with a castle, and a considerable manufacture of silks. It was taken by the English in 1706, and retaken by the French the next year. It is seated on a hill, on the borders of Valencia; 64 miles E. S. E. of Cuenca. Long. 1. 9. W. lat. 39. 44. N.

Resha, a city of Persia, capital of Ghilan. It has a considerable trade, particularly in silk; and much rice grows in the environs. It is seated on a river; 6 miles from the Caspian Sea, and 100 N. of Casbin. Pop. about 10,000. Long. 49. 50. E. lat. 37. 28. N.

Resolution Island, an island in the North Atlantic; 50 miles long and 20 broad; on the N. side of the entrance into Hudson Strait. Long. 65. 0. W. lat. 61. 40. N.

Resolute Island, a small island in the South Pacific; 160 leagues E. of Otaheta; so called from the ship in which Cook made his second voyage. Long. 141. 15. W. lat. 17. 28. S.

Revel, a town of France, department of Ardenne; seated on a hill, near the Aisne; 25 miles N. E. of Rheims. Pop. 4990. Long. 4. 24. E. lat. 49. 32. N.

Rettford, East, a borough in Nottinghamshire; with a market on Saturday; returning two members to parliament. It is in a general well built, and consists of three principal streets, disposed nearly in the form of a Roman Y. The market is held under the town-hall, where the election of members for the borough takes place. The Chesterfield Cenotaph, which was opened in 1777, is conveyed by an aqueduct over the river Idle, to the south-west of the town, it has a handsome and commodious church; three meeting-houses, an hospital, and almshouses for eighteen poor women. The chief trade is in malt, and it has manufactures of hats and bobbinet. It is seated on the Idle; 29 miles N. by E. of Nottingham, and 144 N. by W. of London. West Rettford is situated on the opposite side of the river, and has a small church, a free-school, and an hospital for 16 poor men.

Rethsem, a town of Hanover, seated on the Aller; 38 miles N. N. W. of Hanover.

Rethino, a seaport of Candia, and a bishop's see with a cathedral. It was taken by the Turks
in 1645. Its silk, wool, honey, wax, laudanum, and oil, we preferred to all others. It is seated on the N. coast of the island; 42 miles W. of Candia. Pop. 6000. Long. 24. 38. E. lat. 35. 20. N.

RATZ, a town of Bavaria, on the Schwara; 23 miles E. S. E. of Amberg.

REUS, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with manufactures of silk, cotton, leather, and hats; and a considerable trade in wine, brandy, &c.; seated in the middle of a most fruitful plain; 17 miles S. W. of Tarragona. Pop. 20,000.

REUS, a principality of Saxony, lying between the Prussian and Bavarian territories; comprising an area of 600 square miles, with 83,000 inhabitants, of whom the greater part are Lutherans. Gora is the chief town.

RHEUS, a river of Switzerland, which rises in the Lake of Locandro, on the N. W. of St. Gotthard; flows through the Lake of Lucern, and the town of that name, and joins the Aar below Bruck.

REUTLINGEN, a town of Germany, in Wirtemburg. In the town-house is preserved an ancient battering-ram; and in the vicinity are many paper and powder-mills. It is seated on the Echetz, near the Neckar; 17 miles S. of Stuttgart. Pop. 8300.

REY, a town of France, department of Upper Garonne, near the canal of Languedoc; 27 miles S. E. of Toulouse.

REVIL, a government of Russia. See Estonia.

REVIL, a exports of European Russia, capital of the government of Estonia; and a bishop's see. It is surrounded by high walls and deep ditches, and defended by a castle and good bastions. The houses are well built, and have fine gardens. It is a become a great trade, since the Russians obtained possession of it in 1710; and there are two great fairs, in May and September, frequented by English and Dutch merchants. It is seated on the Gulf of Finland, on a pleasingly plain, and partly on a mountain; 160 miles N. by E. of Riga, and 220 W. by S. of Petersburg. Population, 18,000. Long. 24. 17. E. lat. 59. 18. N.

REVILLO, a town of the Sardinian states, in Piedmont, seated near the Po, on the top of a mountan, fortified by nature and art; 8 miles N. W. of Saluzzo. Pop. 5000.

REVIRIO, a town of Austrian Italy, in the Mantuan, seated on the Po, opposite Oestigia; 20 miles S. E. of Mantua.

REVIN, a town of France, department of Ardenes, seated on the river Meuse; 6 miles E. of Rochon.

REVOLUCIONES, a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, to the N. W. of the Marquesas, of which they may be deemed a continuation. They were discovered in 1791. The most considerable are Baux and Marchand. The latter is about 15 miles in circuit, and was taken possession of in the name of the French nation, by Capitan Marchand. Long. 140. 5. W. lat.

voine of Allahabad, the residence of a Hindostan chief, tributary to the British; 57 miles S. S. W. of Allahabad.

REWari, a town of Hindostan, capital of a district in the province of Delhi. It is the residence of a chief, tributary to the British, and is seated on the Sadi; 55 miles S. W. of Delhi. Long. 76. 52. E. lat. 28. 13. N.

RHAMAN, a town and fort of Egypt, on the W. branch of the Nile, where the canal of Alexandria enters that river. It is 25 miles above Rosetta, and 58. E. S. E. of Alexandria.

REYADEZGOWY, a town of Wale, in Radnorshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is situate on the Wye, where there was formerly a cataract, which is now destroyed, and a neat bridge erected, and on an eminence near it is the site of an ancient castle, of which no ruins remain. In the neighbourhood are lead and copper mines; 19 miles W. N. W. of New Radnor, and 176 of London.

REDE, a town of Prussian Westphalia; 10 miles N. of Lipstadt.

REHEMS, a city of France, department of Marne; and an archbishop's see. The inhabitants are estimated at 38,000. The principal church, built before the year 496, is a very beautiful structure; and that of St. Nicase is remarkable for its fine architecture. Behind the high altar of the church of St. Remy, the corpse of that archbishop is preserved in a magnificent shrine. The kings of France have been successively crowned at Rheims; probably because Clovis, the founder of the French monarchy, when converted from paganism, was baptized in the cathedral here, in the year 496. The remains of an amphitheatre, a castle, and a triumphal arch, are among the ancient monuments of the Romans. The streets are wide and straight, but the houses are low. Here are manufactures of flannel, coverlets, and other woollen stuffs. This city was taken and retaken several times by the French and allied armies, in 1814. It is seated in a plain, surrounded by hills that produce excellent vineyards. It is on the river Vesle; 62 miles N. of Troyes, and 75 N. E. of Paris. Long. 4. 2. E. lat. 49. 18. N.

REIN, a town of Prussia, with a large fortified castle, seated on a lake; 75 miles S. E. of Konigsberg. Long. 21. 38. E. lat. 53. 48. N.

RHEINAI, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Thurgau, with an abbey; on an island formed by the Rhein; 5 miles S. S. W. of Schaffhausen.

RHEINBACH, OF RHEINBACH, a town of the Prussian states, in the province of Clevens and Berg; 20 miles S. of Cologne.

RHEINBERG, a town of the Prussian states, in the government of Clevens, seated near the Rhine; 13 miles E. of Gelders, and 48 N. by W. of Cologne.

RHEINE, a town of Prussian Westphalia, seated on the Ems; 18 miles W. N. W. of Osnaburg.

RHEINHACK, a town of Germany, seated on the Rhein; 16 miles N. W. of Coblenz.

RHEINHACK, a town of Frankonia, capital of
the river Sinn: 25 miles N. by W. of Wurtzburg.

RHEINHEIM, a town of Switzerland, capital of the Rheintal, in the canton of St. Gall, with a castle, seated on the Rhine; 25 miles S. E. of Constance.

RHEINFELDEN, a town of Germany, in Baden, the best of the four forest-towns, seated on the Rhine, over which is a bridge; 8 miles E. of Basel.

RHEINFELD, a strong fortress of Germany, in the Prussian states. It is one of the most important places on the Rhine, and stands on a stupendous craggy rock, at the foot of which is the fortified town of St. Goar. It was taken by the French in 1794; 16 miles S. of Coblenz.

RHEINMAGEN, a town of the Prussian states, in the government of Coblenz, situate on the Rhine, 19 miles N. W. of Coblenz.

RHEINTHAL, a district of Switzerland, in the canton of St. Gall, lying along the Rhine. It is a fertile valley, 30 miles long, and from 3 to 8 broad, and produces excellent wine. Rheineck is the capital.

RHEINZURUM, a town of France, department of Lower Rhine, seated on the Erbisch, 19 miles S. E. of Landau.

REINKEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, on the river Radegast; 14 miles E. S. E. of Lubec.

REINEN, a town of Belgium, in the province of Utrecht, seated on the Rhine; 20 miles S. E. of Utrecht.

RHEIN, a great and remarkable river of Europe, which rises in Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons. It is formed of three streams—the Further Rhine, from the head of the valley of Disentis; the Middle Rhine, from the valley of Medelo, an appendage of St. Gotthard; and the Higher, or Upper Rhine, from the mount Avila. The first two torrents united take the name of Rhein and flow into the Upper Rhine at Richenau, and the height is here about 6180 feet above the sea. Flowing by Coire, at the distance of a mile, the Rhein here becomes navigable for rafts. It is, soon after, the boundary between the Rheintal and a territory of Austria, and passes through the Lake of Constance from E. to W. Leaving this lake, it flows W. by Saffhaussen, below which it forms a celebrated cataract. It continues in a westward course to Basle, where it turns to the N., and enters the Netherlands in which course it waters many considerable cities and towns, and receives some large rivers. Below Emmerich, in the duchy of Cleves, it divides into two streams. That which bends to the W., and flows by Nimengo, is called the Waal, but loses that name on its junction with the Meuse at Woreum. Below Gorcum, it divides into four principal branches, forming the isles of Ysselmonde, Voorn, and Overfakkee; the most northern branch is called the Merwe, and, passing by Rotterdam and Schiedam, is joined by the branch from the S. side of Ysselmonde and enters the German Ocean below Bristol: the other two branches make their exit at Helvoetlaan and Goues. The other stream, which had branched off to the N. W. below Emmersich, retains its name; but below Huessen, another branch ceases to the N., takes the name of Yssel, and enters the Zuyder Zee below Campen. The old river proceeds W. by Arnhem to Dussedale, when it again divides into two streams: that to the left is called the Leck, and enters the Merwe above Rotterdam. The branch to the right, which retains its name, passes on to Utrecht, when it divides once more into two streams: the smaller one is called the Vecht, which runs N. into the Zuyder Zee at Muiden; and the other, the remains of the noble Rhine, flows W. by Woerden to Leyden, where it divides into several channels, and afterwards is lost among hills of sand near the village of Catwyck.

Rhine, a province of the grand duchy of Hesse, to the N. of the Bavarian circle of the Rhine; comprising an area of 1000 square miles, with 155,000 inhabitants.

RHINE, CIRCLE OF, a province of Bavaria; situate to the W. of the Rhine, between Weismarburg and Worms. It was ceded to Bavaria in 1814. It contains an area of 1800 square miles, with 308,000 inhabitants.

RHINE LOWER, a grand duchy of the Prussian states, composed of territories taken from France and the grand duchy of Berg, in 1814, and assigned to Prussia by the congress of Vienna. It is bounded N. by the province of Cleves and Berg, E. by Nassau and Hesse-Darmstadt, S. by the French and W. by the Dutch frontier. It has an area of 5700 square miles, with 950,000 inhabitants. Aix-la-Chapelle is the capital.

RHINE LOWER and UPPER, two divisions of Germany, abolished in 1806.

RHINE LOWER, a department of France, containing the late province of Lower Alsace. It has an area of 1900 square miles, with 440,000 inhabitants. Strasburg is the capital.

RHINE UPPER, a department of France, consisting of the old province of Upper Alsace, and containing an area of about 1700 square miles, with 320,000 inhabitants. Colmar is the capital.

RHODE ISLAND, one of the United States of America, bounded on the N. and E. by Massachusetts, S. by the Atlantic, and W. by Connecticut. These limits comprehend what has been called Rhode Island Province and Providence Plantations. It is divided into the counties of Newport, Providence, Washington, Bristol, and Kent. Area, 1350 square miles. Pop. 108,930. The state is intersected in all directions by rivers, the chief of which are Pawtucket, Providence, and Taunton rivers, which flow into Narraganset Bay. Iron-ore and limestone are found in great plenty in this state, which is principally a country for pasture. Providence and Newport are the chief towns.

RHODES ISLAND, an island in the above state; 15 miles long, and 4 broad. It is exceedingly fertile, and between 30,000 and 40,000 sheep are fed here, besides bees and horses. This island is a noted resort of invalids from the southern climates, being exceedingly pleasant and healthful. At its S. W. extremity is the town of Newport.

RHODES, an island of the Grecian Archi-
pelago, at the entrance of the Gulf of Maori; 40 miles long, and 15 broad. The soil is pretty fertile, but badly cultivated. This island is much celebrated in ancient history, having been frequently under the dominion of different masters. The Saracens became possessors of it in 666; and in 1309, it was taken from them by the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, who afterwards took the name of Knights of Rhodes. They retained it till 1623, when it was taken by the Turks, after an obstinate resistance; and the small number of knights that remained were afterwards removed to Malta. Like the neighbouring islands, it has been reduced by the oppression of the Porte to a state of great poverty and wretchedness. Pop. about 20,000.

Rhodes, the capital of the above island, and an archbishop's see, was anciently a city in circumference, and was regarded by Alexander, who deposited his last will here, as the first city in the world; but the present town occupies only a quarter of the extent of the ancient city. It has a good harbour, with a narrow entrance between two rocks, on which are two towers to defend the passage. Pop. 6000. Here, in all probability, stood the famous Colossus, a statue of bronze, 70 cubits high, reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world: it was thrown down by an earthquake; and, when the Saracens became masters of the island, they knocked it to pieces, and sold the fragments to a Jew of Edessa, nearly 800 years after its fall. Rhodes was deemed an impregnable fortress, being surrounded by triple walls and double ditches, which have long been in a state of dilapidation. Long. 28. 26. E. lat. 36. 27. N.

Rhodes,  See Rodez.

Rhine, a large river that rises in Switzerland, in Mount Furca, and soon joins a more considerable stream from an extensive glacier called that of the Rhone. After passing through the valley of Walia, it runs through the Lake of Geneva, and, separating Savoy from Bresse, it flows W. to Lyons, then S. to Vienne, Tournon, Valence, Viviers, Pont St. Esprit, Avignon, Beaucaire, Tarascon, and Arles, and enters the Mediterranean by several mouths.

Rhine, a department of France, so named from the river Rhine, which flows on its E. border. It includes the late provinces of Beaujolais and Lyonnais, and contains an area of 1030 square miles; with 416,000 inhabitants. Lyons is the capital.

Rhine, Mount of the, a department of France, on the coast of the Mediterranean, at the influx of the Rhone; containing the W. part of the late province of Provence. It comprises an area of 2000 square miles, with 326,000 inhabitants. Marseilles is the capital.

Rhinehouse, a village of Scotland, in Kirkcudbrightshire. It is 8 miles N. N. W. of Newton Douglas.

Rhuddlan, a town of Wales, in Flintshire, on the river Clywd; an ancient town, now inconsiderable; with a noble castle.

Rheindorf, a town of Prussian Westphalia, on the Meuse; 12 miles S. S. E. of Lipstadt.

Rhybuck, a town of New York, in Duchess county, on the E. side of Hudson River, opposite Kingston, and 18 miles N. of Poughkeepsie.

Rhoen or Rhinsberg, a town of Brandenburg, with a handsome palace, built by Frederic II., when hereditary prince. It is seated on the Rhyun; 10 miles N. of Ruppin.

Rhiney, See Rumney.

Rhyndow, a town of Brandenburg, at the conflux of the Rhyun with the Havel; 9 miles S. E. of Havelberg.

Riazan, a government of Russia, formerly a province of the government of Moscow. It comprises an area of 15,000 square miles, with 1,000,000 of inhabitants, and had anciently its own princes. The soil is fertile in corn, hemp, and flax.

Riazan, the capital of the above government, and an archbishop's see, was formerly considerable for its extent and riches, but was almost ruined by the Tartars, in 1568. It is seated at the conflux of the Trubezh with the Ocsa; 100 miles E. S. E. of Moscow. Pop. 5000. Long. 40. 37. E. lat. 54. 55. N.

Riba de Sella, a small seaport of Spain, in Asturias, on the Bay of Biscay; 29 miles E. by S. of Gijon.

Ribadavia, a town of Spain, in Galicia, seated at the conflux of the Avia with the Minho, in a territory that produces the best wine in Spain; 15 miles W. S. W. of Orense.

Ribadeo, a seaport of Spain, in Galicia, with a good harbour, defended by two castles. It is seated on a rock, at the mouth of the Rio de Miranda; 45 miles N. by E. of Lugo. Long. 6. 47. W. lat. 43. 58. N.

Ribas, a town of Spain, in New Castile, on the river Xarama; 8 miles E. of Madrid.

Ribble, a river which rises in W. Yorkshire, runs across Lancashire, and enters the Irish Sea below Preston.

Ribemont, a town of France, department of Aisne, seated on an eminence near the Oise; 10 miles S. of St. Quentin. Pop. 2400.

Ribercac, a town in the department of Dordogne; 17 miles E. of Perigueux.

Rieniik, a town of Prussian Silesia, in the principality of Ratibor. It is 20 miles E. by N. of Ratibor.

Rieniik, or Rimnik, a town of European Turkey, in Walachia, and a bishop's see. Here, in 1789, the Austrians and Russians gained a great victory over the Turks. It is seated on a river of the same name; 68 miles E. N. E. of Tercgovit. — Another, on the Alth; 50 miles W. by S. of Tercgovit.

Rienitz, a town of Germany, in the grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; seated on a bay of the Baltic, near the influx of the Lekonitz; 13 miles N. E. of Rostock.

Richelieu, a town of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, founded by Cardinal Richelieu, in 1637, seated on the Amable and Vdie; 35 miles S. S. W. of Tours. Pop. 3290.

Ridlington, a borough in North Yorkshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It was formerly surrounded by a wall, with three gates, and had a strong castle, (now
in a rufianish condition.) on an inaccessible mount. It is the capital of a district called Richmondshire, (now included in the duchy of Lancaster,) which bounds in lead mines, and was formerly a county of itself. Richmond has a manufacture of woolen stockings, caps, &c. It returns two members to parliament. It is seated on the Swale, over which is a bridge. It is 40 miles N. W. of York, and 230 N. N. W. of London. Long. 1. 35. W. lat. 54. 26. N.

Richmond, a village in Surrey, with an elegant stone bridge over the Thames. It was anciently called Sheen; but Henry VII, called it Richmond, on account of his having been earl of Richmond in Yorkshire. Here was a palace, in which Edward III., Henry VII., and Queen Elizabeth expired. Here is an extensive royal park, called Richmond, or the New Park, surrounded by a brick wall, built by Charles I. It is 9 miles W. S. W. of London.

Richmond, a town of New South Wales, in the county of Cumberland; 36 miles from Sydney. It is rapidly increasing. It is seated on the Nepean river, in an exceedingly fertile district.

Richmond, a county of New York, comprehending Staten Island. Chief town, Southfield.

Richmond, a town in the N. of Georgia. Chief town, Augusta. Pop. 11,932.—Also, a county in N. Carolina. Pop. 84000.—And another county in Virginia. Pop. 5065.

Richmond, the capital of Virginia, in Henri-co county, on the N. side of James River, at the foot of the Falls. It contains a state-house, and court-house, jail, almshouse, penitentiary, two market-houses, a public library, a museum, and places of worship for Episcopalian, Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, Quakers, and Jews. Here is a floating toll-bridge over the river; and the Falls above the bridge are 7 miles in length. Vessels of burden lie at City Point, 20 miles below, to which goods from Richmond are sent down in boats. It is 90 miles S. S. W. of Alexandria. Pop. 20,153. Long. 77. 55. W. lat. 37. 35. N.

Richmansworth, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Saturday, seated on the Coln; 8 miles S. W. of St. Albans, and 18 W. N. W. of London.

Ricla, a town of Spain, in Arragon, on the Xalon; 28 miles W. S. W. of Saragossa.

Ridgfield, a town of Connecticut, in Fairfield county; 14 miles N. W. of Fairfield, and 48 N. N. E. of New York. Pop. 2474.

Ried, a town of Upper Austria, circle of the Inn. Here the French had a victory over the Austrians, in 1805. It is 18 miles S. of Passau.

Riedlingen, a town of Germany, in Wirtemberg, seated on the Danube; 25 miles S. W. of Ulm.

Rieszensassau, a chain of mountains in Central Germany, separating Bohemia and Moravia, and joining the Carpathians; they are the highest in Central Germany, the highest Schneeberg, being 5270 feet.

Riesberg, a town of the Prussian states, in the government of Minden, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle; situated on the Ems; 17 miles W. by N. of Paderborn.

Rieti, a town of Italy, in the papal states, capital of a delegation of its name, and a bishop's see. Besides the cathedral, it contains three collegiate and six parish churches, and 12 convents. It is seated on the river Velino, near the Lake Rieti; 37 miles N. E. of Rome. Long. 13. 5. E. lat. 42. 23. N.

Rieux, a town of France, department of Upper Garonne, seated on the Reze; 25 miles S. S. W. of Toulouse.

Riez, a town in the department of Lower Alps, seated in a plain abounding with wine and fruits; 20 miles S. S. W. of Digne. Population, 2900.

Riga, a government of Russia. See Livonia.

Riga, a strong town of Russia, capital of the government of Livonia, and, next to Petersburg, the most commercial place in the empire. It stands on the river Dvina, 5 miles from its mouth, in a gulf of the Baltic, called the Gulf of Riga or Livonia. The trade is chiefly carried on by the foreign merchants resident here; those belonging to an English factory enjoy the greatest share of the commerce. The principal exports are corn, hemp, flax, iron, timber, mustards, leather, and tallow. The population of Riga is estimated at 36,000. Here is a floating wooden bridge, over the Dvina, 2600 feet long, and 40 broad; in winter, when the ice sets in, it is removed; and in spring it is replaced. In 1812, on the approach of the French army, under Marshal Macdonald, to besiege this place, the governor of the town set fire to the suburbs, which consumed upwards of 2000 houses. Riga is 220 miles N. E. of Konigsberg, and 310 S. W. of Petersburg. Long. 24. 15. E. lat. 56. 50. N.

Rimini, a town of Italy in the papal states, with an old castle, a strong tower, and many remains of antiquity. The sea having receded from this city for some centuries, its harbour will now admit only small vessels. It is seated in a fertile plain, at the mouth of the Marecchia, on the Gulf of Venice; 28 miles S. E. of Ravenna, and 145 N. by E. of Rome. Pop. 8000. Long. 12. 34. E. lat. 44. 4. N.

Ringskog, a seaport of Denmark, in N. Jutland. It has a considerable trade with Holland and Norway. It is seated on a gulf of the German Ocean; 43 miles S. W. of Viborg, and 55 N. N. W. of Riper. Long. 8. 15. E. lat. 56. 8. N.

Ringelben, a town of Germany, belonging to Saxe-Weimar; 6 miles N. of Erfurt, and 28 E. N. E. of Eisenach.

Ringsted, a town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand. It was formerly a city; and in the great church are interred several kings, and other personages of distinction. It is 30 miles S. W. of Copenhagen.

Ringwood, a town in Hampshire with a
market on Wednesday. It has a manufacture of woollen cloths and stockings, and is famous for its strong beer and ale. It is seated on the Avon; 30 miles S. W. of Winchester, and 91 W. by S. of London.

RINZELW, a strong town of Germany, capital of the district of Schauenburg, with a university. It is seated on the Weser; 12 miles S. E. of Minden, and 35 W. S. W. of Hanover. Long. 9, 10. E. lat. 52, 12. N.

RIO DE LA HACHA, a seaport of Colombia, in Venezuela, at the north of a river of the same name; 100 miles E. of St. Martha. Long. 72, 34. W. lat. 11, 30. N.

RIO DE LA PLATA. See FLATA.

RIO DE MIRANDO, a river of Spain; which rises in the mountains of Asturias, separates that province from Galicia, and enters the Bay of Biscay at Ribades. 

RIO DEL NORTE, a considerable river of North America, the source of which is unknown, but it flows from N. to S. through the whole country of New Mexico; and enters the Gulf of Mexico on the N. border of New Leon.

RIO GRANDE, a province in the N. part of Brazil, between those of Petaguel and Paraba. It is watered by a river of the same name, which runs W. into the Paraná, of which it is the principal branch. Pop. 250,000.

RIO GRANDE, a river which rises in the Sierra Leone mountains, and flows through the kingdom of Bigaba into the Atlantic. It is navigable for boats 400 miles.

RIO JANEIRO, one of the richest provinces of Brazil; lying near the tropic of Capricorn, on a river of the same name. It produces cotton, sugar, coffee, coca, pepper, indigo, and tobacco, with abundance of fruit and garden-stuff, but no bread-corn; so that the people here have no wheat-flour, but what is brought from Portugal. As a succedaneum for bread, there are yams and cassada in plenty. The riches of the country consist in its mines of gold, and in precious stones. The latter are found in such plenty that a certain quantity only is allowed to be collected in a year, which is sometimes obtained in less than a month. St. Sebastian is the capital.

RIO, or RIO DE JANEIRO. See ST. SEBASTIAN.

RIOHAMA, a province of Quito; 8 miles long, and 4 broad, adjoining that of Latacunga on the N. It produces abundance of sugar-cane, wheat, maize, barley, and various fruits. Cattle are numerous; and, from the wool of the llamas, the inhabitants manufacture stockings, cloth, &c.

RIOHAMA, the capital of the foregoing province, is situated at the extremity of an extensive valley. The productions and manufactures of its district are superior to any other in Quito; and in some parts of it are very rich mines of gold and silver. It is 80 miles S. by W. of Quito. Long. 77, 20. W. lat. 1, 38. S.

RIV, a town of France; department of Puy de Dome; seated on a hill; 8 miles N. E. of Clermont, and 115 S. of Paris. Pop. 15,500.

RION, or PRINGS, a considerable river of Asia, which rises in Georgia, forms the S. boundary of Mingrelia, and enters the Black Sea.

RION, a town of France; department of Gironde; seated on the Garonne; 18 miles S. E. of Bordeaux.

RIOPA, a town of Spain; province of La Mancha; situate among mountains, in which are some rich mines of calamine. It is 17 miles S. W. of Alcazar. Pop. 4600.

RIPA TRAVERSE, a town of Italy; in the papal states; 8 miles S. of Fermó.

RIPEN, a seaport of Denmark, in North Jutland; capital of a diocese of the same name; with a castle, two colleges, and a public library. The tombs of several kings of Denmark are in the cathedral, which is a very handsome structure. The harbour is at a small distance, at the mouth of the Gran, in a country which supplies the best beever in Denmark. It is 65 miles N. W. of Sleswick, and 78 S. by W. of Wiburg. Long. 8, 40. E. lat. 55, 23. N.

RIPLEY, a town of West Yorkshire; with a market on Wednesday; principally noted for its castle, the ancient seat of the Ingilby family; seated on the river Nid; 23 miles W. N. W. of York, and 211 N. by W. of London.

RIPON, a borough in W. Yorkshire; governed by a mayor; with a market on Thursday. It sends two members to parliament. In its neighbourhood is the celebrated park of Studley, including the venerable remains of Fountain Abbey. Ripon was once famous for its religious houses; it has a collegiate church, a church erected in 1827, four meeting-houses, a free-school, and some other excellent charitable institutions. Its noted manufacture of spurs has long since declined, and at present the principal manufactures are linens and saddle-trees, and a considerable varnish manufacture. The market-place is one of the finest squares of the kind in England. It is seated near the Ure, over which is a handsome bridge of 17 arches; 26 miles N. N. W. of York, and 208 N. N. W. of London. Long. 1, 29. W. lat. 54, 11. N.

RIQUIRA, Sra., a town of France; department of Somme; seated on the Condor; 24 miles N. W. of Amiens.

RISBOROUGH, Prince's, a town in Buckinghamshire; with a market on Saturday; 30 miles S. of Aylesbury, and 37 W. N. W. of London. It is called Prince's Risborough, because Edward the Black Prince is said to have had here a palace and large possessions.

RITZEBUHEL, the chief place of a bailiwick of the same name, belonging to the city of Hamburg; with a castle; seated half a mile S. of Cuxhaven, and 54 miles W. N. W. of Hamburg.

RIVA, a town of Germany, in the principality of Trent; on the river Riva, at its entrance into the Lake Garda; 17 miles S. W. of Trent. Pop. 8100.

RIVA, a town of Austrian Italy; in the Vala-
line; seated on the N. end of the Lake Como; 6 miles S. of Chiavenna.

RIVADERE. See RIBADEO.

RIVADA, a town of Piedmont; situate on the Sangoen; 8 miles N. E. of Turin.

RIVALTA, a town of Austrian Italy; situate on the Lake of Mantua; 6 miles W. of Mantua.

RIVAROLLO, a town of Piedmont; situate on the Orco; 12 miles N. of Turin.

RIVERALET, a town of France; department of Eastern Pyrenees; seated on the Egy; 8 miles N. of Perpignan.

RIVOLI, a town of Piedmont, with a magnificent castle; 9 miles W. of Turin. Population, 5000.

RIVOLI, a small town of Austrian Italy, near which Konnaparte obtained one of the most remarkable of his victories, in January 1797. It is seated on the Adige; 12 miles N. W. of Verona.

RIVOLI, or ROLLO, a town of Italy, in Modena; between Novellara and Mirandola.

ROA, a town of Spain, in the province of Burgos; with a castle, and a splendid mansion belonging to the counts of Sizuela. It is situate on the Douro; 23 miles N. by E. of Segovia. Pop. 2500.

ROAINE, a town of France; department of Loire; seated on the Loire, where it begins to be navigable for barks. Hence the merchandise of Lyons is conveyed to Paris, Orleans, Nantes, &c. It is 45 miles W. N. W. of Lyons, and 310 S. S. E. of Paris. Pop. 7000. Long. 3° 56' E. lat. 46° 4' N.

ROANOKE, an island of North Carolina; on the S. side of Albemarle Sound; famous as the place where Sir Walter Raleigh made the first British settlement in North America.

ROANOKE, a river of the United States; formed by the junction of the Staunton and Dan, in the S. part of Virginia. It is subject to inundations, and, on account of the falls, is navigable for shallops only, about 60 or 70 miles. It enters, by several mouths, into the S. W. part of Albemarle Sound.

ROBEN ISLAND, sometimes called Penguin Island; a barren sandy island, near the Cape of Good Hope, at the entrance into False Bay. Long. 18° 22' E. lat. 33° 50' S.

ROAZ, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklinburg-Strelitz; seated on the lake Murius; 24 miles W. of Strelitz.

ROXSBAY, a capacious bay of the island of Martinico; formed by two points called that of the E. part of La Rose, and that of the W. part of Los Gallos.

ROBIN HOOD BAY, a bay on the coast of Yorkshire; between Scarborough and Whitby, about one mile broad. Here is a village of fishermen, who supply the city of York, and the adjacent country, with all sorts of fish in their season. It is 6 miles S. E. of Whitby. Long. 0° 10' W. lat. 54° 25' N.

ROCA, CAPA, a cape of Portugal; the most western extremity of Europe. On its summit is a remarkable monastery, said to be 3000 feet above the sea; and on the E. of the mountain is a summer palace, of Moorish architecture. Here is also a small vineyard, that of Caracella, yielding a peculiar grape; and the environs supply most of the wine and moscat used at Lisbon.

ROCA, or Cape, a cape on the coast of Spain; situate near the mouth of the river Guadalquivir, and celebrated for the quantity of leeches there. Pop. 3500. Long. 3° 36' W. lat. 36° 42' N.

ROCAMADOUR, a town of France; department of Lot; 23 miles N. of Cahors.

ROCELLA, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra; near which is a coral fishery; 10 miles N. E. of Gierace.

ROCKDALE, a borough in Lancashire; with markets on Monday and Saturday, and considerable manufactures of baize, flannels, serges, and other woolen goods; also calicoes, strong cotton goods, and hats. It has four churches, eight meeting-houses, a free grammar-school, a free school, and national and Sunday schools. A canal from Manchester passes hence to the Calder navigation, near Halifax. The manor of Rochdale was held for the last three centuries by the Byrons, but in 1823 was sold by Lord Byron, the celebrated poet, to James Derden, Esq. The town is seated on the river Roch, at the foot of the Yorkshire hills; 11 miles N. by E. of Manchester, and 637 N. W. at London. It returns one member to parliament, and is near the Manchester and Leeds railway.

ROCHE, a town of the Sardinian states, in Savoy; seated near a large rock, on the river Borne; 12 miles N. E. of Annecy.

ROCHE, or ROCHEFORT EN ARDENNES, a town of Belgium, in the province of Luxembourg; with a strong castle; seated on a rock near the river Ourthe; 22 miles S. of Liege, and 32 N. W. of Luxembourg.

ROCHFORT, a town of France, department of Dordogne; 22 miles N. W. of Perigueux.

ROCHE BERNARD, a town in the department of Morbihan, on the Vilaine; 22 miles S. E. of Vannes.

ROCHE GUYON, a town in the department of Seine-et-Oise; on the river Seine; 21 miles W. of Fontaine.

ROCHE FOYAT, a town in the department of Vendee; 20 miles N. W. of Lucon.

ROCHEFOUGAULT, a town in the department of Upper Vienne, with a castle on a mountain; 16 miles W. of Limoges.

ROCHEFOUR EN ARDENNES, See ROCH.

ROCHFORT, a seaport of France; department of Lower Charente; with a commodious harbour, one of the most famous in France. The streets are broad and straight, and the houses low, but regular. It has a magnificent hospital, the finest hall of arms in France, a noble arsenal, a fort cannon, and all the other improveements necessary for the construction and equipment of ships of war. It stands on the Charente, 15 miles from its mouth, which is defended by several forts. It is 15 miles S. S. E. of Rochelle, and 127 S. W. of Paris. Pop. 15,000. Long. 0° 48' W. lat. 45° 56' N.

ROCHFORT, a town in the department of Q. Q.
Rochefort, a town in the department of Charente; seated on the Tardoire; 12 miles N. E. of Angouleme. Pop. 2400.

Rochelle, a fortified seaport of France; capital of the department of Lower Charente, and a bishop's see. The houses are supported by piazzas, and the haven is surrounded by a prodigious mole, 4492 feet in extent. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade, especially in wine, brandy, sugar, salt, paper, linen, and serges. Rochelle was the birthplace of Resumur, the celebrated naturalist. It is seated in a plain at the bottom of a small gulf of the Atlantic; 78 miles S. by E. of Nantes, and 330 S. W. of Paris. Pop. 17,500. Long. 1. 10. W. lat. 46. 9. N.

Rochefoucauld, a town in the department of Charente; seated on the Turcire; 17 miles S. W. of Clermont.

Rochefoucauld, a town in the department of Charente; seated on the Turcire; 12 miles N. E. of Angouleme. Pop. 2400.

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Rodiques, an island in the Indian Ocean, 30 miles long and 12 broad, lying 100 leagues E. of Mauritius. The country is mountainous, and in many parts rocky, though in some places the soil is excellent; but the best production of the island is the land turtle, which are in great abundance. On the N. side is a bay, that affords secure shelter for ships, and ample supplies of wood and water. Long. 63°. 0°. E. lat. 19°. 30°. S.

Roer, a river of the Prussian states, which rises in Westphalia, flows by Arensberg, Schwerin, Werden, and Duyenburg, and enters the Rhine at Roermond.

Roebuc, a town of the Prussian states, in the duchy of Cleves, at the confluence of the Roer with the Rhine; 17 miles S. by E. of Vessel.

Roehulx, a town of Belgium, in Hainault; 8 miles N. E. of Mons.

Rogersville, a town of Tennessee, chief of Hawkins county, on the N. side of the Holston; 60 miles N. N. E. of Knoxville.

Rogewit, or Pork Baltic, a seaport of Russia, in the province of Revel, seated on a fine bay at the entrance of the Gulf of Finland; 40 miles W. N. W. of Revel. Long. 23°. 20°. E. lat. 59°. 10°. N.

Rogosapour, a town of Bengal, capital of the district of Pachele. It is 126 miles N. W. of Calcutta. Long. 86°. 47°. E. lat. 22°. 32°. N.

Roja, or Rouah. See Orfa.

Rohan, a town of France, department of Morbihan, on the Aoust; 20 miles N. of Vannes.

Rohilcond, or Rohilla, a territory of Hindostan, inhabited by the Rohillas, and formerly belonging to the province of Delhi, but now included in the district of Baraully. It was conquered by the nabob of Oude, with the assistance of the British, in 1774. But in 1801 it was ceded to the British, and is now governed by a civil establishment.

Rokitan, a town of Bohemia, with good cloth manufactures and a trade in iron; 7 miles E. by N. of Pilsen.

Roldeuc, a town of the Netherlands, in the late duchy of Limburg; 10 miles S. W. of Juliers.

Ros, an island of Denmark, on the E. coast of South Jutland. It is 7 miles long, and nearly 3 broad, and contains a few villages.

Romagna, the former name of a province of Italy, in the papal states; bounded on the N. by the Ferrarese, E. by the Gulf of Venice, S. by Tuscany and Urbino, and W. by Bologna 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.

Romainmote, a town of Switzerland, in the Pays de Vaud, capital of a bailiwick, with a castle; seated in a narrow valley, through which flows the river Dais; 11 miles S. W. of Yverdon.

Roman, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, and a bishop's see; seated on the Siret, 50 miles W. S. W. of Sassy.

Romania, a province or division of European Turkey, about 200 miles long, and 130 broad; bounded on the N. by Bulgaria, E. by the Black Sea, S. by the Sea of Marmora and the Archipelago, and W. by Macedonia. The whole of this fine country, comprising Thrace and Macedon, is at present in a very backward state, owing to the oppression and arbitrary exactions of the Turks. Area, 120,000 square miles. Pop. 6,000,000.

Romano, a town of Austrian Italy, on a river that runs between the Oglio and Serio; 26 miles E. of Milan.

Roms, a town of France, in the department of Drome, on the Isere; 23 miles S. W. of Grenoble, and 30 S. of Vienna. Pop. 6,500.

Roma, a celebrated city of Italy, the capital of the pope's dominions. It is situated on the Tiber, over which it has four bridges. The walls are of brick, in which are 15 gates; and its whole circumference, including that part beyond the Tiber and all belonging to the Vatican, is upwards of 16 miles; but not more than a third of this space is occupied by the present city, which was almost entirely rebuilt on the ruins of the ancient city at the close of the 15th century, and is about 14 or 15 feet above the former level, in consequence of the annual and rubbish occasioned by its destruction. It is computed to contain 150,000 inhabitants, which, though greatly inferior to what it could boast in the days of its ancient power, is considerably more than it could number at some former periods since the fall of the empire. Some of the principal streets are of considerable length, and perfectly straight. That called the Corso is the most frequented. The shops on each side are three or four feet higher than the street, and there is a path for foot passengers on a level with the shops. The palaces, of which there are several in this street, range in line with the houses, having no courts before them. The Strada Felice, and the Strada di Porta Pia, are also very long and noble streets. Rome exhibits a strange mixture of magnificent and interesting, and of common and beggarly objects; the former consist of palaces, churches, fountains, and the remains of antiquity; the latter comprehend all the rest of the city. The principal object of attraction is the church of St. Peter, which surpasses in size and magnificence the finest monuments of ancient architecture. It was begun to be built in 1506, finished in 1621, and is entirely covered, both within and without, with marble. Its length is 730 feet, the breadth 530, and the height, from the pavement to the top of the cross which crowns the cupola, 450. The high altar under the cupola is 90 feet in height, and of extraordinary magnificence. It is approached by a splendid double colonnade, enclosing an oval space, in which stands the noble Egyptian obelisk, and two fountains upwards of 50 feet high. A complete description of this church, and of its statues, baso-relievo, columns, and various other ornaments, would fill volumes. The cathedral of St. John Lateran, the Romans say, is the most ancient of all the churches of Rome, and the mother of all the churches in Christen-
It contains the Scala Santa, or 28 white marble steps, brought from Jerusalem, by which Christ is said to have ascended to the palace of Caiaphas. To this church every morning a pope constantly goes first in a magnificent procession, to take possession of the holy see. The Pantheon, which, from its circular form, has obtained the name of the Rotunda, is the most perfect of the Roman temples which now 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 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 nearly 2000 years, has still a probability of outliving its proud and capacious rival. Its height is 150 feet, and its width nearly the same. There are no pillars to support the roof, which is constructed in the manner of a cupola; neither has it any windows, a sufficiency of light being admitted through a central opening in the dome. As the Pantheon is the entire, the amphitheatre of Vespasian is the most stupendous monument of antiquity in Rome. About one-half of the external circuit still remains, from which a pretty exact idea may be formed of the original structure; and, by computation, it could contain 85,000 spectators. But the antiquities of Rome are too numerous to be minutely described; so that the ancient Forum, now a cow-market, the beautiful column of Trajan, &c., must be passed over. The Campidoglio, built by Michael Angelo, is a beautiful structure, standing on the site of the ancient capitol, so long the centre of the empire of the world. The body of this palace is the residence of the senators of Rome, and the wings are inhabited by the conservators of the city. The popes have three superb palaces, of which the principal is the Vatican near St. Peter's church.

The library of this palace is the largest and most complete in the world; rich especially in MSS. in all languages, and of all ages. In Rome the connoisseur will meet with innumerable paintings by the greatest masters, and with the finest works of sculpture, &c. Besides the university, which consists of several noble colleges, there are numerous academies and literary societies. The castle of St. Angelo serves more to keep the city in awe than to repel any foreign attack. Rome was formerly the metropolis of one of the greatest empires that have ever existed, and may be regarded as the parent of all the cities, the arts, and states of modern Europe. The ancient Romans were governed by seven kings, for about 220 years. During the next 486 years they were governed by consuls, tribunes, decemvirs, and dictators, in their turns. They were afterwards governed by 60 emperors, for the space of 510 years. Their wars with the Carthaginians, Spaniards, Gauls, Mithridates of Pontus, the Goths, Vandals, and others, were the most noted. The Roman empire was afterwards much distracted by various commotions, and in 410 Rome was taken and burnt. In May, 1527, Rome was invested by the army of the emperor Charles V.; and the general, to prevent a mutiny, promised to enrich them with the spoils of this opulent city. The general, however, was himself killed, as he was planting a scaling-ladder against the walls; but his soldiers, not discouraged by his death, mounted to the assault with the utmost valour, and, entering the city, exercised all those brutalities that may be expected from ferocity aggravated by resistance. In the wars which attended the French revolution Rome was again a considerable sufferer. Large contributions and severe military exactions were drawn from the inhabitants, and a great number of the most valuable statues and paintings were sent off to Paris. The pope was finally restored in 1814.

Rome, a town of New York, in Herkimer county, near which, to the E., is Fort Stanwix. It is seated at the head of Mohawk River, 8 miles W. N. W. of Whitestown. Pop. 4350.

Rombay, a town of France, in the department of Seine-et-Loire; 12 miles N. E. of Macon.

Rommersdorf, a town of Moravia, in the neighbourhood of which are some iron-mines; 20 miles N. E. of Olmutz.

Romford, a town in Essex, with a market on Tuesday for hogs, calves, and sheep, and on Wednesday for cattle, corn, &c. It is 12 miles E. N. E. of London.

Römig, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, with a castle; 13 miles S. of Meiningen.

Romkala, a town of Syria, with the remains of an ancient and strong castle, and two churches. It is seated on the Euphrates, at the influx of the Sirmmer; and is used by the Turks as a place of banishment for great men in disgrace; 85 miles N. N. E. of Aleppo.

Romna, a town of Russia, in the government of Tchernigof; 88 miles E. S. E. of Tchernigof.

Romney, a town of Virginia, chief of Hampshire county, seated on the S. W. branch of the Potomac; 50 miles W. N. W. of Winchester. Long. 59° 56' W. lat. 39° 20' N.

Romney, a town in Kent, with a market on Thursday. It is one of the cinque-ports; but, since the sea has retired, it is much reduced. It is seated on a hill in Romney Marsh. About a mile to the W. is Old Romney, the original port, which is now a small place; 22 miles S. W. of Dover, and 71 S. E. of London. Long. 0° 55' E. lat. 50° 59' N.

Romney Marsh, a tract in the most southern part of Kent, between Dungeness and Rye Haven, defended from the sea by a strong embankment, called Dymchurch Wall. It is 20 miles long and 8 broad, containing about 50,000 acres of firm land, and some of the richest pastures in England. Vast flocks of sheep and herds of cattle are pastured on this market. It has two towns and 19 parishes, which were incorporated in the reign of Edward
IV., by the name of a bailiff, 94 jarata, and the
comamility of Romney Marsh.
Romont, a town of Switzerland, in the can-
ton of Fribourg; seated on a mountain, 10 miles
N. W. of Fribourg.
Roncourt, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Loire-et-Cher, with a castle, and
manufactures of serge and cloth; seated on the Sau-
dre, 26 miles S. E. of Blois, and 40 S.
by W. of Orleans. Pop. 6100.
Romsdal, a town of Norway, capital of a
province in the government of Drondsheim; 100
miles S. W. of Drontheim. Long. 7. 54. E.
Lat. 62. 28. N.
Romsey, a town in Hampshire, governed
by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It has a
manufacture of shalloons, and several paper-
merils. It is seated on the Andover canal and
the river Test; 8 miles N. W. of Southampton,
and 72 W. by S. of London.
Ronaldshay, North and South, two small
islands of the Orkneys.
Rona, one of the Hebrides, situate between
the Isle of Skye and the mainland.
Roncevallos, a town of Spain in Navarre,
situate in a valley to which it gives name; 14
miles N. N. E. of Pamplona.
Roncegione, a town of Italy, in the States of
the Church, with a fortified castle. It is seated on
the Tereis, near a lake of the same name; 28
miles N. N. W. of Rome. Long. 12. 32. E.
Lat. 42. 18. N.
Ronda, a strong town of Spain, in Grau-
sada, with a castle, situate on a craggy rock, near
the river Guadiaro; 43 miles N. by E. of Gibb.
It contains but few works of art, but its natural
curiosities render it one of the most interesting
towns on the peninsula. Pop. 20,000.
Ronne, a seaport of Denmark, in the island
of Bornholm, and the residence of the governor.
The harbour is fortified, but not deep. Long.
14. 55. E. Lat. 55. 10. N.
Ronneburg, a town and castle of Germany,
in the principality of Altenburg, belonging to
Saxe-Gotha; 14 miles S. W. of Altenburg.
Roopat, an island in the Straits of Malacca,
separated from Sumatra by a narrow channel.
Long. 101. 9. E. Lat. 3. 0. N.
Roosbeke, a town of Belgium, province of
West Flanders; 20 miles S. W. of Ghent.
Pop. 4000.
Rouen, St., a town of Spain, in Andalasia,
at the entrance of the isthmus which separates
Gibraltar from the continent. It stands on the
top of a hill, overlooking the bay; 17 miles N.
E. of Tarifa, and 58 S. E. of Cadiz.
Rouen, a town of France, department of
Lorraine, seated on the Douve, 15 miles E.
N. E. of Mont de Marsan.
Rouen, a town in the department of
Gard; 53 miles N. E. of Names. Pop. 5200.
Rouen, a town of Spain, in Granada, on
the coast of the Mediterranean; 10 miles S.
W. of Almeria, and 52 S. E. of Granada.
Rosa, a town of Norway, in Drontheim,
where are important mines of copper; 68 miles
S. of Drontheim. Pop. 9000.
Rosa, a singular mountain of the Pennines
Alps, at the N. E. boundary of Piedmont, little
inferior in height to Mont Blanc. It forms, as
it were, a circus of gigantic peaks, round the
village of the name; and its appearance is
supposed to impart the name, from some resem-
bance to an expanded rose.
Romalino, a town of Sicily, in Val di
Demona, at the mouth of a river of the name;
22 miles W. by S. of Patti.
Romn, a town of Russian Lithuania, in the
government of Grodno; seated near the Zolva,
56 miles S. W. of Novogrod.
Romano, El., a town of Mexico, 400 miles
N. W. of Mexico, near the mines of Copala,
now filled with water. Pop. 5600.
Rosbach, a village of Prussian Saxony,
famous for a victory obtained by Prussia over
the French and Austrians in 1757; 10 miles
S. E. of Merseburg.
Roschad, a town of Switzerland, with a castle
on a mountain, seated on the Lake of Constance;
7 miles E. N. E. of St. Gall.
Roschild, a town of Denmark, in the Isle of
Zealand, and a bishop's see. It is now a poor
place, but was the residence of the kings of
Denmark for several centuries before Copen-
hausen was founded; and the cathedral has long
been the place of their sepulture. A treaty of
peace was concluded here in 1658. It is seated
at the end of a deep gulf; 16 miles W. of Copen-
hagen.
Roscommon, a county of Ireland, in the pro-
vince of Connaught; 60 miles long and 37
broad; bounded on the N. by Sligo and Leitrim,
E. by Longford and West Meath, S. by Gal-
way, and W. by Galway and Mayo. It is divided
into 56 parishes, and sends two members to
parliament. It is a tolerable level country,
producing excellent corn and pasturage, yet
there are some extensive bogs.
Roscrea, a town of Ireland, capital of the
above county; 80 miles W. by N. of Dublin.
Long. 8. 42. W. Lat. 55. 34. N.
Roscrea, a town of Ireland, in Tipperary.
Two miles to the S. E. are the singular ruins
of an abbey, on an island of about three acres, in
the centre of a bog. It is 20 miles W. S. W.
of Maryborough, and 32 N. of Cashel.
Rossell. See Charlotte Town.
Rossnowlie. See Fortrose.
Rosenburg, a town of the Prussian states,
in the principality of Oppeln, with a small castle;
28 miles N. E. of Oppeln.
Rossheim, a town of Bavaria, seated at the
confluence of the Manguld with the Inn; 34 miles
S. E. of Munich.
Ross, or Ros, a seaport of Spain, in Cata-
lonia, with a citadel. It was taken by the
French in 1693, and again in 1793. It is seated
on a bay of the same name, in the Mediterranean;
4. 7. E. Lat. 42. 17. N.
Rossita (Roschid), a town of Egypt, one of
the pleasanter in the country. It has a great
manufacture of spices and other coarse linens;
but its chief business is the carriage of goods to
Cairo; for all European merchandise is brought
hither from Alexandria by sea. The rice grows,
in its vicinity, called suifani, is chiefly sent to Constantinople; and its exportation to any other place is prohibited. Rosetta was taken by the French in 1798, and here the English were defeated by the Turks in 1807. It stands on an island formed by the W. branch of the Nile; 25 miles E. N. E. of Alexandria, and 100 N. N. W. of Cairo. Pop. about 9000. Long. 30. 23. E. lat. 31. 23. N.

Rosienne, a town of Russia, in the government of Wilna, formerly the capital of Samogitia. It is seated on the Dubiss, 70 miles S. of Miltan. Long. 23. 35. E. lat. 55. 30. N.

Rosiers aux Salines, a town of France, department of Meurthe, formerly celebrated for its salt-works; seated on the Meurthe, 10 miles S. of Nancy. Pop. 2200.

Rosor, a town in the department of Seine-et-Marne, with a magnificent castle; 16 miles E. N. E. of Melun, and 30. S. E. of Paris.

Ross, a town in Herefordshire, with a market on Thursday. It owes most of its improvements and charitable institutions to John Kyre, commonly called the Man of Ross, whose benevolent character is so interestingly delineated by Pope. Four miles to the S. W. are the massive remains of Goodrich Castle; and near it are the ruins of planesford Priory, the chapel of which is converted into a barn. Ross is seated on an elevated rock, on the Wye; 12 miles S. E. of Hereford, and 120 W. by N. of London.

Ross, or Ross Carbery, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and united to Cork as an episcopal see. The harbour was formerly famous, but has been gradually filled up with sand, so that the town is sunk from its former splendour. It is seated on a bay of the Atlantic. 20 miles S. W. of Kinsale. Long. 8. 53. W. lat. 51. 32. N.

Ross, New Town, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Wexford; situated on the Barrow; which is navigable for large vessels up to the quay. The town has a considerable trade, and exports a great quantity of wool, butter, and beef. It returns one member to parliament. It is 12 miles N. E. of Waterford, and 19 W. of Wexford.

Rossano, a strong town of Naples, in Calabria Cita; and an archbishop's see. The adjacent valleys yield oil, capers, saffron, and excellent pepper. It is seated on an eminence, surrounded by rocks; 3 miles from the Gulf of Tarento, and 126 S. E. of Naples. Pop. 7000. Long. 1. 38. E. lat. 39. 42. N.

Rosslay, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anhalt; with a castle; seated at the conflux of the Rosslau with the Elbe; 10 miles S. S. E. of Zerbst.

Ross-shire, a county of Scotland; 80 miles long, and 50 broad; bounded on the N. by Sutherlandshire and the Frith of Dornoch, W. by the Minch, S. by Inverness-shire, and E. by the Frith of Murray and the county of Cromarty, which last it almost encloses. It is divided into 30 parishes. It sends, in conjunction with Cromarty, 1 member to parliament. The middle and N. W. parts are mountainous and dreary; the E. part is variegated with woods, lakes, and rivers. The hills feed horses, beavers, sheep, and goats, and abound with game; the rivers and lakes teem with fish and water-fowl; and the E. coast is visited regularly by a shoal of herrings. Agriculture has undergone great improvements within these few years, and large quantities of corn are grown. The island of Lewis is attached to this county. Tain is the capital.

Rosewell, a town of Saxony; with a good trade in wool, flannel, and cloth; seated on the Muldau; 28 miles W. of Dresden. Pop. 2700.

Rostam, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman, and the seat of a sovereign prince. It is 120 miles W. of Mascat. Long. 57. 50. E. lat. 23. 30. N.

Rostock, a fortified town of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; with a university, a good harbour, a strong citadel, an arsenal, and three churches. It is divided into three parts, the Old, the New, and the Middle Town, and carries on a large trade. It is seated on the river Warnow, 10 miles from its entrance into the Baltic, and 32 E. N. E. of Wismar. Pop. 13,000. Long. 12. 20. E. lat. 154. 10. N.

Rostor, a town of Russia, in the government of Jaroslav; and an episcopal see. It is seated on the Lake Nero, or Rostof, which communicates with the Volga by the river Kotoros; 96 miles N. E. of Moscow. Pop. 5000.

Rostresan, a town of France, department of Cotes du Nord; near the Blavet; 85 miles S. W. of St. Brieux.

Rostrevor, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of Down; with a considerable salt-work and a pottery. It is much frequented for seashathing, and the peculiar beauty of its situation renders it one of the most delightful summer retreats in the province. Adjoining the town is Rostrevor Hill, a romantic mountain of extraordinary elevation and beauty. The town is seated on Carlingford Bay; 9 miles S. E. of Newry.

Rota, a town and castle of Spain, in Andalusia; and at the entrance of the Bay of Cadiz; 9 miles N. N. W. of Cadiz. Pop. 6000.

Rota, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Lahore; 65 miles N. W. of Lahore. Long. 71. 32. E. lat. 32. 4. N.

Rota, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Bahr; 108 miles W. of Patna.

Rottweil, a town and fortress of Bavaria; capital of a lordship of the same name; situated on a mountain; 16 miles N. E. of Nuremberg, and 27 S. S. W. of Bayreuth. Pop. 5700.

Rotenburg, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucerne; 4 miles N. of Lucern.

Rotenburg, a town of Wurttemburg, in the county of Hohenburg; with a castle. Near it is a famous mineral spring. It stands on the Neckar; 6 miles W. S. W. of Tubingen.

Rotenburg, a town of Hanover, in the duchy of Verden; on the river Wumme; 15 miles N. W. E. of Verden.

Rotenburg, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Hanov, with a castle; seated on
the Fulda; 24 miles S. S. E. of Cassel. Pop. 3000.

ROTENBERG, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Maine; seated on the Maine; 13 miles N. W. of Wurtzburg.

Roth, a town and castle of Bavaria, in the district of Asnach; noted as the birthplace of the celebrated Gesner. It stands at the confluence of the Roth with the Rednitz; 18 miles S. of Nuremburg.

ROTHBURY, a town in Northumberland; with a market on Friday; situate on the Coquet, in a sequestered and romantic glen, sheltered from the northern blast by towing hills; on the S. an abrupt bank rises in a pyramidal form, the summit of which is crowned by a stately tower. The Duke of Northumberland is lord of the manor, though he possesses very little freehold property in the town; 12 miles S. W. of Alnwick, and 305 N. by W. of London.

ROTHENBERG, a town of Prussian Silesia, on the river Neisse; 15 miles N. of Gorlitz.

ROTHENBUEHL, a town of Bavarian Franconia; surrounded by moats and ramparts. It stands on a mountain, by the river Tauber, from which it is supplied with water by means of a machine; 15 miles W. N. W. of Anspach. Pop. 5700. Long. 10. 18. E. lat. 49. 22. N.

Rothem, a river which rises in Sussex, forms the boundary between that county and Kent for a short space, and enters the English Channel at Rye.

ROTHHAM, a town in West Yorkshire; with a market on Monday, celebrated for the sale of cattle. It has a spacious church, four meeting-houses, a charity school, a free school, a subscription library, an extensive brewery, a central station for the N. Midland Railway, &c. It is famous for the extensive iron works in its vicinity at Maibrough, and has an ancient castle on an eminence near the town. It is seated at the confluence of the Roth with the Don; 32 miles S. of Leeds, and 165 N. by W. of London.

ROTHERHAM, a suburb of London, in Surrey; situate on the S. bank of the Thames, and communicates with the northern side by means of a tunnel, a magnificent work, commenced by Mr. Brunel in 1823, and completed in 1845.

ROTHBAY, a borough of Scotland, the capital of the Isle of Bute. Here is an ancient castle, once a royal palace. The inhabitants are actively engaged in the herring fishery, and several cotton works are also established. Rothsay joins with Ayr, Irvine, Campbeltown, and Inverary, in sending one member to parliament. It is situate on the E. side of the island, and has an excellent harbour and pier; 30 miles W. by S. of Edinburgh. Long. 4. 53. W. lat. 54. 48. N.

ROTHENBURG, a town of Germany, in Wirttemburg; seated on the Neckar, near its source; 27 miles S. E. W. of Tubingen. Long. 8. 57. E. lat. 46. 6. N.

ROTHENBACH, a town of the Austrian states, in Styria; with a college of regular canons; 20 miles N. N. W. of Judenburg.

ROTTERDAM, a city of South Holland; with one of the finest harbours in the Netherlands. Next to Amsterdam, it is the most considerable place in Holland, for the beauty of its buildings, and for its trade; and the inhabitants are computed at 60,000. There are so many deep canals, that ships may unload at the very doors of the warehouses. On the E. side of the city is a large basin and dock, for the purpose of building and launching vessels employed in the service of the admiralty of the East India Company. This port is more frequented than Amsterdam, because the ice breaks up sooner, and the tide, in two or three hours, will carry a ship into the open sea. The town-house, the bank, and the arsenal, are magnificent. Some of the houses are built in the old Spanish style, with the gable ends embattled in front; but there is a great number of modern brick houses, which are lofty and spacious, particularly on that magnificent quay called the Horb Toes. On this quay is a handsome Jewish synagogue. In an open place at the head of one of the canals is a bronze statue of Erasmus, who was born here in 1467. This city was in a very flourishing state previously to the admission of the French troops in January, 1793, and the war with England, when the commerce of Holland was suspended. It had begun to recover in 1808, when it was again rapidly depressed by the renewal of war. After the fall of Napoleon, its prosperity greatly increased, and it is thought that the separation of Belgium from Holland will operate favourably on the commerce of this town. It is seated at the influx of the Rotte with the Merwe, (the most northern branch of the Meuse,) 36 miles S. S. W. of Amsterdam. Long. 4. 29. E. lat. 51. 56. N.

ROTTERDAM, one of the Friendly Islands, in the Pacific Ocean; discovered by Tasman, in 1643. Long. 174. 30. W. lat. 20. 18. S.

ROTTENBERG, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Maine; situate on the Tauber; 17 miles S. of Wurtzburg.

ROU, or ROHIA. See ORFA.

ROUBAIX, a town of France, department of the North; 6 miles N. of Lille. Manufactures, woollens, camlets, and spinning thread. Pop. 8000.

ROUEN, a city of France, capital of the department of Lower Seine; and an archbishop's see. It is 7 miles in circuit, and stands on the N. side of the Seine, over which is an elegant stone bridge. The streets are narrow and crooked, and many of the houses are built of wood; notwithstanding which, it is one of the most opulent and commercial places in France. Among the public buildings, the most distinguished are the great hall of the palace, in which the parliament of Rouen met at the old castle; and the principal church, ornamented with three towers. Near this church, which is not the only remarkable one, is the public library. In the market-place is a statue of the celebrated Maid of Orleans, who was burnt
here by the English as a witch. The inhabitants have manufactures of woollen, linen, cotton, ironware, paper, and pottery; also sugar-refineries and salt works. Rouen is the birthplace of the two Cornelles, and of Fontenelle. It is 50 miles S. W. of Amiens, and 70 N. W. of Paris. Pop. 87,000. Long. 1. 5. E. lat. 49. 26. N.

ROUERQUE, a former province of France, which now forms the department of Aveiren, (which see).

ROUSAY, one of the Orkneys, lying N. W. of the mainland. It is about 9 miles long, and 4 broad.

ROUSELAIR, a town of the Netherlands, in West Flanders; seated on the Mandel; 10 miles N. E. of Ypres.

ROUSILLON, a former province of France, now included in the department of Eastern Pyrenees. See Pyrenees, Eastern.

ROVERE, a town of the Austrian states, in Tyrol; seated near the Adige, at the foot of a mountain, on the river Leno, over which is a bridge, defended by a strong citadel. It has a very considerable trade in silk, and a great quantity of tobacco is raised here. In 1796 the Austrians were defeated near this place by the French, who took possession of the town; but they were obliged to abandon it soon afterwards; 13 miles S. of Trent. Pop. 12,000. Long. 10. 55. E. lat. 45. 50. N.

ROVIGO, a seaport of Austrian Illyria, on the coast of Istria; with two good harbours. The inhabitants are estimated at 10,000, who are chiefly employed in the pitchard fishery, ship-building, and the sale of wood. Near it are quarries of fine stone. It is seated on a peninsula in the Gulf of Venice; 36 miles S. of Capo d'Istria. Long. 13. 58. E. lat. 45. 11. N.

ROVIO, a town of Austrian Italy; capital of a province or delegation of its name, and the residence of the bishop of Adria, to the decline of which town it owes its present prosperity. It is seated on the Adige; 37 miles S. W. of Venice. Pop. 9000. Long. 12. 4. E. lat. 45. 8. N.

ROWAN, a county in the W. part of North Carolina; with 12,108 inhabitants. Chief town, Salisbury.

ROWLEY, a town of Massachusetts, in Essex county; 28 miles N. E. of Boston. Pop. 1203.

ROXBOROUGH, a town of North Carolina; capital of Person county.

ROXBURGHSHIRE, a county of Scotland, sometimes called Teviotdale; bounded N. by Berwickshire, E. and S. by Northumberland and Cumberland, and W. by the shires of Dumfries and Selkirk. It is of an irregular figure, and the greatest extent in every direction is about 30 miles. It is divided into 91 parishes, and returns one member to parliament. The principal rivers are the Tweed, Teviot, and Liddel. The face of the country exhibits a rough appearance of mooses, hills, and mountains, interspersed with narrow valleys, well watered and fertile in corn. The hills feed great numbers of sheep and cattle. Some remains are still visible of the Castrell, or Pietz-work ditch, a stupendous British work, probably constructed in the fifth century, as a line of defence against the Saxons. It appears to have been a vast fosse, 36 feet broad, with a rampart 6 or 10 feet high on either side. In many parts of the county there are sepulchral tumuli, in which coffins and urns have been found. There are also Druidical circles, and other antiquities. The county had its name from the once magnificent city and castle of Roxburgh, situated between the Teviot and the Tweed, nearly opposite Kelso: of the city few traces are now evident, and the castle, near the mouth of the Teviot, is entirely a ruin. At this castle, in 1460, James II. of Scotland lost his life by the bursting of a cannon. About 2 miles from the castle, on the banks of the Teviot, is a village called Roxburgh. The present capital of the county is Jedburgh.

ROXBURGH, a town of Massachusetts, in Norfolk county; 2 miles S. S. W. of Boston. Pop. 8089.—Also, a number of insignificant townships in the United States.

ROYALTON, a town of Massachusetts, Worcester county; 70 miles W. N. W. of Boston. Pop. 1667.


ROYAN, a town of France, department of Lower Charente. It was fortified by the Huguenots, and vigorously defended against Louis XIV. in 1622. It is seated at the mouth of the Gironne; 18 miles S. W. of Saintes. Pop. 3700.

ROZ, a town in the department of Somme; 26 miles S. E. of Amiens. Pop. 5100.

ROYSTON, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Wednesday. Part of the town extends into Cambridgeshire. Under the market-place is a kind of subterranean crypt, dug out of the solid chalk, supposed to be a Saxon construction; 14 miles S. of Cambridge, and 57 N. of London.

RUATAN, an island in the bay of Honduras; 30 miles long, and 9 broad, with a fine harbour. Long. 66. 45. W. lat. 16. 23. N.

RUBICON, the ancient name of a small river of Italy, which runs into the Gulf of Venice, to the northward of Rimini; celebrated in history as the limit prescribed to Caesar by the Roman senate, when the ambitious views of that commander became suspected.

RUCKINGEN, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel; which was the scene of an obstinate engagement between the French and Bavarians in 1813. It is seated on the Kinzig; 5 miles E. of Hanau.

RUDAW, a town of East Prussia, formerly fortified with a castle, now in ruins. It is remarkable for the victory obtained by the Teutonic knights over Kinsdag, great duke of Lithuania, in 1570; in the road by which a stone pillar was erected, which is still remaining; 12 miles N. N. W. of Königsberg.

RUDOLFSHAIN, or RUDOLFSHAIN, a town of Germany; capital of the county of Schwartsburg-Rudolfslandt; with a fine castle on a mountain. It has manufactories of flannel and stuff. It
is seated on the Saege over which is a stone bridge; 29 miles S.E. of Erfurt. Pop. 4000. Long. 11. 50. E. lat. 50. 44. N.

Rudolstadt, a town of Prussian Silesia, in the principality of Schwedtitz; with a mine-office and copper-works; seated on the Bober; 18 miles W. of Schwedtitz.

Rudenberg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Nassau; celebrated for its wine; 3 miles N. of Bingen.

Ruderno. See Rodenro.

Rudolfsheim, a town of Austrian Illyria, in Carinthia; with a large collegiate church; seated on the Gurk, in a country fertile in wine; 45 miles S.E. of Leobnach.

Ruz, a town of France; department of Somme; 15 miles N. W. of Abbeville.

Ruffach, a town in the department of Upper Rhine; 7 miles S. of Colmar. Pop. 5500.

Ruffe, a town in the department of Cha- rente; 24 miles N. of Angoulême.

Rupia, (ancient Alpheus,) a river of Greece, in the Morea; which falls into the Gulf of Ar- cade, near the island of Zante.

Rugby, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Saturday, celebrated for its well endowed grammar-school. It has a commodious church and two meeting-houses, and is seated on the Avon, near the junction of the Midland Counties and Birmingham railways. It is 15 miles S. E. of Coventry, and 85 N. N. W. of London.

Rugby, or Rudley, a town in Stafford- shire; with a market on Thursday, and manufactores of felts and hats, sheet iron, and of verdigris. The parish church is a modern erection, consisting close to the ancient edifice, which has long been dismantled, and is fast wasting by the hand of time. The town is rapidly advancing into notice, and two new streets (Albion Street and Church Street) have been built. It is seated on the Trent; 8 miles E. S. E. of Stafford, and 126 N. W. of London.

Rushe, an island in the Baltic, on the coast of Pomerania, opposite Stralsund, the channel between which town and the island is not above a mile in breadth. Including the indentations of the sea, which are considerable, the island is 23 miles long, and 18 broad. It abounds in corn and cattle, and contains numerous gardens and plantations. This island became subject to Prussia, with the rest of Pomerania, in 1814. Pop. 28,000. The chief town is Bergen.

Rugeinwald, a town of Prussian Pomerania, in the government of Coslin; with a castle. Here is a good salmon-factory, and a trade in linen. It is seated on the Wipper; 5 miles from the Baltic, and 35 N. E. of Colberg. Long. 16. 17. E. lat. 54. 25. N.

Ruhland, a town of Prussia, in Upper Lusatia; with a trade in fish and beer; seated on the Eiser; 28 miles N. by E. of Dresden.

Rumelia is the name given to that part of W. of the S. extremity of Skye. It is 8 miles long, and 6 broad, the surface hilly and rocky; but it yields a considerable number of small sheep, whose flesh and wool are valuable. The only harbour is Loch Scourie, on the E. coast. Long. 6. 20. W. lat. 27. 10. N.

Rumiantz, a town of France, department of Ardennes; 12 miles S. W. of Rocroy.

Rumilly, a town of the Savoyard states, in Savoy; situate on an elevated plain, at the confl of the Seran and Nephs; 7 miles W. S. W. of Annecy. Pop. 3100.

Rumselburg, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania; with manufactures of cloth, seated on the Wipper, 14 miles N. of New Stettin.

Rumsey, or Rummey, a river of Wales; which rises in Brecknockshire, and, separating the counties of Glamorgan and Monmouth, enters the Bristol Channel to the S. E. of Cardiff.

Runcorn, a township in Cheshire. It is a place of some importance, from being the termination of the Duke of Bridgwater's canal, which here joins the Mersey, and is also frequented for sea-bathing.

Rungpur, a town of Bengal, capital of a fertile district, governed by a judge, collector, &c., and subordinate to the court of circuit and appeal of Dacca. The chief produce of the district is rice, but there is also much tobacco, and some indigo. The inhabitants carry on considerable trade with Assam, Bootan, and Calcutta. It is 124 miles N. N. E. of Moosabadab. Pop. of the district, 2,735,000; of the town, 15,000. Long. 80. 4. E. lat. 25. 44. N.

Runkel, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Nassau, with a cidadel on a high hill; formerly the residence of the counts of Wied-Runkel. It is seated on the Lahn; 14 miles E. N. E. of Nassau.

Rupelmonde, a town of the Netherlands, in E. Flanders; 8 miles S. W. of Antwerp.

Ruperra, a river of the Hudson's Bay territory, which issues from the lake Mietassin, and flows W. into the S. E. part of James Bay. In its course it forms several small lakes; and at its mouth are the remains of Fort Rupert, formerly a settlement of the Hudson Bay Company. Long. 76. 58. W. lat. 51. 3. N.

Ruppin, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg. It stands on the W. side of a lake, formed by the river Rhin; and on the opposite side of the lake is Old Ruppin, with an ancient castle, the residence of its former counts, whose burial place is at New Ruppin. This town was entirely consumed by fire in 1787, but is rebuilt in a handsome manner, and greatly augmented. It has a considerable trade, a manufacture of cloth, and noted breweries. It is 33 miles N. N. W. of Berlin. Pop. 4000. Long. 13. 0. E. lat. 52. 56. N.

Rupelmonde, or Rupemonde, a strong town of the Netherlands, in the province of Limburg; seated at the confluence of the Meier with the Meuse; 28 miles N. N. W. of Maestricht. Pop. 4600. Long. 6. 4. E. lat. 51. 11. N.

Ruse, or Rouschuk, a town of Bulgaria, defended by a castle, with manufactures of silk, cotton, linen; woolens, tobacco, &c. It was taken by the Russians in 1810, and a Turkish
The principal towns are St. Petersburg, Moscow, Riga, Odessa, Tula, Wilna, &c. The religion is that of the Greek or Eastern Church, which is governed by a patriarch, under whom are the archbishops and bishops. Every priest is called a papa or pope, and of these there were formerly 4000 in Moscow alone; at present their number is about 68,000. A considerable number of the Russians profess the Mahomedan religion, and many are still pagans. The inhabitants of the Swedish provinces are Lutherans; and Protestants as well as Papists enjoy full liberty of conscience. There are many Russians for both sexes, but it has been wisely ordained that no male can enter into a monastic life before he is 30 years of age, and that no female can take the veil till she is 50, and even then, not without the license of the holy synod. The inhabitants in general are robust, well-shaped, and of pretty good complexion. They are great eaters, and very fond of brandy. They use bathing, but smoke no tobacco, lest the smoke should disfigure the images of the saints, which they keep in great veneration; however, they take a great deal of snuff, made of the tobacco brought from the Ukraine. Many of the Russians employed in agriculture, feeding of cattle, hunting, and fishing; and he was thought a learned man who could read and write. But Peter the Great undertook to introduce arts and sciences; and in 1724 the first university was founded that ever was in Russia; there is also an academy of sciences at Peterburg, supplied with eminent professors. With respect to dress, a long beard is in high estimation with the people of Russia, notwithstanding the efforts of their monarchs to root it out; and it is only those depending upon government, in the army and navy, who have been prevailed with the custom and wish of the court. Those who retain their beards retain likewise the ancient dress; the long swaddling coat, either of skins, or of coarse cloth lined with skins, in winter, and in summer, with cloth only. About their middle they have a sash of any colour; but what they most effect is green or yellow. Their shirts are fashioned as women's; and their necks, being exposed to the cold, become very hard and unremovable from this practice. Government continues to exert every nerve to compel the subjects to adopt the German dress. The clergy alone excepted, none can procure any plate or fancy from court, upon other conditions than banishing the Asiatic sheepskin robes. The worn-out veteran retires with a pension, upon the express terms of never again assuming the habit of his fathers. But so jealously attached are the multitude to former manners, and so honourable do they esteem them, that a Russian, dressed in his beard and gown, acquires the greatest respect. The dress of the women is the reverse of that of the men, both in fashion and colour, every part of being as short and tight as decency will allow, and very gaudy. It resembles that of the Highland women in Scotland. The Russian women are, however, far more rich in their at-

army was defeated near it in 1811. It is seated on the Danube; 135 miles N. by E. of Adri-
RUSS

RUDY

tire; nor is gold lace wanting, any more than the
art of painting, to complete the Russian
beauty. The rising generation are modernizing
their antique vestments, the stiff embroidered
napkin is supplanted by one of flowing silk;
the jacket and petticoat are of muslin, or other
fine stuffs; and the plaid is exchanged for a
silk or satin cloak, in the cold season lined with
fur. The richer class of females wear velvet
boots. The dress of the higher ranks is after
the French and English fashion; and all must
have a covering of fur, six months of the year.
Thus equipped, the prince and the peasant are
drawn in their chaises and sledges through the
dreary Scythian winter. The principal rivers
are the Dnieper, Volga, Don, Duna or Dvina,
and Oby. The sovereigns of Russia are abso-
lute. They were formerly called Grand Dukes,
which is still the title of the heir apparent.
They afterwards assumed the title of czar, and,
in the sequel, that of emperor. The first who
bore the title of czar was Basil, son of John
Basilides, who freed his country from its sub-
jection to the Tartars, about the year 1470.
The title of emperor was first assumed by Peter
I., who, by his illustrious actions, justly ac-
quired the surname of Great. He died in
1725. Russia has been a country even exhibited
in so short a time, the wonders that may be
expected by the genius and exertions of one
man. Peter the Great at his accession to the
throne, found his subjects of all ranks involved
in the grossest ignorance and barbarism; his
numerous armies fierce and undisciplined;
and he had neither merchant ships nor men-of-
war; which, added to the remoteness of her
situation, rendered the influence of Russia in
the politics of Europe of little consideration.
Peter civilized his barbarous subjects, disci-
plined his armies, built for ever fortresses,
and created a navy. These national improve-
ments have been still further prosecuted since
his time, and Russia now holds a rank among
the nations of the world, of which human fore-
sight, at the commencement of the 18th cen-
tury, could have formed no conception. An
account of the invasion of this country, in 1812,
will be found under the head of France. The
campaign of 1815 afforded the Russians but
little opportunity to display their military qual-
ities; but these have had full scope in the more
recent conflict with the Turks, whose power is
completely, and probably for ever, crippled.
Petersburg is the capital of the whole empire.

RUSKADEN, a town of Sweden, in the govern-
ment of Fahlun; 23 miles S. S.W. of Fahlun.

RUSCHEK. See RUSCHEK.

RUSCHEK, a village in Northumberland,
(the Vindobla of the Romans), containing
some remarkable ruins of its once considerable
fort. Severus's wall runs on the middle of the
E. rampart, and Adrian's valium passes about
the distance of a chain to the S. of it.

RUSSFORD, a town of North Carolina,
chief of a county of the same name; situate on
a branch of Broad River; 30 miles N.N.W. by E. of
Morganton, and 60 W. of Charlotte.

RUTHERARREN, a borough of Scotland, in

Lanarkshire; once a place of considerable note,
but now reduced to one principal street, and a
few lanes. It sends, with Glasgow, Renfrew,
&c., one member to parliament. It is seated
near the Clyde; 3 miles S.E. of Glasgow.

RUTHIN, or RUTHYTH, a borough of Wales,
in Denbighshire, with markets on Monday and
Saturday. It had a strong castle, now in ruins.
It is seated on an eminence, by the river Clwyd;
15 miles S. W. of Holywell, and 205 N. W. of
London. In conjunction with Holt and Den-
bigh, it sends one member to parliament.

RUTIGLIANO, a town of Naples, in Terra di
Bari; 12 miles S. E. of Bari. Pop. 4300.

RUTLAND, a town of Hindostan, in the pro-
vince of Maiwa; 48 miles W. of Ougain, and
136 E. of Amednabad. Pop. 10,000.

RUTLAND, a town of Vermont, chief of a
county of the same name. This town and
Windsor are alternately the seat of the state
departments. It is seated on Otter Creek; 40
miles W. by N. of Windsor, and 57 N. of Ben-
nington. Long. 73. 20. W. lat. 43. 30. N.

RUTLAND, a town of Massachusetts, in Wor-
cester county; 14 miles N. of Worcester, and
56 W. of Boston. Pop. 12,000.

RUTLANDSHIRE, the smallest county in En-
gland; 18 miles long, and 14 broad; bounded
on the W. and N. by Leicestershire, N. and
N. E. by Lincolnshire, and S. and S. E. by
Northamptonshire. It contains 95,360 acres,
divided into four hundreds and 50 parishes,
having two market towns, and sends two mem-
bers to parliament. The soil varies much, but
in general is fertile, particularly the rich vale
of Catmose; which runs from the W. side to the
centre of the county. The principal rivers are
the Welland and the Guash or Wash. Oak-
ham is the county town.

RUTTINPOUR, a city of Hindostan, in Oriess,
and the capital of a small district of its name.
It is 210 miles S. by W. of Benares, and 360
W. of Calcutta. Pop. 8000. Long. 82. 36. E.
lat. 22. 16. N.

RUTZEN, a town of Prussian Silesia, prin-
cipality of Wolau; 20 miles N. of Wolau.

RUYO, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari;
16 miles W. of Bari. Pop. 3300.

RUYA, a town of Russia, in the government
of Moscow; 40 miles W. N. W. of Moscow.

RYACOTT, a town and fortress of Hindostan,
in Mysore. It was taken in 1791 by the Bri-
tish, to whom it was afterwards ceded by Tip-
poo Sultan. It is 85 miles E. of Seringapatam,
and 98 W. S. W. of Arcot. Long. 78. 6. E.
lat. 12. 26. N.

RYAN, Loch, a bay of Scotland, in the N. W.
angle of Wigtownshire. The sea flows into it
through a narrow pass, and it affords excellent
anchorage.

RYDAL, a fertile valley in North Yorkshire,
so called from the river Dye, which passes
through it and falls into the Swale, near Rich-
mond.

RYDAL-WATER, a lake in Westmoreland,
a little to the W. of Ambleside. It is one mile
in length, spotted with little islands, and com-
municates by a narrow channel with Grasmere-
SAABA, a kingdom of Negroland; with a capital of the same name; W. of Timbuctoo, on the river Senegal.

SAADA, or SAADE, a strong town of Arabia, in Yemen, and the residence of a sheik. It has a custom-house, which brings in a considerable revenue and manufactures of Turkey leather. It is 140 miles W. N. W. of Sanas, Long. 44° 55'. E. lat. 17°. 50'.

SALISFELD, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Saxe-Coburg, with a mint, a mine-office, and manufactures of cloth, and of gold and silk stuffs. On an eminence near the town stands the once celebrated and princely abbey of St. Peter. In 1806 prince Louis Ferdinand, of Prussia, was killed here in a skirmish with the French. It stands on the Saale; 34 miles N. N. E. of Coburg, and 46°. S. W. of Altenburg. Pop. 3700. Long. 11°. 32'. E. lat. 50°. 41'.

SALZ, a town of East Prussia; on the Lake Mebing; 23 miles S. E. of Marienberg.

SALZ, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn, on the confines of Bohemia; 42 miles N. W. of Brunn.

SALZ-Louis, a town of Prussia, province of Lower Rhine, ceded by France in 1815. It is situated on a peninsula formed by the Sarre; 34 miles E. of 't Honvill. Pop. 4100.

SALZBURG, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, the seat of a castle built in the time of the Saxons, and called Holm Castle; some ruins of it are to be seen, particularly a long vault, with a room at the end, where, it is said, the barons who took up arms against king John held their private meetings. The market-house was formerly a chapel, dedicated to Thomas a Becket. It is seated in a valley, called Holmdale; 16 miles E. of Guildford, and 21 S. W. of London.

SALTZ, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name, which contains some of the best corn land in Bohemia, and yields hops of the best quality. The town is seated on the Eger; 49 miles W. N. W. of Prague. Population, 3800.

SARA, a fertile island of the West Indies, 12 miles in circumference, inhabited by a few Dutch families, almost all shoemakers. The island was taken by the English in 1781, in 1801, and in 1810. It has no port, and lies a little to the W. of St. Christopher. Long. 63°. 17'. W. lat. 17°. 39'.

SARANZA, a town of Natolia. Here all the roads from Asia to Constantinople meet. It is situated on a lake which abounds in fish; 60 miles E. N. E. of Brusa, and 62 E. S. E. of Constantinople. Long. 29°. 40'. E. lat. 40°. 30'.

SARATZ, or SABOZ, a town and fortress of Servia, taken by the Austrians in 1719. It is situated on the Drave; 22 miles S. of Peterwardein, and 28 W. of Belgrade.

SARI. See XAVIER.

SARIA, a kingdom on the E. coast of Africa; bounded on the N. by Sofala, E. by the Mozambique Channel, S. by unknown regions, and W. by Mancio. The country is fertile and populous, is crossed by a river of the same name, has mines of gold, and many elephants. Mandosa is the capital.
SABINE RIVER, North America, forming the boundary between the United States and the Texas territory; falling into the Gulf of Mexico.

SABIONCELLE, a town of Austrian Dalmatia, situated on the extremity of a peninsula on which it gives name. This peninsula runs a considerable way into the Adriatic, having the island of Lusina on the N., and those of Curzola and Melida on the S., all separated by a narrow channel. The town is 45 miles N.W. of Ragusa. Long. 17. 40. E. lat. 43. 20. N.

SABIONETTA, a town of Austrian Italy, formerly capital of a principality of its name, with a strong citadel; 20 miles E. of Cremona. Population, 6000.

SABLE, a town of France, in the department of Sarte, near which are some quarries of black marble. It is seated on the Sarte; 25 miles N.E. of Angers. Pop. 3100.

SABLE, CAPE, the most southerly point of Nova Scotia, near which is a fine cod-fishery. Long. 65. 39. W. lat. 43. 23. N.

SABLES, D'OLOWES, a town of France, in the department of Vendee, with a port capable of containing vessels of 150 tons. It is seated on the Bay of Biscay; 40 miles W. of Fontenay-le-Comte. Pop. 5200. Long. 1. 50. W. lat. 46. 28. S.

SACAI, a city and seaport of Japan, in the island of Niphon; with several castles, temples, and palaces, and a mountain on one side, which serves as a rampart; 43 miles S. by W. of Mexico. Long. 156. 5. E. lat. 54. 58. N.

SACCANIA, a province of Greece, in the Morea, comprising the ancient districts of Corinth, Sicyon, and Argos.

SACHSENBERG, a town of Germany, county of Waldeck; 10 miles S. W. of Waldeck.

SACHSCHMARSKEN, a town of Germany, in the principality of Schauenburg; 13 miles W. of Hanover.

SACHSCHHAUSEN, a town of Germany, making part of Frankfort on the Main. It is situated on the S. side of the river, and communicates with the rest of the city by a stone bridge.

SACHSCHHAUSEN, a town of Germany, county of Waldeck; 6 miles N. W. of Waldeck.

SACHSHEIM, a town in the kingdom of Wirtemberg; 12 miles N. N.W. of Stuttgart.

SACKERTS HARBOR, a town of New-York, in Jefferson county, with one of the best harbours in the state. It has a dock-yard, with large store-houses, and is strongly defended by foundry and batteries. The Americans have attached much importance to it, and have spared no exertion to render it formidable, and it is rapidly increasing in population and importance. It is seated at the mouth of Black River, on Hungry Bay, at the E. end of Lake Ontario, 176 miles N.W. of Albany.

SAEO, a considerable town of the state of Maine, in York county, seated on the Saeco, opposite Biddeford, with which it is connected by three bridges. It is favourably situated for trade and manufactures; 100 miles N.N.E. of Boston. Pop. 4408.

SAECO, a river of the United States, which rises in New Hampshire, and runs into the sea below the town of Saeco.

SACRAMENTO, St., a town of South America, in Buenos Ayres, settled by the Portuguese, but taken in 1777 by the Spaniards. It stands on the river Plata, nearly opposite Buenos Ayres; 100 miles W. by N. of Monte Video.

SACRAMENTO, a town of Hindostan, in Mysore, on the Cavery; 73 miles N.W. of Seringapatam. Long. 75. 52. E. lat. 13. 16. N.

SADDLEBACK, a mountain in Cumberland, so called from its form. It is upwards of 3000 feet above the level of the sea; and on one side is an immense cavity, once the crater of a volcano, at the bottom of which is a lake about 20 acres in dimension; 5 miles E.N.E. of Keswick.

SADARS, a decayed town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, on the coast, near the mouth of the Palar. A little to the N. are seven pagodas, hollowed out of a solid rock; 36 miles S. of Madras.

SAPPA, a strong seaport of Morocco; with a castle. It was long the centre of the commerce carried on with Europe, but now has little trade; 16 miles S. of Cape Cantin. Long. 8. 56. W. lat. 32. 28. N.

SAGAN, a town of Prussian Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name. It has double walls, a fine palace, a priory of the Augustinian order, a Lutheran school, and good cloth manufactures. It is seated on the Bober; 80 miles N.W. of Breslau. Long. 15. 22. E. lat. 51. 42. N. Pop. 4700.

SAAG, a town of Hindostan, in Mysore, with a considerable trade in pepper, betel-nut, and sandal-wood. It stands on the Varuda, near its source; 25 miles N. of Nagapatam.

SAGALAS, a celebrated mountain of Greece (the ancient Helicon), a few miles N. of the Gulf of Corinth. It has a village of its name, formerly called Ascra, noted as the birthplace of Hesiod. From its summit may be seen great part of Greece.

SAAG HARBOUR, a seaport of New York, in Suffolk county, at the E. end of Long Island. The whale fishery from this place produces 1600 barrels of oil annually; 12 miles N.W. of Southampton, and 87 E. of New York.

SAGHALLIAN, OF AMOUR, a river of Chinese Tartary, which rises near the Yablonoi mountains, where it is first known by the names of Kerion and Argana, and forms part of the boundary between Siberia and Eastern Tartary where it receives the Schilka, and takes its present name. It then takes a circuitous eastern course of 1850 miles, during which it receives
many other rivers, and enters the Sea of Okotok, opposite the N. part of the island of Sakhalian.

SAGHALIAN, or TCHORKA, a large island, or peninsula, in the Sea of Okotok, separated from the continent by the channel of Tartary on the W., and from the island Jessen by Perouse Strait on the S. and is joined to the continent by a sandy neck, in lat. 52. N. It extends from lat. 46. to 54. or not less than 550 miles in length, by about 90 of medial breadth. The centre is mountainous, and well wooded with pine, willow, oak, and birch; but the shores are level, and well adapted for agriculture. The natives resemble the Tartars in form, and the upper lip is commonly tattooed blue. The dress is a loose robe of skins, or quilted nankeen, with a girdle. Their hats are of timber, thatched with grass, with a fire-place in the middle. In the S. are found some Japanese articles; and there is a little trade with the Manchou and Russians.

SAGHALIAN OULA, a city of Eastern Tartary, in Manchouria. It is rich and populous, and very important on account of its situation, as it secures to the Manchou Tartars the possession of the deserts covered with woods, in which a great number of sables are found. It is seated on the river Sakhalian, opposite to the ruins of Al-holm; 200 miles N. N. E. of Tchitschi Kar. Long. 127. 25. E. lat. 50. 6. N.

SAGRES, a strong town of Portugal, in Algarve, with a harbour and a fort; seated on a tongue of land at the S. W. extremity of the province; 20 miles W. S. W. of Lagos. Long. 9. 0. W. lat. 37. 2. N.

SAGUR, a town of Hindostan, capital of a district in the province of Malwa, situated near the Bunna; 87 miles N. W. of Gurrnah, and 112 N. of Agra. Long. 78. 53. E. lat. 25. 45. N.

SAHAGUN, a town of Spain, in Leon, with a rich abbey; seated in a fertile plain, on the river Cen; 32 miles S. E. of Leon.

SAHAR. See SHAHAR.

SAHARA. See ZAHARA.

SAHHING, or JESSORE, a town of Bengal; capital of the district of Jessore; seated on the Boinah; nearly 80 miles E. N. E. of Calcutta.

SAID, or SAHID, a province of Upper Egypt, bordering on Nubia and the Red Sea, (anciently called Thebaid) celebrated for having been the resort of a great number of Christians, who lived here in a solitary manner. It is the least fertile and populous part of Egypt, being full of deserts.

SAIDA, a town of Syria, on the coast of the Mediterranean (the remains of the ancient Sidon); with a fort and castle. To the W. of the castle is a shool 200 paces long, and the space between them is a road for vessels, but not safe in bad weather. The shool, which extends along the town, has a basin, enclosed by a decayed pier: this was the ancient part, but it is now so choked up by sands that boats can only enter its mouth, near the castle. Saida is a trading town, and the chief emporium of Damascus and the interior country. The manu

ufacture of cotton is the principal employment of its inhabitants, who are about 7000 or 8000 in number; 45 miles W. S. W. of Damascus. Long. 35. 20. E. Lat. 33. 30. N.

SAIYUN, a town of Cochin China, on the river Donnai. It consists of two cities, extending about 6 miles along the western bank, Bingeh, the modern town, is about a mile from the old town; and contains a citadel built on European principles, a royal palace, and immense magazines of military and naval stores; the houses are of wood, and the town possesses some commerce. Pop. 180,000. Long. 107. 5. E. Lat. 16. 47. N.

SAINT GEORGE. See GEORGE, St.

SAINTES, three of the Leeward Caribbe Islands, in the West Indies, between Guadaloupe and Dominica. The middle one seems nothing more than a large barren rock, but contributes to form a good harbour. Long. 61. 45. W. lat. 15. 52. N.

SAINTES, a town of France, capital of the department of Lower Charente. Here are several monuments of antiquity, of which the most famous are the amphitheatre, the aqueducts, and the triumphal arch on the bridge over the Charente. The castle, built on a rock, is deemed impregnable; and the ancient cathedral has one of the largest steeples in France. It is seated on the Charente; 40 miles S. S. E. of Rochelle, and 76 S. W. of Poitiers. Pop. 10,300. Long. 0. 38. W. lat. 45. 45. N.

SAINTONGE, a former province of France, which now forms the greater part of the department of Lower Charente, and part of that of Charente.

SAL, one of the Cape Verde Islands, 42 miles in circumference, lying to the E. of St. Nicholas. It has its name from the number of salt ponds which from time to time are filled by the sea, where the water crystallizes into a beautiful salt, the chief production of the island. Long. 22. 56. W. lat. 16. 38. N.

SALA, or SALBERG, a town of Sweden, in the government of Westerns, near which is a silver mine; seated on a river; 30 miles W. of Upsal, and 50 N. W. of Stockholm.

SALADO, a river of South America, which rises in Tucuman, about 60 miles W. of Salta, and flows S. E. to the Paran at Santa Fe.

SALAMANCA, a city of Spain, in Leon, and a bishop's see; with a famous university, consisting of 24 colleges. The structure called the Schools, where the sciences are taught, is very large and curious. There were formerly 7000 students, when the Spanish monarchy was in a flourishing condition; but at present the number does not exceed 400, who are all clothed like priests. Here are 25 magnificent churches, a large public square, fine fountains, and every thing that can contribute to the beauty and commodiousness of the city. The cathedral is one of the handsomest in Spain; and there are several fine convents, with churches belonging to them, adorned with images, and some with curious pictures. The town is seated partly on a plain and partly on
hills, and is surrounded by a wall. The river Tormes, which washes its walls, has a bridge over it 200 paces long, built by the Romans. Salamanca is celebrated for a memorable victory obtained over the French by the allied army under Lord Wellington, on the 22nd of June, 1812; 85 miles S. by W. of Leon, and 120 N. W. of Madrid. Pop. 15,600. Long. 5° 48'. W. lat. 41. 24'.

**Salamanca, a town of Mexico, in Jucutan; 140 miles S. E. of Campeachy. Long. 89° 58'. W. lat. 17. 55'.**

**Salans, a town of Savoy, in Savoy, with a considerable trade in horses, cattle, cheese, woollen stuffs, iron tools, &c. It is situate in a mountainous district, on the river Arve; 30 miles S. E. of Geneva.**

**Salankmen, a town of Sclavonia, where a victory was obtained by the prince of Baden over the Turks, in 1691. It is seated on the Danube, opposite the influx of the Tisza; 20 miles N. W. of Belgrade, and 25 S. E. of Petervardein.**

**Saliorg. See Salle.**

**Salbok, a town of Norway, in Dronthem, with a copper-mine; 45 miles S. E. of Dronthem.**

**Saldana, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon; 37 miles N. W. of Palencia.**

Salquest, town of the kingdom of Tunis, near which are the remains of a large castle. It is seated near the Mediterranean, 22 miles S. S. E. of Monstr. Long. 11° 3. E. lat. 35° 13'.

**Salen, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic; capital of a district of its name, included in that of Burrauamul. It is the residence of the judge, collector, &c. It is seated on a river that flows into the Cavery; 120 miles S. E. of Seringspatam. Long. 78° 15'. E. lat. 11° 37'.

Salpe, a seaport of Massachusetts, capital of Essex county. It carries on a large trade to the East Indies, has some shipbuilding, and the harbour is defended by a fort and citadel. Here are 11 edifices for public worship, and a bridge, 1500 foot long, which connects the town with Beverley. It is situate on a peninsula, formed by two small inlets of the sea, called North and South Rivers; 20 miles N. E. of Boston. Pop. 15,082. Long. 71° 50'. W. lat. 42° 30'.

**Salern, a town of New Jersey, capital of a county of the same name. It has four edifices for public worship. It is seated on a branch of Salem Creek; 3 miles from its mouth in Delaware Bay, and 37 S. W. of Philadelphia. Long. 75° 37'. W. lat. 39° 37'.

**Salern, a town of North Carolina, in Surry county, on the W. side of Wick Creek, a branch of the Cargills, which flows into the Yadkin. It is the principal settlement of the Moravians in this state; 70 miles W. of Hillsborough. Long. 80° 31'. W. lat. 36° 2'.

**Salern, a town of New York, in Washington county; 49 miles N. E. of Albany. Pop. 2865. There are also several considerable townships of this name in the United States.**

**Salerno, a fortified seaport of Naples, capital of Principato Citra, and an archbishop's see, with a castle and a university, principally for medicine. It is seated on a bay of the same name; 27 miles S. E. of Naples. Pop. 10,000. Long. 14° 53'. E. lat. 40° 35'.

**Salers, a town of France, department of Cantal, seated among mountains; 9 miles N. of Aurillac.**

**Salford, a borough in Lancashire, adjoining to Manchester. It returns one member to parliament. Market on Saturday. The population is employed in the manufactures peculiar to Manchester. The principal attraction of Salford is the Crescent, commanding a rich view through which the Irwell meanders.**

**Salis, a town in the department of Lower Pyrenees, where are springs from which fine salt is made; 7 miles W. of Orthes.**

**Salinac, a town of the department of Upper Vienne; 10 miles S. of Limoges.**

**Salina, a town of North America, state of New York; 130 miles W. of Albany. It is a collection of four villages, employed in the manufacture of salt, from the brine springs and Onondago Lake. Pop. 11,013.**

**Salinas, a town of Spain, in Biscay, seated on the Deva, at the foot of a mountain; 16 miles N. N. E. of Vitoria, and 29 S. E. of Ribbons.**

**Salins, a town of France, department of Jura, with a strong fort and famous salt-works. In the neighbourhood are quarries of jasper, alabaster, and black marble. It is seated in a fertile valley; 29 miles S. of Besançon. Pop. 8200.**

**Salisbury, or New Sarum, a city, and the capital of Wiltshire, and a bishop's see, with markets on Tuesday and Saturday. It is situate in a chalky soil, almost surrounded by the Avon, Willy, Nadder, and Bourne; and is rendered particularly clean by a small stream flowing through every street. It has a fine cathedral, the spire of which is the loftiest in the kingdom. The town-hall is a handsome building, and stands in a spacious marketplace. Salisbury is governed by a mayor, returns two members to parliament, and has manufactures of flannel, linsey, hardware, and cutlery; 38 miles S. E. of Bath, and 81 W. by S. of London. Long. 1° 47'. W. lat. 51° 4'.

**Salisbury, a fertile district of North Carolina, comprehending the counties of Rockingham, Guilford, Montgomery, Stokes, Surry, Iredell, Rowan, Cabarrus, and Mecklenburg.**

**Salisbury, a town of North Carolina, in Rowan county, capital of the district of its name, 110 miles W. of Raleigh. Long. 80° 35'. W. lat. 35° 38'.

**Salisbury, a town of Massachusetts, in Essex county, where some ship-building is carried on. It is seated at the junction of the Powow with the Merrimac; 3 miles N. N. W. of Newbury Port. Pop. 2735.**

**Salisbury, a town of Maryland, in Somerset county, with a considerable lumber trade; 15 miles S. E. of Vienna.**

**Salisbury Craig, a hill in Scotland on the**
SAL

**Sal**: the town of Naples, in Capitanata; near which are some salt-works. It is situated on a lake, near the sea; 23 miles S. of Manfredonia, and 92 E. N. E. of Naples.

**Salernitana**: an island of Hindostan, lying off the coast of Concan, to the N. of Bombay, from which it is separated by a narrow channel, across which a causeway was carried in 1805, which has much benefited the island. This island is about 15 miles square, and is fertile in rice, fruits, and sugar-canes. It has numerous temples cut out of the rock, in the manner of those of Elephants. In 1773 the English conquered it from the Maharrattas; and it has proved a valuable acquisition to Bombay, which formerly depended on foreign supplies for its subsistence. *Pop. 50,000.* Chief town, Tanna.

**Salerno**: a town of Tuscania, republic of Buonos Ayres; of great resort on account of the large quantities of corn, meal, wine, salt, cattle, and other commodities, which are sent hence to most parts of Peru; 280 miles N. N. W. of St. Jago del Este. Long. 66. 30. W. lat. 24. 40. S.

**Saltash**: a town in Cornwall; market on Saturday, and a trade in malt. It is situated near the mouth of the Tamar; 5 miles N. W. of Plymouth, and 220 W. by S. of London.

**Saltcoats**: a seaport of Scotland, in Ayrshire; has considerable trade in salt and coal, and also in ship-building. It is situated on the Frith of Clyde; 7 miles W. of Irvine, and 32 S. W. of Glasgow. Long. 4. 45. W. lat. 55. 40. N.

**Saltfleet**: a town in Lincolnshire, formerly a place of considerable importance. About 30 years ago it had a good market, and shipped large quantities of corn, but it is now an insignificant place; situate on a creek of the German Ocean; 33 miles E. N. E. of Lincoln, and 158 N. by E. of London.

**Saltillo**: a town of North America, republic of Mexico; state of Coahuila; situated in an arid plain. Long. 100. 6. W. lat. 25. 20. N. Pop. 6500.

**Saluzzo**: a town of Piedmont, capital of a district of its name; with a castle. The cathedral is magnificent and rich. It is situated on an eminence near the Po; 24 miles S. by W. of Turin. Pop. of the district, 126,000; of the town, 10,000.

**Salvador, St.**: one of the Bahama islands. See Guanahani.

**Salvador, St.**: the capital of Congo, stands on a large mountain, the summit of which forms a circle of 10 miles in circuits, which is well cultivated. The city has 12 churches, besides the cathedral; also a large palace, in which

**Saltaria**: a town of Catania; seat of a bishop's see. It is situated near the sea, and has a small cathedral.

**Salta**: a town in Upper Peru; seat of a bishop's see. It is situated in a fertile plain, and has a small cathedral.

**Saltaporno**: a town of Catania; seat of a bishop's see. It is situated near the sea, and has a small cathedral.

**Salta**: a town in Upper Peru; seat of a bishop's see. It is situated in a fertile plain, and has a small cathedral.

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the king and a Portuguese bishop reside. It is 200 miles E. S. E. of Loango. Long. 14. 20. E. lat. 5. 40. S.

SALVADOR, St., now called Bahia, a city of Brazil; capital of the province of Bahia, and an archbishop's see; with several forts. The cathedral is large, but the most superb structure in the city is the grand church of the ex-jesuits, built of European marble, and the internal part exceedingly rich. The houses are two or three stories high, and built of stone. The principal streets are good, but the generality are narrow and dirty. In the royal square are the governor's house, the mint, and the public offices; and along the beach are the custom-house, dockyard, storehouses, &c. There are many gardens, full of a great variety of fruit-trees, herbs, and flowers. The chief commodities are cotton, sugar, tobacco, coffee, gums, wood, hides, tallow, and train-oil. The inhabitants are estimated at upwards of 100,000. It is seated on an eminence, in the bay of All Saints; 120 miles S. W. of Sergipe. Long. 39. 30. W. lat. 15. 30. S.

SALVADOR DE SÃO, St., a city of Tucuman, republic of La Plata; situate at the foot of a high mountain, on a river of its name, which flows E. to the Vermejo. It is 280 miles N. N. E. of St. Jago del Esteiro. Long. 66. 20. W. lat. 24. 5. S.

SALVADOR, small uninhabited islands, lying between the Canaries and Madeira; 27 leagues N. of Point Negró, in Tenerife. Long. 15. 54. W. lat. 30. 0. N.

SALVATIERRA, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura; with a royal palace; seated on the Tajo; 35 miles N. E. of Lisbon.

SALVATIERRA, a strong town of Portugal, in Beira. It was taken by the French in 1704, and by the allies in 1705. It stands on the frontiers of Spain; 12 miles N. N. W. of Alcantara, and 37 E. by S. of Castle Branco.

SALVATIERRA, a town of Spain, in Galicia; seated on the Minho; 7 miles N. E. of Tuy.

SALVATIERRA, a town of Spain, in Leon; seated on the Tormes; 28 miles S. of Salamanca.

SALVATIERRA, a town of Spain, in Biscay; seated at the foot of Mount St. Adrian; 18 miles E. N. E. of Vittoria.

SALZA, a town of Prussian Saxony, in the government of Magdeburg; famous for its salt-works. It is seated near the Elbe; 12 miles S. S. E. of Magdeburg.

SALZBURG, a province of the Austrian empire; bounded on the N. by Bavaria; E. by Styria; S. and W. by Tyrol and Bavaria. It is a mountainous country, but pretty fertile, and contains mines of copper, silver, and iron. It was formerly subject to an archbishop, who was a prince of the empire, and primate of Germany. In 1802 it was made an electorate, and given to the Grand Duke of Tuscany; incorporated with the Austrian states in 1806, and transferred in 1809 to Bavaria. On the fall of Napoleon it was restored, with the exception of a part of its territory, to Austria.

It now comprises an area of 2800 square miles, with 142,000 inhabitants.

SALZBURG, the capital of the above province, has a strong castle on a mountain, and two noble palaces. The inhabitants are estimated at 13,000. The cathedral of St. Rupert is very fine, and contains five organs. The university, founded in 1623, was converted, in 1810, into a lyceum, with a theological and surgical school. Near Salzburg are some very productive salt-works. The French became masters of this city in 1809, and again in 1815. In 1818 upwards of 100 houses were destroyed by fire. It is situate between three mountains, on both sides the river Salza; 45 miles S. by W. of Passau; 155 W. by S. of Vienna. Long. 18. 4. E. lat. 47. 46. N.

SALZKÖFEN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, with a good salt-mine; 7 miles S. W. of Paderborn.

SALZSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the county of Lippe-Detmold, with a salt-mine; 12 miles N. W. of Detmold.

SALZUngen, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Meiningen; with a castle called Schneppenburg, on an eminence, and several salt-works. It is seated on the Werra; 10 miles S. of Eisenach.

SALZWEDEL, a town of Prussian Saxony, in the government of Magdeburg; with manufactories of woollen, linen, and cotton, and a considerable trade in corn, cattle, and hops. It is seated on the Jetcze; 72 miles E. of Hamburg. Pop. 6000.

SAMA, an island of the West Indies, on the N. E. side of that of St. Domingo, from which it is separated on the W. by a narrow channel. It is 33 miles long and 8 broad, and has a town and bay of the same name on the coast. It was taken by the British in 1808. Long. 69. 20. W. lat. 19. 10. N.

SAMANDARI, OF SAMANDRACHI, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, between Stalimeni and the coast of Romania, and to the N. of the island of Imbro. It is 17 miles in circumference, and has a town of the same name, with a spacious harbour. Long. 35. 17. E. lat. 40. 34. N.

SAMAR, OR TINDAY, one of the Philippine islands; S. E. of that of Luzon, from which it is separated by a strait. It is 320 miles in circumference, and is full of craggy mountains, among which are fertile valleys.

SAMARA, A town of Russia, in the government of Simbirsk; seated on the Volga; 33 miles S. S. E. of Simbirsk. Pop. 2500.

SAMARANG, A fortified town in the N. E. part of the island of Java, and, next to Batavia, the most considerable settlement in the island. It stands at the mouth of a river of the same name; 290 miles E. by S. of Batavia. Pop. 20,000. Long. 110. 38. E. lat. 6. 54. S.

SAMARKAND, an ancient city of Asia, formerly the capital of Uzbek Tartary, in Bokhara; it was the birthplace and seat of Timurlane the Great, and afterwards the residence of the Tartar R. R.
princes. The city falls short of its ancient splendour; yet it is still very large, and fortified by strong bulwarks of earth. The houses are mostly of hard burnished clay, but some are of stone, from quarries in the neighbourhood. The silk paper made here is in great request; and it has a considerable trade in excellent fruits. It is seated on the Sogd; 138 miles E. by N. of Bokhara. Long. 65° 15'. E. lat. 39° 40'.

Samarov, a town of Siberia, in the government of Tobolok; seated on the Irtysh; 155 miles N. of Tobolok.

Samtian, a town of France, department of Gers; with a castle on a mountain; seated on the Save; 6 miles N. by E. of Lombez.

Samha, a seaport of Terra Firma, in the province of Carthage; 38 miles N. E. of Carthage. Long. 75° 16'. W. lat. 10° 45'.

Samihalla, a multitude of small uninhabited islands, on the N. shore of the Isthmus of Darien. Most of them are low, flat, and sandy, covered with a variety of trees, and abound with several kinds of shell-fish; some few afford springs of fresh water. Long. 78° 25'. W. lat. 9° 26'.

Samdas, a town of Borneo, near the W. coast; inhabited by pirates, against whom a British force was sent out in 1812 and 1813, which proved completely successful. In its vicinity diamond mines are found. Long. 100° 30'. E. lat. 2° 20'.

Sambor, a town of Austrian Poland, capital of a circle of its name; seated on a large plain, on the Dniest; 45 miles S. W. of Lemberg. Pop. 6400.

Sambe, a river which rises in Picardy; flows by Landecy, Maubeuge, Thun, and Charleroy, and joins the Meuse at Namur.

Samiri, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Ine Arabi, on the Tigre; 70 miles N. W. of Bagdad.

Sasimhat, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the sanganat of Marsach, on the Euphrates; 30 miles E. of Marasch.

Samogitia, a country in the N. W. of Prussian Lithuania; bounded on the N. by Courland, S. by Russia Proper, and W. by the Baltic. It is full of forests and high mountains, which feed a great number of cattle, and produce abundance of honey. Here are also very active horses, in high esteem. The inhabitants are clownish, but honest; and they will not allow a young woman to go out in the night without a candle in her hand, and two bells at her girdle.

Samos, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, on the coast of Natoia; about 82 miles long and 22 broad, and extremely fertile. Pop. 65,000. It contains two ranges of lofty mountains, between which are rich and well cultivated plains, producing abundance of grain, melons, lentils, kidney-beans, and excellent muscadine grapes; also wines, four times as big as the common sort, but not so well tasted. The silk is very fine, and the honey and wax admirable. The island abounds with partridge, woodcocks, snipes, thrushes, wood-pigeons, turtle-doves, wheatears, and excellent poultry. It has emery, stone, and iron-mines, and most of the soil is of a rusty colour. All the mountains are of white marble. Their bishop resides at Cora. The principal harbour is that of Vati.

Samoyedy, once a numerous and powerful nation of Tartary. They are now dispersed; some of them are found in small detached bodies among the mountains to the W. of Lake Baikal; others are supposed to be within the Chinese frontiers; others are scattered among the deserts which extend along the Frozen Ocean; and some nearly as far to the W. as Archangel. The Samoyed have a large head, a flat face, high cheek-bones, small eyes, a wide mouth, a yellow complexion, straight black hair, and little or no beard; they still preserve the manners of a pastoral people, and retain the use of moveable habitations, with which they wander from place to place. They neither have, nor appear ever to have had, any kind of regular government. Their traditional songs mention only certain heroes, who, in better times, led their ancestors to battle. These songs form their principal amusements; but the exploits they celebrate are never likely to be renewed.

Samso, an island of Denmark; on the E. coast of N. Jutland; 12 miles long and 3 broad, and very fertile. It has a town of the same name, and the inhabitants carry on some commerce in small vessels. Long. 10° 33'. E. lat. 56° 2'.

Samson, Sr., a town of France; department of Eure; on the Rille; 5 miles N. of Mentemer.

Samson, Sr., a town in the department of Maine-et-Loire; 4 miles N. E. of Angers.

San, a river of Austrian Poland, which rises in the Carpathian Mountains, in Hungary, and falls into the Vistula near Sandomir. It forms part of the boundary between Austrian Galicia and Russian Poland.

Sana, a city of Arabia, capital of Yemen; with a castle on a hill, in which are two palaces. The city, properly so called, is not very populous; for gardens occupy a part of the space within the walls, which are 4 miles in circuit, and contain 7 gates. Here are a number of mosques, some of them built by Turkish pachas; also several palaces, 12 public baths, and some large caravanserais. Fruits are very plentiful, particularly grapes; and the exportation of raisins is considerable, one kind of which is without stones. The city stands near the source of a river, which flows S. into the Arabian Sea, and at the foot of Mount Nikkum, on which are to be seen the ruins of a castle, said to have been built by Shen. It is 250 miles N. N. E. of Mocha, and 490 S. E. of Muscat. Long. 45° 10'. E. lat. 15° 24'.

Sana, or Zana, a town of Peru; capital of a province of its name. It is situated in a valley fertile in fruit and corn, and adorned with the most beautiful flowers; whence it has been sometimes called Minasofon. It is 90 miles N. of Truxillo. Long. 78° 30'. W. lat. 40° 35'.

Sanambyotca, a flourishing town of Sumal, seated on the Mahamuddy; 165 miles N. of Moorshedah.
SANCERRE, a town of France, department of Cher; seated on a mountain, near the Loire; 52 miles N.W. of Nevers, and 110 N. of Paris.

SANCTA, an island of China, on the coast of Quang-tong; 40 miles in circumference; famous for being the burying-place of Francis Xavier, whose tomb is to be seen on a small hill.

SANCOINS, a town of France, department of Cher; seated on the Argent; 15 miles S.W. of Nevers.

Sand, or Sanday, one of the Orkney islands, about 12 miles in length, but of an irregular form, and seldom above a mile in breadth. It lies N. of that of Stronsay, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. Much kelp is made here in summer, and it feeds many sheep and bees. On the Start Point is a lighthouse. Long. 2° 15' W. lat. 59° 21' N.

Sanda, a small island on the W. coast of Scotland, near the Mull of Cantyre; famed for having been the rendezvous of the Danish fleets during their expeditions to the western coasts. On it are the remains of a chapel, dedicated to St. Columba.

Sandbach, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Th. and a fair for the manufacture of worsted yarn, the weaving of stuffs, and shoe-making, which have now given place to the manufacture of silk. It contains an ancient church, several meeting-houses, national and Sunday schools, &c. In the market-place are two stone square crosses, which were replaced in 1816, and their deficient ancient beauties supplied by modern art. It is seated on the Wheelock; 25 miles E. of Chester, and 162 N. W. of London.

Sandec, New, a town of Austrian Galicia, capital of a circle of its name, which is covered with extensive forests; 44 miles S.W. of Cracow. Pop. 3700. Six miles farther N. is Old Sandec, which is now a small place.

Sandham, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Upland, where all vessels to and from Stockholm are examined; 10 miles E. of Stockholm.

Sando, an island of Japan, 87 miles in circumference, on the N. coast of Nippon, with a town of the same name. Long. 139° 30' E. lat. 33° 35' N.

Sandomir, a strong town of Poland, capital of a patriciate of the same name, with a castle on a steep rock, and several colleges. It is seated on a hill, on the Vistula; 75 miles E. by N. of Cracow, and 112 S. by E. of Warsaw. Pop. 2100. Long. 22° 0' E. lat. 50° 21' N.

Sandomir, a patriciate of Poland, bounded on one part by the Vistula, on another by the Pilica, and the patriciate of Cracow. It contains, according to the territorial division of 1815, 4700 square miles, with 448,000 inhabitants.

Sandagal, a town of Portugal, in Beira; seated on the Coa; 12 miles S. S. E. of Guarda.

Sandare, a town of Belgium, in the province of Antwerp; seated on the Scheldt; 12 miles N. W. of Antwerp.

Sandwich, a borough in Kent, with markets on Wednesday and Saturday. It is one of the cinque-ports, governed by a mayor. It returns two members to parliament. It is walled round, but the walls are greatly decayed, and only one of the gates is standing. Its trade is much diminished, the river Stour, on which it is seated, being so choked up with sand as to admit only small vessels; 13 miles E. of Canterbury, and 68 E. by S. of London. Long. 1° 20' E. lat. 51° 16' N.

Sandwich, a town of Massachusetts, in Barnstable county; 18 miles S. E. of Plymouth.

Sandwich Island, an island in the Pacific Ocean, near the W. coast of New Ireland. Long. 149° 17' W. lat. 2° 53' S.

Sandwich Island, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean. Long. 168° 53' E. lat. 17° 41' S.

Sandwich Islands, a group of islands in the North Pacific; discovered by Cook in 1778. They are 11 in number, extending from 18° 54' to 22° 15' N. lat., and from 150° 54' to 160° 24' W. long. They are called by the natives, Hawaii, or Owhyee, Mowee, Rana, Morotai, Tahooora, Waanoo, Toool, Neechoe, Oneehou, Maro-tinne, and Takoora, all inhabited except the last two. The climber differs little from that of the West Indies in the same latitude; but there are no traces of those violent winds which render the stormy months in the West Indies so dreadful. There is also more rain at the Sandwich isles. The vegetable productions are nearly the same as those of the other islands in this ocean, but the taro root is here of a superior quality. The bread-fruit trees are not in such abundance as in the plains of Oatheille, but produce double the quantity of fruit. The sugar-canes are of a very unusual size, some of them measuring eleven inches in circumference, and having fourteen feet cattable. There is also a root of a brown colour, shaped like a yam, and from 6 to 10 pounds in weight, the juice of which is an excellent substitute for sugar. The quadrupeds are hogs, dogs, and rats. The fowls are of the common sort; the birds beautiful and numerous, though not various. Goats, pigs, and European seeds were left by Captain Cook; but the possession of the goats soon gave rise to a contest between two districts, in which the breed was destroyed. The inhabitants are of the same race with those of the islands S. of the equator, and in their persons, language, and manners, approach nearer to the New Zealanders than to their less distant neighbours, either of the Society or Friendly Islands. They are in general above the middle size, and well made; they walk gracefully, run nimbly, and are capable of bearing great fatigue. Many of both sexes have fine open countenances; and the women, in particular, have good eyes and teeth, with an engaging sweetness and sensibility of looks. There is one peculiarity characteristic of every part of this nation, that even in the handsomest faces there is a fulness of the nostril, without any flatness or spreading of the nose. The dress of both men and women nearly resembles those of New Zealand, and both sexes wear necklaces of small variegated shells. Tattooing the body was formerly practised by every colony of this
nation. The hands and arms of the women were very neatly marked, and they had the singular custom of tattooing the tip of the tongue. They lived in villages, containing from 100 to 200 houses, built closely together, without any order, and having a winding path between them. Towards the sea they were generally flanked with detached walls, intended both for shelter and defence. Some of the houses were from 40 to 50 feet long, and from 20 to 30 broad; others were mere hovels. The food of the lower class still consists principally of fish and vegetables, to which the people of higher rank add the flesh of hogs and dogs. The making of canoes, mats, &c., formed the occupations of the men; the women were employed in manufacturing cloth, and the servants principally engaged in the plantations and fishing. They had various amusements, such as dancing, boxing, wrestling, &c.; all of which have now entirely ceased. The bottoms of their canoes are of a single piece of wood, hollowed out to the thickness of an inch, and brought to a point at each end; the sides consist of three boards, each about an inch thick, neatly fitted and lashed to the bottom pieces with double ropes measure 20 feet in length, three and a half in depth, and 12 in breadth. The government is monarchical and hereditary. The same system of subdivision prevails here as at the other islands; absolute authority on the part of the chiefs, and unresisting submission on the part of the people. So long as idolatry prevailed here, human sacrifices were frequent; not only the commencement of a war, or a signal enterprise, but the death of any considerable chief, called for a repetition of these horrid rites. From their intercourse with Christians, they had renounced idolatry before any missionaries were settled among them; and of late years they have made great advances in civilization. They live in the utmost harmony with each other; and, in hospitality to strangers, they are not exceeded even by the inhabitants of the Friendly Islands. Their natural capacity seems in no respect below the common standard of mankind. It was estimated by the discoverers, that these islands contained a population of 400,000; but from the destructive wars between themselves, the effects of disease introduced by foreign shipping, and, till recently, the consequences of infanticide, the present number is not more than 150,000, of which 85,000 occupy Hawaii. They are now increasing in a mercantile view, and are visited by many vessels trading to China and India, as well as by the sperm whale-fishers.

Sandwich Land, a desolate country in the southern ocean, to the S. E. of the island of Georgia. The mountains are of a vast height, their summits wrapped in clouds, and their bases covered with snow to the water's edge. Thule, the southern extremity of Sandwich Land, seen by Cook in 1778, lies in 27. 45. W. long., and 59. 54. S. lat.

Sarky Rocks, a small island on the coast of New Jersey, formerly a peninsula; but in 1778 the sea broke through the isthmus, and formed it into an island. On the N. point is a lighthouse, 100 feet high; 7 miles S. of the W. end of Long Island. Long. 74. 2. W. lat. 40. 30. N.

Sandy Lake, a lake of North America, about 25 miles in circuit; not far from the source of the Mississippi. Lat. 46. 9. N.

Sandy Point, a seaport of St. Christopher, West Indies; on the N. W. side of the island, in Figtree Bay; defended by two forts. Long. 03. 28. W. lat. 17. 20. N.

Sandy River, a river in the state of Maine, which runs into the Kennebec; 5 miles above Norridgewock, with a flat; rises near the Laurel Mountains, and forms part of the boundary between Virginia and Kentucky. It falls into the Ohio; 40 miles above the Scioto.

Santenay, or Gessenay, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, with a castle; situated on a river of the same name; 20 miles S. W. of Thun.

Sanford, a town of the state of Maine, in York county; 15 miles N. of Berwick, and 20 N. N. W. of York.

Sandgruine, a town of Russian Saxony, in Thuringia, with a castle; situated near the Hartz Mountains; 14 miles E. S. E. of Stolpwe.

Sanguesa, a town of Spain, in Navarre; 32 miles S. E. of Pamplona.

Sanoa, a district of Hindostan; lying to the S. of Vissiapour, and N. of Mysore. It was ceded to the Maharrattas in 1792.

Sanore, a town and fortress of Hindostan, capital of the above district; situated on the left bank of the Toom, 15 miles before its junction with the Nigouen to form the Tungabhadra.—On the opposite bank is another town called Sanore Bencapour. It is 105 miles N. by W. of Chitterdoo, and 130 S. by E. of Vissiapour.

Sanpo. See BURLINGTON.

Sanquhar, a borough of Scotland, in Dumfries-shire, with a ruined castle, once the residence of the Crichton family. It has a trade in coal, and manufactures of carpets and cottons. It is seated on the Nith; 27 miles N. W. of Dumfries, and 56 S. W. of Edinburgh. In conjunction with Dumfries, &c., it returns one member to parliament.

Sansanding, a considerable town in Central Africa, kingdom of Bambarra, on the Niger. It has a great trade, especially in salt. It is 25 miles N. E. of Segore.

Santa. See PARILLA.

Santaella, a town of Spain, in Andalusia; 24 miles S. of Cordova.

Santander, a strong seaport of Spain, in Asturias; capital of a small district of its name, and a bishop's see. The harbour is good, and large enough to contain a numerous fleet; defended by two castles, and a mole that advances into the sea. It is 11 miles N. E. of Santillana. Long. 3. 47. W. lat. 43. 27. N.

Santarem, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a citadel on a mountain; situated on the river Tajo, in a country fertile in wheat, wines, etc.; 55 miles N. E. of Lisbon. Pop. 8000. Long. 8. 20. W. lat. 39. 18. N.

Sanpees, a river of S. Carolina, the largest
and longest in that state. It enters the ocean by two mouths; a little S. of Georgetown. About 120 miles from its mouth, it branches into the Congaree and Wateree; the latter, which is the N. branch, passes the Catawba Indians, and bears the name of Catawba River, from this settlement to its source.

SANTEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Cleves; seated on the Rhine. It is 15 miles S. E. of Cleves.

SANTIANES, a town of Spain, in Asturias; 17 miles S. S. W. of Oviedo.

SANTILLANA, a town of Spain, seated in a fruitful valley, near the Bay of Biscay; 96 miles E. of Oviedo, and 290 N. of Madrid. Long. 3º 58'. W. lat. 43º 23'.

SANTORIN, (the ancient Thera,) an island of the Grecian Archipelago, to the S. of Nio. It is in the form of a crescent, 10 miles from N. to S. and from one to four in breadth. Between its two points, to complete the circle, are the small islands of Therasia and Aspronisi; and within these are three other islands, between which and Santorin is a road for ships; but it affords no anchorage, on account of its depth in some places, and rocky bottom in others. All these islands are of volcanic origin, but the three interior ones are evidently of much later date. Santorin, in proportion to its extent, is the richest and most populous island of the Archipelago. There are two bishops; the one Latin, whose see is Sevrio, and the other Greek, whose residence is at Pirgos, near the middle of the island. The soil is very dry, and far from fertile; but it produces plenty of barley, cotton, and wine, in which, and the cotton manufactures, its trade consists. Fruit is scarce, except figs, and it has only cistern water. The inhabitants, about 12,000 in number, are almost all Greeks. Sevrio is the capital.

SANTA, a seaport of Brazil, on an island called Amiax, on the W. side of the entrance into Santus Bay. It is defended by a rampart and two castles. The town of St. Vincent stands on the same island, which is 18 miles in circuit. It is 10 miles from the sea, and 190 S. W. of St. Sebastian. Pop. 7000. Long. 46º 30'. W. lat. 24'. 15'.

SAGON, a large navigable river of France, which rises in the Vosges Mountains, and, after a course of about 200 miles, falls into the Rhone, at Lyons.

SONE, Upper, a department of France, including part of the former province of Franche Comte; bounded N. by the department of Vosges, and E. by that of Upper Rhine. It comprises an area of 2500 square miles, with 826,000 inhabitants. The capital is Vesoul.

SONNE-ET-LOIRE, a department of France, including part of the former province of Burgundy; bounded by the departments of Jura, Rhone, and Allier, and comprising an area of 3500 square miles, with 516,000 inhabitants. It is named from two rivers, which flow through it in different directions. Mayon is the capital.

SARNOO, a town of the Savilian states, in the county of Nice; situated on the top of a rock, which is nearly enclosed by the ruin and the Bendola. On the opposite side of the Reina is a sharp rock, completely insulated, with an ancient fortress on the summit; and near the town is a strong place. Serrino was taken by the French in 1794. Population 3100. It is 19 miles N. E. of Nice.

SAPIENZA, three small islands, and a cape, in the Mediterranean, near the S. coast of the Morea. The largest island was formerly called Sphacteria, and is famous in ancient history for a victory obtained by the Athenians over the Lacedemonians. Long. 21º 35'. E. lat. 36º 50'.

SARACENS, a people celebrated some centuries ago, who came from the deserts of Arabia; were, in their language, signifying a desert. They were the first disciples of Mahomet, and within 40 years after his death conquered a great part of Asia, Africa, and Europe. They kept possession of Spain till 1511, when they were expelled. For a long time they maintained a war in the Holy Land against the Western Christians, and at length drove them out of it. There are now no people known by this name, for the descendants of those who conquered Spain are called Moors.

SARAGOSSA, or ZARAGOZA, a city of Spain, capital of Aragon, and an archbishop's see; with a university. It is said to have been built by the Phcenicians, and the Romans sent a colony hither in the reign of Augustus: whence it had the name of Caesarea Augusta, which by corruption has been changed into Saragossa. Before this city was taken by the French, in 1809, there were many magnificent buildings; 17 large churches, and 14 handsome convents, besides others less considerable. The Ebro runs through the city, dividing it into two parts; and on its banks is a handsome quay, which serves for a public walk. The Holy Street is the largest and so broad that it may be taken for a square. The cathedral is a spacious Gothic building; but the finest church is that of Nuestra Senora del Pilar, and a place of the greatest devotion in Spain. They tell us that the Virgin, while yet living, appeared to St. James, who was preaching the gospel, and left him her image, with a handsome pillar of jasper. This image stands on a marble pillar, with a little Jesus in her arms, ornamented with a profusion of gold and jewels, and illuminated by a multitude of lamps and wax lights. The town-house is a sumptuous structure; and in the hall are the pictures of all the kings of Aragon. Saragossa has no manufactures, and but little trade. It is seated in a large plain, (where the Ebro receives two other rivers,) which produces all kinds of fruit in great abundance. A victory was obtained here over the French and Spaniards in 1710, but it was abandoned by the allies soon after. Saragossa is also celebrated for the brave defence it made under General Palacios, when besieged by the French, in 1808-9. It is 150 miles W. by N. of Barcelona, and 190 N. E. of Madrid. Pop. 50,000.

SARATOFF, a government of Russia, lying along both sides of the Wolga, and having, on one side, the country of Astrakan, and on the other, that of the Don Cosacks. The extent is esti-
SARATOGA, a town and port of New York, in a county of the same name, memorable for the surrender of an army of British and Hessians, under General Burgoyne, to the Americans, in 1777. It is now the principal summer resort of the fashionable, for its mineral springs, the principal of which are the Saratoga and Ballston Spas. It may be called the American Cheltenham. The permanent population is about 2500. It stands on the E. side of Hudson River; 31 miles N. of Albany.

SARRON, a town of Germany, capital of a county of the same name, with a handsome palace, and a magnificent Lutheran church. It is seated on the W. side of the Sarre; 14 miles W. of Deux Ponts. Long. 7° 5', lat. 49° 16' N.

SARGENT, a town of France, department of Meurthe; 40 miles E. by N. of Nancy.

SARDAM, or SAA'RAM, a town of the Netherlands, in North Holland, where there are vast magazines of timber for ships and naval stores, and a great number of shipwrights. In this town Peter the Great resided for some time, and worked as a shipwright. It is seated on the Y., 7 miles N. W. of Amsterdam.

SARDINIA, an insular and continental kingdom of Southern Europe; containing, besides the island of Sardinia, Piedmont, Savoy, the county of Nice, the duchy of Montferrat, part of the county of Milan, and the territory of Genoa. The government is monarchical, and has no definite limits, except the privileges guaranteed to particular states. Popery is the religion of the royal family and the state. The reigning family is descended from the ancient counts of Savoy, whose dominions became progressively extended by purchase, conquest, and donation. In the war of the French Revolution, in 1792, the Sar- dinians were aided by Austrian troops and a British subsidy; but, on Bonaparte assuming the command, the allied forces were speedily overthrown, all the continental dominions of the king of Sardinia were seized and incorporated with the French territory, and afterwards parcelled out anew into departments of the French empire. The changes of 1814 reinstated the king of Sardinia in all his continental dominions, except the duchy of Savoy; and in 1815 this also was restored, and the Genoese territory added to the kingdom. The total area comprises 27,000 square miles, and a population of 4,052,000. For an account of soil, agriculture, commerce, &c., see the several divisions of the country.

SARDINIA, an island in the Mediterranean, 106 miles from N. to S., and 70 from E. to W.; separated from Corsica on the N. by the strait of Bonifacio. This island has been neglected by the government; for, exclusive of the mountains, the chief part of the country may be regarded as waste, but where cultivated it is fertile in corn, wine, oranges, citrons, and olives. Here are mines of silver, lead, sulphur, and alum; and quantities of cheese and salt are made. The frequent wastes abound with wild ducks, but the cattle and sheep are not numerous, and the morasses yield pellucid exhalations. On the coast is a fishery for anchovies and coral. This island has undergone various revolutions; in 1708 it was taken from the Spaniards by the English, and allotted to the emperor of Germany, at the peace of Utrecht. The Spaniards recovered it in 1717, but were obliged to abandon it two years after; and in 1720 it was ceded to the duke of Savoy, as an equivalent for Sicily. In 1794 the inhabitants rose against their Piedmontese rulers, and caused the viceroy and others to be sent out of the island; but he was afterwards received, on the king pleading himself to assemble the cortes every ten years, and confirming all the ancient laws and privileges of the inhabitants. The island continues to be governed as a province of the kingdom to which it gives name. Area, 9250 square miles. Pop. 450,000. Cagliari is the capital.

SARAS, a town of North Carolina, chief of Duplin county; 89 miles N. of Wilmington.

SAROS, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of St. Gall, with a castle on a rock. Near the town arc mineral springs and a productive iron mine. It stands on the summit of a hill, near the Rhine; 14 miles N. of Coire, and 47 S. E. of Zurich.

SAROS, a seaport of Algiers, in the province of Mascara, with a castle. Near this town Andrew Doria was defeated by Barbarossa. It is 25 miles S. W. of Algiers. Long. 2° 15', lat. 3° 56', N.

SARI, a town of Persia, in Masandaran, the residence of one of the Persian princes, situated in a country abounding in rice, oranges, cotton, sugar, and silk; 25 miles S. W. of Ferabad.

SARK, a small island in the English Channel, near the coast of France, and about two leagues E. from the island of Guernsey, on which it is dependent.

SARK, a river of Scotland, which rises in the central part of Dumfries-shire, and flows S. into Solway Frith. Its mouth forms a good harbour, at the village of Sarkfoot; 8 miles E. by S. of Annan.

SARLAT, a town of France, department of Dordogne; 27 miles S. E. of Perigueux.

SARLON, a strong town in the department of Moselle, seated on the isthmus of a peninsula formed by the river Sarre; 32 miles N. E. of Metz.

SARNEN, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Underwalden, near a lake to which it gives name. It is 9 miles S. of Lucerne. Pop. 2000. Long. 8° 14', lat. 46° 52' N.

SARNO, a town of Naples, in Principeotto, situated near the source of a river of the same;
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12 miles N. N. W. of Salerno, and 20 E. S. E. of Naples. Pop. 20,000.

SALONIA, a strong city of Hungary, in a corner of the same name; seated at the Tarts, at the foot of Mount Krapach; 5 miles N. N. W. of Egeries.

SARE, or SARP, a town of Norway, in the province of Christiansand. Near it is a great cataract, the noise of which may be heard at the distance of 20 miles. It is 10 miles W. S. W. of Frederikstadt.

SARES, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, near which are quarries of alabaster, so transparent that it is used for windows. It is seated on the Francoli; 11 miles N. of Tarragona.

SARBANA, a town of the Sardinian states, in Genoa, with a fortress, and near it is a fort in the mountains, called Sarancello. It stands on the river Magra, 5 miles from its mouth, and 45 E. S. E. of Genoa. Pop. 3,500. Long. 3.5° E. lat. 44. 9. N.

SARNA, a town of Italy, in Romagna; on the river Savio. It is 21 miles W. S. W. of Rimini.

SART, a town of Asia Minor. It was the ancient Sardis, capital of Lydia, and, under the Romans, was a large city, but was almost destroyed by an earthquake in the reign of Theodorus. Here are many remains of massive buildings, a mosque (which was formerly a Christian church), and a large cavernous. The inhabitants are chiefly shepherds, who feed their flocks in the adjacent plains. It is 35 miles E. N. E. of Smyrna.

SARTHE, or SARTHER, a department of France, including part of the ancient province of Maine, and containing an area of 2,400 square miles, with 446,000 inhabitants. The climate is mild and salubrious, and the soil is generally fertile. The manufactures are hardware, woollen, paper, leather, &c. It takes its name from a river which flows from Mans to Angers, where it joins the Mayenne. The capital is Mans.

SARVAR, a town and fortress of Hungary, at the confluence of the Ganta with the Rea; 40 miles S. S. E. of Presburg.

SARUM, Old, Wiltshire, now reduced to a single house, and scarcely any thing remains to indicate its former importance, though it is formerly sent two members to parliament. It is 2 miles N. of New Sarum, or Salisbury.

SAREM, an extensive district of Hindostan, in the province of Bahar, one of the most prosperous in the British territories. It is situated on the N. side of the Ganges, in lat. 26. N. Pop. 1,200,000.

SARWERS, a town of France, department of Moselle; seated on the Sarre, 33 miles W. N. W. of Haguenau, and 45 E. N. E. of Nancy.

SAS VAN GHENT, a town and fortress of the Netherlands, in Flanders, situated on the canal from Ghent to the river Scheldt, and fortified with sluices, by means of which the country can be held under water. It was built by the inhabitants of Ghent as a bulwark to that city, but was taken in 1564 by the Dutch, from whom the French took it in 1747; and again in 1794.

It is 10 miles N. of Ghent, on the borders of Belgium.

SASSATRAWING, a large river of N. America, rising in the Rocky Mountains. The two principal streams unite about 60 miles E. of Hudson's House, after which it flows into Lake Winnipesaukee, in lat. 51. 45. N.

SASSRAM, a town of Hindostan, in Bahar; seated at the foot of a mountain, near a lake, 64 miles S. E. of Benares, and 88 S. W. of Patna.

SASSARI, a city of the island of Sardinia, and an archbishop's see, with a castle and a university. Here is a fountain called Rossell, said to be more magnificent than the best at Rome; and in the neighbourhood are mines of gold and silver. It is seated on the river Torres, 7 miles from the sea, and 64 N. of Ortigani. Pop. 30,000. Long. 8. 45. E. lat. 40. 48. N.

SASSOLO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, with a castle; seated on the Secchia, 10 miles N. of Modena. Pop. 3,100.

SATALLA, or ADAILA, a strong seaport of Asia Minor, in Karamania. It is divided into three towns, and is so situated, that from the harbour the streets appear to rise behind each other like an amphitheatre. The country around is very fertile, and the citrus and oranges are extremely fine. The chief trade is in wool, cotton, gents' hair, agaric, traganth, opium, and bone-wax. It is seated on a gulf of the Mediterranean, to which it gives name; 150 miles S. W. of Konig. Pop. 8,000. Long. 31. 21. E. lat. 37. 1. N.

SATHONG, or SATANONG, a village of Bengal, formerly an important city, in which the European traders in Bengal had their factories. It is seated on a creek of Hoogly River, 4 miles N. W. of Hoogly.

SATHMUR, a town of Hungary, on the Saimos river, consisting of two towns on the opposite sides of the river Sathmar on the N., and Nemethi on the S. The principal trade is in wine; and in the neighbourhood are salt mines; 225 miles E. of Presburg. Pop. 10,000.

SAITMANGALAM, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Coimbatore, with a large stone fort, and a considerable temple. It has manufactures of cotton cloths, and a great trade to Serinetapam. In its vicinity the troops of Tippoo Sultan maintained a severe conflict with the British. It is 30 miles W. of Bhawankudul and 75 S. S. E. of Serinetapam.

SATIKAIO, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra; 8 miles S. of Squillace.

SATTHERAI, a town and fort of Hindostan, in the province of Vindapour, the residence of the Maharaja prince who was restored by the British in 1818. It is situated near the source of the Kistnah; 50 miles S. of Poomah, and 17 W. of Vindapour.

SATTIRAGALA, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Coimbatore, with a fort of considerable size. It stands near the Cavery, which, 3 miles below, forms an island 9 miles in length, with three noble cataracts on each side. It is 26 miles S. E. of Serinetapam.

SAUCEDA, a town of Mexico, in New Biscay,
on a river of the same name, which joins the Nasser, to form the Palmas. It is 100 miles N. N. W. of Durango. Long. 105° 35'. W. lat. 25° 18'. N.

SAUGUR, an island of Hindostan, well known as a place of pilgrimage. The temple of Kapila Muni, on the S. coast of Gunga Saugur, is under the alternate charge of a Bryngee and Sunnasee, who levy a tax of 4 annas on each person visiting the temple, the amount of which is divided among the five different establishments of Ramannadi Bryngees in the vicinity of Cuttea. In 1892, during the administration of the Marquis Wellesley, the horrid practice of infanticide was abolished on this island. It is seated at the mouth of the Hoogly river, 100 miles from Calcutta.

SAULGREN, or SAULGOU, a town of Germany, in Wirttemberg; 5 miles S. W. of Buchau.

SAULIEU, a town of France, department of Cote d'Or, noted as the birthplace of the celebrated Vauban. Here was anciently a college of the Druids, and in a wood where they performed their sacrifices the ruins of a Druidical temple are still visible. It is seated on an eminence, 36 miles W. of Dijon, and 46 S. E. of Auxerre. Pop. 3000.

SAUMUR, a town in the department of Maine-et-Loire, with an ancient castle, and manufactures of woollen, linen, and leather, and some trade in wine and brandy. Here is a famous bridge over the Loire, consisting of 12 elliptical arches, each 60 feet in diameter. Pop. 10,000. It is 27 miles S. E. of Angers, and 33 W. S. W. of Tours.

SAUNDER'S ISLAND, one of the Society Islands, in the South Pacific, called by the natives Tapoornmoo. It is about 6 miles long, and has in the centre a mountain of considerable height. Long. 150° 40'. W. lat. 17° 30'. S.

SAVANGPOUR, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Malwa; 42 miles N. N. E. of Indore, and 43 N. E. of Ougcein.

SAVVE, a town of France, department of Gard, on the Vidoure; 12 miles S. W. of Alais.

SAUVETERRE, a town in the department of Lower Tyrenes, with an old ruined castle; seated on the Grav d'Ocron, 20 miles W. N. W. of Pau.

SAUVETERRE, a town in the department of Ayeinor; 15 miles S. W. of Hodez.

SAUVETERRE, a town in the department of Giroind; 26 miles S. E. of Bordeaux.

SAYA, a town of Persia, in Irak, surrounded by walls of earth. The environs produce exquisite fruits, particularly pomegranates and almonds, and a considerable quantity of rice and cotton. It is 60 miles S. of Casbin, and 110 E. of Amadon. Long. 52° 15'. E. lat. 34° 30'. N.

SAVAGE ISLE, an island in the South Pacific, about 35 miles in circumference, discovered by Cook in 1774. It received this name from the rude and inhuman behavior of the inhabitants, who were stout well-made men, naked except round the waists; some of them had their face, breast, and thighs painted. It is of a round form, and covered with trees, shrubs, &c. Long. 169° 30'. W. lat. 19° 2'. S.

SAVANNA, a town in the United States, which separates Georgia from South Carolina. It is navigable for boats of 100 feet keel, from Augusta to Savannah, and thence for large vessels to its entrance into the Atlantic Ocean, at Tybee Island.

SAVANNA, a state of the town of Georgis, chief of Chatham county, and formerly the capital of the state. More than two-thirds of the town was destroyed by fire in 1796. It is regularly built, in the form of a parallelogram. It is seated on a high sandy bluff, on the S. side of Savannah River, 17 miles from its mouth, and 100 S. E. of Louisville. Long. 80° 57'. W. lat. 31° 57'. N.

SAVANNA LA MAR, a town of Jamaica, in Cornwallis county, with a good anchorage for large vessels. In 1780 great part of the town was destroyed by a dreadful hurricane and inundation of the sea, but it has since been rebuilt. It is seated on the S. side of the island. Long. 78° 6'. W. lat. 18° 12'. N.

SAVATOPOLI. See SEBASTOPOLE.

SAVE, a river of the Austrian empire, which has its source on the N. W. confines of Carniolia, runs E. through that country, separates Scavonia from Croatia, Bosnia, and Servia, and joins the Danube near Belgrade.

SAVNAV, a town of France, department of Lower Loire; 18 miles N. W. of Nantes.

SAVERDROOG, or SEVERENDROOG, a strong fortress of Hindostan, in Mysoor, situate on the top of a vast rock, rising half a mile in perpendicular height, from a base of about 8 miles in circumference, and divided at the summit by a chasm that forms it into two hills; these, having each its particular defences, serve as two citadels, capable of being maintained, independently of the lower works, which are also wonderfully strong. Notwithstanding this, it was taken by the English, in 1791, after a siege of seven days; 85 miles N. E. of Seringapatam.

SAVERDUEN, a town of France, department of Arriege, with a castle; seated on the Arriege, 25 miles S. S. E. of Toulouse. Pop. 3000.

SAVERDUN, a town in the department of Lower Rhone, seated at the foot of Mount Vosges, in a country which produces plenty of wine; 20 miles W. N. W. of St. Marsburg. Pop. 4000.

SAYOULANIO, a town of the Sardinian states in Piedmont, with a rich Benedictine abbey. Here the French were repulsed in 1798 by the Austrians. It is seated in a fertile plain, on the river Maira, 30 miles S. of Turin.

SAYOLAX, a district of the Russian empire, in the province of Finland, 200 miles long, and 100 broad; consisting mostly of woods, lakes, rivers, and moraines, and abounding in elk and reindeer. The inhabitants are thinly dispersed, and subsist by cultivating buck-wheat, breeding cattle, anna, fowling, and making wooden ware. Kuopio is the capital.

SAVON, a strong town of the Sardinian states, in the territory of Genoa, with a citadel on a
rock, and several fine churches. The Genoese, fearing that it would hurt their trade, ruined the harbour, and rendered it unfit for large vessels. It was taken by the king of Sar dinia in 1746, restored to the republic of Genoa in 1748, and taken in 1795 by the French, who surrendered it to the Austrians in 1800, through famine. In 1810 and 1811 it was the residence of the Pope, during his dispute with Bonaparte. By the congress of Vienna it was ceded, with the whole Genoese territory, to the king of Sardinia. It is seated on the Mediterranean, 21 miles W. S. W. of Genoa. Pop. 10,000. Long. 8 20. E. lat. 44 18. N.

Savoy, a town of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, near which are caverns famous for their petrifications; 8 miles S. W. of Tours.

Savoy, a district of Europe, belonging to the kingdom of Sardinia, 85 miles long, and 67 broad, bounded on the N. by the Lake of Geneva, which separates it from Switzerland; E. by the Alps, which divide it from Vallais and Piedmont; S. by the latter and France; and W. by France. The air is cold, on account of high mountains, which are almost always covered with snow; but the valleys are fertile in corn and wine, and many of the mountains abound with pastures that feed a great number of cattle. The principal streams are the Lave, Are, and Arve. The Savoyards, from the nature of their country, are generally very poor, and great numbers of them seek a livelihood in France, England, and other countries, in quality of shoemakers, &c. Area, 3800 square miles. Pop. 167,050. The French subdued this country in 1792, and made it a department of France, by the name of Mont Blanc, which was confirmed to them by the treaty of Paris in 1814; but in 1815 it was restored to Sardinia, with the exception of a small district (the commune of St. Julian) ceded to the Swiss canton of Geneva. Chambery is the capital of Savoy.

Sax, an island in the Indian Ocean, to which the Dutch have a kind of exclusive trade, having entered into an agreement with the rajahs that their subjects shall trade with no other ships. It is 26 miles in length, and very fertile. Pop. 5000. Long. 122 30. E. lat. 10 35. S.

Sax, a town of Spain, in Murcia, near which is an ancient citadel on the summit of a rock. It is seated on the Elda, on the borders of Valencia; 25 miles W. N. W. of Alicante, and 42 N. N. E. of Murcia.

Sax, a town and district of Switzerland, in the canton of St. Gall, with a castle; 16 miles S. of Rheineck. Pop. 3000.

Sachsenburg, a town of the Austrian states, in Carinthia, near which are three forts and a strong pass. It is situated on the Draue, 38 miles W. of Clagenfurt. Long. 13 12. E. lat. 46 44. N.

Saxmundham, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Thursday, seated on a hill, 20 miles N. E. of Ipswich, and 89 of London.

Saxony, in its most comprehensive sense, denotes a vast tract of country in the N. of Germany, extending from the Weser on the W. to the frontier of Poland on the E.; but, in consequence of the territorial changes to which it has been subject, the name has been used with great latitude of signification. The division of Germany into circles took place towards the close of the 15th century, and the large tract of country known vaguely by the name of Saxony was formed into three circles, Westphalia, Upper Saxony, and Lower Saxony. Upper Saxony comprised the elektorates of Saxony and Brandenburg, the duchy of Pomerania, and a number of small principalities, forming an extent of about 43,000 square miles, with nearly 4000,000 of inhabitants. It was bounded E. by Poland, Silesia, and Lusatia, and S. by Bohemia and Franconia. Lower Saxony was bounded N. by the duchy of Sleswick and the Baltic, and W. by Westphalia and the Rhine. It comprised the elektorates of Hanover, the Duchies of Brunswick, Mecklenburg, and Holstein, the free towns of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck, with a number of small states, forming an extent of 26,000 square miles. In 1806 the distinction of circles was finally abolished, and the names of Upper and Lower Saxony are now of use only for the elucidation of history.

Saxony, a modern kingdom of Europe, situated towards the N. E. of Germany, and bounded S. by Bohemia, and N. by the Prussian states. It comprises an area of 7188 square miles, with 1400,000 inhabitants; but previously to 1814 it was of much greater extent, having been greatly reduced by the congress of Vienna. No part of Europe, in the same latitude, enjoys a milder climate. The mountainous districts in the S. contain extensive forests, which are kept up with care, as the chief supply of fuel for the mines. In the southern and mountainous parts of Saxony the valleys only are well cultivated, but the low districts in the N. particularly the circles of Meissen and Leipzig, tillage is general: the products are wheat, barley, oats, and other grain; also some tobacco and hops. Hogs and sheep are very numerous, and the greatest care has been bestowed on the Merino rams, first imported about 1768. Few countries equal Saxony in mineral riches, and in none has this department of natural history been more fully described. The principal are silver, iron, copper, lead, limestone, coal, arsenic, collium, antimony, zinc, alum, &c. The principal rivers are the Elbe, the two Elsters, the two Mulde, and the Queis. The manufactures are of considerable extent, and consist principally of linen, cotton, silk, and leather. The machinery used, though inferior to the English, has of late years been much improved. The position of Saxony is not favourable for commercial intercourse. The exports consist of wool (which has long been considered the best in Germany), minerals, linen, yarn, woollens, and fine. The imports are silk, flax, cotton, coffee, sugar, wines, and, in certain seasons, corn. A great majority of the inhabitants are Lutherans, but the reigning family have been Catholics since 1697. The institutions for education are numerous and well conducted, and the lower classes are
generally taught to read and write. In no country of equal extent is the number of printing and book establishments so great. Of the universities, Halle now belongs to Prussia, but Leipzig remains to Saxony, and retains all its former reputation. Saxony was for many centuries an electorate, but in consequence of the occupancy of Prussia by Bonaparte, in 1806, it was formed into a kingdom. This change of title was not, however, accompanied by any extension of prerogative, the sovereign continuing to share the legislative functions with the states, and imposing no tax without their concurrence. The states are divided into two houses, viz., the prelates and nobles on one, and the country gentry and deputies of the towns on the other. The higher offices of administration are entrusted to a cabinet council, a board of finance, a military board, a high court of appeal for judicial questions, and an upper consistory for ecclesiastical. The country is divided into the circles of Meißen, Leipzig, Erfurth, and Vogtland, with part of Merseburg, and Upper Lusatia. Each circle has a court of justice, and offices for the transaction of provincial business; and the peasants are here in the enjoyment of complete personal freedom. The king, as a member of the German confederation, was the fourth in the smaller and fourth in the larger assembly. The army amounts to 12,000 men; the revenue exceeds 1,000,000l. sterling; and the national debt is 3,700,000l.

The Saxons are first mentioned in history by Ptolemy, who describes them about the year 100 as a rude tribe, inhabiting Holstein and part of Jutland. Soon after, they appear to have advanced to the S. and W., acquiring an extension of territory. In the 5th century, on the migration of a part of the Franks into Gaul, the Saxons acquired a further extension of territory, viz., the land now forming the grand duchy of Oldenburg, with part of Hanover and the Isle of Wight. When the Britons were forsaken by their Roman defenders, they applied and obtained assistance from the Saxons, against the Scots and Picts. After maintaining, during many years, a firm resistance to the arms of Charlemagne, the Saxons were at last obliged to submit to his conditions, which involved the payment of an annual tribute and their conversion to Christianity. The title of duke of Saxony was conferred on Wittikind, their chieftain, whose family, after ruling some time, was succeeded by that of Billung, and afterwards by a branch of that of Guettel, which ruled in Bavaria. The electoral dignity was subsequently conferred on the Wittetberg line of the House of Ascania, and, on its extinction, on the Margraves of Meissen, with the title of elector. The first elector, named Frederick the Warlike, began his reign in 1422; he was the founder of the university of Leipzig. The next memorable event in the history of Saxony was the reformation, in the beginning of the 16th century. The prince did not openly espouse the cause of Luther, but, by protecting him from persecution, he contributed much to the establishment of his doctrines. His successor, John Frederick, styled "the magnanimous," being defeated by Charles V., was stripped of his states and dignity, by which the emperor conferred on Maurice, marquis of Meissen, the cousin of the elector, and the ancestor of the present House of Saxony. Maurice, putting himself at the head of the Protestant interest, proved a full match for the artful Charles, who, in 1552, had almost fallen into his hands, and was compelled to sign the convention of Passau, since considered the bulwark of the religious freedom of Germany. The Saxons took an active part in the thirty years' war, which terminated in the peace of Westphalia, in 1648. In 1697 the temptation of the crown of Poland, vacated by the death of Sobieski, induced the reigning elector, Augustus I., to profess himself a Catholic, a change which, however, did not prosper. The Swedes, under Charles XII., not only conquered Poland, but invaded Saxony, bringing great distress upon the country until 1708, when relief was obtained by the march of Charles into Russia, and its disastrous issue; after which, the crown of Poland was resumed by Augustus. In the war of 1740, between Prussia and Austria, Saxony remained neutral. In that of 1756, the elector was tempted to take a part by the flattering promises of Austria; but, instead of an accession of territory, his dominions were ravaged, and many of his subjects ruined in this dreadful contest. In the war against France no decided part was taken by Saxony, until 1806, when the elector sent all his troops to the field, in support of the king of Prussia, whose subsequent overthrow enabled Bonaparte to attack the Saxons to his cause. The title of elector was changed to that of king. Prussian Poland was afterwards added to the Saxon dominions, and in 1809 was nearly subdued by cessions obtained from Austria. But those acquisitions, disproportioned to the inherent strength of Saxony, led to disaster, to disastrous results. The Russians re-occupied Poland in the beginning of 1813, and, joined by the Prussians, made Saxony the scene of the great continental struggle against Bonaparte. The battles of Lutzen and Bautzen, the attacks on Dresden, and the decisive engagements at Leipzig, were followed by the retreat of Bonaparte to the Rhine, and his too faithful ally, the king of Saxony, was deprived of the government of his territories. By the decision of the Congress of Vienna, the northern and eastern part, containing no fewer than 850,000 inhabitants, was separated from the kingdom, and transferred to Prussia. The king of Saxony protested against this dismemberment, but, dreading insurrection and bloodshed, he at length acquiesced. Dresden is the capital.

Saxon, a province of the Prussian states; comprising almost the whole of the cessions made by the king of Saxony at the congress of Vienna, and the principalities lying to the N. of the duchy of Anhalt, and to the W. of the rivers Elbe and Havel. It contains an area of
6380 square miles, with more than 1,000,000 of inhabitants, and is divided into the governments of Magdeburg, Merseburg, and Erfurt. The surface is in general level; but the soil varies greatly, being in some places dry and sandy, and in others a heavy loam. The principal productions are corn, hemp, flax, and chicory. The inhabitants, except in the small district called Eichsfeld, are almost all Protestants, and are in general active and industrious. Magdeburg is the chief town.

SATROOK, a town of Connecticut, in Middlesex county, with a fort. It is the most ancient in the state, and situate near the mouth of Connecticut River; 18 miles W. by S. of New London. Long. 72° 25'. W. lat. 41° 20'. N.

SAYCOCK, one of the islands of Japan; divided from Nippon by a narrow channel. The Dutch factors are permitted to reside in the little island of Dianin, which is on the W. side of this. Long. 132° 28'. E. lat. 34° 0'. N.

SAY, a town and castle of the Prussian state; in the duchy of Nassau, which gives name to a small county. It is 6 miles N. of Coblenz, and 50 N. W. of Frankfort.

SAYPAK, the pleasantest and most fertile of the Ladrone islands; 40 miles in circuit, with a safe port called Cantanhidha, on the W. side. Long. 146° 10'. E. lat. 15° 22'. N.

SCAGEN, a town of Denmark, in N. Jutland; on a promontory of the same name, at the entrance of the passage from the ocean into the Cattegat. Long. 10° 0'. E. lat. 57° 31'. N.

SCALANOVA, a seaport of Asia Minor, near the site of the ancient Ephesus, with a castle. The trade, which is considerable, consists chiefly in wine, raisins, corn, and leather. It is 40 miles S. S. E. of Smyrna. Pop. about 8000. Long. 23° 51'. E. lat. 37° 54'. N.

SCALEA, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citera, formerly a large city, but now greatly decayed. It is seated on the W. coast; 25 miles S. E. of Policastro. Long. 15° 54'. E. lat. 40° 0'. N.

SCANDERBROOK. See ALEXANDERTEA.

SCANIA. See SCHONEN.

SCARBOROUGH, a seaport and borough in N. Yorkshire. It has a market on Thursday, and sends two members to parliament. It is seated on the declivity of a high rock, which has such craggy sides that it is almost inaccessible. On the top of this rock is a large green plain, with a little sheet of fresh water, and the remains of a castle, built by Henry II. This town is greatly frequented on account of its mineral waters, and also for sea-bathing; on which account it is much improved in the number and beauty of its buildings. The new buildings on the cliff stand almost unrivalled in extent of prospect, having in front a beautiful terrace, elevated nearly 100 feet above the level of the sands. Amongst other improvements are the formation of a reservoir, covered with a dome, capable of containing 4000 hogheads of water, for the supply of the town; and the erection of an elegant iron bridge over the wide chasm through which the stream called the Mill-bock flows, and connecting two lofty dissevered cliffs. Scarborough had formerly four churches, all of which are now demolished, except St. Mary's, and even this has sustained considerable injury. A new church has been erected; and here are large houses for Independents, Baptists, Catholics, Quakers, and Methodists, a free grammar-school, a Lancasterian school, several hospitals, almshouses, and other charitable institutions. The harbour is one of the best in the kingdom, with a commodious quay, several ship-yards, and a strong battery. It is 40 miles N. E. of York, and 215 N. of London. Long. 0° 10'. W. lat. 54° 18'. N.

SCARBOROUGH, a town and fort on the S. E. side of the island of Tobago. It was taken by the English in 1793. Long. 60° 30'. W. lat. 11° 6'. N.

SCARDONA, a town of Austrian Dalmatia, and a bishop's see, seated on the Ceresa; 8 miles N. of Sebenico. Long. 17° 1'. E. lat. 44° 29'. N.

SCARLING, a town of Tuscany, with a castle, seated on the sea coast; 7 miles S. of Massa.

SCARPANO, an island in the Mediterranean; 18 miles long, and 6 broad; lying S. W. of Rhodes. It is mountainous and rocky, abounds in cattle and game, and has quarries of marble. The principal town on the W. coast has a good harbour. Long. 27° 40'. E. lat. 35° 45'. N.

SCARPE, a river of France, which rises near Aubigny, in the department of Pas de Calais, passes by Arras, Douay, and St. Amant, and enters the Scheldt at Mortagne.

SCARPIA, a town of Tuscany, celebrated for its steel manufactures; seated at the foot of the Appennines; 13 miles N. of Florence.

SCARUO, the capital of the island of Sardinia, and the see of a Latin bishop. It stands on a lofty volcanic rock, which projects into the roadstead, on the W. coast of the island. Long. 25° 26'. E. lat. 16° 28'. N.

SCAPPAHUSEN, a canton of Switzerland, 28 miles long, and 10 broad, with 33,000 inhabitants. The reformation was introduced here in 1529, and the religion is Calvinism. The principal article of trade is wine, and the manufactures are inconsiderable.

SCAPPAHUSEN, a town of Switzerland, capital of the above canton, is seated on the Rhine, and owes its origin to the interruption of the navigation of that river by the necessities of Laufen; but being at first on the convenience of unloading the boats, which by degrees in the town. Though a frontier town, it has no garrison, and the fortifications are ruinous. The Rhine, which is here nearly 400 feet wide, is crossed by a kind of hanging bridge; the road not passing over the arch, but being supported from it, and almost level. It was obturated by the French, when they overpowered the town, after being defeated by the Austrians in 1799, but has since been rebuilt, nearly in the same state as before. It is 22 miles N. by E. of Zurich, and 39 E. of Basel. Pop. 6000. Long. 6° 41'. E. lat. 47° 35'. N.
SCHLIEREN, of SKALHOLT, a town of Ireland, and a bishop's see, with a college. Long. 22. 20. W. lat. 66. 40. N.

SCHIRVA, a mountain of Caucasus, capital of Schirvan. It was formerly very large, but is now decayed, above 6000 houses having been thrown down by an earthquake. It stands in a valley, between two mountains; 24 miles W. of the Caspian Sea, and 250 N. E. of Tauris. Long. 51. 5. E. lat. 40. 50. N.

SCHARDING, a town of Bavaria, with a fortified castle, seated on the Inn; 7 miles S. of Passau.

SCHARNITZ, a fortified town of Germany, in Tyrol, which defends a pass over the mountains, of considerable importance. It surrendered to the French and Bavarians in 1805. It stands on the confines of Bavaria; 12 miles N. of Innsbruck.

SCHAUENBURG, a principality of Germany in Westphalia. It is mountainous and woody, but contains much fertile land, quarries of limestone and freestone, and mines of alum, coal, copper, and iron. Area, 172 square miles. Pop. 23,000. The line of its ancient counts was extinct in 1640, and in 1647 it became the property of the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, of whom the count of Lippe holds a part as fief. Rintel is the capital.

SCHAUENSTEIN, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Bayreuth; 18 miles N. E. of Kulmbach.

SCHAUENSTROM, a town and castle of Germany; which gives name to a lordship in the duchy of Nassau. Pop. 7000. It is 25 miles W. S. W. of Wetzlar.

SCHERER, a town and castle of Wirtemberg, capital of a lordship of its name, seated on the Danube; 36 miles S. W. of Ulm. Long. 9. 24. E. lat. 48. 5. N.

SCHENBENBERG, a town of Saxony; near which are mines of silver and iron; 22 miles S. of Chemnitz.

SCHLEIS, (L'Escaut), a river which rises in France, in the department of Aisne; passes by Cambrai, Bouchain, Valenciennes, Conde, Tourinay, Oudenard, Ghent, Dendermond, Antwerp, and Fort Lillo, below which it divides into two branches. One of these, called the Eastern Scheldt, flows by Bergen-op-Zoom; the other, the Western Scheldt, proceeds to Flushing, and, both forming several islands, enter the German Ocean, after a course of 200 miles.

SCHLEISFELD, or SCHLEISFART, a fortified town of France, department of Lower Rhine, on the river Ile; 20 miles S. W. of Strasburg. Population, 7600.

SCHLESIEN, a town of Hungary, seated on the Vistula; 25 miles N. E. of Pregus.

SCHLELLIN, a town of Saxony, frequently called Augustusburg, from a castle of that name standing on the mountain of Schellenberg, close by the town. It is seated on the Zachopa; 8 miles E. of Chemnitz.

SCHLIEBEN, a town of Bavaria, where a victory was obtained by the allies, over the French and Bavarians, in 1704; 12 miles W. of Neuburg.

SCHLINGEN, an island of the Netherlands; 12 miles long, and 3 broad, lying at the entrance of the Zuyder Zee. It was taken by the British in 1799, by Rear-Admiral 0. E. lat. 53. 20. N.

SCHMENZ, a town of Hungary, one of the seven mountain towns, with three castles. It is famous for mines of silver and other metals; as also for its hot-baths. Near it is a high rock of shining blue stone, mixed with green, and some spots of yellow; 80 miles E. N. E. of Presburg. Pop. 23,000. Long. 18. 56. E. lat. 48. 30. N.

SCHENCK, a fortress of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, seated in the angle where the Rhine divides into two branches, the Rhine and the Waal. It is now in ruins; 13 miles E. of Nimuegen.

SCHENKENDY. See SCHENKENDY.

SCHENNING, a town of Sweden, in East Gothland, seated in a fertile country; 10 miles S. E. of Wastena.

SCHENNINGEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Brunswick, near which is a Lutheran convent, and a salt mine; 18 miles E. of Wolfenbuttel.

SCHERPENSTEIN, a town in the duchy of Brunswick; 12 miles E. of Wolfenbuttel.

SCHERPENSTEEL. See MONTAGUE.

SCHERBURG, a fortified town of Transylvania, with a castle; 50 miles N. E. of Weissenburg.

SCHERDAM, a town and harbour of the Netherlands, in South Holland, noted for its numerous distilleries of gin (Hollands). It is seated on a canal, called the Schie, which communicates with the Meuse; 6 miles W. by S. of Rotterdam. Pop. 9000.

SCHERLING, a village of Bavaria, noted as the scene of an obstinate conflict, generally called the battle of Abensberg, in 1809, between Buonaparte and the archduke Charles. It is 11 miles S. of Ratisbon.

SCHRIBERD, a town of Prussian Pomerania; with a castle, seated on the Rega; 17 miles N. of Dramburg.

SCHILCHTACH, a town of Germany, in the kingdom of Wirtemberg, on the river Schiltach; 14 miles N. N. W. of Rothwell.

SCHINTA, a town of Hungary, on the river Waag; 28 miles E. of Presburg.

SCHINTACH, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Aargau. Here are some tepid mineral waters; and near it, on a lofty eminence, are the ruins of the famous castle of Habsburg. It is seated on the Aar; 10 miles W. of Baden, and 20 S. E. of Basal.

SCHIRAS. See SHIRAZ.

SCHIRVA, a province of Caucasus; 150 miles long, and 90 broad, bounded on the N. by Daghestan, and S. E. by the Caspian Sea, S. W. by Erivan, and W. by Georgia. The soil is very fertile, producing abundance of rice, wheat, and barley; and the pastures feed numerous cattle. Vines are planted along the hedges, and fastened to the trees. Here are vast quantities of wild fowls, particularly pheasants; also bears and wild boars. It formed part of the Persian dominions from 1590 till the decline of the Sefi dynasty, when it asserted its indepen-
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dence; it has, however, become nominally subject to Russia. Schamachi is the capital.

SCHLACKENWELD, a town of Bohemia; with a good tin-mines; 5 miles S. of Carlsbad.

SCHLACKENWERTH, a town of Bohemia, with a fine castle, seated on the Weisseritz; 7 miles N. N. E. of Carlsbad.

SCHLADEN, a town of Hanover, in the province of Hildesheim; 26 miles E. S. E. of Hildesheim.

SCHLAN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Rakonitz, with a castle. It is surrounded by walls and vineyards. It is 16 miles N. E. of Rakonitz. Pop. 3000.

SCHLAWA, a town of the Prussian states, in the principality of Glogau; 18 miles N. of Glogau.

SCHLAWE, a town of Prussian Pomerania; on the river Wipper; 10 miles W. S. W. of Stolpe.

SCHLUSSENGEN, a town and castle of Saxony, in the county of Ichenberg; seated on the Schlesen; 16 miles S. E. of Smalkald, and 19 N. N. E. of Schwartfurt.

SCHLITZ, a town of Germany, in the principality of Fulda, on a small river that runs into the Fulda; 7 miles N. N. W. of Fulda.

SCHLITZ, a town of Germany, in Voigtdland; with a castle; 13 miles N. W. of Plauen.

SCHLÜSSELBORG, a town and fortress of Russia, situate on the Neva, near Lake Ladoga. The fortress stands on an island in the river, and has frequently been used as a state prison; 34 miles E. of St. Petersburg. Long. 59. 55. E. lat. 59. 55. N.

SCHMALKALDEN. See Smalkalden.

SCHMALKENBERG, a town of Westphalia, on the river Lenne; 14 miles E. of Altendorn.

SCHMIEDEBERG, a town of Prussian Silesia, in the principality of Jauer. The vicinity abounds in iron-ore, and almost all the inhabitants are smiths. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, near the source of the Bauber; 25 miles W. S. W. of Schweinitz. Pop. 3800.

SCHMIEDEBERG, a town of Prussian Saxony; 14 miles S. of Dresden.

SCHMOLLEN, a town of Germany, in the principality of Altenburg, on the river Sprotta; 7 miles S. W. of Altenburg.

SCHNEKENBURG, a town of Saxony, with manufactures of thread, silk, gold and silver lace, &c.; and in the neighbourhood are silver mines. It is situated on an eminence near the Mulda; 9 miles S. S. E. of Zwickau. Pop. 4400.

SCHOHARIE, a town of the state of New York, capital of a county of the same name. It stands on the Schoharie River, which runs N. into Mohawk River; 40 miles W. of Albany. Long. 74. 42. W. lat. 42. 40. N.

SCHONBECK, a town and castle of Prussian Saxony; in the duchy of Magdeburg, with some salt-works; seated on the Elbe; 9 miles S. S. E. of Magdeburg. Pop. 5100.

SCHONBRENN, a village of Austria; 3 miles S. W. of Vienna. Here is an imperial palace, the usual residence of the court. It was much improved by the empress Maria Theresa; and has also a botanical garden and fine conservatories.

SCHONECK, a town of Saxony, in Voigtdland; 15 miles S. E. of Plauen.

SCHONECKEN, a town of Germany, in the territory of Treves, seated on the Nyma; 26 miles N. by W. of Treves.

SCHONE, or SCARIA, a province of Sweden; in Gotland; almost surrounded by the Sound and the Baltic. It is 70 miles long, and 50 broad, and the most level, pleasant, and fertile spot in the kingdom, producing all the necessaries of life in abundance. Lund is the capital.

SCHONGAU, a town of Bavaria, surrounded by a plain wall and some towers. The great square is adorned with three fountains of a kind of marble, the product of the country. It stands on the side of an eminence, by the river Lech. It is 14 miles S. of Lamsburg, and 40 S. W. of Munich.

SCHONHOVEN, a town of the Netherlands, in South Holland, with a commodious haven. It is celebrated for its gardens, and its salmon fishery, seated on the Leck; 14 miles E. by N. of Rotterdam.

SCHORNDORF, a town of the kingdom of Wurttemberg, with a strong castle, and productive salt-works. It is seated on the Renau; 17 miles S. S. E. of Stuttgart.

SCHOOTEN ISLAND, an island in the Pacific Ocean, near the N. E. coast of New Guinea; 60 miles long, and 20 broad, discovered by William Schouten, a Dutchman, in 1616. Long. 135. 50. E. lat. 0. 40. S.

SCHOUWEN, an island of the Netherlands, forming the N. part of Zealand, at the mouth of the Scheldt. It is 15 miles long, and 16 broad. Ziericz is the capital.

SCHLATENTHAL, a town and castle of Austria; 9 miles S. S. W. of Znain.

SCHOPENHAUSEN, a town of Bavaria, on the river Fr; 16 miles S. S. W. of Ingolstadt.

SCHUR, an island of Hungary, formed by the Danube; immediately below Preseburg. It is 40 miles long, and 12 broad; abounds in fruit and herbage, and has plenty of game, wood, and fish. The chief town is Comor.

SCHUTER FORT, Old and New, both in the state of New York, on Mohawk River; the Old 4 miles below, and the New, 7 above Whitestown. The latter is more usually called Fort Stuyvews.

SCHUYLKILL, a river of Pennsylvania; which rises N. W. of the Kittatinny Mountains. It is navigable from above Reading to its entrance into the Delaware; 5 miles below Philadelphia.

SCHWARZ, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Anspach, with numerous manufactures. It stands on a river of the same name, which flows into the Rednitz; 12 miles E. by N. of Anspach.

SCHWAHLACH, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Nassau, frequented for its mineral waters, seated on the river As; 22 miles W. of Frankfort.

SCHWALENBURG, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Lippe; 18 miles N. E. of Ederborn.

SCHWAN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, on the river War now; 10 miles N. of Gustrow.
SCHWARZENBERG, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Neuburg, on the river Naab; 21 miles N. of Ratisbon.

SCHWAPPENSTADT, a town of Austria, near which the French gained a decisive victory over the Austrians in 1800. It is seated on the Ager; 25 miles S. W. of Linstz.

SCHWÄRTZBURG, an ancient castle of Germany, which gives name to a district belonging to the House of Saxony. The district is divided into two parts, the Upper and Lower, each bearing the name of county. Area, 1166 square miles. Population, about 108,000. Rudolstadt and Sondershausen are the chief towns. The castle is seated on the Schwartz; 7 miles S. W. of Rudolstadt.

SCHWARTZENBERG, a town of Bavarian Francia, in a principality of the same name; with a castle; seated on the Leck; 24 miles E. S. E. of Wurtzburg.

SCHWARTZENBERG, a town of Saxony, with wire and lace manufactures. In the vicinity are iron-forges, and mines of tin and lead. It is 10 miles W. S. W. of Annaberg.

SCHWÄRTZENBURG, a town of Switzerland, capital of a bailwick, in the canton of Bern; 10 miles S. E. of Friburg, and 17 S. S. W. of Bern.

SCHWÄRTZ, a town of Austria, in Tyrol; with a silver and copper mine; seated on the river Inn; 14 miles N. E. of Innspruck. Pop. 4000.

SCHWÄRTZ, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg; with a magnificent castle; seated on the Oder, 24 miles S. E. of Prenziu. Pop. 4700.

SCHWÄRTZELNITZ, a strong city of Prussia, in the government of Reichenbach; capital of a principality of the same name; with a castle. Half of the magistrates are Catholics, but most of the inhabitants are Protestants, who have a church, without the town, as also a public school. All kinds of leather, particularly cordevan, are manufactured here. In 1716 the greatest part of this city was burnt down, but it was rebuilt in an elegant manner. The Austrians took it in 1757, from the Prussians, who restored it the next year. In 1807 it surrendered to the French. It is seated on an eminence on the river Weissitz; 22 miles S. W. of Breslau. Pop. 8000. Long. 16. 32. E. lat. 50. 44. N.

SCHWÄRTZENFEST, a town of Bavarian Francia; with a castle. The inhabitants carry on a large trade in wine, woollen and linen cloth, wools and fustians. This town was taken by the French in 1796, and was given to Bavaria in 1802. It is seated on the Maine; 21 miles N. E. of Wurtzburg. Pop. 5500. Long. 10. 35. E. lat. 50. 6. N.

SCHWÄRTZ, a town of Saxony, on the river Elster; 14 miles S. E. of Wittenberg.

SCHWAHREIN, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel; on the river Ohn; 7 miles S. E. of Marburg.

SCHOWRA, a canton of Switzerland, containing an area of 468 square miles, and a population of 50,000; bounded on the W. by the Waldstätter Sea; S. by the canton of Uri, E. by that of Glarus, and N. by those of Zurich and Zug. This canton, with that of Uri and Unterwalden, threw off the yoke of Austria in 1305, and formed a perpetual alliance in 1315, which was the grand foundation of the Helvetian confedersy. The name of Switzerland, Switzerland, or Switzerland, originally comprehended only these three cantons, but was afterwards extended to all Helvetia. The whole country, being rugged and mountainous, consists chiefly of pasture, raises little corn, and has no wine; but this soil, naturally barren, has been improved by the natives to a great degree of fertility. The inhabitants made a spirited but unavailing resistance to the French in 1798, and they suffered severely in 1799, when Switzerland became the scene of military operations. The Roman Catholic is the established religion.

SCHWETZ, the capital of the above canton, is seated near the Waldstadter See; on the slope of a hill, at the bottom of two high and rugged rocks, called the Schweitzer Haken. The church is a large magnificent building; 18 miles E. by S. of Locurn. Pop. 5000. Long. 8. 31. E. lat. 46. 56. N.

SCHWETZ, LAKE OF. See Waldstadter See.

SCHWELM, a town of Prussian Westphalia, in the county of Mark, near which are some medicinal springs; 26 miles E. of Dusseldorf.

SCHWERIN, a town of Germany, capital of the grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. It is divided into four parts; namely, Schwerin, the New Town, the island of Schelf, and the Moor, which are all nearly enclosed by a beautiful lake. The principal church is a fine Gothic pile, with a lofty spire. The ducal palace and gardens are on an island in the lake, and have a communication with the town by a drawbridge. This town was taken by the Prussians in 1755, and in 1806 it was occupied by the French. It is 55 miles W. S. W. of Gutow. Pop. 8500. Long. 11. 33. E. lat. 53. 56. N.

SCHWETZ, a town of Prussian Westphalia, in the county of Mark; on the river Roer; 7 miles S. of Dortmund.

SCHWETZ, a town and castle of Prussia, on the Vistula; 7 miles N. of Culm.

SCHWIEDEMSEN, a town of Prussia, in the principality of Glogau. It has a castle, a Catholic parish church, a Protestant church, good cloth manufactures, and fertile gardens and vineyards; 15 miles N. of Zullichau. Long. 15. 47. E. lat. 52. 21. N.

SCHWIEDEMSEN, a town of Denmark, on the S. coast of the island of Fuen; with the best harbour in the island, and manufactures of woollens and linens; 23 miles S. S. E. of Odense. Long. 10. 30. E. lat. 55. 10. N.

SCHIAUCA. See XAGUA.

SCHIAU, an island of the Greek Archipelago, 14 miles N. N. E. of Negropente, and almost at the entrance of the Gulf of Salamis. It is 10 miles long and 4 broad. Long. 29. 40. E. lat. 30. 24. N.

SCHAUL, a town of Naples; in Calabria.
Ultra; on the side of a rocky promontory, called Scylla, or Cape Sciglio. In the terrible earthquake in 1783, the sea was thrown furiously 3 miles inland, and on its return swept off about 2500 of its inhabitants, with the prince of Sciglio, who, hoping to find security, were then on the Scylla strand, or in boats near the shore. It is 10 miles N. by E. of Reggio.

Scilly, a cluster of islands and rocks, at the entrance of the English and Bristol Channels; lying almost 10 leagues W. of the Land's-end, in Cornwall. They are 17 in number. Of these only five or six are inhabited. They are a resort for seafowl, and feed many sheep and rabbits. The inhabitants principally subsist by fishing, burning kelp, and acting as pilots. The chief isle is that of St. Mary, nearly 3 miles long, and 2 broad, which has a good port, is well fortified, and contains more inhabitants than all the rest put together. In this isle, and in two or three others, are various antiquities, particularly the remains of a temple of the Druids, and ancient sepulchres. On that of St. Agnes is a lighthouse, which, with the gallery, is 51 feet high, and is a very fine column. At the outermost extremity of the isle of St. Martin is a sea-mark, built with rockstone, and as conspicuous by day as the lighthouse on St. Agnes, but not so high and large. The Scilly rocks have been fatal to numbers of ships entering the English Channel. One of the most disastrous events of this kind happened in 1707, when three men-of-war perished, with Admiral Sir Cloudesley Shovel and all their crews. St. Agnes lighthouse is in long. 6° 15', W. lat. 49° 54'.

Scilly, a group of isles or shools, in the South Pacific; discovered by Captain Wallis in 1767, and described as extremely dangerous. Long. 155° 30', W. lat. 16° 30'.

Scio, (anciently called Chios,) an island of the Grecian Archipelago, near the coast of Naxos; 36 miles long, and 13 broad. It is a mountainous country; but fruits of various kinds grow in the fields, such as oranges, citrons, olives, mulberries, and pomegranates, interspersed with myrtles and jasmines. The wine of Scio, so celebrated by the ancients, is still in great esteem; but the island is now principally distinguished by the profitable culture of mastich; it has also some trade in silk, cotton, and figs. Besides the town, of the same name, it contains 68 villages, all inhabited by Greeks; and those which furnish mastich are the most rich and populous. In 1822 this island became the scene of unparalleled barbarity, in consequence of the Greek population having joined their countrymen in their struggle for liberty. The Turks landed several thousand men, and massacred all the men, and the women and young children above 12 years of age; the women and young children were sent into captivity, and the male children were circumcised in token of conversion to Mahomedism. From the 11th of April to the 10th of May, the number of slain amounted to 23,000, and that of captives to 30,000. But the sacrificial proceedings of the Ottoman power were at length arrested, the oppressed Greeks liberated, and Turkish despotism effectually chastised.

Scio, the capital of the above island, and a bishop's see. It is the best built town in the Archipelago; the houses being commodious, some of them terraced, and others covered with tiles. The castle, an old citadel built by the Genoese, is now in ruins. The harbour is a rendezvous for ships that go to or come from Constantinople; it will contain 60 vessels, is protected by a cap, low mole, and has two light-houses. It stands on the E. side of the island; 67 miles W. of Smyrna. Long. 25° 2', E. lat. 38° 22'.

Scirico, a county of the United States; lying on both sides of a river of its name, which rises in the state of Ohio, near the sources of the Sandusky, and falls into the Ohio at Portsmouth, in lat. 38° 34'). N. Pop. 11,192. Portsmouth is the chief town.

Scipio, a town of New York; in Cayuga county; seated on the E. side of Cayuga Lake; 95 miles W. of Cooperstown.

Sciros, or Sciras, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, to the W. of Mecina; 15 miles long, and 8 broad. The country is mountainous, but has no mines. The vines make the beauty of the island, and the wine is excellent; nor do the natives want corn or wood. It contains only the village and convent of St. George, both built on a conical rock; 10 miles from the harbour of St. George. Long. 24° 38', E. lat. 33° 54'.

Scituate, a town of Massachusetts, in Plymouth county; situate on an inlet of the sea, which forms a harbour; 16 miles N. of Plymouth, and 28 S.E. of Boston. Pop. 5886.

Scituate, a town of Rhode Island; in Providence county; near which is a foundery for cannon and bells; 11 miles S. S. W. of Providence, and 27 W. of Newport. Population 4090.

Schlavonia, a province of Austria, situate between the rivers Drau and Danube on the N., and the Save on the S.; bounded on the W. by Croatia, from which, to the conflux of the Save with the Danube, it is 150 miles in length, and from 45 to 23 in breadth; containing an area of 6000 square miles, with a population of 550,000. A chain of lofty mountains, covered with forests, extends from E. to W. nearly through its whole length; but the remainder is a fertile level country, producing wheat, barley, maize, flax, hemp, madder, and a variety of fruits. The eastern part is called Ratz, and the inhabitants Rascians. These form a particular nation, and are of the Greek church. The ancient Schlavonia contained many large countries; some have extended it from the Baltic to the Euxine Sea, and say that it had its name from the Scilvi, a Scythian nation, who conquered Greece and this country in the reign of the emperor Justinian. The language of Schlavonia is the mother of four others; namely, those of Hungary, Bohemia, Poland, and Rouma.

Scoine, or Scotoe, a village of Scotland, in Perthshire; noted for an ancient palace, where
the kings of Scotland used to be crowned. It
is situate on the E. side of the river Tay; a
mile N. of Perth.
Scoflalo, an island of the Grecian Archi-
pelago, 10 miles long and 5 broad. It is very
fertile, produces plenty of good wine, and con-
tains 12,000 inhabitants; 5 miles S. of Scutari.
Long. 23. 50. E. lat. 39. 24. N.
Scoflia, or Skhia, a town of Macedonia, in
European Turkey, and an archbishop's see. It
is seat on the Vardar, over which is a bridge
of 12 arches; 150 miles N. N. W. of Salonica.
Pop. 8000. Long. 21. 45. E. lat. 42. 40. N.
Scotland, the northern of the two kingdoms
into which the island of Great Britain was for-
merly divided. It is bounded on the W. by
the Atlantic Ocean, N. by the North Sea, E.
by the German Ocean, S. E. by England, and
S. by the Irish Sea. To Scotland also appen-
tain the islands on its western coast, called the
Hebrides, or Western Islands, and those to
the N. E. called the Orkney and Shetland
Islands. From N. to S. it extends 270 miles,
and its greatest breadth is 160, but in some
places not above 30, and no part is distant
above 40 miles from the coast. It contains
about 20,000,000 acres, of which only 2,500,000
are arable, and about the same quantity is mea-
dow-land, and the remainder is barren, or un-
cultivated. Scotland is divided into two dis-
tricts, the Highlands and the Lowlands; the
former comprising the mountainous part to the
N. and N. W., and the latter the more level
district on the E. and S. But nature seems to
have pointed out three grand divisions in
Scotland. The first, or N. division, is formed
by a chain of lakes, which crosses the country
from the Frith of Murray to the island of Mull,
in a S. W. direction; the second, or middle
division, is bounded on the S. by the Friths of
Fortl and Clyde, and the great Canal by which
they are connected; and on the E. side of this
boundary is the third, or S. division. The N.
division is chiefly an assemblage of vast dreary
mountains; not, however, without some fertile
valleys on the northern and eastern shores.
The middle division is traversed, in different
directions, by several ranges of mountains;
and though cultivation here is also found chiefly
on the eastern shore, yet of this division, as well
as of the former, the arable land bears a small
proportion to the mountainous and barren
regions. The S. division has a great resem-
blance to England, and, with respect both to
the general aspect of the country, and to the
progress of cultivation, exhibits every kind of
rural variety. The civil division of the coun-
try is into 35 counties; namely, Shetland and
Orkney, Caithness, Sutherland, Ross, Cromarty,
Inverness, in the N. division; Argyle, Bute,
Nairn, Murray, Banff, Aberdeen, Kincardine,
Angus, Perth, Fife, Kinross, Clackmannan,
Stirling, Dumfriesshire, in the middle division;
and Linlithgow, Edinburgh, Haddington, Ber-
wick, Roxburgh, Ayr, Wigtown, Kircudbright,
Peebles, Selkirk, Berwickshire, Angus, Peebles,
Selkirk, Breich, Dumfriesshire, Kirkcudbright,
in the S. division. The principal rivers are the
Spy, Don, Tay, Tweed, Clyde, Forth, North-
ern Dee, Esk, Annan, Nith, and Southern Dee.
The lochs, or lakes, are numerous, and some
of them extensive. The climate is very vari-
able, being very cold in winter, and very hot
in summer, the latter extreme, which is in the
same latitude with some parts of Norway, is
extremely cold; but, from its insular situation,
the fogs are far from being so intense as in
parts of the continent equally as far to the N.
Ita W. coast is subject to frequent rains in
the summer, and to sudden changes of weather.
In many places on the eastern shore, and in
the whole S. division, the climate is not in-
ferior to the N. part of England. The pro-
traits of the country are grain, flax, woods of
toak and fir, coal, lead, iron, freestone, lime-
stone, slate, the most beautiful marble, fine
rock-crystals, pearls, variegated pebbles, &c.
It feeds vast herds of cattle, and flocks of
sheep, which are much valued for the delicacy
of their flesh; and the fleece of the latter emu-
lates the finest Spanish wool. On the high
grounds the cattle are very diminutive; but
in many parts of the country, the horses and
cows are not excelled in size and beauty by
those of the English breed. Among the wild
animals are the roe, stag, fox, badger, otter,
hedge-hog, rabbit, weasel, mole, and other
small quadrupeds. Among the feathered race
are the capercailze, or the cock of the wood,
the eagle, falcon, partridge, quail, snipe, plover,
black game, &c. Scotland was governed by a
king before the Romans visited England, and
continued an independent kingdom till the
death of the English queen Elizabeth, when
James VI. of Scotland, the most immediate
heir, was called to the throne of England, and
constantly resided in the latter; he and his
successors calling themselves kings of England
and Scotland, and each country having a sepa-
rate parliament, till the year 1707, in the reign
of Queen Anne, when both kingdoms were
united under the general name of Great Britain.
The counties send one member each to parlia-
ment, except Bute and Caithness, Cromarty
and Nairn, Kinross and Clackmannan, which
send members in conjunction; so that the coun-
tries send 30 members, which, with 23 sent
by the cities and boroughs, make the 53 com-
moners sent by Scotland; and 16 peers are
elected to represent the nobility. The es-
tablished religion is the Presbyterian, which
is modelled principally after the Calvinistical
plan settled at Geneva, and on a general prin-
ciple of an equality of ecclesiastical authority
among its preachers. There are few Roman
Catholics, but the Protestant Dissenters are nu-
merous. With respect to the trade and manu-
factures, they are noticed under the respective
cities and towns. Edinburgh is the capital.
Scotty, a county of the United States, at the
N. part of Kentucky. Pop. 13,688. George-
town is the capital.— Also, a county in the S.
W. part of Virginia, formed part of the coun-
Pop. 5702.
Scotari, or Skherris, a strong town of
Albania, and a bishop's see; seated on the
lake Zotta, near its outlet, the river Bovina.
SCUTARI, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Nota-
bia, which may be considered as a suburb of
Constantinople. It stands on the strait oppo-
site that city, and presents itself in the form of
an amphitheatre, affording a very picturesque
view, from the mixture of trees, houses,
mosques, and minarets. This town serves as
an emporium and a rendezvous to the caravans of
Asia, and has some manufactures of silk and
cotton stuffs. Here are extensive burying
grounds, shaded with lofty cypresses. The
rich Turks of Constantinople prefer being in-
terred here; for they consider Asia as a land
belonging to the true believers, and believe
that the land of Europe will one day fall into
the hands of Christians, and be trodden on by
infidels. Scutari is 1 mile E. of Constantino-
ple. Pop. 30,000.

SCYLLA, a rock near the entrance of the
strait of Messina, on the coast of Calabria, op-
posite the celebrated Charybdis. It forms a
small promontory in the narrowest part of the
strait, and is the famous Scylla of the ancient
poets. It does not come up to the formidable
description given by Homer, nor is the passage
so narrow and difficult as he represents it; but
it is probable that its breadth is greatly in-
creased since his time. The rock is nearly
200 feet high; and on the side of it stands the
town of Sciglio, whence the promontory is
sometimes called Cape Sciglio.

SEAFOREST, a town in Sussex, and one of the
cinque ports. Its trade and harbour are now
of little consequence. It is 10 miles S. E. of
Lewes, and 61 S. by E. of London.

SERA, a province of South America, repub-
ic of Brazil, at the N. E. part. It contains
a population of 10,000. Sera, the capital, is
in long. 30° 26' W. lat. 3° 31' S., and contains
1200 inhabitants.

SEATON, a town of Scotland, in Haddington-
shire. Here is a ruined palace, in which Mary
Queen of Scots occasionally kept her court,
after her return from France. It has a consi-
derable trade in salt and coal. It is situate on
the Frith of Forth; 9 miles E. of Edinburgh.

SEBASTE, a town of Palestine, the remains of
the ancient city of Samaria; 34 miles N. E.
of Jerusalem.

SEBASTIAN, St., a seaport of Spain, in Bis-
cay, seated at the foot of a mountain, on the
top of which is a strong citadel. The harbour
is secured by two molels, and a narrow entrance
for the ships. The town is surrounded by a
double wall, and fortified towards the sea. It
carries on a great trade, particularly in iron,
steel, and wool. St. Sebastian was taken by
the French in 1719, in 1794, and again in
1808. On the 31st of August, 1815, it was
taken by storm, by the allied forces, under
General Graham, after a short siege, during
which it sustained a most heavy bombardment,
which laid nearly the whole town in ruins. It
has since been rebuilt. It is 50 miles E. of
Bilboa, and 80 N. W. of Pamplona. Pop.
12,000. Long. 1° 56' W. lat. 45° 24' N.

SEBASTIAN, St., Rio, or Rio Janeiro, the
capital of the province of Rio Janeiro, and of
all Brazil; with a citadel on a hill, and nu-
merous forts. The city stands 4 miles W. of
the harbour, and behind it are high hills crowned
with woods, convents, houses, and churches.
It is 3 miles in circumference; the streets are
straight, and most of them narrow, intersecting
each other at right angles: and the houses in
general are of stone, and two storied high. The
churches are very fine, and there is more reli-
gious parade in this city, than in almost any
town of Europe. The harbour is very com-
modious, with a narrow entrance defended by
two forts. Here are manufactures of sugar,
rums, and cochineal. The different mechanics
carry on their business in distinct parts of the
town, particular streets being set apart for
particular trades. On the S. side of a spacious
square is a palace: and there are several other
squares, in which are fountains, supplied with
water by an aqueduct of considerable length,
brought over a valley by a double tier of
arches. The mint is one of the finest build-
ings existing, and furnished with all the con-
veniences necessary for coined with the greatest
expedience. A Benedictine convent, and a
fort, are on the extreme point, jutting into the
harbour, opposite which is Serpent Island,
where there are a dockyard, magazines, and
naval storehouses. In another part of the
harbour, at a place called Val Longo, are
warehouses, formerly appropriated for the re-
ception and preparation for sale of slaves im-
ported from Africa. It is the principal em-
porium of Brazil, and of the mining dis-
terred unhealthy, from its low situation, and the adjacent marshes, and
also from the filthiness of the streets and
inhabitants, who are devoted to pleasure and
indolence, and have the character of being
more immoral than any European capital.
The population consists of about two-thrds mulattoes and negroes, the remainder of a
great mixture of nations, and amount to 150,000.
It was founded by the Portuguese in 1565, and
was made the capital of Brazil in 1763. It was
the residence of the Portuguese court till
1821, and in 1831 was the scene of a revolu-
tion, in consequence of which the emperor
Pedro abdicated in favour of his son Pedro 11.
St. Sebastian is a bishop's see: seated near
the mouth of the Rio Janeiro, in the Atlantico.
Long. 42° 39' W. lat. 22° 54' S.

SEBASTIAN CAPE, St., a cape at the N. W.
extremity of Madagascar. Long. 46° 25' E.
lat. 12° 50' S.

SEBASTOPOL, or SEVASTOPOL, a seaport of
Russia, and the first maritime town of the
Crimea. It has one of the finest and most secure
harbours in the world, capable of containing all
the Russian fleets; and it is the chief station
of the Black Sea fleet. The city is built on
the side of a hill, which divides two of its fine
basins. The old Tartar houses are small and
ill-built; but along the quay are some fine
buildings in a good taste. It stands on part
of the site of the ancient Greek city of Cher-
son, where was the famous temple of Diana Taurica; and considerable ruins of them are yet discoverable. It is 40 miles S. S. W. of Simferopol, and 350 N. E. of Constantinople. Pop. 31,155. Long. 33. 22. E. lat. 44° 23' N.

SEBENICO, a strong seaport of Austrian Dalmatia; and a bishop's see; with four citadels. The cathedral is a magnificent fabric, and its roof is composed of large flat pieces of marble. The Turks have often attempted in vain to take this town. It is seated near the mouth of the Ceresa, in the Gulf of Venice; 30 miles S. E. of Zara. Pop. 6300. Long. 16. 46. E. lat. 44° 17' N.

SEBOLGA, a town of France, department of Nord; 5 miles E. of Valenciennes.

SEBU. See ZEBRA.

SECHULA, a town of Peru, inhabited by Indians, who are chiefly employed in fishing or driving of mules. Here commences a sandy desert, which extends southward about 80 miles. The town stands on a river of the same name; 3 miles from the ocean, and 18° N. N. W. of Truxillo. Long. 81. 10. E. lat. 5° 55' S.

SECKAU, a town of the Austrian states, in Styria; seated on the Gayle. It is 9 miles N. of Judenburg.

SICKINGEN, a town of Baden; the smallest of the four Forest Towns. Here is a convent of noble nuns, whose abbess was a princess of the empire. It is seated on an isle, formed by the Rhine, upon which is a bridge. It is 11 miles W. of Basel.

SEDAN, a strong town of France, capital of the department of Ardennes, and formerly the seat of a Protestant university. It is deemed one of the keys of the country, and has a strong castle, an arsenal, a cannon foundry, and a manufacture of fine cloth. The famous Marshal Turenne was born in the castle. Sedan is seated on the Meuse; 30 miles S. E. of Charleville. Pop. 11,000. Long. 4° 58'. E. lat. 49° 42' N.

SEDARSIVAGLE, a town of Hindostan, the most northern on the coast of Canara. It is seated on the N. side of the estuary of a river, which enters into a deep bay, sheltered by three islands, one of them fortified, and the entrance defended by a fort on a lofty hill. Three miles up the river, on the opposite bank, are the remains of Carwar, formerly a noted place of European commerce, but totally ruined during the reign of Tipoo Sultan. It is 60 miles E. of Goa, and 95 N. N. W. of Kundraura. Long. 74° 15. E. lat. 14° 51'. N.

SIDDINGHAM, a town in West Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday, and a manufacture of cotton. It has a parochial church, two meeting- houses for Methodists, and one for Quakers, and an amply endowed free grammar-school. It is seated near the Rother, which abounds with trout; 10 miles E. of Kendal, and 269 N. W. of London.

SIDDINGFIELD, a town in the county of Dur- ham; 231 miles from London.

SIDDING, a town of Prussia, in the Old Mark of Brandenburg; nearly surrounded by the river Aaland; 12 miles W. of Havel- berg.

SEELBURG, a town of Russia, in the govern- ment of Courland, on the river Dwina; 58 miles S. E. of Riga.

SEELING, a town of Brandenburg, 10 miles S. W. of Custrin.

SEEK, a seaport of Arabia, capital of a prin- cipality in the province of Oman. It has a good harbour, and the navy of the prince is one of the most considerable in the Gulf of Persia. It is 106 miles W. S. W. of Julfar. Long. 54° 38'. E. lat. 25° 10'. N.

SEES, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Brunswick; 14 miles S. W. of Goslar.

SEZ, a town of France, department of Orne, and a bishop's see. It is seated in a fine country, near the source of the Orne; 14 miles N. of Alençon, and 120 W. by S. of Paris. Pop. 5500. Long. 0° 11. E. lat. 48° 36'. N.

SEGERBERG, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein; with a castle on a high mountain, consisting of limestone, large quantities of which are carried to Hamburg and Lubeck. It is seated on the Torve; 15 miles W. N. W. of Lubeck.

SEGERDIN, a strong town of Hungary, with a castle; taken from the Turks in 1686. It is seated on the Tissa, opposite the influx of the Maros; 105 miles S. S. E. of Pest. Long. 20° 35'. E. lat. 46° 18'. N.

SEGERSWAR, a town of Transylvania, capital of a county of the same name. It is built in the form of an amphitheatré on the side of a hill, near the river Kokel; 47 miles N. of Hermannstadt. Long. 24° 55'. E. lat. 47° 4'. N.

SEGNA, a seaport of Mombach; capital of Hungarian Dalmatia, with a fort. It was declared a free port, and erected into a bishopric, in 1785. It is seated on the Gulf of Venice; 100 miles N. W. of Spoleto. Long. 15° 21'. E. lat. 45° 22'. N.

SEGI, a town of the papal states, in Campagna di Roma, and a bishop's see. Organ are said to have been invented here. It is seated on a mountain, 30 miles S. E. of Rome.

SEGO, a city of Negrooland, the capital of Bambara. It consists of four walled towns, two on each side of the river Niger, which contain about 30,000 inhabitants; and, as the Moors form a considerable proportion, their mosques appear in every quarter. The houses are built of clay, of a square form, with flat roof; some of them have two stories, and many of them are whitewashed. The current money consists of cowries. It is 226 miles W. S. W. of Timbuctoo. Long. 2° 46'. W. lat. 14° 15'. N.

SEGORE, a town of Spain, in Valencia, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the side of a hill, by the river Marvedro, 35 miles N. by W. of Valencia. Pop. 15,000.

SEGOVIA, a city of Spain, in Old Castile; capital of province of its name, and a bishop's see; with a castle. It stands on two hills, and the valley by which they are separated, on the S. W. side of the Esla. It is surrounded by a strong wall, flanked with towers and...
parta. It is supplied with water by a Roman aqueduct, 3000 paces in length, supported by 177 arches of a prodigious height, in two rows, one above the other. Here the best cloth in Spain is made. The other branches of industry are dyeing, and the manufacture of paper, pottery, and lead. The cathedral stands on one side of the great square, and is one of the handsomest Gothic structures in Spain; besides which there are 27 other churches. The castle is seated in the highest part of the town, and has 16 rooms richly adorned with tapestry, and ornaments of marble and porphyry. The royal chapel is magnificently gilded, and embellished with very fine paintings. The mint, for some years the only one in Spain, is surrounded by the river, on which are mills, employed in coinage. Segovia was occupied by the French in 1808, but was evacuated in 1813. It is 43 miles N. N. W. of Madrid. The area of the province is 3650 square miles, with a population of 171,000. Population of the city, 10,000. Long. 4° 12'. W. lat. 41° 3'. N.

Segovia, New, a town of Mexico, in Nicaragua; seated near the source of a river of its name, which flows into the Caribbean sea; 30 miles N. by E. of León. Long. 87° 5'. W. lat. 13° 45'. N.

Segovia, New, a town in the isle of Luconia, and a bishop's see, with a fort. It is seated at the N. end of the island, near the mouth of the Cagayan; 245 miles N. of Manila. Long. 120° 59'. E. lat. 18° 39'. N.

Segura, a river of Spain, which rises in the Pyrenees, and runs S. W. through Catalonia, passing by Puicercada, Urgel, Belaguera, and Lerida, to Mequinenza, where it joins the Ebros.

Segorbe, a town of France, in the department of Maine-et-Loire; 20 miles N. of Angers.

Segura, a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Segura, in Murcia, crosses that province and the S. part of Valencia, and enters the Mediterranean at Guardamar.

Segura, a town of Spain, in Murcia; seated among mountains; 34 miles N. E. of Ubeda, and 96 W. N. W. of Murcia.

Segura, a town of Spain, in Aragon; 35 miles S. E. of Calatayud, and 36 N. of Teruel.

Segura, a town of Portugal, in Beirn, with a fort on a mountain. It stands on the frontiers of Spain; 15 miles W. N. W. of Alcantara, and 55 S. E. S. of Castel Branco.

Shahabagopur, a town of Hindostan, in Delhi; capital of a district of the same name, between the Jumna and the Ganges. It is 86 miles N. by W. of Delhi. Long. 77° 15'. E. lat. 30° 4'. N.

Seidenburg, a town of the Prussian states, in Upper Lusatia; with manufactures of cloth and stockings. It is 8 miles S. E. of Gorlitz.

Sikhs, or Sikhs, a powerful nation in the N. W. part of Hindostan, consisting of several small independent states, that have formed a kind of federal union, inhabiting the Punjab. The founder of their sect was Nanock, who lived in the beginning of the 15th century; and they are the descendants of his disciples, the word seiks, in the Sanscrit language, signifying disciples. They are in general strong and well made, accustomed from their infancy to the most laborious life and hardest fare. A pair of long blue drawers, and a kind of chequered plaid, a part of which is fastened round the waist, and the other thrown over the shoulder, form their clothing and equipage. The chiefs are distinguished by wearing some heavy gold bracelets on their wrists, and sometimes a chain of the same metal round their turbans, and by being mounted on better horses; otherwise no distinction appears among them. The government of the Seiks is a military aristocracy. Their army consists almost entirely of horse, of which a Seik will boast they can bring 300,000 into the field; and it is supposed they might bring 200,000. They have commonly two, some of them three horses each. They indeed consider this animal as necessary to their existence; and, while it is customary with them to make merry on the demise of one of their brethren, they mourn for the death of a horse. The Seiks are tolerant in matters of faith, and require only a conformity in certain signs and ceremonies; but, unlike the Hindoos, they admit proselytes, although those from among the Mahomedans are not much esteemed. The capital is Lahore. See PUNJAB.

Seil, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, 3 miles long and 2 broad; separated from the mainland by a narrow strait, over which is a bridge.

Seine, a river of France, which rises in the department of Cotes d'Or, flows by Troyes, Melun, Paris, and Rouen, and enters the English Channel at Havre de Grace.

Seine, a department of France, the smallest but by no means the least important in the kingdom. It has an area of about 260 square miles, with 700,000 inhabitants. The surface is level, and the soil fertile in corn and wine; also fruits and vegetables for the supply of Paris, which is the capital.

Seine, Lower, a department of France, including the N. part of Normandy. It has an area of 2500 square miles, with 600,000 inhabitants. Rouen is the capital.

Seine-et-Oise, a department of France, comprising the district of Paris, under the name of Department of the Seine. Exclusive of that district it contains 2200 square miles, with 425,000 inhabitants. Versailles is the capital.

Seinsheim, a town of Bavarian Franconia, in a lordship of the same name; with a castle; 18 miles S. E. of Wurtzburg.

Seine, a town of France, department of Gers; 9 miles S. of Auch.

Seistan, or Sejistan, a province of Persia, bounded on the N. by Kerman and Balkh, E. by Candahar, S. by Mukran, S. W. by Kerman, and W. by Cobestan and Fabistan. The
country is in general mountainous. The valleys are the only habitable parts, for the plains are barren, and covered with fine sand, which is sometimes raised by whirlwinds to such a degree as to overwhelm whole caravans. Doo-shak is the capital.

SEILAM, a town of Mexico, in Jucatan, near the seacoast; 48 miles N. W. of Merida.

SALSOON, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim; 16 miles S. E. of Drontheim.

SELEY, a town in West Yorkshire; with a market on Monday. It is the birthplace of Henry I., whose father, William the Conqueror, built an abbey here; and the conventual church is now the parish church. The other places of worship are a Catholic chapel, and meetinghouses for Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, Calvinists, Quakers, and Unitarians. Besides the free grammar-school, founded by Edward VI., here are several charity-schools, almshouses, &c.

A canal passes from this place to Leeds, and large ships are built here. It is seated on the Ouse, over which is one of the most complete timber bridges in the kingdom. It is connected with Hull, Leeds, &c., by the Hull and Selby and Leeds railways. It is 14 miles S. of York, and 177 N. by W. of London.

SELGENINE, a fortified town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk; with a fort, and 3000 inhabitants. The adjacent country is mountainous, but yields a great quantity of rhubarb. It stands on the Selenga, at the influx of the Chinok; 160 miles S. E. of Irkutsk. Long. 107, 28. E. lat. 51. 16. N.

SELENTI, a town of Asia Minor, in Caramania, at the mouth of a river of the same name; 50 miles W. S. W. of Selek.

SELJEK, (ancient Seleucia,) a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Karamania, at the mouth of the Ghiuk Ssoooy. It is an assemblage of wooden and mud huts. It stands on a level, about 4 miles from the town of Hesse-Darmstadt, with a Benedictine abbey; seated at the confluence of the Gernpantz with the Maine; 14 miles E. of Frankfurt.

SELIBIA, or SELIVIA, (ancient Selymbria,) a town of Romania, and an archbishop's see; formerly a large place, but now much decayed. It is seated on the Sea of Marmora; 35 miles W. of Constantinople. Pop. 6000.

SELKIRK, a town of Scotland, the capital of Selkirkshire. Its branches of industry are the spinning of woollen yarn, and extensive manufactories of woollen goods called "Sweeds," which are exported in this town; stockings, and a manufacture of boots and shoes. It is seated on the Ettrick, 36 miles S. S. E. of Edinburgh.

SELKIRKSHIRE, a county of Scotland. It is bounded on the N. E. by Edinburghshire, E. by Roxburghshire, S. by Dumfries-shire, and W. and N. by Peebles-shire. It is a hilly country, 20 miles long, and 10 broad. It returns one member to parliament. The chief rivers are the Tweed, Ettrick, Yarrow, and Gala. It is a town of France, in the department of Loire-et-Cher, on the river Cher; 10 miles S. W. of Blois.

SELZ, a town in the department of Lower Rhine, seated on the Rhine; 25 miles N. N. E. of Strasbourg.

SELTZ, or LOWER SELTZ, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Nassau; celebrated for a spring of mineral water, which is exported in great quantities. It is situated on the Embach; 50 miles E. of Coblenz.

SEMANNAT, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Irac Arabi; seated on the Euphrates, where a toll is collected. It is 120 miles N. W. of Bassoor. Long. 46. 15. E. lat. 32. 2. N.

SEMDEW-SHEWEN, a town of Birmah, from which is the principal road through the western hills into Arracan. It was entirely destroyed by the Burmese, in 1826. It stands 3 miles W. of the Irrawaddy, and 30 S. by W. of Pagharn.

SEMERGA, a town of Negroland, in the country of Wangara; seated on a lake formed by a branch of the Nile; 330 miles S. S. W. of Bornou. Long. 21. 30. E. lat. 14. 58. N.

SEMENDRIA, a town of European Turkey, in Servia, with a citadel; seated on the Danube; 20 miles S. E. of Belgrade. Pop. 9000.

SEMENNDUR, a town of Egypt, on the E. branch of the Nile; 6 miles S. S. W. of Mansoura, and 53 N. of Cairo.

SEMIGALLIA, a duchy of European Russia, about 100 miles long and 20 broad, forming the E. part of the government of Courland. Mittau is the capital.

SEMINARI, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, with an abbey belonging to the united Greek church. It suffered severely from an earthquake in 1783, but now contains 2000 inhabitants. It is 22 miles N. E. of Reggio.

SEMEN, a town of Scilavonia, in the Austrian empire, on the south side of the Danube; the principal place for carrying on the transit trade between Turkey and Scilavonia. Pop. 8000. It is 4 miles W. of Belgrade.

SEMACHE, a town of Switzersland, in the canton of Lucerne; celebrated for the battle in 1386, which established the liberty of the Swiss, and in which Leopold, duke of Austria, was defeated and slain. It is seated on a small lake of the same name; 7 miles N. W. of Lucerne.

SEMMER EN AUXOIS, a town of France, in the department of Cotes d'Or, with a castle on a rock. It has a manufacture of cloths. It is seated on the Armancon; 34 miles W. by N. of Dijon, and 135 S. E. of Paris. Pop. 6000.

SEMMER EN BRENNING, a town in the department of Saone-et-Loire; 33 miles W. by S. of Macon, and 45 S. of Autun.

SENA, or MARZALI, a town of Mocaranga, in East Africa; on the river Zambuze, where the Portuguese have a factory. Pop. 2000. Long. 85. 3. E. lat. 7. 40. S.

SENCA, a lake and river of New York, in Onondago county. The lake is 30 miles long and 2 broad, and lies N. and S. between those of Canandagua and Cayuga. At the N. end is the town of Geneva, and on the E. side, between it and Cayuga Lake, are the military townships of Romulus, Ovid, Hector, and Ulysses. The river rises to the W. of Geneva, passes by that town, and receives the waters of the lake. It
afterwards receives the waters of Cayuga Lake, Canandagua Creek, and Salt Lake, and then flows into Onandago River.

Seneca, a county in the state of New York, with 2,457,447 inhabitants. Waterloo and Ithaca are the chief towns.

Seneca, a town of New York, in Onandago county; situated on the N. side of the falls in Seneca River, 14 miles from its mouth, and 38 S. of Oswego. Pop. 4231.

Senefra, a town of Belgium, in the province of Hainaut; noted for a battle gained by the French over the prince of Orange in 1674. It is 4 miles S. of Nivelles.

Senegal, a large river which rises in the mountains of Kong, in Negroland, and flows W. on the southern confines of Zahara, into the Atlantic Ocean; 120 miles N. E. of Cape Verd. Its course is fluctuous, till it arrives within 6 miles of the sea, when it takes a sudden turn to the S., and for 75 miles is separated from the sea only by a ridge of sand. Its mouth, not more than half a league over, is incommoded by a shifting bar, which renders the passage difficult and dangerous.

Senegal, a country on the W. coast of Africa, lying on a river of the same name. See Foulis. The French have a fort and factory in an island at the mouth of the river, and are masters of the gun trade. It is called Fort Louis, was taken by the English in 1738, confirmed to them by the peace of 1763, but restored in 1773. Pop. 10,000. Long. 16. 31. W. lat. 15. 55. N.

Senegambia, a name applied to the countries on the W. coast of Africa, between the parallels of 8. and 18. N. latitude, and through which the rivers Senegal, Gambia, and Rio Grande flow. It comprises many districts, inhabited by negroes of different languages, and part of it abounds with metals, especially gold. The actual limits are undefined.

Senez, a town of France, in the department of Lower Alps, seated in a rough barren country; 15 miles S. E. of Digne.

Sennettenberg, a town of Prussia, in Lower Lusatia, with a castle; 35 miles N. N. E. of Meissen.

Sennlis, a town of France, in the department of Oise; seated on the river Nonette, and almost surrounded by a forest; 20 miles N. W. of Meaux, and 10 N. E. of Paris. Pop. 4300.

Sennar, a kingdom of Eastern Africa; bounded E. and S. by Abyssinia, W. by Darfur, and N. by Dongola and the independent districts of Nubia. The Nile flows through this immense plain above a mile broad, full to the very brim, but never overflowing. For several miles from the banks of this river, the soil is of very remarkable fertility; and at the time of the rains, about the end of August and beginning of September, the country assumes a most delightful appearance, resembling the pleasantest parts of Holland. Soon after the rains cease, the dhourra ripens, the leaves turn yellow and rot, the lakes putrify, smell, and are full of vermin, all the beauty disappears, and bare scorched Nubia returns, with all its terrors of pestilential winds and moving sands, glowing and ventilated with sultry blasts. The table consists chiefly in ex-

changing the various productions of interior Africa with those of Egypt and Arabia. The kingdom of Sennar was founded by a body of Shihliuk negroes in 1505. The government is despotic, but the king may lawfully be put to death whenever the chief officers decide that his reign is no longer a public benefit.

Sennar, a city of Nubia, and capital of the above kingdom, is 5 miles in circumference, and very populous. It is said to contain 100,000 inhabitants. The houses are chiefly of one story, with flat roofs; but the suburbs contain only cottages covered with reeds. The palace is surrounded by high walls, and is a confused heap of buildings. The heats are almost insupportable in the day-time, except in the rainy season, at which time the air is wholesome. The commodities are elephants' teeth, tamarinds, civet, tobacco, and gold dust. There is a market near the palace, where slaves are sold; the females sit on one side, and the males on another; the Egyptians buy great numbers of them year by year. The merchandise acquired here consists of spices, paper, brass, hardware, glass beads, and a black drug which is used to colour the eyebrows. The women of quality have slight garments of silk, and wear rings of various metals on their hair, arms, legs, ears, and fingers. Women of a low rank, and girls, have clothes wrapped round them from the waist to the knees. The men go almost naked. Sennar is seated on an eminence, near the river Nile. Long. 33. 0. E. lat. 13. 4. N.

Senso, a town of France, in the department of Yonne, and an archbishop's see, with a handsome Gothic cathedral. Several ecclesiastical councils have been held here; in that of 1140 the well-known Abelard was condemned. Sens was taken by the allies in 1814, but soon after evacuated. It is seated in a fertile country, at the confluence of the Yonne with the Yonne; 25 miles N. of Auxerre, and 80 S. E. of Paris. Long. 3. 17. E. lat. 48. 12. N.

Sepulveda, a town of Spain, in Old Castile; 30 miles N. E. of Segovia.

Serra, or Sinha, a town of Hindostan, in Mysore, with a stone fort of a good size. It is the principal place in the central division of the mahr, admissions N. of the Cavery, and carries on a considerable inland commerce. The whole of the cloth made here is used in the neighbourhood. Since the restoration of the mahr, in 1799, the fort has been garrisoned by British troops. It is 48 miles S. E. of Chittadrigore, and 84 N. of Seringapatam. Long. 76. 53. E. lat. 13. 36. N.

Serra, a town of European Turkey, capital of Bosnia; and the see of a Catholic bishop, appointed by the king of Hungary. It is a large commercial place, and is seated on the river Bosna; 130 miles W. S. W. of Belgrade. Long. 19. 15. E. lat. 44. 14. N.

Serpompe, a town of Bengal, belonging to the Dames. The houses are of brick, plastered with mortar, and have flat roofs, with balconies and Venetian windows. The inhabitants carry on a trade with Europe, China, &c. But the town is principally distinguished as the early seat of the Baptist mission in India, and as
the residence of British subjects who lake refuge here from their creditors. It is seated on the W. bank of the Hoogly; 12 miles N. of Calcutta.

**Serdabat**, a town of Russia; in the government of Wiburg, on the lake Ladoga; 60 miles N. N. E. of Wiburg.

**Sered**, or Sekseed, a town of Hungary, on the river Waag; 50 miles E. N. E. of Presburg.

**Sekez**, a town of European Turkey, province of Macedonia; 45 miles E. of Salonica. It has a public government and other public edifices, and a manufacture of cotton and linen stuffs. Pop. 30,000.

**Seafu, or Serfante**, an island of the Greek archipelago; 8 miles long, and 5 broad, and full of mountains and rocks, in which are mines of iron and loadstone. The inhabitants are all Greeks, and have but one town, called St. Nicholai; which is a poor place. It is 50 miles N. W. of Naxia. Long. 25. 10. E. lat. 37. 10. N.

**Serahab**, a town of Russia, in the government of Niniei Novgorod; 46 miles S. E. of Niniei Novgorod.

**Sergippe**, a province on the coast of Brazil, to the S. of Pernambuco. It produces sugar and tobacco in considerable quantities, and has some silver mines.

**Sergippe**, a seaport of Brazil, capital of the above province, seated at the mouth of the Sergippe; 120 miles N. E. of St. Salvador. Long. 37. 44. W. lat. 12. 10. S.

**Sergognan**, a town of France, department of Hernalut, at the mouth of the Ombre, in the Gulf of Lyon; 8 miles S. E. of Beziers.

**Serinague**, or Guival, a province of Hindostan, situated chiefly between 30. and 32. of N. lat. and between 77. and 79. of E. long. It is estimated at 140 miles in length, by 50 in breadth. It is governed by a rajah, under the protection of the British.

**Serinague**, the capital of the above province, is about three-quarters of a mile long, the houses built of rough stone and mud, and covered with slate, but seldom more than two stories high. The streets are narrow and dirty, but there are some good shops. It is situated in a valley on the river Aleanna, which is crossed by a bridge of ropes. On the opposite side of the river, at the village of Ranibut, is a temple sacred to Rea Ishwara, principally inhabited by dancing women, whose lives are devoted to prostitution, as a religious service. Serinague is 36 miles from Hardwar. Long. 79. 18. E. lat. 30. 10. N.

**Serinapata**, a city of Hindostan, the modern capital of Mysore, is situated in an island 3 miles long and 1 broad, formed by the Cavery, which is here a large and rapid river, with a wide and rocky channel. The streets are narrow and confused, and the generality of the houses mean. The city is strongly fortified; notwithstanding which Lord Cornwallis, in 1792, here compelled Tippoo to sign a treaty, by which he ceded half of his dominions, and agreed to pay a vast sum of money to the English and their allies; and, a new war taking place in 1799, the British troops carried the fort by an assault, in which Tippoo was killed. The city and the island have since been retained by the English, towards the support of the late sultan's family. The palace is very large, and surrounded by a massy wall of stone and mud; it is now the residence of a surgeon. The seraglio of Hyder has been converted into an European hospital, that of Tippoo into a barracks for artillery; the private apartments of the latter are occupied by the residents, and the public ones by European troops. Without the walls of the city are two gardens and pleasure-grounds; one of them is the mausoleum of Hyder, where rests all that was mortal of this Mahomedan dynasty, consisting of Hyder and his wife, and Tippoo, who lie under tombs covered with rich cloths at the expense of the British government; and the establishment of priests to offer up prayers, and of musicians to perform the noctum, is retained as formerly. In the space between the city and the two gardens is the suburb called Shahar Ganjnam, which is rapidly increasing on a regular plan. Serinapata is 10 miles N. of Mysore, and 290 W. by S. of Madras. Pop. 10,000. Long. 76. 50. E. lat. 12. 24. N.

**Seringham**, an island in the S. of India; in the district of Trichinopoly; celebrated for its Hindoo temple, to which pilgrims from all parts of Hindostan resort for absolution; and here, as in all great pagodas, the Brahmins live in a subordination that knows no resistance, and slumber in voluptuousness that feels no want. At present the allowance made by the British government for the support of the temple and its establishment, amounts to about 6240L. sterling.

**Seronge**, a town of Hindostan, in Malwa; celebrated for its manufacture of painted cottons and chintzes. It is situated on the river Cavery; half a mile N. of the fortress of Trichinopoly, and 140 miles E. N. E. of Ougoein. Long. 78. 4. E. lat. 24. 5. N.

**Serpia**, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with a castle, seated on a rugged eminence, near the Guadiana; 30 miles S. by E. of Evora. Pop. 4000.

**Serravalle**, a town of Austrian Italy, in the government of Venice, with a castle. It has cloth, woollen, and silk manufactures, and a trade in corn, wine, and honey. The cathedral contains some fine paintings, and the church of St. Augustine is a noble edifice. It is situated between two mountains, and at the source of the Maschio; 22 miles N. of Treviso.

**Serres**, a town of France, department of Upper Alpes; 23 miles S. W. of Gap.

**Serxan**, a town of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine; with considerable manufactories of linen, sail-cloth, soap, and tobacco, and 9000 inhabitants. It is seated at the mouth of the river Rance, about a mile S. of St. Malo, from which it is separated by a narrow arm of the sea, dry at low water.

**Servia**, a province of European Turkey, 196 miles long, and 96 broad; bounded N. by the Danube and Save, which separate it from Hungary; E. by Bulgaria; S. by Macedonia and Albania, and W. by Bosnia. The climate is less mild than might be expected in 43. and 44. °
N. lat., the winter being of considerable length, and spring not beginning till April. This is owing partly to the height of the great ridge of the Argentaro or Glubotin Mountains, extending along its southern boundary; partly to the number of forests, and the general neglect of cultivation in its interior. The soil is in general fertile, but a small proportion of the country is as yet under tillage. The products are wheat, barley, oats, rice, hemp, flax, and tobacco; also vines, and fruit of various kinds; and in the valleys, and other warm spots, cotton is raised. Mines of iron have been discovered in several parts; but they are almost entirely neglected. The only manufactures are of woollen, cotton, and hardware, for home consumption. Servia was formerly an independent kingdom, but yielded to the Turks in 1355. In 1801 an insurrection took place against their authority, under the standard of Czarni Georgeus, previously known as the head of a band of robbers, but now honoured with the name of avenger of his country. In 1814 he judged proper to withdraw into Russia; and by a convention concluded between his country and the Porte, in 1815, the Servians acknowledged the sovereignty of the sultan, but preserved the free exercise of their religion, as well as their civil rights. Population 1,000,000. Belgrade is the capitol.

SASSULA, a town and castle of Bavarian Franconia; 16 miles N. of Bamberg.

Sestri, a town of Austrian Italy; in the Milanese; seated on a promontory, where it issues from the lake Maggiore; 25 miles W. N. W. of Milan.

Sestri, GRAND, or GREAT PARIS, a town of Guinea, on the Groun Coast; near which is Petit Sestri. It is one of the largest and most commercial towns in the country. Long. 7° 0' W. lat. 4° 30' N.

Sestri di Levante, a town of the Sardinian state, in the territory of Genoa; 30 miles E. S. E. of Genoa.

SC-TCHEOU, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Koei-tchou. It is situated among mountains, which yield cinnabar and quicksilver; 980 miles S. S. W. of Peking. Long. 108° 25' E. lat. 27° 10' N.

SC-SHEN, a province of China, bounded on the N. by Chien-si, E. by Iouqiang, S. by Koei-tchou, and W. by Tibet. It is watered by the Kian-kou, and is rich, not only on account of the great quantity of silk it produces, but also in iron, tin, lead, amber, sugar-canes, lapis lazuli, mukh, rhubarb, &c. Tching-tou is the capital.

SCHEEF, a town of Algier, in the province of Constantina. It was the ancient Sifila, capital of a part of Mauritania; but scarcely a fragment is left of its former greatness, except the fountains. It is 50 miles S. W. of Constantina. Long 5° 36' E. lat. 35° 50' N. The interior is fertile.

SCIEVO, a town of the Sardinian states, in Piedmont; seated on the Po; 8 miles N. of Turin.

SCHILHORN. See SHILHORN

SCOTTI, a town of Western Africa, in a district of its name, lying between Loango and Bengul. It has a great trade in logwood, sent in vessels to Mayamba; and stands on a river of the same name, 60 miles from its mouth, and 110 N. N. E. of Mayamba. Long. 10° 20' E. lat. 20° S.

SENNIT, a town of Spain in Granada. It is situated 6 miles N. of Ronda, and 38 N. W. of Malaga.

SETIA, a town of the island of Candia, and a Greek bishop's see; 45 miles E. S. E. of Candia. Long. 26° 2' E. lat. 35° 3' N.

SETTLE, a town of W. Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesday. About 2 miles to the E. is Attermore Cave, containing numberless chinks and recesses, fluted pillars, and hanging petrifications. At the like distance to the N. is Giggleswick Well, a reciprocating spring, which will sometimes rise and fall nearly a foot, in a stone trough about a yard square, every ten or fifteen minutes. Settle is seated on the Ribble, 38 miles N. N. W. of Halifax, and 235 of London.

SEVENTY. See SEVENTY ST.

SEVEN ISLANDS. A cluster of islands in the Frozen Ocean, lying in long. 18° 45° E. lat. 31° N. Here Captain Phipps, with two ships, was surrounded by the ice, from the 1st to the 10th of August, 1773, when a brisk wind at N. N. E. effected their deliverance.

SEVEN ISLANDS, islands near the coast of Canada, on the N. side of the mouth of the St. Lawrence, at the entrance of a small bay. Long. 66° 5' W. lat. 50° 10' N.

SEVEN ISLANDS. See LORIAN ISLANDS.

SEVENBERG, a town of the Netherlands, in N. Brabant; 8 miles W. N. W. of Breda.

SEVENOINS, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturday. It contains a church, a meeting-house for Baptists, an hospital, and a free school, first erected by Sir William Sevenson, lord mayor of London in 1418, who is said to have been a foundling, chiefly educated by a person of this town. Queen Elizabeth having augmented its revenues, it was called Queen Elizabeth's School; and the whole was rebuilt in 1727. Near this town is Knole, an ancient palace of the see of Canterbury, which archbishop Cranmer exchanged with the Crown for other lands, and which was given by Queen Elizabeth to Thomas lord Buckhurst, afterwards earl of Dorset. In 1450 John Cade defeated the royal army near this town; 16 miles N. W. of Maidstone, and 33 S. E. of London.

SEVER, a town of France, in the department of Landes, seated on the Adour; 20 miles E. of Dax, and 69 S. by E. of Bordeaux. Pop. 9000.

SEVERAC. A small town in the department of Aveyron, on the river Aveyron; 23 miles E. of Rodez.

SEVERIN, a town of European Turkey, in Walschlia, on the Danube; 6 miles W. of Csernetz.

SEVERINA, a fortified town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, and an archbishop's see. It is seated on a craggy rock, on the river Neto; 8 miles from the sea, and 49 S. E. of Rosarno. Pop. 6000. Long. 17° 14' E. lat. 39° 15' N.
SEV

SEVERINA, Sr., a town of Italy, in the papal states; 15 miles W. S. W. of Macerata.

SEVERINA, Sr., a town of Naples, in Principato Citera; on the river Sarno; 10 miles W. S. W. of Polignaro.

SEVER, a river which has its rise in the mountain of Pylnimoon, in Wales. Flowing first across Montgomeryshire, it enters Shropshire above the Bremen Hills, and is navigable in its whole course through this country. It then enters Worcestershire, and runs through its whole length into Gloucestershire. In its course it waters Llandylos, Newton, Welshpool, Shrewsbury, Bridgnorth, Bewdley, Worcester, Upton, Towcester, Gloucester, and Newnham, where it begins to widen considerably; and, entering the sea, its mouth is called the Bristol Channel. This river has a communication with the Thames, the Trent, the Dee, and the Mersey, by different canals.

SEVERN, a river of Maryland, which waters Annapolis, and enters by a broad estuary into Chesapeake Bay.

SERO, Sr., a town of Naples, in Capitanata; seated in a plain, 26 miles W. by N. of Manfredonia, and 73 N. E. of Naples.

SEVREY'S WALL, commonly called Graham's Dyke, in the W. of Scotland. It is a work of the Romans, supposed to be done by the emperor whose name it bears, to prevent the incursions of the Picts and Scots. It began at Abercorn, on the Ruth of Fota, 4 miles N. E. of Linlithgow, and ran W. to the Frith of Clyde, ending at Kirkpatrick, near Dumfartum.

SEVIGNY, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes; 12 miles N. W. of Rethel.

SEVILLE, a town of Spain, forming the western half of Andalusia, and still retaining the title of kingdom. It has an area of 9500 square miles, with 600,000 inhabitants. The surface is diversified with beautiful plains and hills, covered with vines and fruit trees. Agriculture is a very backward state, and the manufactures are all on a small scale. The chief towns are Seville (the capital), Cadiz, Ejea, Xerca, Osuna, and St. Mary's, near Cadiz.

SEVILLE, a city of Spain, capital of the above province, and an archbishop's see; seated on the Guadalquivir. It is fortified by strong walls flanked with high towers, and takes up more ground than Madrid, although it now has not above 100,000 inhabitants. The Phocicians called it Hispallus, and it is the Julia of the Romans, who embellished it with many magnificent buildings. The Moors built an aqueduct, still to be seen, 6 miles in length. The cathedral is by some supposed to be the largest church in the world next to St. Peter's at Rome; the steeples are of curious workmanship, and extremely high, consisting of three towers, one above another, with galleries and balconies. The churches and convents are opulent and beautiful; of the latter, that of St. Francis is adorned with a handsome public square, in the midst of which is a fine fountain. The university consists of many faculties, and professors enjoy rich pensions. The royal palace, called Alcazar, was partly built after the antiquity, by the Moors, and partly in the modern taste, by King Pedro; it is a mile in extent, and flanked by large square towers, built with stones taken from the ancient temple of Hercules. Here is a foundry, and one of the largest depots for artillery in the kingdom. The principal manufactures are silk; and behind the Alcazar is a royal snuff manufacture, which is strictly examined and guarded. The exchange is a square building of the Tuscan order, each front 100 feet in length, and three stories high. The town-house is adorned with a great number of statues, and there is a large square before it, with a fine fountain in the middle. There are 120 hospitals richly endowed. The suburb of Triana stands on the other side of the river, over which is a long bridge of boats. In this suburb stood the house of the Inquisition; and there are public walks, where most of the inhabitants go to take the air. The situation of Seville renders it one of the most commercial towns of Spain. All the trade of that kingdom with the New World centred originally in its port; but that of Cadiz being found more commodious, the galions sailed from that place after the year 1729. Such vast employment did the American trade give, at one period, that in Seville alone there were no fewer than 10,000 looms in silk or woollen work; but, before the end of the reign of Philip III., they were reduced to 400. The country around is extremely fertile in corn, wine, &c., and there is abundance of oil; for, to the W. of the river is a grove of olive-trees, 35 miles in length. Seville was taken by the French in 1619, but they evacuated it after the battle of Salamanca, in 1612. It is 45 miles from the Atlantic, and 212 S. S. W. of Madrid. Pop. 100,000. Long. 5. 55. W. lat. 37. 14. N.

SEVRE, DEUX, a department of France, including part of the ancient province of L'ontou. It is so named from two rivers that rise here; one called Sevre Niortais, flowing W. by St. Maixent, Niort, and Marans, into the Bay of Biscay, opposite the Isle of Re; and the other named Sevre Nantais, which joins a N. W. direction, passes by Clisson, and enters the river Loire, opposite Nantes. The department comprises an area of 2500 square miles, with 288,000 inhabitants, about one-eighth of whom are Protestants. Niort is the capital.

SEVRES, a town of France, 4 miles W. by S. of Paris; celebrated for its glass works and porcelains, which are said to produce the finest porcelain in the world.

SEWALCICK, a chain of mountains in Hindostan, bordering on the country of Serainagur and the province of Delhi.

SEZAN, a town of France, in the department of Ais, divided into two parts by the Rhone, which here begins to be navigable; 14 miles N. by E. of Bellay.

SEZANNE, a town in the department of Marne; 27 miles N. W. of Troyes, and 65 S. E. of Paris. Pop. 4200.

SEZZA, or SISSE, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro; 14 miles N. W. of Capua. Pop. 3800.

SIBAUR, a town of Egypt, on the W. branch
of the Nile: 48 miles S. E. of Alexandria, and 50 N. N. W. of Cairo.

Shaftesbury, a borough in Dorsetshire, with a market on Saturday. It returns one member to parliament. It stands on a hill, where water is so scarce that the poor get a living by fetching it from a great distance. It had formerly 10 parish churches, now reduced to four. The other places of worship are meeting-houses for Methodists, Quakers, and Presbyterians; 25 miles N. N. E. of Dorchester, and 100 W. by S. of London.

Shaftesbury, a town of Vermont, in Bennington county; 10 miles N. of Bennington. Pop. 1885.

Shahar, of Siahar, a seaport of Arabia, in Hadramaut; 110 miles S. S. W. of Shibam. Long. 48. 40. E. lat. 13. 50. N.

Shirazehanpor, a town of Hindostan, capital of a district of its name, in the province of Malwa; 20 miles N. E. of Ougain, and 196 S. of Agimere.

Shirazehanpor, a town in the province of Delhi, district of Bareilly, seated on the Gurnah. Long. 73. 50. E. lat. 27. 52. N.

Shannon, the largest river of Ireland, which issues from Lough Allen, in the county of Leitrim, and, running S., divides the provinces of Leinster and Connaught; it then turns S. W., passes by the city of Limerick, and enters the Atlantic Ocean between the counties of Clare and Limerick.

Shay, a village in Westmoreland, at the source of the Loder, between Orton and Penrith. It has become a place of some business, from the visitors to Shap Wells, a mineral spring in the vicinity. It had once a famous abbey, which stood about a mile W. from the church, of which little remains, except the tower of its church, and the ruins of a bridge. In the vicinity are some great stones, like pyramids, from 10 to 12 yards apart, placed almost in a direct line for a mile together, of such immense weight that carriages now in use could not support them.

Shapinsia, one of the Orkney Islands, lying 3 miles from the N. E. part of Pomona. It is 7 miles long and broad. The coasts are level and produce grass and corn, but the middle part is high, and fit only for sheep pasture.

Sharpsburg, a town of Maryland, in Washington county; 2 miles from the Potomac, and 60 N. W. of Washington.

Sheerness, a maritime town in Kent, on the point of the Island of Sheppy, at the mouth of the Medway, 3 miles N. of Queensborough. A fort was built here by Charles II., after the insurrection of the Dutch, who burnt the town of war at Chatham in 1667; and it has since been considerably augmented and strengthened. There are also an ordinance-office, a dock-yard, and a chapel.

Sheffield, a borough in West Yorkshire, with markets on Tuesday and Saturday, and returns two members to parliament; situated on an eminence surrounded by a beautiful valley, with a range of romantic hills in the perspective. It has 6 churches, 15 meeting-houses, a Romanish chapel, a large infirmary, and numerous charitable foundations. Here are also a large theatre and an assembly room. The houses are well built, and a number of them elegant; and few places can boast of more handsome or regular streets, which are well lighted with gas, introduced here in 1819. This town has been long celebrated for its various hardware manufactures, which consist particularly of cutlery ware, plated goods, buttons, &c., immense quantities of which are now exported to all parts of the habitable globe. In the town and neighbourhood are foundries for iron, brass, and white metal; and numerous works are established on the banks of the rivers, for the purpose of preparing the iron and steel for the manufacturers, and the neighbourhood abounds in coal. It has received a royal charter for a mayor and corporation. The master cutlers are about 600, incorporated by the style of the Cutlers of Hallamshire. Sheffield is seated at the conflux of the Sheaf with the Don, which is now rendered navigable up to the town; the North Midland railway also communicates with it; 53 miles S. S. W. of York, and 163 N. N. W. of London. Long. 1. 29. W. lat. 53. 20. N.

Sheffield, a town of Massachusetts, in Berkshire county; 145 miles W. by S. of Boston. Pop. 2322.

Shelbyville, a town of Kentucky, capital of Shelby county, seated on Brashan's Creek, 12 miles above its junction with Salt River.

Shelburne, a town of Nova Scotia, at the head of a bay called Fort Roseway. It extends two miles on the water side, and one mile backward, with wide streets crossing each other at right angles. The harbour is deep, capacious, and secure. About a mile from Shelburne, and separated from it by a small river, is the Black Town, peopled by about 1200 free blacks, who served on the royal side during the American war. Shelburne is 100 miles W. of Halifax. Long. 65. 0. W. lat. 43. 46. N.

Shella, a decayed town of Morocco, which none but Mahomedans are allowed to enter; 4 miles E. of Salle.

Shellig, the largest river of Algier, which takes its rise in the desert, flows N. through the Lake Titeri, then turns to the W. and enters the Mediterranean to the N. of Mustageem.

Shepherd's Isles, a cluster of islands, part of the New Hebrides, in the South Pacific, to the S. of Malicoli. Long. 168. 42. E. lat. 16. 58. S.

Shepherdstown, a town of Virginia, in Jefferson county, seated on the Potomac, at the influx of the Shenandoah; 60 miles N. W. of Alexandria.

Sheppty, an island in Kent, at the mouth of the Thames, separated from the main land by a branch of the Medway, called the East Swale. It yields plenty of corn, and feeds numerous flocks of sheep. It contains the borough of Queensborough and the fort of Sheerness.

Sheriffhales, a town in Somersetshire; with a market on Friday, and a considerable manufacture of woollen cloth. It has a large handsome church, and meeting-houses for
Methodists, Quakers, and Presbyterians. The town is seated under the Mendip Hills; 17 miles S. W. of Bath, and 116 W. of London.

Sheerness, a town in Kent, with markets on Monday and Saturday, and manufactures of linen and silk. It was formerly a bishop's see, and the parish church, which was the cathedral, and in which are interred the Saxon kings Ethelbald and Ethelbert, is a magnificent pile of building. Formerly here were two other churches, a castle, and an abbey, of which scarcely a vestige remains. Here are meeting-houses for dissenters, a free-school, founded by Edward VI., and other charitable institutions. It is seated on the Dart; 16 miles N. by W. of Dorchester, and 116 W. by S. of London. Long. 2d. 41m. W. lat. 50° 54'. N.

Sherbro, a fort of Guinea, seated at the mouth of Sherbro River, which separates the country of Sierra Leone from the Grain Coast. It belongs to the English. It is 100 miles S. E. of the mouth of the river Sierra Leone. Long. 11° 0'. W. lat. 7° 0'. N.

Sherrburn, a town in West Yorkshire, with a market on Friday, seated in a well cultivated and marketable district, famous for its fine orchards; on the Wark, which soon joins the Uske; 15 miles S. W. of York, and 184 N. by W. of London.

Sherzur, a town of European Turkey, in Kurdistan; the residence of a pasha; 169 miles N. by E. of Bagdad.

Sheriffmuir, a heath of Scotland, in Perthshire, near Dunblane, famous for a bloody but indecisive battle in 1715, between the royal army under the duke of Argyle, and the rebel forces under the earl of Mar.

Sheresel, a town of Algier, in the province of Mascara, formerly of great importance. It is said to have been entirely destroyed by an earthquake, when the arsenal and many other buildings were precipitated into the harbour, the ruins being still visible at low water. It is built after the Moorish manner, and is famous for its pottery, and steel and iron manufactures; 60 miles W. by S. of Algier. Long. 2°. 48'. E. lat. 32° 42'. N.

Sheftland, or Zetland, the general name of about forty islands, besides a number of small holms or rocky islets used only for pastureage, lying 100 miles N. N. E. of Caithness-shire, in Scotland, between 55° 48'. and 60° 52'. N. lat. The names of the principal are Mainland, Yell, Unst, Braewick, and Foula. The description given of the largest, or Mainland, will give an idea of the others; and the particulars of the climate, inhabitants, &c., are much the same as in the Orkneys. Shetland unites with Orkney in forming one of the counties of Scotland.

Shevaguna, a town of Hindostan, in Mysore; 25 miles N. W. of Bangalore.

Shibam, a city of Arabia, capital of the province of Hadramaut, and the residence of a powerful sheik; 300 miles E. of Sana. Long. 49° 40'. E. lat. 15° 25'. N.

Shields, Northumberland, a seaport in Northumberland, with a market on Saturday, and a considerable trade in coal and salt. The town extends to Tynemouth on the E., and many elegant detached mansions are erected in the neighbourhood. It has wide and airy streets in every direction, well paved, and lighted with gas. Besides the church, which is the parochial church of Tynemouth, there are 12 meeting-houses for dissenters and Catholics, and a Jew's synagogue; also several valuable charities, libraries, a mechanics' institute, and a theatre. This town, together with South Shields, may be deemed the port of Newcastle; for the largest vessels are stationed here to take in their lading, which is brought down in barges and lighters. It is seated on the N. bank of the Tyne, near its mouth, and is connected with Carlisle by a railway; 6 miles E. by N. of Newcastle, and 379 N. by W. of London. Long. 1°. 4'. W. lat. 54° 58'. N.

Shields, South, a borough in the county of Durham, with a market on Wednesday, seated on the river Tyne, opposite North Shields, with which place it enjoys all the advantages of trade and commerce, in common with Newcastle. It consists principally of one narrow street, two miles in length, with an open square in the middle. Many trading vessels are built here, and it has several small glass-works. The church, seated on the S. side of the market-place, was rebuilt, except the steeple, in 1810-11, at an expense of more than 4000L. The other places of worship are a chapel of ease, (situate on the Sunderland road,) a Scotch chapel, united session chapel, and meeting-houses for Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, New Connexion, and Primitive Methodists. The societies and institutions, several of which are of recent establishment, reflect great honour upon the inhabitants. It is to a society of gentlemen belonging to this town that the life-boat owed its origin. It returns one member to parliament, and is connected with Gateshead by the Brandon Junction Railway; 22 miles N. N. W. of Durham, and 261 N. by W. of London.

Shifnal, a town in Shropshire; with a market on Tuesday. It has a handsome church, two meeting-houses, a grammar-school, a national-school, and a subscription library; 11 miles N. E. of Bridgnorth, and 136 N. W. of London.

Shin, Loch, a lake of Scotland, in the S. part of Sutherlandshire; 15 miles long, and 2 broad. At its S. E. extremity issues the rapid river Shin, which flows into the head of the Firth of Dornoch.

Shippenburg, a town of Pennsylvania; in Cumberland county, on a branch of Conedwick Creek, which flows into the Susquehanna; 21 miles W. S. W. of Carlisle.

Shipston-on-Stour, a town in a detached part of Worcestershire; surrounded by Warwickshire, with a market on Friday, seated on the Storn; 14 miles W. of Banbury, and 83 N. W. of London.

Shiras, or Shiraz, a city of Persia; capital of Parsistan, seated at the end of a spacious plain, bounded on all sides by lofty mountains. It is surrounded by a wall 5 miles in circuit, with round towers at the distance of 60 paces. The city is built of brick, and adorned with many fine
mosques and noble edifices. Here are many good bearers and caravansaries; also a manufacture of swords. This city was the seat of government under Kerim Khan, who erected many of the fine buildings in and near this place. In its vicinity are numerous summer-houses, with gardens; and the rich wines of Shiraz are deemed the best in all Persia. The tomb of the celebrated poet Hafiz is in a large garden on the N. E. side of the city, about 2 miles from the wall; and at the foot of the mountains, in the same direction, is the tomb of Sai'd; 175 miles S. by E. of Isphahan. Pop. 40,000. Long. 32° 40' W. E. lat. 29° 37' N.

SHIRVAN. See SHEHRVAN.

SHOAHS, or ISLES OF, seven small islands on the coast of New Hampshire. They are conveniently for cod-fishery, which was formerly carried on here to great advantage.

SHORE, DRESS, a town of Syria, with an excellent caravan-sent; seated on the Asi; 18 miles S. by E. of Antioch, and 15 S. W. of Aleppo.

SHOONSKA, one of the Kurile Islands, three leagues S. of Cape Lopatka, in Kamtschatka. Its inhabitants consist of a mixture of natives and Kamtschadals.

SHOREDA, a village in Kent, situate on a hill so called, which affords a very extensive and delightful prospect. On the W. part of the hill is a tower, erected to commemorate the reduction, in 1756, of Severndroog, a strong fort in Hindostan: it is called Severndroog Castle, and contains some of the arms, ornaments, &c., taken from the enemy; 8 miles S. S. E. of London.

SHOREHAM, a borough in Sussex; with a market on Saturday. It sends two members to parliament. It is commonly called New Shoreham, to distinguish it from the Old, which lies near and is now of little account. It stands on an arm of the sea, into which vessels can enter with the tide; and many small vessels are built here. It has a railroad to Brighton; 19 miles W. N. W. of Newhaven, and 56 S. by W. of London.

SHREWsbury, a borough and the capital of Shropshire, governed by a mayor; with markets on Wednesday and Saturday. It sends two members to parliament. It is seated on a peninsula formed by the Severn, over which are two bridges, and is surrounded by a wall, in which are three gates. Here were formerly a castle and abbey, both now in ruins. It contains 6 churches, an Augustinian Catholic chapel, and meeting-houses for the various sects of dissenters. Here are 16 incorporated trading companies, of which the dressers and mercers are the principal. Shrewsbury is the chief mart for a coarse kind of woollen cloth, made in Montgomeryshire, called Welsh webs; and for all sorts of Welsh commodities, which are generally bought in a rough state at Welshpool, and finished here. It is also famous for its excellent brawn and delicate cakes; and in the environs is a large manufacture of coarse linens. Here is a free school founded by Edward VI., and afterwards rebuilt and more

largely endowed by queen Elizabeth; also several charity-schools, and other benevolent institutions. In 1265, Edward I. held a parliament here, when the lords sat in the castle, and the commons in a barn. Another parliament was held here in 1397, by Richard II. In 1403 a battle was fought in the vicinity between Henry V. (then prince of Wales) and Henry Percy, nicknamed Hotspur, in which the latter was defeated and slain. James II. held his court here in 1667; 40 miles S. E. of Chester, and 154 N. W. of London. Long. 2° 41' W. lat. 52° 43' N.

SHREWSBURY, a town of New Jersey, in Monmouth county, with three edifices for public worship. It is a place of genteel resort in the summer months, seated near the sea-coast; 45 miles E. by N. of Trenton.

SHROPSHIRE, or SALOP, a county of England; 43 miles long, and 40 broad, bounded N. by Cheshire, and a detached part of Flintshire, E. by Staffordshire, S. E. by Worcestershire, S. by Herefordshire, S. W. by Radnorshire, and W. by the counties of Montgomery and Denbigh. It contains 858,214 acres, is divided into 15 hundreds and 230 parishes, has 12 market-towns, and sends four members to parliament for the northern and southern divisions of the county. The soil is generally fruitful, especially in the N. and E. parts, which produce plenty of wheat and barley; the S. and W. being mountainous, are less fertile, but yield sufficient pasture for sheep and cattle. This county abounds with lead, copper, iron, limestone, free-stone, pipe-clay, bitumen, and coal; it also has some salt-springs, numerous iron-works, and manufactures of porcelain and flannel. The principal rivers are the Severn and the Teme. The capital is Shrewsbury.

SHUMLA, or SEYMUMLA, a strong town of Europe; in Bulgaria. It commands the pass over the mountains, and is 120 miles N. N. W. of Constantinople. Pop. 300,000.

SHUKA, a town of European Russia, capital of the province of Karabegh, with 2000 inhabitants, 500 of whom are Armenians, and the remainder Tartars; 225 miles S. E. of Tiflis.

SHIESTER, a city of Persia; capital of Kusistan with a considerable manufacture of woollen stuffs, which are exported to Bassorah, in return for Indian commodities. The streets are narrow and dirty, but the houses are good, and it contains ruins which testify to it being former of great extent and magnificence. Its present population is estimated at 15,000, Persians and Arabs. It is situated at the foot of a range of mountains, on an eminence which overlooks the rapid course of the Kamin. Long 19° 2'. E. lat. 32° 5' N.

SHUTESBURY, a town of Massachusetts, in Franklin county. After an earthquake, in 1815, a medicinal spring appeared, which is now much resorted to; 80 miles W. of Boston.

SIAM, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the N. E. by that of Laos, E. by Cochinchina and Cambodia, S. by a gulf of the same, and W. by the Bay of Bengal. It is 350 miles in length, and 210 in breadth, though in some places not
above 50; and is divided into the Higher and Lower. The country is level, and in the rainy season is overflowed; f. r. which reason most of the houses are built on pillars, and they have no communication for some months but by boats. The soil produces plenty of rice, cotton, and a variety of fruits different from those of Europe. Many authors have extolled it as the finest and richest country in the world. There are mines of gold, silver, tin, and copper; and plenty of pepper, aloes, benzoin, and musk. Wild animals run in the woods, as elephants, rhinoceroses, leopards, and tigers. Their tame cattle are buffaloes, bullocks, and hogs, of which they have plenty about their farms. There are large and dangerous crocodiles, and serpents 20 feet long. The inhabitants have large foreheads, little noses, plump lips, and black sparkling eyes. The men are of an olive complexion, with little beards; but the women are of a straw complexion, and some have their cheeks a little red. Both sexes go bare-headed, and almost naked, except the wealthy, who wear rich garments for ostentation. The king shows himself but once a year to the people. He is the proprietor of all the lands in the country, and no one can buy any merchandise till he has first had the choice of them. He generally keeps a numerous army, besides 3000 elephants, and can take 25,000 men into the field. The mandarins, that is, the principal men who daily attend the palace, are 3000 in number, and are whipt very severely with split rattans for the least fault. The temples and priests are very numerous; the latter are distinguished from the laity by an orange-coloured garment, and by keeping their heads, beards, and eye-brows close shaved. They have schools for the education of their children, and scarcely any are found among them who cannot read and write. This country is so much oppressed by the Birmans, to whom the king of Siam, after a long and destructive war, ceded the W. maritime towns on the Bay of Bengal, in 1793. Bang-kok is the capital.

Siam, or Thibet, a city, the former capital of the foregoing kingdom. It contains a great number of Buddhist temples, convents, columns, and other decorations. The king's palace, and some others, differ from the common habitations, by occupying a more extensive space, being better constructed, and of a greater height, but they never exceed one floor. The Dutch have a factory here, and merchants from different countries come here to trade. In 1766 this city was taken by the Birmans. It is situate on an island in the river Menan, 50 miles N. of its mouth, in the Gulf of Siam, and 360 S. E. of Pegu. Long. 100. 50. E. lat. 14. 18. N

Siam-Yang, a city of China, of the first class, in the province of Hoa-oung, on the river Han; 550 miles S. W. of Peking. Long. 111. 40. E. lat 32. 5. N

Siamko, a town of Russia, in the government of Bessarabia, near the Lake Ladoga; 24 miles N. E. of New Ladoga. Long. 30. 47. E. lat. 60. 15. N

Siberia, a large country, comprehending the northern part of the Russian empire in Asia. It is bounded on the Jax by the Pacific Ocean, S. by Great Tartary, W. by European Russia, and N. by the Frozen Ocean. It extends 3500 miles in length from E. to W., and 1200 in breadth, from N. to S. Area, 5,000,000 square miles, with a population of 2,000,000. The S. part produces all the necessaries of life, but the N. is extremely cold, almost uncultivated, and thin of people. The principal riches of this country consist of fine skins and furs; but there are also rich mines of iron and copper, and several kinds of precious stones, particularly topazes of a beautiful lustre, magnets of an extraordinary size, and even whole mountains of lodestone. The inhabitants are of three sorts, Pagans, or the natives of the country, Mahomedans, and Russians. The former dwell in forests in the winter, and in the summer on the banks of rivers. Their garments are the skins of wild beasts. All their riches are comprised in their bows, arrows, a knife, and a kettle. They make use of reindeer and dogs, instead of horses, to draw their sledges, and live in huts, which they remove from place to place. Those in the southern parts are somewhat more civilized. They have horses with which they go hunting, and their houses, though poor, are not shifted from place to place. The Russians settled here are much the same as in their native country. It is through this vast tract of land that the Russian caravans travel every year, when they carry their merchandise to China. The principal rivers are the Oby, Lena, Irtish, Yenisei, and Okota. The western part of Siberia is comprised in the Russian government of Tobolak, and is divided into the circles of Tobolak Proper, Tomak, Yenisees, and Kolvan; all the eastern part is contained in the government of Irtak, and divided into the circles of Irtak, Terek, Yenisei, and Okhotak, which last includes Kamtschatka and the islands. Siberia is the place to which criminals, as well as persons under the displeasure of the court, are commonly banished from Russia. Christianity has at present made little progress in this country, though considerable efforts have of late years been made by the Russian government as well as by the British Missionary Societies. Tobolak is the capital, and the residence of the viceroy.

Sical, a town of Mexico, on the N. coast of Yucatan; 70 miles N. W. of Merida. Long. 90. 30. W. lat. 28. 30. N.

Sicic, a town of Belgium, in South Brabant; to the S. of which is a celebrated monastery. It is seated on the Demer; 18 miles E. of Mechlin.

Sicily, an island of the Mediterranean Sea, about 165 miles long, and 112 broad. Its form is that of a triangle, terminating in three capes; that which is nearest Italy is called Capo del Faro; that next the Morea, Cape Passaro; and the third, which points to Africa, Cape di Bocca. Sicily is separated from the kingdom of Naples by a narrow strait, called the Favo; but, as Messina is situated on it, is
is called the Faro of Messina. The two kingdoms of Naples and Sicily have nearly the same climate, and the productions are much the same; but Sicily abounds much more in corn, particularly in the valleys of Noto and Mazara. The valley of Demona has more forests and fruit-trees than the two others. The three great divisions of Sicily are named from those valleys; but since 1815 it has been divided into seven intendancies: viz. Palermo, Messina, Catania, Girgenti, Syracuse, Trapani, and Calatanissetta. The chief towns in the Val di Mazara are Palermo, Marsala, Trapani, Termini, and Mazara; in the Val di Noto, Modica, Ragusa, Noto, Syracuse, and Castro Giovanni; in the Val di Demona, Messina, Catania, and Nocera. This country produces corn, wine, oil, silk, excellent fruits, and almost every necessary of life in wonderful abundance. The only manufacturing establishments of extent are Palermo, Messina, and Catania; they consist of silk, cotton, and linen, and some woolens, though the wool of the island is of a different quality; to which we may add a few articles, such as hats, cutlery, harness, carriages, and household furniture, made at the principal towns. The commerce of Sicily is comparatively trifling, though, from the variety of its products, the excellence of several of its harbours, and the great coast for navigation, it might, under an enlightened government, become very extensive. In the darkness of their complexion, and the indolence of their habits, the Sicilians resemble the Italians and Spaniards; and education is in a very backward state, but the new plan of teaching (of Bell and Lancaster) is beginning to be employed with some success. The religion is the Catholic; and the number of ecclesiastics is said to amount to 70,000, exclusive of the monks and nuns. The assembly long dignified by the name of parliament was, until 1810, merely a feudal court possessing hardly any marks of the elective franchise. Sicily was successively occupied by the Phenicians, the Carthaginians, and Romans. In the 8th and 9th centuries it was conquered by the Saracens, who retained possession of the island about 200 years. They gave way to the Normans, who, attracted to Sicily on their progress to the crusades, made the conquest of the island in the 11th century. It passed successively into the possession of France, Germany, and Spain. By the peace of Utrecht, in 1713, it was given to the duke of Savoy, with the title of king; but in 1720 the Austrians prevailed on the new possessor of Sicily to exchange it for Sardinia, and added the former to the kingdom of Naples. The war carried on by France and Spain against Austria, in 1734, transferred the crown of Naples to a branch of the royal family of Spain, in whose hands it remained until the progress of the French revolutionists, in 1799, led to the expulsion of the royal family from Naples. They took refuge in Sicily, where they remained till 1815, when the overthrow of Murat, by the Austrians, led to the restoration of the former family to the throne of Naples, which they continue to possess. In 1820 the Sicilians made an attempt to establish a free government, but the country was invaded by the Austrians, and the king re-established in all his former absolute authority. Area, 12,500 square miles. Pop. 1,800,000. Palermo is the capital.

SICLIA, a town of Hungary, with a castle on a mountain, in which the emperor Sigismund was imprisoned; 12 miles S. of Funkirchen.

SICILIANA, a town in the S. of Sicily. It has a harbour, and a trade in sulphur and wheat. Pop. 6000. It is 8 miles N. by W. of Girgenti.

SIDEYE, a strong town on the N. coast of the island of Java, with a harbour. Long. 113. 15. E. lat. 6. 40. S.

SIDEYCARPEO, a town of Macedonia, famous for a gold mine in its neighbourhood. It is 5 miles from the Gulf of Contessa, and 40 E. 5. S. of Salonichi.

SIDEMOUTH, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is much frequented in the bathing season, and was formerly a seaport, but its harbour is now choked up. It is seated on the English Channel, at the mouth of the Sid; 15 miles S. E. of Exeter, and 158 W. by S. of London.

SIDE, or SYDRA, a spacious gulf of the Mediterranean, on the coast of Tripoli, anciently called Syirtia.

SIDELENBERG, a town of Hanover, in the county of Hoya; 9 miles S. W. of Hoya.

SIDEBERG, a town of Prussian Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, on the river Sieg; 15 miles S. E. of Cologne.

SIDEK, a town and castle of Prussian Westphalia, formerly the capital of a principality belonging to the House of Nassau. In the neighbourhood are iron-mines, forges, and foundries. It is seated on the Sieg; 24 miles N. W. of Wetzlar. Long. 8. 12. E. lat. 50. 47. N.

SIDEIN, or SIENNESE, a province of the grand duchy of Tuscany, bounded by the Florentine and the territory of Pisa. The soil is pretty fertile, especially in mulberry-trees, which feed a great number of silk-worms; and there are several mineral springs. It is 62 miles long, and nearly the same broad, and has an area of 3000 square miles, with 190,000 inhabitants.

SIENNA, a city of Tuscany, capital of the foregoing province, and an archbishop's see, with a university and a citadel. It is surrounded by a wall about 4 miles in circumference. The Gothic metropolitan church is built with black and white marble, and the pavement is of Mosaic work. Sienna is not very populous; it once contained 85,000 inhabitants, but it has declined to 15,000. It is adorned with a great number of palaces, fountains, and superb churches. The great area is round, and the houses about it are of the same height, supported by pillars, under which people may walk in all weathers. The Italian language is spoken in Sienna in its greatest purity. It is seated on three eminences; 28 miles S. of Florence, and 120 N. W. of Rome. Long. 11. 11. E. lat. 43. 24. N.
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Siena, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, near the river Moselle; 10 miles N. N. E. of Thionville.

Sierra Leone, a country of Africa, in the W. part of Guinea; so named from being mountainous, and the mountains abounding in lions. It is situated on the Atlantic, and is distinguished for the colony formed there by the British nation, from motives of generosity and philanthropy. This country is traversed by a considerable river, derived from the interior, called the Mitomba, or Sierra Leone. Its limits are from the Grain Coast on the S. E. to Cape Verga on the N. W.; that is, between 7. and 10. N. lat. In the open and plain parts, on the banks of the river, the heat of the sun, before any breeze arises, is almost intolerable; but a refreshing gale constantly springs up about noon, which renders the country supportable. The wet season, from May to October, is ushered in and terminated by stormy weather. It is considered very unhealthy, but probably not more so than New Orleans; and far better than the French settlements on the Senegal. The whole tract, on each side of the river, is rich in rice and millet, which is the chief sustenance of the inhabitants; and, upon the whole, it is one of the best tracts on the coast. The natives are in general mild external manners, and noted for their hospitality; but they possess a great share of pride, and are easily affected by an insult. Of all the tribes, those who have embraced Mahomedanism are the most civilized and respectable; and those on the coast, from their intercourse with the European slave-factors, are much inferior in every thing, except the art of making a bargain, to those who reside higher up the country. In 1791 an act of parliament was obtained, incorporating a company, called the Sierra Leone Company, for the purpose of cultivating the West Indies and other tropical productions on the banks of the river. The first settlers amounted to 200 white persons, besides a number of free blacks from Nova Scotia. In 1793 the colonists were all put into possession of small lots of land, and a new town, on a regular and extended scale, was begun to be built. The next year a French squadron destroyed the settlement, and captured several of the company's ships; from this disaster they recovered, and a factory was established in the Rio Pongos in 1795. The colony, however, still continued to languish, and in 1808 it was transferred from the company to his majesty. The present state of the management of the African Institution; and, notwithstanding all its disadvantages, the colony has been rapidly advancing in prosperity, and the population is continually augmenting by the capture of negroes, on their way to the West Indies, by vessels employed to put a stop to the slave trade. The number landed in 1824 was 1830; in 1825, 2337; in 1826, 2727; and in 1827, 2857. The whole population of the liberated Africans in the villages (exclusive of 2562 persons resident in Freetown, or employed at the timber factories) is now upwards of 30,000. Independently of Freetown, but including the isles de Los and Freetown, the number of settlements now amount to 14, of which Regent and Wellington are the richest and most populous. The inhabitants are by no means wanting in industry. The markets of Freetown are supplied with fruit and vegetables almost exclusively by the mountain villages; and from 80 to 100 persons are to be seen daily on the hill leading to Gloucester Town, with the produce of their own farms and gardens. The Church and Wesleyan Missionary Societies are aiding by their efforts in promoting the happiness and prosperity of the colony; education is rapidly extending; and numbers of degraded negroes are rising into respectability, and even wealth. Freetown is the capital.

Sierra Morena, mountains of Spain, dividing Andalusia from Extremadura and New Castile, rendered famous by the wars of the Christians and Mahomedans, and for being the scene where Cervantes has placed the most entertaining adventures of his hero.

Sigiel. See Sigeil.

Sighemessa. See Siguemessa.

Sigmaringen, a town of Germany, with a castle, which gives name to a branch of the House of Holzmollern. It is situated on the Danube; 10 miles S. E. of Holzmollern.

Signau, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern; 12 miles S. E. of Bern.

Sigluna, a town of Sweden, in Uppland, 10 miles N. of Stockholm.

Siguenza, a town of Spain, in Guadalaxara, and a bishop's see, with a castle, in which is an arsenal. It had formerly a university, consisting of several colleges. The most considerable structure is the cathedral. It is situated on a hill, at the foot of Mount Atienza, 65 miles N. E. of Madrid. Pop. 5000. Long. 2°. 51°. W. Int. 40°. 58°. N.

Sigon, a town of Sweden. See Siga.

Silghitta, a town of Hindostan, in Mysore, celebrated for its kitchen-gardens. Coarse cotton cloths are made here, and some tobacco grows in the neighbourhood. It is 20 miles N. W. of Coor, and 32 N. E. of Bangalore.

Siliserberg, a strong town of Prussian Silesia. It has its name from a mine of lead and silver, the working of which has been discontinued; 11 miles N. E. of Glatz.

Silchester, a village in Hampshire, once a celebrated city, and said to have been the place where Arthur was crowned. There are considerable remains of its walls and ditches, enclosing an extensive space, and two military roads from the S. gate, one to Winchester, and the other to Old Sarum. It is 6 miles N. of Basingstoke.

Silesia, a province of the Prussian state, formerly belonging to the kingdom of Bohemia. It is 200 miles long, and 170 broad; bounded on the N. by Brandenburg, E. by Poland, S. by Moravia, and W. by Bohemia, from which it is separated by a long chain of mountains: the highest, called Zotenburg, is in the principality of Schweidnitz. There are mines of coal, lead, copper, and iron, and quarries of various stones; besides antimony, saltpetre, sulphur,
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Simancas, a town of Spain, in Valladolid, with a strong castle, in which Philip II. ordered the archives of the kingdom to be kept. It is
situated on the Duero, 10 miles S. W. of Valladolid, and 60 N. E. of Salamanca.

Simbirsk, a government of Russia, formerly a province of the kingdom of Kazan. It has an area of 30,000 square miles, with 850,000
inhabitants, the greater part of whom profess the religion of the Greek church. The capital, of the same name, is seated on the Volga; 100
miles S. by W. of Kazan. Long. 48. 34. E. lat. 54. 22. N.

Simi, or Symi (the ancient Syme), an island in the Mediterranean, between the island of Rhodes and the continent, in a bay of its name. It has a town containing about 2000 houses, built near the summit of a high rocky mountain; 2 miles N. W. of Rhodes. Long. 27. 23. E. lat. 36. 35. N.

Simmen, a town of Prussia, in the province of Lower Rhine, seated on a river of the same name; 25 miles S. of Coblenz.

Simogaj, a town of Hindostan, in Mysore, district of Bednore, with a manufacture of coarse cotton cloth. Tipoo Sultan was de-
feated near this place by the Maharrattas, aided by a detachment of British, in 1790. It is seated on the Tunga, 64 miles E. by N. of Naga-

Simons, St., an island of the United States, on the coast of Georgia, at the mouth of the Altamaha. It is 15 miles long, and 3 broad,
and has a town called Frederica.

Simonhven, or Simonstoria, a town of Hungary, with a strong castle, taken from the Turks in 1666. It is seated on the Sarvita, 32 miles S. W. of Budva. Long. 19. 52. E. lat. 46. 45. N.

Simpson, a celebrated pass leading from Va-

de to Pielmont, over the Alps. It was
formed by Bonaparte, and has been considered his greatest work. It commences at Brie, and terminates at Duomo D'Ossola.

Sinai, a mountain of Arabia Petraea, in a peninsula formed by the two arms of the Red Sea. The Mahomedans hold it in great veneration; and here the Greek Christians have a monastery, surrounded by a high wall, and those who go in and out are drawn up and let down in baskets. Long. 34. 15. E. lat. 20. 2. N.

Sinacour, or Singapour, an island at the southern extremity of the peninsula of Malay; from which it is separated by a narrow channel; and, to the S., it gives name to the narrow sea called the Strait of Singapour. It has a town of the same name. It was ceded to the British in 1824, and was made a depot for ships passing to China, &c., and in 5 years became a seat of commerce and population almost unexampled for increase. It is inhabited by Chinese emigrants, and has a safe harbour. Long. 103. 15. E. lat. 1. 10. N.

Sinde, a river of Asia. See Indus.

Sinde, a prince of Hindostan, bounded on the W. by Persia, N. by the territories of the king of Kandahar, N. E. by those of the Sekh
E. by a sandy desert, and S. by Cutch. It ex-
tends along the course of the Indus, from its mouth to the frontiers of Moultan, 500 miles; and its breadth at the greatest part is 150. In soil and climate, and the general appearance of the surface, it resembles Egypt—the country being an extended valley, confined on one side by a ridge of mountains, and on the other by a desert, and the Indus, equal at least to the Nile, winding through the midst of this level valley, and enriching it by its annual inundations. During great part of the S. W. monsoon, or at least in July, August, and part of September, (the rainy season in most other parts of India,) the atmosphere is here generally clouded; but no rain falls, except near the sea. Owing to this, and the neighbourhood of the sandy deserts on the E. and on the N. W., the heats are so violent, and the winds from those quarters so pernicious, that the houses are contrived so as to be occasionally ventilated by apertures on the top, resembling the funnels of small chimney.

When the hot winds prevail, the windows are closely shut, excluding the hottest current of air, and a cooler part descends into the house through the funnel. By this means are also excluded vast clouds of dust, the entrance of which would alone be sufficient to render the houses uninhabitable. The roofs are composed of thick layers of earth instead of terraces. Few countries are more unwholesome to European constitutions, particularly the lower part called the Delta. The Hindoos, who were the original inhabitants of Sind, have been treated with great rigour by the Mahomedan governors, and vast numbers have in consequence retired into other countries. The inland parts of Sind produce saltpetre, sal-ammoniac, borax, bezoar, lapis lazuli, and raw silk. Here are manufactures of cotton and silk of various kinds; and also of fine cabinets, inlaid with ivory, and finely lacquered. Great quantities of butter are exported, which is clarified and wrapt up in duppas, made of the hides of cattle. Here are large beehes, fine sheep, and small hardy horses. The wild game are deer, hares, antelopes, and foxes, which are hunted with dogs; also leopards, and a small fierce creature called a shahghush. This province is now governed by three chiefs, called amirs, tributary to the sultan of Kandahar. The Bombay government sent an embassy to the chief in 1808; and the East India Company have now a native agent, or chargé d'affaires, residing at the fort of Hyderabad, the capital. The area is about 24,000 square miles, with a population of not above 1,000,000.

Sindelfingen, a town of Germany, in the kingdom of Wurttemberg; 10 miles S. S. W. of Stuttgart.

Sines, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo; on a cape to which it gives name; 74 miles S. W. of Evora. Long. 8. 46. W. Lat. 37. 38. N.

Sina, a strong town of Austrian Dalmatia; built by the Turks in opposition to Cism, and taken in 1669. It is 8 miles N. of Cism, and 14 of Spalatro.

Sian-shan, a city of China, in the province of

Chen-si, and one of the largest and most beautiful in the empire. The walls are 13 miles in circuit, nearly square, and surrounded by a deep ditch; they are well fortified with towers, and some of the gates are very lofty and magnificent. It has a great trade, especially in mules, which are bred up in great numbers and sent to Peking. Here is a strong garrison of Tartars in a separate part of the city, from which it is parted by a strong wall. It is 540 miles S. W. of Peking. Long. 108. 44. E. Lat. 35. 16. N.

Singile, a town of Russia, in the government of Simbirsk, situate on the Volga; 24 miles S. of Simbirsk.

Singos, a town in the peninsula of Malaccas; seated at the mouth of a small river, in the bay of Patani. Long. 101. 25. E. Lat. 6. 40. N.

Singigolia, a strong seaport of Italy; in the duchy of Urbino, with a castle and two harbours. It is the seat of a bishop, and contains several fine churches and convents, and a mint. An annual fair is held here from the middle to the end of July, frequented by merchants from distant parts. It stands at the mouth of the Nigola, in the Gulf of Venice; 17 miles S. E. of Pesaro. Pop. 6200. Long. 13. 15. E. Lat. 43. 43. N.

Si-ning, a city of China, of the second rank, in the western extremity of the province of Chen-si. It has a considerable trade with the Tibetans, particularly in tea. It is 450 miles W. N. W. of Singan. Long. 101. 35. E. Lat. 36. 45. N.

Sino, or Sinope, a seaport of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia; surrounded by walls and double rumps, but the castle is much neglected. Diogenes, the cynic philosopher, was born here. It is seated on the isthmus of a peninsula, in the Black Sea; 280 miles E. of Constantinople. Pop. 5000. Long. 33. 55. E. Lat. 41. 5. N.

Sintzheim, a town of Baden, seated in a morass; 12 miles S. S. E. of Heidelberg.

Sion, a mountain of Palestine, on the S. side of Jerusalem; of great celebrity in sacred history. See Jerusalem.

Sion, or Sitten, a town of Switzerland; capital of Valais, and an episcopal see. It is situate on the river Sitten, near the Rhone, at the foot of three insulated rocks, which rise immediately from the plain. On the highest, called Tourbillon, is the old deserted episcopal palace; on the second, denominiated Valeva, are the remains of the old cathedral, and a few houses belonging to the canons; on Majoris, the third rock, stands the present episcopal palace. Sion was formerly the capital of the Sedunni, and some Roman inscriptions still remain. It is 56 miles E. of Geneva. Pop. 5000. Long. 7. 22. E. Lat. 46. 9. N.

Siout, or EsSiout, a town of Egypt, which has several mosques, and is the see of a Coptic bishop. It is surrounded by fine gardens, and palm-trees that bear the best dates in Egypt. Here was the ruins of an amphitheatre, and some sepulchres of the Romans. The place is the rendezvous of those who go in the caravans.