A a, a term applied anciently to a collection of waters, derived from the Latin aqua, and still the name of several European rivers; the following are the principal, viz.—in Russia, the Neva; through the Duchy of Courland into the bay of Riga; in Saxony, falling into Lake Blanken; in Switzerland, falling into Lake Lucerne, into Lake Walstadtan, and into the Aar river; in Westphalia, falling into the Wehr, into the Vecht, and into the Ems; in Holland, falling into the Vecht, at Swartauys, into the Oldysel; in Overysel, falling into Lake Giter; in Brabant, falling into the Damme; in Pas de Calais, France, falling into the sea at Gravelines, &c.

Aach, the name of a river in Switzerland, and of two others in Suabia, and also of a town in Suabia, about 30 miles N. of Constance.

Aahaus, the chief town of a small district of the same name, in the government of Munster, one of the Russian states, in the province of Westphalia.

Aalborg, one of the four bishoprics of the peninsula of Jutland, being the most northerly part, and about 120 square miles in extent, containing about 90,000 inhabitants. The chief town of the same name is situated on the coast of the Gulf of Lymfjord, in N. lat. 55° 50'. E. long. 9° 46'. Next to Copenhagen it is the most considerable town in Denmark. It has an exchange for merchants; the episcopal palace, two churches, two poorhouses, an hospital, convent, and cathedral school-house, are all respectable edifices; and it has a considerable trade in corn, herring, fire-arms, saddles, gloves, &c. It was taken by the Swedes, in 1643 and 1658.

Aar, Aare, or Ar, a large river in Switzerland, which rises in a lake, near Mount Salzberg, in the S. of the Canton of Bern, and, running N. W. through the whole extent of the lake of Brienz and Thun to Bern, takes a circuitous course to Soleure; whence it flows which, being joined by the Reuss and Limmat, it falls into the Rhine opposite Waldshut; also the name of two other rivers, one rising in the Grand Duchy of the Lower Rhine, falling into the Rhine; the other rising in Nassau, falling into the Lahn.

Aarau, chief town of Aargau canton, Switzerland, seated on the Aar; has a brisk trade, and manufactures of linen and cutlery, and is the place of general assembly for the Protestant cantons.

Aargau, or Argovia, a canton of Switzerland, bounded on the N. by the Rhine. It was made an independent canton in 1798; and in 1803 received further accessions of territory, and from one of the smallest became one of the largest cantons. Area, 650 square miles. Pop. 135,000. It has considerable manufactures, and is tolerably fruitful.

Aarhus, the second of the four bishoprics of Jutland; it is a very fruitful district, on the E. side of the peninsula, extending for about 60 miles along the shore of the Kattegat; bounded on the W. by the bishopric of Viborg, intersected by numerous streams, abounding with fish, and is richly adorned with forests. It contains the residences of a great portion of the nobility of Denmark. The chief town of the same name is situated on the coast, in 56° 10'. N. lat. 10° 13'. E. long. The town is divided into two unequal parts, by water conveyed from a lake about 15 miles in the interior. It is large and populous; and has six gates, two principal churches, two market-places, a university, a free-school, and a well-endowed hospital, and has a considerable trade in grain, timber, &c.

Aaron's Island. See St. Malo.

Aaraoenburg, a town of Northumberland co. in Pennsylvania, North America, 5 miles below Sunbury.

Aasey, a river of Syria, the ancient Orontes. It rises in Mount Lebanon, and, passing Antakia (Antioch), falls into the Mediterranean at.
ABARDE, a tribe of Bedouin Arabs, in Nubia, on the Red Sea.

ABACH, or WELTENBURG, a market town in Lower Bavaria, seated on the Danube, 7 miles from Ratisbon. It is defended by a citadel, and is remarkable for Roman antiquities, as well as for its mineral waters, which are celebrated for curing various diseases. Long. 11° 55. E. lat. 48° 53. N.

ABADAI, or SIPERI ABADAI, a village of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile, 80 miles S. of Cairo. Immense architectural ruins testify its having been the site of a great and populous city.

ABADAI, a considerable town at the mouth of the Tigris, province of Fars, Persia.

ABAKANSK, a town situate on a branch of the river Yenesei, in the province of Kolhuyvan, government of Tobolsk, Asiatic Russia. It was founded in 1707, and rebuilt in 1725, and since fortified: some ancient tombs, with fine inscriptions, bespeak it to have been a place of importance prior to the conquest of Siberia by Russia. N. lat. 54°. E. long. 91° 14.

ABALAK, a town in the vicinity of Siberia, celebrated for an image of the Virgin, which is visited by many pilgrims, and carried in procession annually to Tobolsk.

ABANCAY, a province of Peru, S. America; the chief town thereof, of the same name, is situated about 60 miles N. W. of Cusco. There is also a river of the same name, flowing through the province, and another town in Cuenca, province of Cuzco.

ABANO, a considerable town of Italy, in the province of Padua, distinguished for its hot sulphurous baths.

ABASCIA, or ABGAR, a country of Asiatic Russia, lying between the Caspian and Black Seas. The inhabitants are estimated at about 150,000, subsisting chiefly by hunting and plunder, and speaking a language peculiar to themselves.

ABASZVAR, a palatinate of Upper Hungary, about 700 square miles in extent, divided into 102 parishes. Pop. about 120,000.

ABD, a town in Yemen, Arabia.

ABERDEEN, or ALBERBURGA, a large parish divided into 5 townships, in Shropshire, and 4 others in Montgomeryshire. The village of Aberdeen is 7 miles W. of Shrewsbury. It was formerly the site of an alien priory and castle.

ABERDEEN, a considerable town of France, in the department of Somme, and late province of Picardy, seated in a pleasant valley, where the river Somme divides into several branches, and separates the town into two parts. It is pretty well peopled; has a woollen manufacture, besides manufactories of sail-cloth. It lies 15 miles E. from the British Channel, 20 N. W. from Amiens, 60 S. of Calais, and 80 N. W. of Paris. Long. 1° 5. E. lat. 50° 7. N.

ABERVILLE, a county of S. Carolina, about 700 square miles in extent. The lands are agreeably diversified with hill and dale, well watered and uncultivated. Pop. 92,167. The Savannah river, 118 miles W. by N. of Columbus.

ABBEY BOYKE, a town in Ireland, on the river Boyle, 107 miles from Dublin: near the town are the picturesque ruins of the abbey. It was formerly a monastery, and in the vicinity are the remains of Fart Castle.

ABBEY-GREEN, a village in the parish of Leicestershire, county of Leicestershire; 6 miles S. W. of the town of Leicestershire. It had formerly an abbey, and also a priory.

ABBEY-HOLME, a quarter of the parish of Holm Cultram, co. of Cumberland, pleasantly situate on the river Wear, 27 miles N. of Penrith.

ABBEYLEIX, a parish in Cahiragh Burony, Queen's co., Ireland. The town is sometimes called Clonkeyne; 62 miles S. W. of Dublin.

ABBEY-MAHON, a parish in Ireland, county of Cork; 71 miles S. of Dando Bridge.

ABBEY-SIDE, a parish in Ireland, county of Waterford.

ABBOOTS-ANN, ABBOOTS-LEIGH, or ABBERLEY, ABBOOTS-MORTON, ABBOOTS-WOOD, co. of Worcester; ABBOOTS, or PAGET'S JUBILEES, ABBOOTS, or APEWODCASTLE, Stafford; ABBOOTSbury, ABBOOTS-FORE, DORSET; ABBOOTS, or ABBAS-COMBE, ABBOOTS-ISE, ABBOOTS-LEIGH, Somerset; ABBOOTS-HAM, ABBOOTS-KERSWELL, Devon; ABBOOTSIDE, High and Low, N. R. of York; ABBOOTS-LANGLEY, Herts; ABBOOTS-LEIGHTON, Huntingdon; ABBOOTS, Gloucester; ABBOOTS, Will; ABBOOTS-ANN, ABBOOTSWORTH, Hunts.

Towns and villages, in the several counties affixed in England. The prefix, Abbey, denotes they having formerly been monastic abodes, but none of them now deserve any particular notice, except Abbotsbury, in Dorset, for the former magnificence of its abbey; and Abbots-Langley, as having given birth to Nicholas Brakepeare, who attained to pontifical dignity, as Pope Adrian IV.

ABRAHAMSHE, a monastic cell, forming the southern extremity of the Frith of Forth, lying in the parish of Coldingham, and the county of Berwick, Scotland, about 10 miles N. of Berwick, and the same distance S. from Dunbar. W. long. 2° 8. E. lat. 55° 55. N.

ABD, a small but fertile prov. of Morocco.

ABERNADRA, or ABERNADRA, a town of Denmark, in Sleswick, now very flourishing, being double the extent it was formerly, and built in a better taste. It is seated on a spacious open bay in the Baltic Sea, surrounded on three sides by high mountains, which render the harbour safe. Pop. 2800. Long. 9° 28. E. lat. 55° 5. N.

ABENBERG, or ARBENBERG, a town in the circle of Regen, Bavaria, seated on the Alps, near the Danube, 15 miles S. W. of Ratisbon.

ABER, a village in Caernarvonshire, N. Wales, 6 miles E. from Bangor, on the direct road
and usually refers to a place situate at the mouth of a river.

**Aberarch**, par. Caernarvon, Wales, 2 miles from Pwllheli.

**Aberavon**, tn. Glamorgan, Wales, 18 miles N. W. from Cowbridge. In the neighbourhood are two large, sugar, and tin works. It is included in the Swansea dist. for sending 1 member to parliament.

**Aberbrothick, or Aberrothie**, an ancient royal burgh and sea port, situate at the estuary of the r. Brothick, partly in a par. of the same name, and partly in that of St. Vigeans, in the co. of Forfar, Scotland, 55 miles N. E. of Edinburgh, in 56. 34. N. lat. and 2. 33. W. long. William L., surmamed the Lion, king of Scotland, founded a magnificent abbey at Aberrothie, in 1178, and conferred upon it very extensive immunities. Some vestiges of the building still remain to attest its former grandeur. A harbour was formed in 1194, to the eastward of the present one; the importance of the town declined with the devastation of the abbey, during the ruthless period of the reformation. The commerce of the town revived about the year 1738, when the linen manufacture was introduced, which progressively extended up to the commencement of the war in 1793, when it was vastly promoted by the increased demand for sail-cloth. 4000 to 5000 tons of shipping belong to the town, part of which is employed in the importation of flax, deals, &c. from the Baltic. A new town-hall has been more recently erected, and the town at large has undergone considerable improvement. The harbour, at spring tides, will only admit vessels of about 200 tons burden, but being exceedingly well sheltered and commodious, and easily made, it affords security to vessels of easy draught of water. Aberrothie is, however, a manufacturing rather than a commercial town. The Bell-rock lighthouse, one of the principal buildings of this kind in Britain, is off this town. It has 3 fairs annually, 21st of Jan., 29th of March, and 16th of July.

**Aberconway, or Conway**, a sea-port tn. and par., Wales, co. Caernarvon, at the mouth of the Conway r., 14 miles N. by W. of Bangor. It is surrounded by walls strengthened by towers, which are still in good preservation, being one of the most complete ancient fortifications in the kingdom. The remains of its castle, built in the reign of Edward L., 1284, stand on a rocky promontory, and consist of 8 round towers, outworks, &c. The town itself is poor and inconsiderable. The new line of road passes through this town, and crosses the Conway by a suspension bridge of 500 feet span. The harbour is obstructed by shoals. Market on Friday.

**Aberdeen**, a vil. and par. in the co. of Linlithgow, Scotland, on the S. bank of the Frith of Forth, 12 miles W. by N. of Edinburgh. A monastery existed here in the 7th century; and the castle of Abercorn was a place of great strength in the family of the Douglasses. It was dismantled in 1445, and no trace of either still gives the British title of Marquis, and the Scottish title of Earl, to a branch of the family of Hamilton. The Roman wall is said to have begun in this parish.

**Abercorn**, a town of Georgia, N. America, 18 miles N. W. of Savannah.

**Aberconway**, tn. Glamorgan, Wales, 4 miles W. from Merthyr Tydfil, included in the Cardif dist. for sending 1 member to parliament.

**Aberdeen**, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. W. by Banffshire, and the r. Deveron; on the N. and N. E. by the German Ocean; on the S. by the co. Kincairdine, Forfar, and Perth; on the W. by Elgin and Invernesshire. It is divided into 8 districts; the S. part is wild, rugged, and mountainous, some of the hills rising to the height of 4000 ft. above the level of the sea, covered, in some parts, with extensive natural forests; the N. part is bleak and barren; but the midland parts of the co. are more fertile, and, since the period of 1736, have undergone a change in the exportation of which constantly employs several hundred tons of shipping. It sends 1 member to parliament.

**Aberdeen**, the principal city in the north of Scotland, situated on the coast of the German Ocean, at the eflfus of the rivers Dee and Don, 127 miles N. E. from Edinburgh. It has an observatory, located in 57. 2. 29. W. lat. 57. 9. N. Under the denomination of Aberdeen are comprehended two towns, distinguished by the Old and New, which, however, are almost united by their respective suburbs.

**Aberdeen, Old**, formerly Aberdeen, in the parish of Old Machar, or St. Machar, is pleasantly situated on an eminence near the mouth of the Don, about a mile north of the New Town. It is of great antiquity, and was of some importance so long ago as 893, when, according to tradition, king Gregory the Great conferred on it some peculiar privileges; but no authentic records are extant prior to 1154. By charter, the free burgesses of the town are vested with the power of choosing their own magistracy, who are a provost, 8 bailies, a treasurer, and council, with the deacons of 6 incorporated trades. The town consists chiefly of one long street. There is a neat town-house—a new building—and a trades hospital for decayed freemen and their widows, and a hospital for 12 poor men, founded by Bishop William Dunbar, in 1352. But the chief ornament of Old Aberdeen is the large and stately fabric of King's College, founded by Bishop Elphinstone, in 1494, situated on the S. side of the town. It is built round a square, with cloisters on the south side. The structure contains a chapel, library, museum, common hall, and lecture-rooms, with a long range of modern houses, for the accommodation of
museum are well furnished. The old town, being formerly the seat of a bishop, had a most magnificent cathedral, first founded in 1154, but the present edifice was begun by Bishop Kinnimouth in 1357, and was 80 years in building; it was dedicated to St. Muar, but, like many others, it fell a suicide to the re
gladium. The very large and antique spires, and one aisle, which is used as a
curch, is all that is now left. In this cathedral there was a fine library, which was also destroyed. Over the Dan, at Old Aber
deen, there is a noble Gothic bridge, built by Bishop Cheyne, in 1281, of one arch, 67 feet
span, and 34 feet high from the surface of the river. On both sides it rests on a solid ledge
of rock.

Aberdeen, New, is the capital of the shire of Aberdeen. For extent, trade, and beauty, it far exceeds any town in the north of Scot
tland. It is built on a gentle eminence, rising from a small bay, formed by the river Dee, on which there is an elegant bridge of 7
arches, rebuilt in 1724, the first having been built by Bishop Dunbar, in 1532. The streets are numerous, spacious, and well paved; the
houses are built of granite (from adjoining quarries), generally four stories high, remarkably
neat and elegant, having, almost universally,
gardens in their rear. The whole town is about two miles in circumference. The municipal government is vested in a provost, 4
bailies, a dean of guild, treasurer, a town-clerk, a
town council, and 7 deacons of incorporated
trade.
The town is a royal burgh, and, uniting with Aberdeen, Brechin, Inver
bervie, and Moray, forms a member to parliament.
New Aberdeen is graced with an
elegant college, founded by George Keith, the
Earl Marischal of Scotland, in 1593. Its other public buildings are the town-hall, market
house, the house of the Aberdeen Banking
Company, a cross, an octagon building of
eminenclanship, a dispensary, infirmary, and
lunatic asylum, a poor-house, a bridewell,
goad, and extensive barracks. An elegant
street from the S. is continued over an arch of
cut granite, 132 ft. span, 29 in height, and 40
wide between the parapets. Aberdeen had
formerly several religious houses; besides the
university, there is a respectable grammar
school, and several almshouses, and upwards or 20 places for religious worship. The harbour
was formerly dangerous, but has been rendered
safe and commodious, by a pier of 1200 ft. in
length, and the construction of wet docks.
Aberdeen was formerly celebrated for the ma
ufacture of knit stockings, and woollen fabrics
generally. The linen and cotton manufactures
are now carried on to a great extent. There is
a valuable salmon fishery in the Dee; a con
siderable number of vessels are built at Aber
deen, and about 40,000 tons belong to it. It
has several public breweries, rope works, iron
founderies, &c., and three fairs annually, on
the 31st Jan., 3rd Wed. in June, and 13th of
July; a canal 19 miles in length to Inverness
places. The whale and other fisheries employ
much shipping, so that upon the whole between
300 and 400 vessels, collectively of the burden
of 40,000 tons, belong to this port.

Aberdour, a parish in the N. of Aberdeenshire, on the S. coast of Murray Frith. Also another parish and village 2 miles W. of Burnt Island, in the county of Fife, Scotland.

Aberfeldy, a village pleasantly situate near the coast of Caerannan bay, on the isle of Anglesea, 9 miles S. by W. of Llangefin, on the direct road from Bangor to Holyhead; it had formerly a palace, at which 11 Princes of
Wales are said to have resided. It has 4 fairs annually, 7th March, Wed. after Trinity, 23rd Oct., and 11th Dec.

Aberfayen, a town of Monmouthshire, situate at the confluence of the river Gavenny with the Usk; over the latter is a fine bridge of
15 arches, 13 miles W. of Monmouth; there are some considerable iron works in the vicinity, and it also participates in the flannel manufac

ture. It has a considerable market on Tues.
and 3 fairs annually, on May 1st, Tues. after Trinity, and Sep. 25th.

Abergavenny, in, Denbighshire, Wales, pleasantly situate on the coast of the Irish Sea, on the direct road from Chester to Holyhead, 7
miles W. of St. Asaph, and 218 from London;
it is much frequented in the summer season for
lathing; has a market on Saturday, and 3 fairs
annually.

Abergwilly, a village near Caermarthen, S.
Wales, situate at the confluence of the river Guilly with the Towy. It contains the only
episcopal palace belonging to the see of St. David's.

Aberenweth, a town in Perthshire, Scotland,
seated near the junction of the Enever with the
Tay, 7 miles from Perth. It is said to have
been the seat of the Pictish kings, as well as
the see of an archbishop. In the town church
yard is a round tower 74 feet high and 48 in
circumference, the only one besides that of
Brechin in Scotland. It participates in the manufac
tures of Perth, and has 3 fairs annually.

Also the name of another parish, from 150 to 180 square miles in extent, partly in Elgin
and partly in Inverness-shire, abounding with
erguses of fir, which form an extensive
trafic.

Aberystwith, a town of S. Wales, in Cardi
guanshire, seated on the Ystwyth near its confluence with the Rheidol, where they fall into the bay of Cardigan; over the Rheidol is a
handsome stone bridge. It lies 207 miles W. N. W. from London, and 39 N. E. from Cardigan. It was formerly fortified with a
castle, and defended with walls; but both are
now in ruins. It is, however, a flourishing
town, having a great trade in lead, a considera
ble fisheries of herrings, cod, and whiting, and
a good weekly market on Monday; about 8000
tons of shipping belong to this town. In the
bathing season, it is much frequented as a fashiona
ble watering-place. Long. 3. 58. W., lat. 52.
ABEY, a country of Africa, on the Red Sea, which bounds it on the east; on the west it is bounded by Abyssinia and Nubia, on the north by Egypt, and on the south by the coast of Ajan. The chief towns are Marko, or Ercoco, and Suas-qua; which last is the capital, and the seat of a government. It is subject to the Turks; and is very sandy and barren, being destitute of water. The heat is excessive, and the air unhealthy to Europeans. In the mountains are forests of ebony trees; abounding with wild beasts. It is 500 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. The inhabitants are Mahometans.

ABAD, BAH Tr, or White river, Africa. Now generally acknowledged as the true head of the Nile. Its source is still unknown, but it flows in a N. E. direction from the interior of the continent, and joins the other principal branch, the Baher el Astafa, or Blue river, at Halfahin, forming the peninsula of Schnan; the combined streams are then known by the name of the Nile.

ABINGDON, a mkt. and borough tn. in Berkshire, England, and, with the exception of Reading, the chief tn. in the co. It is situated on the S. bank of the river Thames, 6 miles S. of Oxford, and 36 W. from London. It is a place of great antiquity, and has frequently been the abode of royalty. The market-place is spacious, in the centre of which is a respectable edifice, a spence hall, supported by lofty piers, in which the summer assizes for the co are held, the space beneath serving as a market-place. The market for grain and malt on Mon. and Fri is very great, and it has a considerable manufacture of coarse linen, taking, &c. It is divided into two parishes, each having a church, and sends 1 member to parliament.

ABINGDON, a post town, and capital of Washington county, Virginia, situated near the east side of the north branch of Holstein river. Here is a jail, and a court house, where the district and county courts are held. It is 322 miles W. S. W. of Richmond, and 567 from Philadelphia. Also the name of a township, in the state of Maryland, and another in Massachusetts, N. America; and of a village, 12 miles N. of Philadelphia.

Abo, a seaport, and chief town of what was formerly Swedish Finland, but which was wrested from that power by Russia, in 1808. The port and town of Abo are finely located in N. lat. 60. 27. W. long. 22. 16. at the southern extremity of the Promontory of Finland, on the E. shore of the Gulf of Bothnia, where it forms its junction with the Gulf of Finland. Under the Swedish government Abo was the see of a bishop, suffragan of Upsal, and had a university, founded by Queen Christina, in 1640, endowed with the same privileges as that of Upsal; and also a school, founded by Gustavus Adolphus, for 300 scholars. It was the seat of the conference where the treaty of peace was concluded between Russia and Sweden, in 1743. The town has flourished considerably, since its transfer to the kingdom of Dabomey, on the Gold Coast of Africa. N. lat. 7. 35. E. long. 2. 55. Pop. about 25,000.

ABOUH, a town of Egypt, in N. lat. 31. 18. E. long. 30. 38, about 6 leagues E. of Alexandria. A British garrison of 6000 men, commanded by Sir Ralph Abercrombie, landed here in 1801. The bay, formed on the W. by a neck of land on which the town is situated, and on the E. by another neck of land which bounds the Rosetta branch of the Nile, is very spacious, and will for ever be memorable in history, as the scene of one of the most splendid and decisive naval battles on record, in which 9 French ships of the line were taken, and 2 others destroyed, by Lord Nelson, on the 1st August, 1798.

ABOVE, par. Aberdeen, Scotland, 5 miles W. of Kincardine.

ABRAHANT, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, seated on the Tagus, 45 miles E. by N. of Lisbon, and belonging to a marquis of that title. It is situated on high ground, surrounded with gardens and olive trees, and contains about 35,000 inhabitants, and has 4 convents, an hospital, and an alms house.

ABROLHOS, dangerouss shoals on the coast of Brazil. S. lat. 17. 58. W. long. 36. 26.

ABRUZZO, one of the four great provinces of Naples, bounded on the E. by the Gulf of Venice, on the N. and W. by Ancona, Umbria, and the Campagna di Roma, and on the S. by the Terra di Lavoro and Molise. It is divided into two parts by the river Prescara, called Utierio and Cetenera. The former has Aquila, and the latter Salamina, for its capital. It is fertile in corn, rice, fruit, saffron, vines, and olives. Pop. 539,000.

Aby, a town in France, in the department of Ardche, formerly the chief town of Vivares, and a bishop's see, now in a very ruinous state.

ABYSSINIA, a town in Upper Egypt, on the site of the ancient Abydos, near the Nile, where great quantities of poppies grow, of which the natives make the best opium in the Levant. Long. 33. 0. E. lat. 26. 30. N.

ABYSSINIA, one of the Philippine islands, in the East Indies, between Mindanao and Luzon. Long. 122. 15. E. lat. 10. 0. N.

ABYSSINIA, a kingdom on the E. side of Africa, extending in length from about the 9th to the 17th deg. of N. lat. and its southern base, from about the 35th to the 43rd deg. of E. long. and at the N. from about the 35th to the 30th of do. forming an area of about 140,000 sq. miles, bounded on the W. by Senaar, on the E. by the Arabian Gulf, or Red Sea, and on the S. and W. by undefined limits, and countries very little known. A range of rugged mountains of considerable altitude, extending along the whole line of coast of the Red Sea, shut in Abyssinia, and nearly exclusive from all advantages of maritime intercourse. Some fine and fruitful plains pervade the southern part of the territory, but the prevailing characteristic of Abyssinia is mountainous and wild, and its inhabitants are as rude and ferocious as
ingly rich in vegetable productions, both of utility and beauty. The elephant, rhinoceros, buffaloes, leopards of various species, zebra, and especially the hyena, abound: the latter is particularly ferocious and destructive; there are no tigers, and the lion is not common; there are various other wild animals, as well as the domestic ones common to Europe; the horses are strong and handsome, and there is a species of oxen with horns 4 ft. in length, and 29 inches in circumference at the root; the Lipopépatri and crocodile are common to the swamps and rivers which flow into the Nile. Amongst the numerous feathered tribes common to the country is the golden and black eagle, and some owls of extraordinary size and beauty; bees abound to such a degree, that honey, in the southern parts of the country, forms the staple article of production, and standard of value in exchange for all other commodities, and constitutes the principal article of food; locusts commit great devastation, and there is a species of fly extremely annoying, and even destructive to the cattle in the rainy season. The whole of the external traffic of Abyssinia is carried on at Musowop, a small island on the coast of the Red Sea, in lat. 15° 34'. E. long. 38° 57', where elephants' teeth, rhinoceros' horns, gold-dust, honey, wax, and slaves are exchanged for spices, indigo, cloth, copper, tin, and manufactured goods generally. The country is divided into three great divisions. 1st, Tigris, of which the towns are Adowa, Antalo, Daza, and Azum; 2nd, Ambaha, W. of the Tsenae river, of which Gondar and Emperor are the chief towns, and the former the capital of the whole kingdom; 3rd, Shoo, S. of which Ankober and Tegeta are the chief towns. The Abyssinians profess to be Christians, and some of their churches are spacious edifices, but their religious ceremonies are made up of the crude formalities of the Jewish worship, and of the Greek Christians. Their language is a dialect of the Arabic, and is called the Ambaeic. It contains a population of about 7,600,000.

ACADIE, co. Canada, dist. of Montreal. There are manufactures of cloth, flannel, and linen. Pop. 11,470.

ACAPULCO, a town of Mexico, on the shores of the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 18° 55'. N. and 100° 54'. W. long. During the domination of Spanish rule in South America, Acapulco was the principal trading town of all New Spain; one, and sometimes two ships, annually, of several 100 tons burden, used to arrive from the Philippine Islands, laden with all the choicest productions of Asia, to be exchanged for the gold and silver of Mexico; but this intercourse ceased with the wars which followed the French revolution in 1792, since which period to the present time, the commerce of all S. America has been exposed to numerous vicissitudes, and Acapulco has sunk into the utmost insignificance. Its harbour is one of the finest in the world, being formed into a bay by the small island of Roquetas, and defended by a fort on the N. W. The town contains only about 2000 inhabitants.

ACASABLANCA, a river of Mexico, in the province of Vera Paz, which runs into the Gulf of Dulce. There is also a village of the same name, in the province of Chiapa.

ACAYUC, an Indian settlement on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico.

ACERON, a river of Virginia, U. S. of America, forming the N. part of a promontory, bounded on the W. by Chesapeake Bay, and on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean, extending from the S. E. corner of the state of Maryland. Pop. 17,096. Accomack Town, 207. E. by S. of Drummond, is the chief town.

ACCHEM, NEW, township, Lancashire, England. Here are extensive cotton thread manufactories, and a colliery.

ACHEEM, a kingdom, forming the N. W. part of the island of Sumatra, the head of Point Pedro, the most northerly part being in S. 42° 37'. N. lat., and 93° 35'. E. long. and extending about 50 miles E. by S. During the early period of the intercourse of Europe with Asia, by the Cape of Good Hope, Acheem was a powerful state, and carried on an extensive trade with the Malay and Coromandel coasts, and other parts of Asia; and on the Portuguese successively attempting to form a settlement upon the island of Sumatra, in the early part of the 16th century, they were completely expelled by the Acheem; and, although considerably declined in power and importance, the Acheemese are still an active, and, when compared with other Asiatics, an efficient and industrious people. The chief town of the same name is situated on a river about 2 miles from the bay formed by King's Point, in lat. 5° 35'. N. and 95° 17'. E. long. and Point Pedro above mentioned.

ACHELL, an island, forming part of the country of Mayo, on the western coast of Ireland, in lat. 7° 10'. N., 10. 31'. W. long.

ACHMIM, or EKHMIM, a town of Egypt, the residence of an emir, or prince of the country. It has manufactures of coarse cottons, and starch on a small eminence, on the right bank of the Nile, 500 miles S. of Cairo. Of its ancient splendour but little now remains, but it is still one of the handsomest towns in Upper Egypt. Long. 31° 56'. E. lat. 26° 40'. N.

ACHERNAY, a populous parish in Leney barony, co. of Sligo, Ireland.

ACKLEY, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, with a citadel, on the Elbe, 5 miles N. W. of Dessau.

ACI REAL, a town in Sicily, at the foot of Mount Etna. It is clean and healthy, and is principally built of lava. Pop. about 14,000.

ACKWORTH, township, Yorkshire, 3½ miles S. S. W. of Pontefract. Here is a benevolent school of the Quakers, founded in 1777.

ACKLAM, a village 12 miles from York, where the body of the Emperor Severus, who died at York, was burnt to ashes, agreeably to the custom of the Romans.

ACOMA, or St. ESTEVEN DE ACOMA, a town of New Mexico, 2,400 feet above sea level.
cut out of the rock. It was formerly the capital of that province. Long. 104° 15'. W. lat. 35° 0'. N.

Aconcauca, one of the provinces of Chili, intersected by the 32nd degree of S. lat. and 70th of W. long. It is inaccessible both in extent and population. There is a town of the same name, and also a river running through the province that of Quillota, into the sea.

Aquilea, a town in Tuscany, noted for its warm baths, 15 miles E. of Leghorn.

Aquino, a town of Italy, in the Duchy of Montserrat, on the river Bormia; it has considerable manufactures of silk. Pop. about 7000.

Acra or Accora, a territory of Guinea, on the Gold Coast, where some European states have forts, and each fort its village. Lat. 5° 25'. N. 0° 10'. W. long.

Acra, or St. Jean d'Acire, a seaport of Syria, in Palestine, and a bishop's see. It was originally named Acreh, and afterwards Phocemais. It was called by its present name by the knights of St. John of Jerusalem. It is small and well fortified, and appears handsome on approaching it, but the streets are narrow. The houses are built of stone, and have terraced roofs. The town is unhealthy, in consequence of the neighboring marshes, and stands on a plain at the N. point of a bay, which extends in a semicircle of nine miles, to the point of Mount Carmel, near the mouth of the Karaham, or ancient Belus. In the time of the crusades it underwent several sieges; and nothing is now to be seen of this ancient city, but the remains of monuments erected by the Christians, and some ruins of a church dedicated to St. Andrew. The palace of the grand master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, is the residence of the chief of Acre. Here are three mosques, four churches, and a synagogue. The chief articles of commerce are corn and cotton. In 1759, great damage was done by an earthquake; and the year following, 5000 persons, near one third of the inhabitants, died by the plague. In 1799, aided by the British, under Sir Sidney Smith, it withstood a severe siege by the French under Buonaparte, who retreated after failing in the twelfth assault. It was again taken in 1840 by the British, for the Ottoman Porte. It is 27 miles S. of Tyre, and 80 miles N. N. W. of Jerusalem. N. lat. 30° 0'. E. long. 35° 10'. Pop. about 10,000.

Acrone, a district of the Fantee territory, on the Gold Coast of Africa, about 50 miles E.N.E. of Cape Coast Castle.

Acor, the name of six villages, and a prefix to ten others, in different parts of England, signifying places originally situated among oaks; as being the Saxon word for oak.

Acopton, the capital of a district of the same name in the Intendency of Mexico, about 70 miles N. N. E. of the city of Mexico.

Adalia, or Satialia, a sea-port town in Asia Minor, at the head of the gulf of that name, and the largest city on this coast. It is beautifully seated round a small harbour, and is built on the declivity of a hill, rising like the seats of an

Adams, the name of three counties in different states of N. America, named after the second president of the federal union. 1st. In Pennsylvania; pop. 23,044; chief town, Gettysburg, 2nd. In Mississippi; pop. 19,434; chief town, Natchez. 3rd. In Ohio; pop. 13,183; chief town, West Union; also the name of several towns in various parts of United States.

Adams's Bridge, a bridge of sand-banks, connecting Ceylon with the Coromandel coast.

Adam's Peak, a remarkable mountain, the highest in Ceylon; 38 miles E. by S. from Colombo—an object of great veneration.

Abana, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Karamania, and a bishop's see, with a strong castle. It has a trade in corn, wine, and fruits; and is seated on a coast of the same name, 12 miles from the Mediterranean, in N. lat. 38° 48'. E. long. 83° 8'. Pop. 5000.

Abbe, a town in the county of Limerick, Ireland. Here are the ruins of two friaries.

Abbe, a town of Switzerland, which rises in the Grisons, passes through the lake Como, the Valoleine, and the N. part of the Lombarde, and falls into the Po 5 miles above Cremona.

Abbe, a parish in Oxfordshire, England.


Abingdon, a county in the state of Vermont, N. America, bounded on the W., for about 25 miles in extent, by lake Champlain. Pop. 23,583. Chief town, Middlebury.


Adel, a kingdom of Arabia, called also Zeila, from a rich trading town of that name, situated near its coast by the Red Sea. It seldom rains here; but the country is well watered by rivers, and abounds with wheat, millet, frankincense, and pepper. The inhabitants are Mahometans. It was formerly a part of Abyssinia.

Adelaide, a city of S. Australia, the capital of the colony, on the E. side of the Gulf of St. Vincent, about 7 miles from the port. It is seated in a pleasant plain, but the site is remarkably ill-chose; and, though at present contains a population of 7 or 8000, it is probable that it will not arrive at any stability or eminence. Lat. 35° 57'. S. long. 38° 43'. E.

Adelforeach, a town of Sweden, in Smaland, noted for its gold mines, about 70 miles N. W. of Calmar.

Aden, a sea-port of Arabia, and capital of a small state of the same name, once the most opulent city of Arabia.

Adige, a river of Lombardy, which rises S. of the lake of Garda, and, passing by Tyrol, Brizen, Trent, and Verona, falls into the Gulf of Venice, a little N. of the mouth of the Po.

Admiralty Islands, a cluster of islands in the S. Pacific Ocean, to the N. W. of New Ireland. They were discovered in 1767, and are between twenty and thirty in number; some of them appear of considerable extent; and the W. end of the principal island is in 2° 6'. S. lat.
department of Upper Frynnes, now by Turbes and Dax, and enters the Bay of Biscay below Bayonne. The Duke of Wellington effected a passage across this river, with the allied English and Spanish army, in the middle of February, 1814, after considerable difficulty, in the presence of the French army, commanded by Marshal Soult.

Adowa, the capital and residence of the sovereign of Abyssinia, and the place through which the commerce of the inland parts of Abyssinia is maintained with Massowah, in the Red Sea.

Appar, a town in Cardigan, Wales; in the Cardigan district for returning one member to parliament.

Arla, a seaport of Spain, in Granada, 47 miles S.E. of Granada. Long. 3° 7' W. Lat. 36° 45'.

Araminti, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natoia, on the E. coast of a gulf, of its name, 70 miles N. by W. of Smyrna. Long. 27° 9' E. Lat. 39° 35'.

Aria, a town of Italy, in Polesine di Rovigo, which gives name to the Adriatic Sea, and was formerly of great note, but has been much reduced by frequent inundations. It is seated on the Tartaro, 25 miles S.E. W. of Venice.

Adrianople, or Edrinee, a city of European Turkey, in Romania, the see of a Greek archbishop, and formerly the European seat of the Turkish dominion. It is 8 miles in circumference, situated in a plain, on the river Marissa, which here receives two tributary streams. Several of the mosques are very splendid, and many of the houses neat, but the streets are narrow and devious. The seraglio is separated from the city by the river Arda, and commands an extensive view of the country, which is fertile, and famous for excellent vines. The commerce of the city, by the river, is considerable, and celebrated for its beautiful red dye. The Turks took this city from the Greeks, in 1362. It is 135 miles N.W. of Constantinople. Long. 32° 30' E. Lat. 41° 11'.

Adriatic Sea. See Venice, Gulf of.

Adventure Bay, at the S. E. end of Van Diemen's land, so called from the ship in which Captain Furneaux sailed. Long. 147° 30' E. Lat. 43° 23'.

Aetna, or Etna, a celebrated burning mountain of Sicily, now called by the natives Mynata Gibello. It is situated in the eastern part of the island, in long. 15° 6' E. Lat. 38° 4' N. Findar, who lived 455 years before Christ, calls it the Fiadna's Heaven, on account of its great height, which is 10,824 feet, and its circumference at the base 70 miles. It affords an apocalypse of all the differences of climate. The summit is a league in circumference, and within, formed like a vast amphitheatre, from whence flames, ashes, and smoke issue in divers places. Eruptions of this mountain are mentioned by Dioscurus Siculus, as happening 1693 years before Christ; and Thucydides speaks of three eruptions, which happened in 754, 477, and 425 B.C. From this period till 1447, there were about 18 different

sions since, which have done immense damage, particularly those in 1669, 1755, 1780, and 1787. In 1809, eruptions took place in twelve different parts of the mountain, and covered the adjacent lands with lava to the depth of 40 feet; and another eruption occurred in 1822.

After the battle of 1261, the parish of county of Waterford, Ireland. Sir Walter Raleigh first introduced cherries from the Canary Islands to this place.

Afghanistan, a country of Asia, stretching from the mountains of Tartary to the Arabian sea, and from the Indus to the confines of Persia. The inhabitants of this wide domain have no written character, and speak a language peculiar to themselves. They are a robust, hardy race of men, and, being generally addicted to a state of predatory warlike, their manners partake of a barbarous insolence. They sow a fixed contempt for the occupations of civil life, and are esteemed the most negligent of religious observances of all the Mahometans. They are of the sect of the Sunnites, whilst their neighbours the Persians are Shieh and two sects of the Mahometan religion fiercely opposed to each other. Their common dress consists of a shirt, which falls over the upper part of long and narrow trousers; a woollen vest, fitted closely to the body, and reaching to the mid-leg; and a high turban, a cap of broad cloth or cotton, usually of one colour, and of a pointed form, with two small parallel slits in the upper edge of its facing. The principal cities of Afghanistan are Candahar and Cabul, the former of which was the capital; but the late and present sultans have kept their court at Cabul. About the year 1720, an army of Afghans invaded Persia, took Isphahan, and made the Sultan Husseyin prisoner. They kept possession of Isphahan and the southern provinces for ten years, when they were defeated in several battles, and driven out of the country by Nadir Kuli, commonly known in Europe by the name of Kouli Khan. After Nadir had depos'd his sovereign, Shah Thomas, he laid siege to and took Candahar; but after received a considerable body of Afghans into his army, who became his favourite foreign troops. On his assassination, in 1747, the general of the Afghan troops, though fearfully attacked by the whole Persian army, effected a safe retreat into his own country, where he caused himself to be acknowledged sovereign of the Afghan kingdom, over which he ruled till 1773. In 1761 he defeated the Maharrats at Paniput, in one of the most sanguinary battles known in India. He was succeeded by his son, who reigned till 1792. On his death it was divided between his two sons, and a civil war broke out; and, after various depositions, Shah-Sojah, one of the brothers, attained the throne; who was again depos'd by Dost Mahomed Khan. In 1797 the kingdom was threatened by Rennenk Sing, sovereign of the Punjab, but was prevented by the British, who subsequently depos'd Dost Mohammed, in favour of the right full heir, Shah-Sojah; but the country is far from being in a settled state.
is connected by a neck of land at the N. E. extremity, about 60 miles across, called the Isthmus of Suez. In its extreme length it extends from Cape Negro, in lat. 37. 21. N. to False Cape, in lat. 34. 25. S., being about 4300 miles; and in its extreme breadth from Cape Verde, in lat. 17. 34. W. to Cape Guardafui, in 61. 32. E. long, being about 4100 miles. The whole superficies is about 13,450,000 square miles. The population is very variously estimated—between 70,000,000 and 160,000,000; but the absence of sufficient data will not allow of any thing conclusive on this head. N. Africa is subdivided into a great number of kingdoms, states, and territories; the most prominent of which are Galla, Abyssinia, Senmaar, and Nubia on the E. bordering on the Red Sea, Egypt, at the N. E. extremity: Libya, Fezzan, and Barbary (comprising Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, and Fez) on the N. bordering on the Mediterranean; and Morocco at the N. W. extremity, bounded by the Atlantic Ocean. A large extent of coast S. of Morocco, is called Azuara, and S. of the river Senegal, in lat. 16. N. to Sierra Leone, in lat. 8. 30. N.; the coast is occupied by several negro tribes, the limits of whose territories are very imperfectly defined. Inland, S. of the Great Desert are the kingdoms of Timbuctoo, Hausa, Casmam, and Wogara; and E. of the desert are Ashur, Beren, Beheirm, Sergioo, Darfur, &c. With the exception of the deserts and the more mountainous districts, this part of Africa is well watered, and exceedingly fertile. The most celebrated river is the Nile, which, rising from various sources on the N. side of the great chain of mountains, and flowing through Abyssinia, Senmaar, Nubia, and Egypt, falls into the Mediterranean Sea, by several channnels, between the lat. of 30. 16. and 31. 50. E. The river Niger has long furnished a subject of considerable interest to the traveller. It is now ascertained that it takes its rise in the mountains of Kongo, on the western side of the continent, whence proceeding in an easterly direction to Timbuctoo, and then southerly to the Bight of Benin. Numerous streams and lakes intersect all the interior part of the country situated between the desert of Sahara, and the chain of mountains which divide the continent into two parts. Several rivers fall into the Atlantic Ocean S. of the Great Desert; the first of these is the Senegal, the entrance of which from the sea is in lat. 15. 53. N. 2nd. The Gambia, in lat. 13. 8. N.; and further S. the Pangue, Rio Grande, Nunez, and Sierra Leone, in lat. 8. 30. N. Independently of the great chain of mountains which divide Africa into two parts, a ridge of considerable altitude extends along the whole extent of the shores of the Red Sea; and the states of Barbary are bounded on the S. by another chain called the Atlas, which at the greatest elevation rises to the height of 13,000 feet above the level of the sea, in lat. 34. W. The complexion, habits, manners, and condition of the people of Africa will be explained and illustrated when treating of its respective climate of Africa, consequently our knowledge of the details of boundaries, population, production, and intercourse are necessarily imperfect; but, as far as our knowledge does extend, nature appears in Africa to have displayed a bold and indomitable hand, in the animal, the feathered, and the vegetable creation. Most of the domestic animals and feathered tribes common to Europe are found in various parts of N. Africa; in addition to which, in all the fertile plains, the buffalo abounds; and the forests and mountains are occupied by the rhinoceroses, hyaenas, leopards, panthers, tiger, and lion, whilst the majestic and sagacious elephants roam in large herds, feasting on the odoriferous and luxuriant vegetation, which periodical rains and a diurnal sun constantly occasion an exhaustless soil to produce. There is also another animal, the camel, which it would be agonizing not to notice. In all the N. parts of N. Africa, this gentle, unvarying, hardy-burthen and privation-sustaining animal abounds, and serves to enable the inhabitants of all the states bordering on the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea to maintain an intercourse across the deserts (impassable by any other means) with the countries S. thereof. At the head of the feathered tribe is the ostrich, the feathers of which constitute a valuable branch of the external commerce of Africa. Winged insects are multiplied. Bees are so numerous that honey constitutes one of the chief articles of food in all the states and territories previously enumerated, and was an extensive article of export. Hives of locusts at times darken the atmosphere for many miles, by their number and density, and occasionally commit great ravages on the vegetation of the cultivated parts. Alligators abound in all the rivers flowing into the Atlantic Ocean; and in the marshes and streams in the interior, and on the E. side, which fall into the Nile, hippopotami and crocodiles are numerous, as are also reptiles and serpents of every description. In the vegetable kingdom, the baobab, the mango, the acacia, ficus-tree, and palm, claim the first notice. The kingdom of Flora has been but little explored, but Nature appears to have been lavish in bestowing upon Africa a profuse share of the majesty, variety, and beauty, of every class of creation, whilst, on the other hand, innumerable obstacles have hitherto interposed to prevent their enjoyment, and the human portion of creation in Africa are of the rudest and most uncivilized class of any in the known world. Traffic from each other (slavery) appears to have prevailed amongst all the tribes and communities of Africa, from the earliest period of its being populated; but its unsocializing and debasing influence has been greatly aggravated, during the last two centuries, by the mean, avaricious, and mistaken policy of those European states who have established and maintained an intercourse with them. The religious ceremonies of the inhab. of Africa are an admixture of Paganism, Judaism, Christianity, and Mahommedan, each predominating in different
AGHLY, a province in the centre of N. Africa. The chief town, of the same name, is situate in about 20. N. lat. and 13. E. long. AGAGLELA, an island of Africa, near Madagascar. Long. 24. 8. E. lat. 10. 12. N. AGAMENTSICA, a mountain of Maine, about 9 miles from York Harbour. Long. 70. 30. W. lat. 43. 16. N.

AIGUE, a town of France, in the department of Herault, on the river Herault, not far from its mouth in the Gulf of Lyon, where there is a fort to defend the entrance. It is 17 miles N. E. of Narbonne. Long. 3. 28. E. lat. 43. 19. N.

AIGUES, a city of France, capital of the department of Lot and Garonne, and a bishop's see. Prunes form here a considerable object of commerce; and it has manufactures of camlets, serge, and canvas. It is seated in a fertile country, on the banks of the Garonne, 80 miles E. S. E. of Bordeaux. Long. 0. 36. E. lat. 44. 12. N.

AIGUEUX, a fortress of Norway, in the government of the same name, which is full of mountains. See Christianshavn.

AIGUESMERICHE. There are several towns and parishes in Ireland, the names of which commence with Agh-; as, Aghabog, par. Queen's co., an ancient place, and was once a bishop's see; Aghadog, par. co. Monaghan; Aghacruie, par. co. Cork, &c.

AIGUB, town, county of Antrim. Aghamolin, a parish in the co. Monaghan, Ireland.

AGIRMER, properly Agirmer. See Aqur.

AGIRMER, or Agermer, a town of Hindustan, capital of a province of the same name. It stands at the foot of a high mountain, on the top of which is a fortress of great strength. It was at Amner, that Sir Win. Rowe, as English ambassador, was introduced to the Great Mogul in 1710: it is 130 miles W. by S. of Agra. Long. 7° 39'. L. lat. 26. 35. N.

AGINCOURT, a village of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, famous in history for the battle fought here in 1405, wherein Henry V. of England, with an army of 10,000 men, defeated the French army of 60,000, leaving nearly 10,000 dead on the field. It is 7 miles N. of Hesdin.

AIGLISH, the name of several parishes in Ireland, viz., in the co. of Kilkenny; in Kerry; in Cork; in Waterford; which do not require specific notice.

AGMAT, a town of Morocco, on the river of the same name, and on the W. side of one of the mountains of Atlas, 16 miles S. of Mo- rocco.

AGMONSHAM. See AMBREHAN.

AGNANO, a circular lake in the kingdom of Naples, 7 miles from Puzzoli. It is about half a mile in diameter, surrounded by mountains.
cated, to show the effect of a vapour which rises a foot above the bottom of the cave, and is destructive to animal life.

Agnes, St., par. Cornwall, England. In its neighbourhood are some of the richest mines in the county.

Agia, Gr., one of the Seilki islands, off the Land's End, Cornwall: there is a light-house upon it. Lat. 42° 54'. N. 6° 19'. W. long.

Agon, Agou, or Agoken, an island of Sweden, in the Gulf of Bothnia, with a good harbour. Long. 18° 10'. E. lat. 61° 20'. N.

Agosta, an island in the Adriatic Sea, near the coast of Dalmatia, 16 miles in circumference, and 12. S. W. of the island of Guzola. Long. 17° 0'. E. lat. 42° 55'. N.

Agosta, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, with an excellent harbour on the E. coast, 16 miles N. of Syracuse. Long. 13° 10'. E. lat. 37° 20'. N.

Agor, a city of Hindostan Proper, capital of a province of the same name, with a strong fort. It was once the most splendid of all the Indian cities, and now exhibits the most magnificent ruins. About the year 1566, the emperor Achar made it his capital, and gave his name to it; since which time it is often named Acharabad. In the 17th century, the great Mogul frequently resided here; his palace was prodigiously large; the palace of the emirs and others are very numerous; and there were above 60 caravanserai, 800 baths, 700 mosques, and two magnificent mausoleums. It has since rapidly declined. In the war with the Malays, in 1803, it was taken by the British. It stands on the right bank of the Jumna, a branch of the Ganges, 100 miles S. by E. of Delhi. Long. 74° 30'. E. lat. 27° 10'. N.

Agran, of Zagar, a strong town of Croatia, capital of the county of Zagar, and a bishop's see; on the Save, 27 miles N. E. of Karlovack. Long. 16° 18'. E. lat. 45° 48'. N.

Agra, a town of Upper Hungary, and a bishop's see, with a citadel. It was besieged by the Turks, in 1532, with 70,000 men; they lost 60,000 men in one day, and were obliged to raise the siege, though the garrison consisted only of 200 Hungarians, assisted by the women, who performed wonders on this occasion. It is seated on the Agra, 47 miles N. E. of Buda. Long. 20° 10'. E. lat. 46° 10'. N.

Agrignt, or Island of Xavier, one of the Ladrone islands, 43 miles in compass, and has several volcanic mountains. Long. 146° 6'. E. lat. 19° 40'. N.

Aguis Callientes, a city in the province of Guadalaxara, Mexico: it is situated about 250 miles N. W. of the city of Mexico, on the direct route to Santa Fe, and is noted for its warm springs.

Aquillas, or L'Aquilius Cape, the most southern point of Africa, 13 leagues E. S. E. of the Cape of Good Hope. Long. 20° 18'. E. lat. 34° 55'. S.

Aihanta, a district on the Gold Coast, Africa, are other stations on the coast, through which considerable traffic is carried on with the inland parts.

Ahascragh, a town in the county of Galway, Ireland.

Ahmedabad. See Ahmedabad.

Ahmednagar. See Ahmednagar.

Ahmedpoor, a town in the province of Oria- sa, Hindostan, 34 miles S. from Cuttack.

Ahohill, a populous parish in the county of Antrim, Ireland. There is a town of the same name.

Aichi, or Aichach, a town of Bavaria, with a castle, seated on the Par, 18 miles S. of Neuberg.

Aichstadt, a town of Franconia in Bavaria. In the church is a piece of curious workmanship, called the Sun of the Holy Sacrament, which is of massy gold, enriched with diamonds, pearls, rubies, and other precious stones. It is seated on the Altmuhl, 40 miles S. by E. of Nuremberg. Long. 11° 10'. E. lat. 48° 50'. N.

Aidal, the principal seaport of Nubia, seated on a mountain, on the coast of the Red Sea. It has a trade in ebony and aromatic plants. Long. 35° 57'. E. lat. 22° 20'. N.

Aigen, a town of Austria, on the confines of Bohemia, 24 miles N. W. of Steyr.

Aigle, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, with 16 houses, even the meanest, are built of white marble, found in the neighbourhood. It is seated near the Rhone, 6 miles from its entrance into the lake of Geneva.

Aigle, a town of France, in the department of Orne, 47 miles S. W. of Rouen.

Aignan, St., a town of France, in the department of Loire and Cher, on the river Cher, 24 miles S. by E. of Blois.

Ailah, a town of Amhia Petraea, at the head of an inlet of the Red Sea, 108 miles E. S. E. of Suez. Long. 34° 10'. E. lat. 29° 10'. N.

Ailly, a town of France, in the department of Somme, 9 miles S. S. E. of Amiens.

Ailsa, an insubstantial rock, in the Frith of Clyde, off the coast of Ayrshire, Scotland. It consists of a stupendous assemblage of precipitous cliffs, 940 ft. high. The ruins of a chapel, and of a castle, are still seen. It gives the title of Baron to the family of Kennedy, Earls of Cassillis, in Scotland.

Aimbar. See Antab.

Ain, a department of France, which takes its name from the river; bounded on the N. E. and S. by the departments of Jura, Mont Blanc and Isere, and on the W. by those of the Rhone and the Loire, and Saone and Loire. Bourg is the capital.

Airdrie, a town in the parish of New Monkland, co. of Lanark, Scotland, included in the Falkirk dist. which sends 1 member to parliament. It has an iron foundry, and a considerable trade in the distillation of malt spirits.

Aire, a town of France, in the department of Landes, seated on the side of a mountain,
Aire, a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais. It communicates with St. Omer, by a canal, 29 miles S. of Dunkirk. Long. 2° 24’. E. lat. 50° 42’. N.

Aire, a river in Yorkshire, which issues from a lake on Mallam Moor, near Settle, flows by Skipton, Keighley, Leeds, and Snaith, and enters the Ouse, below Howden.

Aix, a department of France, including the territories of Soissons and Vermandois. It takes its name from a river which runs by Soissons, and enters the Oise, above Compiègne. It was overrun by the allied armies in 1814, and was the scene of several sanguinary and bloody battles fought between the allies and French, in the months of February and March, of the same year. Laon is the capital.

Aix, an ancient city of France, capital of the department of the Moutils of the Rhone, and an archbishop’s see. It was founded by C. S. Calvinus, a Roman General, 129 B. C., and was formerly the capital of Provence, when it had a parliament. It is seated in a plain, where there are hot baths near the river Arc, accidentally discovered in 1704; but several medals and other antiques, dug up at that time, confirm the baths being known to the Romans. It is 75 miles E. of Montpellier. Long. 5° 27’. E. lat. 45° 32’. N.

Aix-la-Chapelle, a town of Savoy, on the lake Bourgot. Here are mineral waters, much frequented. It is 12 miles N. by E. of Chambéry.

Aix, a small island of France, between the isle of Oleron and the Continent. It is 12 miles N. W. of Rochfort. Long. 1° 10’. W. lat. 46° 5’. N.

Aix-la-Chapelle, a city of France, capital of the department of Roer, and a bishop’s see; lately an imperial city of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers. Charles Magne was so delighted with the beauty of the place, that he chose it for his residence; he is interred in the church of Notre Dame, where they keep his sword and belt. Its famous mineral waters draw a great number of persons every year; and near it are mines of iron, calamine, sulphur, and coal. In 1668 and 1748, it was distinguished by two celebrated treaties of peace. It was taken by the French in 1792, retaken by the Austrians in 1793, and again taken by the French in 1794; the allies entered it in 1814, and it was subsequently the seat of a congress of the sovereigns of the great powers of Europe, to adjust the indemnities to be paid by France, for the aggressions of the emperor Napoleon. It is seated in a bottom, surrounded by mountains, 22 miles N. E. of Liège. Long. 5° 58’. E. lat. 50° 48’. N.

Aix-en-Provence, a town of France, 29 miles S. of Nantes.

Aixio, a seaport of Corfu, capital of the department of Liassone, and a bishop’s see. This is the birth-place of Napoleon Buonaparte. It stands on the west side of the island, on a point of land that juts into the gulf, 160 miles S. E. of Toulon. Long. 8° 43’. E. lat. 41° 56’. N.

Aisan, or Akar, a country on the eastern coast of Asia Minor, bounded on the E. by the Aegean Sea, and the S. by the Taurian Mountains, and the sea of Cari. It was a commercial and military power in the 6th century B.C. The principal town of Akar was Notom, which was captured by the Persians in 499 B.C.
and is 95 miles N. E. of Stockholm. Pop. about 12,000. Long. 20. 28. E. lat. 60. 10. N. They were ceded, with Finland, by Sweden to Russia, in the treaty of 1809.

ALABACON, a town of Spain, in New Castile. It is seated on the Xucar, 50 miles S. of Castile.

ALATAMAHA, a river of the United States, also called St. George's river. It rises in the Allegany mountains, and, taking a S. E. direction through Georgia, enters the Atlantic 60 miles S. W. of the river Savannah. See DARIEN.

ALTIV, a town of Russia, on the river Suru, 40 miles E. of Kazan.

ALANTA, a river of European Turkey, which rises in the mountains that separate Moldavia from Transylvania, flows through Wallachia, and enters the Danube, near Nicopoli.

ALAYA, a town of Asia Minor, on a lofty promontory, resembling Gibraltar, surrounded by very ancient Cyclopean walls. It is a miserably constructed town.

ALIBA, a town of Piedmont, in Montferrat, and an ancient bishopric. It contains three parochial and three other churches, besides the cathedral and seven convents. It is seated on the Tanaro, 20 miles S. E. of Turin.

ALANIA, a maritime province of European Turkey, 540 miles long, and 60 broad; bounded on the N. by Dalmatia and Bosnia, E. by Macedonia and Janna, S. by Livadia, and W. by the Adriatic and Ionian Seas. It produces excellent wine. It was formerly an independent kingdom. Durazzo was the capital.

ALBANO, a town of Italy, on a lake of the same name, in Campagna di Roma. The environs produce the best wine in all this country. It is 15 miles S. E. of Rome.

ALIANO, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, on the river Basiento, 15 miles E. by S. of Potenza.

ALBANOPOLIS, a town of European Turkey, formerly the capital of Albania, but now a poor place, seated on the Drino, 43 miles E. of Alessio.

ALBANS, St., a borough town in Hertfordshire, distinguished in every period of English history. It was once the metropolis of Britain, and, on the invasion of the country by the Romans, became one of their most important stations; they gave it the name of Verulam, and, by the privileges conferred upon it, so attached the native inhabitants to their interest, as to excite the vengeance of queen Boadicea, who massacred 70,000 of them, after which she was completely defeated by Suetonius Paulinus, the then Roman governor of Britain. St. Albans again became tranquil, and flourished till the Diocletian persecution, about the commencement of the fourth century, when it became distinguished for the martyrdom of its saint, whose name the town at present bears. After this period, St. Albans declined, till in the ninth century, Offa, King of the Mercians, in expiation for his unprovoked murder of St. Ethelbert, king of the East Angles, whom he and monastery, for Benedictine monks. After this period St. Albans experienced various alternations of fortune, till the final dissolution of its monastery, in the reign of Henry VIII., which led to the demolition of this magnificent establishment, of which the gateway now only remains, and is used as a borough prison. The abbey church was rescued from impending destruction by the inhabitants, who purchased it of the succeeding monarch, Edward VI., for 400l., when it was made parochial; but was exposed to the plunder and fanaticism of Cromwell, during the period of his predominance. It has since been repaired at various times, and recently by subscription of gentlemen of the county, and many vestiges of its former grandeur still remain; it is one of the largest ecclesiastical edifices in Europe. There are three other churches, in one of which (St. Michael) is a monument to the memory of the illustrious Francis Bacon. St. Albans is governed by a mayor, twelve aldermen, and returns two members to parliament. Its market, on Saturdays, is considerable in grain, &c., and especially for straw plate. The town is situate on the banks of the little river Ver, on which there are two mills for throwing silk. It is 21 miles N. of London.

ALBANY, a county of the State of New York, bounded on the E. by Hudson's river, N. by the Mohawk river, N. W. by Schenectady county, W. by Schoharie county, and S. by Greene county. It is divided into nine townships, and its pop. 66,938, of whom 413 were slaves; the chief place of the county is a city of the same name, situated on the W. bank of the Hudson river, 106 miles N. of New York, 170 W. of Boston, and 230 S. of Montreal. It is the seat of the legislative government of New York, and, next to the city of New York, is the most important place in the state. A canal, 353 miles in extent, unites the waters of the Hudson river at Albany with the great chain of lakes westward of Lake Erie, at Buffalo, in Niagara county, and another canal, 62 miles in extent, unites the Hudson from the same point with Lake Champlain, at Whitehall, in Washington county.

ALBANY, a district of the Cape of Good Hope. Chief towns, Enon, Graham's, Bathurst, &c.

ALBANY, a river of Upper Canada, which flows E. through several small lakes into James's Bay. There is a fort of the same name at its mouth. Long. 82. W. lat. 52. 14. N.

ALBEZÀ, a town of Spain in Arragon, and a bishop's see. Its wool is the best in Arragon. It is seated on the Guadalaviar, 100 miles E. of Madrid.

ALBICATE, a town of Spain, in Murcia, with manufactories in iron and steel; seated in a fertile country on the post road from Madrid, and cast of Carthagena, dis. 33 lg.

ALBECED, a town and castle of Suaiba, on the river Alh, 5 miles N. by E. of Ulm.

ALEMBARDE, or AUMALE, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, with a manufactory for paper.
ALBEMARLE, a central county of the state of Virginia, N. America. Pop. 22,924 Charlotteville is the chief town.

ALBEMARLE Sound, an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, in N. Carolina, 60 miles long, and from 8 to 12 broad. It is 30 miles N. of Pamlico Sound; and is united with Chesapeake Bay at Norfolk, by a canal cut through the Dismal Swamp.

ALBION, a strong seaport on the coast of Genoa, surrounded by olive-trees, 37 miles S. W. of Genoa. Long. 8. 7. E. lat. 44. 6. N.

ALBION, a name sometimes applied to Britain, and probably given to it by Julius Caesar, from the white cliffs on the S. E. shore. (Lat. albus.) Scotland has been called Albamby; but that is more probably derived from the Celtic alb, alp, high, from its mountainous character; the Gaels calling themselves Albasheich.

ALBION, New, a name given by Sir Francis Drake, who explored the coast in 1578, to a country on the W. coast of N. America, extending from 35 to 48 of N. lat.; but the northern part is now comprehended in the Missouri territory, and the southern in New California.

ALBONA, a town of Italy, in Istria, near the Gulf of Curnero, 16 miles E. by S. of Rovigno. ALBOURNE, a town in Wiltshire, England; 7 miles N. E. from Marlborough. Market on Tuesday.

ALBRET, a town of France in the department of Gironde, 37 miles S. of Bordeaux.

ALBUFEIRA, a town on the S. coast of Algarves, Portugal; pop. about 2000. Also a town of Valencia, on the sea-coast, Spain.

ALBUQUEQUE, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, with a strong castle. It has a considerable trade in wool and cloth, and is 18 miles N. N. W. of Badajoz. Also a town on the Rio del Norte, a few miles S. of Santa Fe, Mexico. There is also a village of the same name in the province of Puebla, Mexico.

ALBY, or ALBY, an ancient city of France, in the department of Tarne, seated on the river of that name. It is the chief city of the Albigeois, and was formerly the see of an archbishop. The cathedral was dedicated to St. Cecilia, and before the revolution was ornamented with a valuable silver shrine, of exquisite workmanship, of the Mosaic kind, and contained the relics of St. Clair, the first bishop of this city. The chapel of this saint is a magnificent building, adorned with paintings. Albay has manufactures of both linens and woollens, and four gates, which open into beautiful and fruitful plains.

ALCALA DE HENARES, a beautiful and extensive city of Spain, in New Castle, seated upon the river Henares. The university, which had gone to decay, was re-established in 1494, by Cardinal Francis Ximenes; at whose charge, and under whose direction, the first polyglot Bible was printed in this town. Without the walls is a spring, the water of which is so pure

ALCALA LA REAL, a city of Spain, with a fine abbey, situated on the summit of the Sierra de Granada, on the high road from Madrid to Granada, from which it is distant 18 miles, and 150 from Madrid.

ALCALA DE GUADAYA, a town of Spain, distant 6 miles from Seville, on the road to Madrid.

ALCAMA, a town of Sicily, in Val di Mazaro, 25 miles S. W. of Palermo.

ALCANIZ, a town of Aragon, in Spain. It was formerly the capital of the kingdom of the Moors. It has a remarkable fountain, which throws up water through forty-two pipes. It is seated on the river Berantes, 12 miles from Caste.

ALCANTARA, a fortified town of Spain, in Estremadura, and the chief place of the knights of that name. It has a celebrated stone bridge over the Tajo, or Tagus, built in the time of Trajan. It was taken by the Earl of Galway, over the Tajo, or Tagus, built in the time of Trajan. It was taken by the Earl of Galway, 1706, but retaken the same year. It is situated on the high post road from Badajoz to Ciudad Rodrigo.

ALCANTARA, or ALCANTARILLA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, near the river Guadalquivir. Here is a bridge, built by the Romans, to pass the marshes formed by the river. It is 14 miles S. of Seville.

ALCANTARA, a town of Portugal, near Lisbon, having a royal palace. There is also a town of the same name in Brazil, in the province of Maranhao.

ALCARRAZ, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a strong castle, and a remarkable ancient aqueduct. It is situated near the source of the Guadalquivir, 80 miles E. by S. of Calatrava. Long. 2. 20. W. lat. 38. 28. N.

ALCARRAZ, or ALCAZAR, a town of Aragon, Spain, 2 leagues from Lerida, on the road to Madrid.

ALCAZAR DE SAL, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura. Fine white salt is made here. It is seated on the Cadeo, 15 miles from the sea, and 35. 5. E. of Lisbon. Long. 8. 3. W. lat. 38. 18. N.

ALCAZAR QUIBER, a town of the kingdom of Fez, near which Sebatian, king of Portugal, lost his life in a battle with the Moors, in 1578. It is seated on the Lucas, 36 miles S. of Tangier.

ALCAZAR SEGURA, a town of the kingdom of Fez, on the Strait of Gibraltar. It was taken by Alphonso, king of Portugal, in 1468, but soon after abandoned. It is 14 miles E. of Tangier.

ALCIESTER, or ALCESTER, tn., Warwickshire. Many Roman coins, bricks, &c., have been found near it, and the Icknield street passes through the town. It is situated at the confluence of the Alne with the Arrow, 14 miles W. S. W. of Warwick. Market on Tuesday.

ALCMER, or ALMAER, a city of North Holland. It is a handsome city, and one of the
buildings very beautiful. The Spaniards, under Frederick of Toledo, besieged it, after they had taken Haarlem, in 1578; but were forced to raise the siege, after lying before it three months. It opened its gates to the British troops in 1792, after the second battle near Bergen; and here the treaty for the evacuation of Holland by the invaders was afterwards concluded. It is recorded, in the register of this city, that, in the year 1639, 120 tulips, with the offsets, sold for 90,000 florins; and, in particular, that one of them, called the 'Viceroy,' sold for 4203 guilders! The States at last put a stop to this extravagant and ruinous passion for flowers. The town has a good trade in butter and cheese, which is esteemed the best in Holland. It is about 4 miles from the sea, 15 from Haarlem, and 20 N. from Amsterdam.

ALOCABA, in Portugal, prov. Estremadura. Here is a celebrated abbey, the general place of sepulture of the sovereigns of Portugal.

ALCOTIN, a town of Portugal, in Algarves, with a strong castle, seated on an island in the Guadiana, opposite to San Lucar, 16 miles from the entrance of the Guadiana into the Gulf of Cadis, 23 miles N. N. E. of Tavira.

ALCUDIA, a town of Minorca, situate on the N. E. coast, between two large harbours. Long. 3. 6. E. lat. 39. 00. N. Alcudia, a river of Sibérie, joining the Lena, on which the finest sables are found.

ALDRIGHBOURGH, or ALDEBURGH, seaport, Suffolk, England. The town was formerly much larger, but the sea has taken away whole streets. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

ALDRIDGEBOURNE, in W. R. Yorkshire, England, now disfranchised by parliament. Here are many remains of Roman works. It is 15 miles N. E. of York.

ALDERSBURGH, a town of Westphalia, 20 miles E. S. E. of Dusseldorf.

ALDESBURY, a town in Wilshire, on a hill near the Avon, 3 miles from Salisbury. It has a manufacture of fustians. By a fire in 1777, 200 houses were destroyed.

ALDENHOLM, an island in Sweden, formed by the three arms of the river Goeff, in the Gulf of Bothnia. It has a considerable trade in planks and deals. It is 80 miles N. of Stockholm.

ALDERNEY, an island in the English channel. 8 miles in circumference, separated from France by a strait called the Race of Alderney, which is a dangerous passage, on account of the rocks under water. It is fertile in corn and pasture, and is celebrated for a breed of small cattle, which yield an abundance of very rich milk. There is a town of the same name. Long. 2. 12. W. lat. 49. 45. N.

ALDSTONE. See MANT-L¡CUR

ALÈRE, a town of France, in the department of Upper Loire, 15 miles S. E. of Brioude. Alèze, a river of France, cap. of depart. of Orne. It has a considerable trade. 58 miles S. by E. from Caen.

north by the Tagus, and south by the ancient kingdom of Algarve. Its superficial extent is 883 Fr. leagues, and the population 390,480. Evora is the capital.

ALEPPO, the capital of Syria, and, next to Constantinople and Cairo, the most considerable city in the Turkish empire. It stands on eight hills, in the middle of a fruitful plain, and is of an oval figure. The castle is on the highest hill, in the centre of the city; and the houses are better than in other places in Turkey. As usual in the East, they consist of a large court, with a dead wall to the street, an arcade running round it, paved with marble, and a marble fountain in the middle. The streets are narrow, but well paved with large square stones, and kept very clean. Here are many stately mosques and caravanserais, fountains and reservoirs of water, and vineyards and gardens. The water in the wells is brackish, but good water is brought from some springs about 5 miles off, by an aqueduct, said to have been built by the Empress Helena. The Christians have their houses and churches in the suburbs, and carry on a considerable trade in silks, camlets, and leather. Turkish caravans frequently arrive from Bagdad and Bassora, charged with the products of Persia and India. Several European nations have factories here, and the merchants live in splendid style and safety than in any other city in the Turkish empire. Coaches are not used here, but persons of quality ride on horseback, with a number of servants before them, according to their rank. Aleppo and its suburbs are 7 miles in compass; an old wall, and a broad ditch, now in many places turned into gardens, surround the city, which was estimated by Dr. Russell to contain 250,000 inhabitants, of whom 30,000 were Christians, and 5000 Jews; but, at present, according to Mr. Eton, it does not contain more than 50,000, which depopulation, occasioned chiefly by the plague, has taken place since 1770; whole streets being uninhabited and bazaars abandoned. All the inhabitants of both sexes smoke tobacco to great excess; even the very servants have almost constantly a pipe in their mouths. Eighteen miles S. E. of Aleppo is a large plain, bounded by low rocky hills, called the Valley of Salt: this is overflowed in winter, and in April, the water being soon evaporated by the sun, leaves a cake of salt, in some places half an inch thick, which is sufficient to supply all this part of the country. Aleppo is seated on a rivulet. 70 miles S. E. of Alexandria, or Scenidere, and 150 N. of Damascus. Long. 37. 16. E. lat. 35. 40. N. It suffered greatly by a succession of earthquakes in 1822.

ALESSANDRIA, a city of Piedmont, 48 miles S. W. of Milan. Pop. about 35,000. The town contains a cathedral, 14 churches, 47 convents, and numerous handsome buildings.

ALESSANO, a town of Naples, near the extremity of the Promontory of the Tera' d'Ortnano, 15 miles S. W. of Ortnano.

ALESSIO, a town of European Turkey, in
ALEXANDRIA, a county of the state of Illinois, at its southern extremity, bounded on the E. by the Ohio river to the point where it unites with the Mississippi, which bounds the county on the W. Pop. 3313. Unity is the chief town.

ALEXANDRIA, a town on the Mediterranean Sea, and the port of Alex. It is now a poor place, the tombs being more numerous than the houses. It is 60 miles N. W. of Aleppo. Long. 36. 15. E. lat. 36. 35. N.

ALEXANDRIA, a celebrated city of Egypt, now much decayed, though there are still some remains of its ancient splendour, particularly an obelisk full of hieroglyphics, called Cleopatra's Needle; and Pompey's Pillar, which is one entire piece of granite, 70 ft. high, and 25 in circumference. The ancient Pharos, so famous in antiquity, that it was numbered among the seven wonders of the world, is now a castle called Pharon, and still used to direct vessels into the harbour. From the harbour is a canal to the west branch of the Nile, at Rhamanie. This city was built by Alexander the Great, and now consists chiefly of one long street, facing the harbour, the rest being a heap of ruins; part of the walls are standing, with a gate in them, 200 pedes distant; and the gates are of Thebais and granite marble. It was formerly a place of great trade, all the treasures of the East Indies being deposited there, before the discovery of the route by the Cape of Good Hope. It is subject to the grand seignor, who, however, has but a limited authority. Alexandria was taken by the French, under Napoleon, in 1798, and taken from them by the English in 1801. It surrendered to the English in 1807, but was soon after evacuated. It is seated on the Mediterranean, 125 miles N. W. of Cairo. Long. 30. 16. E. lat. 31. 11. N.

ALEXANDRIA, a co. of the district of Columb. U. S. of America. Pop. 9865, including 1374 slaves.

ALEXANDRIA, a city and port of entry in the foregoing county, situate on the W. bank of the Potomac, 7 miles S. of the city of Washington. Very considerable quantities of flour are shipped from Alexandria to the northern ports of the United States, and, occasionally, to Europe and other parts of the world. In other respects its commerce is inconsiderable. Pop. 8459. There are several townships named Alexandria in the United States of America, but none that deserve any particular notice.

ALFAYAT, a town of Portugal, in Beira, defended by a wall and castle. It is 150 miles N. E. of Lisbon. Long. 10 W. lat. 41. 40. N., side, 75 miles N. E. of Lisbon. Long. 9. 15. W. lat. 39. 30. N.

ALFRED, a town of Lower Saxony, 15 miles S. S. W. of Hildesheim.

ALFORD, in Lincolnshire, with a market on Tuesday and Thursday, 25 miles from the sea, 25 N. of Boston.

ALGARVE, a parish of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire. This parish is rendered memorable by a battle fought in it, wherein the marquis of Montrose defeated General Baillie and a party of the Covenanters, on the 2nd July, 1645; and there was lately discovered in one of the mosses a man in armour on horseback, supposed to have been drowned in attempting to escape.

ALFRETON, a town in Derbyshire, with a market on Monday and Friday. Here are manufactures of stockings and brown earthenware, and two iron-works. It is seated on a hill, 13 miles N. of Derby, and 142 N. W. of London.

ALGABA, a small fortified seaport, on the N. W. coast of Corsica, at the mouth of the Aragon, 28 miles W. by S. of Bastia.

ALGARVA, or ALGARES, a province of Portugal. Its superficies is 232 sq. leagues, and contains 127,600 inhabitants. It forms the S. extremity of Portugal. Lagos, Faro, and Tavira, all on the S. coast, are the chief towns. It is fertile in figs, oranges, almonds, dates, olives, and excellent wine.

ALGARROBA, a fortified town of Andalusia, Spain, situate on the coast W. of the Bay of Gibraltar.

ALGERIA, or DIARBEK, a province of Asiatic Turkey, between the Tigris and Euphrates. It is mountainous, but fertile. Chief towns, Jozur, Diarbeik, and M.arkeza.

ALGIER, a country of Barbary, comprising the ancient Numidia, and part of Mauritania. It is 680 miles from E. to W., and 170 in breadth; bounded on the E. by Tunis, N. by the Mediterranean, S. by Mount Atlas, and W. by Morocco. Mineral springs and waters are met with in many places, and several of the chains of mountains contain lead and copper. In the interior of the country commence the dryest deserts. The principal rivers are the Shelof, Mazafran, Maleva, and Zaine. The land toward the N. is fertile in corn, and the valleys are full of fruit. The melons have an exquisite taste, some of which are ripe in summer, and others in winter. The stems of the vines are very large, and the bunches of grapes are a foot and a half long. This country is divided into the provinces of Mascar, Tizi, and Constantia, and the territory of the city of Algier. Previously to the late successes of the French, the whole was in the hands of the Turks, and was governed by a sovereign called the Bey, who, however, could do nothing of consequence without the council of the Janissaries. The Arabs, who live in tents, are a distinct people, governed by their own laws and magistrates. The boys or viséros of the provinces had each an army under his com-
said to have exclaimed—"God is great! God is great! Charles X. depose me, and now he is deposed: God is great!" The external commerce of Algier is principally with Gibraltar, whence they draw considerable supplies of European manufactures, spices, and India piece goods, in exchange for cattle, fruit, &c., for the supply of the town and garrison.

ALGOA BAY, South Africa. It was selected as the landing-place for emigrants to that quarter; but the settlement is a considerable distance from the shore; about 500 miles from Cape Town.

ALHAMA, a town of Spain, in Granada, celebrated for its warm baths. It is surrounded by craggy mountains, and is seated on the Frío, 25 miles S. W. of Granada.

ALICANT, a sea-port of Spain, in Valencia, famous for its excellent wine and fruits. It has also a great trade in barilla, and the English, Dutch, French, and Italians, have consuls here. The castle, on a high rock, was formerly reckoned impregnable, but was taken by the English in 1706. It was likewise taken by the French and Spaniards, after a siege of almost two years, when part of the rock was blown up. It is seated on the Mediterranean, on a bay of the same name, 64 French leagues S. E. of Maderia, 23 S. E. of Valencia, and 21 N. of Cartagena. Long. 0. 29. W. lat. 38. 20. N.


ALICUD, the most western of the Lipari islands, in the Mediterranean, 10 miles W. of Pelicuda. Long. 14. 32. E. lat. 38. 33. N.

ALIQUI, a town of Naples, at the foot of the Appenines, 25 miles N. W. of Benevento.

ALLAHABAD, an interior province of Hindostan, 160 miles long, and 120 broad; bounded on the N. by Oude, E. by Bahar, S. by Orissa and Berar, and W. by Malwa and Agra. The Nerbudda, which rises on the S. E. border of the province, flows from E. to W. near its side; and the Ganges crosses it from W. to E. near its north side.

ALLAHABAD, a city of Hindostan, capital of the above province, with a magnificent citadel. It was founded in 1563 by the emperor Achar, who intended it as a place for arms; but its fortifications will hardly resist the battering of a field-piece. It is seated at the confluence of the Jumna with the Ganges, 470 miles W. N. W. of Calcutta. Long. 82. 0. E. lat. 25. 45. N. It was finally ceded, together with the province, to the English East India Company, in 1801.

ALLAH SHEHR, or City of God, the ancient Philadelphia; it is now occupied by about 300 families, principally Greeks. It is situate in the province of Natolia, Asiatic Turkey, about 80 miles due E. of Smyrna.

ALLEGANY, or APACHIAN, MOUNTAINS, a long range of mountains in North America, between the Atlantic, the Mississippi, and the lakes; extending parallel with the sea-coast, 400 miles in length, and from 60 to 200 in
ALLIES, a department of France. It is ad
called from a river, which flows by Moulins,
and enters the Loire, below Nevers. Pop. 254,558.
ALLOA, a sea-port, Clackmannanshire, Scot
land, near the mouth of the river into the Firth
of Forth. Here is a customs-house, and an ex
cellent dry dock, and its harbour is the resort
of all the coal-vessels in the neighbourhood. It
has a glass-house, two distilleries, and two brew
eries, the produce of which is in great repute.
Near the town is a tower of 90 ft. in height,
with walls 11 ft. in thickness. It is 30 miles
W. N. W. of Edinburgh.
ALMADA, a town of Portugal, seated on a
point of land on the south bank of the Tagus,
nearby opposite Lisbon.
ALMADEN DE LA LAGUNA, a town of Spain, in
Mancha, famous for its rich mines of mercury
and vermillion, 45 miles S. W. of Ciudad Real.
ALMADEN DE LA PLATA, a town of Spain, in
Andalusia, on the river Colar, 34 miles N. by E.
of Seville.
ALMANZA, a town of Spain, in Murcia, re
markable for the victory gained by the French
and Spaniards over the allies, in 1707, when
most of the English were killed or taken, hav
ing been abandoned by the Portuguese horse at
the first charge. It is situated in a fertile plain,
on the borders of Valencia, 35 miles S. W.
of Xativa, and 62 N. of Murcia. Long. 1. 10. W.
at 38. 48. N.
ALMEIDA, a fortified town of Portugal, in
Beira. It was taken by the French, after a short
siege, in 1610, who afterwards demolished the
fortifications. It is situated on the river Coa,
and near the borders of Spain, 18 miles N. E.
of Guarda.
ALMERIA, a seaport of Spain, in Granada,
and a bishop's see, seated at the mouth of the
W. lat. 36. 51. N.
ALMISIA, a town of Dalmatia, famous for its
wines. It stands at the foot of a high rock,
and at the mouth of the Cetina, 12 miles E. of
Spalato.
ALMOGREDAN, a town of Portugal, province of
ALMOGREDAN DEL CAMPO, a town of Spain,
New Castle, a handsome town, at the foot of
the Sierra Morena, 18 miles S. S. W. of Ciudad
Real.
ALMOND BURGH, a village W. R. Yorkshire,
seated on the Calder, 2 miles S. S. E. of Hudd
ersfield. It was the Campanodium of the Ro
mans, afterward a seat of the Saxon kings, and
had once a castle and a cathedral.
ALMUNETAR, a town of Spain, in Granada,
seated on the Mediterranean, with a good har
bour, defended by a strong castle, 30 miles
S. S. E. of Alhama. Long. 3. 45. W. lat.
36. 40. N.
ALNWICK, a considerable town in Northum
berland, on the road to Scotland; a place pecu
liarily fatal to some of the ancient Scottish
monarchs. Here Malcolm III., making an in
vade in Northumberland, was killed in a
fight on
Alessio, a
Alessio, a
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Mowbray, earl of this county, in 1093; and here too his great grandson, William I., invading England with an army of 80,000 men, was encountered, his army routed, and himself made prisoner, in 1174. The town appears to have been formerly fortified, from the vestiges of a wall still to be seen in several parts, and three gates, which remain almost entire. Alnwick is a well built town; and is ornamented by a stately old Gothic castle, the seat of the Duke of Northumberland. It is seated on the Alne, 810 miles N. by W. from London, 33 N. of Newcastle, and 26 S. of Berwick.

**Alpach**, a town of Switzerland, in Unterwalden, seated on an arm of the lake of the Four Cantons, 6 miles S. of Lucern.

**Alps**, (from the Celtic Abh, or Alp, high) a chain of mountains in Europe, which begins at the Gulf of Genoa, to the E. of Nice, passes into Switzerland, crosses that country and Tyrol, separates Germany from Italy, and terminates at the N. part of the Gulf of Venice. This grand chain is sometimes divided into two or more ridges, ranging one by another, with only narrow valleys between; and the different portions have distinct appellations, as the Maritime, Pennine, Leventina, Holstein, Rhätisch, Julischen, &c. They are composed of stupendous rocky masses, two, four, and even six being piled upon each other; Mont Blanc, the chief, being 15,735 feet in height, and visible at a distance of 140 miles. There are few passes over them, and those of difficult access. Switzerland has the central part of these mountains, and the valleys between them. The famous Hannibal attempted to cross the Alps on the side of Piedmont, in the winter season, when he invaded Italy, and lost most of his elephants among them. They were passed successfully by a numerous French army under the command of Napoleon Buonaparte, in 1800.

**Alps, Upper**, a department of France, including part of the late province of Dauphiny. It is so called from its vicinity to the mountains of that name. The capital is Embrun.

**Alps, Lower**, a department of France, including part of the late province of Provence. The capital is Digne.

**Alps, Maritime**, a late department of France, including the county of Nice. The capital is Nice.

**Alpujares**, high mountains in Spain, in Granada, near the Mediterranean. They are inhabited by the Moriscos, who carefully cultivate the ground, which produces excellent wines and fruits.

**Alresford**, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Thurs., and a manufacture of linseys. To the S. W. of the town is a piece of water, covering about 200 acres, which forms a head to the river Itchen. It is 15 miles N. E. of Southampton, and 57 W. S. W. of London.

**Alsace**, a late province of France, now divided into the Upper and Lower Rhine, which see.

**Alsen**, a fertile island of Denmark, in the Little Belt, between Sweizwick and Fuen, 100 miles W. of Copenhagen. Pop. 18,000. The town of Germany, with a castle, 12 miles E. of Marburg.

**Alseda**, a town of Sweden, in Smaland, near which a gold mine was discovered in 1738.

**Alseda**, a town of Naples, in the Molise, on the river Taserio, 33 miles N. E. of Molise.

**Alseden**, a town of Upper Saxony, 9 miles S. S. W. of Bernburg.

**Altstadt**, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thueringia, with a castle, on the rivulet Rane, 8 miles W. of Querfurt.

**Altstadt**, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, near the source of the Morau, 35 miles N. N. W. of Olmutz.

**Altstorn**, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Saturday. Here is an iron-foundry, and a shot-manufactory; and in its vicinity are numerous lead-mines. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the S. branch of the Tyne, 20 miles E. by S. of Carlisle, and 271 N. by W. of London.

**Altai Mountains**, a range of mountains, intersecting Asia from S. to N., commencing W. of the Indus, in W. long. about 88, and diverging northward by several ridges towards East Cape, in E. long. 170.

**Altmura**, a town of Naples, at the foot of the Apennines, 10 miles N. E. of Gravina. Pop. about 1,000.

**Altena**, a town of Lower Saxony, in the territory of Brunswick, 8 miles S. of Goslar.

**Altenberg**, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, celebrated for its tin mine, 20 miles S. of Dresden.

**Altenburg**, a town of Upper Saxony in Thueringia, with a castle on a rock. It is seated on the Pleisse, 20 miles S. of Leipsic.

**Altenburg**, a town of Lower Hungary, on the river Leitha, at its entrance into the Danube. Here are two churches and a college and its ancient castle is now principally used for a corn magazine. It is 17 miles S. S. E. of Prosburg.

**Altenkirk**, a town of Germany, in the Westerwald; chief of the county of Sieg, with a castle, 15 miles N. N. E. of Coblenz.

**Altenson**, a town of Piedmont, between the rivers Dore and Stura, 3 miles N. of Turin.

**Altkirch**, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, on an eminence, near the source of the river Ill, 25 miles S. of Colmar.

**Alton**, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Saturday. It has manufactures of worsted stuffs and round the town are plantations of hops. It is seated on the Wey, 28 miles E. N. E. of Southampton, and 47 W. S. W. of London.

**Altona**, a city and sea-port of Lower Saxony, in Holstein, seated on the Elbe, contiguous to Hamburg. The Danes built it in this situation, that it might rival Hamburg in commerce. It was burnt by the Swedes in 1712, but has been beautifully rebuilt, and is estimated to contain 30,000 inhabitants. Long. 9. 58. E. Lat. 53. 34. N.

**Altorf**, a town of Francofonia, in the territory of Nurnberg, with a university. 16 miles S. E.
Altorf, or Altdorf, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Uri. Here are two stone pillars, 130 paces from each other, at which distance Tell is said to have shot the apple from his son's head. This deliverer of his country lived at Burgl, near this place, and his cottage is changed into a chapel, where mass is solemnly said. Altorf stands on the lake of Lucern, near the influx of the river Ross, 20 miles S. E. of Lucern.

Altrincham, tn., Cheshire, market on Tues.-day. Here are several manufactures of worsted and cotton; and much fruit and vegetables are sent hence to Manchester. It is seated near the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal, 30 miles N. E. of Chester, and 180 N. W. of London.

Alupkuepe, a town of Asiatic Turkey, the capital of Kurdistan, and the residence of a pacha. It is situated on the river Altun, which flows into the Tigris, 50 miles S. E. of Mosul. Long. 44. 30. E. lat. 35. 45. N.

Alva de Tormes, a town of Spain, in Leon, with a castle, once the residence of the celebrated Duke of Alva, seated on the Tormes, 16 miles S. E. of Salamanca.

Alvarado, a river of Mexico, in the province of Vera Cruz, which rises 40 miles above the town of Cordova, and flows N. E. till it enters the Gulf of Mexico, at a town of the same name, 40 miles S. E. of Vera Cruz.

Alvaston, a village in Gloucestershire, 8 miles N. by E. of Bristol. On the top of a hill, near the Severn, is a round cump, called Oldbury, where several antiquities have been dug up.

Alcira, or Alcira, a populous town of Spain, which has a great trade in silk. It is surrounded by the Zucar, 17 miles S. of Valencia.

Amadan, or Hamadan, a town of Persia, in Irak Ajemi. Here are many Jews, who allege that the tombs of Morleceu and Esther are in the place which serves them for a synagogue. Amadan is a very ancient city; on its site, or near it, the ancient Ecbatana is supposed to have stood. It is said to have been destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar, and rebuilt by Darius, who brought hither all his riches. It is situate to the N. of the upper road from Bagdad to Isphahan, about 15 miles from Kenghey. It has considerable manufactures of leather, and contains about 40,000 inhabitants.

Amadla, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Kurdistan, governed by a bey, seated on a high mountain, 40 miles S. E. of Gezira. Long. 41. 35. E. lat. 37. 20. N.

Amak, or Amager, an island of Denmark, on which part of Copenhagen, called Christianshafen, is built. It is eight miles long and four broad, and separated from Zealand by a narrow channel, over which are two bridges that communicate with Copenhagen. It is laid out in gardens and pastures, and supplies Copenhagen with milk, butter, and vegetables.

Amal, a town of Sweden, in Gotland, with a good harbour on the lake Wenner. It has a great trade in timber, deals, and tar; and is 175

Citeriore, and an archbishop's see. Flavio Gioia, who is said to have invented the mariner's compass, was a native of this town. It is seated on the N. W. side of the Gulf of Salerno, 15 miles S. W. of Salerno. Long. 14. 45. E. lat. 40. 28. N.

Amant, St., a town of France, in the department of Cher, near the river Cher, 21 miles S. of Bourges.

Amant, St., a town of France, in the department of Nord, with an abbey; seated on the Scarp, 7 miles N. of Valenciennes.

Amantea, a sea-port of Naples, near the bay of Eufemia, 20 miles S. W. of Cosenza.

Amatella, a sea-port of Guatimalia, in Nicaragua, seated on an island on the W. side of the entrance of the Gulf of Fonseca. Long. 88. 30. W. lat. 13. 10. N.

Amarpura. See Ummerapoora.

Amarsi, or Amarsiar, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natalis, the birth-place of Strabo, the geographer. It is the capital of a province which produces excellent wines and fruits. It was devastated by an earthquake, in 1794. It is seated on the Casalmack, which falls into the Black Sea, 36 miles N. of Tocat. Long. 36. 0. E. lat. 40. 31. N.

Amazon, or Maranon, a river of South America, and the greatest in the world. Its source is in Peru, not far from the Pacific Ocean, and, running E., it enters the Atlantic Ocean, directly under the equinocial line. Its course is 3300 miles, its mouth is 150 miles broad, and, 1500 miles from its mouth, it is 30 fathoms deep. It receives, in its progress, near 200 rivers, many of which have a course of 1500 miles, and some of them not inferior to the Danube or the Nile. In the rainy season it overflows its banks, and fertilizes the adjacent country.

Amba-Grama, a rock in Abyssinia, of a most prodigious steepness, in the form of a castle built of freestone, and almost impregnable. The Ethiopic princes were formerly banished hither by their fathers, the emperors, that they might not attempt any thing against the state; and that their residence might be as noted for its height as their birth.

Amberg, a fortified town of Bavaria, with a strong castle. The magnificent church of St. Martin contains many beautiful paintings and curiosities; and the mint is esteemed one of the finest buildings of the kind in Germany. In 1743, it was taken by the Austrians, and in 1796, by the French. It is seated on the river Illa, or Wills, on the confines of the principality of Sulzbach, 40 miles E. of Nuremberg. Long. 11. 46. E. lat. 49. 27. N.

Ambert, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome. There are numerous paper makers in its vicinity, and it has a trade in coarse laces, camlets, ferrets, &c. It is seated in a beautiful valley, on the river Dore, 21 miles E. of Issoudun.

Ambleside, town of Westmoreland, standing on the site of a Roman city, called Dictis, with a market on Wednesday. Here is a
water, 13 miles N. W. of Kendal, and 276 N. N. W. of London.

AMBLETEE, a seaport of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, defended by a battery. At this port Caesar embarked his cavalry when he passed over to England; and here James II. landed on his departure from England, in 1688. It is seated on the English channel, 8 miles N. of Boulogne. Long. 1° 36'. E. lat. 50° 49'.

AMBOISE, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire. The town is mean and ill-built, but has been rendered famous by the residence of the Huguenots, in 1560, which opened the fatal religious wars in France. Here Louis XI. instituted the order of St. Michael; it was also the birth-place of the poet Jean Commin, and where Charles VIII. died. It is seated at the confluence of the Massee with the Loire, 12 miles E. by N. of Tours, and 118 S. by W. of Paris.

AMBONZA, an island of the Moluccas, in the Indian Ocean. It is 56 miles in length from N. to S. and divided on the W. side by a large bay, into two parts; the largest of which is called Hítan, and the other Leytimor. The face of this island is covered with mountains and verdant plains being interspersed with hamlets, and enriched by cultivation. The chief products are cloves, nutmegs, sugar, coffee, and many delicious fruits, but more especially cloves. The principal animals are deer and wild hogs. The English and Dutch had factories here at the beginning of the 17th century, but the Dutch drove out the English, and tortured and put to death many of them. The natives wear large whiskers, and their dress is only a slight piece of stuff wrapped round their middle. The men buy their wives of their parents, and, if they prove barren, the marriage is void. They are generally Mahometans; but there are some Christians among them. This island was taken by the English in 1796, and restored by the treaty of Amiens in 1802; recaptured in 1810, and again restored to the Dutch by the treaty at Paris in 1814, and confirmed in 1824. The chief town is of the same name, neatly built, and stands near the S. W. extremity. Fort Victoria is in long. 152° 15'. E. lat. 5° 40'.

AMBROS, St., an island on the coast of Chili, 15 miles W. from St. Felix Island. The crew of Captain Roberts, in 1799, killed and cured here 13,000 seal skins, in seven weeks. Long. 5° 55'. W. lat. 26° 18'.

AMBYM, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean. It is 50 miles in circumference. Long. 168° 12°. E. lat. 16° 10'.

AMEDEAB, or AMDEBAD, a city of Hindostan; the capital of Guzerat. The walls are 6 miles in circumference, and contain twelve gates; but now not a quarter of the area is inhabited. The mosque and tomb of the founder are very much decayed, but the mosque and marble, the last of exquisite workmanship. It was taken by General Goddard, in 1780, restored in 1783. It is seated in a level country, on a navigable river that enters the Gulf of Cambay, 320 miles N. of Bombay. Long. 72° 27'. E. lat. 23° 15'.

AMRAHGAUR, a city and fort of Hindostan, once the capital of the southern section of its name, which is now better known by that of Ghostabad. This city was the residence of the emperor Aurungzebe, during his conquest of the Deccan and the Carnatic. In 1803 it was taken by the British army, under General Wellesley, (now Duke of Wellington.) It is 73 miles N. E. of Yoonah. Long. 75° 0'. E. lat. 19° 10'.

AMRENAAB, a town of Hindostan, in Lahore, 35 miles N. by W. of Lahore.

AMELLA, an island on the coast of East Florida, 13 miles long and 2 broad; extending about 2 miles from the continent, between the rivers St. Mary and Nassau. It is very fertile, and has numerous excellent hamlets in its north end. Long. 82° 0'. W. lat. 30° 45'.

AMELLA, a town of Italy, seated on a mountain between the Tiber and Nira, 20 miles S. W. of Spoletto, and 45 N. of Rome.

AMELLIA, an inland county of Virginia. Pop. 10,520. The court-house of the county is 58 miles W. S. W. of Richmond.

AMERICA, in its most comprehensive sense and present acceptance, may be considered as comprising half of the terrestrial globe, or the whole of the western hemisphere. It has been usual to speak of America as constituting one of the four quarters, or four grand divisions of the globe; but it is equally matter for surprise as well as regret, that the western hemisphere should so long have remained subject to a misnomer so obvious, and a designation so inappropriate and indefinite. Recent researches in Danish literature have brought to light the fact, that America was visited long before its re-discovery by Columbus. It is proved that the North-west was discovered excellent hunters in the year 986, and visited it for more than two centuries afterwards. Greenland was colonized by Erik Raude, an Icelander, about the commencement of the 10th century; and one of these colonists, Leif, visited the continent of North America, and named the districts of Heiland, Markland, and Vinland, the last being the present territory of the United States; many other particulars and descriptions are still preserved. During the ignorance of the middle ages, these discoveries were totally forgotten, and not revived till the present century by the antiquaries of Copenhagen. The western hemisphere again became known to Europe in the year 1493 of the Christian era, when Christopher Columbus, a native of Genoa, who, from a long and close application to the study of geography and navigation, had obtained a knowledge of the figure of the earth, much superior to the general notions of the age in which he lived, in order that the terraqueous globe may be proportioned to the lands and seas proportioned to each other, was led to conceive that another continent existed.
this system, he became impatient to reduce it to practice, and accordingly laid his scheme before the senate of Genoa, making his native country the first offer of his services. They, however, rejected his proposal as the dream of a chimerical projector. It met with the same fate as the operations of Fortunatus, and England, and some of the other European powers of less note; but, still undiscouraged, he applied again to the court of Spain, who were at length induced to fit out a squadron of three small vessels, of which Columbus was made admiral; and with these he set out on his voyage of discovery, in 1492, in which voyage he discovered several of the Bahamas islands, with those of Cuba and Hispaniola, and returned to Spain in the following year. In a second voyage he discovered many more of the West India islands; and in a third he attained the great object of his ambition, by discovering the southern division of the continent, now the mouth of the Orinoco. Amongst the crowd of new adventurers who now followed from all parts of Europe, was one Americus Vespuccius, a Florentine, who, with much art, and some degree of elegance, drew up an amusing history of his voyage, in which he ascertained that he first discovered what is commonly called the coast of the New World. He published, and read with admiration, the country at large was, from him, called America, though it is now well understood that Columbus was the first discoverer. The celebrity of Columbus and Americus Vespuccius soon resounded throughout all Europe, inspiring numbers of adventurers to witness the fruits of their discoveries. Under the rest, Giovanni Gabota (anglicized Cabot) a Venetian, and his three sons, under the auspices of Henry VII. of England, sailed from Bristol, in 1497, and traced the coast of Labrador as far as the 57th deg. of N. lat. On a second voyage, in the following year, in a ship furnished by the king, equipped and supplied by a small barque provisioned by the merchants of Bristol, under the direction of Giovanni's second son, Sebastian, (who had been born in Bristol, hence the claim of the northern division of the western hemisphere having been discovered by an Englishman,) they discovered the island of Newfoundland in N. lat. about 47, and coasted southward as far as Florida. Cabot made a third voyage to Newfoundland in 1502. In 1518, a body of Spaniards, under the command of Cortez, landed at Vera Cruz, and discovered the populous district of Mexico. In 1524, the French sent an expedition, which traversed the coast from the lat. of 26 to 50 N. France, Spain, and England each sent successive expeditions to North America, and made attempts to establish settlements; but so unsuccessfuhy, that it is believed, that at the commencement of the 17th century, not a single European remained north of Mexico. In 1608, renewed efforts were made by England; since when, the extent, features, population, and productions of the whole of the western hemisphere America, or the western hemisphere, is subdivided by nature into two grand divisions, north and south; very distinct in character and feature, connected with each other by a straggling extent of territory, stretching from about the 8th to the 15th deg. of N. lat. The northern division extends from the polar regions to the 15th deg. of N. lat., the more northern part, as far as lat. 50, extending from about the 56th to the 120th deg. of W. long., and at lat. 60, as far W. as 168 of long. From the 50th to the 30th deg. of lat. the country assumes a very compact form, extending at the N. from about the 82nd to the 124th deg. of long., gradually converging southerly, and at lat. 30 extending only from about the 81st to the 115th deg. of long, at about the 30th deg. of N. lat. The great Gulf of Mexico bounds the land from about the 60th to the 97th deg. of long, the land converging into a promontory of about 10 deg. at the N., extending S. to the chain which unites the northern with the grand southern division, gradually converging in long, to about 1 deg. only, in N. lat. 15, and in W. long. 95. The population of North America is estimated at 30,000,000, but it is somewhat uncertain. The area is about 8,000,000 sq. miles. The extreme length of the continent, from the Gulf of St Lawrence to the mouth of the Columbia, is about 5000 miles. The extreme breadth, from the mouth of the Kennebec to the Pacific Ocean, is about 8000 miles. The French have a line of forts running from the mouth of the Saint Lawrence to the Pacific Ocean, by which they bound their claims of territory. The Missouri, Arkansas, and Red river, drain into the Gulf of Mexico; the Ohio, the Mississippi, and the Missouri, into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and empty into the Hudson's Bay; the James and Potomac into the Atlantic Ocean. The Mississippi is navigable from the gulf to the city of St. Louis. The Missouri is navigable to St. Peter's.
vannah. All these rivers have their source E. of a chain of mountains, called the Alleghany, running parallel with the Atlantic coast, from about the 34th to the 43rd deg. of N. lat., and 2 to 800 miles from the ocean. South of the 34th deg. of lat. the Apalachicola, Alabama, Tombigbee, and some other rivers of less note, run a course due S. falling into the Gulf of Mexico. West of the Alleghany mountains, innumerable other streams have their source, forming another collection of noble rivers, the most important of which are the Ohio and Tennessee, running from E. to W., the Missouri, Kanaw, and Arkansas, and the Red River, running from W. to E., all of which fall into one grand channel, called the Mississippi, which has its source about the 47th deg. of N. lat., running a course nearly due S., falling into the Gulf of Mexico in lat. 29. 5. N. and 89. 6. W. long. The Rio del Norte, or Rio Bravo, another noble river, has its source westward of the Arkansas and Red Rivers, in N. lat. about 42. and falls into the Gulf of Mexico in N. lat. 26. W. long. 97. 25. On the western coast, the Columbia and Colorado are the only rivers of importance, and they are not considerable; the first falls into the Pacific Ocean in N. lat. about 43. and the other into the Colorado River, in N. lat. about 32. A ridge of mountains runs parallel with the western coast, the whole extent of the N. division, from the point of the promontory S. in lat. 15. to the lat. of 70. N., bearing W. from the 95th to the 122nd or 123rd of long., and about 10. deg. from the western coast or shore of the Pacific Ocean, this ridge, which seems to be a continuation of the Andes of the southern division, from the 15th to about the 40th deg. of N. lat. is called the Cordilleras, and, more northerly, the Rocky Mountains; the greatest altitude is in N. lat. about 19. where the Popocatepetl issues forth volcanic eruptions at a height of 17,720 ft. above the level of the sea. Another range of mountains runs parallel with the eastern or Atlantic coast, from about the 35th to the 45th deg. of N. lat., diving into several distinct and parallel ridges, designated the Blue, Tuscarora, and Alleghany mountains, and the Laurel and Chesnut ridges; collectively they are called the Alleghany; the greatest altitude does not exceed 4000 ft. above the level of the sea.

On the discovery of this vast territory, at the periods previously stated, it was found, to the N. of the 30th deg. of lat., to be thinly populated with inhabitants, and, except the Esquimaux at the more northern part, possessing one common character, and speaking one common language, though somewhat varied in dialect. In person, tall and well-proportioned: complexion coppery, with long, straight, and somewhat coarse, black hair; localized into various tribes or communities, nowhere were they found to be mixed, or to be found in any, or very little, progress in the arts which contribute to the comfort of life; spears and arrows being their only implement, or, in some places, sticks; and in war, as in the chase, they always attacked the enemy in companies, or in a line, and the war cry of a single chief, or a single chief accompanied by the war whoop of his tribe, were sufficient to scatter the enemy far and wide.

The northern division of the western hemisphere is at present divided into three great parts; viz. 1st N., under the dominion of Great Britain, which part extends N. from the Icy Sea and polar regions, to about the 48th deg. of N. lat., subdivided into seven provinces or territories; viz. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada Lower and Upper, Labrador, New South Wales, and the N. W. territory, 2nd, the central part, from the boundary of the British
100th deg. of W. long., and from the 42nd to the 49th deg. of N. lat. extending W. to the Pacific Ocean, under the rule of the federal government of the U. S. of America; and, 3rd, the part extending from the United States territory N., to the isthmus which unites the northern with the great southern division.

The part for three centuries continued under the dominion of Spain; but, from the period of 1820 or 1821, it may be considered as forming a separate and independent territory, which will be found more fully exemplified under the head of Mexico; whilst the 1st and 2nd parts will be found more fully treated under the heads of British and U. S. of America.

South Division.—The southern division of the western hemisphere is subtended from the chain which connects it with the northern division, and extends through 60 deg. of lat. from Cape La Vela in 12 12 N. to Cape Horn in 55 56 S., being about 4100 miles, and, under the lat. of 5 S., extends through 45 deg. of long., from Cape St. Roque in 35 40, to Cape Blanco in 31 10 W. It contains an area of about 7,000,000 sq. miles, and a population of 13,000,000.

This division of the western hemisphere, as previously stated, was first discovered by Columbus (on his third voyage from Spain,) on the 1st of August, 1498; but it was not till the year 1531 that any intercourse was made, or knowledge obtained, of its extent and productions; in which year three low and unprincipled adventurers, Pinzón, Almagro, and the priest Lucas de le Arce, landed on the chain of the Isthmus of Panama, and proceeding S. they discovered the rich and then populous districts of Quito and Peru. In the year 1520, the Portuguese admiral, Álvarez de Cabral, commanding a squadron of 13 sail, with 1200 men on board, destined for the East Indies by the Cape of Good Hope, having been carried by westerly winds beyond the intended longitude, accidentally discovered, on the 22nd of April, the southern division of the western hemisphere, about 4 deg. S. of the equator, and, on the following day, landed and took possession of the country, since called the Brazil, in the name of the then potentate of Portugal; and, although near half a century elapsed before any effectual efforts were made by the Portuguese to form a permanent settlement, the whole of the southern division of the western hemisphere (with the exception of a comparatively trifling extent of territory between the 3rd and 7th deg. of N. lat. settled by the Dutch, and the southern extremity, continuing in possession of the natives, fell under the dominion of Spain and Portugal, the Spanish portion being divided into five departments: viz. New Granada, Venezuela, Perú, Buenos Ayres, and Chili, each subdivided into several provinces: the whole of the Portuguese portion continuing under one general government, the Brazil subdivided into several capitanies, which will be found detailed under the head Brazil. Since the period of 1825, the great southern division of the western hemisphere, new and distinct governments having established themselves, giving rise to new boundaries and subdivisions of territory; which will be found detailed under the several provinces of Colombia, Perú, United Provinces of La Plata, or South America, Chili, and the Brazil, and the remaining portion under the heads of Amazonia, Guiana, and Patagonia.

The natural features of this division of the western hemisphere are in the highest degree grand and imposing; extensive fertile plains, yielding variety and abundance of every thing calculated for the comfort of man, whilst the mountains display the majesty of creation, yielding abundance of malleable and indestructible metals, and innumerable streams, forming themselves into noble rivers, yielding their proportion of supply, and affording facility of conveyance, eminently contributing to promote the social, enjoyment, and happiness of society. The range of mountains called the Andes, adverted to in the elucidation of the northern division, as extending from the chain to the Icy Sea, extends from the utmost extremity of this division south, to the chain which unites it with the north, running parallel with the shores of the Pacific Ocean, at the distance of 100 to 200 miles from the sea, and occasionally diverging into parallel ridges, the main ridge maintaining an average altitude of 12,000 to 15,000 ft. above the level of the sea, nearly the whole extent of the continent. In 1802, the Prussian travelers, Messe, Humboldt and Bonaparte, ascended the peak of the Andes called Chimborazo, in the province of Quito, to the height of 19,400 ft., its extreme altitude being 21,440. The peak of Cotopaxi, 40 miles S. E. of the ancient city of Quito, is volcanic, and frequently emits, with terrific violence, from its summit, 18,898 ft. above the level of the sea. Various mountain ridges intersect the more eastern parts of the continent, all running from south to north, similar in diversity and altitude to the Alleghany of the northern division. The rivers run in every direction: taking them from north to south, the first demanding notice is the Magdalena, 2nd, Orozoko; 3rd, the Japura, Tungurugu, Uayale, Madeira, and Tapajos, branches which form the Amazonia; 4th, the Aragua; 5th, the Paraiba, or Maranhão; 6th, the Francisco; and, 7th, the Uruguay, Parana, Paraguay, Pilcomayo, Vermejo, and Salado branches, which form the Rio de la Pinta, all of which will be found detailed under their respective heads. The inhabitants of this division of the western hemisphere, on the first inroads of the Spaniards, at the commencement of the 16th century, appeared to be of the same stock, and possessing the same common character of feature and colour, as those of the north, but, on the western side, much further advanced in the arts and social life and elevation; but of their origin no credible account, either of history or tradition, could be obtained.
Perrynias had a Mance-Capacc, who came from an island on a great lake south, to instruct their men in agriculture and other useful employments, and a Mama-Oello, to instruct the women in spinning and weaving. Of the precise era, however, of the appearance, their color, and the length of time which was too imperfect to define; they enumerated 14 reigns of inca or sovereign since their time, which would carry the epoch back to about the end of the 12th, or beginning of the 13th century. In the face of evidence so imperfect, it would be absurd to hazard even a conjecture, much more an assertion, upon the subject of the first peopling of the south. It may, however, be fairly inferred that the north division, subsequent to the last great periodical inundation of the northern hemisphere, was first peopled by emigrants from the south, rather than from any part of the eastern hemisphere. This seems probable, as well from the similarity of general feature and character, as from the regular gradation of the climatic power and energy which seemed to prevail amongst them from south to north. The most healthy and robust of the race would doubtless be most likely to advance onward.

The other part of the animal creation is not so powerful as in the eastern hemisphere. The elephant is nowhere found, either in the north or south. The jaguar and cougar species of the tiger, and the puma, species of the lion, are common over every part of the southern division of the western hemisphere, as well as the panther, leopard, and ounce; the llama and vicuna are peculiar to this part of the world; the llama is not very dissimilar to the camel, but inferior in utility; the vicuna still more so; the wool or hair, however, promises to become a useful article for manufacturing purposes. Every species of deer and furred animals are common; whose skins form great articles of traffic.

Birds are various in species, and numerous, the condor of the Andes is considered superior in majesty to the ostrich of the deserts of Africa; in the plains is another large bird of a species between the ostrich and cassowary of New Holland; there are eagles of various kinds, and an endless variety of smaller birds of exquisitely beautiful plumage. It is considered, however, that in physiognomy and tone, the birds of the western hemisphere are inferior to those of the eastern. The winged tribe and insects are various and infinite, some surpassing in beauty, and others in noxiousness; but, next to the volcanic eruptions and natural convulsions of the earth, the greatest terror of the southern division of the western hemisphere is the reptiles, which exceed in variety, number, and voracity, those of any other part of the world. Of the inhabitants of the waters, the electric eel and ink-fish are peculiar to the eastern coast of the equatorial latitudes of that hemisphere; in addition to which, nearly all the species common to other seas and rivers are also abundant. Inedible metals and gems are more abundant than to such a degree as is likely to satiate the mania, and even predilection for their possession. Copper, in several parts, is also abundant. The vegetable productions also exceed in variety, beauty, and utility those of Asia, or any other part of the globe, whether considered in reference to sustenance, or to luxury, taste, and adornment in art. The climate, though noxious in certain confined and local situations, is on the whole delightful; in short, nothing is wanting but a judicious and well-directed means, on the part of man, to render the whole southern division of the western hemisphere the abode of enjoyment and happiness. There are several islands on different parts of the coast of the western hemisphere: taking them in order, beginning with the eastern coast from the north, they stand as follows: viz. Maine, at the entrance of Hudson’s Bay; Anticosti at the mouth, and St. John’s, or Prince Edward’s, in Newfoundland, and Cape Breton, at the entrance of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; the Bermudas, lat. 32; Bahamas, Carribee, or West India, comprising Cuba, Hispaniola, or St. Domingo, Jamaica, and numerous others; Trinidad, at the mouth of the Orinoco; Falkland’s, in lat. 52. S.; South Georgia, in 54. S. and 66. W.; Jung; Staten Island, and Terra del Fuego, at the extreme south point of the continent; Chile, Juan Fernandez, the Galapagos, Queen Charlotte’s, and the Fox Islands, off the western coast, all of which, as well as Guatimala, the provinces of Yucatan, Honduras, Nicaragua, Mosquitia, Veragua, Panama, and Terra Firme, which compose the chain which unites the two grand divisions, will be found detailed under their respective heads.

Amarikua, a town of Napo, 10 miles W. of Mooshipoor.

Amkroto, a fort of Hindostan, in the extensive sandy desert between the Indus and the Puddar. This place is celebrated as the retreat of the emperor Humboor, during his troubles; and here was born his son, the illustrious Akbar. It is 180 miles E. N. E. of Tatta.

Amsterdam, a town of Holland, in the state of Utrecht. A considerable quantity of tobacco is grown in the neighbourhood. It has a trade in beer, and goods from Germany are shipped here for Amsterdam. It is seated in a fertile country, on the river Ema, 10 miles E. N. E. of Utrecht.

Amsterdam, or Amsterdam, a town in Buckinghamshire; market on Tuesday. It has a considerable manufacture of black lace. The town-hall is the handsomest in the county, 26 miles N. W. of London.

Amersbury, or Amersbury, a town in Wiltshire; market on Friday. It is seated on the lower Avon, at the place where a number of Britons were treacherously murdered, and near that famous monument of antiquity, Stonehenge. Here are the ruins of a venerable abbey. This place gave birth to the celebrated
Amherst, a district of Abyninia, Between the Dender and Tazacze branches of the Nile.

Amherst, a small inland county of Virginia, on the north bank of James's River. The courthouse of the county is 130 miles W. of Richmond, Pop. 12,576. Also the name of the chief town of Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, and of another town in Massachusetts, and another in Cumberland county, Nova Scotia.

Amherst, a settlement belonging to the British on the W. coast of Siam, at the entrance of Marthaban Bay.

Amherstburg, a town and port of Upper Canada, on the east side of the river Detroit, at its entrance into Lake Erie. Long. 82° 56'. W. lat. 42° 36'. N.

Amiens, a large and populous town of France, in the department of Somme. It is a place of great antiquity: being mentioned by Cæsar (by whom it is called Samara Briva) as a town that had made a vigorous resistance against the Romans, and where he convened a general assembly of the Gauls. The town is encompassed with a wall and other fortifications; and the ramparts are planted with trees, which form a delightful walk. The city has five gates. At the gate of Noyon there is a suburban, remarkable for the abbey of St. Achen. The cathedral is one of the largest and most magnificent churches in France. Three branches of the river Somme pass through this city, and afterwards unite. Amiens was taken by the Spaniards in 1507, but retaken by Henry IV., who built a citadel in it. A treaty of peace was concluded here, March 27, 1802, between Spain, Holland, France, and England. It has manufactures of linen and woollen cloth, which employ, in the city and adjacent country, 30,000 people. It is 20 miles S. E. of Abbeville, and 75 N. of Paris.

Ambleve, a town of Wales, on the N. coast of Anglesea, with a harbour for small vessels. It is 15 miles N. W. of Beaumaris, and 246 N. W. of London. In 1768, when the Paris copper mine was opened, it did not contain above six houses. This mine yields a prodigious quantity of ore, the purée of which is exported to Swansea to be smelted.

Amman, a town of Syria, anciently the capital of the Ammonites, called Rabbah Ammon, and by the Greeks Philadelphia, and now the principal place of a district. It is 30 miles S. W. of Boan, and 22 N. of Jerusalem.

Amo, a town of Usbek Tartary, in Bucharia, and a place of considerable trade. It is seated on the Amu, which falls into the sea of Aral, 60 miles W. of Bucharia. Long. 60° 40'. E. lat. 39° 20'. N.

Amot, a town of Persia, in Mazendaran, with the remains of an ancient fortress and palace. It has manufactures of cotton, and in the neighbourhood are iron-mines and cinnemon-foundries. It stands in a plain at the foot of Mount Taurs, and on the borders of the Caspian Sea, 30 miles N. W. of Ferabad. Long. 52° 38'. E. lat. 37° 30'. A.
ANCONA, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire, seated on the Loire, 20 miles E. of Nantes.

ANCLAM, a fortified town of Hither Pomerania, on the river Peene, 20 miles S. E. of Gresen.

ANCONA, a territory of Guines, on the Gold Coast, to the W. of Azim. It has a river of the same name flowing through it; and at its mouth is a town with a good harbour. Long. 1. 10. W. lat. 4. 50. N.

ANCONA, MARQUISATE OF, a maritime province of the states of the church, Italy, bounded on the E. by the Adriatic, and on the W. by the Appennines; it is very fruitful in corn, fruits, and silk.

ANCONA, a city and seaport of Italy, in the above province, and a bishop's see, with a citadel on a hill. The cathedral stands upon another hill, and the houses extend down the side of the eminence towards the Gulf of Venice. Clement XII. built a mole, to render the harbour safe; it is erected on the ruins of the ancient mole, raised by Trajan, and is above 2000 ft. in length. Near this stands the beautiful triumphal arch of Trajan. Here likewise Clement XII. erected a lighthouse, which advances a little way into the sea, in the form of a pentagon. Great numbers of Jews are settled in this city, where they have a synagogue; and they have the principal share of its commerce. Ancona was taken in 1796 by the French, who surrendered it to the Austrians in 1779. It is 116 miles N. by E. of Rome. Long. 13. 29. E. lat. 43. 38. N. Pop. about 20,000.

ANCORES, a district of Madagascar, in the centre of the island. Pop. about 25,000. The soil is barren, and but little agriculture is carried on; but the slave trade was the principal employment. Ancoire, or Tanana Arivou, the chief town of the district, is in lat. 20. 20. S. long. 46. 18. E.

ANCY, the capital of Galatia, near the river Haly, said to have been built by Midas, king of Phrygia, and so named from an anchor found there. See ANGUIA.

ANDALUSIA, the chief town of a district of the same name, in the intendancy of Guazanga, Peru, about 100 miles W. of Cusco.

ANDALUSIA, a province of Spain, which in its largest sense comprises the kingdoms of Granada, Seville, Cordova, Jaen, and the colony of Sierra Morena; bounded on the N. by Extremadura and La Mancha, E. by Murcia, S. by the Mediterranean, and W. by the Atlantic and Portugal. The Guadalquivir runs through its whole length; and it is the most fertile and trading country in Spain. Its aggregate superficies is 2281 French leagues, and pop. about 1,806,668. The French overran this province in 1810, but evacuated it in consequence of the battle of Salamanca, in 1812. The capital is Seville.

ANDALUSIA, NEW. See PARIA.

ANDAMAN ISLANDS, several islands on the E. side of the Bay of Bengal. The largest,
harrow, am.; intersected by vast creeks, one of which passes quite through the island, and at high water is navigable for small vessels. The forests afford some precious trees, as ebony, and the nicobar bread-fruit; and the edible bird's nests abound here. The only quadrupeds seem to be wild hogs, monkeys, and rats. There are swallow-tails and peacocks, and live chiefly on fish, fruits, and herbs; they perfectly resemble negroes, and their canoes are of the rudest kind. In 1793, the English made a settlement on the N. end of Great Andaman, the largest island, which is called Port Cornwallis, and has a commodious harbour, to shelter ships during the N. E. monsoon. Long. 93. 0. E. lat. 13. 30. N.

Andate, a fortified town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, famous for its brandy. It is situate near the mouth of the Bidasse, almost opposite Fontarabia, in Spain, 18 miles S. W. of Bayonne.

Andelfingen, a town in Switzerland, canton of Zurich, on the Thur river, over which is a covered bridge.

Andely, a town of France, in the department of Eure, divided by a paved road into Great and Little Andely, a mile from each other. Great Andely is on the rivulet Cansons, and Little Andely on the Seine. The clothes manufactured here are in high esteem. It is 17 miles N. E. of Evreux, and 20 S. E. of Rouen.

Andhera, a town of Turkestan, in Usbek Tartary, or Himalaya. In its vicinity are rich quarries of lapis lazuli. It is seated on a branch of the Ghon Amu, and near a pass through the mountains of Hindoo-koosh, into the kingdom of Caubul, 240 miles E. S. E. of Bask. Long. 68. 58. E. lat. 36. 10. N.

Anders, St. See Santander.

Andersbach, a town in the grand duchy of the Lower Rhine, now forming part of the Prussian territory. Great quantities of timber are collected here, which are formed into vast rafts, and floated hence to Dordrecht, in Holland. It is seated on the Rhine, 20 miles N. W. of Coblenz.

Anden, a chain of mountains running through the whole extent of both the S. and N. divisions of the western hemisphere, from the utmost extremity of the southern division, in S. lat. 54. to about the lat. of 18. S.; they continue, in an unbroken line, to run parallel with the shore of the Pacific Ocean, at a distance of 100 to 200 miles, with here and there parallel ridges further east, and at an altitude of 12,000 to 15,000 feet above the level of the sea; from about the 18th to the 15th degree of S. lat. the chain is somewhat broken, but further N. they assume a more grand and imposing form, diverging into parallel ridges, and rising near the equator to an altitude of 31,464 feet, and in several places issue forth volcanic eruptions with terrific violence. N. of the equator they diverge into four parallel and distinct ridges, running to the shores of the Caribbean Sea, and the outermost ridge skirting the coast of that sea to the Atlantic. Through the chain which unites the two grand divisions mountains are considerably broken; but at about the 15th degree of N. lat., through the territory of Mexico, they again assume their wonted grandeur, rising to a height of 17,720 feet, and again pouring forth volcanic matter, and proceed in an unbroken line at a somewhat greater distance from the sea than through the S. division, by the name of the Rocky Mountains, to the icy Sea, in the 70th deg. N. lat. From the 40th deg. of lat. S. to the 30th N. the Andes abound with gold, silver, copper, and other metallic substances. For more minute details see America, and the several countries through which the Andes run.

Anderson, a co. of the state of Tennessee, pop. 3656. Clinton is the chief town, 150 miles E. by N. of Murfreesboro.

Andlau, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, with a castle, situate on a mountain, 18 miles S. S. W. of Strassburg.

Andover, borough, Hampshire, returning two members to parliament; market on Saturday; a manufacture of shalloons, and a consider- able trade in malt. It is situate near the river Ande, 14 miles W. by N. of Winchester, and 63 W. by S. of London.

Andover, a town of Massachusetts, in Essex county. Here is an excellent academy called Philip's Academy; also manufactures of paper and gunpowder. It is situate on the Shawsheen, 20 miles W. S. W. of Newbury Port, and 22 N. N. W. of Boston. Also the name of several other towns in the U. S. of America.

Androahy, or Independ, the capital of a kingdom on the E. coast of the island of Sumatra. The chief produce is pepper. It is seated on a river commodious for trade, 200 miles N. by W. of Benjoomen. Long. 102. 0. E. lat. 0. 58. S.

Andoraum, a town of Sweden, in Gotland, with the greatest alum-work in the kingdom. It is ten miles S. of Christiansstad.

Andersberg, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, with good silver mines, 28 miles N. E. of Gottingen.

Andrew, St., a town of Germany, in Carinthia, and a bishop's see; seated on the river Lavant, 20 miles E. N. E. of Clagenfurt.

Andrew, St., a seaport town of New Brunswick, at the entrance of Passamaquoddy River.

Andrew, St., a city of Scotland, in Fife shire, once the metropolis of the Pictish kingdom, and the see of an archbishop, and still the seat of the oldest Scotch university. The university was founded by Bishop Wardlaw, in 1411, and consists of two colleges. The cathedral, the chapel of St. Regulus, the church of St. Salvator, and the priory, have been noble structures. The castle was the scene of the cruelty and punishment of Cardinal Beaton: the window is still shown from which he beheld the martyrdom of George Wishart, who was burnt on the spot beneath; and in this castle he himself was assassinated in 1546. It is a place of little trade, and the harbour is in bad condition. It is seated at the bottom of a bay, on the level
ANDRO, an island in the Archipelago, 24 miles long and 8 broad. It is one of the ancient Cyclades. It has fertile plains, which are well watered; and it wants only a good harbour. The inhabitants are of the Greek church, and have a bishop and several monasteries. The principal riches of this island consist in silk, and the fields produce oranges, citrons, mulberries, pomegranates, and figs. The capital is of the same name; and about two miles from it are to be seen the ruins of a strong wall, with the fragments of many columns, chapiters, bases, broken statues, and several inscriptions, some of which mention the senate and people of Andros, and the priests of Bacchus; from which it is probable that this was the site of the ancient city. Long. 25. 2. E. lat. 38. 0. N.

ANDROS ISLES, a group of islands separated by intricate channels, forming part of the Bahamas in the W. Indies. They are low and thinly populated.

ANDROSCOGGIN, a river rising from Umbagog Lake, on the W. side of the state of Maine; runs into New Hampshire, and re-enters Maine, falling into the Kennebec, about 18 miles above its confluence with the sea.


ANDUIXIA, ANDUIXAR, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a castle and some beautiful churches and convents. The environs abound in wheat, vine, oil, honey, and fruit. It is seated on the Guadalquivir, and on the great post road from Madrid, distant 51 1/2 leagues, by way of Cordova to Seville and Cadiz.

ANGARA, the most northern of the English Virgin Islands. Long. 64. 7. W. lat. 18. 40. N. It is low, and exceedingly dangerous to ships coming from the E.

ANEUR, or ANAMOUR, CAPE, the southern extremity of Caramania, opposite the Isle of Cyprus; on the promontory are the ruins of the ancient city Anemurium. N. lat. 36. 2. E. long. 32. 52. N.

ANGARA, prov. of Peru, capital Guancabelica. Great quantities of cattle are reared in this district; also wheat and other grains, and the sugar-cane, are cultivated.

ANGELICA, the chief tn. of Allegany county, state of New York, 265 miles W. of Albany. Pop. in 1820, 1510.

ANGELO, Str., a town of Italy, 14 miles S. W. of Urbino.

ANGELO, Str., a town of Naples, 6 miles N. N. W. of Conza.

ANGELOS, a city of Mexico. See PUEBLA DE LOS ANGELOS.

ANGEBURG, a town of Prussia, with a castle, seated on the N. side of a lake, to which it gives name, 70 miles S. E. of Konigsberg. Long. 23. 15. E. lat. 54. 8. N.

ANGEMANIA, or ANGERMANLAND, a province of Sweden, in Nordland, 150 miles long, and from 25 to 80 broad, the widest part being to the E. on the Gulf of Bothnia. It is moun-

ANGERMUND, a town of Brandenburg, in the Ucker Mark, on the lake Munde, 48 miles N. N. E. of Berlin.

ANGERS, a large city of France, in the department of Maine and Loire, situated near the confluence of the Sarthe, the Loire, and the Maine; and divides the city into two equal parts, between which there is a communication by two large bridges. Angers contains 36,000 inhabitants. The castle is situated in the centre of the city, on a rock overlooking the river. The cathedral is a venerable and elegant structure: the principal gate is surrounded with three steeples. Here lies interred with her ancestors the renowned Margaret, daughter of René, King of Sicily, and Queen of Henry VI. of England, who expired after many intrepid but ineffectual efforts to replace her husband on the throne, in 1482, at the castle of Dampierre. The university of Angers was founded in 1359, and the academy of belles lettres in 1685. It has a considerable manufacture of handkerchiefs and canvas; and the produce of the slate quarries, at the extremity of the suburbs of Hresigny, forms likewise an important article of commerce. The walls with which King John of England surrounded it in 1214, remain nearly entire, and are of very great circumference. It is 50 miles E. N. E. of Nantes, and 175 S. W. of Paris. Long. 0. 33. W. lat. 47. 29. N.

ANGEL, or ANGELEN, a small country of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick. Many authors suppose that from the people of this country the English originated; being called in to assist the Britons against the invaders from Norway, they in process of time became masters of the country, and gave it the name of England.

ANGLESEY, an island and co. at the N. W. extremity of Wales. It is separated from Carnarvonshire by a long and narrow channel called Menai, over which is a noble suspension bridge, consisting of one principal opening of 560 ft. and seven stone arches. The roadway is elevated 100 ft. above high water. The length of the suspended part is 579 ft. 6 in. That part of the island which borders this strait is finely wooded, recalling to the mind its ancient state, when it was the celebrated seat of the Druids, whose terrific religious rites were performed in the gloom of the thickest woods. Rude mounds and heaps of stone, said to be druidical remains, are still to be seen; but a little way within, the whole appears a naked tract, without trees or hedges, watered by numerous rills, fertile in grass and corn, and abounding in cattle. This island produces vast quantities of copper and sulphur, and in the N. W. part is a quarry of green marble intermixed with asbestos. It returns one member to parliament. Beaumaris and Holyhead are the chief towns; the latter of which is the principal resort of travellers to the Irish capital.

ANGOLA, the whole extent of territory on the western coast of S. Africa, from near the equa-
Angola, is commonly called Angola; but Angola Proper, or the kingdom of Angola, lies S. of the Congo, between the lat. of 7. to 9. S. All this part of the coast of S. Africa is well watered, and exceedingly capable of yielding abundance, not only of subsisting, but of luxuriant productions; this is divided into many petty states and sovereignties, the chiefs of which live in constant collision with each other; since the restriction of the traffic in slaves to the S. of the equator, rapine and cruelty have reigned with uncontrolled sway over the whole of this fine and extensive district; and since the period of 1815, 1816, more than 100,000 of its natives have been annually transported as slaves, by the French, Spaniards, and Portuguese, to Martinique, Guadaloupe, Cuba, and the Brazil. St. Paulo de Louno, in lat. about 8. 30. S., is the principal place on the coast of Angola Proper, at which the Brazilians more particularly carry on their operations of slave-trading. Abandoned from the unsocializing and debasing influence which the slave-traffic is so strongly calculated to excite and promote, the inhabitants of this part of S. Africa are much addicted to habits of idleness, idolatry, and polygamy.

Angora, or Angoumi, the ancient Ancyra, a city of Asiatic Turkey, in Natois, and a Greek archbishopric remarkable for its remains of antiquity; such as inscriptions, pillars, ruins of temples, &c. The castle has a triple enclosure, and the walls are of white marble and stone, resembling porphyry. The inhabitants are estimated at 100,000. Here are bred the finest goats in the world; the hair, being almost like silk, is valued in Europe for its staples. It abounds in corn, and is watered by the Salde and Mulda. Its ancient castle is gone to decay. Zerbet is the capital.

Anholt, an island of Denmark, in the Cetegut, surrounded by sand-banks so dangerous to scaven, that on it is a light-house. The English took possession of it in 1810, and made it a place of rendezvous for the North Sea squadron.

Anjou, a town of France, in the department of Anjou, 13 miles W. N. W. of Montpelier. It has an extensive manufacture of mineral alkali.

Anjuna, a town of Hindostan, in Travancore, which has a trade in pepper and callicoes. It stands at the mouth of a river, 46 miles W. N. W. of Travancore. Long. 76. 40. E. lat. 8. 40. N.

Ankara, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Coimbette, with a fort. It has a trade in drugs, honey, and wax, collected in the hills to the south, and is seated on the Almira, 21 miles S. of Coimbette.

Aniwa, Bay and Cape, at the S. extremity of the peninsula of Saghalien, on the E. coast of Asia. The Japanese have a settlement here. Lat. 46. 41. N. long. 142. 32. E.

Anjou, a late province of France, bounded on the N. by Maine, W. by Bretagne, S. by Poitou, and E. by Touraine. It formerly belonged to the sovereigns of England. It now forms the department of Mayenne, Loire, &c.

Ankore, a tn. of Abyssinia, capital of Shoa and Elfat provinces, 300 miles S. E. of Gondar. Ann. St., a town of New Brunswick, situate on the river St. John, nearly opposite to Frederic-town, and 80 miles above the city of St. John. Also the name of the chief town of the province of Parama, in Paraguay, and of a lake in Upper Canada, to the N. of Lake Superior.

Anne-Arundel, a county of Maryland, on the western shore of Chesapeake Bay. Pop. 29,532. Annapolis, 40 miles E. by N. of Washington, is the chief town, and seat of the legislative government of the state of Maryland.

Ann, Cape, a point of land which forms the N. side of Massachusetts Bay. A lighthouse on the point is in N. lat. 42. 14. W.
state of New York, between the North River and Lake Champlain. Pop. 3559.

Annai, a town of Asiatic Turkey, prov. of Bagdad, pleasantly seated on the left bank of the Euphrates: the vicinity is fertile in grain and cotton. It was plundered and burned by the Wahabees in 1827, since which the population has been about 3000.

Annaberg, St., a town of Upper Saxony, in Minnia, noted for silver mines and the manufacture of lace, 17 miles S. of Chemnitz.

Annagh, an island on the W. coast of Ireland, 5 miles in circumference, between the isle of Aili and the coast of the county of Mayo. Long. 9. 39. W. lat. 53. 58. N. Also the name of three parishes in different parts of Ireland; 1st. in the co. of Kerry, pop. 2099; 2nd. in Cavan, pop. 10,488; 3rd. in Mayo, pop. 5749.

Annagh is also a prefix to several other parishes in Ireland, such as Annagh-clone, doun, duff, &c.

Annamaboe, one of the principal commercial places on the Gold Coast of North Africa, during the slave-trade; in N. lat. 5. 9. W. long. 1. 41.

Annamooka, one of the Friendly Islands, discovered by Tasman, in 1643, and visited by Captain Cook in 1774 and 1777. It is well cultivated in many places, consisting of plantations of yams and plantains, enclosed with neat fences of reed. The bread-fruits and cocoa-nut trees are interspersed with little order, but chiefly near the habitations of the natives; and the other parts of the island, especially towards the sea, are covered with trees and bushes. It is situated about 167. E. long. 20. S. lat.

Annan, a borough of Scotland, in Dumfries-shire, seated on the river Annan, three miles from its mouth, which forms a good harbour for vessels of 250 tons burden. Here was a fine castle, built by one of the Bruce, the ruins of which still remain. Much corn is exported hence; and there is a manufacture for carding and spinning. It is 16 miles E. S. E. of Dumfries, and 80 S. of Edinburgh. Long. 3. 8. W. lat. 55. 2. N.

Annapolis, the capital of Ann-Arundel county, and seat of the legislative government of the state of Maryland. The state-house, a noble building, stands in the centre of the city, from which point the streets diverge in every direction. Here also is St. John's College, which, with Washington College at Chester, constitute one university, named the University of Maryland. Annapolis is situated on the E. side of Chesapeake Bay, at the mouth of the Severn, 40 miles E. by N. of Washington, and 35 S. of Baltimore. Long. 76. 48. W. lat. 39. 0. N.

Annapolis, a seaport of Nova Scotia, on the E. side of the Bay of Fundy. It has one of the finest harbours in the world; but the entrance is through a difficult strait, called the Gut of Annapolis. The town stands on the S. side of the harbour, at the mouth of a river of its name, 86 miles W. by N. of Halifax. Long. 64. 55. of its name, whence issues the canal of Thiqux, which runs through the town, and then enters the river Sier. It was lately the see of a bishop, who also assumed the title of bishop and prince of Geneva. Annecy is the largest town in Savoy near to Chambery, and is 16 miles S. of Geneva. Long. 6. 0. E. lat. 45. 13. N.

Annobon, an island near the coast of Guinea, so called because it was discovered by the Portuguese on New Year's day. It is well stocked with cattle, and abounds with palm-trees and fruit. Long. 5. 10. E. lat. 1. 50. S.

Annony, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche, with a manufacture of very fine paper; seated at the confluence of the Cances and Deumes, 12 miles S. W. of Vienne.

Annoyer, village, New Castle, Spain, on the Tagus, with manufactures of saltpetre, 16 miles E. N. E. of Toledo.

Anson, a county of N. Carolina, bordering on S. Carolina, and bounded on the N. E. by the Yadkin River. Pop. 15,977. Wadesborough, 142 miles S. W. by W. of Raleigh, is the chief town.

Anson's, Lord, Isle, in the Pacific Ocean, Lat. 5. 0. S. long. 154. 34. E. The shores are bold, and covered with cocoa-nut plantations.

Anspach, or Angola, a principality of Germany, in the S. part of the circle of Franconia. It contains mines, and several medicinal springs; and the soil produces considerable quantities of corn, and feeds great numbers of cattle.

Anspach, a city and capital of the above principality, with a castle, a palace, and an excellent academy. It has many handsome buildings; and the principal manufacture is lace. It is seated on the Retart, 24 miles W. S. W. of Nuernberg. Long. 10. 29. E. lat. 45. 18. N.

Anstruther, East and West, two boroughs of Scotland, on the S. E. coast of Fifeshire. They adjoin each other; and East Anstruther, which is much the largest, is little more than a fishing village, 9 miles S. S. E. of St. Andrew. They contribute in sending one member to parliament.

Anta, or Antab, a town at the N. E. extremity of Syria, situate on two hills, and the valley that lies between them is watered by the Sejour. It is three miles in circumference, with a strong old castle on a rock, and had formerly a considerable manufacture of printed calicoes. Many medals of the Syrian kings have been found here, and some also of the kings of Cappadocia. It is 50 miles E. of Alexandretta, and 60 N. by E. of Aleppo. Long. 37. 35. E. lat. 36. 35. N.

Antallow, a town in Abyssinia, prov. Tigré, 25 leagues S. S. E. of Axum. It is a considerable place seated on the side of a mountain. Antarctic Regions, around the S. Pole. The probability of a southern continent seems to be revived from the recent discoveries in this part of the world. It was believed to exist till the voyage of Cook in 1774, when he reached
ice, but without any discovery of land, and the belief of this continent was then abandoned. In Feb. 1831, land was discovered by Captain Biscoe, in lat. 66. 0, and long. 45. 0. E., which he named Enderby’s Land; and afterwards, in Feb. 1832, he discovered Adelaide Island, in lat. 67. 1. S. and long. 71. 48. W. lying off Graham’s, or Gerrisit Land, to the southward of the South Shetland group; in 1838, land adjoining to Graham’s Land was discovered by Captain D’Urville, and named Land of Louis Philippe. In 1839, Saltwater Land was discovered, in lat. 63. 0. S. long. 117. 0. E., and the Balleny Islands, in lat. 66. 0. S. lat. and 164. 0. E. long.; they are volcanic. In 1840 (Jan. 18), Captain D’Urville discovered the Land of Adelaide, between lat. 66. and 67. S. long. 140. 0. E. In 1841, Captains Ross and Cresier discovered the Land of Victoria, in long. 168. E., along which they sailed as high as lat. 75. 4., the nearest approach to the S. pole which has yet been made. In lat. 77. 50. is Mount Erebus, an active volcano 12,000 feet high; and to the S. of which a chain of lofty mountains extend. Their progress to the eastward was impeded by vast fields and cliffs of ice. These explorations render it probable that there is a continued line of coast for a great distance in the Antarctic Ocean; but this is very difficult of access, from the vast accumulation of ice.

Antigua, a town of Spanish, in Granada, divided into the Upper and the Lower. The Upper is seated on a hill, and has a castle; the Lower stands in a fertile plain, and is watered by many brooks. Here are large quantities of natural salt springs, of excellent stone, and a spring famous for the cure of the gravel. It is 26 miles N. N. W. of Malaga. Long. 4. 30. W. lat. 37. 0. N.

Antequera, a tn. of Mexico. See Guadaca.

Anthony, St. Falls of, on the Mississippi River, in N. lat. 45. W. long. 93., being more than 2000 miles above the entrance of the river into the Gulf of Mexico. There is a fort in the Missouri territory, on the point of land formed by the St. Peter’s River, which river falls into the Mississippi just below the falls of St. Anthony.

Antigua, a tn. of France, in the department of Var, with a strong castle, and harbour for small vessels. Its territory produces excellent fruit; and it is seated on the Mediterranean, 11 miles S. S. W. of Nice. Long. 7. 7. E. lat. 45. 35. N.

Anticosti, an island at the mouth of the river St. Lawrence, 90 miles long and 20 broad. It is full of rocks, covered with wood, and has no harbour; but excellent cod is found on the shores.

Antigua, one of the English Leeward Islands, in the West Indies, about 20 miles in length and breadth, and 60 E. by S. of St. Christopher. It is destitute of water, and the inhabitants are obliged to save the rain-water in cisterns. The chief produce is sugar, of which it annually produces about 10,000 hogsheads. It was taken by the French in 1783, but restored

Antilles, the name which the French give to the Caribbean, or West India islands, which see.

Antioch, or Antakia, town of Syria, of which it was formerly the capital. This ancient city, in which the disciples of Christ were first called Christians, and yet the see of a Greek patriarch, is now almost come to nothing; but the magnificent ruins of it still remain. It is seated on the river Orontes, now called Aziz, 15 miles from the Mediterranean, and 50 N.W. of Aleppo. Long. 36. 40. E. lat. 36. 10. N.

Antiocheta, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Carmania, and a bishop’s see, seated on the shore of the Lavan, opposite Cyprus, 88 miles S. of Coniieh. Long. 32. 26. E. lat. 36. 30. N.

Antigoo, St., an island on the S. W. coast of Sardinia, 14 miles long and 3 broad. In 1793 it was taken by the French, but evacuated soon after.

Antiquilla, or St. Fe de Antiquilla, a town in the new department of Cauca, Columbia. It is seated on the banks of the river Cauca, about 200 miles N. N. W. of St. Fe de Logota.

Antiparos (the ancient Olybarn), an island of the Archipelago, 2 miles W. of Paros. It is only a rock, 16 miles in circuit; yet in some parts is well cultivated, and produces as much barley as serves a small village. It has a remarkable grotto, about 60 yards high and 100 broad, which contains a vast variety of figures, of a white transparcut crystalline substance, resembling vegetables, marble pillars, and a superb marble pyramid. Long. 25. 44. E. lat. 37. 5. N.

Antipaxo, one of the Ionian Islands on the W. coast of Greece, south of Paxo.

Antikyra, a peak of the Aniles, in the department of Chios, which is volcanic, 15,150 ft. above the level of the sea. There is a village of the same name, a few leagues E. of the city of Quito, at a height of 13,500 ft., being the highest inhabited place on the globe.

Anti-Taurus, a considerable chain of mountains in Asia Minor. It joins the Taurus Mountains in Karamania.

Antkip, a town in European Turkey, 24 miles W. of Scutari. Here is a castle, built on a steep rock.

Antoin; St., a town of France, in the department of Isere, 5 miles N.E. of St. Marcellan.

Antonio, St., the most northern of the Cape Verde islands, 15 miles from St. Vincent. It is full of high mountains, whence proceed streams of excellent water, which render the land fruitful. The principal town is seated among the mountains. Long. 25. 0. W. lat. 17. 0. N.

Antonio de Capi, St., a town of Brazil, in the province of Pernambuco, situate near Cape Sai Augustine, 30 miles S. S. W. of Olinda. There is near 100 other towns and streams in different parts of South America and Mexico, dedicated to the tutelar saint of the Portuguese and Spaniards, Anthony, or San Antonio, who does not appear to have done much for them, as they are mostly insignificant.
of Ireland. It has two great natural curiosities; Lough Neagh, a large lake, the area of which exceeds 100,000 acres, the waters being of a petrifying quality; and the Giant's Causeway, consisting of lofty pillars of basalt, all of an angular form, and varying from three to eight, and extending three miles along the north shore. The linen manufacture is carried on very extensively in this county, and since about 1823 the cotton manufacture has been making considerable progress. The principal towns are Belfast, Lisburn, and Carrickfergus, each of which (in addition to the two for the county) returns one member to the parliament of the United Kingdom. Carrickfergus is the assize town. For extent of superficies, population, &c., see Gordon’s Topographical Dictionary.

Antrim, a city and parish of the above county, about 19 miles N.W. of Belfast. The town is situated on the bank of a small stream, which runs through Lough Neagh, at a short distance on the N. E.

Antwerp, a celebrated city of Brabant, and, after the decline of Venice and Genoa, it became one of the most considerable commercial depots of Europe. It is situated on the east bank of the Scheldt, in N. lat. 51° 13′ and 4° 21′ E. long. The era of its greatest importance was about the commencement of the 17th century, when its population was about 200,000, but the devastating policy of Austria and Spain involved it in the bigotged and ruthless contentions of that period; further, by the extent of the commercial transactions, which its localities tended to make the centre, it greatly rivalled the transactions of Rotterdam and Amsterdam, and as such excited the gorying jealousy of the Hollanders; the navigation of the Scheldt was therefore obstructed in 1648, by the treaty of Westphalia between Spain and Holland, and Antwerp in consequence progressively declined in population and importance, until the period of the French revolution. When the French overran this part of Europe in 1794, they proclaimed the free navigation of the Scheldt, and after the renewal of the war subsequent to the peace, or rather the respite of Amiens in 1802, Antwerp claimed the especial notice of Napoleon, who constructed a basin to hold about 20 sail of the line, and a noble quay, along the east bank of the river, and made it his principal naval arsenal for the northern part of his empire. It was not, however, till subsequent to the general peace of Europe in 1814, when the Netherlands were ceded to Holland, and Antwerp declared a free port for the transit of merchandise, that it began to resume its former wanted activity and importance. Since that period, Brussels, and a vast extent of country westward of the Rhine, draw their supplies of foreign produce from Antwerp, which is, in consequence, progressively, though slowly, increasing in population and interest. It has, however, but few articles of export, either written, or itself, or of transit. The principal architectural ornament of Antwerp is the cathedral, the tower of which is surmounted, ship; the interior is ill-proportioned and void of effect, and its decorations of art have been overrated. There are four other churches and one or two monastic establishments deserving attention. The exchange, so long celebrated, is very common, and performs nearly a square of great amplitude, with an interior piazza; but no architectural edifice it is unworthy of notice. The fortifications on the land side are very complete; and, since 1816, extensive fortifications have been constructed opposite to the town on the west side of the Scheldt, calculated to afford protection in the event of any attempt at assault by water. The citadel was retained for the king of Holland by Gen. Chasse, on the separation of Belgium from Holland, but was taken by the French, as the allies of Belgium. Pop. about 65,000. 22 miles N. of Brussels, and 65 s. of Amsterdam.

Anzera, a town of New Granada, in the province of Popayan, where there are mines of gold. It is situated on the river Cauna, 140 miles N. N.E. of Popayan. Long. 75° 25′ W. lat. 4° 58′ N.

Anzi, a town of Naples, 13 miles S. E. of Potenza. Pop. 3090.

Anzio, a kingdom of Guinea, lying E. of Gabon and N. of Congo, but is little known. The king is styled the Micoce, whence the whole country is sometimes so called. The capital is Momboi.

Aosta, or Aous, duchy of, a province of Piedmont, bounded on the W. and N. by the Alps, or rather on the N. by the Valais, for the mountains run from N. to S. into Aouss, which may be considered altogether as a mountainous district. Pop. about 65,900. The principal city of the same name, which is a bishop's see, is situated about the centre of the province, between two streams of the Balte River, which falls into the Po, and on the great high road from the pass of St. Bernard to Turin. It contains several monuments of the Romans. Pop. about 5500.

Apalachian. See Allegany Mountains.

Apalachicola, a river of North America, formed by the junction of the Chatoohachie and Flint, at an old Indian fort of the same name on the south confines of Georgia, and thence flows between West and East Florida into Apalachice Bay, in the Gulf of Mexico, E. of Cape Bliaze.

Apanoria, a town of the island of Santo- rini, seated on the N. W. coast, 7 miles N. N.W. of Scavero, at the entrance of the Greacian Archipelago.

Ape, one of the New Hebrides, near Malicello, in the Pacific Ocean. Long. 168° 27′ E. lat. 16° 46′ S.

Apenrade. See Amsdale.

Apollon, or Apollon, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natois, built round a high rock, on the top of which is a fortress. It is three miles in circumference, and has a considerable town. The chief manufacture is carpets; and the country around produces much opium, called aphom by the Turks. It stands on the
APPOLIA, a tn. of Upper Saxony in Thuringia, 8 miles N. of Jena, and 40 S. W. of Leipzig.

APPENINES, a chain of mountains, in Europe, which begins near Oneglia, on the Gulf of Genoa, passes round that gulf at no great distance from the sea, then proceeds E. to the center of Italy, and afterward divides that country in a mediating S. E. direction to the extremities of the kingdom of Naples. Hence proceed all the rivers which water Italy. The Appenines are at first a branch of the Alps, but, in general, they may rather be regarded as hills than as mountains.

APPENZEL, a canton in the N. E. part of Switzerland, bordering on Tyrol. It is divided into twelve communes; six, called the interior, are Roman Catholics, about 16,000 in number, subsisting chiefly by agriculture; and six, exterior, bordering on the canton of St. Gallen, are Protestants about 40,000 in number, a great portion of which are employed by the manufacturers of the city of St. Gallen.

APPENZEL, the chief town of the above canton, is situated on the bank of the river Sitter on the interior side, and containing about 3000 inhab.

APPIN, a town in Scotland, Argyllshire. The parish is of great extent.

APPLEBY, the county-town of Westmoreland. Market on Saturday. It was a Roman station, and has been twice destroyed by the Scots, and it now consists of only one broad street of mean houses. At the upper end, or S. part, is the castle, and at the lower end is the church. The town is almost encircled by the Eden. It is 20 miles N. N. E. of Kendal, and 270 N. N. W. of London.

ARRAN, a parish extending for about 20 miles along the western coast of Ross-shire, Scotland. The population subsists mainly by the herring fishery. There is a town of the same name, in which the population are principally concentrated.

APPLEDORE, a vil. in the parish of Northam, Devonshire, situate at the mouth of the Towridge, in Barnstaple Bay, 3 miles N. by E. of Bideford. Here the Danes landed, under Hubba, in the time of Alfred. It is now resorted to for bathing.

APPOLONIA, a district extending about 100 miles on the S. W. coast of North Africa. Cape Appolonia is 5 S. lat. and 3. 57. W. long.

APPOLONIA, a town in La Paz, one of the united provinces of Paraguay, on the border of Peru.

APSHON, or ABBASION, a cape in the Caspian sea, into which it projects from Baku, and contains a prodigious quantity of naphtha.

APT, a town in France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone. It has a trade in prunes, coarse serges, and wax chandlery; and contains many fine Roman antiquities. It is seated on the Calaron, 20 miles N. of Aix.

APURE, a river of Columbia, rising from various sources on the E. side of the eastern range of the Andes, falling into the Oronoko.

APURIMAC, a river of Peru, which rises 10 miles N. of Ayampe, and flows N. about 130 miles from the E., and the Jauja or Mantaro from the W. It then takes the name of Ucayale, and, continuing its course 470 miles further, enters the river Amazon, in long. 72° 46' W.

AQUIA, a town of Piedmont, in the duchy of Montferrat, with a cathedral, and baths of mineral water; seated on the north bank of the Bormida, 15 miles S. of Alexandria.

AQUILA, a fine large city of the kingdom of Naples, anciently called Avis, and Avella, the capital of Abuzzo, seated on a hill, E. of the Appenines, on the banks of the river Alerno, or Fescara, near its source. It has an ancient castle, and is a bishop's see. An earthquake was so violent here, in February, 1703, that 24,000 people perished, and great numbers were wounded. It is situated 35 miles W. from the Adriatic, and 92 E. of Rome. Long. 14. 20. E. lat. 42. 50. N.

AQUILA, an ancient and large city of the Carni, or Veneti, in Italy, seated near the coast at the head of the Gulf of Venice. A Roman colony was settled in it, between the first and second Macedonian wars, to be a bulwark against the Huns and Goths. In 425, it was besieged by Attila, with an innumerable host of barbarians. Three months were consumed without effect in the siege; till the want of provisions, and the clamor of his army, compelled Attila to leave the town. The troops should strike their tents the next morning, and begin their retreat. But as he rode round the wall, pensive, angry, and disappointed, he observed a stork preparing to leave her nest in one of the towers, and to fly, with her infant family, towards the country; thus he interpreted as an omen that those towers were devoted to impending ruin and solitude. The siege was renewed and prosecuted with fresh vigour; a large breach was made in the part of the wall from whence the stork had taken her flight; the Huns mounted to the assault with irresistible fury; and the succeeding generation could scarcely discover the ruins of Aquila.

AQUINO, a tn. of Naples, in Term di Lavoro, ruined by the emperor Conrado. It is the birthplace of Juvenal, and seated near the Curigliano, on the great high road from Rome to Naples, 20 miles S. by E. of Sora.

ARABAT, a town and fort of the Crimea, and province of Taurida, on the borders of the Sea of Azoph, 20 miles N. by E. of Caffa.

ARABIA, a country of Asia, extending from the 12th to the 32nd deg. of N. lat. and from the 33rd to the 50th of W. long., being about 1480 miles in length, and 1200 in breadth; bounded on the W. by the Red Sea, and the Isthmus of Suez, N. E. by the Euphates, which divides it from Diarbekar; E. by the Gulf of Persia and Oman; and S. by the Indian Ocean. It is divided into three parts—Arabia Petræa, Deseræ, and Felix, so named by Europeans, from their supposed qualities of soil and climate. Arabia Petræa, much the smallest of the three, lies to the S. of Syria, along the E. coast of the Red Sea. The north
cient nourishment for cattle, whose milk, and camels' flesh, is the chief food of its few inhabitants. Arabia Deserta lies S. of Syria, and E. of Arabia Petraea and the Red Sea. It is for the most part desert, being intersected by barren mountains, and many of the plains are nothing but great sands and heaths; but there are some plains and valleys that feed great flocks of sheep and goats; there are also great numbers of ostriches, and a fine breed of camels in several places, and the horses are the noblest of the species. Arabia Felix, so called on account of its fertility with regard to the rest, lies to the S. of Arabia Deserta, between the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean. It is by far the most considerable part; and, though the centre is occupied by very dry deserts, there are many rich provinces on the coasts, producing a variety of fruits, honey, wax, cinnamon, cassia, manna, spikenard, frankincense, myrrh, and coffee, of which latter great quantities are exported from Mocha. The Arabs are of a middle stature, and brown complexion, and have always a grave and melancholy air. They derive their subsistence from their flocks, from hunting, and from what they acquire by plunder of the caravans which pass from Aleppo to Constantinople. They acknowledge no sovereign, but the emirs of their tribes, who are their natural princes, and to whom they pay obedience. They have also sheikhs, or chiefs, of an advanced age, whom they often consult, and whose advice they follow. The dress of the Arabs consists of a white robe, bound round with a broad leather girdle, fastened by a strong buckle, or large clasp. Their drawers are made of linen, and descend to the lower part of the leg. They wear a kind of red cap on the head; and sometimes they wear slippers, after the manner of the Turks, but are generally in half boots, that they may be ready to get on horseback. Winter and summer they wear a large cloak, striped black and white, made of the hair of goats or some other animal. Their emirs dress in the same manner, except that their cloaks are for the most part all black. The Arabs in the deserts live in tents, and remove from place to place, partly for the sake of pasture, and partly to lie in wait for the caravans. The famous Mahomet was a native of this country; and his followers, soon after his death, conquered a great part of Asia, Africa, and Europe, establishing their religion wherever they came. The interior of this vast territory is very little known, but it seems nearly destitute of water, as but very few rivers are found around its coasts for near 2500 miles. Medina, Mecca, and Mocha, all on the coast of the Red Sea, are the chief towns.

ARABIAN GULF. See RED SEA.

ARACAN, BECCAN, or ARACAN, a maritime and fertile country of Asia, on the E. coast of the Bay of Bengal, bounded on the E. by Birmah. The rainy season continues from April to October, and the rest of the year is ...
Xarama, and a canal. This palace justly ranks among the finest and most agreeable residences in Europe; it was in it, the supreme junta of government of the kingdom, on the declaration in favour of Ferdinand VII, were installed, and held their first meeting, September 25th, 1820. Aranjuez is seated on the Tajo, 20 miles S. of Madrid.

Ararat, a mountain of Armenia, situated near the chain of Taurus, in lat. 39° 42', N. and long. 44° 30', E. It is an insulated mountain whose summit forms two distinct cones, the highest of which is 17,200 feet above the level of the sea, the other about 4000 feet lower. The principal summit is a circular plain about 2000 feet in diameter, and covered with perpetual ice. The ascent is so difficult that it was not accomplished till 1829, after the third attempt, by Dr. Parrot. Tradition asserts that the ark rested on the summit after the flood; and the Armenians believe that the remains exist to this day.

Aranjuez, a maritime town of the territory of Genoa, 5 miles S. W. of Albenga.

Arad, a town of Switzerland, capital of the department of Lower Argo, canton of Berne, with manufactures of cotton, printed linen, and cutlery. A treaty between the Protestant and Catholic cantons was concluded here in 1712. It is seated on the river Aar, 27 miles W. of Zurich.

Arbuc, a district extending from the 42nd to the 37th deg. of S. lat., on the shore of the Pacific Ocean; bounded on the E. by the Andes, and is considered as belonging to Chili, but it is inhabited almost exclusively by natives, who have not only successfully resisted every attempt of the Spaniards to become masters of the country, but frequently made incursions into their territory. The district contains both gold and silver, is watered by several streams, is very fertile, and the climate is delightful. The Spaniards constructed a fort about 40 miles S. of Concepcion, (named after the district,) as a defence against the incursions of the Araucanos.

Araxes, or Aras, a river of Asia, which rises in Georgia, flows S. E. across Armenia, and joins the Kur, near its entrance into the Caspian Sea. It is a very rapid river, and is supposed to be the Gihon mentioned by Moses.

Arbe, an island 30 miles in circumference, on the coast of Dalmautia, from which it is 5 miles distant. The soil is rich, but the inhabitants are indolent. It has a town of the same name. Long. 14° 55'. E. lat. 45° 5'. N.

Arberg, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne, on an island formed by two branches of the Aar. It is 10 miles W. by N. of Berne.

Arbel, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Cudistan, ancient Eribia, near which Alexander defeated Darius. Here are the remains of an ancient castle; and in the vicinity are naphtha pits. It is seated in an extensive plain, 36 miles N. of Abandoned, and 30 E. of Mount of Jum, famous for its white wines. It is 22 miles S. W. of Beamcon.

Arboga, a town of Sweden, Westmanland, seated on the Ulvion, by which river, and a canal, it has a communication with the lakes Helm and Maeler. It is 25 miles E. N. E. of Stockholm.

Arbon, a town of Switzerland, situate on a point of land jetting into the lake of Constance, 12 miles S. E. of Constance.

Arraboth. See Arreborthock.

Arburg, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne, with a citadel on a rock, seated on the Aar, opposite Otten, 12 miles E. of Sion.

Arcadia, a town of European Turkey, on the W. coast of the Morea, near the gulf of its name, 22 miles N. of Navarin. Long. 21° 42'. E. lat. 37° 24'. N.

Archangel, a large province of Russia, bounded on the N. by the Arctic Ocean. It is divided into eight circles, viz.: Archangel, Chensourik, Cholmogor, Kem, Kolaa, Messon, Onega, and Senega. It is a very dreary district, especially the eastern part; it supplies some fir timber and deals, and contains many wild animals, which are slaughtered for their fat; and tallow and bristles form great articles of export.

Archangel, or St. Michael's, the chief town of the above province, is situate on the E. bank of the Dwina River, a short distance above its entrance into a bay of the White Sea, in N. lat. 64° 31'. E. long. 30° 59'. It was for many years the principal seaport of Russia, and was first resorted to by the English in 1553; and, although greatly declined in importance since the building of St. Petersburg, it still exports considerable quantities of tallow, deals, and some bristles; but as it is only attained by the dreary coast of Norway, and the North Cape, in lat. 71° 10', it is accessible only a few months in the year, say July, August, and September, during which short period it is resorted to by 60 or 70 sail of vessels annually, principally English. It was nearly destroyed by fire in 1793, but has since been rebuilt with neatness, principally of wood, the severity of the winter being counteracted by stoves. Pop. about 7000, who have about a dozen churches, one Lutheran, one Calvinist, and the others Greek. Archangel is about 400 miles N. E. of St. Petersburg.

Archipelago, a term applied to a cluster or group of islands; hence the Grecian, Eastern, Northern, &c. &c.; but the most celebrated group is the Grecian at the head of the Mediterranean Sea, having Romania on the N., Natalia on the E., the island of Candia on the S., Macedonia, Livadia, and the Morea on the W. It is partly in Europe, and partly in Asia, containing the islands of Rhodes, Negoport, Lemnos, Tomelos, Scevos, Mytilene, Sco, Samos, Patmos, Paros, Antiparos, Cergo, Santorini, Andros, Tina, Naxis, Milos, Delos, Argentia, and many others.
schata on the W., and the coast of America on the E. It includes a number of islands, among which are four principal groups. The first, called Sagign, contains five islands; the second, called Kora, includes eight islands; and the remaining two groups together comprise the Abattian Islands. The third group is called the Andreaaki Ostrowa, and comprises 10 islands. The fourth group is the Lissie Ostrowa, or the Fox Islands, 16 in number. They all belong to Russia, and are valuable chiefly for the skins of animals found there, particularly the seal-otter. See Fox Islands.

Aruco, a town and castle of Germany, in Tyrol, taken by the French in 1703, and abandoned soon after. It stands on the Sarca, near the head of the lake Garda, and 15 miles W. S. W. of Trent.

Ares, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on a craggy rock, on the river Guadalte, 58 miles N. E. of Cadiz. It is the residence of the vicar-general of the metropolitan church of Seville. There are several other towns of the same name in Spain and Portugal.

Arco, a city of Hindostan, capital of the Carnatic, which became subject to the English East India Company in 1801. The citadel is large, and esteemed a place of some strength; but the nabob often resides at Madras. In the vicinity are several celebrated temples, visited by numerous pilgrims. Arcot has a manufacture of coarse cotton cloth. It is seated on the S. bank of the Pallar, 66 miles W. by S. of Madras, and 100 E. by N. of Seringapatam. Long. 79° 24'. E. lat. 12° 31'. N.

Arctic Highlands, a country on the N. P. of Baffin's Bay, discovered by Captain John Ross, in 1818. Inhabited by Esquimaux, who supposed themselves the only inhabitants of the world.

Ardagh, the name of a barony in the county of Longford, Ireland, containing the parishes and the towns of Longford and Edgeworthstown, and which, united with Kilmore, gives name to a bishopric; but there is neither cathedral nor episcopal residence in Ardag. There are many other parishes in different parts of Ireland, beginning with Ard.

Ardebil, a town of Persia, in Azerbaijan, the residence and burial-place of many kings, particularly of the Persian sect. Pilgrims resort to this place from all parts of Persia; and caravans are frequently passing to and from Constantinople and Smyrna. It is 35 miles E. S. E. of Tauris. Long. 47° 10'. E. lat. 38° 20'. N.

Ardeche, a department of France, including the late territory of Vivarez. It takes its name from a river, which flows into the Rhone, at the south extremity of the department. Privas is the capital. Pop. about 25,300.

Ardee, a town of Ireland, in the county of Louth. Here is a large mount, apparently

was a place where the people assembled to deliberate on public affairs. It is 14 miles N. W. of Drogheda.

Ardennes, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Champagne. It is so named from a famous forest, lying on the river Meuse. The principal town is Sedan. Pop. 266,985.

Arrif, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, and a bishop's see united with Aghadoe to Limerick. It was formerly the capital of the county, but is now a poor place, with extensive ruins. It is seated on a river, which runs into Trance Bay, seven miles N. N. W. of Tralee.

Arglass, a seaport town of Ireland, county Down; the nearest part of Ireland to the Isle of Man, and may be considered the best watering place in the north of Ireland.

Arnabre, a town of Ireland, county Sligo, on the river Moy. There are valuable salmon fisheries in the neighbourhood.

Armore, a town of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, on a cape and bay of the same name, 10 miles S. S. W. of Dungarvon.

Arora, a small kingdom of Guine on the Slave coast, at the bottom of the Gulf of St. Thomas. The country is fertile in maize, palm wine, plants, and fruits, which last all the year, and produces a great deal of salt. It has a town of the same name. Long. 3° 5'. E. lat. 6° 0'. N.

Arthen, a town of France, in the department of the de Calais. On an open plain between the town and Guines was the celebrated interview between Francis I. of France, and Henry VII. of England, in 1520. It is 10 miles S. S. E. of Calais.


Arzika, an island in the Gulf of Persia, three miles S. W. of Ormus. The Dutch attempted to establish a factory, and built a fort here, but were expelled by the Persians.

Arzika, a seaport of Abyssinia.

Arteminno, a dukedom of Germany, near Cologne.

Arensberg, the capital of a county of the same name, in the duchy of Westphalia. It is seated on a hill, by the river Roter, 22 miles S. S. E. of Ham, and 63 N. E. of Cologne. Long. 8° 10'. E. lat. 51° 25'. N.

Arensburg, a seaport of Russia, in the government of Rig, capital of the isle of Osel, and a bishop's see. Long. 25° 40'. E. lat. 58° 15'. N.

Arensland, a district in Denmark, in the duchy of Schleswig, containing the greatest part of the famous rumpart built by king Gotric, in the beginning of the 9th century, as a defence against the irruptions of the Saxons. It extends across the country, about 9 miles in length.

Arequipa, an episcopal town of Peru, founded by Pizarro, in 1539. Near it is a
a few miles S. of a small lake, which is the source of the Aptrimac branch of the Amazon River; 240 miles S. of Cusco, and 460 S. E. of Lima. Long. 72. 30. W. lat. 16. 40. S.

**Abezzo**, a town of Tuscany, in the Florentino. Guy Aretin, a Benedictine monk, inventor of the musical mode, was born here; also the celebrated Francis Petrarsh, and Mecenna. It stands on a hill, at the confluence of the Chiamo and Arno, 15 miles W. of Citta di Castello.

**Aigal. See Aigoual.**

**Aigues, a town of France, in the department of Aigues, on the river Aigues, 10 miles E. of Osen.**

**Aigues, a town of France, in the department of Aigues, which has a considerable trade in lac. It is seceded on an eminence, in the middle of a fertile plain, on the banks of the Aigues, 12 miles N. W. of Suez, and 110 W. of Paris.**

**Aigues-Mortes, a town of France, on the river Aigues-Mortes, 5 miles N. W. of Paris. It has a fine vineyard, and in the environs are quarries of the plasting of Paris.**

**Aiguines, a barren island of the Archipelago, so called from the silver mines in it. There is but one village, and it has no water but what is kept in cisterns. Long. 23. 10. E. lat. 36. 50. N.**

**Aigues-Mortes, a town of France, department Ardèche, Pop. 10,000. Some exhausted lead mines are here, but silk is now the principal manufacture.**

**Aigues-Mortes, a town of France, in the department of Aigues-Mortes, divided into two parts by the river Creuse. It is 87 miles S. W. of Bourges.**

**Aigues, a seaport of European Turkey, in the Morea, 25 miles S. of Corinth. Long. 29. 5. E. lat. 37. 30. N.**

**Aigues-Mortes, a town of France, island of Cefalonia, with a fortress, and the best harbour in the island. It is 8 miles W. S. W. of Cefalonia.**

**Aigues-Mortes, a town of France, in the department of Aigues-Mortes, Lower Scine, 18 miles N. E. of Rouen.**

**Aigues-Mortes, an island and fort on the coast of Zabra, 30 miles S. E. of Cape Blanco. It was taken by the Dutch from the Portuguese, in 1637; afterwards the French took it from the Dutch. Long. 17. 5. W. lat. 20. 30. N.**

**Aigues-Mortes, a river of Asia. See Saghalien.**

**Aigues-Mortes, a town of Siberia, on the frontiers of Chinese Tartary. There are mines of silver and lead near it, and a pearl fishery in the river Aigues, on the W. bank of which the town is situated. It is 70 miles S. E. of Nertchinsk. Long. 118. E. lat. 52. 30. N.**

**Aigues-Mortes, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by Inverness-shire, E. by the counties of Perth and Dumbarton, and S. and W. by the Atlantic Ocean, by which it is broken into islands and peninsulas. It is 110 miles long from the Mull of Cantyre to its N. E. extremity; its breadth is very unequal—about 40 miles where greatest. To the N. W. is a peninsula, nearly detached from the rest of the**

The peninsulas of Cantyre and Cowal are likewise very large. The chief islands attached to this county are Mull, Islay, Jura, Tirey, and Coll. The soil of Argyllshire, in the high grounds, though little fitted for cultivation, affords excellent pasture. Some parts are covered with heath, and others exhibit rugged and bare rocks. The sides of the hills and lakes are interspersed with woods; and there are rich mines of copper, iron, and lead, which have become peculiarly valuable since the opening of the Crian canal. The chief town is Inverary.

**Aigues-Mortes, a town of Naples. Pop. 10,000.**

**Aigues-Mortes, a seaport at the S. extremity of Peru. It is but badly fortified, and has been much injured by earthquakes. Here the treasure brought from Potosi is shipped; and there are many farms employed in the cultivation of Guinea pepper, in which it has a great trade. It is 530 miles S. E. of Lima. Long. 70. 25. W. lat. 18. 27. S.**

**Arienzo, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, 14 miles N. E. of Naples.**

**Air, a town of Norway, in the government of Bergen, noted for the productive iron mines in its vicinity. It is seceded near the sea, 10 miles N. E. of Christiansand.**

**Airis, or Airis, a town and fort of Egypt, on a gulf of the Mediterranean, to which it gives name. The French became masters of it in 1798; but it was retaken by the Turks and English at the end of the year. In 1808, the Turks and French signed a convention here, by which the troops of the latter were to evacuate Egypt; but the English admiral refused to ratify the capitulation. Airis stands on the confines of Arabia and Palestine, 36 miles S. W. of Gaza, and 120 N. E. of Suez, in N. lat. 31. 8. E. long. 34. 3.**

**Airis, the chief town of the extensive district of Sonora, Mexico. Airis is situated at the foot of the Cordillera, near the source of the Hia, or Yaqui River, in the lat. of about 31. N. and 109. W. long.**

**Airis, a territory of the U. S. of North America, formed in March 1809, by the S. extremity of the Missouri territory. The Arkansas lies between the latitudes of 33. and 38. 50. N. and 90. to 100. of W. long., being about 500 m. in mean length from E. to W., and 242 m. in mean breadth from N. to S.—equal to about 121,000 square m., or 77,440,000 statute acres. It is bounded on the S. by the Red River, and on the W. conventionally by the line of the 100th deg. of W. long, which separates it on those two sides from the unsettled parts of Mexico; on the N. by the Missouri territory and state; and on the east by the Mississippi River. It was originally divided into seven counties, and in 1820 contained a population of only 14,275, of whom 1617 were slaves. The present population is 97,574, including 19,935 slaves. The Arkansas River, which has its source in about the 49th deg. of N. lat., near that of the Rio del Norte, enters
Canadian, about the centre of the territory, falls into the Mississippi, in lat. 34. N.; the White and Big Black River, composed of about a dozen branches, rising in the state of Missouri, falls into the state of Mississippi about 20 miles above the Arkansas. Buffalo, deer, elk, bears, wolves, panthers, &c., are very numerous in this territory, and S. of the Arkansas River is a race of fleet wild horses, which are hunted and caught in a way similar to those of Paraguay. About 10,000 of the Osage, Pawnee, and Cherokee tribes of Indians still occupy different parts of the territory. South of the Arkansas River, and about 100 miles W. from its mouth, and near the source of the Washita, which falls into the Red River, is a hot spring, the waters of which are peculiarly efficacious in chronic diseases, and paralytic affections; and, although in the bosom of a wilderness, it has frequently 200 or 300 visitors at a time, and is held so sacred by the Indians, that whatever differences may exist among them, they subside when they all concur in consulting it to peace. The banks of the numerous rivers are composed of a rich alluvial soil, which at no distant day are doubtless destined to become fields of activity and abundance. There is a town called Arkansas on the N. bank of the river, about 65 miles above its mouth; but the capital and most important part of the territory is Arkopolis, situated on the S. bank of the river, 180 miles above Arkansas.

ARKERKO, a town of Abyssinia, situated on the shore of the Red Sea; it is built of clay and grass, with a few houses of stone.

ARKLOW, a barony containing 13 parishes, and the towns of Arklow, and part of Wicklow, in the county of Wicklow, Ireland. The town of Arklow is situated on the shore of St. George's Channel, about 13 m. S. of Wicklow.

ARLES, an ancient city of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone, lately an archiepiscopal see. It was the chief city of ancient Gaul during the reign of Constantine, and Bonon made it the capital of the kingdom of Burgundy. The country around produces good wine, vermilion, mummy, oil, and fruits. There are a great number of antiquities, of which the amphitheatre and obelisk are the most remarkable. It is situated on the Rhone, 20 miles S. E. of Nimes. Long. 37. E. lat. 40. 48.

ARMAGH, an inferior county in the N. E. part of Ireland, 32 miles long, and 19 broad; bounded on the E. by Down, W. by Tyrone and Monaghan, N. by Lough Neagh, and S. by Louth. It contains 20 parishes, and sends three members to parliament, two for the county, and one for the city of Armagh. The soil is reckoned the richest in Ireland; but a tract called the Fews is hilly and barren, and there are also some considerable bogs. Some good marble is found in this county, and the linen manufacture flourishes in all its branches. It has no river of consequence but the Blackwater, which separates it from Tyrone. The chief lakes are Carlow.

land, the capital of the county of its name, and the see of an archbishop, who is primate of all Ireland. It has one of the best linen markets in Ulster, and many bleaching grounds in its vicinity. It is seated on the river Kila, 45 miles S. E. of Londonderry, and 62 N. by W. of Dublin. Long. 7. 6. W. lat. 54. 20. N.

ARMAGNAC, a late province of France, in Guienne, 55 miles long and 40 broad. It is fertile in corn and wine, and has a trade in brandy and wool. This province, with Gascony, now forms the department of Gers.

ARMENIA, a country of Asiatic Turkey, bordering on the S. E. extremity of the Black Sea, and extending eastward into Persia; it lies between the 38th and 45th deg. of E. long., and under the 39th and 40th of N. lat. The Empires, which has its source at the S. E. extremity of the country, runs parallel with its S. boundary; it is watered by several other rivers falling into the Black Sea, and the Kuri, which rises in the centre of the country, runs eastward, falls into the Caspian. It is a mountainous country (Ararat rising to the height of 17,260 ft.) and abounds in minerals, whilst the valleys yield abundance of corn and fruit. The inhabitants are much addicted to commerce, and have a high reputation for probity; they are the chief merchants for the eastern commerce of Turkey, as the Greeks are for the western. The Armenians form a distinct sect of Christians, under a patriarch and an archbishop. Erzerum, or Arz Roum, in N. lat. 40. and 49. 50. E. long., is the capital. Of the civil, judicial, or military institutions, or extent of population of Armenia, very little is known to Europeans; the Persians claim authority over the eastern parts, and the Kurds interfere from the south.

ARMINTIER, a town of France, in the department of Nord, seated on the Lise, 8 miles W. N. W. of Lille.

ARMIES, a town of France, in the department of Nord, seated on the Sambre, 20 miles S. of Mons.

ARMYKO, a town of European Turkey, in Thessaly, on the Gulf of Velo, 30 miles S. E. of Larissa. Long. 23. 25. E. lat. 39. 30. N.

ARMSTRONG, an interior and remote county in the western part of Pennsylvania. Pop. 29,365. Kittanning, 214 miles W. by N. of Harrisburg, is the county town. The Allegheny river enters the country at the N. W. extremity, runs in an angle to the centre, and leaves it at the S. W. extremity. Kittanning is situated on the east bank, near the centre of the county.

ARNYDEN, a town of Holland, in the island of Walcheren, now inconsiderable, the sea having stopped up the harbour. The salt-works are its chief resource. It is 3 miles E. of Middleburg.

ARNAY EN DUC, a town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or, situated in a valley near the river Arroux, in 25 miles N. W. of Dijon.

ARNICUR, a town of Brandenburg, in the Old Mark, with a ruined castle, on a hill on the
Aran, an island of Scotland, in the Frith of Clyde, to the S. of the Isle of Bute. It is of an oval form, 20 miles long and 12 broad, and constitutes the greatest part of the county of Bute. Ridges of rugged mountains extend across the island, and Goatfell is near 3000 ft. in height. The southern part possesses low and cultivated grounds. The climate is healthful, and invalids resort hither to drink the whey of goat's milk. Robert Bruce took refuge in this island, during the time of his greatest distress. Among the rocks are found iron-ore, spar, and a great variety of beautiful pebbles. On the coast are many wonderful caverns, which often afford shelter to smugglers. It is divided into two parishes, Kilbush and Kilmorey. Total pop. 3541. The principal place is Lamlash.

Araus, a fortified city of France, capital of the department of Pas de Calais, and an episcopal see, and one of the most ancient towns of France; it was the seat of the Atripolates in the time of Caesar. It is divided into two towns; one named the city, which is the most ancient; and the other the town, which is modern. The great square is full of fine buildings, surrounded with pines. It was the birth-place of Robert the Bruce, and is seated on the Scarpe, 22 miles W. N. W. of Cambrai. Long. 2° 40'. Lat. 50° 17'. N. Pop. about 19,000.

Arras, a department of France, containing the late provinces of Cousans and Foix. It is so named from a river, which rises in the Pyrenees, and, passing by Foix and Pamiers, enters the Garonne near Toulouse. Gold dust is found among its sands. Foix is the capital. Pop. about 22,000.

Auror, or Arvor, and Arno, two islands of Denmark, the first about the middle of the Little Belt, and the other at its entrance into the Baltic. There are a cluster of Islands also called Aror, just within the Red Sea, opposite to Mocha.

Arrachies, a town of Portugal, province of Aizontejo, 95 miles E. from Lisbon.

Aurico, five islands in the Indian Ocean, to the N. and W. of New Guinea, extending from 5°, 30' to 7°, 0' S. lat. with narrow channels between them. The chief product is sago.

During the dry or western monsoon, numerous flocks of the birds of paradise, from New Guinea, reside in these islands, where great numbers are killed, dried, and exported to Banda. The Arroo islands are considered as belonging to the Dutch.

Assamas, a town of Russia, situated near the source of the Tchana, a branch of the Oka river, in the province of Noviuchi, or Lower Novgorod. It is about 100 miles E. of Moscow, and has a variety of manufactures. Pop. about 6000.

Arras, a town of the coast of Syria, in Palestine, with a fortress, 10 miles N. of Jaffa.

Arta, a sea-port of European Turkey, in Albania, and a Greek archbishop's see. It has a considerable trade in tobacco and skins, and is seated on the Arta. 72 miles...
Arba, Gulf of, on the W. coast of Greece; and which is the boundary of the kingdom, as the Gulf of Volo is on the E. coast.

Arta, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Anatolia, on the S. coast of the Sea of Marmora, 76 miles S. W. of Constantinople. Long. 27° 40'. E. lat. 38° 36'. N.

Arta, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, 48 miles N. W. of Gallipoli.

Astarak, a town of Upper Saxony, in the county of Mansfeld, circle of Thuringia, on the river Unstrutt, 29 miles N. N. E. of Erfurt.

Artois, a late province of France, bounded on the N. and E. by Flanders, and S. and W. by Hainaut, Cambresis, and Picardy. It is now included in the department of Pas de Calais.

Aruan, an island 15 miles in circumference, in the West Indies; one of the Leeward Islands, and belonging to Holland. Long. 70° 5'. W. lat. 12° 10'. N.

Arundel, a borough in Sussex, returning one member. Market on Wed. and Sat. It is situated on the side of a hill, on the river Arun, about 5 miles from the sea, and has a venerable Gothic church, formerly collegiate. Its castle, the ancient seat of the dukes of Norfolk, stands on the hill, and is of great extent; a vast sum was expended upon it by Charles, the 12th duke. The possession of the castle confers an heredom on the proprietor. The river is navigable for barges, and great quantities of timber are sent here for the dock-yards. It is 11 miles E. of Chichester, and 56 S. S. W. of London.

Arva, a county at the northern extremity of Lower Hungary, intersected by the Carpathian mountains; it contains a pop. of about 75,000, subsisting chiefly by agriculture, more particularly flax for domestic manufacture, and some for trade. There is a town which gives name to the county, situated on a stream which falls into the Wag river.

Arve, a rapid river of Savoy, which rises in Faucigny, and, watering Salence, Cluse, and Bonneville, joins the Ibone below Geneva.

Arwangen, a town and castle of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne, on the river Aar, 12 miles E. of Solothurn.

Ary, a sea-port town of Algier, about 15 miles W. of Oran. It appears to be the ancient Aemunia, there being many relics of antiquity in the neighbourhood.

Arzignano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Lombardy, 11 miles W. S. W. of Vicenza. Pop. of 85.

Arzillo, a sea-port in the kingdom of Fer, about 30 miles S. of Cape Santcel, and 50 S. S. W. of Tanger. It was formerly a Roman colony, and a place of considerable importance, but at present does not contain more than 1000 inhabitants.

Arzignano, a town of Armenia, on the W. bank of a branch of the Euphrates, 45 miles S. W. of Arz Reum.

Asas, or Assar, a town of Abyssinia, in Aisan, a town and district of Peru, W. of the Andes, N. of the lake Chiiento. It is very thinly peopled.

Ashford, St., a city of Wales, and a bishop's see, in Flintshire, on the river Elwy, where it unites with the Clwyd. It is a poor place, of note only for its cathedral, but has a market on Saturday. It is 25 miles W. of Chester, and 208 N. W. of London, on the line of road to Holyhead.

Asien, an interior country of North Africa, of which Agadis is the capital; it is bounded on the E. by Bornou, and N. and W. by the deserts of Zanza and Tussuk.

Ashkelon, or Ascalon, a town on the coast of Palestine, distinguished in Jewish history as one of the chief cities of the Philistines. It is now an insignificant place ; about 30 miles S. W. of Jerusalem, and 10 N. of Gaza.

Ascension, a barren island, in the Atlantic Ocean, 600 miles N. W. of St. Helena. It has a safe harbour, at which the East India ships often touch, to procure turtles, which are here plentiful and large. Long. 13° 50'. W. lat. 7° 57'. S.

Asch, or Aisch, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leutmeritz, situated on the banks of a small river which falls into the Elbe, about 20 miles above the town of Leutmeritz.

Aschaffenburg, a considerable town of Upper Austria, in the quarter of Hirschau, on the S. bank of the Danube.

Assen, a town of Germany, lately in the territory of Muntz, but now the capital of a principality of the same name, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, situated in that of Franche, here is a place in which George II. of England took up his quarters the night before the battle of Dettingen, in 1743. It was taken by the French in 1796 and 1800. It is situated near the conflux of the Aschaff with the Maine, on the E. side of the latter river, 20 miles E. S. E. of Frankfort, and 40 W. N. W. of Wurtzburg. Long. 9° 5'. E. lat. 50° 0'. N.

Aspergillen, a considerable town on the W. bank of the Saal, in the principality of Anhalt, district of Upper Saxony. Pop. 5730.

Ascoli, a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, with two citadels, situated on a mountain, by the river Tronto, 80 miles N. E. of Rome. 5° 13'. 29'. E. lat. 42° 44'. N.

Ascoli di Satriano, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, seated on a mountain, 70 miles E. of Naples. Long. 15° 50'. E. lat. 41° 6'. N.

Ascot, a town in the island of Majorca, with a church containing a re-cast image of the Virgin, much revered by its pilgrims.

Ashtan, an interior territory of North Africa, extending from the meridional line to the 5th or 6th degree of W. long., bounded by the Gulf Coast. The Ashantees have for a long period been the most powerful of all the negro tribes of Western Africa, not only in their contests with their neighbours, but they have frequently defied the scientific and destructive means of European warfare. During the period
century, the Ashantees, though little known upon the coast, were the main instruments in the interior, by which that debasing traffic was carried on, being constantly at war with their neighbours, for the obtaining of prisoners to send to the coast as slaves; and it was the Ashantees who gave rise to the infamous, Asiento contract of the Spaniards. Since the restriction of the slave trade to the S. of the equator, the Ashantees, though still full of thirst for war, have directed more of their attention to commerce. It was in 1806 that they first appeared formidable on the coast against the Annamboes; and in 1823 they completely defeated the whole British force of the coast, which took the field against them; the governor, who commanded in person, being slain in the conflict, and the wreck of the army compelled to take refuge in the forts.

Ashborne, a town of Derbyshire. Market on Saturday. It is famous for cheese, and seated between the rivers Dove and Compton, 10 miles N. E. of Uttoxeter, and 139 N. N.W. of London.

Ashbytun, a borough in Devonshire, with a market on Tuesday for wool and yarn, and on Saturday for provisions. It is one of the four stannary towns, and has a considerable manufacture of serges. It is scutched among hills (remarkable for tin and copper) near the river Dart, 14 miles S. W. of Exeter, and 192 W. by S. of London. It returns one member to parliament.

Ashby de la Zouch, a tn. in Leicestershire. Market on Saturday. It has a castle with a very high tower, some ruins of which are standing. Here are manufactures of stockings, hats, and ribbons, and a considerable trade in malt. Ashby is 13 miles S. of Derby, and 115 N. N. W. of London. A vein of coal, of a very superior quality, was opened in the vicinity about the year 1816, and a mineral water in the same neighbourhood, since about the same period, has been much resorted to.

Ashes, or AshEb, a town of Persia, situated on a small rivulet which falls into the Caspian Sea at its south end.

Ashford, a town in Kent, governed by a mayor. Market on Tuesday. The church is large, and was formerly collegiate. It is seated on the Ash, near its confluence with the Stour, 14 miles S. W. of Canterbury, and 55 S. E. of London.

Ashmun, a town of Egypt, built on the ruins of a city, supposed to be the ancient Hermopolis, on the left bank of the Nile, 140 miles S. E. W. of Cairo. Long. 31° 7'. E. lat. 25° 10'.

Ashmar, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Cabul, seated on the Kamb, 80 miles N. of Attock, and 110 S. E. of Cabul.

Ashover, a parish of Derbyshire, England, 6 miles S. of Chesterfield, and 157 from London.

Ashover, a suburb of the N. E. nostriting Pop. 23,724. Jefferson, 234 miles N. E. of Columbus, is the chief town.

Ashston in Makerfield, a township of Lancashire, England, 3 miles N. of Newton, and 196 from London.

Ashston-under-Lyne, a borough and populous part of Lancashire; the town is seated on a high bank which rises from the river Tame, 6 miles E. of Manchester. The parish is divided into four districts, forming together one of the most important seats of the cotton manufacture, containing upwards of sixty large establishments for spinning and machine-weaving, four iron and brass foundries, as many machine manufactories, and about thirty establishments for the manufacture of hats. It has also extensive collieries in its vicinity, and it is intersected by the Manchester, and the Huddersfield and Peak Forest canals; and returns one member to parliament.

Asia, one of the three grand divisions of the eastern hemisphere: its boundaries are so exceedingly irregular as to render it difficult to convey an accurate idea of its position, limits, and extent, except by a map; it lies, however, wholly north of the equator. Point Romaine, the most southerly point of the Malay peninsula, being in lat. 1° 23'. 30'. N., bounded on the N. by the Arctic Ocean, or, as a medalline, by the 70th deg. of N. lat.; from west to east it extends in its extreme limits from the Dardanelles in 26. to Behring's Straits in 190. E.; but exclusive of the promontories of Natalia, Hindostan, Malay, Kambatcha, and the islands under the equator, Asia may be considered as lying between the 15th and 70th deg. of N. lat. and the 40th and 180th of E. long., containing an area of 20,432,205 square miles; and the population is estimated at 460,000,000. Asia is separated from Europe on the W. by the Oural or Ural mountains, extending from the line of the Arctic Circle in the long. of 63. E., bearing west to the long. of 84. in the lat. of 63. from which point they again bear to the east to the long. of 59. in the lat. of 53., from which point, while the Oural mountains run in a parallel line with the 59th of long., the Asiatic boundary becomes partly conventional, bearing west to the sea of Aasp; from which, the Black Sea, the Sea of Marmora, the Dardanelles, and Levant, form the western boundary to the Isthmus of Suez, which separates it from Africa; the Arabian Gulf, or Red Sea, then forms the remainder of its western boundary, and the Arabian Sea, Indian Ocean, and China Sea, bound it on the south, and the North Pacific Ocean on the E., and the Arctic Ocean, as previously stated, forms its northern boundary; this vast extent of territory is divided into eleven great parts; viz., Siberia, Chinese Tartary, China, Thibet, Western or Independent Tartary, the Birm empire, Hindostan, Persia, Arabia, Asiatic Turkey, and Japan; the latter being exclusively insular. Several noble rivers flow in various directions: the Obi, the Yenesei, and Lena, fall into the Arctic Ocean; the Amoo or Saghalian, into the

No other text is visible.
east, falling into the Bay of Nankin, and to the Ganges, Indus, and Euphrates flowing from north to south; but it is worthy of remark, that neither in Asia or Europe, or in either of the two grand divisions of the western hemisphere, are there any rivers of importance that flow from west to east. In Asia there are only one that flow from west to east.

Although the rivers of Asia do not vie in magnitude with those of the western hemisphere, Asia far exceeds it in the magnificence of its mountains. The Himalaya range, which separates Hindostan from Tartary in the lat. of 29° N., rises to the prodigious height of 27,877 ft. above the level of the sea; the Ural, or Ural ridge extends in a uniform and unbroken chain, from the line of the Arctic circle to the sea of Aral, and, although not rising in altitude more than about 4500 ft., they are emphatically denominated by the Russians, the back, and by the Tartars, the girdle of the world; the Altaiian chain intersects the entire territory in a N. E. direction, from the Arabian Sea to the East Cape in Behring's Straits, and in the lat. of 49° N. rises to the height of 12,800 ft., and Mounts Caucasus, Taurus, Arrarat, &c. &c. spread over the western part of Asia, rising to the height of 0 to 10,000 ft. The Caspian, Baikal, and Sea of Aral, are the only inland waters that merit notice in this place; and, when compared with those of the northern division of the western hemisphere, they are very insignificant. The islands of the eastern ocean are so numerous and so diffusely scattered, as to render it difficult to decide which properly belong to Asia, and which do not; those, however, which admit of no dispute may be enumerated as below, beginning at the north; viz. Saghalian, Jesso, the Japanese, Formosa, Hainan, the Philippines, Borneo, the Celebes, Java, Sumatra, Ceylon, the Maldives, and Laccadives; the Louisiana, New Carolina, Polleu, New Guinea, Solomon's, New Hebrides, New Caledonia, Sandwich, Society, Friendly, New Zealand, and Van Diemen's Land will most probably hereafter become more particularly identified with Australasia; they will, however, all be treated of under their respective heads.

Asia was the parent of nations, and the scene of most of those remarkable transactions which are recorded in sacred history. After the deluge, Noah is said to have settled near the borders of the Euphrates, and to have peopled the whole continent; the posterity of Shem occupying the central regions, Japhet the northern, and Ham the southern. Javan and his descendants, Ashkenaz, Dedan, and Thursday, Eliphaz, Togaa, Toghu, and Ripshah, are supposed to have been the ancient inhabitants of Asia Minor. The Canaanites and Amalekites were the people of Syria and Arabia Petraea. Modern writers have referred the present natives of Asia to those different stocks of Hebrews, Indians, and Tartars, the propriety of which will appear from their making east and west, whilst in the west, however, some large tribes which cannot be referred to any of these classes. Mr. Pinkerton observes that of the Tahukthaihs, (whom the Russian historians supposed to have passed from the opposite coast of America,) the colonists that have migrated from Russia to the northern parts, as far as the sea of Kamtschatka, the well-known European settlements, and a few others. Asia certainly contains an amazing population, and presents an ample field for the study of man in all the stages of his progress from barbarism to civilization. The western parts of Asia appear to have been occupied by numerous petty sovereignties, whose very names are now extinct. At a somewhat later period, the Babylonian empire extended over the greater part of Western Asia; the Persians next reigned paramount on that side, 328 years before the Christian era; Alexander of Macedon extended his arms as far as the Ganges, but his exploits in Asia may be considered as incursions rather than conquests.

The ascendency of the Persians in its turn yielded to the still greater ascendant influence and power of the Tartars from the north, who also in the 12th century subdued China in the East; and indeed such was the extent of their power, that at one period nearly the whole of Asia, as well as a great part of Europe, fell under their dominion.

The Mogul empire succeeded the Tartar, whilst the greater part of Eastern Tartary became united to China, which for several centuries has remained comparatively undisturbed; but at the present time, a company of English traders, under the denomination of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, may be regarded as the ascendant power, and as reigning paramount over all Asia. The Russians, however, occupy the whole of the north of Asia, from the Arctic Sea to the 50th degree of N. latitude; and it will probably be their turn next to rule the south as well as the north.

The productions of Asia, animal, mineral, vegetable, as well as birds, insects, reptiles, and fishes, are as majestic, valuable, and useful, as they are various and infinite. The elephant in Asia, like the camel in Africa, is made the instrument of labour, and in war and pageantry ranks highest in importance; the lion and tiger of Asia are the noblest of their species, and as distinguished for the beauty of their symmetry as for their agility, strength, and ferocity. The inferior classes of the animal creation will be more particularly adverted to under the heads of the several divisions of Asia. Although apparently not so valuable as the southern division of the western hemisphere, Asia indicates abundance of gold, and some silver, and its gems are deservedly held in the highest estimation. Of the inferior metals, if they abound, a subduing species of policy precludes their preparation for utility, and Asia draws considerable supplies of iron, copper, tin, and less not so rich in precious minerals as the southern division of the western hemisphere.
constitutes the principal drink of that populous empire, whilst the vegetable tallow-tree supplies many of their domestic wants.

Mahomedism is established in the central and western parts, while Paganism, and the most degrading and cruel superstitions, prevail in all the other regions of Asia. Christianity is scarcely known throughout this part of the globe except in Siberia and in Greece, where the profession of it has been perpetuated amidst cruelty and oppression; nor have any adequate exertions been made by Europeans for its introduction, the small tract of India brought under cultivation by our missionaries being only as a single oasis in a vast and dreary desert.

The governments of Asia appear in all ages to have been arbitrary and despotic in the extreme; much addicted to parade and pageantry, and that to a degree of which Europe has exhibited no parallel. The government of China, although in name and form a complete despotism, appears however to be administered not only with temperance, but with a paternal solicitude for the welfare of the great body of the people, who may yet at the same time be ranked amongst the most abject of the human race. The ascendency of the English at the close of the 18th and commencement of the 19th century, is unquestionably the most important era in the history of Asia; and, although much that is objectionable and reprehensible prevails, in some respects it indicates brighter and better prospects to Asia than it has ever before experienced.

Asia Minor comprehends that part of western Asia under the dominion of the Turks, bordering N. on the Black Sea, and S. on the Levant, including the provinces of NATOLIA, CARAMANIA, and ROUM, which see.

Asiago, a considerable town of Italy, in Venetian, 20 miles north of Vicenza.

Asinara, an island in the Mediterranean, on the N. W. coast of Sardinia, 17 miles N. by W. of Sassari. It is 28 miles in compass, and is fertile and populous.

Askeaton, a town and parish of Ireland, in the county of Limerick, noted for its castle, and for the most perfect abbey in the country, built by one of the earls of Desmond. It is seated on the Dee, near its confluence with the Shannon, 20 miles W. S. W. of Limerick.

Askrig, a town in N. R. Yorkshire; market on Thursday; seated near the Ure, 18 miles W. S. W. of Richmond, and 246 N. of London.

Asthana. See ENocoa.

Astresia, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienna, 40 miles N. W. of Bellac.

Asola, a town of Italy, in Brescia, 36 miles S. E. of Brescia.

Asolo, a town of Italy, in Trevisano, with a spacious citadel on a hill. It is surrounded by walls, and situated near the Mincione, 17 miles N. W. of Treviso.

Asopo, or Asot, a sea, an anciently the Pulus Macotis, lying N. of the Black Sea, with which it communicates by the Strait of Chaffa, the ancient Cimmerian Bosporus. The sea, which latitude of 42. to 47. N. and 34. to 39. of W. long.

Asop, a district of the Russian empire, in the province of Catharinesla, including a large tract of territory to the E. and W. of the town of Asop. It was ceded by the Turks in 1774, and after the Tartar war, several new towns were built by Catherine II.; one of which, Catharinesla, is now the capital.

Asop, a town of Russia, lately the capital of a district of the same name, seated on the east bank of the Don, near it entrance into the sea of Asop. It has been several times taken by the Turks and Russians. It is not of the importance it was in the reign of Peter the Great; the river being now so choked with sand as scarcely to admit the smallest vessel.

Asperger, a town of Holland, famous for a long siege which it held out against the Geldrians, in 1517. It is seated on the Linghe, 13 miles S. of Utrecht, and 22 E. of Rotterdam.

Aspen, a town of Austria, on the north bank of the eastern branch of the Danube, a little below Vienna, distinguished for a great battle fought between the French and Austrians in 1609, during which the town was totally destroyed, but has been since rebuilt.

Assam, an interior country of Asia, bounded on the W. by Bengal and Boctan, N. by Thibet, and S. E. and S. by Meckley. It is divided into two provinces, Upper and Lower. Among the products are many kinds of valuable fruits, with silk, musk, pepper, cocoa-nuts, sugar, and ginger. The open parts are marked with population and tillage; the woods abound with elephants. The mountains are inhabited by a savage tribe called Nances, who go naked, and eat pigs, rats, mice, locusts, and any thing they can find. The other inhabitants of Assam are base and unprincipled, have no fixed religion, nor any rule but their inclination. They eat all flesh except human, and even animals that die a natural death, and are dreadfully addicted to the use of opium. They are enterprising, savage, violent, and fond of war. They have neither horses, asses, nor camels; but they are sometimes bought there from other countries. Asses they are fond of, but are so much afraid of a horse, that one trooper would put a hundred of them to flight. The invention of gunpowder is ascribed to the Assamese. It was known in China and Hindostan in very remote antiquity; and in the code of Gentoo laws there is a prohibition of the use of fire-arms; but whether these fire-arms were not distinctly known. The tea-plant has lately been discovered growing wild in this country, and, in the present state of the commerce with China, may prove of much importance. Mr. Bruce has found it growing in extensive tracts all along the river, from Jaipur, the capital of Lower Assam, to above Dorehant, the capital of the Upper Province. It is found in the natural jungle, which covers a large portion of the country, and under
They have probably been introduced by the emigrants, from the neighbouring province of Mankum.

Assandile, or Hasankala, a town of Turkish Armenia, which has hot baths much frequented. It is sited on the Area, 22 miles E. of Novicium.

Assarpour, a town of Hindostan, in the country of Cutch, at the most eastern mouth of the Indus, 38 miles W. of Booguboo.

Asseerdur, a strong hill fort of Hindostan, in Candiaish. In the war with the Mahmutis, in 1803, it surrendered to the British. It is 20 miles N. E. of Burhampoor.

Asien, a town of Holland in Overyssel, 12 miles S. of Groningen, and 51 N. W. of Coevorden.

Assenede, a town of Belgium, a province of East Flanders; 13 miles N. N. E. of Ghent.

Assenheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, at the confluence of the Wetzer with the Nidula, 11 miles N. E. of Frankfurt.

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

Assinboine, or Assenedyne, a river of North America, falling into the S. W. end of Lake Winnipeg; the North West Fur Trading Company have a house on the S. bank of the river, about 15 miles above its entrance into the lake.

Assisi, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, with a magnificent church, 22 miles N. W. of Spoleto.

Assumption, a township and village of Lower Canada, situate on the bank of a river of the same name, which falls into the St. Lawrence a little below Montreal.

Assos, a seaport of Asiatic Turkey, in Notolia, on a bay of the Archipelago, 12 miles S. E. of Troas. Long. 26. 36. E. lat. 39. 32. N.

Assumption, an episcopal city, capital of a province of Paraguay. It stands in a fertile country, on the E. bank of the river Paraguay, a little above the confluence of the Pilcomayo. Long. 57. 40. W. lat. 22. 47. S. Also the name of one of the Ladrone islands, in N. lat. 19. 45. and 45. 35. E. long. and of a parish in the state of Louisiana, on the W. bank of the Mississippi, intersected by the line of 30. N. lat. Pop. about 3570, of whom 1149 were slaves.

Aszay, a small town in Hindostan, province of Bursar, 35 miles N. E. of Aurungabad. A remarkable victory was gained here by General Wellesley, on September 23, 1803.

Astara, a town of Persian Armenia, 3 miles from the river Ass, and 32 S. E. of Naskovan.

Astara, a town of Persia, in Gilhan, on a river of the same name, near its entrance into the S. W. end of the Caspian Sea. Long. 50. 40. E. lat. 49. 36. S. E. lat. 36. 30. N. E. lat. 35. 30. S. W. lat. 29. 30. E. lat. 30. 10. S. S. E. of St. Petersburg.

Astrakhan, capital of a province of the same name, on the S. E. of the Caspian Sea. It has a considerable commerce with Russia, &c.

Astrakan, a city of the Caucasus, and the principal city of Asiatic Russia, capital of a province of the same name, and an archbishop's see. It is situate on an island formed by two branches of the Volga River, near its entrance into the N. end of the Caspian Sea, in the lat. of 46., and has a good harbour. It is surrounded by walls, and on the W. has a triangular fortress. Here are 25 Russian churches, and two convents; the Armenians, Lutherans, and Muslims, have their places of worship; and the Hindoos of Moultan have been permitted to erect a temple. The houses are in general of wood; and the inhabitants are estimated at 45936. It seldom rains here; but the river Volga overflows, like the Nile, and when the water is run off, vegetation is very rapid. Here are several large vineyards, from which some wine is made for home consumption; also manufacturers of gunpowder and nitre, and on the side of the Caspian Sea are long marshes which produce a great quantity of salt. The Volga, either of itself, or by its numerous branches, intersects half of the interior provinces of European Russia, and affords to Astracan a facility of communication by water, of inseparable advantage. It communicates with Moscow by the Kasim branch, and with St. Petersburg from Twer, partly by canal, and partly by intermediate waters. The mouth of the river abound with ballest, a species of sturgeon, from the sound of which is made the finest ingleass, which forms a very extensive branch of the commerce of Astracan, which is also the centre of all the commerce of Russia with Persia and the East, in which Russians, Persians, Armenians, Greeks, Tartars, Jews, Hindoos, French, and English, all participate. It was taken from the Mongol Tartars about the middle of the 15th century, and is about 770 miles S. S. E. of Moscow, and 1050 S. S. E. of St. Petersburg.
into two parts, Asturias d'Oviedo and Asturias de Santillana, so named from the chief towns. This province is full of mountains and forests; its wine and horses are excellent, and it has mines of gold, lapis lazuli, and vermillion. The eldest son of the King of Spain is styled prince of the Asturias. It was formerly the principality of the kingdom of Leon, and is bounded on the S. by the province of Leon; on the W. by Galicia; and on the E. by Biscay and Old Castle: it extends inland from the Bay of Biscay about 45 miles, and contains a superficie of 308 square leagues, and a population of 364,238. St. Andrew, at the eastern extremity of the province, in lat. 43. 28. N. and 5. 40. W. long., and distant by way of Segovia 87, and by Aranda 71 1/2 leagues N. from Madrid, is the principal town on the coast, and Oviedo, 75 1/2 leagues N.W. from Madrid, is the chief town inland.

Arica, a seaport and province of Peru. The province has a great desert of the same name, which separates Peru from Chili. The town is remarkable for the fish called tollo, with which it carries on a great trade with the inland provinces. It is 210 miles S. by E. of Aroa. Long. 69. 30. W. lat. 21. 20. S.

Achilles, a considerable town in the government of Tobolsk, on the frontiers of Colyan. It is situated on a branch of the Ob River, in the lat. of 56. 20. N. and 99. 30. E. long.

Arora, a town of Naples, in Principato Cicioire, near the river Negro, 22 miles N. of Poliastro.

Atu, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in Hainault. It has been often taken, and is seated on the Dender, 13 miles N.W. of Mons, on the road from Brussels to Tournai. Pop. 7000.

Athabasca, Lake, British territories of North America, 200 miles long, 15 broad. Lat. 59. 0. N. long. 108. 0. W. Its chief outlet joins the Slave River.

Athiaboli, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, on the coast of the Black Sea, 70 miles N. E. of Adrianople.

Atirboy, a parish and town in the county of Meath, Ireland. The town is 30 miles N. of Dublin, and has three annual fairs.

Atteney, an island in Somersetshire, at the confluence of the Thone and Parret, a few miles below Taunton, memorable for having afforded shelter to King Alfred. Here he collected some of his retainers, on which account he called it Athelney, or the Isle of Nobles, and hence he made frequent sallies upon the Danes.

Attening, a populous parish and town in the county of Galway, Ireland.

Athens, once celebrated city, situate on a promontory at the southern extremity of eastern Europe; supposed to have been founded by Cecrops, 1566 years antecedent to the Christian era, or about the period of the height of Egyptian glory in the age of Moses; it became the seat of kingly authority under Codrus, about the period of the reign of David in Palestine; and, in about 1000 years subsequent to its foundation, it had attained the summit of its glory, when it ful arms of the Persian monarchy, and excelled in all the arts of poetry, painting, sculpture, and architecture; the two last the Athenians may be said to have perfected, for all that succeeding ages have done has been to copy, mix, and transform. Eighty-six years antecedent to the Christian era, when refinement among the Athenians had sunk into licentiousness, and patriotism into selfish ambition and individual aggrandisement, Athens fell a prey to the furious arm of Sylla, who sacked it of some of its choicest treasures; from this period it may be considered as having passed the meridian of its glory. In the 30th year of the Christian era, it was visited by the apostle Paul, whose speech to the multitude from the celebrated temple on Mars' Hill, as recorded in the 18th chap. of the Acts of the Apostles, verse 22nd, will best testi- fy the social and moral condition of its inhabitants at that period. It subsequently became a prey to internal commotions, as well as to external enemies, and, after experiencing various alternations of fortune, it became tributary to the Turks, on their establishing their dominion in Europe. It has since become, once more, the capital of Attica and of Greece, and the projected improvements in its vicinity will render it a handsome town. It contains about 12,900 inhabitants, the greater portion of whom are Greeks, who, having the advantage of a delightful climate, live in comparative ease. Numerous vestiges of architectural grandeur still remain to attest the supremacy of the Athenians in that noble and useful art. In 1808 Lord Egin, then ambassador from England at Constantinople, ransacked the Parthenon of the choicest vestiges of its friezes, &c., which now adorn the national Museum in London. Athens stands in a spacious plain: the hill of Mars, on the summit of which stood the temple dedicated to the idol of that name, was, during the zenith of its greatness, in the centre of the city, but now at some distance from the present town, which is bounded on one side by Mount Hymettus, deservingly celebrated for the honey which it produces. On the sea side it has three ports; the Phalerus, Myconchi, and Piraeus, now Fort Leon, about 5 miles distant from the town, and through which it carries on some little external traffic in honey, wax, oil, olives, silk, &c. in exchange for the manufactures of western Europe generally; it is in lat. 37. 58. N. and 23. 46. W. long.

Athens is also the name of a county in the S. E. end of the state of Ohio, a nook bordering on the Ohio river. Pop. 6538. The chief town of the same name is a townly located in the middle of the country, on a tongue of land formed by the detour of the river Hocking, which intersects the county from the N.W. to the S.E. corner, where it falls into the Ohio. The town is 71 miles S.E. of Columbus.

Athens is the name of another town in Greene county, state of New York, on the W. bank of the Hudson River, nearly opposite the city of Hudson. Pop. 9109. There are several
ATHERTON, a tn. in Warwickshire; market on Tuesday. Manufactures of hats, ribbons, and shalloons. It is seated near the Anker, on the high road from London to Holyhead, by Chester, 13 miles N. of Coventry, and 108 N. W. of London.

ATHLON, or CASTLE PHILIPROIN, a town in Palestine, on a small peninsula jutting into the Mediterranean, surrounded with extensive ruins.

ATHLONE, a borough of Ireland, partly in the county of West Meath, and partly in Roscommon. It stands on both sides of the Shannon, over which is a long bridge, that is the grand pass between the provinces of Leinster and Connaught. It is 66 miles W. of Dublin. This town was unsuccessfully besieged by William, prince of Orange, after the battle of the Boyne, in 1690; but was taken by storm the following year, after the battle of Aughrim, by General Ginkel, one of the Orange followers, who was created Baron of Aughrim and Earl of Athlone for the exploit. It is now one of the most extensive military stations in all Ireland; and sends one member to parliament.

ATHOS, or MONTE SANTO, a high mountain of Greece in Macedonia, on a peninsula at the entrance of the Gulf of Constance. It has been celebrated in all ages for its singular locality, and the majesty of its appearance, and became an object of such great attraction to the Greeks, as to draw devotees from all parts of eastern Europe, who have interspersed it with numerous churches, monasteries, and hermitages; hence it has acquired the name of Monte Santo, or the Holy Mountain. The monks amount to about 6000, who subsist chiefly by preying on the numerous devotees whom their affected sanctity and craft continually draw around them; they, however, cultivate the olive and the vine to some extent, and there are four establishments of education for Greek ecclesiastics; there is a fortified town called Kareis, about half way up the mountain, at which a Turkish garrison resides. It is about 70 miles E. of Salonica, and in lat. 40. 7. N. and 24. 15. E. long.

ATHY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, at which the assizes are held alternately with Naas. It is seated on the river Barrow, 12 miles S. of Kildare, and communicates with Dublin daily by passage-boats, by the line of the Grand Canal. The remains of an old castle now serve for a county jail, and there are ruins of two monasteries in the vicinity.

ATLANTIC, or ATLANTIC OCEAN, takes its name from Mount Atlas in Africa, and lies between the west continents of Africa and Europe, and the east continent of America. Its least breadth, from Guinea in Africa, to Brazil in South America, is 2800 miles. On one side of the equator, it is called the North Atlantic Ocean, and on the other the South Atlantic Ocean. It is remarkable for its currents, the principal of which, the Gulf Stream, is occasioned by the constant trade winds, which drive of Mexico; whence it flows, with great velocity, by the coast of Florida, making a curvilinear sweep of almost the whole breadth of the ocean. The surface of the Atlantic is estimated to be from 19 to 22 feet higher than the Pacific at the Isthmus of Panama.

ATLANTIC, a range of high mountains in Africa, separating Barbary from Birdedge and extending from the coast of the Atlantic to the border of Egypt, upwards of 2000 miles; their greatest altitude is about 13,000 ft. above the level of the sea. Silver, copper, iron, lead, and antimony, are found in different parts of these mountains. Another chain, called the Little Atlas, extends from the Strait of Gibraltar to Buns in the state of Algeria. These mountains have different names, according to the various countries they pass through, and the plains and valleys by which they are intersected. They are inhabited almost everywhere, except where the extreme cold will not permit.

ATLISCO, a t.t. of Mexico, in Tlaquilpa, seated in an extensive plain of its name, 20 miles W. S. W. of Puebla de los Angeles.

ATOL, the name of each separate group of the Maldives islands, in the Indian Ocean.

Atooi, or TAUI, one of the Sandwich islands, in the North Pacific Ocean. It is 30 miles long, and contains a great portion of gently rising land. On the S. W. is a good road and anchoring place, called Wymou. Long. 159. 40. W. lat. 21. 57. N. Pop. about 55,000.

ATOYAQUE, a town of Mexico, S. of the river Zacatula, and a few miles inland from the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 18. N.

ATRAO, a river of Columbia, which rises between the first and second ridge of the Andes, and runs from S. to N. about 250 miles, into the Gulf of Darien, in lat. 8. N. and W. long. 77. 6.

ATRI, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Uleterio, on a craggy mountain. It was the birth-place of the emperor Adrian. It is about four miles from the shore of the Adriatic, and 10 S. E. of Teramo. Long. 14. 2. E. lat. 42. 40. N.

ATTICA, an ancient state of Greece, of which Athens was the chief city. It is now called LIVADIA, which see.

ATTLBOROUGH, a town in Norfolk; market on Tuesday; 14 miles N. E. of Thetford. It was formerly a city and chief town of the county.

ATTOCK, or ATTOCK BENARES, a city and fortress of Hindostan, in the province of Lahore. It stands on the E. bank of the Indus, near the confluence of the Cabul, and on the site of the Taxila of Alexander, where he crossed that river, and advanced onwards to the Ganges, in the year 328 antecedent to the Christian era. Attock is about 700 miles above the entrance of the Indus into the Arabian Sea, and about midway between Cabul and Lahore, or 180 to 200 miles from each, in lat. 33. 6. N. and 71. 15. E. long. The present fortress was built by the Emperor Ashur, in 1581.

ATTOOS, a strong town of Hindostan, in the
into two parts, Asturias d’Oviedo and Asturias de Santillana, so named from the chief towns. This province is full of mountains and forests; its wine and horses are excellent, and it has mines of gold, lapis lazuli, and vermillion. The eldest son of the King of Spain is styled prince of the Asturias. It was formerly a principality of the kingdom of Leon, and is bounded on the E. by the province of Leon; on the W. by Galicia; and on the E. by Bisac and Old Castile: it extends inland from the Bay of Bisacay about 45 miles, and contains a superficies of 308 square leagues, and a population of 364,288. St. Andrew, at the eastern extremity of the province, in lat. 43° 28′ N. and 3° 40′ W., long., and distant by way of Segovia 37, and by Aranda 714 leagues N. from Madrid, is the principal town on the coast, and Oviedo, 754 leagues N. W. from Madrid, is the chief town inland.

Azacama, a seaport and province of Peru. The province has a great desert of the same name, which separates Peru from Chili. The town is remarkable for the fish called tolos, with which it carries on a great trade with the inland provinces. It is 210 miles S. by E. of Arica. Long. 69° 30′ W. lat. 21° 20′ S.

Atchitsek, a considerable town in the government of Tobolsk, on the frontiers of Colyvan. It is situated on a branch of the Obe River, in the lat. of 56° 20′ N. and 69° 30′ E. long.

Atena, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, near the river Negro, 22 miles N. of Policastro.

Atti, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in Hainault. It has been often taken, and is seated on the Dender, 12 miles N. W. of Mons, on the road from Brussels to Tournay. Pop. 7800.

Athabasca Lake, British territories of North America, 200 miles long, 15 broad. Lat. 59° 0′ N. long. 106° 0′ W. Its chief outlet joins the Slave River.

Athiaboli, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, on the coast of the Black Sea, 70 miles N. E. of Adrianople.

Athboy, a parish and town in the county of Meath, Ireland. The town is 30 miles N. of Dublin, and has three annual fairs.

Athlone, an island in Somersatre, at the confluence of the Thome and Parret, a few miles below Taunton, memorable for having afforded shelter to King Alfred. Here he collected some of his retainers, on which account he called it Ethehingay, or the Isle of Nobles, and hence he made frequent salutes upon the Danes.

Athlone, a populous parish and town in the county of Galway, Ireland.

Athens, a once celebrated city, situate on a promontory at the southern extremity of eastern Europe; supposed to have been founded by Cecrops, 1566 years antecedent to the Christian era, or about the period of the height of Egyptian glory in the age of Moses; it became the seat of kingly authority under Codrus, about the period of the reign of David in Palestine; and, in about 1000 years subsequent to its foundation, it had attained the summit of its glory, when it was visited by the apostle Paul, whose speech to the multitude from the celebrated temple on Mars’ Hill, as recorded in the 18th chap. of the Acts of the Apostles, verse 22nd, will best testify the social and moral condition of its inhabitants at that period. It subsequently became a prey to internal commotions, as well as to external enemies, and, after experiencing various alternations of fortune, it became tributary to the Turks, on their establishing their dominion in Europe. It has since become, once more, the capital of Attica and of Greece, and the projected improvements in its vicinity will render it a handsome town. It contains about 12,000 inhabitants, the greater portion of whom are Greeks; who, having the advantage of a delightful climate, live in comparative ease. Numerous vestiges of architectural grandeur still remain to attest the supremacy of the Athenians in that noble and useful art. In 1808 Lord Elgin, then ambassador from England at Constantinople, ransacked the Parthenon of the choicest vestiges of its friezes, &c., which now adorn the national Museum in London. Athens stands in a spacious plain: the hill of Mars, on the summit of which stood the temple dedicated to the idol of that name, was, during the zenith of its greatness, in the centre of the city, but now at some distance from the present town, which is bounded on one side by Mount Hymettus, deservedly celebrated for the honey which it produces. On the sea side it has three ports; the Phalerus, Munychia, and Pirius, now Port Leoné, about 6 miles distant from the town, and through which it carries on some little external traffic in honey, wax, oil, olives, silk, &c. in exchange for the manufactures of western Europe generally; it is in lat. 37° 58′ N. and 23° 46′ W. long.

Athens is also the name of a county in the S. E. end of the state of Ohio, a nook bordering on the Ohio river. Pop. 6338. The chief town of the same name is finely located in the centre of the country, on a tongue of land formed by the detour of the river Hockhocking, which intersects the county from the N. W. to the S. E. corner, where it falls into the Ohio. The town is 71 miles S. E. of Columbus.

Athens is the name of another town in Greene county, state of New York, on the W. bank of the Hudson River, nearly opposite the city of Hudson. Pop. 9109. There are several
Atherston, a tu., in Warwickshire; market on Tuesday. Manufactures of hats, ribbons, and shawls. It is seated near the Anker, on the high road from London to Holyhead, by Chester, 13 miles N. of Coventry, and 109 N. W. of London.

Athlit, or Castrum Perishino, a town in Palestine, on a small peninsula jutting into the Mediterranean, surrounded with extensive ruins.

Athlone, a borough of Ireland, partly in the county of West Meath, and partly in Roscommon. It stands on both sides of the Shannon, over which is a long bridge, that is the grand pass between the provinces of Leinster and Connought. It is 69 miles W. of Dublin. This town was unsuccessfully besieged by William, prince of Orange, after the battle of the Boyne, in 1690; but was taken by storm the following year, after the battle of Aughrim, by General Ginkel, one of the Orange followers, who was created Baron of Aughrim and Earl of Athlone for the exploit. It is now one of the most extensive military stations in all Ireland; and sends one member to parliament.

Athos, or Monte Santo, a high mountain of Greece in Macedonia, on a peninsula at the entrance of the Gulf of Conists. It has been celebrated in all ages for its singular locality, and the majesty of its appearance, and became an object of such great attraction to the Greeks, as to draw devotees from all parts of eastern Europe, who have interspersed it with numerous churches, monasteries, and hermitages; hence it has acquired the name of Monte Santo, or the Holy Mountain. The monks amount to about 6000, who subsist chiefly by preying on the numerous devotees whom their affected sanctity and craft continually draw around them; they, however, cultivate the olive and the vine to some extent, and there are four establishments of education for Greek ecclesiastics; there is a fortified town called Kareia, about half way up the mountain, at which a Turkish garrison resides. It is about 70 miles E. of Salonica, and in lat. 40. 7. N. and 24. 15. E. long.

Athy, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, at which the assises are held alternately with Naas. It is seated on the river Barrow, 12 miles S. of Kildare, and communicates with Dublin daily by passage-boats, by the line of the Grand Canal. The remains of an old castle now serve for a county jail, and there are ruins of two monasteries in the vicinity.

Atlantic, or Atlantic Ocean, takes its name from Mount Atlas in Africa, and lies between the west continents of Africa and Europe, and the east continent of America. Its least breadth, from Guinea in Africa, to Brazil in South America, is 2800 miles. On one side of the equator, it is called the North Atlantic Ocean, and on the other the South Atlantic Ocean. It is remarkable for its currents, the principal of which, the Gulf Stream, is occasioned by the constant trade winds, which drive of Mexico; whence it flows, with great velocity, by the coast of Florida, making a curvilinear sweep of almost the whole breadth of the ocean. The surface of the Atlantic is estimated to be from 19 to 22 feet higher than the Pacific at the isthmus of Panama.

Atlas, a chain of high mountains in Africa, separating Barbary from Biledelgerid, and extending E. from the coast of the Atlantic to the border of Egypt, upwards of 2000 miles; their greatest altitude is about 13,000 ft. above the level of the sea. Silver, copper, iron, lead, and antimony, are found in different parts of these mountains. Another chain, called the Little Atlas, extends from the Strait of Gibraltar to Bona in the state of Alghers. These mountains have different names, according to the various countries they pass through, and the plains and valleys by which they are intersected. They are inhabited almost in every place, except where the extreme cold will not permit.

Atico, a tu., in Tlascal, seated in an extensive plain of its name, 20 miles W. S. W. of Puebla de los Angeles.

Atolu, the name of each separate group of the Maldiv Islands, in the Indian Ocean.

Atodi, or Taiui, one of the Sandwich islands, in the North Pacific Ocean. It is 30 miles long, and contains a great portion of gently rising land. On the S. W. is a good road and anchoring place, called Wymoa. Long. 159. 40'. W. lat. 21. 57. N. Pop. about 55,000.

Atotique, a town of Mexico, S. of the river Zacutula, and a few miles inland from the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 18. N.

Atlayo, a river of Columbia, which rises between the first and second ridge of the Andes, and runs from S. to N. about 250 miles, into the Gulf of Darien, in lat. 8. N. and W. long. 77. 6.

Atri, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultraeiro, on a craggy mountain. It was the birth-place of the emperor Adrian. It is about four miles from the shore of the Adriatic, and 10 S. E. of Teramo. Long. 14. 2. E. lat. 42. 40. N.

Attica, an ancient state of Greece, of which Athens was the chief city. It is now called Livadia, which see.

Atterborough, a town in Norfolk; market on Tuesday; 14 miles N. E. of Thetford. It was formerly a city and chief town of the county.

Attok, or Attok Brenae, a city and fortress of Hindostan, in the province of Lahore. It stands on the E. bank of the Indus, near the confines of the Cabul, and on the site of the Taxila of Alexander, where he crossed that river, and advanced onwards to the Ganges, in the year 328 antecedent to the Christian era. Attok is about 700 miles above the entrance of the Indus into the Arabian Sea, and about midway between Cabul and Lahore, or 180 to 200 miles from each, in lat. 33. 6. N. and 71. 15. E. long. The present fortress was built by the Emperor Achar, in 1561.

Attou, a strong town of Hindostan, in the
AUB, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurtzburg, on the river Goechach, 10 miles S. E. of Wurtzburg.

AULNE, a town of France, department of Deux-Semes, on the river. Pop. 6620.

AUBE, an interior department in the N. E. of France, containing part of the late province of Champagne. It takes its name from a river, which, passing by Bur-sur-Asbe and Arcis, joins the Seine, above Nantily. Troyes is the capital. Pop. about 240,000.

AURDUN, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche, with manufactories of woollen cloths, red cotton, and silk; seated on the Ardeche, at the foot of the Cevennes, 15 miles S. of Viviers.

AUTEUIL, a town of France, in the department of Haut-Rhin, situated on the Aine, 10 miles S. of Virton.

AUVERGNE, a town of France, on the frontiers of Charante and Dordogne, seated on the Drome, 23 miles N. of Augouleme. Long. 0. 12. E. lat. 45. 17. N.

AUVERGNE, a town of France, in the department of Aube, 3 miles S. E. of Clermont.

AUVERGNE, OF AUVERGNY, a small town of France, in the department of Cher, seated in a fine plain, 24 miles N. of Bourges, surrounded with strong walls, wide ditches, and high countercups. The castle is within the town, and is very handsome.

AVIEN, St., a town of the island of Jersey, with a fort standing on a bay of the same name, opening to the south. See St. Helier.

AUBONNE, a town of Switzerland, in the Pays de Vaud, on a river of the same, which falls into the Lake of Geneva, 10 miles W. of Lausanne.

AUDREN, the chief town of the county of Cayuga, the N. end of which borders on Lake Ontario, state of New York. Auburn is a thriving town; it was incorporated out of the township of Aurelius. Pop. 6626. It is 9 miles E. of the town of Cayuga, and 170 W. by N. of Albany.

AUBURN, a town of France, in the department of Creuse, with a manufacture of tapestry; seated on the river Creuse, 37 miles N. E. of Limoges.

ACQUASIA, the capital of the kingdom of Adel, seated on an eminence near the river Hahwah. Long. 44. 23. E. lat. 8. 56. N.

AUGHS, a city of France, capital of the department of Genoa; lastly an archiepiscopal seat, and the capital of Genoa. The cathedral is one of the finest in France. Here are manufactories of velvet, serge, crapes, hats, and leather. It is seated by the summit and side of a hill, on the river Gen, 57 miles W. of Toulusse. Long. 0. 37. E. lat. 43. 59. N.

ACQUANA, BISHOPS, a town of Durham, in which the bishop has a palace. Market on Thursday. It has a beautiful castle, and a chapel, whose architecture is very curious. Here are manufactories of cotton and muslin.

AUCKLAND, the intended capital of New Zealand; it is seated on the Waitamata harbour, in lat. 36. 41. S. long. 174. 43. E.

AUCKLAND ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, S. of New Zealand, discovered by Capt. Blaslow in 1806. Lat. 50. 36. S. long. 165. 52. E.

AUBE, a maritime department of France, at the S. E. extremity, containing part of the late province of Languedoc. It receives its name from a river which rises in the Pyrenees, and, flowing by Quillan, Limes, and Carcassone, enters the Mediterranean near Narbonne, and which, by the Royal Canal and Garonne, is united with the Atlantic Ocean. Carcassone is the capital.

AUGERS, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre, seated in the Bay of Biscay, 18 miles W. of Quimper.

AUKEN, a town of Cheshire, England, 6 miles S. from Nantwich, 183 from London.

AUBACH, a town on the E. side of the Vogtland, in the S. W. corner of the circle of Upper Saxony.

AUSTRIA, a village of Thuringia, circle of Upper Saxony, W. of the Saal River, celebrated for a battle between Napoleon and the Prussians, on the 14th October, 1806.

AUGGER, in Hindostan, province Malwa, on an elevated plain, 40 miles from Uppal.

ALGHA, a territory of North Africa, lying to the S. of Barbary, between Peszaan and Egypt. It abounds in dates; and many of the inhabitants engage in the carvan trade. The capital is the same name, 220 miles W. of Swah, and 510 E. by N. of Mourzouk. Long. 23. 40. E. lat. 29. 33. N.

AUSBURG, a city of Swabia, lately imperial, and a bishop's see, but now the capital of a principality subject to Bavaria. It is a large fortified place, has a variety of manufactories, and is one of the principal trading towns, and for the negotiation of bills of exchange, in the interior of Germany. The cathedral, town-house, and other public buildings, are magnificent. In the bishop's palace, the Lutherans presented their confession of faith to the emperor Charles V., in 1550, hence called the Confession of Augsburg. It was taken by the French in 1760, and again in 1796. It is seated between the Werderich and Leech, 30 miles N. W. of Munich. Long. 10. 55. E. lat. 48. 17. N.

AUGUSTA, a county in the centre of the state of Virginia, lying between two parallel ridges of the Alleghany Mountains. Pop. 19,626. Staunton, in the centre of the county, 126 miles N. W. by W. from Richmond, is the chief town. Also named a town in the county of Richmond, county, state of New York, 112 miles W. by N. of Albany. Pop. 9175.

AUGUSTA, a town of the state of Georgia, in Richmond county, lately the capital of the state. It has the advantage of a central situation between the upper and lower countries; and seated in a fine plain, on the S. W. bank of the Savannah River, 52 miles N. N. E. of Louisville, and 130 miles S. of New Bern. Pop. 8145.
Augusta, a city of Sicily, near the ancient Syracuse. The inhabitants still collect the celebrated honey of Hybla, from which much profit is derived.

Augusta, or, the chief town of East Florida, situated at the foot of a hill, on the E. coast, which is too shallow to be approached by vessels that draw more than 12 feet of water. It is defended by a strong castle. Long. 81° 50'. W. lat. 29° 56'.

Augusta, a cape on the coast of Brazil, 300 miles N. E. of the Bay of All Saints. Long. 35° 40'. W. lat. 8° 30'. Also the name of a river, bay, and port, on the coast of Labrador, in the Straits of Belleisle; and of a river and bay, at the S. W. end of the island of Madagascar; and of several other rivers, points, and bays, in different parts of the world.

Augustow, a town of Poland, in Polachia, seated on the Naret, 44 miles N. of Biełsk.

Augustus, Port, a fortress of Scotland, in Inverness-shire, at the mouth of the Orch into the S. extremity of Loch Ness, 34 miles S. S. W. of Inverness.

Augustburg. See Schlettswieck.

Augustdorf, a town of Silesia, situated on the river Schois, 8 miles N. of Rauenburg.

Aix-en-Provence, two towns of France, adjoining each other in the department of Calvados, 11 miles S. W. of Caen. Pop. about 3500. Also the name of another town in the department of the Lower Cevennes.

Aix-la-Chapelle. See Aachen.

Aixmont, a town of France, in the department of Lozère, 15 miles N. W. of Mende.

Aix-né-Oran, a town of Madagascar, in the department of Ratmadjia, and 49 N. W. N. W. of Mascarin.

Aix-né-Sons, lately a small territory of France in the S. W. part of Poitou, and now forming part of the department of the Lower Cenelles.

Aurach, a fortified town of Silesia, seated at the foot of a mountain, on the rivulet Ernst, 15 miles E. of Tübingen.

Auray, a town of Silesia, on the river Oder, 12 miles N. W. of Breslau.

Auray, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, on a river of its name, near its entrance into the Gulf of Morbihan, in the Bay of Biscay, 8 miles W. of Vannes.

Aurillac. See Auvergne.

Aurich, the capital of East Friesland, in the kingdom of Hannover, seated in a plain surrounded by forests, 13 miles N. E. of Emden.

Aurillac, a town of France, in the department of Cantal. Quantities of lace and velvet are manufactured here. It is seated on the Joranne, 30 miles S. W. of St. Flour. Pop. 10,500.

Auril, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, 12 miles S. E. of Aix, and 12 N. E. of Marseilles.

Aurora, an island, one of the New Hebrides in the South Pacific Ocean. It is 36 miles long and 6 broad, affords plenty of wood and water, and has a small bay on the N. W. coast. Long. 24° 50' S., Lat. 175° 15' E.

Aurora Lake, state of New York, 183 miles W. of Albany; and of another town in Erie county, near the E. end of Lake Erie, in the same state, containing 2909 inhabitants; 298 miles W. of Albany.

Aurungzebe, a considerable city of Hindostan, capital of Deccan. It owes the greatest part of its magnificence to the great Aurungzebe, who made it his place of residence and gave it the present name. It stands in a fertile plain, almost surrounded by mountains, 110 miles S. by W. of Barhanpore, and 230 E. S. E. of Suthe. Long. 75° 2'. E. long. 19° 45'.

Aursungbunder, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Tatta, on a branch of the Indus, to which it gives name; 40 miles S. by W. of Tatta.

Aurora, formerly Alba, a river of Carniola, which running southward by Aquileia, after a short course falls into the Adriatic. On the banks of this river, Constantinople, the son of Constantine the Great, fighting against Constans, was slain.

Auszitz, a town of Moravia, 20 miles S. S. E. of Brno.

Ausko, a town of Bohemia, seated on the Elbe, 11 miles N. N. W. of Leutmeritz.

Austral, or, a town of Cornwall, in the centre of an extensive mining district, Market on Friday. In the environs is also got fine clay, which is sent to Liverpool, Bristol, and Staffordshire, for the potteries. It is situated near the English Channel, 15 miles E. N. E. of Truro, and 243 W. S. W. of London.

Austelitz, or, Slawnow, a town of Moravia. Near this place a great and decisive victory was obtained by the French, commanded by Buonaparte, over the Austrians and Russians, on the 2nd December, 1805, which led to the treaty of Presburg. It is 12 miles N. of Bruns, and 20 S. S. W. of Olmowitz. Also the name of a town in Columbus county, state of New York, W. of the Hudson River, and on the border of Massachusetts; 20 miles S. E. of Albany.

Australia, a name conventionally applied to the extensive territory of Australia, and the several groups of islands, including New Zealand, S. of the equator, in the Pacific Ocean. See New Holland.

Australia, the largest island in the world, having an extent nearly equal to Europe, being 2400 miles from E. to W., and 1000 in breadth. Western Australia is from the long. 129° 0. E., westward; South Australia lies between long. 132° 0. and 141° 0. E. and Eastern Australia, or New South Wales, comprises the E. portion of the continent. The British settlements are on the E. coast of which Sydney is the capital (see Wales, New South) on the S. coast, at Port Philip, Melbourne is the capital, in St. Vincent Gulf, of which Adelaide is the capital; on the W. coast at Swan River, of which Perth is the principal town; and on the N. in Coburg peninsula, at the town of Victoria. (See Port
first discovered by the Portuguese, in the early part of the 16th century; they saw the N. coast after exploring the shores of New Guinea. The first exploration of its shores was on the W. coast, by a Dutch navigator, Dirk Harte, in 1616. It was again visited by the Dutch in 1619 and 1620, when the coast about Swan River was discovered. The S. coast was discovered by the Dutch in 1627, and the N. shores by them in 1629 and 1644; this part was ordered by the States General, in 1655, to be called New Holland— a name now changed for Australia, the South Land. The whole of the E. coast was discovered in 1770, by Capt. Cook, and called by him New South Wales, and was first colonized in 1788.

Of the interior nothing is known, or can scarcely be conjectured— the S. E. angle has been peopled by the British, but the part known does not comprehend more than one-eighth of the whole. What is known in that quarter consists of a tolerably fertile district, near the coast, for 1000 or 1500 miles inland, but beyond that the country is of low elevation and a dead level, without a hill to break the N. W. horizon; the rivers flow through this arid tract, but have no tributaries, and are nearly dried up in summer.

It was formerly thought that the great outlet of the waters was on the N. W. coast, but recent researches prove the contrary. No river of magnitude has been discovered in that quarter, except the Victoria, in long. 130°, which has been traced for about 120 miles in a S. E. direction; and in this country of anomalies, every theory which has been advanced has wanted confirmation, or has been subverted by the facts discovered.

AUSTRALIA, North. See EMBINGTON, PORT.

AUSTRALIA, South, a new province erected into a free colony, on Aug. 15, 1834, having the meridians of 132° 0. and 141° 0. E. for its E. and W. boundaries, and the parallel of 26° 0. S. on the N.; and the Gulfs of St. Vincent and Spencer on the S., and contains nearly 200,000 square miles. The northern part of the province is suited for the occupation of man. It was penetrated by Mr. Eyre, who left Adelaide on June 18th, 1840, who found, that the whole of the country to the N. and E. of the head of Spencer's Gulf was of low elevation, with the exception of some ridges running in a N. and E. direction; and beyond which, and forming a crescent, lies Lake Torrens, a collection of salt water, which he in vain endeavoured to reach. This salt lake is, perhaps, a collection of surface water, which may extend over a vast extent of the low and desert country, which apparently forms the interior of the continent; and from the failure of his expedition, in discovering any useful river, or inland sea, as had been expected, much of the ardour for penetrating the interior has dissipated.

The southern part is a level country, and from the total deficiency of mountains, with the exception of the Mount Lofty range of 1000—1000 feet above the sea, and the Murray, which falls into Lake Alexandrina, passes through a country totally unfit for colonization, and does not receive a single tributary within the colony. The soil is more arid than fertile, and well adapted for sheep grazing; but the country labourers under the effects of drought, are pecuniarily attached to Australia in general. The climate is delightful, and exceedingly salubrious during the summer, in Jan., Feb., and March, the thermometer is as high sometimes as 96 or 100°; but during the other parts of the year it is temperate. Adelaide is the capital.

AUSTRALIA, Western, a British settlement formed in 1829, in consequence of the official announcement of the French to colonize it, which led to its formation by England. The territory of Western Australia is divided from the rest of the continent by the meridian of 129° 0. E. The colony is at the S. W. angle of the continent, and is divided into 26 counties. The country consists, generally, of a coast belt of sandy interior land, with richer tracts near the rivers, bounded on the coast by a range of primitive mountains, between 3 and 4000 feet high, extending more than 500 miles in a N. and S. direction. Beyond these the country is generally level, and the soil superior to the coast, but not in a very high degree productive, and affords excellent sheep pasture. It is not heavily timbered, and is tolerably well watered. The principal rivers are the Swan, flowing from the N. E.; the Canning, which unites with it, and forms a large basin in int. 32°, at the head of which is the town of Perth, and at the mouth is Fremantle. The other towns are Albany, in King George's Sound, on the S. coast; and Augusta, in Flinder's Bay. North of the present colony, is the district of Victoria, in which coal has been discovered, and several large rivers, among which are the Hutt, Greenough, and Arrowsmith. At the mouth of the Hutt, in lat. 28° 54' S., is the settlement of Australind.

AUSTRIA, Empire, Circle, and Archduchy of, in Europe. The Austrian empire comprehends the ancient kingdoms of Bohemia, Moravia, and Hungary, the Italian States of the Tyrol, and the ancient republic of Venice, Dalmatia, the duchies of Mantua and Milanese, parts of the circle of Bavaria, of Switzerland, and of Poland, (the particulars of which, with their several subdivisions, will be found under their respective heads,) and the circle which includes the archduchy. This fine empire lies between the 45th and the 51st deg. of N. lat, and the 9th and 27th of E. long., and contains a superficies of about 300,000 square miles, and 28,000,000 of inhabitants. In an aggregate sense, the Austrian empire may be considered an interior and agricultural, rather than a maritime and commercial country; the only part that borders upon the sea being the Italian States on the S., which may be considered tributary rather than integral parts of the empire, and as such are held by too precarious a tenure, and under circumstances too prescribed to
through the heart of the empire, and by its numerous branches, intersects almost every part, affording great internal facility of communication and advantages; but the peculiar locality of its communication with the Black Sea, within the Dardanelles, precludes it from affording any very great external advantages. The Elbe rises in Bohemia; but its course is too circuitous, and too much liable to political impediments, to afford any advantages to Austria, to be relied on; all the useful branches of manufacture, however, in wool, flax, silk, and leather, and most of the useful arts which contribute to the comfort and sociality of society, are carried on over every part of the empire, from materials drawn from its own internal resources. Several mountain districts supply abundance of every species of metallic and semi-metallic substances; the forests supply abundance of timber, and the plains such abundance of cattle and sheep, as to afford several million lbs. weight of wool to be annually exported, after supplying their own internal demands. The Italian States furnish silks, olives, and oil; and Hungary the choicest wines: and, indeed, the Austrian empire may be considered as containing within itself all the substances necessary, and of comfort, and much of luxury; and though Austria is not destitute of genius, enterprise, and efficiency in the higher departments of art, a bigoted and idolatrous species of religious faith, and self-sufficiency of political ascendency, tend to subdue rather than excite the mental faculties, and preclude all great exertion of social enterprise. The government is absolute in form, and the formularies of the church of Rome are the established religion of the empire; the first is, however, at present, administered, if not with mildness, not sanguinary, and the religion is rendered tolerant. The ruling passion of the government is military parade, to maintain which a revenue of 100 millions of florins, or 12 millions of English money, are abstracted annually from the productive classes of the empire.

The Circle of Austria is bounded on the E. by Hungary, N. by Moravia and Bohemia, W. by Bavaria, Suabia, and Switzerland, and S. by the Austrian and Italian States, and the Gulf of Venice, and contains a superficial of about 50,000 square miles, and 4,500,000 inhabitants. It is divided into the Vorarlberg, and the counties of Dregen and Tyrol, the bishopric of Trent, the dukedoms of Stiria, Carinthia, and Carniola, each subdivided into upper and lower, Friuli, and Istria, the bishoprics of Salzburg and Passau insulated in the circle of Bavaria, and two small territories of the Tiptonic knights, insulated in the circle of Suabia and Franconia, all of which will be found more amply elucidated under their respective heads.

The Archduchy of Austria is bounded on the N. by Bohemia and Moravia, E. by Hungary, S. by Upper Austria, and W. by Bavaria; it forms the NE. part of the circle, and is Upper Austria is again subdivided into the Inn Quarter, Mihel Quarter, Quarter of Haueruck, and Black and Traun Quarters; and Lower Austria N. of the Danube is subdivided into the circles west above and east below the Manhartsberg, and S. of the Danube, into the circles above and below the forest of Vienna. Upper Austria contains about 5000 square miles, 100 cities and towns, numerous villages, and 650,000 inhabitants; and Lower Austria about 78,000 square miles, 280 cities and towns, numerous villages, and 1,100,000 inhabitants. The archduchy of Austria constitutes what conventionally is considered the hereditary dominions of the house of Hapsburg, the reigning and ruling family; and the city of Vienna, situate on the S. bank of the Danube, in the circle below the forest of Vienna, in Lower Austria, is the seat of government of the whole Austrian empire. Except Vienna, which will be more fully elucidated under its proper head, there are no other cities or towns in the archduchy of Austria, that merit any particular notice; it may be considered an agricultural, and somewhat fruitful district, and its peasantry are considered to be the happiest and best conditioned of any in Europe. However, in a just view, and to draw a just conclusion of their condition, and indeed of the condition of any people, it is necessary to weigh well the circumstances under which they are born, and by which they are surrounded. The peasants of Austria have been born under the influence of the spirit of passive obedience, which for years past has been preached to them under the sword and persuasion, rather than violence, and, as such, has made them a quiet and contented people; and, as far as contentment constitutes happiness, the peasantry of the archduchy of Austria may, perhaps, justly be considered as the happiest and best conditioned in Europe: but after all, in the legitimate sense of the term happiness, it is a condition alike repugnant to common sense and derogatory to the character of man. The character of the government, courtiers, and privileged classes of the archduchy of Austria, although tending somewhat to self-importance, is on the whole courteous, affable, and condescending; and whilst the peasantry of the archduchy may be considered the most contented, the court may be considered the least licentious of any in Europe.

Aix, a city of France, and an episcopal see, in the department of Saone and Loire. It contains many vestiges of Roman magnificence, particularly the temples of Janus and Cibele. Here are manufactures of tapestry, carpers, coverlets, and delft ware. The cathedral of St. Lazarus, the college, and the seminary, are worthy of notice. Aix is seated on the Arroux, at the foot of three mountains, 45 miles E. by S. of Nevers, and 162 S. E. of Paris.

Auvergne, a late province of France, 100 miles long, and 75 broad; bounded on the N. by the Bourbonnais, E. by Forez and Velav. S.
L improv, Quev, and La Marche. It now forms the two departments of Cantal and Puy de Dome.

Avilliand, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, situated on the river Garonne, 13 miles S. E. of Agen.

Auzerre, a city of France, capital of the department of Yonne, and lately an episcopal seat. It contains many fountains and squares, and the episcopal palace is deemed one of the most beautiful in France. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the river Yonne, 75 miles W. N. W. of Dijon, and 90 S. E. of Tours. Pop. 12,014.

Auxon, a town of France, in the department of Yonne, 13 miles S. of Troyes.

Auxonne, a town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or, with a castle, an arsenal, a foundry for cannon, and a school for the artillery. It is seated on the Seine, 17 miles E. of Dijon. Pop. about 5,500.

Avizen, or Thann, a town of Alsace, capital of the province of Tige, and a place of considerable commerce. It is seated on a river that flows into the Tige, 170 miles N. E. of Gondel. Long. 39° 33'. Lat. 11° 4. N.

Ava, a country of Asia, now generally called Birmania, which see.

Ava, a large city, formerly the metropolis of the Burman empire. It is seated on an upper and lower city, both of which are fertilized; the lower is the most extensive, about four miles in circumference, protected by a lofty wall, now mounting into decay. The materials of the houses, consisting chiefly of wood, were removed about the year 1763, to the new city; and its numerous temples, on which the Burmans never lay hands, are dilapidated by time. Chimps of bamboo, a few plantain trees, and tall thorns, occupy most of the area of this lately flourishing capital. It is situated on the S. side of the Irrawaddy, 4 miles S. W. of Mynamar, the present capital in N. lat. 22° E. long. 96° 5.

Avallon, a town of France, in the department of Yonne, which has a great trade in grain, wine, and cattle, and a manufacture of cloth. It is seated on the Cosson, 24 miles S. S. E. of Auxerre. Pop. about 4,300.

Avallon, a town of France, on the E. side of the department of Yonne, about 20 miles S. by E. of Auxerre.

Avansia, or Avanie, a large bay, forming a very commodious harbour for ships, the largest hitherto, near the S. E. extremity of the coast of Kamtschatka. The town of St. Peter and St. Paul, on the N. side of the bay, is in lat. 53° 1. N. and 15° 8. E. long. Sakhalim is another town on the S. side.

Aviero, a town of Portugal, in Beira, with a good harbour for vessels of a moderate size. The chief trade is in salt, of which great quantities are made in its vicinity. It stands on a small gulf, at the mouth of the Vouga, 33 miles S. of Lisbon. Pop. 16,000.

Avignon, an interior department of the S. of France, including the late province of Rouergue. It is named from a river, which rises near Severance le Chateau, and, flowing by Rodoz and Villefranche, joins the Garonne below Montauban. The Lot intersects the northern, and the Tarn the southern part of the department; it is divided into five arrondissements, Villefranche, Millau, St. Affrique, Espalion, and Rodez; the last is the capital of the department, which contains a population of about 320,000.

Avela, a town of Naples, in Terram di Lavoro, celebrated for its honey and apples; 13 miles N. E. of Naples.

Avellino, a town of Naples, in Principato Ulpiano. It was almost mined by an earthquake in 1694, and again in 1805. Near it is the celebrated convent of Monte Virgine, on a wild mountain, which formerly had a sumptuous temple of Cybele. Avellino is famous for the dye of cloth, also for nuts and macon

Avizen, a town of France, in the department of Marne, on the river Marne, 15 miles W. N. W. of Chatillon-sur-Marne.

Avosct, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne, formerly the capital of Helvetia, but now greatly decayed, grain and tobacco being grown on the site of the ancient city. It stands at the S. end of the lake Mart, 15 miles W. of Berne.

Avery, a town of Uper Saxony, in Vogtland, near which is a rock famous for palm topazes. It is 14 miles S. of Zwiebach.

Avenio, a lake of Naples, in Terram di Lavoro, 600 yards in diameter, near Fuzzoli. Virgil and others have said the water was so bad, that birds dropped dead when flying over it, and hence they call it the Lake of Hell, but it now has no such poisonous quality, for birds swim upon it. A little to the W. of the lake is a cave, where some pretend they went formerly to consult the Cumarus Sybil. There are also some old walls, which some suppose to be the ruins of a temple of Apollo, and others of Pluto.

Avola, a town of Naples, in Terram di Lavoro. In 1805 it suffered greatly by an earthquake. It is seated in a fine plain 10 miles N. E. of Naples.

Avermouth, a town of North Carolina, situate on Cape Fear river, 25 miles N. of Fayetteville, and 30 S. W. of Raleigh.

Ayes, or The Islands of Birds, so called from the great numbers of birds that frequent them, though they have not a tree. They are 70 miles E. of Curacao, and 100 N. of the coast of Colombia, in N. lat. 18° 59'. W. long. 63° 43.

Avionnes, a frontier town of France, in the S. of the department of Nord, seated on the high road from Mons to Paris.

Avesta, a town of Sweden, in Westman, noted for its copper works, and a mint.
Avezzano, a town of Naples, in Abruzzi Ultra-teriore, 18 miles S. of Agnola.

Aviano, a town of Italy, in Friuli, 13 miles W. of Udine.

Avigliano, a fortified town of Piedmont, on a ridge near the Cottian Alps, 10 miles W. of Tarvis.

Avignon, a city of the S. of France, capital of the department of Vaucluse, and a bishop's see. It was formerly dependent on the pope, and an archbishop's see, but became annexed to France in 1791. It has a university, several handsome churches, and a synagogue, and numerous manufacturing establishments. It is seated in the heart of a very fruitful district, (in which the olive, vine, and fruits of all kinds are very abundant,) on the E. bank of the Rhone, near the confluence of the Durance, about 20 miles N. E. of Nimes. Pop. about 25,500.

Avila, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, and a bishop's see, with a university, and a manufacture of fine cloth. It is seated on the Aigua, in a large plain, surrounded by mountains covered with fruit-trees and vineyards; 56 miles N. W. of Madrid. It was formerly one of the most considerable cities of Spain, but does not now contain more than 4000 inhabitants.

Aviles, a town of Spain, in Asturias, near the Bay of Biscay, 16 miles N. of Oviedo.

Avis, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated on an eminence, with a castle, near the river Avis. Hence the military order of the knights of Avis have their name. It is 25 miles N. W. of Estremoz.

Aviso, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, 6 miles E. of Sora.

Avlonia. See Valona.

Avon, a river of England, celebrated for its association with the name of Shakspeare. It rises from several springs in Naseby Field, Northamptonshire. It runs W. and joins the Severn at Tewkesbury, whilst the Nez, which rises within a quarter of a mile of it, flows E. and falls into the German Ocean. It is navigable from Stratford, the birth-place of Shakspeare, 40 miles from Tewkesbury, and has numerous corn and paper mills on its banks. There is also another river of the same name in England, which rises in the N. of Wiltshire runs past Malmsbury and Chippenham to Bath, falling into the Bristol Channel; this, in contradistinction to the other, is called the Lower Avon.

Avon, another river which rises near Devlin, in Wiltshire, running past Salisbury, and skirting the edge of the New Forest, falling into Christchurch Bay, in the English Channel.

Avranches, a town of France, in the S. of the maritime department of La Manche. It is situated on an eminence, about 2 miles from the sea, in a fine agricultural district. It was formerly a bishop's see, to which Henry II. of England went to obtain absolution from the pope's nuncio, for the murder of Thomas à

and castle, give it some consequence; and it contains about 6000 inhabitants; 10 miles E. of St. Malo.

Aw, Loch, a lake of Scotland, in Argyllshire, 30 miles long, and in some parts above 2 broad. It contains four little islands, tufted with trees, on one of which are the ruins of an ancient castle; and, on a peninsula of the lake are the noble ruins of Kilchurn Castle. At the N. extremity rises the mountain of Cruachan, elevated 3390 feet above the surface of the lake; and near its top is the spring which forms this beautiful expanse of water. The river Aw, the outlet of this lake, runs into Loch Etive, at the village of Bown.

Auyatscha. See Ayatscha.

Auyfrui, or Ouyver, a kingdom of Africa, dependent on Benin, with a town of the same name, on the river Formosa. Long. 5. 10 E. lat. 6. 10 N.

Aewn, a town of Sombo, on the river Cochlin, 20 miles W. S. W. of Ouyver.

Axsridge, a town in Somersetshire; market on Thursday; seated on the river Ax, under the Mendip hills, 10 miles N. W. of Wells, and 130 W. of London.

Axel, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, seated in a morass; 10 miles N. of Ghent.

Axim, a territory of Guinea, on the Gold Coast, with a river of the same name flowing through it, and a town on the E. side, at its entrance into the ocean. The Dutch have a fort and a factory here, called St. Anthony. Long. 1. 3. W. lat. 4. 42 N.

Axminster, a town in Devonshire, on the river Ax; market on Saturday. King Athlstan established a minster here to the memory of the princes slain in his army, when he defeated the Danes in this neighbourhood. Here is a manufacture of leather gloves, &c., and a famous one of carpets. It is 27 miles E. by N. of Exeter, and 147 W. of London.

Axum, a town, anciently the capital of Abyssinia. Its ruins are very extensive, among which are many obelisks of granite, with sculptures, but no hieroglyphics. It is 70 miles N. W. of Axum. Long. 38. 45. E. lat. 14. 10 N.

Ayance, a seaport of Spain, in Andalasia, with a castle on a rock, at the mouth of the river Guadalete, opposite Castro-Marino, 80 miles N. W. of Cadiz. Long. 7. 15 W. lat. 37. 12 N.

Aylesbury, a borough in Buckinghamshire, market on Saturday, and returns two members to parliament. The spring assizes are held here. It is the centre of the business of the fertile vale of Aylesbury. Many people here derive their support from a peculiar manner of rearing early ducks for the London market, and the making of lace is carried on to a great extent. It is 17 miles N. E. of Buckingham, and 38 W. of London.

Aylsham, a town in Norfolk; market on Thursday; 12 miles N. of Norwich, and 118
Azéredo, a seaport of Brazil, in the Bay of Spirito Santo, celebrated for sugar. Long. 40. 10. W. lat. 20. 18. S.

Azerbaijan, a province of Persia, in the N. W. angle of the kingdom. Pop. 2,000,000. The Guerbas, or Fire-worshippers, have here their principal temples, which are numerous. Tabriz is the capital.

Azof. See ASOPIH.

Azores, or WESTERN ISLANDS, a group of islands in the Atlantic, between 23. and 30. W. long., and 37. and 40. N. lat., 900 miles W. of Portugal. They are nine in number, viz. St. Maria, St. Michael, Terceira, St. George, Graciosa, Fayal, Pico, Flores, and Corvo. They were first discovered in 1429, by John Vanderberg, a merchant of Bruges, who was driven here by stress of weather. On his arrival at Lisbon, he boasted of his discovery; on which the Portuguese set sail, and took possession of them, which they have retained ever since. They have all a clear sky and salubrious air; are extremely fertile in corn, wine, and various fruits; and breed great numbers of cattle. It is said they are quite free of venomous animals; but they are subject to earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. They are seen at a great distance, one of them having a very high mountain, called the Pico, or Peak of the Azores. The governor-general resides at Angra, in Terceira; but St. Michael is the largest island. In the year 1818, they exported to Great Britain 61,706 boxes of oranges, and in 1824–5 a still greater quantity.

Azotus, Asshod, or Sidoon, one of the five cities of the Philistines, and a celebrated seaport of the Mediterranean. The town is now called by the Arabs Hajanejun. It is but thinly inhabited, though the situation is very pleasant. The town is about a mile and a half in circumference, and has in it a mosque, a public bath, a market-place, and two inns. Here is an old structure, with fine marble pillars, which the inhabitants say was the house that Samson pulled down; and to the S. E. just out of the town, is the water where Philip baptized the Ethiopian eunuch. There are several ancient buildings, with capitals and pillars standing. It is situated about 14 or 15 miles S. of Ekefo, between that and Ascension.

Azrek, Baha el, or Blue River, one of the principal tributaries of the Nile. It rises in the Lake Dernbea in Abyssinia, and joins the White River at Halfaiah, in Sennar, which together form the Nile.

Azemmur, a town of Morocco, on the river Morveys, near the sea; 80 miles N. of Morocco.

Ballare, See BALARE.

Bama, a town of Turkey in Asia, prov. Andoll. Pop. 4000. Also a town of South America, repub. Colombia, in the Gulf of Guayaquil.

Bam-e Rimbo, a town of Bussam.

Ballenberg, See BALBREG.

Baalbec. See BALBREG.

Ballenberg, See BALBREG.

Barea, a town of Turkey in Asia, prov. Andoll. Pop. 4000. Also a town of South America, repub. Colombia, in the Gulf of Guayaquil.

Babelmankel, or Babel-el-Mandela, a strait between the coast of Abyssinia and Arabia,
the same name. Long. 43. 28. E. lat. 12. 35. N.

BAENHAUSEN, a town of Suhibia, in Ger-
merny, 5 miles N. of Tubingen.

BARI, or BARDEG, a town of Persia, on the
confines of the Desert of Kerman, situated at
about an equal distance from the cities of Ker-
man, Shvar, and Zad.

BASUTLAND, a cluster of six or seven small
islands in the North Pacific Ocean, 10 leagues
N. of the Isle of Luconia. The chief product is
wax, ebony, bananas, coca, and plantains.

BAYLON, the capital of the ancient king-
dom of Babylonia or Chaldea. Semiramis is
said by some, and Belus by others, to have
founded this city. But by whomsoever it was
founded, Nebuchadnezzar embellished it, and
made it one of the wonders of the world. The
most famous works in and about it were the
walls of the city, the temple of Belus, Nebu-
chadnezzar's palace, the hanging gardens, the
banks of the river, the artificial lake, and the
canals. The walls were 87 feet thick, 350
feet high, and 60 miles in circumference, for-
ming an exact square, having 100 gates of solid
brass, 23 on each side, with a street running
from each in a straight line to the opposite
gate; so that there were in all 50 great streets,
each 15 miles long. The site is near the pre-

town of Helel or Hilla, which see. Alexander
of Macedon died here April 21, B. C. 323.

BACA, or HAZA, a town of Spain, in Granada,
15 N. E. of Guadix. Pop. about 12,000.

BACH, or BATH, a town of Hung.-rgy, for-
merly the see of a bishop, seated near the
Danube, 30 miles E. N. E. of Furth Kirchen,
and 85 S. of Buda.

BACHARACH, a town of Germany, in the
pallinate of the Rhine. It is famous for its
wine, and stands at the foot of a mountain,
near the Rhine, 24 miles S. by E. of Coblenz.
The Counts palatine had formerly a castle
here, and levied toll on the produce and mer-
chandize passing up and down the Rhine,
which, from the extent of the ejection, was
denominated the golden toll. It at present
forms part of the Prussian territory.

BAKHESEH, a town of Russia, in the pro-
vince of Taurida. It was lately the residence
of the Tartar clans of the Crimea, and the
palace is a curious species of painted Chinese
structure. Near this place, on a high rock, is
an old fort called the Jews' Citadel, so named
as having been from time immemorial inhabited
by about 200 families of Jews. Bacheaeh is
situated in a deep valley, on the rivulet Katzaa,
18 miles S. S. W. of Simferopol.

BACHLAN, an island, the largest and most
southern of the proper Moluccas. It is 70
miles in circumference. The Dutch first
formed a settlement here in 1610. Zabonga
is the chief town. Long. 127. 0. E. lat. 0.
25. S.

BACHU, or BAKI, a city of Shirvan, in Per-
isa, situated on the shore of a fine haven on
ment of the last century; ceded back to Persia
in 1735, and repurchased by Russia since 1801.
The country round abounds in petroleum, and,
in places, constantly emits flame, but without
producing any very sensible degree of heat.
It was probably this district that gave rise to
the sect of the Parsees, Quespera, or Fire Wor-
shippers, by whom it was formerly much re-
sorted to. Baku is now an inconsiderable
place; it is in 40. 5. N. lat. and 40. 10. E.
long.

BACK RIVER, or THIKREWECHEDDETH, a
river of North America, discovered by Captain
Sir George Back. It rises in Sussex Lake,
near the Great Slave Lake, and flows to the
sea, S. of the land of Boothia Felix.

BADJAO, a town in Spain, capital of Estre-
madura, and a bishop's see. It is famous for
a bridge built by the Romans over the Guad-
diana. On this bridge the Portuguese were
defeated by Don John of Asturias, in 1661.
Badajoz was taken by the French in 1809,
and retaken by the allied army, under Lord
Wellington, by storm, on the 6th of April,
1812. It is a frontier town towards Portugal,
and well fortified. It is 14 miles E. of Elvas,
and 175 S. by W. of Madrid. Long. 6. 40. W.
lat. 38. 43. N.

BADARSHAN, or BUDARSHAN, a city of Ukhe
Tartary, or Great Bokhan, capital of the pro-
vince of Kulan. Gold, silver, and rubies are
found in its vicinity; and caravans pass by this
city to Cabul and China. It is seated on the
main branch of the Gihan, about 100 miles
from its source, at the foot of the Belur moun-
tains, 120 miles E. of Balk. Long. 68. 50. N.
lat. 37. 10. E.

BADELON, a town of Spain, in Catalonia,
seated on the Mediterranean, 10 miles N. E. of
Barcelona.

BADEN, or BADEN, formerly a margraviate,
in the circle of Suhibia, stretching along the E.
bank of the Rhine. It was divided into Upper
and Lower, or Baden-Baden and Baden-Durlach,
from the names of the chief
towns of the two divisions. Under Napoleon
Buonaparte's formation of the Rhenish con-
ferady in 1806, Baden was constituted a
grand duchy in 1809; it was divided into the
ten following circles, viz. the Lake, Danube,
Weisen, Treism, Kinzig, Marg, Pfiz and
Enz, Neckar, Odenwald, and Main and Taub-
er, being names of so many rivers intersecting
the territory, and the seat of government,
plished at Carlsruhe, about two miles from
Durinlach. The whole territory contains about
5000 square miles, and a population of about
925,000, from the productive portion of whom
a revenue of about 600,000L annually is col-
lected for military and state purposes. That
portion of the territory bordering on the Rhine,
including the old margraviate, is exceedingly
fruitful, and contains about 180,000 inhabitants.
The forest yield abundance of materials for
building and fuel.

BADEN, the capital of Upper Baden, with a
BAIYON, a town of France, in the department of Ille et Vilaine, 16 miles S. of Rennes.

BAIADE, the chief tn. of Nelson county, Kentucky, 47 miles S. W. of Frankfort.

BAIYUT, or BAIT, anciently Berytus, a seaport of Syria, in Palestine, and the chief town of the Druzes. The city is partly choked with sand and ruins; but many cottons and silks are exported hence for Cairo. It stands on the N. side of a broad promontory, 50 miles W. N. W. of Damascus. Long. 36. 10. E. lat. 33. 45. N. Pop. about 7500.

BAIREUTH, a town of Bavaria, seated in a pleasant valley, and regularly built. Pop.14,000. See BAYREUTH.

BAKEWELL, an extensive parish and town, in the Peak of Derbyshire, with a market on Friday. Here is a large cotton-mill; and near it, at the village of Ashford, are marble works, where the black and grey marbles found in the vicinity are sawn and polished. It is seated on the Wye, 27 miles N. N. W. of Derby, and 153 of London.

BAKOW, or BAKOVA, a tn. of European Turkey, in Moldavia, on the river Bistritza, 60 miles S. W. of Jassy.

BAKHUSHISHMAI, a town of Russia, 60 miles N. of Caffa in the Crimea. It is an irregularly built pop. 6000.

BAKU, or BACO, a town of Persia, in the provinces of Schirvan, the most commodious haven of the Caspian Sea, on the W. coast of which it is situate. The vicinity produces much rock salt, sulphur, and naphtha, and it is famous for saffron. Bakou is a fortress, surrounded by high brick walls, 300 miles S. of Astrakan. Long. 49. 15. E. lat. 40. 2. N.

BALE, a corporate tn. of Wales, in Merionethshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Lake of Bala, or Pemblemere, which is 8 miles long and 1 broad, and abounds with a fish called guinard, resembling a salmon in shape, and tasting like a trout. The river Dee issues from this lake. It has the remains of three Roman camps, which seem to have been used as exploratory stations, before the Ordovices were totally subdued. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in knitted woollen stockings. It is 40 miles S. E. of Caernarvon, and 155 N. W. of London.

BALACHKO, a tn. of European Russia, situates on a branch of the Don, 90 miles W. of Samotov.

BALACHKA, a town of Russia, situate near the Volga, 40 miles W. N. W. of Niznei Novogorod.

BALAFZI, a fortified town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the river Segre, at the foot of a craggy rock, 75 miles W. N. W. of Barcelona. Long. 0. 40. E. lat. 41. 43. N.

BALAKUR, a town in the province of Irkoutsk, Siberia, about 30 miles N. of the city of Irkoutsk.

BALAHRAUT, a district in central India, presidency of Madras, ceded to the British in 1800. Capital, Ahmednagur.

BALAMANGAN, a small but very fruitful island, off the N. end of Bornoe, in lat. 7. 16. N. and 116. 58. W. long.

BALAMINDAN. See BALAMUNDAN.

BALAPURA, CICCA, a town of Hindostan, in Mysore, noted for the manufacture of sugarcandy and carded sugar, 15 miles N. E. of Doda Balapura.

BALAPURA, DODA, a town of Hindostan, in Mysore, surrounded by a mud-wall and hedge, and has a strong mud fort, with a palace. Here are manufactures of cloth and sugar. It is 22 miles N. by W. of Bangalore, and 37 S. of Sera.

BALARC, a town of France, in the department of Herault, famous for its baths. It is 12 miles from Montpellier.

BALASORE, a seaport of Hindostan, in Orissa, and a place of considerable trade; situate on the Gungahar, 20 miles from its mouth in the Bay of Bengal, and 124 S. W. of Calcutta. Long. 85. 46. E. lat. 21. 26. N.

BALATON, a lake in the S. part of Lower Hungary, 40 miles in length, and 1 to 4 broad. The N. end is about 5 miles from Stutt-Weisenburg, and 36 more from the Danube.

BALASTRE, an episcopal town in Spain, in Aragon, on the river Vero, near its conflux with the Cinca, 45 miles E. N. E. of Saragossa. Pop. 7000.

BALE, or BAALBER, the ancient Heliopolis, a town of Syria, at the foot of Mount Libanus, near the N. E. extremity of the fertile valley of Bocot. On the E. side are magnificent ruins, particularly those of the temple dedicated to the sun. The town was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1759, and is now a poor place, 37 miles N. N. W. of Damascus.

BALKIRIOGAN, a town in Ireland, county of Dublin. It has a small harbour, and the inhabitants are engaged in fishery, and the manufacture of silk and cotton.

BALDOCK, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Thursday; seated among the hills, 9 miles W. S. W. of Royston, and 37 N. N. W. of London. It was originally built by the knights templars, in the 13th century, on the site of the Roman way, called the Ikenfield-street.

BALKARIC ILES, five islands in the Mediterranean, forming part of the province of Aragon; they are named Majorca, Minorca, Ivica, Formentera, and Cabrera, which see.

BALFRUSH, a town of Persia, in Mazanderan, on the S. shore of the Caspian Sea, 12 miles W. of Fersabad.

BALGA, a town of Prussia, on the Frisch Haff, 24 miles S. W. of Konigsberg.

BALI, or BALLY, an island, 75 miles long, and 45 broad, at the E. end of the island of Java, from which it is separated by a channel called the Strait of Bali. It is populous, abounds in rice and fruit; and furnishes slaves, cotton yarn, and pickled pork. Long. 11. 50. E. lat. 6. 30. S.

BALIZE, a river which divides the provinces of Yucatan and Guatimels, falling into the Bay
mouth of the river, which forms the principal settlement of the English for supplying mahogany and lowwood, to the extent of 20,000 tons annually. Pop. about 18,000.

BALKAN, or EMINEN Dagh, a chain of mountains in Europeo Turkey, forming the N. boundary of Roumania and Bulgaria, and terminates at the Black Sea.

BALKE, a southern province of Independent Tartary, bordering on Persia, now subject to Cabul. The principal city of the same name is situated on the Dera, a branch of the Orus or Amu river, and is a place of great antiquity, once the capital of Persia, and the residence of Cyrus. It is still a place of considerable importance and intercourse between the inhabitants of the countries bordering on the eastern shores of the Caspian Sea and the sea of Aral and Bokhara on one side, and of Hindostan on the other. The khans' castle is a magnificent structure, built of marble, dug out of the neighbouring mountains. It is about 290 miles S. E. of Bokhara, and 360 N. W. of Attock Benares on the Indus, in 36. 28. N. lat. and 65. 20. W. long. Pop. about 7000.

BALLANTRAE, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, near the mouth of the Stinchar, 24 miles S. S. W. of Ayre.

BALLENSTADT, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Anhalt. It is gloomy and ill-built. Pop. 2000.

BALLIBAY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Monaghan, 76 miles from Dublin.

BALLIBROUH, a parish and town in the county of Cavan, Ireland.

BALLIMONEY, a town of Ireland, county of Antrim, 156 miles from Dublin. Linnen markets are held here.

BALLINA, a town in the county of Mayo, Ireland, 7 miles S. of Killala, and 120 W. by N. of Dublin. It was occupied by the French in 1798.

BALLINAKILL, a town of Ireland, Queen's county, 66 miles from Dublin.

BALLINASLOE, a town chiefly in the parish of Kilclooney, county of Galway, but extends into the parish of Cregg, in the county of Roscommon, Ireland. It is distinguished for its great annual sheep fair the first week in Oct., when about 100,000 sheep and 10,000 head of horned cattle are brought to market. It is 12 miles W. of Athlone, and 72 W. of Dublin. It is sometimes called Dunloe.

BALLINGAR, a parish and town in the county of Limerick, Ireland.

BALLINORE, a town of Ireland, county of Mayo, 147 miles from Dublin. A permanent military station.

BALLON, a town of France, 9 miles from Rochelle. Pop. 2600.

BALLSTON, a town of Saratoga county, state of New York, 28 miles N. W. of Albany. Pop. 277.

BALLSTON SPA, a mineral spring in the adjoining township of Milton, 5 miles N. of the town of Ballston. It is a celebrated resort of wards of 150 parishes, towns, and villages in Ireland beginning with Ball.

BALLCOWL, a town of Ireland, county Antrim, 180 miles from Dublin. There is coal in the vicinity.

BALLCREEVE, a town of Ireland, county Cavan, 56 miles from Dublin.

BALLMADON, a town of Ireland, county Longford, 66 miles from Dublin, seated on the river Inny.

BALLMENA, a town of Ireland, county Antrim, 122 miles from Dublin, with a good market for butter and linens.

BALLTRAGHORE, a town of Ireland, county Kilkenny, 76 miles from Dublin.

BALLSHANNON, a town of Ireland, county Donegal, on the side of a hill, on the river Erne, 127 miles from Dublin.

BALLERINO, a town of Scotland, in Fifeshire, which has a trade in corn and salmon. The ruins of its once magnificent abbey, founded in 1229, are much admired. It is seated on the Frith of Day, opposite Dundee; 10 miles N. W. of St. Andrews.

BALLTIC, an inland sea, in the N. W. of Europe, between the coasts of Sweden, Russia, Courland, Prussia, Germany, and Denmark, extending from the 5th to the 60th degree of N. lat., the Gulf of Bothnia running up to the lat. of 66. 30. and between the 16th and 23rd degree of W. long., the Gulf of Livonia extending 2 degrees further W., and that of Finland as far as 30. Its surface is estimated at 120,000 square miles; it contains a great number of islands, the principal of which are Aland, Dago, Ossel, Gothland, Oeland, Bornholm, Rugen, and Laland; and the islands of Zealand and Funen separate it from the Kattegat, by which it communicates with the ocean. There are three navigable channels into the Baltic from the sea called the Kattegat, which communicates with the German Ocean: 1st, which is the most northerly and most frequented, is called the Sound, between the coast of Sweden N. and the coast of the Island of Zealand S. This passage is about 4 miles across, and is navigated by 9000 to 9000 sail of vessels annually, which pay a trifling tax to the Danish government, for the maintenance of the light-houses on the coasts of the several channels. The middle channel, between the S. side of the Isle of Zealand and the Isles of Funen and Laland, is called the Great Belt; and the most southerly, between the Isles of Funen and Laland, and the coast of Jutland, the Little Belt; but the navigation of both is circuitous and intricate compared with the Sound, and they are only available of under very particular circumstances. There is little or no tide within the Baltic, and, as such, the channels and harbours are generally frozen up three to four months in the winter. Amber is found on the coast of Prussia.

BALLSWIT, a county of the state of Maryland. Pop. 184,879. The chief town, of the same name, is finely located, at the head of an inlet called Patapaco River, on the W. side of
divides the city into two parts, the town and Fell's Point, connected by bridges. Baltimore is the centre of an extensive commerce, and has risen into importance more rapidly than any other place in the Union. In 1755 the spot was a dreary swamp, and in 1800 contained a population of 62,629, about 12,000 of whom were blacks, possessing 68,674 tons of shipping. Present pop. 102,131. The houses are in general well built, principally of brick; it has upwards of 30 religious edifices, but none that merit any particular notice. The harbour is entered by a narrow strait, exceedingly well defended by a fort. During the war of 1813-14, the English made an unsuccessful attempt to possess Baltimore.

BALTOSLAWS, a town and parish of Ireland, in the county of Wexford. It has some manufactures of linen and woollen, and is seated on the Slaney, 29 miles S. W. of Dublin.

BALOCHISTAN. See BELOCHISTAN.

BAMBA, a town of the kingdom of Congo, in a rich province of the same name. It carries on a traffic in slaves, and is seated on the Luce, 109 miles S. W. of St. Salvador. Long. 15° 45'. E. lat. 7° 2'. S.

BAMBARA, a kingdom of Neeroland, which lies to the S. W. of that of Tombuctoo. The cultivation of corn is here carried on to a great extent; and the inhabitants are hospitable to strangers. Segou is the capital. It is intersected from W. to E. by a river, the supposed Niger, for causes the whole extent of the country.

BAMBERO, the territory of, formerly an imperial bishopric, but made over to Bavaria in the Buonaparte territorial arrangements in 1803, and is now called the circle of the Maine. It is intersected by the lines of 50° N. lat. and the 11th of E. long. containing a surface of about 1,430 square miles, several towns and villages, and a population of 210,000. The chief town, of the same name, is situated in the centre of the territory, on the E. bank of the Rednitz river, a little above its confluence with the Maine. It is the seat of a university, and the cathedral and episcopal palace are stately edifices.

BAMBERG, a town of Bohemia, at the foot of a mountain, 30 miles S. of Glatz.

BAMBOO, a village in Northumberland, on the sea coast, 14 miles N. of Alnwick. It was once a borough, and gave name to a tract called Bamborough. It has a castle, on a rock, inaccessible on all sides, except the south, said to have been built by King Ida, about 569.

BAMBOO, a kingdom of Africa, between the rivers Palme and Senegal. It is said to be very populous, and on the borders of the rivers fertile, but in other parts sandy and barren. The most remarkable animals are a species of white ape, which they will not allow to be sent out of the country, white foxes, and the gireffe, or cameleopard, an animal of extraordinary swiftness. There are mines of gold, silver, tin, lead, and iron. The capital is of the same name. Long. 5° 30'. W. lat. 13° 30'. N.

BAMIAN, a city of Cabol in Afghanistan.

Here are a great number of apartments and recesses cut out of a mountain, some of which, from their ornamental work and extraordinary dimensions, are supposed to have temples. It is seated near a river of the same name, 170 miles S. E. E. of Balk, and 100 W. of Cabol. Long. 66° 10'. E. lat. 34° 40'. N.

BAMMADOO, a town of Central Africa, on the Niger. Long. 5° 45'. W. lat. 12° 47'. N.

BAMBOO, or BANCEO, a town on the north borders of the kingdom of Birmah, with a fort, seated on the Irawaddy, 170 miles N. N. E. of Ummerapoon.

BAMPSTON, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Wednesday. The remains of its ancient castle yet exist; and it has a trade in leather gloves, jackets, and breeches. It is seated near the Thames, 12 miles W. of Oxford, and 71 W. by N. of London.

BAMPSTON, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday, a chairboat spring, and a manufacture of serge. It is seated in a bottom, surrounded by hills, 20 miles N. N. E. of Exeter, and 163 W. by S. of London.

BANGLADESH, a borough of Ireland, in King's County, seated on the Shannon, 15 miles S. of Athlone.

BANAWARA, a town of Hindostan, in Mysore, with a fine mud fort, and the ruins of an extensive palace. Much tobacco is cultivated in the vicinity. It is 68 miles N. W. of Seringapatam.

BANBROOK, a town in Ireland, county Down, 76 miles from Dublin; manufactures linen.

BANBUR, a borough in Oxfordshire, governed by a mayor; with a market on Thursday. It is noted for its cakes and ale, and is seated on the Cherwell, 71 miles N. N. W. of London, and on the line of the Oxford Canal. It has a manufacture of silk plush, and returns one member to parliament.

BANG, an island on the S. E. coast of Sumatra, celebrated for its productive tin mines. It has a town and strait of the same name. It was possessed by the English during the war of 1812-18, but ceded back to the Dutch in 1814.

BANGAI, a seaport on an island off the E. coast of Sumatra, in the Straits of Malacca; where the Dutch have a settlement. It is 130 miles S. of Malacca. Long. 101° 7'. E. lat. 1° 15'. N.

BANDALA, the chief town of the island of Madura. It is the residence of the sultan, and populous.

BANGALORE, a frontier town of Mysore, in lat. 14° 58'. N., belonging to the Mahanttan.

BANBROCK, a town of the kingdom of Siam, with a fort; seated near the mouth of the Mehan, 49 miles S. of Siam. Long. 101° 48'. E. lat. 13° 44'. N.

BANCOUT, or FORT VICTORIA, a town and fortress of Hindostan, on the coast of the Concan, with a good harbour, and a trade in salt. It was taken by the British in 1755; and is 66 miles S. of Bombay. Long. 72° 48'. E. lat. 18° 5'. N.

BANDA, a town of North Hindostan, province of Allahabad, a prosperous town, the seat of an
Banda, the chief of the Banda, or Nutmeg Islands in the Indian Ocean. The group comprises this isle, called also Lantor, and six or seven others. The nutmeg, covered with mace, grows principally on these islands; and they have been subject to the Dutch ever since 1609, when they expected both the English and natives. They are all very small, the largest being only 20 miles in circumference, and are subject to earthquakes. Banda was taken by the English in 1796, and restored in 1802, retaken in 1810, and restored again at the peace in 1814. Lat. 4° 40'. S. long. 129° 30'. E.

Banda-Oriental. See URUGUAY.

Bando, or Bando-Bridge, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Cork. It is commonly a military station, and has manufactories of cotton, camlets, ticking, &c. It is situate on a river of the same name, 15 miles S. W. of Cork. It returns one member to parliament.

Bandora, a town of Hindostan, on the S. side of the island of Selessel, which is separated from that of Bombay by a narrow channel. It is 6 miles N. of Bombay.

Bancas, a tn. of Syria, 20 miles S. of Lutakia.

Banff, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the ocean, S. E. by Aberdeenshire, and W. by Murrayshire. Its greatest length is 50 miles, and its extent along the coast 22, but the main breadth is not more than 16. The S. part is very mountainous, but the northern district is level and fertile. The principal rivers are the Deveron and Spey, which form a part of its E. and W. boundaries, and yield abundance of fine salmon. The Avon rises from a small lake at the S. extremity of the county, falling into the Spey, where that river divides the county from Murrayshire. The principal towns are Gamry, Cullen, Fochabers, Keith, Aberdour, and Kirkmichael. Some minerals are found in the county, and great quantities of hones and whetstones. It returns one member to parliament.

Banff, the chief town of the preceding county, is situate at its N. W. extremity, on the E. bank of the Deveron, over which is a hand some bridge of seven arches. It has some manufactories of linen and cotton, but it is more a place of fashionable resort than either a manufacturing or commercial town. The town hall was built in 1798, and is a handsome edifice. It is a royal burgh, governed by a provost, four bailies, and 12 councillors; 45 miles N. of Aberdeen, and 167 of Edinburgh, and returns one member to parliament.

Banfor, a city of Hindostan, in Mysore. It had a strong fort, built by Hyder, deemed the bulwark of Mysore, toward Arcot: it was taken by the English in 1791, and restored the next year to Tippoo, who destroyed it; but since restored to the English. The palace is composed of mud, yet not without some degree of magnificence; and there are two extensive gardens made by the two sultans. The chief manufactures are on cotton, muslin, leather, and oil. It is 74 miles N. E. of Seringapatam. Long. 77° 37'. E. lat. 13° 0'. N.

Banfor are mostly of wood, and on plies. An abundance of teak timber for ship-building is found in the neighbourhood. Pop. 40,000.

Bangor, a city of Wales, in Caernarvonshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is situate on the E. shore of the Menai Strait, on the high road from London to Holyhead. It was once so considerable, that it was called Bangor the Great, and defended by a castle. The principal buildings are the cathedral and the bishop's palace. The sea is of very great antiquity. The church was dedicated to St. Daniel, who was bishop about the year 516. It is 36 miles W. of St. Asaph, and 251 N. W. of London. It contributes in sending one member to parliament.

Bangor, a town and populous parish in Ireland, in the county of Down, seated on the S. shore of the Bay of Carrickfergus, opposite the town of that name; 90 miles N. by E. of Dublin, and about 10 E. of Belfast.

Bangor, a town in the United States, state of Maine, with considerable trade, and a theological seminary. Pop. 8,627.

Banguluk. See Bagnaluka.

Banju, or Bender, a considerable river in the island of Borneo, which flows almost due S. from the centre of the country to the harbour of Banjermarsah; and at its mouth the Dutch have their principal factory.

Banjer-Marsah, or Bender-Marsah, a kingdom in the S. part of the island of Borneo, the capital of which, Metapura. The country produces great quantities of pepper; also gold, iron, diamonds, canes, birds' nests, wax, and dragon's blood. It has a town of the same name, with a good harbour, at the mouth of the river Banjer. Long. 114° 30'. E. lat. 5° 13'. S.

Banke Peninsula, on the E. side of New Zealand, in the Pacific Ocean: about 100 miles in circumference. Long. 184° 0'. E. lat. 34° 30'.

Banke Island, an island in the Pacific Ocean, near the W. coast of North America, about 50 miles long and 5 broad. Long. 130° 0'. W. lat. 53° 30'.

Ban, a river of Ireland, which issues from the Mourne mountains, in the county of Down, flows N. W. into Armagh, through Lough Neagh, and thence forms the boundary between Londonderry and Antrim, entering the sea four miles below Coleraine.

Bannalec, a town in the S. E. part of the department of Finisterre, France, 15 miles E. of Quimper.

Bannbridge, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, on the river Ban, 14 miles N. by E. of Newry, on the road to Belfast.

Bannockburn, a village of Scotland, in the parish of St. Ninian, on the river Bannock, two miles S. of Stirling. It is noted for a battle between Edward II. and Robert Bruce, in 1314, in which the former was defeated. Here also James III., in 1487, was defeated by his subjects, wounded, and soon after murdered by a priest, taking his confession.
two forts. It is divided into two parts by a river. The English and Danes had factories here till 1692, when they were expelled by the Dutch. The chief produce of the country is pepper, of which vast quantities were formerly exported by the Dutch, who deposed the kings of the ancient race, and monopolized the entire traffic of the country. Bantam, once populous and flourishing, is now a poor place, its harbour being so choked up that it is inaccessible to vessels of burden; its commerce is transferred to Batavia. Long. 105. 26. E. lat. 6. 20. S. Pop. of the province, 250,000.

Bantam, a capacious bay, at the S. W. extremity of Ireland, on the coast of Cork, capable of containing all the shipping of Europe; but somewhat exposed to the swells of the Atlantic Ocean. A French fleet endeavoured to land succour of arms in this bay to the adherents of James II. in 1689, and they made another unsuccessful attempt to effect a landing with a formidable force in 1796. It is 26 miles long, 3 broad, and 40 fathoms deep in the middle. There is a town named Zong, at the head of the bay on the E. side, the spacious harbour of which is defended from the swells of the ocean by the island of Whidbey. It is 46 miles W. by S. of Cork, and 163 from Dublin.

Bantum, a town in Java, East Indies; a Dutch military station for suppressing piracy. Here is the volcano Gunung Marapi. Pop. of the territory, 8800.

Baraque, a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, 12 miles S. E. of Arras. Pop. 3150. There is a river of the same name, falling into the Seine, which drives about 20 paper-mills.

Bar, a town of Podolia, in Russian Poland, on a river that flows E. into the Bug. In 1768, a catholic confederation was held here, to protect the religion of the country from the encroachment of dissenters. It is 73 miles N.E. of Krasnoe, and 35 N. W. of Bratslav. Long. 27. 40. E. lat. 49. 14. N.

Bar, a town of Hindostan, in Bahar, near the Ganges, 34 miles E. S. E. of Patna.

Bar, or Barros, a late duchy of France, lying on both sides of the Meuse, between Lorraine and Champagne. It now forms the department of Meuse.

Baracoa, a town on the N.E. coast of Cuba, with a good harbour for small vessels, 90 miles E. N. E. of St. Jago de Cuba. Long. 74. 42. W. lat. 20. 30. N.

Barraco de Malambo, or Baranguella, a town of Colombia, in the province of Magdalena, and a bishop’s see, with a good harbour, at the mouth of the Magdalena, 70 miles N.E. of Cartagena. Long. 74. 50. W. lat. 11. 20. N.

Baranz, or Baranwah, a town of Lower Hindoostan, capital of the county of Ramny, taken from the Turks in 1684. It is seated in an island, formed by the river Craco, 14 miles N. of Eseeg, and 120 S. of Buda. Long. 19. 16. E. lat. 45. 42. N.

Barbacoa, a town of Colombia, in Cauca, on the river Tolembi, 110 miles S. W. of Popayan.

Barbacoa, a town of Colombia, in Venezuela, on the E. side of the lake Maracaibo, 130 miles S. by W. of Venezuela.

Barbados, the most easterly of the Windward Islands, in the West Indies, 25 miles long and 15 broad; subject to Great Britain. The soil is beautifully undulated, and yields most of the productions common to the climate; but the chief object of culture is the sugar-cane, the produce of which is about 15,000 tons of sugar annually, which, with some ginger and arrow-root, form its main exports. The island suffered greatly by a storm, on the 10th of October, 1790, when upwards of 4000 persons perished by its violence; and, at the commencement of the 19th century, was considerably on the decline, the soil and tenantry perishing from exhaustion, until the year 1813, when a very singular phenomenon occurred, which contributed essentially to its resurrection: a vast dense cloud of matter from the eastward, composed of volcanic eruption, fell, and covered nearly the whole surface of the island, which tended greatly to its fertility. Barbados was constituted an ecclesiastical see over the whole of the Caribbean Islands in 1824. It is also the chief seat of the commissioner for the same, which occasions the internal commerce of the island to be considerable. It was first settled by the English in 1634: after the restoration of Charles II., a duty of 44 per cent. was exacted upon all produce exported, under the pretext of maintaining and keeping in repair the forts of the island, and for other protection. The duty has continued 150 years, and in 1820 amounted to 18,637., but wholly converted into pensions, and the expenses of the island defrayed out of the taxes levied in England. It is divided into five districts and eleven parishes. Bridgetown, the chief town, is in lat. 13. 5. N. and 59. 43. W. long. Charles’s, James’s, and Speight’s towns, are the other towns of the island. Pop. 81,539.

Barbieras, a town of France, department Bouches du Rhone, 6 miles from Avignon. Pop. 2300. Excellent wines is made here.

Barbiers, a town on the W. coast of North America, capital of a jurisdiction of its name. It stands in a rugged, barren country, but has a good roadstead. Long. 119. 17. W. lat. 34. 54. N.

Barbieras, a village of Ceylon, on the W. coast, 35 miles S. of Colombo. It has a harbour for ship boats, and a considerable manufacture of cordage and cubies from the cork-tree.

Barbier, or the Barbary States, comprise the whole northern coast of North Africa, bordering on the Mediterranean Sea, from the Atlantic Ocean to Egypt; bounded, or rather intersected on the S. by the Atlas chain of mountains, and bounded by the deserts of Sahara, Tunisia, and Libya, extending in length from the long of 10, W. to 25, E., and varying in breadth from 300 to 600 or 700 miles, between the lat. of 39. and 37. N., divided into the six following sovereignties or states: al-
dering wholly on the Atlantic Ocean, is, forming the north-west corner of the African continent, and Algier, Tunis, Tripoli, and Barca, all bordering on the Mediterranean. This extensive territory was known to the ancients by the names of Mauritia, Numidia, Africa Prope, and Libya, and at one period contended with Rome for the empire of the world; and although at the present day its inhabitants are amongst the most unsozial and illiterate of the communities of civilization, they were at one period as distinguished for their attainments in art, as in arms. The whole country abounds in local beauties, and possesses all the advantages of soil and climate which man needs desire; the soil yields great crops of maize and corn, and all the choice fruits, such as lemons, oranges, the vine, olives, figs, almonds, and dates, are in great profusion; the mountains are rich in mineral substances, and all the domestic animals common to Europe abound over the whole country, and the horses are much esteemed for their fleetness and beauty. The lion, panther, and hyena, and other ferocious animals, are numerous in the mountains, and frequently make inroads into the plains. Reptiles are also very numerous, and the boa constrictor, the head, and most ferocious of that species of animated nature, is common on the borders of the deserts. The external commerce of the country is limited, but will be more particularly adverted to when treating of the respective divisions. Mahometanism, in its utmost degree of personal indulgence and wantonness of power, prevails alike in all the states, and restrains all rational and social advancement.

Barberino, a town of Tuscany, at the foot of the Appennines, on the river Sieva, 12 miles N. of Florence.

Barberville, a town of France, in the department of Charente, with a mineral spring, and a manufacture of linen cloth. It is 45 miles N. E. of Bordeaux. Pop. 2750.

Barbuda, one of the Leeward Islands, in the West Indies, 20 miles long and 10 broad. It has a good road for shipping, but the inhabitants (about 1500) are chiefly employed in raising corn and breeding cattle, for the use of the neighbouring islands. It is 35 miles N. of Antigua. Long. 61. 50. W. lat. 17. 50. N.

Barby, a town in the Prussian principality of Anhalt, circle of Upper Saxony, capital of a county of its name, with an ancient castle, and an academical college, founded by the United Brethren, in 1734. It is seated on the Elbe, 15 miles S. E. of Magdeburg. Long. 12. 4. E. lat. 52. 2. N.

Barca, one of the six Barbary states, the ancient Cyreneia, on the south coast of the Mediterranean, between Tripoli and Egypt. The south part is a barren desert, inhabited by wandering Arabs. The north part along the coast is fertile and well peopled. It belonged to the Turks, and is governed by a sancie, dependent on the bashaw, who resides at Tripoli.

Entre Douro e Minho, famous for its fans. Pop. 3900.

Barcelona, a city of Spain, capital of Catalonia, and a bishop's see, with a good harbour on the Mediterranean. It is of an oblong form, defended by a strong fort, called Montjuich, which stands on a rocky precipice, a mile west of the town. It has double walls on the north and east, and the sea on the south, with a mole for the security of ships. It is divided into the New and Old town, by a wall and a ditch; and the sea having retired considerably from the portages, a whole quarter of the town now stands on the sands that were once the bottom of the harbour. It has a fine university, an inquisition, a cathedral with two lofty towers, a palace for the viceroys, a large exchange, an extensive cannon foundry, an arsenal containing arms for several thousand men, and docks for the building of galleys. It has various manufactures, but is more particularly distinguished for those of fire-arms of all kinds, swords, cutlery, and soap; and there are several very extensive distilleries of brandy: its commerce is general. In 1705 it was taken by the Earl of Peterborough, after a siege of three weeks. In 1706, Philip V. invested it with a numerous army, but was obliged to raise the siege. In 1714 it was taken by the French and Spaniards, and a citadel built to keep it in awe. The French took this city by treachery in 1808. In 1823, it held out to the last in favour of the constitutionalists, and did not yield until all hope or expectation of successful resistance was obviously useless. It is 250 miles E. by N. of Madrid. Long. 2. 12. E. lat. 41. 23. N. Pop. of the city about 100,000, and the new town or suburb of Barcelona 10,000 to 12,000 more.

Barcelona is also the name of a populous seaport town, situate at the mouth of the little river Niveri in the new province of Oronoko, Columbia, about 50 miles W. of Cumana. It is a mean dirty place; the inhabitants about 14,000, under the proscribed system of Old Spain, where the chief medium of the smuggling is carried on between Trinidad and the interior parts of the country.

Barcelona, a town of France, situate among the Alpine mountains, in the department of the Lower Alps, about 10 miles S. of Embrun.

Barceho, or Barcilla, a town of Hindostan, on the coast of Canara, which gives name to a district, but has long been in ruins. It is 40 miles N. N. W. of Mangalore.

Barcelos, a very ancient town of Portugal, in Entre Douro e Minho, near the river Cavado, 10 miles W. S. W. of Braga, supposed to have been founded by Hamilton, 250 B. C.

Bard, and Bardin, two towns in the prov. of Kerman, Persia. Bardin is on the route from Orum to Lake Gezel, and Bard about 10 miles E. of Bardin.

Bardewick, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Lunenburg, on the river Ilmenau, 17
with a magnificent castle, 50 miles S. W. of Paris.

BARDST, or BARTH, a town of Swedish Pomerania, with a castle and harbour, near the Baltic, 15 miles W. by N. of Stralsund. Long. 12. 50. E. lat. 54. 23. N.

BAEBERG, a town of Sweden, capital of Skaraborg, on Lake Wener.

BARGE, a town of France, in the department of Upper Pyrenees, much frequented on account of its mineral baths. It is seated in a valley of the same name, 24 miles S. of Tarbes.

BARENSTAD, a town of Hindustan, district of the same name, province of Delhi. It is tolerably built, and has several fine mosques; a fort also has been erected S. of the town. The manufactures are swords, &c. Pop. 65,780, one-third of which are Mohammedans, the remainder Hindus. The district is level, fertile, and well watered; the Ganges flows on its W. boundary.

BARNSTON, a town of France, in the department of Manche, 20 miles E. S. E. of Avranches.

BARGLEY or BARLENE, a town of France, in the department of Manche. It was from this port that William the Norman embarked on his expedition to England in the 11th century. Bargley was destroyed by the English in 1346, and the harbour filled up. The cape of that name is 12 miles E. of Cherbourg, and near it part of the navy of France was destroyed by the English in 1692. It is 175 miles N. W. of Paris. Long. 15. 10. W. lat. 53. 40. N.

BARGA, a considerable town of Italy, about 10 miles N. of Lucca. Pop. about 9000.

BARGE or BARGES, a town of Flandres, 7 miles S. of Pinerola.

BARGUINS or BARGOIGN, a town of Siberia, in the government of Irkutak, on the E. side of the lake Baskal, at the influx of the Barguins, 170 miles N. N. E. of Selenginsk. Long. 109. 30. E. lat. 53. 20. N.

BARI, or TERRA DI BARI, a maritime province of Naples, on the shore of the Adriatic, bounded on the S. E. by Otranto, S. W. by Brindisi, and N. W. by Capitanata. The soil is fertile, but there are many serpents and tarantulas. See TRANE.

BARI, a seaport of Naples, capital of Term di Bari, and an archbishop's see. It is seated on the shore of the Adriatic, has a good harbour, and is well fortified. The trade principally consists in olives and almonds. It is 26 miles E. by S. of Trani. Long. E. 17. 0. lat. 41. 13. N. Pop. 10,937.

BARKES, a town of France in the department of Var, 19 miles S. W. of Riez.

BARKING, a town in Essex, with a market on Saturday. It was celebrated for a magnificent munberry, of which a gateway and part of the walls are still visible. It is chiefly inhabited by fishermen, and seated on the river Roding, near the Thames; 7 miles E. of London.

BARLETT, a seaport of Naples, in Bari. It has a large stone pier, and a trade in corn.

the Adriatic, 23 miles W. S. W. of Bari. Long. 16. 32. E. lat. 41. 19. N.

BARMOUTH, a small seaport of Wales, in the parish of Conwen, Merionethshire, with a market on Tuesday and Friday, for fish and poultry. It has a good trade in flannel and hose, and is much frequented in the bathing season. It stands on a bay of the same name, 12 miles S. of Harlech, and 222 N. W. of London. Long. 3. 38. W. lat. 53. 44. N.

BARNABOUL, a considerable town in the province of Kolyvan, Asiatic Russia, situate at the mouth of a river of the same name, falling into the Obi, about 200 miles S. of the city of Kolyvan. It is the seat of the supreme court of all the mines in the Altaiian mountains. Pop. about 4000.

BARNARD CASTLE. See BERNARD CASTLE.

BARNET, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Monday. Near this place was fought, in 1471, the decisive battle between the houses of York and Lancaster; and at the meeting of the St. Alband Hatfield roads is a column with an inscription to commemorate this event. Barnet is 11 miles N. by W. of London.

BARNETT'S ISLANDS, two small islands a little north of Cape Horn, and to the south of Tierra del Fuego. Long. 66. 68. W. lat. 55. 49. S.

BARNFIELD, or BARNWELL, an interior town of Guelderland, Holland, situate on an equal distance from Arnhem and Amersfort. Pop. about 5000.

BARNLEY, a town of West Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday. Here are considerable manufactures of coarse linen, and in the vicinity are many bleaching-grounds, a glass manufacturing, and several coal mines. It has a canal to the Calder, and another to the Dee, and is seated near the Dee, 19 miles S. of Leeds, and 172 N. by W. of London.

BARNSTEAD, a county formed of a promontory to the state of Massachusetts, North America, divided into 14 townships, and containing a population of 32,546. The chief town of the same name is situate on the N. side of the county, on the shore of a spacious bay, formed by a cape of the land extending to Cape Cod. It is 62 miles S. E. of Boston. Pop. 4301.

BARNSTAPLE, a seaport and borough in Devonshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Friday. It had formerly a castle, but none of the works remain except the mound. Here are manufactures of tammies, shawls, baize, &c.; and a variety of articles are exported. It is seated on the river Taw, 12 miles E. of Barnstaple Bay, in the Bristol Channel, 35 miles N. N. W. of Exeter, and 192 W. by S. of London. Long. 4. 5. W. lat. 51. 8. N. It sends two members to parliament.

BARNWELL, a county or district on the S. side of the state of South Carolina, bounded on the S. by the Savannah, and N. by the Edisto River. Pop. 21,471, of whom 10,503 are slaves who are obliged.
same name, is situated in the centre of the district, 116 miles S. by W. of Columbia.

Barnaac, a town and fortress of Hindostan, Gujerat, with considerable manufactures of cotton, seated on the N. bank of the Nerbudda, near its entrance into the Gulf of Cambay, 40 miles N. by E. of Surat. Long. 72° 55. E. lat. 21° 45. N. Pop. 32,700.

Baroda, a town of Hindostan, province of Gujerat; a large and wealthy place, and capital of a district of the same name.

Barkismero, an ancient inland town of the province of Venezuela, Columbia. It is situated in a fertile plain, about 20 miles from the E. shore of the Bay of Maracaibo, and 120 W. by S. of the city of Caracas.

Barra, or Barray, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, to the S. of South Uist. It is 12 miles long and 4 broad, and has a mountainous appearance, but the soil in many parts is fertile. Great quantities of cod and ling are caught on the coast; and shell-fish, especially cockles, are found in great abundance. On the N. side is a good harbour. Long. 7° 27. W. lat. 57° 2. N.

Barra, a town of Naples, in the vicinity of the city of Naples. Pop. about 3,600.

Barua, a fertile and populous district, N. of the Gambia, in Africa, bordering on the Atlantic Ocean.

Barra Inding, or Barranding, situate on the W. bank of a small river which falls into the Gambia, near its confluence with the Atlantic Ocean; it is the capital town of the territory of Barra, and is a place of considerable traffic. There is another town of the same name, about 100 miles up the river, on the N. bank, between the rivers Kolar and Bandiboo.

Barraconda, a considerable town in the interior of North Africa, about 400 miles up the Gambia, where there are some falls which impede the navigation of that river.

Barrackpore, a military cantonment, Hindostan, presidency of Bengal, exceedingly healthy and agreeable. The governor-general has his palace in the vicinity; 15 miles from Calcutta.

Barragon, a small town about 12 miles below Buenos Ayres, situate on the shore of a bay to which it gives name.

Barrat, a river of Syria, pachalic of Damascus, and on which the city stands; it falls into the Bahr-el-Mardj.

Barraux, a fortress of France, in the Alpine department of Isere, at the entrance of the valley of Gresevaund, and on the river Isere; 6 miles S. of Chambery.

Barre, a town of Massachusetts, in Worcester county; noted for its butter and cheese; 24 miles N. W. of Worcester.

Barren, an inland county in the S. central part of the state of Kentucky. Pop. 17,288. Glasgow, the chief town, is 184 miles S.W. by S. of Frankfort. Two rivers, one called the Little, and the other the Big Barren, have their sources within the county, running in different directions, but both falling into the Green River.

The N. part of Queen's County, and flows S. by Athy, Carlow, and New Ross, into Waterford harbour.

Barnhow Strait, an inlet of Baffin's Bay, in continuation of Lancaster Sound, and which leads to the Faroe Islands, discovered in 1810. Prince Regent's Inlet flows into this strait.

Bah-le Duc, or Bar-sur-Oemain, a town of France, capital of the department of Meuse, with a castle. Its wine is as delicate as champagne, and it has several manufactories. It is seated on the side of a hill, by the rivulet Oemain; 30 miles W. of Toul, and 139 E. of Paris. Pop. 12,520.

Bar-sur-Aube, a town of France, in the department of Aube, famous for its wines; seated at the foot of a mountain; 18 miles S. W. of Joinville. Pop. 3,600.

Bar-sur-Seine, a town of France, in the department of Aube, on the river Seine, at the foot of a mountain; 20 miles S.W. of Bar-sur-Aube. Pop. 2,300.

Bar, an interior county in the N. part of Lower Hungary; a town of the same name, formerly fortified, was once the capital. Kremoni, in the centre of a mining district, is now the chief town.

Barjac, a town of France, on the W. bank of the Garonne, about 20 miles S. E. of Bordeaux. It gives name to a favourite wine.

Bartfeld, a town in the county of Saros, N. part of Upper Hungary, situate among the Carpathian mountains. It had a printing press in the 16th century. It has manufactures of linen, and contains about 4,000 inhabitants.

Barzen, and Bartzenstein, two interior towns of the kingdom of Prussia Proper, 30 to 40 miles E. of Konigsberg.

Barther, L., a town of France, department of Hautes Pyrenees, on the river Nestes; 12 miles from Tarbes. Pop. 3,834.

Bartholmew, a river of North America, which rises in the Arkansas territory, and falls into the Washita, in the state of Louisiana, a little below the town of Washington.

Bartholmew, a small island, in the Pacific Ocean, one of the New Hebrides. Long. 167° 18'. E. lat. 15° 42 . S.

Bartholmew, Sr., one of the Caribbean islands, in the West Indies, 24 miles in circumference, and 25 N. of St. Christopher. The French ceded it to the Swedes in 1788; and it was taken by the British in 1801, but restored to Sweden in 1814. The chief exports are drugs and lignum vitae; and it has a good harbour. Long. 63° 40. W. lat. 17° 40. N.

Barton, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Monday. It has two large churches, and was formerly a considerable place, surrounded by a rampart and fosse, the remains of which are yet visible. Four miles E. S. E. are the noble ruins of Thornton Abbey. Barton is seated on the Humber, over which is a ferry into Yorkshire; 34 miles N. of Lincoln, and 167 of London.

Barton is also the name of a nonsensical
banks of the Irwell, 7 miles E. of Manchester. There are also 50 other towns or villages called Bolton in different parts of England.

BARNET, a town of Luzania, on the frontiers of Brandenburg; 26 miles S. by E. of Potsdam.

BARNA, a town and parish on the N. W. coast of the isle of Lewis. The town is situated on the shore of a fine bay.

BAR, a small island off the N. coast of the department of Finisterre, France, in N. lat. 48° 46 W. long. 4° 2.

BARRA, a town of European Turkey, in Romania. It has a great trade, and is seated on the river Merit. Long. 24° 40' E. lat. 42° 19 N.

BARCHEK, a tribe of Russia. They amount to about 1,000,000, and lead a pastoral life, their principal riches consisting in their horses and cattle. They differ but little from the Tartars, but their origin is not known. Formerly they led a nomadic life, but have now settled along the Ural and Volga.

BASIL, BALE, or BALE, a canton of Switzerland, 24 miles long and 21 broad; bounded on the N. by Briegau, E. by the Forest towns, S. by the canton of Soleure, and W. by the bishopric of Basel and France. It contains about 38,000 inhabitants, and is of a reformed religion.

BASIL, a bishopric in the N. W. part of Switzerland, bounded on the E. by the canton of Basel, S. by that of Soleure, and W. and N. by France. The bishop was a prince of the German empire. In 1793 the French seized on this territory, annexed it to France, and made it a new department, called Mont Terrible.

BASLE, the capital of the canton of the same name, and the largest town in Switzerland, is situated at the N. extremity of the canton, on the frontiers of France on the W., and the duchy of Baden on the E. It is surrounded by thick walls, flanked by towers and bastions, and is divided into two parts by the Rhine, which communicates by a handsome bridge. The largest part is on the side of Switzerland, and the least on that of Germany. The larger has five gates, six suburbs, numerous streets and fountains, and is partly seated on a hill; the other stands on a plain, and has but two gates, with several streets and fountains. The principal church is an elegant Gothic building, but disfigured by rose-coloured paint spread over the whole edifice. Under a marble tomb in it is interred the great Erasmus, who died here in 1536. The town-house, and fine paintings in fresco, are much admired. The university, founded in 1469, has a fine library, and a rich cabinet of medals. The clocks here are always an hour too fast, because the town-clock went so on a day appointed to murder the magistrates, by which the conspiracy was disconcerted. Basel has several manufactures, particularly of papers, ribbons, and cottons; and it carries on an extensive trade. Three treaties of peace were concluded here in one year (1793) with the French republic; namely, by Stanislaus Beau and Mme. Beau-

France, in December, 1818. Basel is capable of containing 100,000 inhabitants; but the number is scarcely more than 14,000. It is 174 miles N. by E. of Geneva, and 280 E. by S. of Paris. Long. 7° 50' E. lat. 47° 85 N.

BAZIS, an island in the China Sea, the most eastern of a cluster called, from the N. the Baisho Islands, lying to the S. of Formosa. The productions are plantains, bananas, pine-apples, sugar-canes, potatoes, yams, and cotton. The quadrupeds are goats and hogs. Baisho is of a circular form, six miles in diameter, and has a town of the same name. Long. 121° 50' E. lat. 20° 30' N.

BASILICATA, a maritime province, in the S. of Naples, bounded on the N. by Capitanata and Bari, E. by the Gulf of Tarento, S. by Calabria Citeriore, and W. by Principato Citeriore and Ulteriore. It has some mountains continually covered with snow, but is fertile in corn, wine, oil, cotton, hemp, and saffron. Accerenza is the capital.

BASILIDOTAMO, a river of European Turkey, in the Morea, which flows into the Gulf of Coelocthia. It was called Eurotas by the ancients.

BASINGSTOKE, a corporate town in Hampshire, with a market on Wednesday. It has a great trade in corn and malt, a manufacture of druggists and shalloon, and a navigable canal to the river Wey, near its entrance into the Thames; and, being situated at the junction of several great roads, from all parts of the W. of England, it is a place of considerable bustle. It is 18 miles N. N. E. of Winchester, and 45 W. by S. of London.

The village of Old Basing, which is a township in the parish of Basingstoke, situated about two miles to the E., is distinguished for the determined stand which it made against the forces of Cromwell, by whom it was ultimately taken, when he put nearly the whole garrison to the sword, and razed the fortress, which was the residence of the Marquis of Winchester, to the ground.

BASQUES, a late territory of France, which included Lower Navarre, Labourd, and Soule, and now forms, with Bearn, the department of Lower Pyrenees. The inhabitants still retain the ancient Basque dialect.

BASS, an insulated rock near the coast of Scotland, at the entrance of the Frith of Forth, between the towns of North Berwick and Dunbar. On the S. side it is almost conic, on the other it overhangs the sea in a tremendous manner. It is inaccessible on all sides, except the S. W., and there it is with difficulty a man can climb up by the help of a rope or ladder. In May and June it is quite covered with the nests, eggs, and young birds of the gannets and solan gulls. The rock is one mile in circumference, and has a rabbit warren, and pasture for a few sheep. A ruinous castle, once the state prison of Scotland, stands at the edge of the precipice. The garrison, in 1694, surrendered to King William, and the fortifications were demolished.
the S. extremity of New Holland. It contains a chain of small islands that run N. and S. This strait was discovered, in 1796, by Surgeon Bass, in an open whale boat, and passed through by him and Lieutenant Flinders, in the Norfolk, in 1799.

Bassano, a town in the N. of Italy, in Vincenzino, on the E. bank of the river Brenta, in a country productive of excellent wine and oil. The French defeated the Austrians at this place in 1796. It is 18 miles N. of Vicenza.

Basse, or La Basse, a town of France, in the department of Nord, formerly of great strength, but dismantled by Louis XIV. It is seated on the Deule, 18 miles S. W. of Lille.

Bassein, a tr. of Hindostan, in the country of Baglana. It was taken by the English in 1780, but restored to the Maharratts in 1783. It stands on the sea-coast, opposite the N. W. point of the island of Seleste, 20 miles N. of Bombay. Long. 72° 40. E. lat. 19° 20. N.

Bassenthwaite-water, a lake in Cumberland, 3 miles N. W. of Keswick. It is 4 miles long, bounded on one side by high hills, wooded in many places to their bases; on the other, by the fields and the skirts of Skiddaw. The river Derwent flows through its whole length. There is a village named Bassenthwaite on the E. bank of the lake, containing 549 inhabitants.

Bassesse, the capital of St. Christopher; built by the French, when this part of the island was in their possession, before it was ceded to the English, in 1713. It is situated on the S. E. end of the island, and is defended by three forts. Long. 63° 13. W. lat. 17° 10. N.

Bassesse, the capital of Guadaloupe, on the S. W. part of the island, defended by a citadel and other fortifications. Long. 61° 59. W. lat. 15° 59. N.

Bassesin, or Persait, a city of Pegu, capital of the province of Bassien. It is a trading place, situated on a river of the same name, which is the W. branch of the Irrawaddy, 110 miles S. W. of Pegu. Long. 94° 53. E. lat. 16° 22. N.

Bassorah, or Barla, a city and sea-port of Asiatic Turkey, in Irae Arabi. It stands on the W. bank of the Euphrates, or Shat-ul Arab; navigable for ships of 500 tons burthen up to the town, about 65 miles above the entrance of the river into the Gulf of Persia. Bassorah appears to have been founded about the middle of the seventh century, and progressively advanced into importance until it became the most considerable trading town of all western Asia; and, previous to the route to India by the Cape of Good Hope, it was the medium through which a great portion of the commerce of Asia passed to Venice and Genoa, and from thence over western Europe. It was taken possession of by the Turks, in 1688, since which period it has continued to decline, having been alternately exposed to the irruptions of the Persians, Arabs, and Turks; and, since the commencement of the nineteenth century, when the tide of commerce began to set from the W. to the E.

many centuries—the emporium of the greater portion of the commerce of that part of the world. Bassorah, however, still continues to be a place of considerable traffic, which is participated in, more or less, by most of the trading nations both of Europe and Asia. The city is surrounded by a wall of clay; the streets are bad and narrow, and the houses, constructed of bricks, have a mean aspect. It is nominally under the dominion of Turkey, but governed by an Arab chief-tain, with little deference to the Ottoman authority. The great desert of Arabia runs up nearly to the town; the immediate vicinity, however, is very fertile. A wall of several miles in extent has been constructed on the side of the desert, as a check on the predatory incursions of the Arabs, who frequently commit depredations under the very walls of the town. The population is estimated at about 60,000, among whom are a considerable number of Jews, Armenians, and Arabs, and natives of the more eastern parts of Asia. It is about 210 miles S. W. of Isphahan, in lat. 30° 30. N. and 47° 45. E. long.

Bastia, a sea-port of European Turkey, in Albania, opposite the island of Corfu, at the mouth of the Calama. Long. 20° 20. E. lat. 39° 40. N.

Bastia, a city on the N. E. coast of the island of Corsica, with a good harbour and a strong castle. It was taken by the English in 1794. It is 80 miles S. S. W. of Leghorn. Long. 9° 20. E. lat. 42° 85. N. Pop. about 11,500. It was considered the capital of the island, but Ajaccio is now usually called so.

Bastogne, a city of the Netherlands, in Luxembourg, near the forest of Ardennes. It was fortified by the French, in 1688, and commonly known among them by the name of Paris in Ardennes. It is 23 miles N. N. W. of Luxembourg.

Bawapatanha, a town of Hindostan, in Mysore, with a fort and a celebrated mosque; 60 miles E. by N. of Nagura.

Batara, a town on the S. coast of Cuba; situate on the N. side of a large bay, opposite Pinos Island, 33 miles S. S. W. of Havana. Long. 82° 0. W. lat. 22° 20. N.

Batavole, tr. of Hindostan, on the coast of Canada. The country produces a great quantity of pepper. It is 10 miles N. of Barcavel.

Baccollo, a small fortress on the E. side of Ceylon, built by the Dutch. It is of great importance, on account of the extreme fertility of the adjacent country, which, during a war, or times of scarcity in the district of Trincomalee, can supply the garrisons there with all kinds of provisions. It surrendered to the English in 1795; it is situate at the head of a deep bay, 54 miles S. S. E. of Trincomalee.

Batalha, a tr. of Portugal, in Estremadura, celebrated for its rich monastery, founded, in 1586, by John L., who is interred here, with his queen Philippa. It is 8 miles S. W. of Leiria.
Holland; whence the Dutch are sometimes called Batavians.

Batavia, a city and sea-port on the N.E. part of the island of Java, capital of all the Dutch settlements in the East Indies, finely situates on the bosom of a spacious bay. The fort is built of coral rock, brought from some of the adjoining islands, and has a fortification of brick. A part of the town wall is built of debris, drawn from the mountains in the centre of Java. No stone, of any kind, is to be found for many miles beyond this city; but marble and granite are brought here from China. The harbour is excellent, and there are canals in the principal streets, planted on each side with trees, after the manner of the towns in Holland. The inhabitants are composed of natives from nearly all the countries and islands of Asia and the Indian Ocean, as well as of most of the chief trading parts of Europe and America, amongst whom the number of Chinese is considerable.

The city was first founded in 1619, and rose rapidly into importance, and during the eighteenth century it was deemed the finest European settlement in all Asia; and although considered unhealthy, from the influence of the heat of the climate on the mud and stagnant waters of the canals and streams by which it is intersected, it was vainly denominated by the Dutch the "Queen of the East." The houses of two streets, forming the European quarter of the town, are handsome and commodious, and vie, if they do not excel in capacitiveness and convenience, those of the best towns in Holland; but the parts occupied by the Javanese, Chinese, and other natives of the East, like most of the Asiatic towns, are crowded, mean, and dirty. Batavia was very sensibly affected by the war of 1793, and became almost deserted, until its capture, with the whole of the island of Java, by the English, in 1811, when it became again the centre of an extensive commerce. It was ceded back to the Dutch on the peace of 1814, who, having relaxed somewhat from their former system of proscription and monopoly in their commercial regulations, Batavia assumes a flourishing and important place. The stadt house is the principal edifice deserving of notice. The natives of the several nations and countries who compose the population, which amounts to about 100,000, have each their churches, mosques, and temples, but there are none that merit any particular notice. The nature of its commerce will be more fully elucidated under the head of Java. The observatory is in lat. 6° 9' S. and 106° 32' E. long.

Batavia, the chief town of Geneseo county, in the state of New York, 285 miles W. of Albany, on the direct road to Buffalo, at the E. end of Lake Erie. Pop. 4218. There is an Indian village in the township, called Tonawanda.

Bath, a city of England, in the E. corner of the county of Somerset, on the confines of Gloucester and Wells; it is bounded on the N. by a range of hills, on the declivity of which buildings have been constructed in varied terraces, crescents, &c. of a beautiful white stone, dug on the spot. The origin of this city, which derived its celebrity from its hot springs, is involved in uncertainty and fable. The ancient Britons, by whom it was called Caeur Badon; but it obtained no additional distinction, until the commencement of the eighteenth century, about which period it became the resort alike of all the afflicted, the idle, the gay, and the dissipated, whose means enabled them to reach it. The general influx of visitors excited a spirit of exertion and enterprise among the inhabitants, to afford accommodations suitable to the rank and taste of the most affluent classes; and, for more than half a century, popularity and improvement in all that contributed to the adornment, as well as the comfort and convenience of the city, to those who visited it for the benefit of health, or for indulgence in gaiety, pleasure, or dissipation, kept pace with each other, until it became justly celebrated as the most beautiful and agreeable abode in the British dominions. There are six public baths, and a magnificent hospital for the reception of those who come to partake of the waters, who would otherwise be excluded the benefit by the inadequacy of their means.

Bath, in conjunction with Wells, is an ecclesiastical see, and the cathedral, or abbey church, was first founded by king Offa, in 676. The present building, begun in 1465 and finished in 1606, is a beautiful specimen of Gothic architecture. There are eight other churches of the establishment, and several dissenting places of worship; a guildhall and theatre are among the public buildings which adorn the city. The city is governed by a mayor, ten aldermen, and twenty-four common councillors, from amongst whom are appointed a chamberlain, two bailiffs, and two constables annually. It returns two members to parliament, formerly elected by the corporation.

The waters of Bath are peculiarly efficacious in cases of gout, paralytic, and bilious affections, and various other diseases, for which they are taken internally, as well as availed of in vapour, shower, and immersion, varying in heat from 93° to 119° Fahrenheit. The quantity of water from its springs is upwards of 240,000 gallons per day. The springs consist of a middle, or intermediate, and a hot spring. The middle spring is the most celebrated, and issues from a depth of about 200 feet. It is prejudicial to those suffering from gout and rheumatism, but beneficial to a great variety of other maladies. The hot spring is of a very saline and alkaline nature, and is prejudicial to those suffering from syphilis.
or direct their subterranean current to other openings, Bath will doubtless retain a due share of appreciation; although, notwithstanding the peculiar charm of its natural local beauties, and artificial attractions, as volatile, tasteless, and cephalis is fashion, that Brighton, Cheltenham, Bexwell, and other places, are dividing, and each contending for the palm of popularity. Its markets are abundantly supplied with corn, flesh, fish, vegetables, fruits, &c. on Wednesdays and Saturdays. It is 15 miles S. by E. of Bristol, 19 E. by N. of Wells, and 106 W. of London.

Bath is also the name of several towns and villages in North America, which, like the Boden of continental Europe, derive their name from hot or medicinal waters.

Bath, an interior county of the state of Virginia, intersected by two ridges (running parallel with each other) of the Allegheny mountains, between which, and 183 miles W. N. W. of Richmond, are the hot springs which give name to the county. There is another spring a few miles north, called the Warm Spring; the north and south forks of the Jackson River run through the plain between the two ridges of mountains and the Cow Pasture River, east of the eastern ridge, all of which fall into James River, at the south end of the county. There is another hot spring in Berkeley county, Virginia, between the foot of the bluff of the Capecoon ridge of the Allegheny Mountains and the Potomac River, about 40 miles N. by W. of the city of Washington. Pop. 4,300.

Bath, a town on the east bank of Hudson River, state of New York, immediately opposite Albany.

Bath, the chief town of Steuben county, state of New York, situate on the east bank of the main branch of the Tuga River; 283 miles W. by S. of Albany.

Bath, a well-built and respectable town in the state of Maine, New America, situate on the west bank of the Kennebec River (which supplies abundance of fine salmon and other fish,) a little below the junction of the Androscoggin, and a few miles above its conflux with the ocean. The river forms a capacious harbour for ships of any burthen, and ship-building constitutes the chief occupation of the inhabitants; the ships being principally employed on freights, between the southern states and Europe. Pop. 5,141. It is 39 miles N. E. of Portland.

B Athena. See BACH.


Bathous, an interior town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Szabolcs, about 30 miles N. W. of Debreczin.

Bathurst, an English settlement on the W. coast of North Africa, at the entrance of the river Gambie.

Bathurst, a settlement in N. S. Wales, consisting of a government house, military barracks, and commodious stores. It has recently been the same name, on the N. W. confines of Delhi, bordering on the desert of Moultan.

Battoua, a small island in the Indian Ocean, near the west side of Sumatra, on the equatorial line, in long. 98. 0 E.

BATTOPIASA, a considerable town of the Andes, or Cordilleras of Mexico, in the intendency of Durango.

BATROUT, a town at the mouth of a river of the same name, falling into the Black Sea, and forming the N. E. boundary of Armenia.

BATTROUT, a town on the coast of Syria, pachalic of Tripoli; one of the best ports in the Maronite country. It exports silk, cotton, and potash; 11 miles S. of Tripoli.

Batta, two towns on the west bank of the Danube, in Lower Hungary; one a few miles S. of Buda, and the other a few miles E. of Funckirchen.

BATTICALLAW, a town of Hindostan, about 80 miles N. by E. of Lahore, in the province of that name.

Battsia, a country in the Island of Sumatra. The inhabitants are ruled by a number of rajahs; but they obey, or rather have a blind adoration for the king of Menongkaboo. They are more industrious than the Malays, and are exceedingly superstitious. Pop. estimated at 1,500,000.

BATTECOLA, a town on the Malabar coast, about 100 miles N. of Mangalore.

BATZENAS, a town of Holland, in Guelderland, with a castle on the north bank of the Meuse; 10 miles S. W. of Nimcoegen.

BATTENBURGH, a town and castle of Germany, in Upper Hesse, seated on the Eder; 14 miles N. of Marburg.

BATTIERSHA, a village in Surrey, on the north bank of the Thames, 4 miles W. S. W. of London. Here was the seat of the St. Johns, whose the famous Lord Bolingbroke was born, and died. On the site of it now stands a distillery, and a horizontal air-mill for grinding malt. Here is a timber bridge over the river to Chelsea. Population chiefly occupied in gardening and supplying the London markets with vegetables.

BATTLE, a town in Sussex, with a market on Thursday. Near this place, William, duke of Normandy, defeated Harold, king of England, in 1066, and in memory of this victory, he founded here an abbey, which, from its remains, appears to have been magnificent. This town is famous for a manufacture of gunpowder. It is 24 miles E. of Lewes, 6 N. of Hastings, and 56 S. E. of London.

BATTLESHIP, an island of the Pacific Ocean, and the largest of the Pescow group. It is 24 miles long, and is well timbered, and produces yams, cocoa-nuts, and the usual tropical fruits. Lat. of E. end. 7. 41. 11. long. 134. 55. E.

BAUCHERVILLE, a beautiful located village, on the W. bank of the river St. Lawrence; about 10 miles W. of Montreal.

BAUVILLE, a town of France, department of Morbihan. Pop. 4600; 15 miles from Pontioi.

BAVO, a town of Hindostan, province of Mal-
about 2000 inhabitants. Iron ore is found in the vicinity, and is smelted in the town.

Bauz, a town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, on the river Coiron, over
which is a fine new bridge; 27 miles from Angers.

Pop. 3,154.

Bawley, a town of Hindostan, in Bengal, on the left bank of the Ganges. It is one of the principal stations for collecting of silk; 22 miles N. E. of Moorshedabad.

Bauman's Islands, three islands in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Bauman, a Dutchman, who accompanied Roggeveen, in 1722. They are covered with fruit trees, and divers sorts of vegetables. The inhabitants are numerous, and armed with bows and arrows; but of a gentle and humane disposition, and friendly to strangers. The largest island is about 22 miles in circumference. Long. 170. 0. W. lat. 14. 0. S.

Baume des Noires, or Baume des Dames, a town of France, in the department of Doubs. It has a nunnery, from which it received its appellation, and is seated on the Doubs; 15 miles N. E. of Besancon.

Baune, or Baunza, a town of Courland, on the frontiers of Poland, with a castle on a rock. It is seated on the Musua; 15 miles S. E. of Mitau.

Bautzen, or Bussberg, the capital of Upper Lusatia, with a castle on a rock, called Ostrawenburg. The trade, arising from various manufactures, is considerable. It is famous for a great battle having been fought here on May 20, 1813, between the allied army under the emperor of Russia and the king of Prussia, and the French army commanded by Napoleon Buonaparte, in which the former were defeated. It stands on the river Spree; 30 miles E. by N. of Dresden. Long. 14. 50. E. lat. 51. 10. N.

Baux, a town of France, in the department of Mouton of the Rhone, seated on a rock, at the top of which is a castle; 10 miles E. by N. of Arles.

Bavaria, Palatinate, Duchy, Electorate, Circle, and Kingdom of. The former circle of Bavaria lies between the 47th and 50th deg. of N. lat. and the 11th and 14th of E. long.; is bounded on the N.E. by Bohemia, S. E. and S. by Austria and the Tyrol, S. W. by S. W. by S. W. by S. by France, and comprises the palatinate and principalities of Salzburg and Neuburg, in the N.; the duchy, which constituted the greater portion of the circle, divided into Lower and Upper, the county of Wurdenflas in the S. W.; the bishopric of Passau on the E.; the provostship of Barchtoldagoden, in the archbishopric of Salzburg, which formed the S. E. part of the circle, forming together an area of about 16,500 square miles, and containing a population of 1,300,000.

The Duchy of Bavaria, which formed about two-thirds of the circle, was part of the ancient Noricum, peopled from ancient Gaul, from which they were driven about 350 years B.C. It was constituted a duchy in the early part of the 10th century of the Christian era, under which title it continued uninterrupted until the reign of the emperor Ferdinand of Germany, who raised Bavaria into an electorate of the Germanic confederacy; but Maximilian Emanuel, grandson of the first elector, forfeited his possessions, by violating his allegiance, in entering into alliance with France against the emperor. He was, however, reinstated in his possessions in 1714, and the succeeding electors introduced numerous salutary regulations into the social institutions of the state, under which it rose in prosperity and reputation, and continued to make advances in social improvement, and to retain its influence in the Germanic diet, until Napoleon Buonaparte interposed his power and influence, at the commencement of the 19th century, when the elector was again induced to withdraw from the Germanic confederacy, under the pledge of being vested with regal authority, and guaranteed in an accession of territory at the expense of Austria; hence the Kingdom of Bavaria, which was acknowledged by the emperor of Austria at the peace of Pressburg in 1805: the accessions of territory obtained with the regal title lay on the side of Francia, Suabia, and the Tyrol. The disaster experienced by Napoleon at Moscow, in the winter of 1812, 1813, induced the new king to conclude a secret treaty with the confederate powers against his former patron, on condition of being guaranteed in the integrity of his newly-acquired dominions; and at the congress of Vienna, in 1814, the boundaries of the Bavarian kingdom were finally adjusted, when the territory was divided into the eight following circles, with the chief towns of each annexed as follows, viz.—

1. The Rhine ... W. ... Spires
2. Lower Maine ... N. ... Wurzburg
3. Upper dito ... N. ... Bayreuth
4. Rezat ... N.W. ... Ansbach
5. Upper Danube S.W. ... Augsburg
6. Isar ... S. ... Munich
7. Lower Danube ... E. ... Passau
8. Regen ... N.E. ... Ratibion

Of these divisions the first lies on both sides of the Rhine, at the northern extremity of the territory of the Grand Duke of Baden, and is detached from the other seven. Nos. 2, 3, and 4, formed part of the circle of Franconia, and No. 5 of Suabia; the last three previously forming the grand duchy and the palatinate, the archbishopric of Salzburg having been ceded to Austria. The whole of this territory comprises about 32,000 square miles, and a population of about 3,800,000. The frontier parts of the kingdom of Bavaria are in general rugged and mountainous, but the inland parts are fertile in corn and pasture; all the various branches of manufacture of flax, wool, some silk, leather, and working of metals, are followed more or less as domestic occupations over most parts of the country. Having but little surplus produce of any kind for external traffic, Bavaria may be regarded as possessing within itself all the means of domestic and social comfort. It is exceedingly well watered; the Danube, which rises on the border of the Black Forest in Suabia, runs from W. to E.
through the heart of the country, passes Dillingen, Donauworth, Neuenburg, Ingolstadt, and Ratisbon, to Passau, where it enters the archduchy of Austria. The Inn, Isser, Lech, and Iller, run from S. to N. into the Danube, and the Main starts from E. to W. near Schweinfurt and Wurzburg into the Rhine. Four-fifths of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics, and the remainder Protestants; the latter, however, not only enjoy the unrestrained exercise of their worship, but are eligible to civil offices and military appointments. Like all the other Germanic states, military pretension and parade is the ruling passion of the government, and from 40,000 to 50,000 men are held under military discipline; to sustain which, and other expenses of the state, taxes, equal to about 2,500,000. English money are levied annually on the produce of the labour of the people. Munich is the capital of the whole kingdom, and the seat of government, which is unlimited, and vested in the king, the title to which is hereditary. The power has, however, been exercised with discretion, prudence, and mildness, although not with all the wisdom and efficiency to be desired. Education has of late years been widely diffused through the Bavarian states; academies, lyceums, and universities have been multiplied; productions of foreign literature have been imported; and the effects are already apparent in the improved condition of society and the gradual advance of moral and physical renovation. Bavaria may now be considered as holding the first rank among the secondary class of European states.

Bayeax, a town of France, in the department of Nord. It was taken by the Austrians in 1792, but recovered the same year. It is 6 miles N. E. of Quenon, and 12 S. W. of Mons.

Bawtry, a town in West Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. It has a trade in lead, millstones, and grindstones, and is seated on the river Idle; 9 miles S. by E. of Doncaster, and 153 N. of London.

Baya. See Baye.

Baya, a seaport of Guines, on the Gold Coast; 60 miles E. S. E. of Accra. Long. 1. 59. E. lat. 5. 45. N.

Bay of Islands, in the N. Island of New Zealand, and contains the missionary settlement at Paiheha.

Bayaguana, an inland town of the Island of St. Domingo, about 35 miles N. E. of the city of St. Domingo.

Bayo, a town in the E. part of Cuba, on the river Esterio, which forms a bay on the coast, 20 miles below the town; 80 miles W. S. W. of St. Jago. Long. 77. 20. W. lat. 20. 45. N.

Bayza, or Baiza, a large town of Asiatic Turkey, in the S. E. corner of Armenia, near the source of the Euphrates, on the confines of Persia. It is surrounded by a wall, and contains 12,000 houses, and several other edifices of great architectural beauty, and about 30,000 inhabitants.

There is a large synagogue; seated on the Rednitz; 4 miles N. of Erlang.

Bayeux, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, and a bishop’s see. The cathedral is very noble, and contains an exhibition, erected by King Louis the First, which is by William the Norman; and there are 17 other churches. The chief trade is in leather. It is seated on the river Aure; 4 miles from the English Channel, and 140 W. by N. of Paris. Long. 0. 42. W. lat. 49. 17. N. Pop. about 10,500.

Bayon, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, on the river Moselle; 12 miles S. of Nancy.

Bayona, a town of Spain, in Gallicia, on a small gulf of the Atlantic, with a convenient harbour; 12 miles W. by N. of Tuy.

Bayonne, a city and seaport of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, and a bishop’s see. The Nive and Adour unite their streams in the middle of the city, and proceed to the sea, at the distance of a mile. The first, which is deeper and more rapid than the Adour, divides the town into two unequal parts, the smallest of which is called the Bourgneuf, or New Town: they have a communication by three timber bridges. A bank of sand, at the mouth of the Adour, renders the entrance of the harbour difficult. The citadel is the strongest in France, and the cathedral is remarkable for the height of the nave and the delicacy of the pillars which support it. The military weapon, the bayonet, bears the name of this city, in which it was invented. The chocolate of Bayonne is famous; and it also exports wines, woolen clothes, silks, cottons, &c. The chief trade arises out of its relation with Spain; and it is a kind of emporium for the merchandize of that country. The court of France was held here for some time in 1808, when the king of Spain and his son, the prince of the Asturias, were invited here to settle their differences before Buonaparte; the result of which was, that they were made to sign a treaty, resigning the crown of Spain into his hands. Bayonne was besieged by the English in 1814, during which the French made a sally, and attacked the English with success, but were at length driven back. The loss of the British in this affair was considerable, and their commander wounded and taken prisoner. It is 25 miles S. W. of Dax, and 518 S. by W. of Paris. Long. 1. 29. W. lat. 43. 23. N.

Bayou, a town of Hindustan, in the prov. of Malabar, on a river capable of receiving vessels of 400 tons. It is 15 miles S. by E. of Calicut.

Bayreuth, a city of Franconia, capital of a principality of the same name, with a palace, a fine castle, and a famous college. Near it forming a kind of suburb, is the town of Georgeneck, which has a large castle, a manufacture of excellent brown and white porcelain, and a house of correction, in which the marble of the country is polished by means of a masticated
famous in Europe, but is now of little importance.
It is 11 miles E. of Nîmes.

BRAVO, a late province of France, between the
Isle of France, Blasois, and Oisonsia. It is
so fertile in wheat that it is called the granary
of Paris. It now forms the department of Euro
and Loire.

BREADFORD, a maritime district, forming the
south-east corner of the state of South Carolina;
bounded on the south-west by the Savannah
River. It is a low swampy district, but very
productive in rice and cotton. Pop. 85,794,
of whom 29,682 are slaves, and 462 free blacks.
In addition to the Savannah on the south, it is
bounded on the north by the Biglake-Hatchie
River, and the Coosawhatchie intersects the
district from north-west to south-east, dividing
into two branches about the centre of the
district, and forming an island, called Port Royal
Island, on which is a town named Beaufort,
formerly the capital of the district, but the
courts are now held at the town of Coosaw-
hatchie; about 20 miles N. W. of Beaufort,
and 193 S. of Columbia, the capital of the
state.

BRAEFORT, a town of South Africa, Graff
River district, on the Great Laccaw River.
Lat. 32. 36. S. long. 23. 1. E.

BRAEFORT is also the name of a county in
North Carolina, divided into two parts by the
Pamlico River, at its entrance into Pamlico
Sound; it is a swampy and dreary district, with
a population of 12,225, of whom 4,472 are
slaves. Washington, 150 miles E. by S. of
Raleigh, is the chief town.

BRAEFORT, a seaport of North Carolina,
chief town of Carteret county. It is situate
on the N. E. side of Core Sound, 35 miles
S. E. of Newbern. Long. 76. 50. W. lat.
34. 36. N.

BRAEFORT, a town of France, in the depart-
ment of Mayenne and Loire, with a castle; 15
miles E. of Angers. Pop. 6000.

BRAEFORT, a town of Savoy, on the river
Oron, a branch of the Yoree, 12 miles N. E. of
Moutier. Pop. about 3000.

BRAEFORT, a town of France, in the depart-
ment of Loire, famous for its wines; seated on
the river Loire; 6 miles W. of Orleans.

BRAEFORT, a town of France, in the depart-
ment of Rhone, with an ancient castle, seated
on the Ardiere, at the foot of a mountain; 13
miles N. N. W. of Villefranche. Pop. 1600.

BRAEFORT, a late province of France, 30
miles long and 24 broad. It lies north of the
Lyonnaise, and both of them now form the de-
partment of Rhone.

BRAEFORT, a river of Scotland, in Inverness-
shire, formed by the union of the rivulets
Farrh, Cannieb, and Glass, on the borders of
Ross-shire. It takes a north-east course, and,
after forming the falls of Kilmorack, and other
cascades, flows to the town of Beauly, where
it enters the mouth of Murray Frith. It pro-
duces a considerable supply of salmon for the
London market.
of the river Beaulieu; 12 miles W. of Inver-
ness.

Beaulieu, a village in Hampshire, on a
river of its name; six miles S. S. W. of South-
ampton. It has a manufacture of coarse
sacking; and on the opposite side of the river are
the remains of its famous abbey, founded by
King John.

Beaumarchais, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Gers; 13 miles W. of Mirande.

Beaumaris, a borough of Wales, capital of
Anglesey; a market on Wednesday and Satur-
day; governed by a mayor, a recorder, 24 bur-
gesses, and other officers, who return one mem-
er to parliament. It stands on the Strait of Menai,
was fortified with a castle by Edward I., and has a good harbour.
It is 50 miles W.
by N. of Chester, and 251 N. W. of London.
Long. 4. 15. W. lat. 53. 15. N.

Beaumont, a town of Belgium, on the fron-
tiers of the department du Nord, France, about
eight miles E. of Mauzenge. There are eight
other towns in different parts of France called
Beaumont, but none that merit any particular
notion, unless one in the department of Vau-
cluse, the residence of Mirabeau.

Beaufort, a town of France, in the depart-
ment of Côte d’Or, remarkable for its excellent
wine. It is 25 miles S. S. W. of Dijon.

Beaupré, a river of Lower Canada, S. of
the St. Lawrence; it falls into the Chaudière,
about four miles above the entrance of that
river into the St. Lawrence.

Beautea, a town of France, capital of the
department of Oise, and lately an episcopal
see. The cathedral is admired for its fine
architecture; and the church of St. Stephen is
remarkable for its curious windows. It was
besieged in 1463, by the Duke of Burgundy, at
the head of 80,000 men, when the women,
under the conduct of Jean de Hachette,
obliged the duke to raise the siege. The in-
habitants carry on a good trade in beautiful
tapistry. It is seated on the Thiesin, 42 miles
N. of Paris. Pop. about 30,000.

Beaver, a county at the W. extremity of the
state of Pennsylvania, bordering on Ohio; it is
intersected by the Ohio River, and contains a
population of 29,368.

Beaver, or Beaverston, the chief town of
the county, is situated at the junction of the
Beaver River with the Ohio, near the centre of
the county; 240 miles W. by N. of Harris-
burg.

Beaver Island, a cluster of islands at the
N. extremity of Lake Michigan.

Beaver Creek, in the township of Brook-
field, Madison county, state of New York.

Beaver Dam, in Southampton township,
Long Island, and in Roxbury township, Dela-
ware county, and in Bern township, Albany
county, and Beaver-kill, in Hurly township,
Ulster county, all in the State of New York.

Beaufort, a town of France, in the depart-
ment of Var, on the Bay of Biscay, 52 miles
N. N. W. of Sables d’Olonne.

numberless tombs, containing mummies,
excavated in the banks of the river.

Beurlington, a town of the kingdom of Wes-
terbergham, with a castle on a hill; 10 miles N. W.
of Stottingham.

Bey, a town of France, in the department of
Lower Normandy, with a noble Beaufortine abbey;
18 miles S. W. of Rouen.

Beauvoir, a river of Lower Canada, which
falls into the St. Lawrence, from the south;
opposite the town of Three Rivers.

Becles, a corporate town in Suffolk, was a
market on Saturday. It has a noble church,
with a lofty steeple, and a grammar school, en-
dowed with 10 scholarships for Emmanuel Col-
lege, Cambridge. It is seated on the Waveney;
12 miles S. W. of Yarmouth, and 109 N. E.
of London.

Bechy, a town of Bohemia, capital of a
circle of the same name, in which are several
medicinal springs and mines of salt. It has an
ancient fortified castle, and stands on the river
Lauznitz; 57 miles S. by W. of Prague. Long.
14. 26. E. lat. 49. 18. N.

Bek, a town of Westphalia, in the prin-
cipality of Munster, at the source of the Vese;
20 miles S. E. of Munster.

Bedale, a town in North Yorkshire, with a
market on Tuesday; the surrounding district is
distinguished for its breed of horses, and of
other cattle. 10 miles S. E. of Richmond, and
229 N. W. W. of London.

Bedale, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Herault, with a manufacture of
druggists and other woolen stuffs; seated on
the Orbire; 16 miles N. of Beziers. Population
5350.

Beddington, a village in Surrey, two miles
W. of Croydon. Here is Beddington-park,
one of the many said to have been the resi-
dence of Queen Elizabeth. The church is a
Gothic pile, with stalls in the aisles, like a
cathedral.

Beder, a town of France, in the department
of Ile et Vilaine; 10 miles W. N. W. of
Rennes.

Bedler, a fortified town of Hindostan, in
Dowlatabad, situate on the S. bank of the
Manzorah River; once the capital of a consid-
erable kingdom, and still celebrated for the
number and magnificence of its pagodas. It is
80 miles N. W. of Hydrabad. Long. 78. 2. E.
lat. 17. 48. N.

Bedford, an inland county of England. At
the time Britain was invaded by the Romans,
Caesalpina, the chief of the inhabitants of
this part of the country, was appointed to the
command of all the forces of Britain, against
Caesar; and, under the heptarchy of the Saxons,
it formed part of the kingdom of Mercia; and
the county town is supposed to have been the
burial-place of King Offa. It was afterwards
the scene of many contests between the Britons,
Saxons, and Danes, and at latter periods be-
came involved in the collisions between King
John and the barons; and, in 1642, it took
sects it by a very winding course from W to E; and the Irel, with several tributary streams, waters the S. part. The face of the country is varied with small hills and valleys; and on the S. is a range of chalky hills, which, rising to a considerable elevation, and projecting irregularly over the valleys, give the landscape a bold and remarkable appearance. From the S. E. corner to the middle of the county runs a line of good meadow-land; and the N. and E. portions have a deep soil, which is well cultivated, and produces large crops of corn. The mineral productions are limestone, coarse marble, and imperfect coal; and fuller's earth is obtained in considerable quantities. Mineral springs are found in different parts of the county, but they have not acquired much celebrity. The manufactures are chiefly confined to the making of lace, and preparing straw-plait for bonnets, baskets, toys, &c. The remains of both Saxon and Gothic architecture are to be seen in several of the churches, as also a few specimens of stained glass in their windows. Roman antiquities have also been frequently discovered in the county; and it is intersected by three Roman roads. It sends two members to parliament.

Bedford, the chief town of the preceding county, is situated about the centre of the county, on a spacious plain, N. of the Chimney hills, which rise across the basin. The river Ouse, over which there is a beautiful stone bridge of five arches, divides the town into two parts. It has five churches, a county hospital and lunatic asylum, a well endowed public school, and about 50 almshouses, liberally endowed by a Sir William Harpur, knight, a former inhabitant of the town. It is a borough town, governed by a mayor, recorder, aldermen, two chamberlains, and 13 common council, and returns two members to parliament, formerly sent by the suffrage of the male inhabitants at large. It is the seat of assize, and of election for the county; holds markets on Tuesdays and Saturdays. 27 miles E. by N. of Buckingham, and 50 N. by W. of London.

Bedford Level, a tract of fenland, about 300,000 acres, in the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Northampton, and Lincoln. After various attempts to drain these fens, in the reign of Henry VI. and Charles I., William, earl of Bedford, in 1649, undertook and completed it; and, in the reign of Charles II., a corporation was established for the government of this great level. In these fens are several decoys, in which innumerable quantities of wild fowl are taken during the

Bedford, another county in the S. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on Maryland, lying between the Tuscarora and the main ridge of the Allegheny Mountains. Pop. 28,335. The chief town, of the same name, in the centre of the county, is 105 miles W. of Harrisburg.


Bedford is also the name of a village in the township of Brooklyn, in Long Island, opposite New York Harbour; and of a seaport town in Bristol county, state of Massachusetts; it owns considerable shipping employed in the South Sea whaling fisheries. It is about 60 miles due S. of Boston.

Bedouin, a district of Hindostan, forming the N. W. corner of the Mysore, intersected by the Ghaut Mountains. The chief town of the district, and which was formerly the capital of Canara, is situata E. of the mountains, and is supposed once to have been a magnificent and important place; but, having been repeatedly subjected to the assaults of the Mahometas, the British, and Tipoo Saib, it is much reduced. It is seated on a branch of the Tonnahra River; 185 miles W. of Seringapatam.

Bedouins, tribes of wandering Arabs, who live in tents, and are dispersed all over Arabia, Egypt, and the N. of Africa, governed by their own chiefs, in the same manner as the patriarchs lived and governed anciently; the principal employment of both, the grazing of cattle. They profess the Mohammedan faith.

Bedwin, Gnish, a village in Wiltshire, five miles S. W. of Hungerford, and 70 W. of London.

Bedworth, a town in the county of Warwick, England, seated on the great coal strata, which is here extensively worked. A number of persons are also employed in the ribbon manufacture; 5 miles N. of Coventry.

Beecham, a river of Hindostan, which rises in the mountains to the N. of Poona, and flows S. E. upwards of 300 miles, till it joins the Kista, near Edghir.

Berristown, a town in Cornwall, England; 3 miles N. of Saltash, and 212 from London.

Beering's Bay, a bay formerly called Admiration Bay, in N. lat. 59. 18. on the W. coast of North America.

Beering's Island, an island in the Pacific Ocean, about 90 miles long and 30 wide, 30 leagues E. of the coast of Kamtschatka. Long. 166. 30. E. lat. 55. 30. N.

Beering's Strait, the narrow sea between the W. coast of North America and the E. coast of Asia. It is 13 leagues wide in the narrowest part, between the Cape Perrow of Wales and Tchukotakoi, in lat. 65. 45. N. 168.
BEE, Bay, a village in Cumberland, near the sea; 5 miles S. of Whitehaven. Here is a noted free-school; also the remains of a priory, the site of which is now used as the parish church. Two miles to the N. W. is a lofty promontory, called St. Bees' Head, on which is a lighthouse.

BEERO, a town in Brandenburg, in Middlemark, with a cloth manufacture; seated on the Spree; 40 miles S.E. of Berlin.

BELFAST, or Belfont, a fortified town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, with manufactures of excellent iron. It stands at the foot of a mountain; 84 miles S.W. of Colmar. Pop. about 5000.

BEGEMBER, a province of Abyssinia, 200 miles long, and 50 broad. It is the central and most important province of Abyssinia, and from which are derived the principal supplies in time of war.

BEHRER, an interior country, in the centre of North Africa, S. of Bornou. The capital of the same name, is situate in the lat. of 17° N. and 22° 50' E. long. A salt lake, in the centre of the territory, supplies a great extent of country with that indispensable article.

BENAB, a town of Persia, province of Hamadan; 168 miles S. by W. of Isphahan. Pop. 11,000.

BERNABUR, a town of Hindostan, in Lahore; 75 miles W. by N. of Lahore, on the road to Cashmere.

BERK, or BHAKOR, a town of Hindostan, capital of a country of the same name. It stands on an island formed by the Indus; 180 miles S. by W. of Moulkum. Long. 70° 2' E. lat. 37° 30' N.

BERRING, See BEERING.

BERLIN, the name of several towns in different parts of Germany: 1st, in the Duchy of Wurttemberg, at which is a mineral bath, about 20 miles N. by E. of Stuttgart; 2nd, in the Prussian states of the Grand Duchy of the Lower Rhine, on the E. bank of the Moselle, about 5 miles N. of Zell and 22 S. W. of Coblenz; 3rd, a little to the W. of Leuon, on the Main.

BIRRHEIM, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, seated on the Sur, near its confluence with the Rhine; 22 miles N. N. E. of Strasburg.

BEIRA, a province of Portugal, bordering on the Atlantic Ocean, extending from the mouth of the Mondego River, S. in lat. 40° to the Douro, which forms its northern boundary, in lat. 41° 11' N. It is bounded on the E. by the Spanish province of Salamanca, and S. by the Portuguese province of Estremadura, and contains an area of 823 square leagues, and a population of 922,500. The province is interspersed with mountains, from which rise several streams, some falling into the Tagus, and on, which forms the Douro, in addition to the Mondego, which intersects nearly the whole province from E. to W., and is, on the whole, go, Viseu, Penafiel, Almeida, Guards, and Cascais Franco.

BELGOUT. See BELGOUT.

BET EL FAKI, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, famous as being a great mart for coffee. It is 24 miles E. S. E. of Hodeida, and about 70 N. by E. of Mescha.

BETH, a parish and town of Scotland; the parish is partly in Ayr and partly in Renfrewshire. The town, in which the greater portion of the population is concentrated, and employed in the cotton manufacture, is in Ayrshire, about 10 miles S. by W. of Paisley.

BEZI, a town of Portugal, in Almejejo, supposed to have been the Pux Julia of the Romans; seated on an eminence in an extensive plain, near a lake of its name; 72 miles S. E. of Lisbon. Long. 7° 40'. W. lat. 37° 58' N. Pop. about 6000.

BELVOUR, See VIBAVOUR.

BERRI, a tn. in a county of the same name, in Upper Hungary, situate in a fork of the Korosch River, a few miles E. of Tur.

BEL, a large town of Upper Hungary, situate among the Carpathian Mountains, on the frontier of Poland.

BEL-ACSARA, or TALCSARA, a town of Cordova, Spain, situate on the E. bank of the Gorg River, 35 miles N. W. of Cordova.

BELABAK, or BILABAK, a town of France, in the department of Indre; 25 miles S. W. of Chatresfoux.

BELFAST, a town of Hindostan, on the river Sutlej. It is a well built town, and principally of stone. Pop. 3500.

BELAIS, a considerable town of Egypt; 35 miles N. E. of Cairo, and 45 N. W. of Suez.

BELCHIER, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulpicio, seated on a mountain, 6 miles from the Gulf of Squillace, and 12 S. W. of St. Severino.

BELCHITE, a town of Spain, in Aragon, on the river Almonosin; 20 miles S. of Saragossa.

BELGI, or BELZ, a town of Gallicis; about 25 miles N. by E. of Lembur.

BELLE, a village of Portugal, in Extremadura, on the N. side of the Tejo, 4 miles below Lisbon. Here is a royal monastery, where the kings and queens of Portugal are interred; a strong fort, which defends the entrance to the city; and to the N. a noble modern aqueduct.

BELFAST, a town of France, in the department of Audie; 27 miles S. W. of Carcassonne.

BELFAST, a town in the county of Antrim, Ireland, situate at the head of a spacious bay, about 15 miles in length; which forms a safe and commodious harbour. Vessels drawing more than 8 or 9 feet of water, load and unload by lighters about 7 miles below the town. Belfast is a regular, well-built town; the principal street runs in a straight line from the head of the bay, and is very handsome. It is the entrepot for a great portion of merchandise manufactured in the N. of Ireland, for the storing of which there is a spacious edifice called the Lien Hall, on the plan of the cloth
handsome churches, and several meeting-houses; and, in 1808, a public school on an extensive scale was founded; there are also very extensive barracks on the N. side of the town; the river Lagan, over which there is a bridge of twenty-one arches, falls into the bay on the E. side, and communicates with Lough Neagh by a canal. The markets are exceedingly well supplied with all kinds of provisions; and large quantities of linens, in small parcels, are brought in for sale by the country people, for whose accommodation there is a separate market. In addition to large quantities of linens, butter, salt provisions, and linseed oil, shipped to Great Britain, partly in exchange for manufactures, Belfast carries on a direct trade to the West Indies, Spain, America, and the Baltic; builds and owns a considerable extent of shipping, and has several manufactures of leather, chemicals, glass, cotton, &c. The Belfast canal connects the town with Lough Neagh, and passes several marble quarries. It is 102 miles N. of Dublin. It returns two members to parliament.

BELFAST, a town beautifully located on the shore of a fine bay, on the S. side of the Penobscot river, in the state of Maine, North America; it owns some shipping, and carries on a trade in lumber. Pop. about 1400; about 22 miles N. E. of Boston.

BELFORD, a town of Northumberland, on the line of the high road from London to Edinburgh; 49 miles N. by W. of Newcastle, and 15 S. by E. of Berwick. It has a market on Thursdays.

BELGARDE, a town of Russian Pomerania, immediately adjacent to Corbin, and about 15 miles S. by E. of Colberg.

BELGAUM, a town of Hindustan, province of Bejaipoor. Pop. 5000. It is strongly fortified, and has an abundant supply of water. It has been adopted as a cantonment for troops; 115 miles from Bejaipoor.

BELHAB, a town of Saxony proper, with a good trade in beer; seated on the Elbe; 8 miles S. E. of Torgau.

BELGIUM, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the N. by Holland, W. by the North Sea, S. by France, E. by the Duchy of Luxembourg and the Rhine, containing an area of 14,459 square miles, and pop. 4,000,000. The principal rivers are the Scheldt, (l'Escaut,) Meuse, (Maas,) and the Our, but it abounds in minor streams, and is entirely without lakes, in which it varies much from Holland. The southern part rises into hills of moderate elevation, but the N. W. is a part of the level of the Netherlands. It is a country of exceeding fertility and beauty. The plains in the N. are composed of luxuriant meadows, or polders, covered with grass, while the more undulating S. is clothed with wood, and affords a pattern of agricultural skill. There are coal-pits near Namur and Mons, and Liege is famous for its hardware and its iron-works. Here is one of the largest engineering establishments in the world. There is now established a system of

The capital is Brussel, (Bruxelles,) but the principal commercial town is Antwerp, (Anvers.) It is divided into nine provinces, viz. Antwerp, Brabant, E. and W. Flanders, Liege, Limburg, Namur, and Luxembourg. The language of the better classes is French, which is also spoken in the southern province; but in the N. W. the Flemish is principally spoken.

The history of Belgium is identical with that of the Netherlands, till 1830, when the Belgians revolted, and, in 1831, chose Prince Leopold, of Saxe Coburg, for their sovereign, under the name of Leopold I. He is assisted in the executive by a chamber of representatives and a senate.

BELGRADE, a celebrated town and fortress of European Turkey, capital of Servia, and a Greek bishop's seat, seated at the confluence of the Sava with the Danube, immediately contiguous to the Scavonian fortress of Semlin. It was first possessed by the Turks in 1322, retaken by the confederated German powers in 1688, but again taken by the Turks in 1690. It was taken by Prince Eugene in 1717, and kept till 1739, when it was ceded to the Turks. It was again taken in 1789, and restored at the peace of Reichenbach in 1790; and in 1805 it surrendered to an insurgent force of Servians, in opposition to the wanton authority of the janissaries. In addition to its eminence as a fortress, it is one of the most considerable trading towns in Western Turkey. It is about 440 miles N. W. of Constantinople, and 160 S. E. of Pest.

BELGRADE, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, on the strait of Constantinople, 20 miles N. of that city. It was the residence of Lady M. W. Montague; and is now comparatively deserted.

BELGARDO, a town of Italy, in Friuli, seated near the Tojamenta; 81 miles S. by W. of Udina.

BELDA, or BLEDA, a town of Algiers, in the province of Titeria, at the foot of a ridge of mountains; 15 miles S. E. of Algiers.

BELITZ, a tn. of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark, with a manufacture of cloth; seated on a river of the same name; 27 miles S. W. of Berlin.

BELLAC, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, seated on the Vincon; 20 miles N. of Limoges. Pop. about 4000.

BELLAIRE, a town of Maryland, capital of Harford county; 22 miles N. E. of Baltimore, and 66 W. S. W. of Philadelphia.

BELLEGARDE, a fortress of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, and an important place, on account of its being a passage to the Pyrenees. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1788, but retaken the next year. It is 15
BELLEISLE, an island of France, 15 miles from the coast of Bretagne. It is 10 miles long and three broad, diversified with craggy mountains, salt-works, and fertile plains. The principal place is Palais, a fortified town, with a citadel. It was taken by the English in 1751, and restored in 1762. It now forms part of the department of Morbihan, and contains a population of about 5800. Long. 3° 5° W. lat. 47° 17' N.

BELLEISLE, an island at the N.E. end of a channel, between New Britain and Newfoundland, called the Strait of Belleisle. The island is 20 miles in circuit, and has a small harbour on the N.W. side. Long. 55° 25' W. lat. 51° 58' N.

BELLEME, a town of France, in the department of Orne, with an ancient castle; 24 miles E. S. E. of Alencon, and 30 S. W. of Paris.

BELLEY, a town of France, in the department of Ain, and lately a bishop's see; seated near the Rhone; 40 miles S. E. of Bourg. Long. 5° 44' E. lat. 45° 47' N. Pop. about 3800.

BELHEIM, a town in the Bavarian circle of the Rhine, lying between Luessen and Phillipburg, on the W. side of the river.

BELIN, a town of Brandenburg, in the New Mark, E. of the Oder Canal, about 18 miles N. N.W. of Kustin.

BELLOINHAM, a tow. in Northumberland, with a market on Saturday; seated on the N. branch of the Tyne; 15 miles N. N.W. of Hexham, and 300 of London.

BELFINZONA, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Tessin. It is seated on the Tisino, 5 miles above its entrance into the lake Maggiore, and 22 W. S.W. of Chiavenna. Long. 8° 45' E. lat. 46° 8' N.

BELL ROCK, or INCH CAGE, a ledge of partly sunken rocks, off the E. coast of Scotland, between the Friths of Forth and Fife, formerly very dangerous in foggy weather, and by night, but somewhat obviated since 1811, by the erection of a light-house upon the most prominent point, in lat. 56° 36' N. and long. 2° 25' W.

BELDELUNA, a district of Italy, lying between Friuli, Cadorino, Feltino, and Tyrol. It has large woods, and iron mines; and is fertile in corn, wine, and fruit. Belluno is the only place of note.

BELLUNO, a town of Italy, capital of the Belluneese, and a bishop's see, seated among the Alps, on the river Piave; 15 miles N. E. of Peltre. Long. 12° 9' E. lat. 43° 13' N. Pop. about 7500.

BELMONT, a county on the E. side of the state of Ohio, bordering on the Ohio River, which separates it from Virginia. The population in 1810 was 11,007, and in 1840, 30,901. St. Clairville, the chief town, is 128 miles E. of Columbus.

BELMONT, the name of two inconsiderable towns in France, one in the department of Loire, and the other in Aveyron.

BELSOOKISTAN, a country of Asia, lying between Persia and the Indus, the boundaries of which are very imperfectly defined. The inhabitants, consisting wholly of pastoral tribes, extend their territory wherever pasture and fertility invite, and the power of their arms prove sufficient to defend them against interpolation; in fact, instead of Beloochistan being designated a country, it would be more proper to consider it as the eastern part of Persia, inhabited by numerous predatory and lawless tribes, possessing peculiar Mahometan tenets, from which the name of Beloochies has been derived, and which will be more fully elucidated under the head of Persia. Keelat is the capital.

BELLUZA, a town of Hindostan, in Mysore, with a citadel, both of them strongly fortified with a mud wall and a ditch. In the vicinity is much fine rice ground, and a great number of sheep are bred. It is 38 miles N. of Seringapatam.

BELPRE, a town in Derbyshire, with a market on Saturday. Here are several large cotton-mills, a bleaching-mill, and an iron-forge, and about a dozen large establishments for the manufacture of nails. It is seated on the Derwent, eight miles N. of Derby, and 184 N. N.W. of London.

BELPRE, a town of the state of Ohio, on the N.W. bank of the Ohio, opposite the mouth of the Little Kanawha; 14 miles S.W. of Marietta, and 46 N.E. of Gallipolis.

BELPUIG, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a famous convent; 18 miles E. N.E. of Lerida.

BELT, GREAT, a strait of Denmark, between the islands of Zealand and Funen, which forms a communication between the Kattegat and the Baltic. Owing to its more circuitous course it is not so much frequented as the Sound. (See Baltic.) In 1658 the whole strait was frozen so hard, that Charles Gustavus, king of Sweden, marched over it with a design to take Copenhagen.

BELT, LITTLE, a strait, W. of the Great Belt, between Funen and North Jutland. It is one of the passages from the Kattegat to the Baltic, though not three miles in breadth, and very crooked.

BELTURBET, a tow. in the N. part of the county of Cavan, Ireland; it is in the parish of Annagh. Previous to the union it returned a member to the Irish parliament. Nine miles N. N.W. of Cavan, and 61 of Dublin.

BELVÉZÉRE, a town of European Turkey, capital of a fertile province of the same name, in the Morea. The raisins called Belvederes come from this place. It is 17 miles N. E. of Chirenea. Long. 21° 45' E. lat. 38° 30' N.

BELVÉZÉRE is the name of several small towns in different parts of Italy.

BELZIE, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne; 27 miles S.S. E. of Perigueux. Pop. about 3400.

BELSHEM, a town of Hanover, near the mouth of the Oste; 24 miles N. W. of Stade. Considerable quantities of flax are grown in its vi-
province of the same name, which is a hilly country, bounded on the N. and E. by the Belin Tagler, or Dark Mountains, anciently the Imaus. The capital is 200 miles E. of Budakhan. Long. 74° 10'. E. lat. 36° 35'. N.

BELZOS, a town of Saxony Proper, with a castle, seated on the Walse; 25 miles N. N.W. of Gothenburg.

BENIN, a province of Congo, Africa. The inhabitants are idolatrous, and clothe in the unprepared skins of animals.

BEN, a name prefixed to most of the mountains in Scotland; the following are among the most considerable, with the counties in which situate, and their altitude above the level of the sea:

Ben Ardalanich 3500
Ben Buchonzie 2922
Beinglo 5723
Ahoul 3940
Avon 2920
Alochan 3000
Cloc 2420
Clackmannan 4000
Perth 4370
Inverness 3240
Birling 3240

BENGA, or Benia, a fortified town of Friedman, in the N. W. part of the province of Mondevi; 25 miles S. by E. of Turin. Pop. about 5000.

BENARAS, an exceedingly fertile district of Hindostan, in the N.E. part of the province of Allahabad, between those of Bahar and Oude. It contains the circuits of Benares, Jimpour, Chunar, and Gzypourt; and was ceded to the English in 1775. It is very productive in rice, sugar, silk, cotton, and indigo.

BENARES, the chief town of the district, is one of the finest and most populous towns of all Hindostan. It is beautifully located on the N. bank of the Ganges, and celebrated as the ancient seat of Brahmical learning. Several Hindoo temples embellish the high banks of the river; and many other public and private buildings are magnificent. The streets are narrow, the houses high, and some of them five stories each, inhabited by different families, but the more wealthy Gentoos live in detached houses, with an open court, surrounded by a wall. Nearly in the centre of the city is a considerable Mahometan mosque, built by the emperor Aurungzebe, who destroyed a magnificent Hindoo temple to make room for it. There is also a very superb temple, built by the rajah Chityaing, who was driven from Benares for exciting an insurrection against the British in 1781, and who was finally deposed in 1788. There are ruins of several Hindoo temples in the vicinity, destroyed by the intolerance of Mahometans. In addition to the consequence derived from the vast congregation of persons, occasioned by the priestcraft of Benares, it is the centre of a very extensive traffic for all the productions and manufactures of the east, and is distinguished for its trade in diamonds, and works in gold and jewellery. It is the seat of a British jurisdiction, and is about 150 miles W. by S. of Patna, and 400 W. by N. of Calcutta.

HENATEN, a town in the circle of Bunsali, Bohemia, situated on the west bank of the Ister River; about 30 miles N.E. of Prague. Tycho Brahe died here in 1601.

HENAVAR, a town of Spain, in Arragon; 17 miles N. of Lerida.

HENAYV Offers, a town of Spain, in Leon, on the river Zila; 55 miles S.S.W. of Leon.

BERNA, a town of Portugal in Alentejo, on the river Soro, near its confluence with the Tajo; 30 miles E. E. of Lisbon.

BENECULA, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, between North and South Uist, from the last of which it is separated by a narrow channel, nearly dry at low water. It is of a circular form, including the inlets of the sea 9 miles in diameter. The soil is sandy and unproductive, but much kelp is made from the sea-weed thrown on the coast.

BENOECOLEN, a settlement of the English East India Company, on the south-west side of the island of Sumatra. The settlement was first formed in 1806, after the valiant Dutch drove all the English from Batavia. The unhealthiness of the spot first chosen destroyed, in 1692, nearly the whole of the European population; a new site was chosen, and the fort called Fort Marlborough has proved more congenial to the physical constitutions of Europeans; but it is still considered the most disagreeable place in all the British dominions of the east. The town is inhabited by natives from all parts of Asia. The chief occupation of the people of the country is the culture of the pepper plant, the extent of the produce of which is very great, and constitutes its exclusive means of external commerce. Fort Marlborough is in lat. 3° 48'. S. and 102° 20'. E. long.

BENDOGRAT, a town at the south-west extremity of the island of Sumatra; about 120 miles S. E. of Bencoolen.

BENODEWS, a town of Algier, in the province of Constantine, 25 miles S. S. E. of Seteef.

BENDALL, a town of Borneo, North Africa; about 200 miles E. of the capital.

BENDEN, or Teken, a fortified town of European Turkey, capital of Bessarabia. Here Charles XII. of Sweden resided, after his defeat at Pultowa in 1709. Previous to 1720, when the Russians took Bender by storm, and totally destroyed the town, and afterwards abandoned it, it contained about 30,000 inhabitants. In 1769, it was taken again by the Russians almost without a struggle, but restored to the Turks in the following year; again taken by the Russians, to whom, with the whole of Bessarabia and all that part of Moldavia east of the Pruth, it was confirmed by treaty in 1812. It is seated on the west bank of the Dniester, about 100 miles E. by S. of Jassy, and 410 N. of Constantinople. Present pop. about 10,000.

BENDER MAJOR, BUSH, and RISHER, three towns on the north-east shore of the Persian gulf.

PENDORF, a town on the east bank of the Rhine, about 60 miles E. of Bingen.
on the west side of the Nile, in lat. about 37.
30. N.
BENG. See Bena.
BENEDetto, Sr., a town of Italy, in the
Mantua, near the river Po; 16 miles S. S. E.
of Mantua; distinguished beyond the rest,
for one of the richest and finest convents in all
Italy. There is also another town of the same
name in Piedmont, 12 miles E. of Bena.
BENEDICT, a town of Maryland, in Charles
county, situate on the Patuxent; 16 miles W.
of Port Tobacco.
BENEDICT, Sr., a market town of Hungary,
on the west bank of the Gran; about 5 miles
W. of Pukans.
BENECRAU, a town in the south-west part of
Silesia, on the frontier of the principality of
Troppau. Also the name of four small towns
in Bohemia.
BENEVENTEA, a town of France in the depart-
ment of Creuse; 10 miles N. N. W. of Borga-
neuf.
BENEVENTO, a city of Naples, and an arch-
bishop's see; capital of Principato Utteriore,
and of a small duchy of its name, lately be-
longing to the pope. Benevento has suffered
greatly by earthquakes, particularly in 1698,
when the archbishop was dug out of the ruins
alive. Except Rome, no city of Italy can boast
of so many remains of ancient sculpture as
are to be found in this place. It is seated
near the confluence of the Sabato and Calore; 35
41. 8. N. Pop. 20,550.
BENEFIELDEN, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Lower Rhine, on the river Ill; 12
miles S. S. W. of Strasbourg.
BENGAL, a maritime province, forming the
N. E. extremity of the great promontory of
Hindostan, lying between the lat. of 22. and
26. 30. N. and the 86th and 92nd degree of
E. long. It is bounded on the N. E. by
Meckley, Assam, and Bootan, countries at
present but little known; N. W. by Bahar; S.
by Orissa; and S. E. by the ocean, or Bay of
Bengal, and contains an area of upwards of
100,000 square miles. The river Ganges inter-
sects the province from N. W. to S. E., dividing
into numerous channels before it falls into the
sea, between the 88th and 91st degree of long.
The Burrampooter enters the province from
Assam, at the N. E. extremity, and unites with
the most northern, which is the main branch
of the Ganges, at its confluence with the sea, whilst
the Dumooda waters the S. side of the
province, falling into the Hoogly, or southern
branch of the Ganges, below Calcutta: these
rivers, with their numerous tributary streams,
afford a facility of communication by water to
almost every town in the province, and by
their periodical overflows add fertility to the
luxuriant and exhaustless soil. Bengal is al-
together a level country, formed of a continuity
of flat plains, bounded only by the horizon,
yielding, with but little aid of culture, all the
plants and fruits peculiar to a tropical climate.
Indigo have been recently cultivated with great
success, and to a vast extent. Tobacco, hemp,
and flax, are also produced for internal consump-
tion; but, being inferior in quality to the like pro-
ductions of America and Europe, they are not ex-
ported. Cows and sheep are abundant, and the
yields to the reed, are great, and abundant. Of animals, the elephant and
tiger hold the first rank; the former are highly appreciated for their docility, and utility for
burthen, pageantry, and war; and command a
value exceeding the value of the horse in
Europe, according to their age and condition,
in proportion as they exceed the horse in
strength and power. Buffaloes and horned
cattle are numerous, and horses of various
kinds are common. Birds and domestic poul-
try of all kinds are very abundant. Previous
to the commencement of the 13th century,
Bengal was inhabited by an unmixed and fee-
bile race of Hindoos, who at that period yielded
their authority to a horde of Mahometan ma-
raders from the confines of Persia and Par-
tary, who established their seat of empire at
Delhi, and to whom Bengal continued tributary
for about 140 years, when it regained, and re-
tained its independence for nearly two centu-
ries, when it was invaded by Shere Shah, and
afterwards by the emperor Akbar, who again
rendered it tributary to Delhi, to which it con-
tinued subject until the year 1756, when the
whole province became subject to the authority
of the English East India Company, who for
half a century previously had established set-
telements on the banks of the Ganges, and pro-
gressively extended their influence. They have
since divided it into three districts for civil and
judicial purposes: viz. Calcutta, Dacca, and
Moorsheadabah, and formed six great military
stations; of which Calcutta is the chief, as well
as the seat of government of the whole British
empire in Asia. The total population is about
3,000,000, of whom about nine-tenths are na-
tive Hindoos, and the remainder a mixed race
of Mahometans, descendants of the early con-
queros by intermarriages with the natives,
and a few Europeans. Manufactures of cotton,
or silk, are carried on in almost every town of
the province, and in the principal cities the
works in gold and jewellery are very extensive.
The nature and present extent of the com-
merce of Bengal will be more fully elucidated
under the head of Calcutta, and the nature
and extent of revenue exactions under the
head of Hindostan, which see.
BENGASSI, a town of North Africa, on the
shore of the Mediterranean, and has a good
harbour in the state of Barca, in the bay of
Tripoli. Pop. 50,000.
BENQUELIA, a maritime district on the W.
coast of South Africa, lying S. of the Congo
river, between the lat. 10. 39. and 16. S. There
are two towns or settlements of the Portuguese
on the coast, called Benqueia, Old and New,
the former being the seat of the Church, in
lat. of 10. 50., and the other in about 12. 30. S., from whence the Portuguese
and Brazilian ships obtain a considerable por-
near the S. extremity of La Paz, running N. parallel with, and within the most easterly ridge of the Andes, and forming the E. branch of the Uayacu, which falls into the Amazon after running from S. to N. through the whole interior of Peru. The Jesuits founded some settlements on the banks of the Beni, of which St. Francisco, Trinidad, and Royes, in the lat. of 12. to 14. S., are the chief.

BENICARLO, a town of Valencia, Spain, a few miles N. of Peniscola. It is celebrated for its wines, of which considerable quantities are exported.

BENIGNO, Sr., a populous village of Piedmont, on the high road to the Alps, about 10 miles N. of Turin. Pop. about 4500.

BENTHAL, a maritime province of Fuz, bordering on the Atlantic, of which New Sable or Rabet in lat. 34. 5. N. is the principal port.

Benin, a country of North Africa, towards the E. extremity of Upper Guinea, lying principally N. and W. of the river Forosso, the entrance to which is in lat. 5. 33. N. and 4. 85. E. long. It is bounded on the W. by Dahomey; on the E. by Waree; and N. by undefined boundaries and countries but little known. Benin exhibits many beautiful landscapes; but the air is noisome near the coast, on account of the great vapours from the marshes. Oranges and lemons grow on the sides of the roads, and the cotton and pepper plants are indigenous to the soil, but both are very imperfectly cultivated. Among the animals are elephants in great number, tigers, leopards, stage, wild bears, civet and mountain cats, hussars, hares, and hairy sheep; a vast number of serpents and other reptiles; and the principal birds are parrots, pigeons, partridges, storks, and cactiches. The dress of the natives is neat. The rich wear white calico or cotton petticoats, but the upper part of the body is commonly naked. The women use great art in dressing their hair, which they reduce into a variety of forms. The people are skilful in piking various sorts of dyce; and they manufacture some cotton into cloths. Polygamy is allowed, and the number of wives is limited by the state of their circumstances only. Though jealous of each other, they offer their wives to Europeans. Their religion is paganism, the king himself being fetichke, and, as such, the chief object of adoration in his dominions. The chief town, called also Benin, is one of the most populous of all Western Africa, containing about 15,000 inhabitants. It is situated inland about 40 miles from Gatoo, a town situated at the head of a large inlet of the Forosso river. The road from Gatoo to Benin is over a level country, in some places swampy and thickly wooded, and the country around the town of Benin is also thickly wooded. Like all other African towns, Benin is very unequally laid out. The houses are all built of clay, and covered with reeds, straw, or leaves. The royal palace is of vast extent, but neither elegant nor ornamented. All male slaves bore

for slaves, only they bear the name of the king's slaves. Since the restriction of the slave-trade to the S. of the equator, Benin, in common with the whole extent of the western coast of Africa, from the river Gambie, in lat. 18. N. to Mulemba, in lat. 5. S., has shown itself capable of affording all the means requisite for the formation of an intercourse, as social and reciprocal as the slave-traffic was debasing, partial, and vicious. The commerce of Great Britain with this part of Africa is inconsiderable.

BENIN-DAHY, Sr., a town of France, department of Nièvre, having several iron-mines in its vicinity. Pop. 1609.

BENSUEF, or BENISOUEF, a town of Egypt, with manufactories of carpets, and woollen and linen stuffs, seated on the Nile, 60 miles S. of Cairo. The town has a splendid appearance, from the numerous mosques.

BENHENNEST, or BENNECKENSTEIN, a town of the Prussian state, in the duchy of Saxony, 11 miles S. W. of Halberstadt.

BENNINGEN, a village of Wirtzburg, on the Neckar, where the remains of a Roman town were discovered in 1897.

BENNINGTON, a county forming the S. W. part of the state of Vermont, bordering on the state of New York. Pop. 16,872.

BENNINGTON, the chief town of the preceding country. Though the largest and oldest town in the state, the judicial courts are commonly held at Rutland and Windsor alternately. In or near this town, Colonel Stark gained two battles, on Aug. 16th, 1777, which contributed to the subsequent surrender of General Burgoyne's army. Bennington is situate at the foot of the Green Mountains, near the S. W. corner of the state; 30 miles E. by N. of Albany, and 129 S. S. W. of Montpelier. Pop. 3429.

BENSKEY, a town of the duchy of Berg, Westphalia; 7 miles E. of Mulheim, on the Rhine.


BENSONTON, commonly called BENSON, a town in Oxfordshire, on the high road from London to Oxford. It was formerly the abode of royalty, and has an hospital called God's House.

BENHEIM, formerly a county of the circle of Westphalia, but now forming part of the kingdom of Hanover. It is about 18 miles in breadth and 45 in length, bordering on the United Provinces of Holland, intersected from S. to N. by the Vecht. Pop. about 25,000. There is a town of the same name, inconsiderable. The chief towns are Neinhaus, Northorn, and Schottorf.

BENVIGNO, a town of Italy, in Bolognae, 10 miles N. E. of Bologna.

BENZACREN, a populous village, with several iron-forges, in the mining district of Smalcalden, county of Hanneberg, circle of Fran-