and carries on an extensive trade; its chief manufactures are carpets, serge, blankets, tartans, and other woollen goods, saddlery, leather, &c. Near it are the remains of Dean Castle, the seat of the earls of Kilmarock, in the desolate condition to which it was reduced by fire in 1735. It is seated near the Irvine, on the Glasgow and Ayr railway; 11 miles N. N. E. of Ayr, and 20 S. S. W. of Glasgow. Long. 4° 28'. W. lat. 55° 40'. N.

Kilmaurs, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire; formerly celebrated for its cutlery; 2 miles N. W. of Kilmarock.

Kilmoger, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cavan, and, with Armagh, a bishop's see; 3 miles S. W. of Cavan.

Kilkenny, a parish of Scotland, in Fifeshire; on the Frith of Forth.

Kilsyth, a village of Scotland, in Stirlingshire; inhabited chiefly by weavers employed by the Glasgow manufacturers; it is situated on the Great North Road from Edinburgh and Stirling to Glasgow; 18 miles S. W. of Stirling, and 13 N. E. of Glasgow.

Kilwinning, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire. Here is the elegant seat of the Montgomery family, Eglinton Castle; also some remains of a magnificent monastery, which was erected here in 1140. The vicinity abounds in limestone and coal. It is seated on the Garrock, over which is a stone bridge; 5 miles N. N. W. of Irvine.

Kimbolton, a town in Huntingdonshire; with a market on Friday. Here is a castle, the seat of the Duke of Manchester, where Queen Catherine resided for some time after her divorce from Henry VIII.; 63 miles N. by W. of London.

Kim, or Kiem, a town of Russian Lapland; on a river of the same name, near its entrance into the Gulf of Bothnia; 10 miles E. of Tornio.

Kín, or Kain, a town of Persia, in the province of Seistan; situated at the foot of a mountain; 60 miles S. S. W. of Herat.

Kingburn, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Taurida, on the S. side of the estuary of the Dnieper. It has been frequently attacked by the Turks, by land and sea, but without success; 18 miles S. S. E. of Oezkow, on the opposite side of the Dnieper.

Kincardine, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire; with a commodious harbour, and a good road in the Frith of Forth. Ship-building is carried on to a great extent, and the coasting and foreign trade is considerable; 5 miles S. E. of Alloa, and 22 S. by W. of Perth.

Kincardine, a town of Scotland, in Rossshire, with a small harbour on the Frith of Dornoch; 14 miles W. by N. of Tain.

E. W. Cardine O'NeIl, a town of Scotland, in Aberdeen; situated on the river Dee; 23 miles W. by S. of Aberdeen.

Kincardineshire, or Mearns, a county of Scotland; bounded on the N. W. and N. by Aberdeenshire, E. by the German Ocean, and S. and W. by Angushire. Its length along the coast is 50 miles; and its greatest breadth about 24. The N. W. part is mountainous, and chiefly adapted for pasture; but to the S. of the Grampians, the surface is in general fertile. The small village of Kincardine, 9 miles S. W. of Stonehaven, was formerly the capital, but Stonehaven is now the county town. It sends one member to parliament.

Kinderhook, a town of New York, in Columbia county, on the E. side of Hudson River; 13 miles N. of the city of Hudson.

Kineton. See Kington.

King George Sound, a harbour on the S. W. coast of Australia; discovered by Captain Vancouver, in 1791. It is safe, easy of access anywhere between its outer points of entrance, Bald-head and Mount Gardner, about 11 miles distant from each other. Long. 118° 17'. E. lat. 35° 5'. S.

King George Sound, the name given by Captain Cook, in 1778, to the bay which he discovered on the W. coast of North America, in long. 126° 48'. W. and lat. 49° 33'. N. But the natives call it Nooka, the name now generally adopted by the English. It is not situated on the continent, as Cook had reason to suppose, but on an island, to which Captain Vancouver, in 1792, gave the name of Quadra and Vancouver Island.

Kinsan, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-su; seated on the Kankaing; 800 miles S. of Peking. Long. 115° 10'. E. lat. 27° 16'. N.

Kinburn, a borough of Scotland, in Fifeshire; on the Frith of Forth, nearly opposite Leith. It joins with Burntisland, Kirkcaldy, and Dysart, in returning one member to parliament. It has two harbours, one below the town and the other a half a mile W. at Pottycour, for the passage-boats between this place and Leith; 9 miles N. by W. of Leith.

King's County, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster; 43 miles long, and about 39 in its greatest breadth; bounded on the N. by West Meath, E. by Kildare, S. by Queen's County and Tipperary, and W. by the Shannon, which separates it from Galway and Roscommon. It is divided into 52 parishes, contains 453,370 acres, and sends two members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Shannon and the Greater and Little Brosna; and the Grand Canal crosses the N. part of the county. It is not so well cultivated as some of the other counties, but the soil is tolerably fertile. The capital was Philisbton; but it has been abandoned for Tullamore.

King's Langley, a village in Hertfordshire, where Henry III. occasionally resided. It is seated on the river Gade; 5 miles S. W. of St. Albans.

Kingsbridge, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday; seated on a branch of the Salcombe river, over which is a bridge to Dodbrooke; 34 miles S. by W. of Exeter, and 208 W. S. W. of London.

Kingsclere, a town in Hampshire; with a market on Tuesday, and a great trade in malt. It was the residence of some of our Saxon kings; 54 miles W. by S. of London.
KINGSFORD, a city of China, of the first rank; in the province of Hon-ning. It is considered one of the keys of the empire, is well fortified, and has a large Tartar garrison. It stands on the Kinn-ku; 620 miles S. W. of Peking. Long. 111. 37. E. lat. 30. 26. N.

KING-TENCHING, a town of China, in the province of King-si; famous for its beautiful porcelain. It is computed to contain above 1,000,000 of inhabitants, and extends 4 miles along the banks of a river, which here forms a kind of harbour; 655 miles S. of Peking. Long. 115. 54. E. lat. 29. 25. N.

KINGTON, or KINNETON, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Tuesday. King John kept his court in a castle he erected here. It is 85 miles N. W. of London.

KINGTON, or KYNETON, an ancient town in Herefordshire; with a market on Wednesday, and a considerable clothing trade. It is seated on the Arrow, under Bradnor Mountain; 19 miles N. W. of Hereford, and 154 W. by N. of London.

KIN-HOA, a city of China, of the first rank; in Tché-kiang, on the banks of a fine river. It has a great trade in drugged plums and hams; and it is famous for good rice-wine, and very white capillaries: the latter are made of a substance obtained from little shrubs with a white flower, not unlike jasmine. It is 190 miles S. by E. of Nan-king. Long. 119. 10. E. lat. 29. 16. N.

KINNAIRD HEAD, a lofty promontory on the E. coast of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire; about a mile to the N. of the town of Fraserburgh. Here is a castle four stories high, on the top of which is a lighthouse. Long. 1. 46. W. lat. 57. 39. N.

KINROSS, a town of Scotland, the capital of Kinross-shire; seated in a plain, screened on the N. by the Ochill Hills; and on the river Leven, before it enters Loch Leven. It has a manufacture of cotton and coarse linens. It is 23 miles N. N. W. of Edinburgh. Long. 3. 9. W. lat. 56. 7. N.

KINROSS-SHIRE, a county of Scotland, surrounded by the shires of Perth and Fife, and almost circular; about 30 miles in circumference. It is divided into four parishes. The central part is occupied by Loch Leven, and the country around has a rich appearance. It sends one member to parliament alternately with the county of Clackmannan.

KINSAILL, a seaport and borough of Ireland, in the county of Cork; returning one member to parliament. It is a maritime arsenal, and has an excellent harbour, defended by a strong fort. In times of war it is very much frequented by East and West India fleets, on which account the leases of the inhabitants oblige them to pay double rent during these seasons. It is seated at the mouth of the Bandon; 14 miles S. of Cork. Long. 5. 28. W. lat. 51. 42. N.

KINSAINTHOMAS, the capital of the island of Loo-choo, in the China Sea, and of all the islands under that appellation. The king's palace, reckoned to be four leagues in circum-
KIN

ference, is built on a neighbouring mountain. Long. 127. 30. E. lat. 26. 2. N.

KIN-TONG, a city of China, of the first rank; in the province of Yun-nan. The surrounding country is mountainous, but the valleys yield abundance of rice. It is seated on the Papien; 750 miles W. by N. of Canton. Long. 100. 40. E. lat. 24. 30. N.

KINTORE, a borough of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire; on the river Don; 13 miles W. by N. of Aberdeen. It sends, in conjunction with Elgin, &c., one member to parliament.

KINTYRE, See KINTyre.

KIN-YANG, a city of China, of the first rank; in Chên-si. It has always been deemed as a barrier against the incursions of the Tartars, and is strongly fortified. The country around is very fruitful. It is 560 miles S. W. of Peking. Long. 107. 30. E. lat. 36. 6. N.

KIN-YUEH, a city of China, of the first rank, in Quang-si. It is seated on a fine river, but surrounded with craggy mountains, inhabited by a rude and savage race of people. It is 310 miles W. by N. of Canton. Long. 108. 15. E. lat. 28. 28. E.

KIOV, or Kiov, a government of the Russian empire, being part of the Ukraine, or Little Russia. It was once a duchy, belonging to the great dukes of Russia, and Kiov was their capital. This country was conquered by the Tartars, and came again into the possession of the great dukes, but was overruled and possessed by the Cossacks, under the protection of Poland. In 1664, the natives, discontented with John Casimir, king of Poland, submitted to Russia, and have ever since remained subject to that empire. This government is divided into twelve circles, and contains about 975,000 inhabitants.

KIOV, KIOV, KIOF, KIVA, or KHYVA, a town of European Russia; capital of the foregoing government, and a Crook archbishop's see; with a castle. It is divided into the Old Town, the Lower Town, and the Fortress of Potchersky, all connected by intrenchments. Here are catacombs of considerable extent, dug, as it would seem, through a mass of hardened clay. It is seated on the Dnieper; 100 miles N. E. of Kaminieck, and 335 E. S. E. of Warsaw. Pop. 47,494.

KIO-FEOU, a city of China, in the province of Chan-ting, and district of Yen-tcheou. It was the birthplace of Confucius, several monuments to whose memory are still to be seen here.

KIOGE, or KGE, a seaport of Denmark, in the Isle of Zealand. The English defeated the Danes here, and took the town in 1807. It is 10 miles S. W. of Copenhagen. Long. 12. 15. E. lat. 55. 30. N.

KIOING, or KOPENING, a town of Sweden, in the government of Westermas; 18 miles N. by W. of Westermas.

KIPPEL, a town of Scotland, in Stirlingshire; on the S. bank of the Forth; 9 miles W. of Stirling.

KIRB, or KIRBY LONGDALE, a town in Westmoreland; with a market on Thursday, and manufactures of carpets and blankets. It is seated on the Lune, over which is a curious ancient stone bridge of three arches. It is 12 miles S. E. of Kendal, and 252 N. W. of London.

KIRBY, or KIRBY MOORSIDE, a town in N. Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday. There are several interesting ruins in the neighbourhood; and in the village of Kirkdale, 2 miles hence, many fossil animal remains were discovered in 1820. It is seated on the river Dow; 29 miles N. of York, and 221 N. by W. of London.

KIRBY, or KIRBY STEPHEN, a town in Westmoreland, with a market on Monday. The woollen manufacture is the chief trade here. It is seated on the river Eden; 3 miles S. S. E. of Appleby, and 266 N. N. W. of London.

KIRCHBERG, a town and castle of Wirtemberg, in a district of the same name; seated on the Iller; 9 miles S. of Ulm.

KIRCHBERG, a town of Wirtemberg, with a castle on a hill, by the river Jax; 12 miles S. S. W. of Rotenburg.

KIRCHEIM, a town in the Prussian province of the Lower Rhine; 41 miles W. of Mentz.

KIRCHMAYER, a town of Bavaria, on the Mindel; 29 miles E. S. E. of Ulm.

KIRCHMAYR, a town of the Prussian states, in Lusatia; seated on the Bober; 18 miles S. of Luckau.

KIRCHEIM, a town of Wirtemberg, with a castle; seated on the river Lauer; 1 mile S. E. of Stuttgart.

KIRCHHEIM, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt; 42 miles S. S. W. of Cassel.

KIRCHHOFF, a country of West Asia, in Independent Tartary; inhabited by three hordes of Cossacks, or Kirghises, considered to be the descendants of the ancient Mongolians; on the N. frontier of China They are nominally under the dominion of Russia; and are about 650,000 in number.

KIRIN, a government of Eastern Tartary; enclosed between the sea of Japan, the northern frontier of Corea, and the river of Saghalien. The emperor of China sends thither the criminals banished by the laws.

KIRIN, a city of Eastern Tartary; capital of the foregoing province, and the residence of a Mandashur general, who is invested with the authority of a viceroy. It is situated on the river Songari, which is here called Kirin; 540 miles E. N. E. of Peking. Long. 126. 20. E. lat. 43. 20. N.

KIRKCALDY, a borough of Scotland, in Fifeshire, with a good harbour. Here are a dockyard for small vessels, and manufactures of checks, ticking, cotton, and leather. This was the birthplace of the celebrated Dr. Adam Smith, author of the "Wealth of Nations." It sends, with Dyserth, &c., one member to parliament. It is seated on the N. side of the Frith of Forth; 11 miles N. of Leith.

KIRKEBERY, a borough and seaport of Scotland, capital of the county of its name; with a castle; contributory, with Dumfries,
KIRKUDENFORTH, on the East Galloway, a county of Scotland, 45 miles long and 30 broad; bounded on the N. W. by Ayrshire, N. E. and E. by Dumfries-shire, S. by Solway Frith and the Irish Sea, and W. by Wigtonshire. It is divided into 28 parishes, and sends one member to parliament. The northern parts are mountainous and uncultivated; but there is some fertile land on the sides of the rivers, and it feeds a great number of cattle and sheep. The chief rivers are the Dee, Fleet, Cree, and Ork.

KIRKHAM, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Thursday. The ancient church was taken down in 1822, except the tower. The manufactures are sail-cloth, cordage, coarse linens, cottons, &c. It is situated near the mouth of the Ribble, on the Preston and Wyr railway; 28 miles S. of Lancaster, and 220 N. W. of London.

KIRNKILL, a town of Scotland, in Dumbartonshire, with manufactures of linen and cotton; seated near the junction of the Luggie with the Kelvin; 7 miles E. N. E. of Glasgow.

KIRKBY, a village in W. Yorkshire; situate on the Calder; 3 miles from Huddersfield. In the park near it is the monument of the famous Robin Hood.

KIRKOSWALD, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Thursday. On an elevated spot, a little E. of the town, are the ruins of a castle, and on another eminence, 3 miles to the S., is the famous Druidical monument called Long Meg and her Daughters. Kirkoswald is seated at the confluence of the Croglin with the Eden; 9 miles N. by E. of Penrith, and 292 N. W. of London.

KIRKSHIP, a village of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire; 5 miles E. S. E. of Dumfarton. The vestiges of the Roman wall, built by Antonius, extend from the Clyde at this place to Abercorn on the Frith of Forth. It is called, by the country people, Graham's Dike.

KIRKTON, or KIRTON, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday; situate on the top of a hill; 20 miles N. of Lincoln, and 147 N. by W. of London.

KIRKWALL, a borough of Scotland; capital of Pomona, the principal island of the Orkneys. It is contributory in sending one member to parliament. It is built on a neck of land on the E. side of the island; and the most striking object is the stately cathedral of St. Magnus, opposite which is the bishop's palace, now called a castle. The harbour is excellent, with a good outer road, defended by a fortification. Here are manufactures of linen and cotton; and great quantities of kelp are exported. It is 60 miles N. E. of Thurso, in Caithness-shire.

KIRK, a town of the Prussian province of Lower Rhine; situate on the Nahe; 42 miles S. by W. of Coblenz.

KIRKINTILLOCH, a town of Scotland, in Forfarshire; with considerable manufactures of brown and coarse linens. It is 5 miles N. W. of Forfar, and 16 N. of Dundee.

KIRKSEBB, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia; formerly a considerable city, called Diocesarea. Salt is made in the neighbourhood. It is 84 miles N. E. of Konieh. Long. 34. 15. E. lat. 39. 10. N.

KIRKGY, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria; situate on the Danube; 76 miles S. W. of Ismaiel. Long. 28. 4. E. lat. 44. 47. N.

KISSINGEN, or KRISHM, a fertile island at the entrance of the Gulf of Persia; 60 miles long, and 13 broad; separated by a narrow channel from the continent of Persia. Its E. end is 12 miles S. of Bunder Abbas.

KISSINGEN, a town of the Bavarian states, in Franconia, in the environs of which are some medicinal and salt springs. It is 32 miles N. of Wurzburg.

KISTNA, or KRISHNA, a river of Hindostan, which rises in the Sukhein Mountains, not far to the S. of Poonah, flows E. about 500 miles, forming the boundary between the Decan and the Peninsula, and enters the Bay of Bengal by several mouths, to the S. of Masulipatam. Owing to the accumulation of sand at its mouth, it is not navigable for ships; but its inundations are of the greatest importance to the fertility of the country through which it passes.

KISTNAGHERI, a town and fortress of Hindostan; in the province of Barmnmaul. Since it came into the possession of the Britsh, in 1792, it has been dismantled, to save the expense of a garrison. It is situate on a rock nearly 700 feet in height; 54 miles S. E. of Bangalore, and 60 W. S. W. of Arcot.


KITZBICHT, a town of the Austrian states, in Tyrol, in the vicinity of which are mines of copper and silver. It is seated on the river Acha; 11 miles S. E. of Kufstein.

KITZINGEN, a town of Bavarian Franconia; on the river Main; 10 miles E. S. E. of Wurzburg. Pop. 4100.

KITUN, the city of China of the first rank; capital of the island Huinan, on the N. coast, at the mouth of the Liumou. It stands on a promontory, and ships often anchor under its walls. Long. 100. 38. E. lat. 20. N.

KITUJJA, or KITUJAH, a town of Asiatic Turkey; capital of Natolia. Near it are some warm baths, much esteemed in several disorders. It is situate at the foot of a mountain, near the river Purnak; 136 miles S. E. of Constantinople. Pop. 55,000.

KIEL IRMAK, the principal river of Asia Minor (the ancient Halys). It takes its rise in the pandjak of Sivas, and flows westward to long. 44°, when it takes a N. course, and afterward N. E., and falls into the Euxine near Bufra.
KLADRAU, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, near the river Misa; 20 miles W. of Pilsen.

KLAU, a town of Bohemia; capital of a circle of the same name; with a considerable woollen manufacture. Part of it was destroyed by fire in 1819. It is 69 miles S. W. of Prague. Pop. 3850.

KLOUN, a town of Switzerland, in the district of Baden, on the River Aar; 7 miles N. of Baden.

KNAPDALE, a district of Argyshire, Scotland, about 20 miles long, and 10 broad. It is situated between the isthmus of Crinan and Tarbert, and is divided into the parishes of N. and S. Knapdale.

KNARESBOURG, a borough in West Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday. It sends two members to parliament. It is the ancient seat of the linen manufacture, which is now carried on to a great extent. Here is a famous spring, of a strong petrifying quality, called the Dropping Well, which falls in drops from the top of a rock. The town is situated at the top of a rocky mountain, at the foot of which runs the river Nidd; 19 miles W. by N. of York, and 197 N. by W. of London.

KNIGHTON, a town of Wales, in Radnorshire, with a market on Thursday; seated on the Teme; 10 miles N. E. of Radnor, and 158 N. W. of London.

KNIGHTSBRID, a village of Middlesex, now forming part of the suburbs of the metropolis.

KNIPHAUSEN, a seaport of Germany, in the grand duchy of Oldenburg; seated on the Jade; 89 miles E. of Embden.

KNOTTINGLEY, an extensive and populous village in West Yorkshire; on the river Aire; noted for its great production of limestone; 3 miles E. E. N. of Pontefract.

KNOXVILLE, a town of Tennessee; capital of the state. Here is a college, established by government, called Blount College. It stands on the river Holston; 22 miles above its junction with the Tennessee, and 200 S. by E. of Frankfort. Long. 84°.8 W. lat. 35°.58 N.

KNUTSFORD, a town of Cheshire, with a market on Saturday. Here are some cotton-mills, and manufacture of shag, velvets, &c. It is seated on a trench of the Birken; 25 miles E. by N. of Chester, and 175 N. W. of London.

KOANG-SIN, a city of China, of the first rank; in Kiang-si. Here are manufactures of good paper, and the best textiles in the empire. It is 230 miles S. by W. of Nan-king. Long. 118°.20 E. Lat. 28°.30 N.

KOI-THEOU, a province of China, near the S. W. extremity of the empire. It is almost a desert, and full of precipitous mountains, inhabited by barbarous races, whom the Chinese have never been able fully to subdue. In the mountains there are mines of gold, silver, copper, and mercury. The horses are the best in China; and excellent game abounds. Staffs are made of a certain herb which resembles hemp, and are very much suited for summer clothes. The capital is Koi-yang.

KOEL-THEOU, or KWEI-CHOU, a city of China, of the first rank; in Shensi. It is very rich, and carries on a great trade. It stands on the great river Kian-ku; 637 miles S. S. W. of Peking. Long. 109°.50 E. Lat. 31°.10 N.

KOEL-YONG, a city of China; capital of the province of Koel-theou. It is built partly of earth and partly of bricks, and is surrounded by steep mountains. Long. 108°.30 E. Lat. 27°.40 N.

KOG. See KIOU.

KOHRAN, a district of Persia, in the province of Mecm; possessed by a powerful chief, who resides at Banpoor.

KOHKELAN, a mountainous district of Hindustan, in the province of Lahore, on the western side of the Jiyulum river; possessed by petty chiefs, who are subject either to the Seiks or Afghans.

KOKONOR, or KHONONOR, a country of Tartary, on the borders of China; inhabited by a tribe of Kalmaus called Safiana. It contains a large lake, of the same name.

KOl, a town of Russian Lapland; in the government of Archangel. It has a good harbour on the River Koln, near a bay of the same name in the Frozen Ocean. Long. 82°.50 E. Lat. 68°.20 N.

KOLN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaurizim; with a castle. A little to the W. of this place, in 1757, the Austrians gained a victory over the Russians; 26 miles E. S. E. of Prague.

KOLIVAN, or KOHOLYAN, a town of Asiatic Russia; capital of a district of the same name, in the government of Tomsk. In the neighbourhood are some very productive copper mines, with some silver and gold. It is seated on the river Berd, at its confluence with the Oby; 400 miles E. S. E. of Tobolok. Long. 81°.20 E. Lat. 55°.28 N.

KOLOMNA, a town of Russia, in the government of Moscow, and a bishop's see; with a trade in corn, tallow, salt beef, &c. It is seated on the Oca, near the influx of the Moskva; 65 miles S. E. of Moscow.

KOON. See COM.

KON, a kingdom of central Africa, on the borders of Guinea, from which it is separated by a ridge of mountains. The country is populous, and abounds in horses and elephants.

KONG, a town of Africa; capital of the above kingdom; 230 miles S. S. W. of Sego. Long. 3°.20 W. Lat. 11°.20 N.

KONGSHOOG, a town of Norway, in the government of Aggerhuys; formerly celebrated for the richest silver mines in Europe. It is situated on both sides of the river Lowë; 36 miles S. W. of Christiania. Long. 10°.0 E. Lat. 59°.40 N.

KONGSVINGER, a town of Norway, on the frontiers of Sweden, near the river Giamma; at the foot of a steep rock, on which is a strong citadel; 42 miles N. E. of Christiania. Long. 12°.5 E. Lat. 60°.12 N.

KONGTCHOU, a city of China, of the first rank; in the province of Chen-si. It stands on
the river Hoel, surrounded by high mountains, where a tomb is seen, which the Chinese pretend to be that of Tsi-hi. Long. 104. 20. E. lat. 34. 56. N.

KONIEH, or KONIN. See Cogni.

Koniggratz, a fortified town of Bohemia; capital of a circle of the same name, and a bishop's see. It has a spacious handsome market-place, an elegant cathedral, and many other handsome buildings. In 1702 a body of Prussian troops entered the town, and laid the greater part of it in ashes. It is seated on the Elbe; 44 miles E. of Prague. Long. 15. 40. E. lat. 50. 10. N. Population of the circle, 270,000; of the town, 6900.

Konigsberg, a government of the Prussian states; comprehending the N. and W. parts of the province of East Prussia, and corresponding nearly to East Prussia Proper. It comprises a superficial area of 8960 square miles, with 491,000 inhabitants.

Konigsberg, the capital of East Prussia; with a university, a magnificent palace, and a public library. The town-house, the exchange, the royal mint, and the cathedral, are fine structures. The tower of the castle is very high, whence there is a beautiful prospect. The wall which encloses the city and suburbs is 9 miles in circumference; but more than half this space consists of gardens and corn-fields, the population of the whole not exceeding 55,000, who are principally of the Lutheran religion. Many of the houses are large and elegant; and the trade is very considerable. No ships drawing more than 8 feet water can pass the bar of the river; so that large vessels anchor at Pillau, a small town on the Baltic. Konigsberg, though fortified, is not capable of making any serious resistance. It was taken by the Russians in 1738; and in June, 1807, it fell into the hands of the French; but, since the overthrow of Napoleon, it has been under the dominion of Prussia. It is seated on the Pregel, near its entrance into the Frische Inlet; 170 miles N. of Warsaw. Long. 20. 45. E. lat. 54. 42. N.

Konigsberg, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel; 46 miles N. N. E. of Mentz.

Konigsberg, a town and castle of the Bavarian states, in Franconia; 14 miles N. W. of Bamberg.

Konigsberg, a town of Hungary; seated on the river Gran; 70 miles E. by N. of Presburg.

Konigsberg, a well built town of Prussia; 59 miles N. E. of Berlin.

Konigshofen, a town and castle of Bohemia; seated on the Elbe; 14 miles N. of Konigsmark.

Konigs-Mark, a town of Bavarian Franconia; on the river Saele; 30 miles W. of Bamberg.

Konigslutter, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Brunswick, with a celebrated abbey. It is seated on the Lutter; 16 miles E. of Brunswick.

Konigstein, a town of Saxony, on the frontiers of Bohemia. A garrison is constantly maintained in the fort, which stands on a moun-
tain, and is deemed impregnable. The town has manufactures of woollen and linen, and is seated on the Elbe; 16 miles S. E. of Dresden. Long. 14. 14. E. lat. 50. 54. N.

Konigstein, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Nassau; with a castle on a rock; 11 miles N. W. of Frankfurt.

Konitz, a town of West Prussia; 10 miles N. W. of Culp.

Konkoo, a county of West Africa, bordering on Jailonkoodoo, Satattoo, and Dentilia. It is full of steep mountains, which, however, are cultivated even to the summit. The streams which descend from these mountains impregnate the sand and earth with gold dust, which the natives separate by a mechanical process.

Konkoor, a town of Hindostan; capital of a circuit, in the province of Orissa; 16 miles N. N. W. of Cuttack, and 163 W. S. W. of Calcutta. Long. 85. 32. E. lat. 21. 52. N.

Konshau, a town of Hindostan, in Lahore; seated on the Belut; 88 miles W. of Lahore. Long. 71. 29. E. lat. 30. 55. N.

Kopyl, a fortified town of European Russia, in the government of Mohlief; seated on the Dnieper; 28 miles N. of Mohlief.

Koprop, a county of Central Africa; situated in the Gulf of the Bahre-el-Ahoud, between the kingdom of Darfur and that of Sinnmar. It is sometimes independent, and sometimes subject to the one or the other of these states. The inhabitants are said to be extremely licentious in their manners, and cherish a most invertebrate enmity against those of Darfur. Ibot is the capital.

Korak, a town of Arabia, in Oman; on a bay of the Gulf of Ormuz; 110 miles N. by W. of Rostak.

Korgian. See Jorjan.

Korica, a people of Siberia, who inhabit that part of the government of Ochotok which lies around the Gulf of Pongmak, and N. as far as the banks of the Andir. They are divided into two sorts. Those called simply Koricas have a fixed residence, and the resemblance between them and the Kamt-chadales is very striking. The others are wanderers, and are known by the appellation of Reindeer Koricas; they roam in detached parties over these vast deserts, and are noted hunters and robbers. Their only property consists in their herds of reindeer, which they maintain by conducting them to those cantons that abound with moss; and, when these pastures are exhausted, they wander in search of others. The number of fixed Koricas scarcely exceeds 500; and, though it is not easy to calculate that of the wandering Koricas, it is imagined that they do not much exceed this amount. The features of the majority of the Koricas are not Asiatic; and they might be considered as Europeans, but for their low stature, their ill shape, and the colour of their skin. In general the women have sunk eyes, flat noses, and prominent cheeks; and, in going about, they carry their children in a kind of net or basket arched over, in which the infant is placed in a sitting posture, and sheltered from the weather. They acknowledge a Supreme
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Being, the creator of all things. He is supposed to inhabit the sun, whose burning orb they consider as the throne or palace of the Lord of Nature. They neither fear nor worship him: goodness, they say, is his essence; and it is impossible he should do any injury. The principle of evil they consider as a malignant spirit, who divides with the good Being the empire of Nature. As the one is intent on the happiness of mankind, the other endeavours to render them unhappy. Diseases, tempests, famine, calamities of every kind, are his works, and the instruments of his vengeance. To pacify his wrath, they offer to him various animals, the first fruits of their hunting and fishing, and whatever they possess that is most valuable; but there is no temple set apart for his votaries, who conceive that they render him propitious by piously getting drunk in their jouts; for drunkenness is become with these people a religious practice, and the basis of all their solemnities.

Kornitch, a valley in the island of Samotra, behind the range of mountains which forms the boundary of the countries of Anak, Sauge, and Indrapo. It contains a fine lake, which abounds with fish, and its banks are covered with villages.

Koros, Black, a river of Hungary, which rises in the palatinate of Bihor, and falls into the Tisza, in the palatinate of Bela-eh.

Koroschka, a town of European Russia, in the government of Koursk; on a river of the same name; with a manufacture of saltpetre; 44 miles S. E. of Koursk.

Kosor. See Kosor.

Kosol, or Kosta, a fortified town of Prussia, in Silesia; on the river Oder; 17 miles N. of Ratibor.

Kossa, a considerable kingdom of Western Asia; situated on the E. side of the river Luga, about 60 miles from its mouth. The capital, of the same name, is said to be of great extent, and its buildings are described as much resembling those of Commanies, the capital of Ashantee.

Koslof. See Eupatoria.

Kostendil, or Guntendil, a city of Turkey in Europe, and capital of the kindjek of the same name, pachalie of Roumelia. Near it are gold and silver mines, and a hot sulphurous spring; 65 miles S. W. of Sofia. Pop. 5,700.

Koust, a town of Russia; capital of a government of the same name, and a bishop's see. It is surrounded by a strong wall, and situate on a river of the same name, at its entrance into the Volya; 360 miles E. S. E. of Petersburg. Long. 41. 14. E. lat. 57. 40. N. Population of the district, 1,200,000, and of the town, 9500.

Kotta, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in the province of Agimere; seated on the Chumbel. Long. 75. 49. E. lat. 23. 15. N.

Korun, a city of Usbeck Tartary, in Cashgur; 110 miles S. E. of Ireken. Long. 81. 36. E. lat. 37. 46. N.

Kouer-Ter, a city, of China, of the first rank; in the province of Ho-nan. It is seated in a vast plain, between two large rivers; 312 miles S. of Pecking. Long. 115. 29. E. lat. 34. 50. N.

Koueus, or Cos, a town of Egypt, (the ancient Apollinopolis Parm,) on the E. bank of the Nile; once a place of great wealth and trade, being the staple of commerce between the Nile and the Red Sea; 16 miles S. of Dendem, and 43 N. N. E. of Asyc.

Kowo, a town of Russian Lithuania; with a brisk trade, particularly in corn, honey, wax, &c. It is seated at the confluence of the Wilna and Nemen; 60 miles W. N. W. of Wilna. Pop. 36,297.

Kozlov, a large town of European Russia, in the government of Tambor. The chief trade is in cattle, which are sold to the Don Cosacks, and in tallow and salt meat, which are sent to Moscow. It is seated on the Voronek; 48 miles W. N. W. of Tambor. Pop. 7,350.

Krummhre, a town of Bavaria; seated on the Inn; 5 miles N. E. of Burkhausen.

Kraiborg, a town of Austrian Illyria, in Carniola; with a castle; seated on the Save; 20 miles N. W. of Lainbach.

Kraschidfe, a town of Germany, in the principality of Sax Gotta; on the river Ilm; 12 miles N. E. of Erfurt.

Krasnitsa, a town of Russian Silesia, with a castle at the confluence of the Pirnitz with the Oder; 14 miles S. of Oppeln.

Krasnovars, a flourishing town of Asiatic Russia, in the government of Tomsk; with a trade in furs, and a considerable transit of commodities for the trade with China and Siberia, the great road from Tomsk, to Irkut, passing through it. It is seated on a small river, which falls into the Yenisei. Pop. 3,900.

Krasnovars, a town and capital of a district in the government of Astumoe, Asiatic Russia; situated on a plain formed by branches of the Volga. Long. 46. 30. E. lat. 46. 30. N. Pop. 21,750.

Krasnolaw, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin; 30 miles S. S. W. of Chelm.

Krepf, a town in Bohemia, in the circle of Leumetitz. It has considerable tin mines in its vicinity. It is 17 miles W. N. W. of Leumetitz. Pop. 17,500.

Kremp, a town of Denmark, in Holstein; seated on a river of the same name; 5 miles N. of Flakstad.

Kremse, or Krems, a town of Austria; with alum-work, and manufactures of velvet, silk stuffs, and excellent thread. It is seated on a river of the same name, at its confluence with the Dunobe; 33 miles W. N. W. of Vienna. Long. 13. 36. E. lat. 48. 21. N.

Kronberg. See Kronenberg.

Krotoschin, a town and castle of Russian Poland, near the borders of Silesia; 22 miles W. of Kielbach. Pop. 4,350.

Krumau. See Crumau.

Kruznica, a town of Russian Poland, in the palatinate of Ivrez; with a castle; noted for being the residence of Pout, who, from the station of a private citizen, was elected king of Poland, in the year 842. It is seated on a lake.
K E T E

K E K Y R

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K E T E

called Gopna, which supplies, the Netz with a great part of its water; 26 miles W. of Bruc

K E R I P A
e small town of Syria, on the borders of the desert; supposed to be the ancient Adarisa; 22 miles E. N. E. of Damascus.

K U A R A
a province of Abyssinia; situated near the banks of the Bahr-el-Abiad. It is very mountainous and unwholesome, but abounds in gold, which is brought from the neighbouring countries. The governor is one of the great officers of state, and has absolute power in his own province.

K U R B E Z E
a city of Persia, in Seistan, in the midst of a great sandy desert, on the road from Kerman to Herat; 160 miles S. E. of Yezd.

K U R B I A
a town of Hungary, in the Banat, opposite Semendria; with 2400 inhabitants, who carry on a brisk trade with Turkey.

K U R B I N

K U S T P E I N
a strong town of Austria, in the Tyrol, with a castle on a rock. It surrendered to the French and Bavarians in 1605. It is seated on the Inn, on the frontiers of Bavaria; 46 miles S. S. E. of Munich. Long. 12. 13. E. lat. 47. 30. N.

K U L I A
a country of Central Africa, to the S. E. of Wangara; traversed by a river of the same name. It was represented to Browne as an important state, but he did not enter it.

K U L S H I R M, or K U L S H I H A M, a town of Baden, in the principality of Leiningen; 40 miles E. S. E. of Heidelberg.

K U M A N I A, GREAT AND LITTLE, two districts in the central part of Hungary, separated from each other by a considerable tract of country, as well as by the river Theises. Great Kumania comprises a superficial extent of 420 square miles, with 18,000 inhabitants. Little Kumania is, however, the more extensive district, comprising an area of 1000 square miles, and a population of 41,000. The Calvinist is the prevailing religion in both districts.

K U N D A P U R A, a town of Hindostan, in Canara, and the chief place in the northern part of the province. It is seated near the mouth of a river of the same name, which here expands into a lake, and forms a number of islands. It is the port for all goods coming from or going to Nagara; but the bar will not admit vessels that draw more than 12 feet. It is 50 miles W. S. W. of Nagara, and 54 N. N. W. of Mangalore. Long. 74. 45. E. lat. 13. 34. N.

K U N N E S S D O R F
a village of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark; 8 miles E. N. E. of Frankfort, on the Oder. Here, in 1739, was fought one of the most bloody battles on record, between the Prussians and Russians, in which the king of Prussia, after a great slaughter of the enemy, for upwards of six hours, was in the end obliged to quit the field, with the loss of all his cannon, and 20,000 men.

K U N N I N G, a district of Hindostan, in the province of Orissa; situated on the seacoast, near to Point Palmyra. Being much intersected by rivers, the rajah successfully maintained his independence against the Maharattas, but surrendered to the British in 1805.

K U N N O R
the capital of the above district, and the residence of the rajah; situated on the coast. Long. 87. 5. E. lat. 29. 50. N.

K U N T I N G, a town of Bavarian Franconia, in the principality of Eichstadt, at the confluence of the Schwarza with the Altmuhl; 12 miles N. E. of Eichstadt.

K U N N E E, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Delhi, and district of Sirhind. It is surrounded by a mud wall and deep ditch; but it was taken by the British, in 1809, without resistance.

K U N O, a fortress of Japan, in the island of Nippon; 60 miles W. S. W. of Jeddo.

K U S W O W I T Z, a town of Moravia, on the Oleschowa; 37 miles S. by E. of Olmutz.

K U S P I O, a town of Sweden, in Finland; capital of Savolax, and that part of Carelia remaining to Sweden. It is situated on the W. side of an extensive lake; 200 miles S. E. of Ulena. Long. 29. 10. E. lat. 63. 20. N.


K U R, (the ancient Cyrus), a river of Persia, which rises in the Caucasus Mountains, passes by Tiflis, and flows S. E. to the Caspian Sea. At its mouth are several islets, liable to be overflowed in the spring.

K U R D A, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Guzerat, near the N. W. frontier; about three miles S. of Theraud.

K U R D I S T A N, a country lying partly in Armenia, and partly in Persia, along the eastern bank of the river Tigris, and comprehending a great part of ancient Assyria. Its limits are not precisely ascertained; but it may be viewed as bounded on the N. by Armenia, on the E. by Persia, on the S. by Arabian and Persian Iraq, and on the W. by Diarbekir, or, as it is sometimes called, Algezira. It is divided into two parts, viz. Lower Kurdistan, or the western division, which is included in the pachalic of Bagdad, and corresponds nearly to the whole of ancient Assyria Proper; and Ardelen, which extends from the small river Sharook to the Turkish district of Zohaub. The surface is diversified by mountains and valleys; and the soil is in some places fertile and well cultivated; but it abounds with deserts, and, except in the neighbourhood of the towns, is barren and desolate. Wheat and barley are the grains most commonly raised. The inhabitants are not subject either to the Turks or Persians. Some live in towns and villages, and others rove from place to place, having tents like the wild Arabs, and being robbers like them. The tribes are ruled by a number of their own princes, or chiefs. They are proud of their descent, and demand a premium for their daughters, on giving them in marriage. Their character and circumstances seem to have undergone little change since the most remote times. Xenophon is pointed to as a herald to their race. The name of Carluchai, a people who opposed the retrench of the 10,000 Greeks. Their religion
is partly Christianity, and partly MahomeHitism. Atkunkurt is the capital. The chief towns are Kerkook, Solymanica, Beltis, Erbile, Amadia, Sevneh, &c.

Kurk, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Nato-
lia; 34 miles W. of Sinub.

Kurile, a long chain of islands at the
eastern extremity of Asia; extending from the southern point of Kamtschatka to the isles of
Jesso, or Matsmai, an island of Japan. They lie between 42 and 51. of N. lat., and the whole length of the range is said to be nearly 900 miles. Exclusive of the very small ones, they are 23 in number. They are annexed to the government of Irkutsk, and pay a tribute of fish and sea-calves, which is collected every three years: the Russian authority, however, can only be considered as extending over 19, the three most southerly belonging rather to Japan. The northernmost, called Shoomaka, is three leagues from Cape Lopatka; the next, named Paramousie, is considerably larger than Shoomaka. These two islands were first visited by the Russians, in 1713, and the rest have been gradually discovered since that period. Some of these islands are fertile, wooded, and abound in fish and game; while others are destitute of water, and uninhabitable, but are occasionally visited by the islanders, for the sake of hunting foxes and otters. The natives are very hairy, wear long beards, and live entirely upon seal, fish, and the produce of the chase. They are hospitable and docile; but pusillaminous, and unable to support misfor-
tune with fortitude. Their houses and customs resemble those of the Kamschadales. They have some trade with the Chinese, Japanese, and Russians.

Kurnool. See Curnoul.

Kursk, or Koursk, a considerable town of
European Russia; capital of a government of
the same name. It has 17,900 inhabitants, a
Protestant consistory, and 16 churches. The
export trade is very considerable, amounting
to about 150,000l. sterling per annum. It is
situated on the river Tushara; 240 miles of
Moscow. Long. 37°, S. E. lat. 31. 40. N.

Kustistan, or Chusistan, a province of Per-
sia; bounded on the N. by Irc-Agemi, E. by
Faristan, S. by the Gulf of Persia, and W. by
Irac-Arabi. The N. part is mountainous, the
S. flat and marshy. Tostar is the capital.

Kutenberg, a town of Bohemia; seated near a mountain, in which are silver mines. It is situate 5 miles N. W. of Czaslau. Pop. 6420.

Kutore, a celebrated town and fortress of
the N. of India; capital of a district of the
same name, in the province of Calabria. It
is situate on the summit of a perpendicular
rock, and was with great difficulty taken by
Turks, in the end of the 14th century; 100
miles N. E. of Cabul, and 280 N. W. of La-
hore. Long. 70. 17. E. lat. 33. 27. N.

Kuty, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia,
on the Czeremosz; with extensive manufact-
ures of rusia leather; 61 miles S. S. E. of
Hlinik. Pop. 4250.

Kutynexa, a town and fortress of the Nether-
lands, in Friedland; situated on a river of the
same name, at its entrance into the Zuyder
Zee; 23 miles S. of Lewarden. Long. 5. 22.
E. lat. 52. 41. N.

Kurisches, a town of Siberia; capital of a
province of the same name, in the government
of Kolivan. It has manufactures of iron,
and stands on the Tom, at the influx of the
Kondoma; 230 miles S. S. E. of Kolivan. Long.
85. 56. E. lat. 54. 16. N.

Kysburg, a bailiwick of Switzerland, in
ccluding the whole of the N. E. part of the
canton of Zurich. It is divided into 47 parishes,
and is very productive, particularly in fruit
and wine.

Kylburg, a town in the Prussian province
of the Lower Rhine; situated on the River
Kyll; 30 miles N. N. E. of Luxemburg.

Kyll, a small river of Germany, which rises
between the borders of Limburg and Juliers,
and falls into the Moselle; 4 miles below
Trevy.

Kymmenegard, an extensive province of
Finland, equal in extent to the half of Scot-
lard, but containing only 115,000 inhabitants.
It extends along the river Kymmene.

Kys, a small inland in the Baltic, on the
cost of Russia; about 5 miles in length; 40
miles N. by E. of Riiga.

Kyns, a town of Hindostan, in the prov-
cence of Bahar, and district of Ramgur. Long.
86. 5. E. lat. 24. 15. N.

Kynetsa, See Kingston.

Kyrlysh, a town and fortress of Hindostan,
in the province of Gundwaneh. It belongs to
one of the Grand chiefs, who is tributary to
the raja of Nagpore. It is situate near the Luck-
now Hills; 95 miles S. E. of Ruttunpur.
Long. 81. 32. E. lat. 21. 27. N.

Kyranty, a town of Bengal, in the district
of Cooch Bahar, on the Durilah river. Long.
88. 50. E. lat. 26. 45. N.

Kyrut, a district of Hindostan; bounded
N. by the Himalayas Mountains, E. by Bootan,
S. by Morung, and W. by Nepaul. It was
conquered by the raja of Nepaul in 1768, but
is very little known to Europeans.

Kyrizt, a town of the Prussian states, in
Brandenburg; 46 miles N. W. of Berlin.

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Laab, a town of Lower Austria, on the river
Teya; 39 miles N. by W. of Vienna. Long.
16. 29. E. lat. 46. 43. N.

Laab, a town of Austria Illyria, in Carniola,
with a trade in salt, leather, and horses; 12
miles S. of Lausbach.
Labus, or Lapus, a town of Germany, in the Prussian states; seated on the Labun; 75 miles E. of Egn. L

Laboa, a town of Austrian Italy; seated on the Adige; 20 miles N. N. W. of Ferrara.

Labe, a river of Bavaria, in Fränconia, which rises near Neumark, and falls into the Danube, at Sinzing, above Ratisbon.

Labs, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania; with manufactures of cloth; seated on the Rea; 35 miles N. E. of Stargard.

Lamba, a town of European Turkey, in Servia; 70 miles S. W. of Nissa.

Lambau, a town of East Prussia, with a strong castle; seated at the mouth of the Dene, near the Curische Halb; 25 miles N. E. of Kongsberg.

Labrador, a country of North America, on the E. side of Hudson Bay. The general aspect of the country is most dreary: the surface is mountainous and rugged, and covered with large stones, and the soil is poor. Course plants, adapted to the nourishment of deer and goats, and other wild animals, are its chief productions. The climate, in only lat. 57. N., is excessively cold during winter. The ice begins to disappear in May; and, about the middle of July, commences hot weather, which at times is so strong as to scorch the faces of the hunters. Mack sams and halos are not unfrequent; and the night is enlivened by the aurora borealis, which spreads over the whole sky. No country is better furnished with large, safe, and convenient harbours, or supplied with better water. The numerous islands along the E. coast abound with eider-ducks and other water-fowl, and also with hares, foxes, and deer. The animals are not numerous; the most common are reindeer, bears, wolves, tigers, foxes, beavers, otters, lynx, martens, ermines, and wild cats. Eagles, hawks, owls, geese, bustards, ducks, partridges, and all kinds of wild fowl, are plentiful. The fishes are whales, morays, seals, cod, and a white fish preferable to herrings; and in the rivers and fresh waters are pike, perch, carp, trout, e&c. During the three months of summer, there is a variety in the colour of the several animals, but in winter every thing, animate and inanimate, is white. The trees of Labrador are mere shrubs, with the exception of the black, white, and red spruce, silver-fir, birch, and aspen. A few vegetables are produced, and various kinds of fruit. A beautiful spear, called Labrador fieldspar, was discovered by the Labrador missionaries, who have successfully exerted themselves in improving the condition of the natives. They have now three settlements on these inhospitable shores, the total population of which is about 600. The natives are called Eskimaux. They have no fixed abode, but rove from place to place, and sometimes come as far as Newfoundland. They are of a different race from other native Americans; for the other tribes have no beards, these have them so thick and long, that it is difficult to discover any feature of their faces; they are likewise the only savages that cut their hair in a raw state. They are of a middling stature, generally robust, lazy, and of a brown colour. Their head is large, and their face round and flat; they have thick lips, fat nose, long black hair, large shoulders, and uncommonly small feet. They are always well clothed; for there is nothing to be seen but part of their faces and their hands. They have a sort of shirt, made of the guts of fish, with a coat of bear or bird skins, and a cap on their head. They have likewise breeches made of skins, with the hair inwards, and covered with furs without; also two pairs of boots, one over another, of the same sort of skins. In summer, they have nothing to cover them in the night; and in winter they lodge in tents made of hides, or in caves. The dress of the women is nearly the same as that of the men. They have a sort of sacrifices. They acknowledge two inviolable essences: one as the origin of good; the other, to whom they pay the most homage, as the origin of every species of evil. Their chief employment is hunting and fishing. They are very covetous; and pay so little regard to private property as to take every advantage of bodily strength to rob their neighbours, not only of their goods, but their wives. In other respects they are the mildest tribe, or nation, that is to be found on the borders of Hudson Bay. Murder, which is so common among all the tribes of southern Indians, is seldom heard of among them. A murderer is shunned and detested by all the tribe, and is forsook even by his relations and former friends. The women perform the most laborious offices; they pitch the tents, carry or haul burdens, make or mend clothes, and prepare the victuals. When anything is prepared for eating, the wives and daughters are never served till all the males have taken what they think proper.

Labu, a considerable town of Western Africa, in the kingdom of Fouta Dalalou. It is upwards of 2 miles in circumference, and contains 5000 inhabitants, who are employed in the manufacture of narrow cloths, and various articles in iron, silver, wood, leather, &c., and carry on a good trade with Timbuctoo, which is four months' journey beyond.

Lacavdies, or Lakavias, a group of small islands in the Indian Sea, lying W. of the coast of Mahab; discovered by Vasco de Gama, in 1419. They are 32 in number, and are inhabited by a race of Mahommedans called Mopians, whose chief traffic is in the produce of the coco-nut palm, such as oil, cables, and curdage; and in dried fish. These are sent to the continent of India, whence they get rice, &c., in return; and also to Muscat, in large boats, which bring back dates and coffee. Calpeny, one of the largest, is 170 miles W. of Cochin. Long. 73. 32. E. lat. 10. 0. N.

Lacordina. See Chedgona.

Lacpedoes Islands, a group of islands on the N. W. coast of Australia: the largest is about 5 miles long. A long chain of rocky reefs and great sand-banks proceed from their termination. Many whales, sea-squirrels, and fishes of different kinds, are seen in the sur-
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rounding sea. Long. 117. 8. E. lat. 16. 45. S.

LUCFORDERY, mountains of Ireland, on the E.
side of the county of Kerry; 12 miles E. of
Tralee.

LA CHEN, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of
Schwyz, near which are some mineral
springs, and petrifications: it is seated on the
Lake of Zurich.

LA CHIN, a large village of the Bavarian circle
of the Rhine, district of Spre; 3 miles S. E.
of Neustadt.

LAC, or LACS, a division of Arabia, occu-
pymg nearly the whole of the south-western
cost of the Persian Gulf, and extending to a
considerable distance inland. Great part of the
interior consists of sandy plains; but the coast
is fertile and well peopled. The chief produc-
tions are dates, rice, and cotton. The asses
and camels are esteemed to be of an excellent
breed, and some thousands of the latter are
annually exported to Syria. The extensive pri-
ates committed by the inhabitants of this coun-
try were so intolerable, that in 1809 the Brit-
ish fitted out an expedition for the purpose of
establishing them. They sailed to Ras-el-Kurna,
the principal port on this coast, which they took
by assault, burned 70 vessels, and made consid-
erable plunder. Laacus was formerly subject to
Turkey, but the inhabitants have now shaken off
the yoke, and their sheik is one of the most
powerful princes of Arabia.

LACUSA, a city of Arabia, capital of the above
province, and the residence of the sheik. It is
well built, and seated on the Asfani, which flows
to a considerable bay of the Gulf of Persia,
the opposite side of Bahrein. Long. 46. 40. E.
lat. 29. 20. N.

LAMAR, or LEH, a town of Tibet; capital of a
district of the same name, with a considerable
trade in the wool of the Cashmere goat, for
which it is celebrated. The religion is Budhism.

LAMZBIL, a town of Germany, in Baden;
seated on the Neckar; 8 miles N. W. of Hei-
delberg.

LADOORA, a lake of Russia, between the Gulf
of Finland and the lake Onega. It is 140
miles long and 80 broad. The shores of the
lake are flat, but the navigation is very dan-
gerous, on account of quicksands. This induced
Peter I. to cause a canal to be cut from the N.
W. extremity of this lake to the river Neva,
by which it has a communication with the Gulf
of Finland. It was begun in 1718 and finished
in 1722; it is 62 miles long, and 70 feet broad.

LADOORA, NEW, a town of Russia, in the
government of Petersburg; seated on the
Volkhof, between the lake and canal of Ladoga.
Old Ladoga, an inconsiderable place, is higher
up the Volkhof. New Ladoga is 56 miles
E. of Petersburg. Long. 31. 42. E. lat. 60.
6. N.

LADROVIA, or MARAV, ISLANDS, islands of
the Pacific Ocean, lying between 115. and 148.
E. long., and between 13. and 22 N. lat. They
were discovered by Magellan, in 1521. He
touched first at the island of Guam, where the
natives stole some of his goods, which caused
him to name these islands the Ladrones, or
Islands of Thieves. Besides the other fruits
natural to the soil and climate, here is the broad-
fruit tree in abundance. The names of the main-
 principal islands are Saypan, Tinian, Guam,
and Rota.

LADRONES is also the name of a cluster of
small islands in the Gulf of So, at the southern
extremity of China. They are the resort of
pirates, who have long set the naval power of
China at defiance. In 1805 they had acquired
possession of the whole island of Hainan and
the southern part of Formosa.

LAGUSACO, a town of the Sardinian states, in
Piedmont; 24 miles S. of Turin.

LAGUY, a town of France, in the department of
Seine-et-Marne; with a late famous Bene-
dictine abbey; seated on the Marne; 15 miles
E. of Paris.

LAGUS, a seaport of Portugal, in Algarv; with
a castle. Off the Cape, near this town, in 1759,
Admiral Boscowen defeated a French fleet.
It is 130 miles S. E. of Lisbon.

LAGUSA, S. CHRISTOPHER DE LAGUZA, ST.
LAGUSIS OF VENICE, the marshes or lakes
in Italy on which Venice is seated. They
communicate with the sea, and are the security
of the city. There are about 60 islands in these
Laguises, which together make a bishop's see.
Erato is the most considerable, next to those
on which Venice stands.

LAIH, a river of Germany, which rises in
Hesse-Cassel; and, flowing by Marburg, Wetzlar,
and Nassau, falls into the Rhine above Coblenz.

LAIH, a town of the Russian states, in Si-
lesia, near which is the castle of Lahnhaus: it
is seated on the Bober; 10 miles N. N. W.
of Hirschberg.

LAIHOLM, a seaport of Sweden, in Halland,
with a castle; seated on the Laga, near its en-
trance into the Kattegat; 13 miles S. E. of
Halmstad. Long. 13. 36. E. lat. 56. 31. N.

LAIHOF, a province of Hindostan; bounded
on the W. by Camlahur, N. by Cashmore, E.
by Sringapur and Delhi, and S. by Moultan.
It is called Panjab, or the country of Five Rivers.
It is extensive and fertile; affording, in addi-
tion to all the necessaries of life, wine, sugar,
and cotton wool. In the tract between the
Indus and the Chelum are salt mines, which
afford pieces of rock salt, hard enough to be
formed into vessels, &c. See PANJAB.

LAIHORE, a city of Hindostan, capital of the
above province, and of the country of the Seiks.
It was the residence of the Mahrmean con-
querors of Hindostan, before they had estab-
ishcd themselves in the central parts of the
country; and owes its chief improvements to
Humoon, the father of Akbar, who made it
his residence during a part of his troublesome
reign. The city and suburbs form a circum-
ference of 7 miles. It is surrounded by walls
of brick, and adorned with beautiful edifices
and gardens. Here are manufactures of cotton
cloths and stuffs of all kinds, and of very curious
carpets: it is situate on the S. bank of the
Hunze; 210 miles N. of Cashmore.

LAIH, A TOWN OF OSTERBY, in the grand duchy
of Bedon, which was only a village in 1780; but is now an active manufacturing town. The manufactures are of woollens, linens, cotton, tobacco, and leather; 18 miles S. S. E. of Strasbourg. Pop. 4550.

LAINO, a town of Naples, in Cælabria Cita; near a river of the same name; 19 miles W. N. W. of Cassano.

LAI-CHENG, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Chang-tong; with a convenient harbour on the Yellow Sea. It stands on a promontory; 235 miles S. E. of Peking.

LALAND, an island of Denmark; situated at the entrance into the Baltic, near the coast of Zealand. It is about 60 miles in length by 14 in breadth, and is reckoned the most fertile spot in the Danish dominions. It produces peas, and plenty of all sorts of grain, particularly wheat. The climate, however, is considered unhealthy, on account of the damp. Lolland forms a part of the bishopric of Funen. Naskow is the capital. Pop. 35,500.

LALANG, an island near the N. coast of the island of Sumatra, in the strait of Malacca. Long. 90. 20. E. lat. 1. 45. N.

LAMABACH, a town of Austria, on the Traun; 24 miles N. N. E. of Lainz.

LAMALDE, a town of France, in the department of Cotes du Nord; with a good trade in cattle, linen, and parchment; 11 miles E. S. E. of St. Brieux.

LAMAYEQUE, a town on the coast of Peru, with upwards of 10,000 inhabitants, the generality of whom are poor Spaniards, Mulattoes, and Indians. It is 95 miles N. N. W. of Truxillo. Long. 79. 35. W. lat. 6. 45. S. Pop. 6300.

LAMBESC, a town of France, in the department of Mohns of the Rhone; 12 miles N. of Aix.

LAMBERTH, a parish of Surrey, on the river Thames, opposite Westminster; one of the metropolis boroughs. It returns two members to parliament. Here the archbishop of Canterbury has an ancient palace. By the vast increase of buildings, Lambeth is now joined to the metropolis. See LONDON.

LAMBOURN, a town in Berkshire, with a market on Friday; seated on a river of the same name; 15 miles S. W. of Abingdon, and 65 W. of London.

LAMEGO, a town of Portugal, in Beira, and a bishop's see; with a strong citadel, two cathedral churches, and four convents. Here the states assembled to confirm the election of Alfonzo Henriquez, the first king of Portugal, and enacted the fundamental laws now forgotten. It is seated on the Balsamos; 50 miles E. of Oporto. Long. 7. 30. W. lat. 41. 12. N. Pop. 6750.

LAMMERMOUR, a mountainous ridge in Scotland, which divides the county of Berwick from that of Haddington, for above 20 miles, and terminates on the W. at Soutra Hill, which is elevated 1000 feet above the sea level. These hills are bleak and barren, affording but scanty

LANARK, a town of Scotland, on the S. E. coast of the Isle of Arran; on a bay of the same name, and forms an excellent harbour for vessels of any size. It is sheltered from the sea by a lofty inlet, 2 miles long, called Holy Isle.

LAMPANG, a lofty mountain of the Chilian Andes, celebrated for its rich mines; 240 miles from Valparaiso.

LAMPEDUSA, an island in the Mediterranean, between the coast of Tunis and the island of Malta. It is about 21 miles in circuit, and is pleasant and fertile; but it is uninhabited. It has an excellent harbour, sheltered from all winds except the N. Long. 12. 24. E. lat. 35. 40. N.

LAMPERTHEIM, a village of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, 2 miles S. E. of Worms.

LAMPSON, a town of Sumatra, capital of a district belonging to the king of Bantam. The Dutch have a resident here. It is situate on a bay of the same name, in the Strait of Sunda, 180 miles S. E. of Bencoolen. Long. 104. 15. E. lat. 5. 40. N.

LAMPSAKI, (the ancient Lamprocas), a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natoia; celebrated for its wine; seated on the Sea of Marmora; 6 miles from the Dardanelles.

LAMSPRINGER, a town of Hanover, in the principality of Hildersheim; situate at the source of the rivulet Lume; 17 miles S. of Hildersheim. Pop. 1230.

LANARK, a borough of Scotland, and the county town of Lanarkshire. It is contributory, with Linlithgow, in sending one member to parliament. Since the introduction of the cotton manufacture, many new houses have been built. It is seated on an eminence, near the river Clyde; 22 miles S. E. of Glasgow, and 30 S. W. of Edinburgh. Long. 3. 43. W. lat. 55. 42. N.

LANARKSHIRE, a county of Scotland; bounded N. and N. W. by Renfrew, Dumbarton, and Stirling; N. E. by Linlithgow and Edinburgh; E. by Peebite; S. by Dumfries; and S. W. by Ayrshire. It is 52 miles in its greatest length, and 33 in its greatest breadth, comprising a superficial extent of 870 square miles, or 536,860 English acres. On the whole, it is mountainous and hilly; but pleasant, and agreeably diversified, exhibiting landscapes intermingled with wood and water, hill and dale. It contains as much curious, romantic, and varied scenery, as any in Scotland; but the falls of the Clyde are particularly interesting to a stranger. The climate is rather moist, and the S. W. wind is the most prevalent. The county is divided into three districts, called the Upper, Middle, and Lower wards, and contains 41 parishes. It sends one member to parliament. The river Clyde runs through the whole extent of the county, dividing it into two nearly equal parts. It abounds in lead, iron, and coal.

COUNTY OF ENGLAND;
bounded S. by Cheshire, E. by Yorkshire, N. by Westmoreland, and W. by the Irish Sea. It is 74 miles from N. to S. and its greatest breadth is 44 miles. It contains 1,156,840 acres, and sends four members to parliament for the northern and southern divisions. It is a county-palatine, under the title of the Duchy of Lancaster: the only duchy of England (that of Cornwall excepted) which is not merely titular. This county comprises a variety of soil and face of country; but, upon the whole, is one of the least favoured by nature. The Hundred of Furness, which is separated from the rest by Morecambe Bay, is a wild and rugged region, stored with quantities of iron ore and slate, and covered with a growth of underwood, which is cut in succession, and made into charcoal. The E. part, between the Ribble and the Mersey, comprising the ancient forests of Wyresdale and Bowland, is mountainous and generally barren; but the S. part of the tract between these two rivers is flat. Much of this is a fertile country, though occasionally deformed by black turf bogs, here called moses, some of which are of large extent, and impassable in wet seasons. In the N. E. part of this division are some lofty hills, the most noted of which is Pendle Hill. The remaining part is varied with hill, dale, and moor. Among its productions in a general view, coal, lignite, and cannel, highly valuable as fuel, and capable of being manufactured into candlesticks, cups, snuff-boxes, &c. As a commercial and manufacturing county, it is superior to any other in the kingdom. Its principal manufactures are linen, silk, woollen, and cotton goods, stockings, baize, serge, tapes, hardware, plate-glass, &c. Of the commerce of this county it may suffice to observe, that Liverpool is the second port in the kingdom. The principal rivers are the Mersey, Irwell, Ribble, Lune, Wyre, Hodder, Roche, Duddon, Winster, and Ken; and it has two canals. In a general view, coal and cotton make the chief contribution. It has large cotton manufactories. The town has considerable trade, which increases with the population of the surrounding country. It is seated near Conestoga Creek, which runs into the Susquehanna, 61 miles W. by N. of Philadelphia. Long. 76. 32. W. lat. 40. 2. N. Population of the county, 84,203; and of the town, 8417.

LANCASTER, a handsome town in Pennsylvania; capital of a county of the same name. It is a pleasant and flourishing place, situate in a fertile and well cultivated country; and contains a court-house, a gaol, two banks, and nine places of worship. A college was founded here in 1767, but the buildings are now appropriated to schools. Here are manufactories of guns and other hardware; and about the site is a large cotton manufactory. The town has considerable trade, which increases with the population of the surrounding country. It is seated near Conestoga Creek, which runs into the Susquehanna, 61 miles W. by N. of Philadelphia. Long. 76. 32. W. lat. 40. 2. N. Population of the county, 84,203; and of the town, 8417.

LANCASTER, a town of Massachusetts, in Worcester county; with a large cotton manufactory. In its vicinity is a quarry of excellent stones for tombs, and the best slates for houses. It is situate on a branch of the Nashaway River, and communicates with Providence, N. by E. of Worcester, and 35 W.N.W. of Boston. Pop. 2019.

LANCASTER, a town of Fairfield county, Ohio, seated on the Hocking; 50 miles W. of Marietta.

LANCEROTA, one of the Canary isles, 30 miles long and 10 broad. It is very high, and has a good harbour at the N. E. end. Long. 15. 26. W. lat. 29. 14. N. Pop. 10,500.

LANCIANO, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citta; on a river of the same name. It is an archbishop's see, and has a good trade, and two great annual fairs; 64 miles N. by E. of Naples. Long. 41. 30. E. lat. 42. 16. N. Pop. 9750.

LANDAU, a small but strong town of the Bavarian circle of the Rhine; well known in military history. It was formerly imperial, but was ceded to Louis XIV. in 1680, and afterwards fortified by Vauban. In 1702, 1703, 1704, and 1713, it was alternately taken by the Austrians and French, but was confirmed to France at the peace of 1713. In 1795 it was attacked, but without success, by the Prussians and Austrians. The French ceded it to Bavaria in 1815. It is seated on the Queich; 92 miles N. N. E. of Strasbourg, and 847 N. E. of Paris. Long. 7. E. lat. 49. 12. N. Pop. 4500.
LANDAU, a town of Lower Bavaria; situate on the S. margin of the Isar. Long. 12° 37'. E. lat. 48° 36'. N.

LANDAU, a small town of Germany, in Westphalia, near the Wartber. Long. 9° 5'. E. lat. 51° 12'. N.

LANDSCHUK, a town of Prussian Silesia, in the county of Glatz; 27 miles S. W. of Nurem.

LANDERLE, a town of France, in the department of Calvados; seat of the Chev.; 25 miles S. W. of Caen.

LANDEN, a town of Belgium, in South Brabant; famous for an obstinate battle fought near it in 1693, in which the French, under Marshal Luxembourg, defeated the allies, commanded by William III. of England; and also a battle in 1793, in which the French were defeated by the Austrians. It is seated on the river Becke; 19 miles S. E. of Louvain. Pop. 17,500.

LANDERNAU, a seaport of France, in the department of Finisterre; with considerable manufactures of linen, leather, and paper. It is seated at the mouth of the Elhorn; 25 miles N. E. of Brest.

LANDERON, a town of Savoia, in the canton of Neuchâtel, at the S. W. extremity of the lake Neuchâtel; 7 miles N. E. of Neuchâtel.

LANDES, a department of France; bounded W. by the Atlantic, and on its other sides by the departments of Gironde, Lot-et-Garonne, Gers, and Lower Pyrenees. It is divided into the three arrondissements of Mont de Marsan, Dax, and St. Seur, and has an area of 3700 square miles, with 256,311 inhabitants. The principal rivers are the Adour and the Douze, which traverses it from E. to W. To the S. of these rivers the soil is tolerably fertile, producing wine, fruit, and corn, but on the N. it is perfectly sterile. The forests are extensive, and the climate is generally warm. The exports are wood, turpentine, tar, wax, cattle, wool, and brandy.

LANDRECY, a strong town of France, in the department of Nord. It was besieged in vain by Prince Eugene, in 1712. In 1794 it was taken by the allies; but shortly after evacuated. It was one of the barrier fortresses occupied by the allies after the second treaty of Paris. It is seated on the Cambre; 18 miles E. by S. of Cambray, and 19 S. by E. of Valenciennes.

LANDRIANO, a town of Italy, in the Milanese; 11 miles S. S. E. of Milan.

LANDSBERG, a town of Brandenburg, in the New Mark; with a considerable trade in cloths and wool. In 1758 it was taken by the Russians. It is seated on the Warta; 22 miles N. E. of Custrin.

LANDSBERG, a town of Upper Bavaria, with a castle; near the river Leech; 20 miles S. of Augsburg.

LANDSCHEN, a town and fort of Poland, in the principality of Cracow; 24 miles S. of Cracow.

LANDSCHENSKA, a fortified seaport of Sweden, in Schonen; seated on an island, near the Sound; with a good harbour between the continent and a small island. It is 20 miles N. W. of Land, and 21 N. E. of Copenhagen. Long. 12° 51'. E. lat. 55° 53'. N.

LANDSEND, a promontory in Cornwall, and the most westerly point of Great Britain. It is a vast aggregate of moorstone; and on the outermost rocks, at low water, are to be seen veins of lead and copper. Long. 5° 42'. W. lat. 50° 4'. N.

LANDSHEUT, a town of Bavaria; with a palace, a college church, and a beautiful convent; the last is now occupied by the university, which was removed thither from Ingolstadt, in 1660. Brewing and distilling are carried on here to a considerable extent, and there are manufactures of cloth, leather, and watches. Upon an adjoining mountain is the ancient castle of Travinitz. It is seated on an island in the river Isar, 32 miles N. E. of Munich. Long. 12° 6'. E. lat. 48° 30'. N. Pop. 6330.

LANDSCHRIT, a town of Russian Silesia, in the principality of Schweidnitz. It has a flourishing linen trade; it is seated on the Bober; 22 miles S. W. of Schweidnitz.

LANDSHAUT, a town of Moravia; seated on the Morava, on the confines of Hungary and Austria; 36 miles S. E. of Brunn.

LANDSTRAAS, or LANDROST, a town of Austrian Illyria, in Carniola; with a castle and a Cistercian convent; situate on an island in the river Gurk; 30 miles S. by W. of Cislei.

LANE, an island in the Atlantic; near the coast of Maine, a little to the E. of Souticott Point; belonging to the United States. Long. 67° 55'. W. lat. 44° 18'. N.

LANE, a river of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, whose waters, being confined by a great ledge of rocks, from the Lake of Killarney. It runs from Lough Lane into Castlemain Bay.

LANEBURG, a town of the Sardinian states, in Savoy, in the province of Maucon. It stands on the Arve, at the foot of Mont Conia, and is so shut up with hills that the sun is scarcely visible from November to January. It is 20 miles N. N. W. of Susa.

LANE-END, a town in Staffordshire, with markets on Wednesday and Saturday; noted for its extensive potteries, by which it has greatly increased of late years. It contains two good market-houses, two churches, several meeting-houses for dissenters, a catholic chapel, an English charity school, a mechanics' institute, &c. It is 5 miles E. by S. of Newcastle-under-Lyne.

LANEMEZAN, a town of France, in the department of Upper Pyrenees; 15 miles S. E. of Tarbe.

LANEPAX, a town in the department of Gers; 11 miles S. S. W. of Condom.

LANERCAST, a parish in England, in the county of Cumberland; situate in a romantic valley; 13 miles N. E. of Carlisle.

LANEBOURROUGH, a town in Ireland, in the county of Longford, situate on the Shannon, over which is a fine stone bridge; 7 miles S. of Longford, and 62 W. N. W. of Dublin.

LANEAU, (the ancient Olympia,) a town of Greece, in the Morea; situate on the small
river Carbon, the ancient Alpheus.) It was once a city of great note, near which the famous Olympic games were celebrated; and here was a fine temple of Jupiter Olympus, with a celebrated image of that god, 50 cubits high, which was reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world. It is now an inconsiderable place. It is 32 miles S. S. E. of Chirencana, and 69 S. W. of Corinth.

LANGHEAC, a town of France, in the department of Upper Loire; seated near the Allier, 12 miles S. of Briou. Pop. 1920.

LANGHEAIS, a town of France, in the department of Indre-et-Loire; noted for the culture of melons; seated on the Loire; 12 miles W. of Tours. Pop. 2520.

LANGERLAND, a fertile island in Denmark, in the S. part of the Great Belt. It is 33 miles long, but scarcely 5 broad. The principal town is Rudkoping.

LANGNAU; a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Königigrätz, on the Little Elbe; with some extensive manufactures of candle and paint. Langenau, Upper and Lower, two populous villages of Prussia, in Silesia; 11 miles S. of Glatz.

LANGNAD, a long and struggling village of Germany, in Wirtemberg. It contains 3600 inhabitants, who are mostly weavers. It is 10 miles N. N. E. of Ulm.

LANGENBERG, a tn. of the Prussian province of Cleves and Berg. It is 15 miles N. of Dusseldorf.

LANGENBURG, a town of Germany, in Wirtemberg, with a magnificent castle; seated on the river Jaxt. It is 32 miles W. of Anspsach.

LANGENSAALZ, a town of Prussian Saxony, capital of Thuringia; with a castle, and manufactures of silk, woollen, cotton, &c. It stands on the Saal, near its confluence with the Unstrut; 14 miles W. by N. of Erfurt. Long. 10. 42. E. lat. 51. 5. N.

LANGENTHAL, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, in the neighbourhood of which are some medicinal springs. It is 18 miles N. E. of Bern.

LANGENZEN, a town of Germany in Bavaria, on the river Zenn, and near the Rednitz; 20 miles N. E. of Anspsach.

LANGHOLM, a town of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire; with an extensive cotton manufacture; seated on the Esk, on the borders of England; 20 miles N. by W. of Carlisle.

LANGOR, a town of France, department of Lozere; 21 miles N. E. of Mende.

LANGON, a town of France, in the department of Girond; with an extensive trade in wine and brandy. It has a good harbour, and is seated on the Garonne; 10 miles N. of Bazas. Pop. 3529.

LANGPORT, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Saturday; situate on a hill, by the river Parrett, which is navigable for barges to the Bristol Channel. It is 10 miles S. E. of Bridgewater, and 128 W. by S. of London.

LANGRIS, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne. Its cuttery wares are in high esteem. It is seated on a mountain, near the source of the Marne; 40 miles N. E. of Dijon. Long. 5. 19. E. lat. 47. 52. N.

LANDGUARD FORT, a strong fort of England; situate on a sandy point of land, on the Suffolk side of the harbour of Harwich, but within the limits of Essex. At high water it is surrounded by the sea, and becomes an island nearly a mile from the shore. It was erected for the defence of the port of Harwich, and has a garrison, under the command of a governor.

LANGUEDOC, a province of the S. of France; divided, at the revolution, into the departments of Upper Garonne, Aude, Hérault, Gard, Lozere, and Ariège. It extends on the E. to the Rhone, and W. to the borders of Gascony, and comprises a superficial extent of 16,000 square miles, and a population of about 2,000,000. The Upper, or Western Languedoc, had Toulouse for its capital; and the Lower, or Eastern, Montpelier. The celebrated canal of Languedoc, constructed by Louis XIV., is 140 miles long, and connects the Mediterranean with the Atlantic. It commences at Cete, and joins the Garonne at Toulouse.

LANZAN, or LANCHANG, a city, and the capital of the kingdom of Laos; S. of China, at foot of the southern part, to which it gives name. The king's palace is said to be of vast extent, and the houses of the grandees are also large, and highly ornamented. It is situated on the W. side of the river Menam Kong; 400 miles N. N. W. of Cambodia. Long. 101. 36. E. lat. 16. 30. N.

LAMBEUR, a town of France, in the department of Finisserie; 6 miles N. E. of Morlaix.

LAMBER, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre; 19 miles N. of Brest.

LANNOI, a town of France, in the department of Cotres du Nord; with a trade in wine, hemp, and butter. In the neighbourhood are mines of iron and silver. It is seated on the Guer; 39 miles W. N. W. of St. Brieux. Long. 3. 27. W. lat. 48. 44. N.

LANNOY, a town of France, in the department of Nord; 8 miles E. N. E. of Lille.

LANSARBEYS, a town of France, in the department of Hérault; 19 miles W. of Montpellier. Pop. 1129.

LANSDOWN, a mountain in Somersetshire; 4 miles from Bath; 813 feet high.

LANSBURGH, a village of New York, in Rensselaer county. It contains four churches, a court-house, a jail, and an academy; and is seated on the E. side of the Hudson, opposite the S. branch of the Mohawk; 9 miles N. N. E. of Albany. Long. 74. 8. W. lat. 42. 43. N. Pop. 3350.

LANZO, a town of the Sardinian states, in Piedmont, on the river Sura, over which is an elegant bridge. It is 12 miles N. W. of Turin. Pop. 2225.

LAO, a town of the island of Cuba; 25 miles W. of Havana.

LAO, or LEAO, a city of China, of the second rank, in the province of Shan-si. Long. 112. 57. E. lat. 37. 4. N.

LAON, a decayed town of France, capital of the department of Aisne; with a castle. The principal trade consists in curr and wines. It is celebrated for a battle fought under its walls, between the French and allies, in March 1814.
It is seated on a mountain, near Ardon; 77 miles N. E. of Paris. Long. 3. 43. E. lat. 49. 34. N.

Laos, a kingdom of India beyond the Ganges; extending from 12. to 18. N. lat., and bounded by Lakhto, Siam, Cambodia, Tunquin, and Cochín-China, to the last of which it is nominally subject. It is surrounded by mountains covered with forests; but the country is in general flat, and the soil fertile, being watered by numerous rivulets from the mountains, and a number of canals from the Mecon, which flows from N. to S. through the whole region. It abounds in rice, fruit, honey, wax, and cotton; and the principal drugs are benzoin and lac. Gold and silver are found in certain places of the river; and it has mines of iron, lead, and tin. It is very thinly inhabited, the greater part of the population consisting of migrating tribes, who wage an almost constant internal warfare. The religion, language, and manners, are much the same as in Siam. Lanjan is the capital.

Lapland, a northern region of Europe, now belonging to Russia and Sweden; bounded on the N. by the Arctic Ocean, E. by the White Sea, S. by Sweden, and W. by Norway and the Atlantic. It was formerly divided into three parts, Russian, Swedish, and Danish; or (Norwegian) Lapland. The first, the largest and driest region of the whole, consisted of three districts, Bellomoresk, Maromskien, and Teskien; but these are now all included in the general appellation of the circle of Kola, which includes also the tract on the E. of the Torneo, called Kemi-Lapmark, which was ceded by Sweden in 1809. Swedish Lapland, or Lapland Proper, is subdivided into six provinces, now comprised in the government of Umea. Norwegian Lapland, or Finnmark, the most northerly of all, now belongs also to Sweden. The general aspect of Lapland is made up of the principal rivers are the Tornees, which issues from the source of the same name, and, after a course of 300 miles, falls into the Gulf of Bothnia; the Tana, and the Altem, both of which fall into the Frozen Ocean. The lakes are numerous, and many of them very extensive. The maritime districts are of uniform and rather mild temperature; but in the interior, the winter is intensely cold; in the most norther parts the sun remains below the horizon from the 20th of November to the 10th of January; and the whole country is covered with snow and ice, from the beginning of September to the middle of March. In summer the sun continues two months above the horizon, and in the valleys and plains the heat is excessive, favoring the production of numerous insects, particularly mosquitoes, which greatly infest the inhabitants. Barley is the common grain, but rye and oats are also cultivated in some places, and a few culinary vegetables are raised. The trees are fir, birch, larch, and small beech, which form vast though not thick forests. Metals and minerals are found in abundance; gold has been found at Scappavara; iron, lead, zinc, and plumbago are in various places; and in the S. of Lapland several mines are wrought.

Among the other internal productions of this country are limestone, marble, gypsum, rock-crys- tals, jasper, amethysts, and garnets. The animals of this country are much the same as those of Norway; but the rein-deer may more properly be said to belong to Lapland. The singular usefulness of this animal in a great measure recompenses the Laplander for the privation of the other comforts of life. The rein-deer in summer live upon leaves and grass, and in winter upon moss, which they dig up from under the snow; yet upon such scanty fare they will perform a journey of inconceivable length. The animal is fixed to a kind of sledge, shaped like a small boat, in which the traveller, well secured from cold, is laced down; and, taking the reins, which are fastened to the horns of the animal, in one hand, and a kind of bludgono, to keep the carriage clear of ice and snow, in the other, he sets out, and continues his journey with incredible speed, the animals choosing the road and directing their course with very little trouble to the traveller. Their milk and cheese are nutritious and pleasant; their flesh is well tasted food, whether fresh or dried; their skin forms excellent clothing, both for the bed and body; and their intestines and tendons supply their masters with thread and cordage. The Laplanders are not lower in stature than the more southern Europeans. The men are of a swarthy and dark complexion; their hair is black and short, their mouth wide, and their cheek hollow, with a longish pointed chin. The women are in general well made, complaisant, chaste, and extremely nervous. In their manner of life the Laplanders are divided into fishers and mountaineers. The former, in summer, fix their habitations in the neighbourhood of some lake, from which they draw their subsistence, and in winter live in the woods. The latter seek their support on the mountains, and pursue the animals of rein-deer, more or less numerous. They are active and expert in the chase; and the introduction of fire arms has almost abolished the use of the bow and arrow. Besides looking after the rein-deer, the fishery, and the chase, the men are employed in making canoes, sledges, harness, cups, bowls, &c.; and the women in making nets, drying the fish and meat, milking the deer, making the cheese, and tanning hides. Like the Icelanders, they consider their country the finest in the universe. They live in tents composed of several poles or beams of wood, which meet at the top, and support each other; the surface consists of a few stones, and is always in the middle of the hut, a hole being at the top for the smoke to pass. When travelling, and exposed to the inclemency of the weather, they throw a covering over the head, neck, and shoulders, leaving only a small opening, through which they see and breathe. In their dress they use no kind of linen. The men wear close breeches, reaching down to their shoes, which are made of untanned leather, pointed and turned up before. Their doublet is made to fit their shape, it is open at the breast, and over it they wear a close coat with narrow sleeves, the skirts of which
reach down to the knees, and are fastened round them by a leather girdle, ornamented with plagues of tin or brass. To this girdle they tie their knives, instruments for making fire, pipes, and other smoking apparatus. The dress of the women is the same as that of the men, with the exception of a few ornamental peculiarities. All the Swedish and Norwegian, as well as the greater number of the Russian Laplanders, bear the name of Christians; but their religion is a full superstition, and a compound of Christian and Pagan ceremonies. Their language has an affinity with the Finnish, but is greatly intermixed with others. They trade with the Swedes and Norwegians, whom they supply with the skins and furs of quadrupeds, such as ermines, sables, martens, squirrels, foxes of various colours, bears, lynxes, and wolves; and receive in return meal, cloth, spirituous liquors, tobacco, and various utensils.

Laar, a town of Persia, capital of Laristan; with a castle on a rock; chiefly celebrated for the manufacture of muskets and cotton cloth. It was once a magnificent city, but is now in ruins. Some handsome houses still remain, and the bazaar is said to be the noblest structure of the kind in Persia. Pop. 12,500. Long. 46. 30. E. lat. 34. 30. N.

Laraysh or Larash, a strong town in the kingdom of Fuz; with a castle, and a good harbour. Here are magazines for the refitting of vessels, but no docks for building. It is seated near the mouth of the Luco; 46 miles S. by W. of Tangier.

Laredo, a town of Spain, in Biscay; with a good harbour; 30 miles W. N. W. of Bilboa.

Largo, a town of Scotland, in Fifeshire; on a bay of its name, at the opening of the Frith of Forth, which is a safe roadstead for ships of all descriptions. The town has a manufacture of linen and cloths. It is 9 miles S. S. W. of St. Andrews.

Larus, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire; with a small harbour on the Frith of Clyde. It is memorable for the defeat of the Norwegians, in their last invasion of this country, in 1263. It is 15 miles N. W. of Irvine.

Larino, a town of Naples, in the Molise; 35 miles E. N. E. of Molise.

Larissa, a town of Greece; capital of Thessaly, and an archbishop’s see; with a palace, and some handsome mosques. It was famous as the residence of Achilles, and retains its ancient name. The inhabitants, estimated at 25,000, carry on a large trade in dyeing yarn, tanning leather, &c. It was the centre of the military operations, and the Turks against Ali Pasha. It is seated on the Peneus; 75 miles S. by W. of Salonica. Long. 22. 47. E. lat. 39. 49. N.

Laristant, a small province of Persia, extending along the northern shore of the Persian Gulf. The soil is so impregnated with acid substances, and so destitute of water, that it is the most unproductive province of the kingdom. Those who inhabit the coast are addicted to piracy, and live under their own sheiks, paying the king only a trifling tribute.

Larne, a town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim; at the mouth of a river of the same name; 8 miles N. of Carrickfergus.

Larnica, a town of Cyprus; the second in the island, and the emporium of its commerce, the bay on which it is situated forming one of the best roadsteads in the island. It has no good water, but is supplied from a distance by an aqueduct. Long. 33. 45. E. lat. 34. 36. N. Pop. 3230.

Larry Bandar, a town of Hindostan, on the N. branch of the Indus, called the Pitty; 56 miles W. by S. of Tutta. Long. 66. 42. E. lat. 24. 41. N.

Larsta. See Arta.

Larviggen, or Lurawaq, a seaport of Norway, in thebishopric of Christiansia. It is a place of considerable trade, and has productive iron-works. It stands at the confluence of two rivers, near the sea; 74 miles S. S. W. of Christiansia.

Lasnebourg, a town of Savoy, on the river Arc; at the foot of Mount Cenis, the passage of which is the principal support of the inhabitants. The sun is hidden from the inhabitants of this town, by the mountains, during two months in the year. It is 20 miles N. W. of Susa.

Lassa, or Larrassa, a city of Asia; capital of Great Tibet. It is not large, but the houses are spacious, and built of stone. About 7 miles to the E. of the city is the mountain of Putala, on the summit of which is the palace of the grand Lama, the high priest of Tibet; whose authority is as great over almost all the other parts of Tartary and Tibet, as that of the pope was formerly over Europe. Lassa is seated on a spacious plain, on a river that flows into the Sansoo; 600 miles N. N. E. of Calcutta. Long. 91. 25. E. lat. 29. 30. N.

Lassanh a town of Prussia, in Pomerania; on a lake of the same name; 38 miles S. S. E. of Stralsund.

Lassam, a town of Java, on the N. coast; through which flows a fine navigable river. It has a considerable trade; 419 miles E. of Batavia.

Lassay, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne; 12 miles E. N. E. of Mayenne.

Lastres, a town of Spain, in Asturias; near a cape of the same name, on the Bay of Bisca; 35 miles E. N. E. of Oviedo.

Laswaare, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Delhi; where a desperate battle was fought in 1803, between the British, under Lord Lake, and the Maharattas, under Dowlat Row Scindia, in which the latter were totally defeated.

Latecunga, a town of Peru; capital of a district of the same name. The streets are broad and straight; the houses only one story high, and arched, on account of the frequency of earthquakes, one of which overturned the
whole place in 1698. It contains manufactures of cloth and baize, &c., and exports great quantities of salt pork; the vicinity is noted for making fine red earthware. It is situated 50 miles S. of Quito. Long. 73° 16. W. lat. 0° 56. S. Pop. 11,500.

LATAKIA, or LADIKHE, (the ancient Laodicen,) a seaport of Syria, and a bishop's see. It has beautiful remains of antiquity, and a considerable trade, especially in tobacco, though the harbour is become too shallow for large vessels. It stands on the S. side of a small peninsula; 75 miles S. W. of Aleppo. Long. 34° 30. E. lat. 35° 40. N.

LAUBACH, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt; with a castle; 10 miles E. by S. of Gießen.

LAUBACH, one of the two governments of Austrian Illyria, containing nearly 640,000 inhabitants. It is divided into the circles of Laubach, Neustadtal, Adelsberg, Clagenfurt, and Villach.

LAUBACH, or LAYBACH, a strong town of Austrian Illyria; capital of the preceding government. The castle, called the Old Fort, stands on a mountain, and is now used only for a prison. It has manufactures of silk, leather, and excellent cloth. In 1821 a congress was held here for deliberating on the affairs of Italy, and attended by the emperors of Russia and Austria. It is situated on a river of the same name; 28 miles S. E. of Clagenfurt. Long. 42° 35. W. lat. 46° 11. E. Pop. 11,500.

LAUBAUS, a walled town of Upper Lusatia; on the frontiers of Silesia. It has a good trade in cloth, yarn, and linen. It is situated on the Quees; 14 miles E. S. E. of Gorlitz.

LAUDA, a town and castle of Germany, in Baden; on the river Tauba; 10 miles S. W. of Wurtzburg.

LAUDER, an ancient royal burgh of Scotland, in Berwickshire; sending, in conjunction with Haddington, &c., one member to parliament. The castle, originally built by Edward I. as a fortress, is now the seat of the Earl of Lauderdale. It is situated on a river of the same name; 21 miles S. E. of Edinburgh.

LAURENBURG, a duchy in the N. of Germany; on the right bank of the Elbe, adjacent to Hamburg, and included, since 1815, in the Danish dominions, of which it forms the southern extremity. Pop. 32,000.

LAURENBERG, the capital of the foregoing duchy. There is only one wing of the ancient castle, where the dukes resided, now remaining. Great quantities of merchandise are sent hence to Lubeck, by means of the Stecknitz. It stands on the Elbe and Stecknitz; 33 miles E. S. E. of Hamburg. Long. 10° 50. E. lat. 52° 22. N. Pop. 28,000.

LAURENBURG, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania; on the Leba; 57 miles W. by N. of Dantzig. Long. 17° 48. E. lat. 54° 27. N.

LAUPPEN, a town of Austria, in the duchy of Salzburg; with a fine castle; situated on the Salza; 12 miles N. N. W. of Salzburg.

LAUPPEN, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich; with a castle. Here is a celebrated cataract of the Rhine, the perpendicular height of which is about 60 feet, and the breadth 300. It is 3 miles S. by W. of Schaffhausen.

LAUPPENBURG, a strong town in the S. W. extremity of Germany; with a castle. It is situated on a rock, on the Rhine, which divides it in two parts. Here is a small cataract, noted for the beauty of the scenery; 26 miles W. of Schaffhausen. Long. 8° 2. E. lat. 47° 35. N.

LAUHARNE, a town of South Wales, county of Caermarthen; on an arm of the sea, at the mouth of the Tave river; 245 miles from London.

LAVINEN, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Neuburg; situated on the Danube; 3 miles W. of Dillingen.

LAVINCHESTER, a borough, and the capital of Cornwall; market on Wednesday and Saturday. It had a strong castle, now in ruins, but the tower serves as a prison; and a little without the town stands the old priory. The spring assizes are held here; the summer assizes at Bodmin. It returns one member to parliament. Here is a free school, founded by Queen Elizabeth, and two charity schools. It is situated on the side of a hill, on the Attery, which falls into the Tamar, 3 miles below the town; 28 miles N. N. W. of Plymouth, and 214 W. by S. of London. Long. 4° 21. W. lat. 56° 38. S.

LAVINCHESTER, a town of Van Diemen's Land, seated at the junction of the Esk and Tamar, at the head of Port Dalrymple, or River Tamar, which will allow vessels of considerable burden to approach the town; but the navigation is intricate. It contains a church, government house, barracks, court-house, &c., and is a thriving and improving place; to the N. E. is a race-course, and to the S. W. is a beautiful cascade on the South Esk. The town has but a limited supply of water, which is principally brought from the South Esk. It is 121 miles N. from Hobart. Town. Lat. 41° 30. S. long. 147° 15. E. This town contains, according to the last census, the following number of inhabitants:— Free males, 2948; females, 1594; bond males, 476; females, 112; Total, 4460.

LAUNY, a town of Bohemia, near the river Eger; 10 miles E. N. E. of Saz.

LAUPEN, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, at the conflux of the Sannen and Sense; 5 miles S. W. of Bern.

LAURINGEN, a town of Germany, on the river Laut; 11 miles N. E. of Schweinfurt.

LAUSANNE, a city of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Pays de Vaud, and a bishop's see, with a famous college. It stands on a very uneven tract of land, formed by three small hills; and the lofty parts afford the most sublime views in nature. The cathedral, the town-house, and other public buildings, are magnificent; 25 miles N. E. of Geneva, and 42 S. W. of Bern. It is much frequented by visitors, and has been the residence of Voltaire, Gibbon,
and Haller. Long. 6. 45. E. lat. 46. 31. N. Pop. 16,000.

LAUTERBACH, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Suntz, noted for excellent tin-mines; 9 miles S. S. W. of Carlsbad. P. 1,450.

LAUTERBACH, a town of Germany, in the grand duchy of Saxo-Weimar, with a trade in linen and woollen cloths; seated on the Vogelsberg, 15 miles W. W. N. of Fulda.

LAUTERBROOK, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, 6 miles S. of Interlachen. It is seated in a romantic valley of the same name, celebrated for its cantale, called Staubbach.

LAUTERBURG, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine. It stands on the Lauter, near its confluence with the Rhine; 14 miles S. of Landau. Pop. 1,350.

LAUZUN, a town of France, in the department of Lot; 20 miles S. W. of Cahors. Pop. 1,450.

LAVAMUNDE, a small town of Austrian Illyria, in Lower Carniath, seated on the Dravo, 23 miles E. of Clagenfurt.

LAVEL, or LAFEEL, a village of the Netherlands, in the province of Liége, 4 miles W. of Maestricht. In 1747 the French obtained a victory here over the allies, commanded by the Duke of Cumberland.

LAVILO, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, 90 miles E. by N. of Naples.

LAVENHAM, a town in Suffolk, with manufactures of hempen cloth and woollen yarn. Here is a spacious market-place, with a cross in the centre; but the market has long been disused. The town is situated on an eminence, at the foot of which runs the river Breton; 12 miles S. by E. of Bury St. Edmund, and 62 N. E. of London.

LAVENZA, a town of Italy, in the principality of Massa, with a citadel; seated at the mouth of the Lavenza, on the Gulf of Genoa, 6 miles W. W. N. of Massa.

LAWTON, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Monday and Wednesday, 4 miles S. of Devizes, and 90 W. by S. of London.

LAVIS, a town of the Austrian states, in Tyrol, at the confluence of the Lavis with the Adige; 7 miles N. of Trent.

LAWORD, TERRA H., a province in the N. W. part of Naples; bordered on the W. by the Tuscan Sea, and containing 1720 square miles, with 625,000 inhabitants. It is proper for tillage, whence it took its name, and is fertile in excellent wines and fruits. There are also mineral springs and mines of sulphur. Capua is the capital, and Gaeta is the chief seaport.

LAWRENCE, St., a large river of North America, proceeding from Lake Ontario, from which it runs 700 miles to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in the Atlantic. Its mouth is 100 miles wide, and it is navigable for ships of war as far as Quebec, which is 360 miles; and vessels from Europe ascend to Montreal, which is 180 miles further. In its course it forms a great variety of bays, harbours, and islands, many of which are fruitful, and extremely pleasant. The navigation of this river is closed from December to April by the ice; but it then forms a medium of communication, by roads being marked on it and its tributaries; and goods are then transported on it, by means of sleighs and other vehicles. See Quebec, Montreal, &c.

LAWRENCE, St., GULF OF, is formed between the western point of Newfoundland, the eastern shores of Labrador, the eastern extremity of the province of New Brunswick, part of the province of Nova Scotia, and the island of Cape Breton. It communicates with the Atlantic Ocean by three different passages.

LAWRENCE-KIRK, a town of Scotland, in Kincaidineshire, with manufactures of lawn, cambric, thread, &c., and a large bleach-field. It is seated on the small river Leither, 8 miles N. of Montrose.

LAXEMBURG, a town of Austria, with a palace; seated on the Sucuch, 17 miles S. of Vienna.

LAVBC. See LAU.BACH.

LAZISE, a town of North Italy, in Lombardy, on Lake Garda. Here is a castle, and a post on the lake; 23 miles N. from Mantua. Pop. 8500.

LEA, a river of England, which rises near Luton, in Bedfordshire, flows to Hertford and Ware, and, dividing Essex from Hertfordshire and Middlesex, enters the Thames below Blackwall.

LEADMILLS, a village of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, situate amid mountains, in which are rich mines of lead. It is supposed to be the highest inhabited place in Britain, being about 2000 feet above the level of the sea. It is situatet on the road from Glasgow to Dumfries, 15 miles S. of Lanark, and 44 S. of Glasgow.

LEAMINGTON PRIORES, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Wednesday. Here are some saline springs, with warm and cold baths, a pump-room, and other accommodations for genteel company. It is seated on the river Leam, near its confluence with the Avon, 2 miles E. of Warwick, and 89 N. W. of London.

LEAC-TONG. See CHEM-YANG.

LEATHERHEAD, a town in Surrey, which had formerly a market. Here is a bridge of 14 arches.
over the river Mole, which a little above is said to make its reappearance above ground; 18 miles S. S. W. of London.

Leatherwater, or Witherburn, a fine lake in Cumberland, lying S. E. of Keswick. It is narrow and irregular, about 4 miles in length, skirting the foot of Kelvellyn, and receiving numerous torrents from that huge mountain. The singular beauty of this lake is its being almost intersected in the middle by two peninsulas, which are joined by a neat wooden bridge. Its outlet, at the N. end, joins the river Greta, which runs into the Derwent below Keswick.

Leeds, a town of Prussia in Pomernania, on a river of the same name, which, after forming a lake 15 miles in circumference, enters the Baltic Sea; 16 miles N. W. of Luenburg.

Lebanon, a town of Pennsylvania, capital of a county of the same name. It has considerable trade, and in the vicinity are copper and iron mines. It is seated on the Quitapannah Creek, 80 miles W. N. W. of Philadelphia. Population of the county, 21,872; of the town, 1860.


Lebanon, New, a town of New York, in Columbia county, noted for its medicinal spring; 30 miles N. E. of Hudson. It also is the name of a township in Camden county, North Carolina.

Lebda, a seaport of Afzim, in the territory of Tripoli, with a good harbour and an old castle. Here are the ruins of a temple and other splendid buildings; it is seated on the Mediterranean, 30 miles S. E. of Tripoli.

Lebbissa, or Libressa, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a castle, seated in a territory abounding in olive-trees, that produce the best oil in Spain; 20 miles S. by W. of Seville. Pop. 6250.

Lebus, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, seated on the Oder, 5 miles N. of Frankfurt.

Leck, a town in the state of Genoa; 23 miles N. E. of Genoa.

Lecco, a city of Italy, in Oronzo, and a bishop's see. It is the residence of the governor of the province, which by some is called Lecco, instead of Oronzo; 17 miles N. W. of Oronzo, and 155 E. S. E. of Naples. Pop. 13,735. Long. 18. 20. E. lat. 40. 36. N.

Lecco, a town of Austrian Italy, in the Milanese, with several flourishing manufactories. It is seated on the E. branch of the lake Como, 15 miles E. N. E. of Como. Long. 9. 23. E. lat. 45. 5. N. Pop. 4250.

Leche, a river of the Bavarian states, which rises in Tyrol, divides Scania from Bavaria, and makes the Danube flow to Donauwörth.

Lechlaw, or Lechlaw, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Tuesday. A canal from the Severn joins the Thames near this town, and the traffic here on both is considerable in cheese, corn, and coal. It is seated at the confluence of the Lech with the Thames, 28 miles E. by S. of Gloucester, and 76 W. by N. of London.

Lechits, a town of Prussian Silesia, in the province of Oppeln. Near it is the convent of St. Annenberg, much resorted to by pilgrims. It is seated near the Oder, 17 miles S. S. E. of Oppeln.

Leck, a river of the Netherlands, which branches off from the Rhine at Deurstade, and enters the Meuse; 10 miles E. of Rotterdam.

Leucours, a strong town of France, department of Gers, with manufactures of leather, and some trade in corn and wine. It is situated on a mountain, near the river Gers; 16 miles N. of Auch. Long. 0. 37. E. lat. 43. 56. N. Pop. 6630.

Leeds, a town of Herefordshire, with a market on Tuesday, and a considerable manufacture of ropes and sacking. The navigable canal from Gloucester to Hereford passes by this town, which is situated near the S. extremity of the Malvern hills, 16 miles E. of Hereford, and 120 W. N. W. of London.

Ledinosa, a small but strong town of Spain, in Leon; seated on the Torones; 29 miles S. W. of Salamanca.

Lee, a river of Ireland, which rises on the confines of Kerry, flows E. to Cork, and falls into Cork Harbour.

Leeds, a borough in West Yorkshire; markets on Tuesday and Saturday. It returns two members to parliament. It stands on the river Aire, over which is a stately stone bridge. It is the principal of the clothing towns in Yorkshire, and the mart for the coloured and white broad cloths, of which vast quantities are sold in its large market, within the space of an hour, without the least confusion. Leeds has a flourishing manufacture of carpets; also some mills for the cutting of tobacco, and several potteries. In the neighbourhood are numerous collieries, and great quantities of coal are sent to York and Hull. Three miles N. N. W. of the town, on the river Aire, stands the remains of that venerable pile, Kirkstall Abbey, embowered in groves of oak. Leeds has seven churches, two of which were erected under the new act; and here are twelve meeting-houses, of a general infirmary, an hospital, three almshouses, a school, a grammar school, and a large national school, opened in 1813. The most handsome building in the town is the court-house and prison, erected in 1812. A canal passes hence to Liverpool, by which, and the river, this town has a communication with the Irish Sea and the German Ocean; and it is connected with London, Birmingham, &c., by means of the North Midland railway; 24 miles S. W. of York, and 189 N. W. of London. Long. 1. 34. W. lat. 53. 48. N.

Leeds, a parish in Kent, with a castle and a priory; some ruins of the latter still remain, 5 miles S. W. of Maidstone, and 49 from London.
with excellent water, brought from the mountains of Cologna by means of a long and expensive aqueduct, constructed by government. The streets are wide and straight, and almost all the houses of the same height. There are so many canals, that some have given it the title of New Venice. At a little distance is a lighthouse, on a small island. The trade consists of foreign goods, as cotton, sugar, cocoa, spices, sulphur, and alum; and in home productions, as essences, oils, wine, straw hats, cloth, juniper-berries, oranges, lambs' and goats' skins, and coral. In 1741 this city suffered greatly by an earthquake. The neighbouring marshes have been rendered fit for culture by means of canals, which have also been useful in dissipating the noxious effluvia; but the air is still far from healthy; 140 miles N. W. of Rome, and 46 W. of Florence. Long. 10. 17. E. lat. 43. 33. N.

LEGNA, a town of Austrian Italy, in the Venetian; with a fortress regularly constructed. The town is populous, and carries on a considerable trade, particularly in grain, which is greatly facilitated by means of a canal from the Adige to the Po. It is seated on the Adige; 22 miles S. E. of Verona. Pop. 6500.

LEICESTER, a town of the Austrian empire, in Lower Styria, on a seat of the Sum; 16 miles S. of Graz.

LEICESTER, a town of Massachusetts, in Worcester county; with a considerable manufacture of wool cards; 6 miles W. N. W. of Worcester.

LEICESTER, a borough, and the capital of Leicestershire: it is governed by a mayor; with a market on Saturday; it returns two members to parliament. In the civil wars the walls were in great measure demolished; the castle was also dismantled, the hall and kitchen being the only parts that are left entire. It has 9 churches, 13 meeting-houses for the different denominations of dissenters, several hospitals, a free school, and three charity schools. In 1821 an act was passed for lighting the town with gas. The principal manufacture is that of stockings, of which, several years ago, the value amounted to 60,000l. annually, and it has of late much increased. A canal passes hence by Loughborough to the river Trent, and the Midland Counties railway passes this town. At a parliament held here in the reign of Henry V., the first law was made for the burning of heretics. In the meadows near the town are the ruins of an abbey in which Cardinal Wolsey died. It is seated on the Soar; 28 miles S. by E. of Derby, and 96 N. N. W. of London. Long. 1. 8. W. lat. 52. 36. N.

LEICESTERSHIRE, a county of England; bounded on the N. by Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, E. by the counties of Lincoln and Rutland, S. by Northamptonshire, and W. by Warwickshire and Staffordshire. It is about 45 miles long, and 30 broad; contains 514,560 statute acres, is divided into six hundreds, and 186 parishes; has 12 market towns; and sends four members to parliament, for the Northern and Southern divisions. The climate is tem-
Lei, a town of Bohemia; with manufactu-
res of porcelain, glass, fine cloth, and cotton.
It is 47 miles S. E. of Dresden. Pop. 4925.

Leipni, a walled town of Moravia; near the
river Becwa; 14 miles E. S. E. of Olmutz.

Leipzi, Circle of, a province of the king-
dom of Saxony; bounded E. by the circle of
Meissen, S. by that of the Erzgebirge and the
principality of Altenburg, and W. and N. by
the Prussian part of Saxony. It comprises 14
bailliages, and is the seat of considerable man-
ufactures. Pop. 216,500.

Leipsic, a city of Saxony, in the circle of
Meissen; with a famous university, and a strong
star of, called Plessenburger. It carries on a
considerable trade, and has three great fairs
every year, which last a fortnight each. The
number of inhabitants is about 41,000; and the
principal manufactures are silk, gold and silver
stuffs, linen and cotton printing, leather, and
paper. There are six handsome colleges, be-
longing to the university, besides the private
colleges; and the exchange is a fine structure.
Leipsic was taken by the Prussians in 1745
and 1756. The Austrians, in 1756, besieged
it in vain; they took it two years after, but
were soon obliged to give it up. Leipsic is
celebrated for two of the greatest battles re-
corded in history having been fought in its
vicinity, between the French and the allied
armies, on the 16th and 18th of October, 1813,
which were followed by the capture of the
town, and the rear-guard of the French army,
on the following morning, and also the king
of Saxony and his family, who were made pri-
soners. It is seated in a plain, on the river
Plyessee; 64 miles W. N. W. of Dresden, 90 S.
by W. of Berlin, and 180 N. E. of Frankfort-

Leira, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura,
and a bishop's see; with an ancient castle on an
eminence. Pop. 4600. It is 77 miles N. N. E.
of Lisbon. Long. 8. 34. W. lat. 39. 48. N.

Leipzig, a city of Saxony, in Meissen;
with manufactures of cloth, lace, stockings,
etc. It is seated on the Mulda; 24 miles E. S. E.
of Leipsic, and 32 N. W. of Dresden.

Leith, a seaport of Scotland, on the Firth of
Forth; 2 miles N. N. E. of Edinburgh, of which
it is the port. It is situated at the mouth of the
river Leith, which forms the harbour and divides
the town into N. and S. Leith, which commu-
nicate by two draw-bridges. The harbour is
secured by a noble stone pier, and it is accom-
modated with wet and dry docks, and other con-
veniences for ship-building, which is carried
on to a considerable extent. Here are also
manufactures of ropes, canvas, carpets, glass,
shoes, leather, soap, and candles, and several
iron forges. There are three churches, an
episcopal chapel, three meeting-houses, a mag-
ificent circular bathroom, and a house for distill-
eer seamen, rebuilt in 1817, and numerous charities
Alittle to the cost of the town are the baths, which
are constructed upon a grand scale, and in a style of great elegance. The harbour is defended by a martello tower, and to the W. of the citadel is a battery for the protection of the shipping. The commerce of Leith is very considerable; and the vessels employed in the London trade are, in general, of a large size; but the largest ships are those employed in the Greenland whale fishery. To foreign parts are exported lead, glass ware, linen, woollen stuffs, and a variety of other goods. It returns, with Portobello, &c., one member to parliament. Long. 2. 56. W. lat. 55. 54. N.

LEITMERITZ. See LEUTMERITZ.
LEITMICHEL. See LEUTMICHEL.
LEITWAG, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught; bounded on the N. by Donegal Bay, N. E. by Fermangh, E. by Cavan, S. E. by Longford, S. W. by Roscommon, and W. by Sligo. Its greatest length is about 54 English miles, and its maximum breadth 20. It contains 21 parishes, and an area of 407,260 English acres. The northern parts are mountainous and uncultivated, but they abound with inexhaustible veins of lead, iron, and copper ore, and have likewise some coal mines. The S. is level and fertile. The county is traversed by the river Shannon, and abounds with small lakes and rivers, has some productive iron-works, and feeds great herds of cattle. It returns two members to the imperial parliament. Carrick is the capital.

LETRAM, a village of Ireland, from which the preceding county has its name. It is seated on the Shannon; 4 miles N. of Carrick, and 82 W. N. W. of Dublin.

LEIXLIV, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare. It has a noble castle, with large gardens, on one side of which is a fine waterfall, called the Salmon Leap. Near it are the ruins of the church and castle of Confly. It is seated on a sandy slope, 3 miles W. of Leixlip.

LEMBURG, or LEOPOLD, a town of Austrian Poland; formerly the capital of Red Russia and now of Galicia and Lodomeria. It is well fortified, and defended by two citadels, one of which is on an eminence without the city. The cathedral, churches, and public building, are magnificent; and the inhabitants, computed at 47,000, of whom 14,000 are Jews, carry on a considerable trade. It is the see of a Roman Catholic archbishop, and has also an Armenian and Russian bishop. It is seated on the Peltan; 72 miles S. S. E. of Chelm, and 156 E. of Cracow. Long. 24. 26. E. lat. 43. 51. N.

LEMOUS, or STALIMEIEN, an island of the Archipelago, lying near the Strait of Gallipoli; 13 miles long and 11 broad. The poets made it sacred to Vulcan, who was hence called Lemnius Pater. It was also celebrated for its labyrinths, of which now a few remain. The air is pure, and the produce consists of corn, oil, cotton, and a variety of fruits. It has two harbours on the S. coast, and an extensive roadstead on the N. Its capital is of the same name, and is a metropolis sec. Long. 22. 28. E. lat. 40. 3. N.

LENA, a river of Asiatic Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, which rises in the mountains to the N. W. of the lake Bajkal, flows N. and N. E. to Yakutsk, where it is 5 miles wide, and, proceeding N. N. W. enters the Frozen Ocean, by several mouths, forming an archipelago of two islands, on a basis of ice, which are the resort of bears and animals valuable for their fur. LENSCHICE, a strong town of Poland, with a fort on a rock. It stands in a morass on the river Biastra; 77 miles W. of Warsaw, and 110 N. by W. of Cracow. Pop. 2040.

LENHAM, a decayed town in Kent: seated on an eminence, at the source of the Len; 10 miles E. of Maidstone, and 44 S. E. of London.

LENEP, a town of the Prussian states, in the province of Cleves and Berg; on a river of the same name; 20 miles E. S. E. of Dusseldorf.

LENOX. See DUMBARTON.
LENs, a town of France, department of Pas de Calais; 10 miles N. W. of Douai.
LENtini, an ancient town of Sicily, in Val di Noto. It is a small remainder of the ancient Lentini, and stands at the foot of a height, on the top of which Charles V. built a new town, called Carlentini. Lentini was greatly damaged by an earthquake, in 1692. It is seated on a river of the same name; 17 miles S. W. of Catania. Pop. 5225.

LENZBURG, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Aargau; with a castle, and manufactures of linen, cotton, tobacco, &c. It is seated on the Aa; 6 miles E. of Aargau.

LENZEN, a town of the Prussian province of Brandenburg, near the Elbe; 74 miles N. W. of Berlin.

LEQHE, a town of the Austrian states, in Upper Styria; situate at the Muhl; 29 miles N. W. of Graz.

LEGG, a town of Prussian Silicia; with a trade in corn and yarn; 10 miles N. N. E. of Jagerndorf.

LEDGE, a town and fort, with a good harbour, on the N. side of the peninsula of St. Domingo. It was taken by the British in 1796; 20 miles S. S. W. of Port au Prince. Long. 72. 37. W. lat. 18. 30. N.

LEdMINSTER, a borough in Herefordshire, with markets on Tuesday and Friday, and a trade in cloth, gloves, hats, hops, leather, cider, &c. It sends two members to parliament. The church is spacious, and has a beautiful altar-piece by Rubens. Here are also four meeting-houses, two charity schools, and two free schools, one of them endowed by Queen Mary. It is seated on the Lug; 26 miles W. of Worcester, and 137 N. W. of London.

LEdMINSTER, a town of Massachusetts, in Worcesters county; with a manufactures of combs; 19 miles N. of Worcester, and 46 W. N. W. of Boston.

LEN, an Important N. W. division of Spain, still retaining the title of a kingdom; bounded on the N. by Asturias, W. by Galicia and Portu-
LEO

gal. S. by Extremadura, and E. by Old Castile. It is 200 miles long, and 170 broad, and divided into about two equal parts by the river Douro. It is divided into the districts of Leon, Salamanca, Palencia, Zamora, Toro, and Valladolid. It is fertile, and produces some wine, and in the mountains copper and iron are found. Area, 21,000 square miles. Pop. 1,216,000.

Leon, capital of the above province, and a bishop's see, was formerly richer and more populous than at present. Its cathedral, which is admired for its elegant lightness, contains the tombs of 37 kings and one emperor; 174 miles N. by W. of Madrid. Long. 5. 38. W. lat. 42. 36. N. Pop. 60,000.

Leon, Isle of, an insulated tract on the S. W. coast of Spain; separated from the mainland by a canal and river, 10 miles in length, and from 20 to 30 feet in depth. The defence thus afforded against an enemy in possession of the mainland (as was the case of the French in 1810) is farther strengthened by the salt marshes, which extend to the eastward, and are impassable, except along a causeway. See CADIZ.

Leon, a town on the above island. The population including St. Carlos, is said to amount to 40,000, whose chief support arises from the works carried on at the neighbouring arsenal and dockyard of Caracas; 11 miles S. E. of Cadiz. Long. 6. 12. W. lat. 36. 27. N.

Leon, or Leon de Nicaragua, a city of Mexico; capital of the province of Nicaragua. In the vicinity is a mountain with a volcano, which sometimes occasions earthquakes. It is a commercial place; seated near the N. W. extremity of the lake Nicaragua; 30 miles from the Pacific Ocean. Pop. 6000. Long. 87. 20. W. lat. 12. 50. N.

Leon, New, a province in the S. part of the republic of Mexico, having the Gulf of Mexico on the E., Panuco on the S., and New Biscay on the W.

LEONARD, St., an ancient town of France; department of Upper Vienne; with manufactures of paper and cloth; seated on the Vienne; 10 miles N. E. of Limoges and 195 S. of Paris. Pop. 5000.

LEONARD, St., on Sea, a new town on the coast of Sussex, adjoining the town of Hastings, to which it has become a suburb, and is much frequented by visitors, for sea-bathing.

LEONARDSTOWN, a town of Maryland. chief of St. Mary county; situate on Briton Bay, 5 miles from its mouth, in the Potomac; 60 miles S. S. E. of Washington.

LEO-KEO. See LOO-CHOO.

LEOPOLD. See LEBUMB.

LEOPOLSTADT, a town and fortress of Hungary; seated on the Waag; 56 miles E. of Vienne.

LEPANTO, a seaport of Greece, in Livadia, and an archbishop's see. It is surrounded with high walls, and defended by a castle on an eminence. The produce of the adjacent country is wine, oil, corn, rice, leather, and tobacco. It is seated at the entrance of the Gulf of the same name; 100 miles W. N. W. of Athens, and 360 S. W. of Constantinople. Long. 22. E. lat. 35. 30. N. Pop. 2000.

LEPENS ISLE, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean. Long. 168. 5. E. lat. 15. 23. S.

LEPIRE, or Llerena, a town of Spain, in Extremadura, at the foot of a mountain, and the source of Malache; 50 miles S. of Merida, and 63 N. of Seville. Long. 5. 59. W. lat. 38. 7. N.

LERIDA, (the Ilerda of Lucan,) an ancient town of Spain, in Catalonia, and a bishop's see; with a university and a castle. Near this place are the remains of a palace of the kings of Aragon. It is seated on a hill, on the river Segre; 69 miles S. S. E. of Saragossa, and 200 N. W. of Madrid. Long. 0. 25. E. lat. 41. 32. N.

LEKINS, two islands in the Mediterranean, on the coast of France; 5 miles from Antibes. That nearest the coast, which is the larger island, is called St. Margaret; the smaller is called St. Honorat, and has been a Benedictine abbey.

LEMA, a town of Spain, in the province of Burgos: with a palace; seated on the Arians; 23 miles S. of Burgos.

LEITCH, a town of Scotland; capital of the Shetland Islands; situate on the spacious harbour called Brasse Sound. It is the rendezvous of the fishing busses and vessels employed in the herring fishery. Near the N. end of the town is Fort Charlotte, which commands the N. entrance to Brasse Sound. Long. 6. 36. W. lat. 60. 12. N.

LESCAS, a town of France, department of Lower Pyrenees; seated on a hill; 3 miles N. W. of Pau, and 42 S. E. of Bayonne.

LESIGNEAU, a town of France, department of Andes; 11 miles W. of Narbonne.

LESENA, an island in the Gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia, 65 miles long and 14 broad. It contains great quantities of different kinds of marble, and produces wine, oil, figs, almonds, oranges, saffron, aloes, honey, &c., in great abundance; but salt fish is the chief article of commerce. The capital, of the same name, has a good harbour; it contains 1200 inhabitants; 20 miles S. of Spalatro. Long. 16. 20. E. lat. 43. 33. N.

LESEKHARD, or LISKEARD, a borough in Cornwall; market on Saturday, and manufactures of leather and yarn. It is one of the largest and best built towns in the country; had formerly a castle, now in ruins, and is one of the coinage towns for tin. Besides the church, which is a large and noble edifice, here are three places of worship for dissenters, a free grammar school, two national schools, and a charity school for poor children. In the vicinity are several extensive sheep-walks. It returns one member to parliament. It is 16 miles W. N. W. of Plymouth, and 225 W. by S. of London. Long. 4. 42. W. lat. 50. 27. N.

LESSINES, a town of Belgium, in Hainault, famous for its linen manufacture; seated on the Dender; 28 miles S. W. of Brussels.

LESTWITHIEL, or LESTWTHIEL, a town in Cornwall, governed by a mayor, with a market on Fridays, and a tolerable woollen manufacture. Here is a manorial gaud; and the county courts are held here. It is seated on the river Fowey, which was formerly navigable, but is now choked
LET

up with sand; 22 miles N.E. of Truro, and 357 W. by S. of London.

LETTERE, a town of Naples, seated at the foot of a mountain; 12 miles N.W. of Salerno.

LETTERKENNY, a town of Ireland, county Donegal, on the river Swilly; 150 miles from Dublin.

LEUSUS, a town of Prussian Silesia, with a celebrated Cistercian abbey; seated on the Oder, 30 miles N.N.W. of Breslau.

LEUCA, a town of France, department of Aude; situate near the Mediterranean, on the N. side of the lake of the same name; 20 miles N.E. of Perpignan.

LEUCH, or LIEK, a town of Switzerland, in the Vallais; much frequented on account of its hot mineral springs. It is seated on an eminence near the Rhone; 20 miles E.S.E. of Sion.

LEUSE, a town of Belgium, in Hainault; seated on the Dender; 14 miles N.W. of Mons.

LEUTKIRCH, a town of Germany, in Wurttemberg; with two suburbs, and a good linen trade. It is seated on the Eschuch, which runs into the Iller; 23 miles N.E. of Lindau.

LEUTMERTZ, or LETMERTZ, a town of Bohemia; capital of a circle of the same name. The circle is such a delightful country, that it is called the Bohemian Paradise; it produces excellent wine, and contains warm baths, tin-mines, and precious stones. The town is well built and populous: it is seated on the Elbe; 36 miles N.E. of Prague. Pop. 3750; of the circle, about 300,000. Long. 14. 17. E. lat. 50. 32. V.

LEUTOMSCHKE, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim; with manufactures of cloths and dye-stuffs, and extensive distilleries; 20 miles E.S.E. of Chrudim.

LEUTSCH, a town of the Austrian states, in Carniola; 6 miles S.E. of Ljubljana. This word properly signifies the East (Italian), but it is used, when speaking of trade, for Turkey in Asia, comprehending Natoia, Syria, the island of Cyprus, &c. The Levant Sea means the E. part of the Mediterranean.

LEYEK. See CAMBODIA.

LEYEN, a river in Lancashire, which issues from the S. extremity of Windermere-water, and flows into Morecambe Bay.

LEYEN, a river of Scotland, in Dumbartonshire, which issues from Loch Lomond, and enters the estuary of the Clyde, below Dumbarton. This word properly signifies the East (Italian), but it is used, when speaking of trade, for Turkey in Asia, comprehending Natoia, Syria, the island of Cyprus, &c. The Levant Sea means the E. part of the Mediterranean.

LEYEN, a town of Scotland, in Fife-shire; with a good harbour, and some share in the coasting and Baltic trade. It stands on the W. side of Largo Bay, at the influx of the river Loaven; 7 miles N.E. of Dysart.

LEYEN, Loch, a lake of Scotland, in Kinross-shire, upwards of 10 miles in circumference, and somewhat of a circular form. It has several small islands, on one of which is a ruinous castle, where Mary, queen of Scots, was confined by the considerate lords, after she had separated from Bothwell; and on another, named St. Serf's Isle, is the ruin of a priory. On the E. side of the lake, near its outlet, stands the ruinous monastery of Portmok.

LEYENZO. See AEGADES.

LEYBOUX, a town of France, department of Indre; 11 miles N. of Chateauroux.

LEYWARDEN, or LEUWARDEN, a strong town of the Netherlands, capital of Friesland. It has several canals in the streets, which, being continued to the sea, and to the most considerable towns in the province, are a great assistance to its trade. Many of the buildings, as well public as private, are magnificent. It is seated on the Fris; 28 miles W. of Groningen. Long. 5. 42. E. lat. 53. 13. N.

LEYENTZ, a town of Hungary, on a river of the same name; 25 miles N.E. of Gran.

LEYES, a borough in Sussex, with a market on Saturday; it returns two members to parliament. It had formerly twelve parish churches, now reduced to six, including those of the adjoining villages of Southover and Cliff. It is a very ancient place, and vestiges of its walls and castle, and of an extensive priory, still remain. Here are seven meeting-houses for dissenters; also a harmonium, a country-ball, a free grammar school, a good charity school, and several charitable institutions. On a hill, about a mile from the town, is the race ground, which is accounted one of the best in England. Near this town was fought a battle, in 1263, when Henry III. and his son (afterwards Edward I.) were made prisoners by the Earl of Leicester. Leyes is situated at the edge of the South Downs, 6 miles N.E. of Brighton, and 49 S. of London. Long. 0. 2. E. lat. 50. 55. N.

LEYES, a town of Delaware, in Sussex county, situate on Lewes Creek, 5 miles from its mouth in Chesapeake Bay, and 19 N. N.E. of George town.

LEYIS, one of the most considerable of the Western Islands of Scotland, parted by two arms of the sea into two divisions, the southern of which is called Harris, and the northern Lewis: the former is annexed to the county of Inverness, but Lewis belongs to Ross-shire. It is about 60 miles in length from N. to S., and from 10 to 15 in breadth. The country is general is wild, bleak, bare of wood, and little fitted for cultivation; and the poorer inhabitants are the most wretched in the British dominions. Barley, oats, peas, rye, and potatoes, are the products of the soil. The hills are covered with heath, which affords shelter for various sorts of game. The lakes and streams abound with salmon, large red trout, &c., and there are good fisheries on the W. coast, which is annually visited by millions of herring. There are several small villages, but Stornaway is the only town. The promontory at the N. extremity of the island is called the Butt of Lewis. Long. 6. 32. E. lat. 53. 33. N.

LEYIS, a county of New York, erected from Oneida county, in 1805. It is 54 miles in length, and 33 in breadth, and is nearly equally.
LEW

divided by Black River. Chief town, Martins-
burg.
LEWIS, a county of the N. W. part of Vir-
ginia, formed out of Harrison county, in 1816.
This name is common to several townships and
rivers of North America.
LEWISBURG, a town of Pennsylvania, in
Northumberland county, on the W. branch of
the Susquehanna; 17 miles N. N. W. of North-
umberland.
LEWISBURG, a town of Virginia, chief of
Greenbrier county, on the N. side of Greenbriar
River; 250 miles W. N. W. of Richmond.
Long. 81. 15. W. lat. 38. 10. N.
LEWISJAM, a village in the county of Kent,
which, from its pleasant situation, and its prox-
imity to the metropolis, has become the resi-
dence of several opulent citizens, who have
many elegant houses here. It is 5 miles S. E.
of London.
LEWISTOWN, a town of Pennsylvania, chief of
Mifflin county, seated on the Juniata; 100
miles W. N. W. of Philadelphia. Long. 78.
13. W. lat. 40. 35. N.
LEWISTOWN, a town of Delaware, in Sussex
county, with considerable salt-works for manufac-
turing salt by the heat of the sun. It is
seated on Lewis Creek, 3 miles above its en-
terprise into Delaware Bay, and the same dis-
tance N. N. W. of the lighthouse on Cape Hen-
llopen.
LEXINGTON, a town of Kentucky, chief of
Fayette county, and formerly the capital of
the state. It has six edifices for public wor-
ship, a university, and a large court-house; and
has a railway to the Ohio. The trade is con-
siderable, and the manufactures numerous and
flourishing. Three newspapers are published
weekly. Near this town are to be seen curious
sepulchres, full of human skeletons, which are
fabricated in a method totally different from
that of Europe. In 1344, near this town, the
neighbourhood are the remains of two ancient
fortifications, with ditches and bastions; one
containing about six acres of land, and the other
nearly three. Pieces of earthen vessels, a manu-
facture with which the Indians were never
acquainted, have also been ploughed up near
Lexington. These, with the fortifications and
the sepulchres, have been urged as an argu-
ment that this country was formerly inhabited
by a people farther advanced in the arts of life
than the present Indians. Lexington stands in
a fine tract of country, on the head waters of
Richmond river; 24 miles E. S. E. of Frankfort,
the present capital. Pop. 6997. Long. 84. 55.
W. lat. 38. 18. N.
LEXINGTON, a town of Virginia, chief of
Rockbridge county; situate near the N. branch
of James River; 150 miles W. by N. of Rich-
mond.

LIB

which here almost expires in a number of small
channels. It is famous for the long siege it
sustained in 1874, against the Spaniards, during
which 6000 of the inhabitants died of famine
and pestilence. In honour of this siege a uni-
versity was founded in 1875, celebrated for its
colleges, botanical garden, anatomical theatre,
astronomical observatory, cabinet of natural
history, and valuable library; in 1807 it was
almost destroyed by the blowing up of a vessel
loaded with 40,000 lbs. of gunpowder. The
principal church is a superb structure, and the
old castle, town-house, custom-house, and house
for orphans, deserve notice. Here are excellent
manufactures of soap and indigo; and the vic-
nity produces the best Dutch butter and cheese.
It stands on 50 islands, and has 145 bridges, the
greater part built of freestone. The inhabitants
are 28,600. Leyden is 4 miles E. of the Ger-
aman Ocean, and 20 S. W. of Amsterdam.
Long. 4. 28. E. lat. 53. 8. N.
LEYTA, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of
Leutmeritz; seated on the Punicz; 23 miles
E. N. E. of Limeritz.
LEYTA, one of the Philippines; about 40
leagues in length, and 93 in circumference. Its
soil, on the E. side, is very fertile; but the high
mountains that intersect it from E. to W.
occur so often as to produce an alteration in the
clima-
th that, when the inhabitants of one part of
the island reap, the others sow; and they have two
plentiful harvests in the year, to which the
rivers descending from the mountains not a
little contribute. The island contains 9000 in-
habitants, who pay tribute in rice, wax, &c.
Long. 124. 40. E. lat. 10. 50. N.
LIM-PO. See MING-PO.
LIBANUS, or LEBANON, (Djebei el Sheikh,) a
lofty ridge of mountains of Syria, extending
from the vicinity of Tripoli to the borders of
Palestine, about 30 or 40 miles from the sea.
The highest part is about 5,000 feet above sea
level, the summit being covered with snow a
great part of the year. It is inhabited by the
Druses, who pay tribute to the emir of Tripoli.
The cedars, for which it was once so celebrated,
have now almost disappeared, with the expec-
tion of one group, near the village of Eden, and
which are believed by the Maronites and Greek
Christians to be coeval with King Solomon.
They are of great antiquity, and exceedingly
picturesque, and surrounded by a grove of
smaller ones. Near Damascus there are im-
mense caverns, one of which can contain 4000
men. To the E. is a parallel chain called
Antilibanus.
LIBATTA, a town of Guines, in the country of
Gabon; seated near the mouth of a river of the
same name; 120 miles N. W. of Sette. Long.
8. 54. E. lat. 0. 58. S.
LIBAU, a town of Courland, on the Baltic;
with a harbour for small ships. The chief ar-
ticles of commerce are hemp and linseed. It
is seated on a peninsula; 50 miles N. of Memel;
66. 50. N.
LIBERIA, a district on the coast of Africa;
so named from its being colonized by liberated
enemies and free people of colour. Under the suspicous of a colonization society, in America, the first settlers proceeded to Africa in 1822. Cape Mesurado, in lat. 6° 16'. N., was purchased of the natives; the plan of a town, afterwards called Monrovia, was formed; and, as fresh emigrants arrived, they purchased additional tracts of country. The greater part of the early settlers from America were men of decided piety; and their just, humane, and benevolent policy, has given them an astonishing influence over the native tribes. In 1827 this sable community had risen completely above the pressure of urgent necessities. Monrovia was rapidly improving in accommodations and increasing in magnitude, and several fresh towns were already springing up. The soil is extremely fertile; the natives of the country, without tools, without skill, and with little labour, raising more grain and vegetables than they can consume, and often more than they can sell. Cattle, swine, fowls, ducks, goats, and sheep, thrive without feeding, and require no other care than to keep them from straying. Cotton, coffee, indigo, and sugar-cane, are all the spontaneous growth of the forests, and may be cultivated at pleasure, to any extent, by such as are disposed. The same may be said of rice, Indian corn, Guinen corn, millet, and too many species of fruits and vegetables to be enumerated. Add to all this, that winter is here unknown: the hills and plains are covered with perpetual verdure, and Nature is constantly pouring her treasures, all the year round, into the laps of the industrious. The trade and commerce extend to the coast, to the interior parts of the continent, and to foreign vessels, and is already valuable, and fast increasing. The chief exports are rice, palm oil, ivory, tortoiseshell, dye-woods, gold, hides, wax, and a small amount of coffee. The imports consist of the products and manufactures of the four quarters of the world. The harbour is seldom clear of European and American shipping, and the bustle and thronging of the streets show something already of the activity of the smaller seaports of the United States. Mechanics of nearly every trade are carrying on their various occupations, and not a child or youth in the colony but is provided with an appropriate school. The piety of the first settlers has continued to spread, and the standard of morals consequently remains high.

The Sabbath is carefully regarded, and Sunday schools have been established for the benefit of the native children. The cheerful abodes of civilization and happiness—the flourishing settlements—the sound of Christian instruction, and scenes of Christian worship, which are heard and seen in this land of brooding pagan darkness—a thousand contented freemen, united in founding a new Christian empire, happy themselves, and the instruments of happiness to others—while they refresh the heart cannot fail to encourage the brightest anticipations of Christian philanthropists.

LIBERTY, a county in the E. part of the state of Georgia, North America; the chief towns are Sumner and Riceborough.

LIBERTY, a town of Kentucky, in Mason county; with a ship-yard; seated on the Ohio; 1 mile above Limestone, and 5 miles N. N. E. of the town of Washington. There are several townships of this name in the United States.

LIBERTY, a town of Hungry; with rich mines of copper and iron, and productive springs of blue vitriol; 122 miles E. by N. of Vienna. Pop. 1420.

LIBONGA, a town of Africa; on the Lufuma; near the sea; 50 miles S. S. W. of Bombi.

LIBOURNE, a town of France; department of Gironde; with manufactories of light woollen stuffs, and a trade in wine and brandy; it is seated at the confluence of the Iler with the Dordogne; 20 miles E. N. E. of Bordeaux. Pop. 6530.

LICHFIELD. See Lichfield.

LICHTENBURG, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Basle; seated on the Espeyt; 7 miles S. E. of Basle.

LICHTENAU, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel; 15 miles S. E. of Cassel. Pop. 1150.

LICHTENAU, a town of Franconia, in the territory of Nuremberg; with a fortress on the Razel; 6 miles E. of Ansbach.

LICHTENBERG, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bayreuth. In the neighbourhood are medicinal springs, quarries of marble, and mines of copper and iron; it is seated on the Selmbra; 18 miles N. E. of Ulmabach.

LICHTENFELD, a town of Bavarian Franconia; with a trade in timber; seated on the Maine; 15 miles N. E. of Bamberg.

LICHTENSTEIN, a town of the Swiss canton of St. Gall; seated on the Thur; 77 miles E. S. E. of Zurich. Long. 9° 5'. Lat. 47° 16'. N.

LICHTENSTEIN, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebirge; with a castle on a mountain; 6 miles N. E. of Zwizka. Pop. 2000.

LICHTENWURD, a town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland; 42 miles S. of Leipzic.

LICOLA, a lake of Naples, formerly famous for excellent fish; but, in 1559, an earthquake happened, which changed one part of it into a mountain of ashes, and the other in a morass. It was anciently known by the name Lucrino, or the Lucrini Lake.

LINDA, a town and castle of Lithuania, in the government of Grodno; 56 miles S. of Wilna. Long. 25° 54'. Lat. 53° 50'. N.

LIDDELL, a river of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, and only the one in the county that flows southward. It forms the boundary with England, for 5 miles, till it enters the Esk, from Dumfries-shire, 3 miles above Longtown in Cumberland.

LIDFORD, a village in Devonshire, formerly a borough; with a castle. It is seated on the river Lid, at the edge of Dartmoor森林; 7 miles N. of Tiverton.

LIDHOLMING, a town of Sweden, in W. Gothland, on the S. side of the lake Wanner, at the mouth of the Lida; 80 miles N. E. of Gothenburg. Pop. 1640.
LIEGENWALD, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, near which commences the Finow Canal, that unites the rivers Oder, Finow, and Elbe. It is seated on the Harvel; 25 miles N. of Berlin.

LIEGENWALD, a town of Russian Saxony; with a castle; seated on the Elster; 38 miles N. N. W. of Dresden.

LIEGENZELL, a town of Wurttemberg, near which is the loth of Zell: it is seated on the Nagold; 17 miles W. by N. of Stuttgart.

LIEKHIN, a town of Livonia; with a castle. It is seated on the Spreewald; 20 miles W. of Guben.

LIENSTATT, a town of W. Prussia; with a castle; 45 miles S. E. of Marienburg.

LIEGE, a province of Belgium; bounded by the grand duchy of Luxembourg, the Belgian provinces of Namur, S. Brabant, and Limburg, and the Prussian province of the Lower Rhine. It is fertile in corn and fruits, and contains mines of iron, lead, and coal, besides quarries of marble. Pop. 354,000.

LIPZIG, a large, ancient, and strong city of the Netherlands; capital of the above province. Here the river Meuse is divided into three branches, which, after passing through the city, under several bridges, unite again. Liege is 4 miles in circumference, and has 16 gates: it has also 10 large suburbs, in which, and the city, there were formerly a great number of churches and religious houses, part of which are suppressed. The magnificent cathedral contains many relics; and the other public structures are the castle, the council-house, the hotel de ville, and the arsenal. There are manufactures of arms, clock-work, nails, cloth, leather, glass, &c., and a brisk trade. In 1792 the French took the city; they were driven thence in 1793, but entered it again in 1794; and it was afterwards annexed to France. In 1811, however, Liege, with its district, was delivered up to the allied forces. It has 60 miles W. S. W. of Cologne. Pop. about 47,000. Long. 5. 35. E. Lat. 50. 38. N.

LIGNITZ. See LIGNEITZ.

LIEN-CHIEU, a city of China, of the first rank; in the province of Quang-tong. Its territories border on the kingdom of Tonquin, from which it is separated by inaccessible mountains. It is seated on the Lien-King, which forms a convenient harbour for Chinese barks; 232 miles W. S. W. of Canton. Long. 109. 40. E. Lat. 21. 40. N.

LIERRE, a town of Belgium, in the province of Antwerp; with manufactures of woollen and cotton, besides extensive breweries and distilleries, and a trade in cattle. It is seated at the junction of the Great and Little Nethe; 10 miles S. E. of Antwerp.

LIESS, a town of France, department of Alsace, famous for an image of the Virgin, to which a great number of pilgrims used to resort; 7 miles E. of Laon.

LIPPE, a river of Ireland, which rises in the county of Wexford and W. into Killaroe, turning N. E. passes through the county and city of Dublin, below which it enters the Irish Sea.

LIPFORD, a town of Ireland, in the county of Donegal; situate on the Foyle; 11 miles S. S. W. of Donegal.

LIGNEROLLES, a town of France, department of Allier; 4 miles S. of Montluçon.

LIMBECKERS, a town of France, department of Cher; with a collegiate church, and a castle; 24 miles S. of Bourges. Pop. 2000.

LIGNITZ, or LIEGETZ, a government of the province of Silesia, including the former principalities of Glogau, Sagan, Lignitz, Karolath, with part of those of Jauer and Upper Lusatia. It is divided into the circles of Lowenburg, Hossau, Goldberg, Lignitz, Lubon, Glogau, Spottau, Sagan, Friesburg, Grunburg, Goritz, Rothenburg, and Lauben. The climate is mild, and the soil in many places fertile: it is necessary, however, to import corn.

LIGNITZ, an ancient town of Prussia Silesia, and capital of the government of the same name; with a considerable trade in cloth and madder. It is surrounded by an earthen mound, and has four gates, but is not fortified. The old palace of the princes, though within the town, is surrounded with a distinct moat and high wall. The other remarkable objects are the castle, the council-house, the two Lutheran churches, the Catholic church of St. John, and the superb chapel where the dukes of Lignitz and Brier were buried. Here is also an academy founded by Joseph L., for the education of the sons of Silesian gentlemen, whether Protestants or Catholics. It is seated at the confluence of the Katzbach and the Schwattwasser; 39 miles W. by N. of Breslau, and 110 N. E. of Prague. 9900. Long. 16. 12. E. Lat. 51. 12. N.

LIGNY, a village of Belgium, in the province of Namur; celebrated for a sanguinary engagement between the French and Prussians, on the 18th June, 1815, which was the prelude to the battle of Waterloo; 3 miles N. E. of Fleurus, and 11 W. N. W. of Namur.

LIGNY, a town of France, department of Meuse; with a castle and a collegiate church. The inhabitants are estimated at about 3000. It is seated on the Ourcy; 9 miles S. E. of Bar-le-Duc.

LILONG, a town of the Malay peninsula; subject to Siam; situate on a river of the same name. Long. 100. 35. E. Lat. 8. 18. N.

LIGUEL, a town of France; department of Indre-et-Loire; 21 miles S. of Tours.

LIMONS, a town of France; department of Somme; 10 miles E. of Amiens.

LILIENTHAL, a town of Saxony; on the river Warp; 10 miles N. N. E. of Bremen.

LILLE. See LILLE.

LILLERS, a town of France; department of Pas-de-Calais; seated on the Naven; 17 miles N. W. of Arras. Pop. 4250.

LILLO, a port of Belgium, in Brabant; on the N. side of the Scheldt; 9 miles N. N. W. of Antwerp.

LIM, an intendency of the republic of Peru;
bounded N. by Truxillo, E. by the Andes, S. by Arequipa, and W. by the Pacific Ocean.

LIMA, the capital of Peru, and an archbishop's see; with a university. This city was founded in 1534, by Pizarro, who gave it the name of Ciudad de los Reyes, or City of the Kings. This Spanish name it retains in all legal deeds, but is better known to foreigners by that of Lima. It is 4 miles long, and 2 broad, and surrounded by brick walls with ramparts and bastions. The streets are handsome and straight: the houses are generally only one story high, in consequence of the earthquakes. They have flat roofs, and trees are planted round them to keep off the heat of the sun. The river flows canals in the streets, which run to most of the houses, and serve to water the gardens, &c. The churches and convents are extremely rich; and many images of the saints are of gold, adorned with jewels. Here are the courts of the viceroy and the archbishop, the royal mint, and the court of the municipal body. All the provinces remit their products and manufactures to Lima, and are supplied hence with the necessary commodities. The inhabitants, estimated at 50,000, are rich, fond of dress and splendid retinues, and extremely superstitious. Lima is 90 miles from the Cordilleras, and 835 S. by E. of Quito. Callao is its port. Long. 76° 49'. W. lat. 12° 1' S.

LIMAEL, a town of Belgium, in Brabant; seated on the Dyle; 13 miles S. E. of Brussels.

LIMAY. See NEWTOWN LIMAY.
Audo; with manufactures of woollen, lea-her, and sycap. It is seated on the Audo; 50 miles S. E. of Toulouse. Pop. 3530.

Lincoln, a maritime county of the United States; in the district of Maine; 200 miles in length, and 54 in breadth. It is bounded on the E. by Hancock county, W. by Cumberland, N. by Canada, and S. by the ocean. Wiscasset is the chief town.

Lincoln, a town of Kentucky; in Mercer county, on the E. side of Dick River, a branch of the Kentucky; 12 miles S. E. of Danville. Chief town, Stannford.

Lincoln, a city, and the capital of Lincolnshire; with a market on Friday. It is situated on the river Witham, is divided into the Upper and Lower Town, and has two suburbs. Formerly it contained 52 churches, now reduced to 15. It is a bishop's see. The cathedral stands on the brow of the hill, and is admired for its rich and light architecture. The great bell of the cathedral, called Tom of Lincoln, required 15 able men to ring it: it was broken while under repairs, in 1831. Here are several meeting-houses for the different denominations of dissenters, a Unitarian chapel, a national school, erected in 1814, and several other schools and charitable institutions. Of the castle, built by William L., few vestiges remain; but the ruins of religious houses are so numerous, that the very barns, stables, &c., are built with arched doors and windows. Newport Gate, on the N. side of the city, still remains, and is one of the noblest remains of Roman architecture left in Britain. Lincoln is a county of itself, governed by a mayor. The chief trade is in coal, brought by the Trent and Fossdale; and oats and wool, which are sent by the Witham. Here is a small manufacture of camlets. It returns two members to Parliament: it is 82 miles N. E. of Nottingham, and 131 N. by W. of London. Long. 0° 25'. W. lat. 53° 15'.

Lincolnshire, a large maritime county of England; bounded on the N. by the Humber, which divides it from Yorkshire, E. by the German Ocean, S. E. by the Wash and Norfolk, S. by Cambridgeshire and Northamptonshire, S. W. by Rutlandshire, and W. by the counties of Leicester and Nottingham. It contains 1,893,100 acres; is divided into 38 hundreds, and 630 parishes; has one city, and 51 market towns; it sends four members to parliament, for the City of Lincoln. Kesteven divides the County. The coast is flat, and, at low water, may be seen the submarine relics of a forest; which is a great natural curiosity. The principal rivers are the Humber, Trent, Witham, Welland, and Ancholm. This county is divided into three districts, called Holland, Kesteven, and Lindsey. The air is various. The soil, in many places, is very rich, the inland part producing corn in great plenty, and the fens, coalesced, and very rich pastures; whence their breed of cattle is larger than that of any other county of England, except Somersetshire; their horses are also excellent, and very numerous, their sheep are not only of the largest breed, but are clothed with a long thick wool, peculiarly fitted for the worsted and coarse woollen manufacturers; and many of the unimproved fans are devoted to the rearing of geese, the quills and feathers of which are sent in immense quantities to the London and other markets. In the N. W. part, the rivers Trent, Dune, and Idle, form an island, called Axholm, which is a rich tract, and produces much flax. To the N. E. is a large tract of heathy land, called the Wolds, in which great flocks of sheep are bred. The southern portion is, for the most part, enclosed and well inhabited. Lincolnshire has no considerable manufactures, and its trade is almost confined to the exchange of its produce for manufactured and grocery goods, and other considerable commodities.

Lincoln, a town of North Carolina; chief of Lincoln county; 33 miles E. by S. of Morgantown, and 85 W. of Salisbury.

Lindau, a town of Bavaria; with a castle and wall, deemed to be Roman works. The French took possession of this city in 1796; and it became subject to Bavaria in 1805. It is a trading place; seated on an island of the Lake of Constance, joined to the mainland by a long bridge; 23 miles E. S. E. of Constance, and 57 S. W. of Augsburg. Long 9° 41'. E. lat. 47° 32'.

Lindau, a town and castle of Germany, in the principality of Anhalt-Kothen; 5 miles N. of Zerbst.

Linderness. See Naze.

Lindendorf, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt; 22 miles N. N. E. of Mannheim.

Lindesfarne. See Holy Island.

Lingen, a county of Germany, in Westphalia; divided into Upper and Lower; partly belonging to Prussia, and partly to Hanover.

Lingen, a town of Hanover; with an excellent Calvinist academy. A little to the N. of it is a village over the Elbe, called the Lingen Ferry. It is seated on the Elbe; 40 miles N. N. W. of Munster.

Lind-Kiao, a city of China, of the first rank; in the province of Kiang-si. It is thinly inhabited; but is of some note, on account of one of its villages being the general mart for all the drugs sold in the empire. It is seated on the Yu-ho; 410 miles N. by E. of Canton. Long. 115° 0'. E. lat. 27° 58'.

Linkoping, a government of Sweden, corresponding nearly to the old province of East Gothland. It lies along the Baltic, and contains 3280 square miles, with 160,000 inhabitants.

Linkoping, a town of Sweden; capital of the foregoing government, and a bishop's see. It is defended by a castle, and stands on the river Stoeng, near the lake Roxen; 112 miles S. W. of Stockholm.

Linlithgow, a borough of Scotland; capital of Linlithgowshire; seated on a rising ground, overlooking a lake at its E. end. It returns, with its contributories, one member to parliament. It has manufactures of leather, and in the neighbourhood are extensive printfield, bleachfield, and two distilleries. Here the kings of Scotland are crowned. Here also the castle is now in ruins; but the room is still shown in which Queen Mary was born. Linlithgow is
LIN
16 miles W. of Edinourgh. Long. 3. 35. W. lat. 55. 58. N.
LIMINGTONSHIRE, or WEST LOTHIAN, a county of Scotland; 20 miles long, and 12 broad; bounded on the N. by the Frith of Forth, S. E. by Edinburghshire, S. W. by Lanarkshire, and N. W. by Stirlingshire. It is divided into 13 parishes. The surface is finely diversified with hill and dale: sit is fertile in corn and pasture, and produces coal, iron, limestone, and lead. It is passed by the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway. The chief rivers are the Avon and Amond. It returns one member to parliament.

LINDSEY, Loch, an arm of the sea, on the W. coast of Scotland, which separates the counties of Argyle and Inverness. It extends in a N.E. direction from the Sound of Mull to Fort William, where it takes a northerly direction, and acquires the name of Loch Eil. Another branch, in a south-easterly direction, is called Loch Leven. This lake is bounded on each side by lofty mountains. The island of Lismore lies at its entrance, and in it are interspersed several smaller ones.

LINNICH, a town of the Prussian states; in the duchy of Juliers; seated on the river Roer; 5 miles N. N.W. of Juliers.

LINCHENG, a city of China, of the second rank; in the province of Shan-tung; seated on the great canal. Here is an octagonal tower, divided into eight stories, about 155 feet high, the walls of which are covered on the outside with porcelain; 187 miles S. of Peking.

LINTON, a town in Cambridgeshire; with a market on Thursday; seated on the river Gran
ton; 10 miles S. E. of Cambridge, and 40 N. by E. of London.

LITZ, the capital of Upper Austria, and a bishop’s see: it has two castles, and considerable woolen manufactories. The French burned a part of it in 1741, and again in 1800. It is seated on the right bank of the Danube, over which is a wooden bridge; 96 miles W. of Vienna. Long. 14. 16. E. lat. 48. 21. N. Pop. 17,000.

LITZ, a town and citadel of the Prussian states; in the late electorate of Cologne; seated on the Rhine; 23 miles S. S. E. of Cologne.

LIPARI ISLANDS, a cluster of islands in the Mediterranean, lying to the N. of Sicily, to which they politically belong. They are all of volcanic origin, were feigned to be the residence of Etna and Vulcan, and formerly called Eolian Islands. They are 13 in number, and nearly as follows, in the order of their size: Lipari, Stromboli, Volcano, Saini, Felicuda, Alecuida, Panaria, Volcanello, Vecheluse, Lipso, Dattolo, and Tila Navi. They produce great quantities of alum, sulphur, nitre, cinnabar, and most kinds of fruits, particularly raisins, currants, and figs. Some of their wines are much esteemed, particularly the Malvasia.

LIPARI, the largest and most fertile of the Lipari Islands; about 18 miles in circumference. Pop. 150,000. It has not suffered from subterraneous fires for ages past, though it everywhere bears the marks of its former volcanic state. It abounds with the current grape; cotton also grows here; and great quantities of pumice are exported. It has a town of the same name, which is a bishop’s see, and stands on the S.E. side of the island. It is 26 miles N. N.E. of Patti, in Sicily. Long. 15. 30. E. lat. 35. 35. N.

LITNO, a town of Poland; in the palatinate of Podzco; 33 miles N. N.W. of Podzco.

LIPZINC, a town of Poland; in the palatinate of Cracow; 22 miles W. of Cracow.

LIPPE, a river of Westphalia, which flows W. by Paderborn, Lippstadt, Ham, and Dorsten, and joins the Rhine above Wesel.

LIPPE-DERPLICK, a principality of Germany, in Westphalia; bounded by the Prussian states and Hanover, and containing an area of 430 square miles, with 73,000 inhabitants. It is mountainous almost throughout, and contains large forests of oak and beech.

LIPPSpring, a town of Prussian Westphalia; near the source of the Lippe; 6 miles N. of Paderborn.

LIPPSTADT, a strong town of Westphalia; with a good trade in timber. It stands on the river Lippe; 16 miles W. of Paderborn. Long. 8. 28. E. lat. 51. 41. N.

LISBON, the capital of Portugal, and the sea of a patriarach and an archbishop; with a university. It is seated on the N. side of the Tagus, 10 miles from its mouth, and built in the form of an amphitheatre, on seven hills, not broad, but 6 miles in length. The city is walled round, and it has so increased by degrees, particularly towards the W., that the old walls now divide the two dioceses; the E. part under the archbishop, and the W. under the patriarch. The harbour, which is capable of containing 100 ships in the greatest safety, is defended by two forts, and before the entrance to the city is the fort of Belem. Near this is a grand aqueduct, between two hills, which conveys water to a great reservoir at one of the extremities of Lisbon. In the middle of the city, on one of the hills, is a citadel, which commands the whole place. The cathedral, on another eminence, is ancient and gloomy; but the riches of the Portuguese have rendered it magnificent. The royal palace, which fronts the river, is large and magnificent, and contains a library, collected at a vast expense by John V. Lisbon was almost destroyed by an earthquake in 1765.
but has been handsomely rebuilt. It contains many beautiful edifices; 40 parish churches, 99 chapels, 75 convents of both sexes, and 258,000 inhabitants. There are public walks, two theatres, and a circus for the bull-beasts. The manufactures are in a backward state, but the trade is very considerable, and many foreign merchants, both catholic and protestant, reside here; this city being the grand magazine for all goods brought from Brazil, and the colonies belonging to Portugal. In December, 1807, it was entered by the French, who retained possession till August 1808, when they evacuated it after the battle of Vimeira, in which they were defeated by the British. The inhabitants of Lisbon are described as superstitious, vindictive, and meanly acquiescing under power; 178 miles W. by N. of Seville, and 255 S. by W. of Madrid. Long. 9.5. W. lat. 38. 42. N. See PORTUGAL.

LISBURN, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, returning one member to parliament; with manufactures of linen, cloth, muslin, and cambric. It is seated on the Laggan; 8 miles S. W. of Belfast.

LISCA, or LISCA BIANCA, one of the Lipari islands; 3 miles S. W. of Stromboli. It is a small desert island.

LISIEUX, a town of France, in the department of Calvados. It has a good trade, particularly in linen cloth, and is seated on the Touque; 12 miles from the sea, and 40 S. W. of Rouen. Pop. 11,250. Long. 0. 14. E. lat. 49. 9. N.

Lille, a strong city of France, in the department of Nord, and one of the most commercial towns in France. The inhabitants are estimated at 69,860. Its citadel is supposed to be the strongest in Europe, next to that of Turin. The streets and squares are adorned with noble buildings, particularly the Great Square and the Little Square; and among the public structures are the college, a mansion of vast extent, and a general hospital. The manufactures are numerous, comprising camlets, serge, cotton, linen, silk, velvet, lace, &c. Lisle was taken by the allies in 1708, but was restored by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, in consideration of the demolition of the fortifications of Dunkirk. In 1792 it sustained a severe bombardment from the Austrians. It is seated in a rich and marshy soil, on the Deule; 18 miles E. of Tournay, and 145 N. N. E. of Paris. Long. 3. 4. E. lat. 50. 38. N.

Lismore, one of the Hebrides of Scotland; at the entrance of Loch Mull, on the coast of Argyllshire. It is a fertile island, 9 miles long and 2 broad, and was anciently the residence of the bishop of Argyle.

Lismore, a town of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, and a bishop's see united to Waterford. The cathedral is spacious and handsome, but the town is now a small place. It stands on the Blackwater; 26 miles N. E. of Cork.

Lisone, a river of Austrian Italy, in Friuli, which enters the Gulf of Trieste.

Lisa, an island in the Gulf of Venice; on the coast of Austrian Dalmatia. Here is a fishery of pilchards and anchovies; and it produces excellent wine, and abundance of oil and almonds. It is 56 miles W. of Ragusa. Pop. 7550. Long. 17. 0. E. lat. 42. 59. N.

Lissa, a town of Prussian Poland; near the borders of Silesia. In 1707 it was laid waste by the Russians; but it has been rebuilt, with great improvement, and carries on a great trade. It is 65 miles W. of Kalisch. Pop. 7550. Long. 16. 35. E. lat. 52. 9. N.

Lissa, a village of Prussian Silesia; on the Weistritz; 6 miles N. W. of Breslau; celebrated for a victory gained by the Prussians over the Austrians, in 1757.

Litchfield, or Lichfield, a city of Staffordshire, with markets on Tuesday and Friday. It is a county of itself, and, united with Coventry, forms an episcopal see. It has three parish churches, besides the cathedral, which is a beautiful structure, and walled in like a castle. Litchfield is the birthplace of two celebrated contemporaries, Samuel Johnson and David Garrick. The city is governed by two bailiffs, &c., and sends two members to parliament. It is seated on both sides of a small river, which soon afterwards joins the Trent; 16 miles N. of Birmingham, and 119 N. W. of London. Long. 1. 44. W. lat. 52. 41. N.

Litchfield, a mountainous county of Connecticut, bounded N. by Massachusetts, E. by Hartford county, S. E. by New Haven county, S. W. by Fairfield county, and W. by New York; and containing 40,448 inhabitants, chiefly farmers. The soil is fertile, yielding large crops of wheat and Indian corn, and affording fine pasture.

Litchfield, the capital of the above county, situated in an elevated plain. It is a good agricultural town, and contains numerous mills and manufacturing establishments; 8 miles N. N. W. of New Haven. Pop. 4038.

Lithuania, the former name of an extensive tract of country lying between Poland and Russia, now forming the three Russian governments of Wilna, Grodno, and Minsk. It was divided into Lithuania Proper, and Samogitia, and in 1569 was united to Poland under one elective king. It is a flat country, fertile in corn, and produces honey, wood, pitch, and vast quantities of wool; also excellent little horses, which are never shod, their hoofs being very hard. There are vast forests, in which are bears, wolves, elks, wild oxen, lynxes, beavers, wild cats, &c.; and eagles and vultures are very common.

Litz, a town of Pennsylvania, in Lancaster county, and a settlement of the Moravians; 66 miles W. by N. of Philadelphia.

Litchfield, a town and castle of Austria, on the frontiers of Bohemia, 25 miles N. W. of Horn.

Little, a town of Moravia, on the river March, 9 miles N. N. E. of Olmutz. Pop. 2350.

Livadia, a province of Greece, bounded on the N. by Epirus and Thessaly, E. by the Archipelago, S. by the Morea, and W. by the Mediterranean. It is 180 miles long, and about 40 in mean breadth, and includes the most
celebrated portion of ancient Greece. The soil is very productive in wine, oil, and fruits.

LIVADIA, or LEBADIA, a town of Greece, capital of the above province, with a castle. It has a brisk trade in wool, corn, and rice; it is seated on the Gulf of Lepanto, 50 miles N. W. of Athens. Long. 23. 20. E. lat. 38. 30. N.

LIVENZA, a river of Austrian Italy, which runs on the confines of Trevisano and Friuli, and enters the Gulf of Venice between the mouth of the Piava and the town of Caorlo.

LIVERPOOL, a borough in Lancashire, with markets on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday. Up to the close of the seventeenth century it was a very incomisible place, having only one church, which was a chapel of ease to Walton, a village 3 miles off. In 1669 an act was passed to make it a distinct parish, and erect a new church. Since this period it has been gradually advancing in importance; and with respect to population and commerce, it is become the second port in the kingdom. It extends three miles along the E. bank of the river Mersey, and about a mile in average breadth; contains 23 churches and chapels for the Establishment, a much greater number of meeting-houses for dissenters, five Roman Catholic chapels, and a Jews' synagogue. Among the public buildings, which comprise numerous specimens of architectural taste, the most important are the town hall, exchange buildings, lyceum, Wellington rooms, corn exchange, infirmary, St. John's market, blue coat school, dispensary, asylum for the blind, theatre, athe- næum, music hall, news room, custom-house, and a borough gaol on the Howardian plan. The streets are generally spacious, some of them elegant, and lighted with gas. At the head of the institutions for literary and scientific pursuits is the Royal Liverpool Institution, opened in 1817, at an expense of 30,000£. To enumerate the asylums for the wretched and unfortunate, of every description and denomination, would be altogether incompatible with our limits. The increase and prosperity of Liverpool have been greatly promoted by the enterprise and skill of its inhabitants, by its local advantages, commanding the trade of Ireland and America, and by the wisdom of the corporation, in abolishing all exclusive laws, and encouraging every species of industry and commercial talent. The principal manufactures, besides those connected with the shipping, which employ an immense number of persons, are fine porcelain, watches, glass, iron, salt, copperas, &c. The watch movement and tool business is almost confined to this part of the country, and the breweries, soap works, brass and iron foundries, sugar-houses, &c. are on an extensive scale. Few towns possess accommodations for shipping at all comparable to Liverpool; it has, at present, six docks, the Dry Dock, Salt-house Dock, King's Dock, Queen's Dock, George's Dock, Prince's Dock, North Dock, and Brunswick Dock, which, with their basins, occupy nearly 100 acres of land. The estuary of the Mersey may be properly termed an arm of the sea, opening to this port a ready access to the Western Sea; and ships of any burthen may come up fully laden to the town; though the sand-banks which enclose the channels are continually shifting, proper precautions are taken in removing the beacons, buoys, &c.; while the system of canal navigation opens a communication inland with all parts of the kingdom; and the inland trade is still more commanded by the extensive system of railways with which the town is connected. The first of these is that to Manchester, which was the first one of importance opened in the kingdom, Sept. 15th, 1830; by means of this railway and the Grand Junction it is connected with Birmingham, from whence other lines diverge into the N., and to London. This port is now estimated to engross a fourth part of the foreign trade of Britain, a sixth of its general trade, and to furnish one-twelfth of the shipping: its customs amount to nearly 4,000,000£, and its exports exceed even those of the metropolis. One of the few eminent individuals to whom Liverpool has given birth, was Legh Richmond, author of the Dairyman's Daughter, and other celebrated tracts. He died at his living of Turvey, in Bedfordshire, in 1827. The town is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It is 48 miles S. of Lancaster, and 206 N. W. of London. Long. 3 W. lat. 53. 22. N.

LIVERPOOL, a town of New South Wales, Northumberland county, 20 miles W. by S. of Sydney. It has a straggling appearance, but is very neat and pleasant, and has several public buildings.

LIVERPOOL, a town of Nova Scotia, in Queen's county, with a harbour at the mouth of a river of its name, 58 miles N. W. of Halifax. Long. 64. 15. W. lat. 44. 10. N.

LIVINGSTON, a town of New York, in Columbia county, on the E. side of the Hudson, 11 miles S. of Hudson.

LIVONIA, a province of Russia, which, with that of Esthonia, has been reciprocally claimed and possessed by Russia, Sweden, and Poland, and, for more than two centuries, was a perpetual scene of the most bloody wars. It was finally wrested from the Swedes by Peter the Great: was confirmed to the Russians by the peace of Nystadt, in 1721, and now forms the government of Riga, or Livonia. It is 250 miles long, and 150 broad; bounded on the N. by the government of Esthonia, and S. by Courland. The land is fertile, but is only partially cultivated; the products are rye, barley, flax, and linseed. In the forests are wolves, bears, elk, rein-deer, stags, and hares. The domestic animals are numerous, but the sheep bear very bad wool. The peasantry are in a state of great degradation.

LIZARD, See LEGHORN.

LIZARD, a peninsula on the S. coast of Cornwall, and the most southern point of land in England. On it are two lighthouses. The Lizard Point is in long. 5. 11. W. lat. 49. 58. N.

LIZIES, St., a town of France, department

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of Arrigne, seated on the Salut; 50 miles S. E. of Auch. Long. 1. 9. E. lat. 43. 0. N. Llandeilo is the corporate town of Wales, in Cardiganshire, with a market on Tuesday, and a considerable traffic in horses, cattle, hogs, salted butter, and tanned and raw hides. It is seated on the Teifi, over which is a bridge into Caermarthenshire; 27 miles E. of Cardigan, and 209 W. by N. of London.

Llandaff, an ancient city of Wales, in Glamorgan, being an episcopal see; but it is a small place, and has no market. The body of its ancient cathedral was rebuilt in 1751, but without cross naves. Near it are some ruins of the ancient castellated mansion of the bishop. It is seated on the Tawe, and has the benefit of a tolerably good harbour, which opens into the Severn. It is 2 miles N. W. of Cardiff, and 165 W. of London. Long. 3. 13. W. lat. 51. 29. N.

Llandaff, a township of the United States, in New Hampshire, Grafton county.

Llandilo-y-ynw, a town of Wales, in CaERMARTHENSHIRE, with a market on Saturday, and a considerable manufacture of flannel. Near it are the picturesque remains of Dinewwar castle, formerly the residence of the native princes of Wales. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the river Towy, 13 miles E. of Caermarthan, and 202 W. of London.

Llandore, a town of Wales, in Caermarthenshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the Towy, at its conflux with the Braun, 26 miles E. N. E. of Caermarthan, and 191 W. of London.

Llanelli, a town of Wales, in Caermarthenshire, with a considerable trade in iron and coal; seated on a creek of the Bristol Channel, 16 miles S. S. E. of Caermarthan, and 217 W. of London.

Llanegy-y-medd, a town of North Wales, in the county of Anglesey, with a manufacture of snuff; 255 miles from London.

Llanfair, a town of Wales, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the banks of the river Vernwy, 14 miles W. of Newton, and 180 W. by N. of London.

Llanfyllin, a town of Wales, in Montgomeryshire, with a market on Thursday; seated on a flat, among hills, near the river Cain. It is 15 miles N. by W. of Montgomery, and 186 W. of London.

Llangadock, a town of Wales in Caermarthenshire, with a market on Tuesday; 18 miles E. by N. of Carmarthen, and 185 W. of London.

Llangollen, a town of Wales, in Denbighshire, in the Vale of Llangollen, with a market on Saturday. Near it, on a steep mountain, are the remains of Castle Dinis, once a strong place; and about 2 miles distant is the beautiful ruin of Valle Crucis abbey. The town stands on the Dee, over which is a beautiful ancient bridge; 2 miles S. S. W. of Wrexham, and 184 N. W. of London.

Llanddulas, a town of Wales, in Denbighshire, with a market on Saturday, and a considerable manufacture of fine flannel, &c. It is seated at the confluence of the Severn and Clwyd, 13 miles S. W. of Newton, and 188 N. W. of London.

Llanrwst, a town of Wales, in Denbighshire, with markets on Tuesday and Saturday. Here are two churches, and the town is the centre of the business of the Vale of Conway. It is seated on the Conway, over which is a bridge into Caernarfonshire; 20 miles W. S. W. of Denbigh, and 220 N. W. of London.

Llanrhaeadr, a town of Wales; in Glamorgan; with a market on Friday. It is governed by a portreeve, and unites with Cardiff, Swansea, &c., in sending one member to parliament. It had a castle, which is nearly destroyed. It is 12 miles N. W. of Cardiff, and 171 W. of London.

Llaffamp, a town of Wales, in Caermarthenshire; with a market on Saturday. It stands at the mouth of the Towy, where, on a low rock, are the ruins of an ancient castle; and on the other side of the river are the remains of that of Llansteffan. Llaffarn is 7 miles S. W. of Caermarthan, and 225 W. by N. of London.

Llevena, a town of Spain; in Estremadura; 63 miles N. of Seville.

Lo. St., a town of France, department of La Manche; with manufactures of sarges, sashes, ribbons, and silver lace; seated on the Vire; 123 miles W. by N. of Paris. Pop. 7500.

Lomado, capital of the Portuguese settlements in Angola. It has a good harbour, formed by an island of Lomado, lying a little off the coast. The town is large and handsome, considering the country; containing 3000 houses, built of stone, and covered with tiles, besides a vast number of huts made of straw and earth. It is 260 miles S. S. W. of St. Salvador. Long. 13. 13. E. lat. 8. 50. S.

Lomado, an island of the Atlantic; near the coast of Angola; about 20 miles long, and only 1 broad, and divided from the continent by a narrow channel. Goats and sheep are numerous. It produces no grain, but yields the best water in all the neighbourhood.

Loango, a kingdom of Western Africa, to the N. of the river Zaire or Congo. It includes Loango Proper, and the districts of Mayombe and Malaembe, which are subject to the king of Loango: It is said to extend more than 400 miles along the coast, from the Zaire to Cape St. Catherine. The climate is said to be very fine, and never subject to hurricanes, nor even to violent winds. Rain rarely occurs, but the dews are sufficient for vegetation. The land is fertile, yielding, with very little of agricultural skill or labour, three crops of millet in a year. The potato and yam are abundant; and there are a great number of trees whose palm-wine is drawn. The women
cultivate the ground, sow, and get in the harvest. The inhabitants are well-made, mild, and tractable.

Loango, the capital of the above kingdom; with a harbour, at the mouth of the Quiloa. The streets are wide, and lined with palm-trees, bananas, and betacava. The houses are oblong, and have only a ground floor; separated from each other, and fenced round with a hedge of palm-twigs, canes, or buirashes. In the centre of the city is a large square, fronting the royal palace, which forms another square, a mile and a half in compass, surrounded by a palisade of stately palm-trees. The principal trade consists in elephants' teeth, palm-cloth, copper, tin, lead, iron, and slaves. It is 250 miles W. N. W. of St. Salvador. Long. 12. 30. E. lat. 4. 40. S.

Loano, or Lovano, a town of the Sardinian state; in the territory of Genoa; near the sea; 6 miles S. S. W. of Finale. Pop. 4000.

Loas, a town of West Prussia; with a castle, where the bishop of Culm resides; 45 miles E. by N. of Culm.

Loao, or Iao, a town of Saxony, in Upper Lusatia; which has a trade in grey, striped, and white linens; 13 miles S. E. of Bautzen.

Lobenstein, a town of Saxony; in the circle of Voigtland; seated on the Lennitz; 22 miles N. N. E. of Culmbach. Long. 11. 52. E. lat. 50. 21. N. Pop. 3000.

Loboa, a town of Spain; in Estremadura; seated on the Guadiana; 22 miles E. of Badajoz.

Lobosdorf, a town of Saxony; in the circle of Meissen; 10 miles S. S. E. of Leipzig.

Lobuz, a town of Prussian Saxony; in the government of Magdeburg; 22 miles E. of Magdeburg.

Lociana, a town of the Sardinian states; in Piedmont; seated in a fine valley, on the river Orcio; 25 miles S. of Acqui. Pop. 5792.

Lociano, a town of Italy, capital of a balswick belonging to the Switz. It contains three convents, and a small Franciscan monastery on a rock overhanging the valley, and commanding a view of the lake Maggiore; 56 miles N. by W. of Milan. Long. 8. 51. E. lat. 46. 10. N.

Locavel, a district of Scotland; in Inverness-shire; bounded on the E. by Badenoch, W. by Moydart, N. by Glengary, and S. by Lorn. The country is bleak, mountainous, and rugged. The inhabitants pay little attention to any commerce, except the sale of their black cattle; and the only lands cultivated are a few acres around the huts of those who tend their flocks. Here the Pretender erected his standard in 1745.

Lockenurtsch, a town of Prussia; in the province of Brandenburg; on the river Rando; 16 miles N. E. of Preestalo.

Lochma Moss, a morass of Scotland; in Dumfries-shire; 10 miles long and 3 broad, extending down by Dumfries to Solway Frith, and divided into two parts by a river called Locher Water, which abounds with excellent pike. Oak, fir birch, and hazel trees, also anchors, pieces of vessels, &c., have been dug up in different parts of this moss.

Loches, a town of France; department of Indre-et-Loire; with a strong castle on a rock. In the collegiate church is the tomb of the celebrated Agnes Sorel, mistress of Charles VII., to whose patriotic exhortations that monarch owed almost all his glory. Loches is seated on the Indre, near a forest; 15 miles S. of Amboise, and 20 S. W. of Tours.

Lochmaben, a borough of Scotland; in Dumfries-shire; with a manufacture of coarse linen; seated on the W. side of the Annan; 8 miles N. E. of Dumfries.

Lochrida, or Orcida, a town in the province of Albania, and a Greek archbishop's see. It is well fortified, and seated on a hill, near a lake of its name; 62 miles S. E. of Durazzo. Long. 20. 40. E. lat. 41. 40. N.

Lochta, a seaport of Sweden; seated on a bay of the Gulf of Bothnia; 35 miles S. of Tornes. Long. 24. 15. E. lat. 64. 20. N.

Lochwinnoch, a town of Scotland; in Renfrewshire, with a considerable manufacture of cotton. It is seated on Castle Semple Loch; 6 miles S. W. of Paisley.

Lochy, Loch, a lake of Scotland; in Inverness-shire; 14 miles long, and from one to two broad. Out of it flows the river Lochy, which, about a mile below, receives the Spean, and their united stream enters Loch Eil, at Fort William.

Lockarsburg, a town of Pennsylvania, in Luzerne county, situato on the point formed by the confluence of the Tioga with the Susquehanna; 69 miles N. W. of Wilkesbarre.

Lockberry, a town of Scotland; in Dumfries-shire; with a trade in linen and woollen cloth; and one of the largest lamb fairs in Scotland on the 2nd of August, O.S.; seated near the Annan; 12 miles E. by N. of Dumfries, and 66 from Edinburgh.

Locle, a town of Switzerland, in an elevated valley of the same name, in the canton of Neuchatel; famous for watchmakers, lace weavers, goldsmiths, cutters, and enamellers; 9 miles N. W. of Neuchatel.

London, a town in Norfolk; with a market on Friday; 8 miles S. E. of Norwich, and 119 N. E. of London.

Lodève, a town of France, department of Hérault; with manufactures of silk, hats, &c. During the late war it supplied a great part of the clothing for the army. It is seated on the Lergues; 80 miles W. by N. of Montpellier. Long. 3. 20. E. lat. 43. 43. N. Pop. 9051.

Lodi, a town of Austrian Italy, in the government of Milan; capital of a province of the same name, and a bishop's see; with a fortress. It has manufactures of porcelain; and the Parmesan cheese made here is esteemed the best of its kind. The French defeated the Austrians at this place in 1796; at which engagement Napoleon first displayed his heroism. In 1799 they were, however, totally defeated by the Russians, but regained possession in 1800. It is seated on the Adda; 10 miles
LOD. 436 LOM

S. E. of Milan. Long. 9. 30. E. lat. 45. 18. N. Pop. 12,000.

LODOERIA. See GALICIA.

LOFFINGEN, a town of Germany, in Baden; with a medicinal bath; 3 miles W. S. W. of Huissenfen.

LOPPEDEN ISLANDS, off the coast of Norway; between lat. 67. 23. and 68. 46. N. They are elevated, and are covered with snow. Five of them are inhabited. Pop. 4520; engaged in the fishery off the coast.

LOPITA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland; with extensive iron-works. These works were destroyed by the Russians, in 1710, but have since been again erected. Pop. 3570.

It is 39 miles N. of Upsal.

LOGIERAIS, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire; noted for its distillation of whisky; seated on the Tummel; 22 miles N. N. W. of Perth.

LOGRONO, a town of Spain; in the province of Burgos; seated on the Ebro, in a country abounding with excellent fruits and good wines. It is 62 miles E. of Burgos, and 155 N. N. E. of Madrid. Long. 2. 20. E. lat. 42. 22. N. Pop. 7500.

LOGRONO, a town of Chili; capital of Melipilla. Long. 71. 16. W. lat. 33. 38. S.

LOHAGUR, a celebrated fortress of Hindostan; province of Dowlatabad; now belonging to the British; 20 miles N. W. of Poona.

LOHEIL, a town of Armenia, in Yemen; on the coast of the Red Sea. It has a great trade in coffee, brought from the neighbouring hills; in the vicinity is a mountain which affords a considerable quantity of mineral salt. It has no harbour, and the smallest vessels are obliged to anchor at a distance from the town; 190 miles N. W. of Motha. Long. 42. 50. E. lat. 42. 2. N.

LOJÁ. See LOXA.

LOIR-et-CHER, a department of France; bounded on the N. E. by the province of Loiret, N. W. by that of Sarthe, S. by that of Indre, S. E. by that of Cher, and S. W. by that of Indre-et-Loire. Area, 3710 square miles. Pop. 227,527. It takes its name from the rivers Loire and Cher; the former of which joins the Sarthe above Angers; and the latter runs into the Loire 10 miles below Tours. Blois is the capital.

LORÉ, the principal river of France; which rises in the department of Ardeche, and falls into the Atlantic about 40 miles below Nantes, watering a vast plain of more than 600 miles, and dividing France almost into two equal parts. By means of the Languedoc canal it establishes a communication between the Atlantic and Mediterraneaen, and facilitates the commercial operations of the kingdom.

LOIRE, a department of France, adjoining those of Rhone and Isere. Area, 2150 square miles. Pop. 483,554. It has its name from the river Loire, which flows N. through its whole length. Montbrison is the capital.

LOIRET, a department of France, comprising the Velay and that part of the provinces dependent on the former province of Languedoc. Area, 2000 square miles. Pop. 276,596. It takes its name from the river Loire, which flows through it from the S. to the N. E. Le Puy is the capital.

LOIRE, Inferieure, a department of France, containing part of the ancient province of Bretagne. Area, 3000 square miles. Pop. 300,000. It has its name from the river Loire, which crosses it from E. to W. and then enters the ocean. Nantes is the capital.

LOIRET, a department of France, comprising part of the former province of Orléonnois. Area, 2750 square miles. Pop. 291,354. It has its name from a small river that runs into the Loire. Orleans is the capital.

LOIRZ, a town of Prussia; in Pomerania; with a castle; seated on the Peene; 25 miles S. of Stralsund.

LOLINV, a town and fortress of Hindostan; on the N. E. border of the province of Delhi, and on the river Pattereah, 8 miles above its conflux with the Ganges, and 100 N. N. E. of Delhi. Long. 78. 38. E. lat. 29. 47. N.

LOKEREN, a large town of Belgium; in East Flanders; with various manufactures, and a considerable trade. It is seated on the Darme; 12 miles N. E. of Ghent. Pop. 15,000.

LOMBARD-VEGETIAN KINGDOM, or AUSTRIAN ITALY, a kingdom of Italy, belonging to the House of Austria. It is bounded on the E. by Illyria; S. E. by the Adriatic; S. by the States of the Church, Parma, and Modena; W. by Piedmont; and N. by Switzerland and Austria; and is divided into the governments of Milan and Venice. Pop. 4,063,000. The country is well cultivated, and is watered by the finest lakes and rivers of Italy. It was erected into a kingdom in 1815; and, though declared to be a monarchy inseparable from the Austrian empire, it has a constitution of its own, and a prince of the imperial family at its head, who has the title of viceroy, and resides at Milan.

LOMBAZ, a small town of France; department of Gers. It is seated on the Save; 27 miles S. W. of Toulouse. Pop. 1536.

LONDON, an island of the East Indies; between Bally and Sumbova; 50 miles long and 45 broad. It is very mountainous, but covered with wood and verdure. At the town of Bally on the E. side, in the Strait of Atlas, and in the many flourishing villages of the coast, European ships, passing to the E., are well supplied. The inhabitants, originally emigrants from Hindostan, retain most Hindoost customs.

LONDON, a strait formed by the island of Bully W. and that of Lombok E. The S. entrance is in long. 115. 43. E. and lat. 8. 45. S. where is a large island called Banditti island, to the W. of which there is no passage. Owing to the extreme rapidity of the tides, navigation is here extremely dangerous.

LONDON, a lake of Scotland, in Dumbartonshire; 30 miles long, and from 1 to 9 wide. It contains several islands, some of which are inhabited, and adorned with antique ruins, consecrated to the sea; and others rise into high rocky cliffs, the habitation of the osprey. On the E. side is the mountain Benloucou,
which rises to the height of 3240 feet; and the river Leven issues from its S. extremity.

LONATO, a town of Austrian Italy; in the government of Milan; 12 miles E. S. E. of Brescia.

LONCARY, a village of Scotland; in Perthshire; signalled by the great victory obtained by the Scots over the Danes, in 970. It has extensive bleaching grounds; and is seated near the Tay, 5 miles N. of Perth.

LONDON, the metropolis of Great Britain; one of the largest and most opulent cities in the world; mentioned by Tacitus as a considerable commercial place in the reign of the Roman emperor Nero. In its most extensive view, as the metropolis, it may be said to consist of five great portions, viz.: the west end of the town, the city, the east end of the town, Westminster, and the borough. The west end of the town is popularly regarded as extending from Charing Cross to Hyde Park, and from St. James's Park to Paddington. This is the best and most fashionable portion of the metropolis, and is chiefly occupied by the town residences of the nobility and gentry, and fashionable shops. The city includes the central part, and is the great emporium of commerce. The east end of the town is also devoted to commerce, ship-building, manufactures, &c. The southern bank of the Thames, from Deptford to Lambeth, bears a great resemblance to the east end of the town, being occupied by persons engaged in commercial and maritime concerns. London and Westminster are situated in Middlesex, on the N. side of the river Thames. Southwark is situated on the opposite bank in Surrey. The extent of the whole, from Limehouse and Deptford to Millbank and Vauxhall, is about 7 miles; the breadth varies from 3 to 5. The extension of this metropolis, since the middle of the last century, has proceeded with unprecedented rapidity, and covered the fields, gardens, and marshes in the vicinity of London, with new squares and streets. The direction of the principal streets accompanies the course of the river Thames from E. to W.; and the cross streets run mostly in a transverse direction from N. to S. There are two chief lines of streets from W. to E., one of which commences at the N. side of Hyde Park, and, under the successive names of Oxford-street, St. Giles's, Holborn, Skinner-street, Newgate-street, Cheapside, Cornhill, and Leadenhall-street, is continued to Whitechapel and Mile End, on the Essex road; the other begins at the S. side of Hyde Park, and consists of Piccadilly, St. James's Street, Pall Mall, Charing Cross, the Strand, Fleet-street, Ludgate hill, St. Paul's Church-yard, Watling-street, Cannon-street, and Tower-street; whence, crossing Tower-hill, it may be said to be further extended 2 miles along the river side, in Wapping. The streets near the river, and most of those in the central part of the city, are very narrow; the broadest and most important street is that of N. Oxford-street and Holborn. They are all well paved with granite stones, and wood, and on each side with flag-stones, for the convenience of foot passengers. The subterranean works, constructed for the accommodation of the inhabitants, consisting of sewers, drains, water-pipes, and gas-pipes, are most extensive. The houses are mostly built of brick of a pale colour. The principal squares are Grosvenor, Portman, Berkeley, St. James's, Hanover, Manchester, Cavendish, Belgrave, Bedford, Russell, Tavistock, Bloomsbury, Montague, Leicester, Bryanston, and Finbury-squares, and Lincoln's Inn Fields. Among the public buildings, St. Paul's Cathedral is the most conspicuous. It is 2292 feet in circumference, and 340 in height to the top of the cross, and is inferior to none in Europe, except St. Peter's at Rome. It contains monuments of many illustrious individuals, who have done honour to their country by their talents or their virtues. Westminster Abbey is a grand specimen of Gothic architecture, said to have been founded by Sebert, king of the East Saxons, in 610. Here most of the English sovereigns have been crowned, and many of them interred. It contains also a great number of monuments, erected to the memory of kings, statesmen, heroes, poets, and persons distinguished by genius, learning, and science. The chapel of Henry VII., adjoining, Leland calls The Wonder of the World. St. Stephen's, Walbrook, is a small church of exquisite beauty, the masterpiece of Sir Christopher Wren. Bow Church in Cheapside, St. Bride's in Fleet-street, St. Dunstan's in the East, and several others, are worthy of notice; but the far greater number are of plain and ordinary architecture. The churches and chapels belonging to the Establishment, in the bills of mortality, including those erected under the recent act of parliament, amount to above 900. There are likewise a great number of meeting-houses for Protestant dissenters of all persuasions, 30 foreign Protestant churches, 15 Roman Catholic chapels, and 6 synagogues for the Jews. Besides the royal palaces, there are many fine houses of the princes of the blood, and of the nobility and gentry. The Tower of London is very ancient, but the founder is uncertain. It is surrounded by a wall, and partly by a deep ditch. Here are the jewels and ornaments of the crown, as well as the other regalia. The Grand Armoury was destroyed by fire in 1841. The Mint, on Tower-hill, is a very elegant modern building, of pure Grecian architecture. The bridges are a great ornament to the metropolis. The most ancient, London Bridge, was begun in 1776, and finished in 1799. The length of it was 915 feet. The number of arches was 19, of unequal dimensions, through which, in consequence of their narrowness and clumsy construction, the current rushed with such force as to render the navigation extremely dangerous. This clumsy fabric is, however, now supplanted by the New London Bridge, a noble structure of 5 arches, which was opened by King William IV. on August 1, 1831. Westminster Bridge was commenced in 1759, and opened to the public in 1750. It is 1223 feet in length, and has 13 large, and 2 small semicircular arches. Blackfriars' Bridge, built by Mylne, was completed in 1768. Its length is 995 feet; the breadth of the carriage 26, and of the foot-paths 7 feet each.
It consists of 9 elliptical arches, the centre one of which is 100 feet wide; and both this, and the arch on each side, are divided by slender columns. Rialto at Venice, Waterloo Bridge, commenced in 1811, and opened in 1816, on the anniversary of the battle which it is designed to commemorate, is one of the noblest structures of the kind in the world. It consists of 9 arches, each 120 feet span, and 55 feet elevation. The other bridges are those of Southwark and Vauxhall. Among the other public buildings, which can be merely be enumerated here, are Westminster Hall, containing the supreme courts of justice, and adjoining to which are the Houses of Lords and Commons; the Guildhall of the city; the Sessions House; the Horse Guards, the Treasury, and the Admiralty, at Whitehall; the National Gallery; the noble collection of public offices which form that magnificent structure called Somerset Place; the British Museum; the Royal Exchange; the Bank of England; the Excise Office; the East India House; the Mansion House, for the lord mayor; the Monument, in commemoration of the great fire in 1666; the New Post Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, opened in Sep. 1829; the Stock Exchange; the new Custom-house; the new Corn Exchange, erected on the site of the old one, in Mark-lane, in 1829; the House of Commons, and the halls of the various city companies. The inns of court, for the study of the law; the colleges, learned societies, and public seminaries; the noble hospitals and other charitable institutions; the public places of diversion, &c., are too numerous to be here particularly mentioned. Such, on a cursory view of it, is the metropolis of Great Britain, to the extent and opulence of which many causes have contributed. The broad stream of the Thames, flowing between London and Southwark, continually agitated by a brisk current, or a rapid tide, brings constant supplies of fresh air, which are dispersed all around, especially on the London side, is nearly open to some distance; whence, by the action of the sun and wind on a gravelly soil, it is kept tolerably dry in all seasons, and affords no lodgment for stagnant air or water. The cleanliness of London, as well as its supply of water, is generally aided by its situation on the banks of the Thames; and the New River, with many good springs within the city itself, further contributes to the abundance of that necessary element. All these are advantages, with respect to health, in which this metropolis is exceeded by few. Its situation, well adapted to the circumstances of navigation, is equally well chosen: had it been placed lower on the Thames it would have been annoyed by the marshes; had it been higher, it would not have been accessible, as at present, to ships of large burden. It now possesses every advantage that can be derived from a seaport, and at the same time, by means of its noble river, and its canal navigation, enjoys a most extensive communication with the internal parts of the country, which supply it with necessaries, and in return receive from it such commodities as they require. It contains several large wet docks, particularly those called the West India, the East India, the London, and St. Catherine's docks; also dry docks and sheds for the building of ships; besides the royal yard at Deptford, for building men-of-war. London, therefore, unites in itself all the benefits arising from navigation and commerce, with those of a metropolis at which all the public business of a great nation is transacted; and is thus both the mercantile and political emporium of these kingdoms. It is also the seat of many considerable manufactories; some almost peculiar to itself, as administering to the demands of studied splendour and refined luxury; others in which it participates with the manufacturing towns in general. The most important of its peculiar manufactories is the silk-weaving, established in Spitalfields by refugees from France. A variety of works in gold, silver, and jewellery, the engraving of prints, the making of optical and mathematical instruments, are principally executed here, and some of them in greater perfection than in any other country. The porter-brewery, a business of immense extent, is also chiefly carried on in London. To its port are likewise confined some branches of foreign commerce, as the vast East India trade, and those to Turkey and Hudson's Bay. Thus London has risen to its present rank of the first city in Europe, with respect to wealth and population.

The city is divided into 26 wards, each governed by an alderman; and from the aldermen the lord mayor is annually chosen. There are likewise 236 common-councillors, a recorder, a common-serjeant, two sheriffs (who are also sheriffs of Middlesex), a chamberlain, a town-clerk, a city remembrancer, a water-bailiff, and many inferior officers. Westminster is governed by a high steward, who is generally a nobleman, chosen by the dean and chapter; and he has an under steward, usually chosen from the high bailiff, chosen also by the dean and chapter, whose power resembles that of a sheriff. The suburbs are under the jurisdiction of justices of the peace for the county; and there are also several police offices, where magistrates sit every day for the examination of offenders, and the determination of various complaints, in a summary way. Southwark was long independent of London, but Edward III. granted it to the city. It was then called the village of Southwark, and afterward named the bailiwick. In the reign of Edward VI. it was formed into a twenty-sixth ward, by the name of Bridge Ward Without. On the death of the alderman of this ward, he is succeeded by the next in seniority, to whatever ward he may belong, this ward being considered as a sinecure, and consequently the most proper for the "father of the city." The city has likewise a high bailiff and steward here. To attempt an enumeration of the events by which this great capital has been distinguished, within the limits of a work like this, would of course be absurd; but we cannot omit to mention the plague, in 1665, which cut off 68,096 people; and the dreadful conflagration of 1666, by which the cathedral
and many other churches, with 13,000 houses, were destroyed. London, in its extended sense, is divided into 7 districts, called the Metropolitan Boroughs, of which the city of London returns 4 members, and the boroughs of the city of Westminster, Southwark, Mary-le-bone, Finsbury, Tower Hamlets, and Lambeth, 2 members each, or 16 members altogether. London is 225 miles N. N. W. of Paris, 395 S. of Edinburgh, and 338 E. S. E. of Dublin. Long. 0. 5. 7. W. lat. 51. 31. N.

London, New, a seaport of Connecticut; capital of a county of the same name; with the best harbour in the state, defended by two forts. A considerable part of the town was burnt by Benedict Arnold, in 1762, but was subsequently rebuilt. It has a good trade to the West Indies: it is seated on the Thames, near its entrance into Long Island Sound; 54 miles E. by N. of Newhaven. Pop. 5528. Long. 73. 50. W. lat. 41. 25. N.

London, New, a town of Virginia; chief of Bedford county; 110 miles W. by S. of Richmond. Long. 79. 45. W. lat. 37. 20. N. It is also the name of several townships of the United States.

Londonerry, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster; 40 English miles long, and 33 broad; bounded on the W. by Donegal, N. by the Ocean, S. and S. W. by Tyrone, and E. by Antrim. It is divided into 31 parishes, and sends two members to parliament. It is a fruitful champaign country; and the greater part of it was given by James I. to an incorporated company of London merchants. The linen manufacture flourishes through every part of the county.

Londonerry, a city and seaport of Ireland, and a county of itself; capital of the foregoing county, and a bishop's see. It is still surrounded by walls, and celebrated for a long siege it sustained against James II. In 1689. It is governed by a mayor, and sends one member to parliament. The principal commerce is with America and the West Indies. It is seated on the river Foyle, over which is a wooden bridge, 1058 feet in length. Londonerry is 4 miles S. of Lough Foyle, and 115 N. W. of Dublin.

London, a town of New Hampshire, in Rockingham county, with a manufacture of linen, cloth, and thread; seated near the head of Beaver River, which runs into the Merrimac; 70 miles S. W. of Portsmouth.

Long, Loch, an arm of the sea, in Scotland; which, from the Frith of Clyde, extends 20 miles N. between the counties of Dumbarton and Argyle. It is from 1 to 2 miles in breadth; and near the middle, on the Argyle side, it sends off a small branch called Loch Goll.

Long Island, an island of the state of New York; separated from Connecticut by Long Island Sound. It extends E. from the city of New York 140 miles, but is not more than 10 broad on a medium; and is divided into three counties, King's, Queens, and Suffolk. Horse, beef, &c. The produce of the middle and western parts of the island, particularly corn, is carried to New York.

Long Island Sound, a channel in North America, from 3 to 25 miles broad; extending the whole length of Long Island, and dividing it from Connecticut. It communicates with the Atlantic at both ends of the island.

Long Lake, see Rain Lake.

Longford, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster; 25 miles long, and 20 broad; bounded on the N. W. by Leitrim, N. E. by Carvon, S. E. by West Meath, and W. by the river Shannon, which parts it from Roscommon. It is divided into 25 parishes, and sends two members to parliament. The country in general is fertile, but interspersed in some parts with bogs, morasses, and forests; the flat parts, along the Shannon, are subject to inundation. It contains several lakes, and besides the Shannon, is watered by the Inny, the Camlin, the Fallen, and numerous inferior streamlets. Oats form the chief article of agricultural export.

Longford, a town of Ireland, capital of the above county. Much linen is manufactured in the town and neighbourhood, and great quantities of flax sent to other parts. It is seated on the Camlin; 76 miles (English) W. N. W. of Dublin. Long. 7. 40. W. lat. 32. 48. N.

Longorgan, a town of Scotland; in the S. E. corner of Perthshire; on the Frith of Tay; 4 miles W. by S. of Dundee.

Long-nan, a city of China, of the first rank; in the province of Szechuen. Long. 104. 18. E. lat. 32. 22. N.

Longtown, a town in Cumberland; with a market; on Monday; seated on the Esk; 9 miles N. of Carlisle, and 310 N. N. W. of London.

Longue, a town of France; in the department of Maine-et-Loire; 7 miles N. of Saumur.

Longuion, a town of France; in the department of Moselle. Here is a considerable iron forge and cannon foundry; 10 miles S. W. of Longwy, and 36 N. W. of Metz.

Longwy, a town of France, in the department of Moselle; with a castle. It is divided into the Old and New Town, the latter of which is fortified. It is seated on a rocky eminence, on the river Chiers; 32 miles N. N. W. of Metz. Long. 5. 44. E. lat. 49. 32. N. Pop. 2500.

Longue, a town of France; capital of the department of Aube. It derives its name from the salt springs in its vicinity: it is seated on the Sologne; 62 miles S. E. of Dijon. Pop. 7520. Long. 5. 30. E. lat. 46. 37. N.

Loca, a town of Belgium; in West Flanders; 10 miles N. N. W. of Ypres. Pop. 1525.

Loodeehana, a town and fort of North Hindostan, province of Delhi; on the S. bank of the Sutlej river: it is the most remote military station possessed by the British; 178 miles N. W. of Delhi.

Logi-loo, Log-chew, or Looch-kidoo, the general name of 36 islands lying between For-
mosa and Japan. The Great Loo-koo is 50 miles long, and from 12 to 15 broad; the islands are inconceivable. They were very imperfectly known to Europeans, till visited by Captain Hall and Mr. McLeod, in their return from the late embassy to China. The climate and soil seem to be among the happiest on the globe. The fruits and vegetable productions are of the most exquisite description. The inhabitants are diminutive in their stature, but strong and well made. Their disposition appears to be peculiarly gay, hospitable, and affectionate, but they showed that strong aversion to receive strangers into their country which is characteristic of China, Japan, and all the neighbouring regions. The king is tributary to China, and the government resembles that of the Chinese. The capital is Kin-tching; about 5 miles from its port of Napa-kiang. Long. 157. 52. E. lat. 26. 14. N.

LOOE, East and West, Cornwall; separated by a creek, over which is a narrow stone bridge. A market is held at East Looe, on Saturday. It is 13 miles W. of Plymouth, and 233 W. by S. of London.

LOOKOUT CAPE, a cape of North Carolina, S. of Cape Hatteras, and opposite Core Sound. Long. 76. 48. W. lat. 34. 52. N.

LOOZ, or Lootz, a town of Belgium; in the province of Liege; 14 miles N. N. W. of Liege.

LOPATKA, CAPE, the S. extremity of Kamtschatka. Long. 156. 45. E. lat. 51. 0. N. See Kuriles.

LOPAM, NORTH and SOUTH, two adjoining parishes in Norfolk; 4 miles S. E. of East Harling.

LOPO GONSLAVE, CAPE, a long and narrow peninsula on the coast of Guinea, low, flat, and covered with trees. It affords a good harbour, and near it is an application of the Nile, where provisions are plentiful. Long. 8. 40. E. lat. 0. 45. S.

LORA, a town of Spain in Seville; on the Guadalquivir; 28 miles N. E. of Seville.

LORRIS, (the ancient Laribus Colonia,) a town of the kingdom of Tunis; with a castle, and fine remains of antiquity. It is seated in a plain, fertile in corn; 150 miles S. W. of Tunis. Long. 9. 0. E. lat. 35. 34. N.

LORCA, a town of Spain, in Murcia, divided into the Upper and Lower Town. The former has narrow, crooked, and ill paved streets; the latter is regular and neatly built. It contains nine churches and several monasteries, and has extensive manufactures of saltpetre. In 1802 the bursting of an immense reservoir, containing water for the purpose of irrigation, occasioned much damage to the town. It is seated on an eminence near the Sengonera; 40 miles W. S. W. of Murcia. Pop. 23,500. Long. 1. 22. W. lat. 37. 25. N.

LOD'S HOWE'S GROUP, an extensive group of islands in the South Pacific, thinly covered with wood, among which the cocoa-nut is very distinguishable. The natives are of a dark copper colour; their hair tied in a knot on the back of the head; and they seem to have some method of taking off the board, for they appear as clean shaved. Their arms and thighs are tatted in the manner described by Captain Cook, of some of the natives of the islands he visited in these seas; and some are painted with red and white streaks. They wear a wrapper round their middle. Long. from 159. 14. to 159. 37. E. lat. 5. 30. S.

LORD HOWE ISLAND, an island in the Pacific Ocean; discovered in 1788 by Lieutenant King. Many excellent turtles have been caught here on a sandy beach; and it abounds with a variety of birds, which were so unaccustomed to be disturbed that the seamen went near enough to knock them down with a stick. At its end are two high mountains, nearly perpendicular from the sea, the southernmost named Mount Gower. About 14 miles to the S. is a remarkable rock, named Ball's Pyramid, which at a distance had much the appearance of a steeple. The island is 34 miles long, and very narrow. Long. 159. 0. E. lat. 31. 36. N.

LORENZO, SAN, a town of Mexico, province of New Biscay; with 500 inhabitants, whose employment consists in cultivating the grape. There are numerous settlements and inconsiderable islands of this name in South America.

LORENO, a town of Austrian Italy; in Rovigo; on the Adige; 30 miles E. of Rovigo.

LORETTO, a fortified town of Italy; in the papal states. The cathedral contains the Casa Santa, or Holy House, in which it is pretended the Virgin Mary lived at Nazareth. According to the legend, it was carried by angels from Gualta into Dalmatin, and thence to the place where it now stands, in 1295. This house, or chapel, is 31 feet long, 15 broad, and 18 high: the inner part very old, but cased with marble on the outside. The famous Lady of Loreto, who holds the infant Jesus in her arms, stands upon the principal altar, in a niche of silver; this Loretto was taken by the French, in 1796, and the church despoiled of its treasures: even the Virgin was carried away, but restored in 1802. It is seated on a mountain; 3 miles from the Gulf of Venice, 12 S. E. of Ancona, and 116 N. E. of Rome. Long. 13. 36. E. lat. 43. 57. N.

LOUBEUS, a town of France, in Provence; on the Argens; 16 miles W. of Frejus.

L'OIBERT, a fortified modern seaport of France; department of Morbihan. It is built with considerable regularity; the streets are wide, the public squares spacious and handsome, and the harbour large, secure, and deep. Formerly it was a very flourishing town, the French East India Company making it the exclu-
sive entrepot of their imported goods. It has still some trade, and is a place of importance on account of its position for the navy. The chief manufacture is of salt. The British made an unsuccessful attempt upon it in 1746. It is seated on the bay of Port Louis, at the influx of the Souf; 340 miles W. by S. of Paris. Long. 8. 20. W. lat. 47. 44. N. Pop. 17,250.

LOBBY, a town of Germany; in Baden; 6 miles N. E. of Bale.

LOBRIN, an extensive district of the N. E. of France, between Champagne and Alsace, and now forming the departments of Meurthe, Moselle, and Vosges. It abounds in all sorts of corn, wine, hemp, flax, and rape-seed.

LOSEWITZ, see LESSWINHIEL.

LOT, a river of France, which rises in the department of Lozère, begins to be navigable at Cahors, and enters the Garonne near Aiguillon.

LOT, a department of France; consisting of the former district of Quercy, in Guienne. It takes its name from the river Lot, which crosses it from E. to W.; it is bounded on the N. by Corrèze, E. by Cantal and Aveyron, S. by Tarn-et-Garonne, and W. by Lot-et-Garonne and Dordogne. Its pastures feeds numerous flocks, which constitute a great part of the commerce. The climate is mild and healthy; and the soil, consisting of fat rich earth, is cultivated with horses, and yields more than sufficient for its population, estimated at 275,296. Cahors is the capital.

LOT-ET-GARONNE, a department of France, including part of the former province of Guienne; bounded on the N. by Dordogne, by E. Tarn-et-Garonne, S. by Gers, and W. by Landes and the Gironde. It has its name from the rivers Lot et Garonne. Its pastures are but indifferent, and artificial meadows are little known. The land, being much covered with heath, is cultivated with oxen; and a large proportion of the slope of the land is incapable of cultivation, consisting of rugged hills or sandy deserts. Pop. 330,000. Agen is the capital.

LOTHIAN. See HADDINGTONSHIRE, EDINBURGHSHIRE, and LINLITHGOWSHIRE.

LOUDERAC, a town of France; department of Côtes du Nord; 25 miles S. of St. Brieux.

LOUDON, a county of the United States, in Virginia, on the Potomac; adjoining Fairfax, Berks, and Fauquier counties. It is about 50 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. Leeburgh is the chief town.

LOUDON, a town of France; department of Vienne; 30 miles N. W. of Poitiers. Pop. 5350.

LOUGHBOURGH, a town in Leicestershire; with a market on Thursday. It has a large church, with a handsome tower, and seven meeting-houses for dissenters; also a free grammar school, and a charity school. The chief manufactures are those of cotton-spinning, lace, and hosiery. By means of the Loughborough canal, the river, and Midland Counties rail-road, it carries on a brisk trade, particularly in coal. Many of the houses have an old and irregular appearance, but great improvements have lately taken place: it is seated near the Souf; 11 miles N. of Leicester, and 109 N. N. W. of London.

LOUGHERA, a town of Ireland, in the county of Galway; near a lake of the same name; 15 miles S. W. of Galway.

LOUGRAS, a town of France; department of Upper Saone, situate on a kind of island between the rivers Seilles, Vaillere, and Solman; 18 miles S. E. of Chalon. Pop. 8559.

LOUIS, FORT, a barrier fortress of France; in Alsace, on the Rhine; 12 miles E. of Haguenau.

LOUIS, ST., an island of Africa, at the mouth of the river Senegal; with a fort, built by the French. It was taken in 1758 by the English, and ceded to them in 1763. In the American war it was taken by the French, and kept by them after the peace in 1763. It is a flat, sandy, and barren. Long. 16. 15. W. lat. 16. 0. N.

LOUIS, ST., a seaport and fortress of St. Domingo, on the S. W. coast at the head of a bay of its name. The exports are coffee, cotton, and indigo; 70 miles W. S. W. of Port au Prince. Long. 73. 32. W. lat. 18. 16. N.

LOUIS, ST., a town in the state of Missouri, delightfully situates on the banks of the Mississippi. Most of the houses are of wood; but some are built of stone, and are white-washed. Its situation is more central with regard to the whole territory of the United States than any other considerable town. It is very prosperous, and bids fair to become a great commercial city. It has a Catholic chapel, a theatre, a bank, and two weekly newspapers; 982 miles from Washington. Long. 89. 36. W. lat. 36. 36. N.

LOUIS, ST., a lake of North America; formed by the junction of the Ottawa with the St. Lawrence. It is 12 miles long, and 6 broad.

LOUIS, ST. a river of North America, which has its source near the eastern head waters of the Mississippi, and falls into Lake Superior, on the western shore. It is navigable 150 miles. Long. 91. 52. W. lat. 46. 44. N.

LOUIS DE MARANHAM, ST., a seaport of Brazil; capital of the island of Maranham, and a bishop's see; with a strong castle. It is the residence of a captain-general, and contains a custom-house and treasury. The churches and convents are numerous, and the houses, though only one story high, are many of them neat. The harbour is tolerably large, but the entrance is difficult. It stands on the E. side of the river Mearim, near the Atlantic Ocean. Long. 43. 37. W. lat. 2. 30. S.

LOUISBURG, town of European Russia; on a bay of the Gulf of Finland; 30 miles E. N. E. of Helsingfors.

LOUISA, a county of the United States; in Virginia; about 25 miles long, and 20 broad; with 16,151 inhabitants.

LOUISBURG, the capital of the island of Cape Breton, British North America; with a citadel, and an excellant harbour, nearly four leagues in circumference. It was taken by the English in 1745, restored to the French in 1748, taken by the English in 1758, and ceded to them in 1763. The chief source of trade is the cod-fishery. Long. 59. 55. W. lat. 45. 54. N.

LOUISBURG, a town of North Carolina; chief
of Franklin county; situates on the river Tar; 28 miles N. by E. of Raleigh. Long. 78° 40'. W. lat. 36° 3'.

LOUISIANA, a country of North America; estimated to extend about 2000 miles in length, and 600 in breadth; bounded on the E. by the Mississippi, S. by the Gulf of Mexico, W. by New Mexico, and running indefinitely N. It is agreeably situated between the extremes of heat and cold; the climate varying as it extends toward the N. The timber is as fine as any in the world; and the quantities of oak, ash, mulberry, walnut, cherry, cypress, and cedar, are astonishing. The neighbourhood of the Mississippi furnishes the richest fruits, in great variety. The soil is particularly adapted for hemp, flax, and tobacco; and indigo is a staple commodity. It is intersected by a number of fine rivers, among which are the Missouri, Arkansas, the Red river, the Washita, &c., which all flow into the Mississippi. The chief articles of trade are indigo, cotton, rice, beans, wax, and lumber. This country was discovered by Ferdinand de Soto, in 1541; traversed by M. de la Salle, in 1682; and settled by Louis XIV. in the beginning of the 18th century. In 1763 that part of Louisiana lying on the E. bank of the Mississippi was ceded to England, and the possession of the western part repassed to Spain. Louisiana having been ceded by Spain in 1801 to France, the American government succeeded in purchasing it for 15,000,000 of dollars, and their commissioners took formal possession of it in the year 1804. A small portion of this country is incorporated into the state of Mississippi, the S. E. part forms the states of Louisiana and Mississippi. It is rapidly advancing in population and wealth.

LOUISIANA, one of the United States, formed in 1812. It is situated between 31° and 33° N. lat., and bounded N. and W. by the Missouri territory, S. by the Gulf of Mexico, E. by the Mississippi territory. It is 300 miles in length from E. to W., and 210 broad from N. to S., having an area of 48,000 square miles, or 31,465,000 acres. The south-western part is generally level prairie, and much of its area very productive; the north-western part, a thick forest, and low alluvial soil upon the river, which is of great fertility; but at a distance from the streams the land is high, broken, and sterile. That part of West Florida which lies between Pearl River on the E., and the Mississippi on the W. as far as 31° N. lat., has been annexed to this state. Sugar plantations are becoming numerous, and the exports, consisting of sugar, cotton, indigo, rice, molasses, soap, tallow, wax, planks, &c., are rapidly increasing. Population 529,411, including 168,452 slaves. The principal town is New Orleans.

LOUISVILLE, a town of Georgia; capital of Jeffersdon county; situated on the N. side of the Ogeechee; 52 miles S. S. W. of Augusta and 110 N. W. of Savannah. Long. 82° 17'. W. lat. 32° 42'.

LOUISVILLE, a flourishing town of Kentucky; capital of Jefferson county; located on the Ohio, just above its rapids, at the head of which is a fort. Louisville is a port of entry; 50 miles W. of Frankfort. Population 21,974. Long. 85° 22'. W. lat. 38° 38'.

LOVEL, a town of Portugal; in Algarve; surrounded by antique walls, and seated on a river of the same name; 10 miles N. W. of Faro. Pop. 5350.

LOUG-NAM, a city of China, of the first rank; in the province of Chan-sti; situated near the source of the Quyho; 270 miles S. W. of Peking. Long. 116° 56'. E. lat. 31° 46'.

LOUPRE, a town of France; in the department of Upper Pyrenees; with a castle on a rock; 10 miles N. W. of Bagneres.

LOURISTAN, a mountainous but fertile district of Iran; in Persia; bordering upon Kusistan. It is abundantly watered, and the pastures are most luxuriant, but agriculture is quite neglected. The inhabitants are a barbarous and independent race, and reside always in tents. The only town is Khormusabad.

LOUTHE, a corporate town in Lincolnshire; with markets on Wednesday and Saturday. It has manufactures of blankets and carpets, and also a large soap manufactury. Here is a noble Gothic church, with a lofty spire; also five meeting-houses for dissenters, a free school, founded by Edward VI., and another founded in 1677. It has a navigation, by means of the river Lud and a canal, to the German Ocean, at Teyton Creek; 28 miles N. E. of Lincoln, and 141 N. of London.

LOUTH, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster; 27 miles long, and 16 broad; bounded on the N. by Armagh and Carlingford Bay, E. by the Irish Sea, W. by Monaghan and E. Meath, and S. by E. Meath, from which it is parted by the Boyne. It is a fertile country, contains 61 parishes, and sends two members to parliament.

LOUVE, a town of Ireland, in the county of the same name; containing the ruins of an ancient abbey, founded by St. Patrick; 18 miles N. N. W. of Drogheda.

LOUVAIN, a city of Belgium; in S. Brabant; with an old castle, and a celebrated university. Its walls are nearly 9 miles in circumference, but within them are many gardens and vineyards. The churches, convents, and public buildings, are magnificent. Large quantities of cloth were formerly made here; but this trade is decayed, and the town is now chiefly noted for good beer. It was taken by the French in 1748, 1792, and 1794. It is seated on the Doyle; 14 miles E. by N. of Brussels, and 20 S. S. E. of Antwerp. Long. 4° 41'. E. lat. 50° 53'.

LOUVIERS, a handsome town of France; in the department of Eure; with a considerable manufacture of fine cloths. It is seated on the Eure; 10 miles N. of Evreux, and 58 N. W. of Paris. Pop. 7100.

LOUVIERS, a town of France, in the department of Seine-et-Oise; 14 miles N. of Paris.

LOWELL, a town of the United States; in Middlesex county, Massachusetts; 28 miles N. W. from Boston; one of the most flourishing towns in the United States, being the principal seat of the cotton manufacture, and also
carpeting, and silk fabrics. Its gas may be inferred from its increase of population, which in 1810 was 6474; in 1840 was 20,796.

Lowenstein, a town of Germany, in Wismar; capital of a county of the same name, 9 miles E. S. E. of Heilbron, and 33 N. N. E. of Stuttgart.

Lowenstein, a fort and ancient castle of the Netherlands; in the province of Guelderland; situated at the W. end of the island of Bommelwerf. In this castle, in 1601, Hugo Groote was confined, and after three years' imprisonment was conveyed away by a stratagem of his wife, in a returned box used for the purpose of carrying books. It is 18 miles S. E. of Rotterdam.

Lowestoft, a town in Suffolk; with a market on Wednesday. Its church is a fine Gothic building; and it has, beside a chapel of ease, several dissenting meeting-houses, and two grammar-schools. The chief trade is in the mackerel and herring fisheries; and it is much frequented for sea-bathing. Here are forts and batteries for protecting ships in the roads. The coast being dangerous, here are two lighthouses; and a floating-light was stationed off this port in 1815; and in 1820 a harbour and swing-bridge were added to the Lowestoffe and Norvic navigation. It stands on a cliff, the most easterly point of Great Britain; 10 miles S. of Yarmouth, and 114 N. E. of London. Long. 1. 44. E. lat. 52. 29. N.

Lower-water, a lake in Cumberland, one mile long, and a quarter of a mile broad. It is of no great depth, but abound with pike and perch. In opposition to all the other lakes, it has its course from N. to S., and, under the lofty Moffleak, runs into the N. end of Crosmach-water.

Lowicz, a town of Poland, with a strong fortress; seated on the Sura; 42 miles W. of Warsaw.

Lowositz, a town of Bohemia; in the circle of Leutmeritz. In 1756 the greatest part of it was burnt in an obstinate engagement between the Saxons and Prussians. It is seated on the Egra; 5 miles W. S. W. of Leutmeritz.

Lula, or Luta, a town of Spain; in Granada; with a royal salt-work, and a copper forge; seated in a fertile country, on the river Xami; 28 miles W. of Granada. Pop. 9000.

Lula, or Luta, a town of Quito; republic of Colombia; capital of a province of the same name; famous for producing fine textiles' bark and palm fibre. Cesses of remarkable fineness are manufactured here, but the town is much decayed. It stands at the head of a N. W. branch of the Amazon; 180 miles E. N. E. of Pata. Pop. 4500. Long 78. 16. W. lat. 4. 5. S.

Lozere, a department of France, corresponding to the ancient Geraudan. It is a mountainous, barren country, and receives its name from the principal ridge of mountains. Pop. 145,000. Mende is the capital.

Lozello, a town of North Italy; in Piedmont, kingdom of Sardinia. Pop. 5350.

Lu, a town of the Sardinian states; in Piedmont; 8 miles S. S. W. of Alexandria.

Lucena, a town of Spain, in Asturia; near the sea coast; 25 miles N. W. of Oviedo.

Luban, a town of Russia; in the government of Volynia; with 8000 inhabitants.

Luba, a town of Prussian Silesia; 30 miles N. W. of Glatz.

Luben, a town of Lower Lusatia; seated on the Sprea, in a swampy country; 50 miles S. S. E. of Berlin. Long. 15. 55. E. lat. 52. 0. N.

Lubeck, or Lubeck, a free city and seaport of Germany; adjoining the duchy of Holstein. It was the head of the famous hansatic league, formed here in 1184, and the most commercial city of the north; but great part of its trade is transferred to Hamburg. The city is surrounded with walls, which are planted with rows of trees, but the other defences were demolished by the French, to whom it was surrendered in 1806. The houses are built of stone, in a very ancient style. The town-house is a superb structure, and has several towers. There are four large churches, besides the cathedral. The trade consists in the export of corn from the adjoining country, and the import of articles for consumption; and the manufactures, which are on a small scale, comprise woollens, silks, cotton, tobacco, soap, white lead, copper, &c. Lubeck is seated on the Trave; 8 miles S. W. of the Baltic, and 53 N. E. of Hamburg. Pop. 22,500. Long. 40. 49. E. lat. 53. 52. N.

Lubeck, an island in the Indian Ocean; near the island of Madura. Long. 112. 22. E. lat. 5. 50. S.

Lubenlen, a seaport of Maine, in Washington county; situated on a beautiful peninsula, on the W. side of Passamaquoddy Bay; 865 miles E. of Boston. It was commenced in 1615, and is now a handsome and flourishing town.

Luben, a town of Prussian Silesia; seated on the Katsbach; 14 miles N. of Leignitz.

Lubentz, a town of Silesia; in the principality of Oppeln; 82 miles E. of Oppeln.

Lublin, a city of Russian Poland; capital of a patinate of the same name, and a bishop's see; with a citadel. Three annual fairs are held here, each lasting a month, which are frequented by great numbers of German, Russian, Turkish, and other traders and merchants. It is seated on the Bistrica; 85 miles S. E. of Warsaw. Long. 22. 45. E. lat. 51. 14. N.

Lubuto, a town of Poland; patinate of Cracow; 56 miles S. E. of Cracow.

Luc, a town of France; in the department of Var; 25 miles N. E. of Toulon.

Lucan, a town of Ireland; in the county of Dublin; with a sulphureous spring, the waters of which are much esteemed; 7 miles from Dublin.

Lucanas, a town of Peru, which gives name to a jurisdiction; containing rich silver mines, and feeding great droves of cattle. It stands near one of the head branches of the Apurimac; 80 miles S. of Guanama.

Lucar, Cape St., the S. E. end of the
peninsula of California. It lies under the tropic of Capricorn, in long. 111. 30. W.

LUCAR DE BARAMEDA, St., a seaport of Spain, in Andalusia, and a bishop's see. It has a fine, S. side, well defended, at the mouth of the Guadalquivir; 40 miles S. S. W. of Seville. Long. 5. 54. W. lat. 36. 58. N. Pop. 15,500.

LUCAR DE GUADIANA, St., a strong town of Spain; in Andalusia; on the river Guadiana; 76 miles W. N. W. of Seville. Long. 7. 18. W. lat. 37. 28. N.

LUCAYA ISLANDS. See BAHAMA.

LUCCA, a duchy of Italy; lying on the E. coast of the Gulf of Genoa. It is bounded by Tuscan, Modena, and the Mediterranean, and contains about 430 square miles, and a population of 137,500. Much of it is mountainous, but it is well cultivated, and produces plenty of wine, oil, silk, wool, and chestnuts; the oil, in particular, is in high esteem. It was formerly a republic; was constituted a principality by Napoleon, in 1805, and in 1815 erected into a duchy by the Congress of Vienna, and given to the infants of Spain.

Lucca, a city of Italy; capital of the above duchy, and an archbishop's see. It is nearly 3 miles in circumference, regularly fortified, and contains 18,000 inhabitants. The state palace, and the cathedral, and other churches, are worthy of notice. Here are considerable manufactures of silk, and gold and silver stuffs. Lucca was entered by the French in 1796, evacuated in 1799, and re-entered in 1800. It is seated in a fruitful plain, near the river Serchio; 10 miles N. E. of Pisa, and 37 W. of Florence. Long. 10. 35. E. lat. 43. 50. N.

Luce, a spacious bay on the S. coast of Scotland; in Wigtownshire; lying E. of the promontory called the Mull of Galloway. The river Luce enters its N. E. extremity, at the town of Kircudlig.

LUCISTRESIG, St., a narrow pass from the country of the Grisons into Germany; defended by a fort; 3 miles N. of Mayenfeld, which was taken by General Massena, in March 1799.

LUCENA, a town of Spain; in Cordova; 32 miles S. S. E. of Cordova, and 42 W. N. W. of Granada. Pop. 15,500.

Lucena, a city of Naples; capital of Capitanata, and a bishop's see. The town is small, but populous, and has a manufacture of cloth. It is 76 miles N. E. of Naples. Long. 15. 34. E. lat. 41. 28. N.

Lucerne, a town of Piedmont; in a valley of its name; 15 miles S. W. of Turin.

Lucerne, canton of Switzerland, containing a superficial extent of 740 square miles; and bounded by the cantons of Underwelen, Schwetz, and Zurich. The air is mild, and the soil uncommonly fertile. Freedom and openness of manners characterize the inhabitants, who are Roman Catholics, and compose at 106,500.

Lucerne, the capital of the above canton, is divided into two parts by a branch of the Reuss, which here enters the Lake of Lucerne. It has no manufactures of consequence, and little commerce, the merchants being principally engaged in the commission business, upon goods passing between Italy and Germany, over Mount St. Gothard and the Lucerne lake. Pop. 67,500. It is 30 miles S. W. of Zurich, and 42 E. of Berne. Long. 9. 34. E. lat. 47. 0. N.

LUCERNE, or WALDSTADTEN, a lake of Switzerland; between the cantons of Underwalden, Lucerne, Schwitz, and Uri. It consists of a number of detached parts, forming in a manner, separate lakes. It is the largest, as well as the most romantic lake in the interior of Switzerland, being 25 miles long and from 2 to 4 broad.

Lucian, a town of Hanover; in the duchy of Lunenburg; seated on the Jeetzee; 60 miles S. of Luneburg.

LUCIA, St., one of the Caribbea islands: 27 miles long and 12 broad. It consists of plains well watered with rivulets, and hills furnished with timber; and has several good bays and commodious harbours. By the peace of 1763 this island was allotted to France. In 1803 it was taken by the English, and confirmed to them by the treaty of Paris, in 1814. There are two high mountains, by which this island may be known at a considerable distance. Its N. end is 21 miles S. of Martinique. Long. 60. 51. W. lat. 14. 0. N.

LUCIC, St., one of the Cape de Verde islands, to the W. of that of St. Nicholas. Long. 24. 32. W. lat. 16. 45. N.

Lucia, St., a town of Sicily, in Val di Demona; 15 miles W. of Massina.

LUCIA, St., a town of Buenos Ayres; on a river of the same name; 30 miles N. of Monte Video and 340 N. by W. of Buenos Ayres. It is also the name of several settlements in S. America, none of which require particular notice.

Luciana, a town of Spain; in Andalusia; 8 miles W. N. W. of Eclo.

Lucito, a town of Naples; in the Molise; 11 miles N. E. of Molise.

Lucbck, a town of the Prussian states; in Lower Luxemburg. It is seated in a swampy country, on the Bressa; 55 miles N. of Dresden.

Lucemburgh, a town of Prussian Saxony; seated on the Nute; 32 miles S. of Berlin.

Lucford, a town of Dorsetshire; W. of Holme; on the river Luckford, which falls into the Frome, and forms the W. boundaries of Purbeck Isle.

Lucernow, an ancient city of Hindostan, and capital of Oude. It is a large, but poorly built, and the streets are narrow and crooked. The palace of the nabob is situated on a high bank near the Goomty, and commands an extensive view both of that river and the country on the eastern side. Adjoining the palace is a cantonment of one of the East India Company's regiments of native infantry; and in the vicinity is the dwelling of the British resident.

Lucio, a town of Naples; on the W. bank of the lake Celano; 9 miles S. S. W. of Celano.

Lucion, a town of France; department of
Vendee; seated on a morass, on the canal of Fonteny; 29 miles W. of Fontenay, and 50 S. of Nantes.

Luconia, or Manilla, the chief of the Philippine islands; 400 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. It is not so hot as might be expected, being well watered by large lakes and rivers, and the periodical rains, which inundate the plains. There are several volcanoes in the mountains, which occasion earthquakes. The produce is wax, cotton, indigo, tobacco, sugar, coffee, wild cinnamon, sulphur, cocoa-nuts, rice, &c. Gold is found in various parts of the island; and horses, buffaloes, and a variety of game abound. The inhabitants are, for the most part, well disposed people, and, before their subjugation, were distributed into mud villages. Under the tyranny of the Spanish government they have become indolent, and destitute of energy. The interior, however, is occupied by a savage race, whom the Spanishiards have not been able to subdue. They carry on a small traffic in gold, wax, and tobacco, in exchange for cattle. Area, 65,000 square miles. Pop. 1,760,000. Long. 122. 0. E. lat. 15. 0. N.

Lucino. See Lucola.

Lucy, a town of the Sardinian states, in Savoy; 16 miles N. of Chambery.

Ludamar, a county of central Africa; bounded on the S. by Kaarta and Bambara, and N. by the Sahara or Great Desert. It is inhabited by a race of Moors, who are almost strangers to agriculture, and depend for subsistence on the rearing of cattle. In religion they are Mahomedans of the most bigoted and intolerant character, as was fully proved in the case of Major Houghton, who was murdered here; and of Mr. Park, who was kept in long captivity, and with difficulty made his escape.

Ludscheld, a town of Prussian Westphalia; with manufactures of iron and cloth; 28 miles N. E. of Cologne.

Ludgershall, a village in Wiltsire; it is 15 miles N. of Salisbury, and 71 N. by W. of London.

Ludlow, a borough in Shropshire; with a market on Monday. It has a castle, now fast going to decay, where all business was formerly transacted for the principality of Wales. This castle and town were held for the empress Maud, against king Stephen, and besieged by him. Edward V. resided here at the time of his father's death, and was carried hence to London. Arthur, prince of Wales, son of Henry VII., held a court, and died here. Ludlow has a stately church, an elegant town-house, a commodious market-house, several meeting-houses for dissenters, two almshouses, a free school, a charity school, and a national school. It returns two members to parliament. It is seated on the Teme; 21 miles from Shrewsbury, and 142 from London. Long. 2. 42. W. lat. 52. 23. N.

Ludwigsburg, a town of Germany, in Wurtemberg; with manufactures of cloth, damask linen, and marble paper. It is seated on the Neckar; 6 miles N. of Stuttgart. Pop. 4500.

Ludwigsburg, a town of the Prussian states, in Pomerania, near the Baltic Sea, 5 miles E. N. E. of Greifswald.

Luga, a town of Russia, in the government of Petersburg; on a river of the same name; 96 miles S. of Petersburg.

Lugano, a town of Italy; capital of the Swiss canton of Ticino; with a considerable trade in silk. It is built round a gentle curve of the lake Lugano, and backed by an amphitheatre of hills. The principal church is seated on an eminence above the town. It is 17 miles N. W. of Como. Pop. 4500. Long. 6. 57. E. lat. 45. 54. N.

Lugano, a lake in the canton of Ticino; 25 miles in length, and from 3 to 6 in breadth. Its form is irregular, and bending into continual sinuosities. It lies between the lakes Como and Maggiore, but is above 180 feet higher than either of them.

Lugge, or Lude, a town of Prussian Westphalia; seated on the Emmer, 24 miles N. N. E. of Paderborn.

Lugo, a city of Spain, in Galicia, and a bishop's see. It was once the metropolis of Spain, but is now chiefly celebrated for its hot medicinal springs. It is seated on the Minho, 50 miles E. N. E. of Compostella. Pop. 5000. Long. 7. 32. W. lat. 43. 4. N.

Luis, Sr., a town of Buenos Ayres, in the province of Tucuman; 140 miles W. S. W. of Cordova. Long. 67. 52. W. lat. 32. 10. S.

Luis de la Pas, Sr., a town of Mexico, in the province of Mechoscan; 120 miles N. by E. of Mechoscan.

Luis de Portos, Sr., a city of Mexico, in the province of Mechoscan; situated in the midst of rich gold mines, and all the comforts of life. The streets are neat and straight, and the churches magnificent. It is 150 miles N. by W. of Mechoscan. Long. 102. 54. W. lat. 22. 25. N.

Lui-Tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank; in the province of Quang-tong. It is seated in a fertile country, near the sea; 315 miles S. W. of Canton. Long. 109. 25. E. lat. 20. 58. N.

Lulea, a seaport of Sweden, in Bohemia; with a good harbour. Near it is a mountain of iron ore. It stands on a river of the same name, at the N. W. extremity of the Gulf of Bothnia; 115 miles N. N. E. of Ums. Long. 22. 12. E. lat. 65. 32. N.

Lumberon, a town of N. Carolina; chief of Robeson county; situato on Drowning Creek; 32 miles S. of Fayetteville, and 65 N. W. of Wilmington.

Lunello, a town of the Sardinian states; formerly the residence of the kings of Lombardy, but now a small place. It is seated on the Gogna; 44 miles E. N. E. of Turin. Pop. 3250.

Lund, a town of Sweden, in the province of Scania. It carries on but little trade, and is principally supported by its university, founded by Charles XI., and from him called Academia.
Carolina Gothorum. The cathedral is an ancient irregular building. It is 21 miles E. of Copenhagen, and 38 S. W. of Christianstadt. Pop. 3500. Long. 13. 12. E. lat. 55. 42. N.

LUNEN, a town of Denmark, in N. Dismarsch; seated near the Eyder; 22 miles W. of Rendsburg.

LUND, an island at the entrance of the Bristol Channel, about 12 miles from the Devonshire coast: it has a lighthouse on its summit. It is about 5 miles long, and 2 broad; and in the N. part is a high pyramidal rock, called the Constable. Long. 4. 8. W. lat. 51. 18. N.

LUN. See LOYNE.

LUNER, a town of France, in the department of Gard; near the river Bézoule. It has an excellent muscadine wine. It is 16 miles E. of Montpellier.

LUNEN, a town of Westphalia; in the county of Marck; situate at the conflux of the Zesis with the Lippe; 20 miles S. by W. of Munster.

LUNENBURG, or LUNEBURG, a province of Hanover: formerly a duchy of the German empire; lying along the left bank of the Elbe. A small portion, lying on the right bank of the Elbe, now belongs to Denmark; but Hanoverian Lunenburg comprises a superficial extent of 4295 square miles, with 265,000 inhabitants. It is watered by the rivers Aler, Elbe, Ilmenau, Oker, Jost, Fuhse, and some smaller streams; and part of it is full of heaths and forests; but near the river it is tolerably fertile.

LUNENBURG, a large fortified town; capital of the foregoing province. The chief public edifices are the places for public worship, the palace, three hospitals, the town-house, the salt magazine, the anatomical theatre, and the academy. The salt springs near this place are very productive. It is situate on the Ilmenau; 36 miles E. of Hamburg, and 80 N. of Brunswick. Pop. 12,000.

LUNEVILLE, a town of France; department of Meurthe. In its castle the dukes of Lorraine formerly kept their court, as did afterwards king Stanislaus. In 1131 a treaty of peace was concluded here between France and Austria. Lunerville is seated in a plain between the rivers Vesoul and Meurthe; 14 miles E.S.E. of Nancy, and 52 W. of Strasbourg. Long. 5. 50. E. lat. 48. 38. N. Pop. 11,250.

LUNGO, a town of Naples, in Basilicata; chiefly inhabited by Greeks; 35 miles N. N.W. of Caserta.

LUNDOW, a town of Pomerania, on a river of the same name; 15 miles E. of Skalpe.

LURE, a town of France, department of Upper Saone; celebrated for a late abbey of Benedic- tines, converted, in 1764, into a chapter of noble canons. It is seated near the Oignon; 30 miles N.E. of Besançon.

LURGAN, a town of Ireland; in the county of Armagh; with an extensive linen manufacture; 14 miles N. E. of Armagh, and 67 N. of Dublin.

LUSACH, a margraviate of Germany; 20 miles long, and 60 broad; bounded on the N. by Franconia, E. by Silesia, S. by Bohemia, and W. by Saxony. It is divided into Upper and Lower Lusatia, former two distinct states, which became subject to Saxony, and formed a province of that power until 1815. The whole of Lower Lusatia, which forms the northern part of the margraviate, now belongs to Prussia, as does also one-half of Upper Lusatia, which is included in the government of Leignitz: the part that remains to Saxony is computed at 1170 square miles, with 193,000 inhabitants. Upper Lusatia abounds more in mountains and hills than the Lower, in which are many boggy and moorish tracts; yet it is the most fruitful. The breeding of cattle is very considerable, and there is plenty of game; but the products of the country do not supply the necessities of the inhabitants. This want is compensated by its numerous manufactures, particularly those of cloths and linens. Chief town, Bautzen.

LUSIGNAN, a town of France; department of Vienne; seated on the Vonne; 15 miles S. S. W. of Poitiers.

LUSO, a river of Italy, which rises in the duchy of Urbino, crosses part of Romagna, and enters the Gulf of Venice; 10 miles N. of Rimini.

LUTON, a town of Bedfordshire; with a market on Monday. The population is principally employed in the straw plait making. It is situate on the river Lea; 18 miles S. of Bedford, and 31 N. by W. of London.

LUTTERBERG, a town of Hanover; in the principality of Grubinhagen; seated on the Oder; 15 miles S. of Gozar.

LUTTERWORTH, a town in Leicestershire; with a market on Thursday. It has a large and handsome church. Wickliff, the celebrated reformer, was rector, and died here, in 1387. Lutterworth has little trade, being principally supported by the neighbouring opulent villages. It is seated on the river Swift; 14 miles S. of Leicester, and 80 N. W. of London.

LUTZELSTEIN, a town of France; department of Lower Rhine; with a strong castle; seated on a mountain; 30 miles N. W. of Strasbourg.

LUTZEN, a town of Saxony; in the principality of Merseburg; belonging to Prussia; with a castle. Pop. 1550. Near this place, in 1632, Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, was killed in a battle, at the moment of victory. Lutzen is also celebrated for the defeat of the united forces of Russia and Prussia, by Bonaparte, in May, 1813. It is seated on the Elster; 11 miles W. S. W. of Leipzig.

LUXEMBOURG, a province of the Netherlands; bounded by the Prussian states on the Rhine, a part of the French frontier, and the Belgic provinces of Namur and Liège, and comprising a superficial area of 2400 square miles, with 283,600 inhabitants. It gives the title of grand duke to the sovereign. The surface is mountainous and woody, being traversed by branches of the Ardennes; and the climate is colder than that of the other provinces. The principal river is the Meuse. Corn, potatoes, flax, and some wine are raised; the rearing of
castle forms an important branch of industry; and there are manufactures of woolen and iron; but the chief wealth of the province consists in its forests, which cover upwards of 450,000 acres. It is divided into the districts of Luxemburg, Dietkirch, and Neufchâteau. In the partition of Europe in 1815, it was ceded to the kingdom of the Netherlands, and on the separation of Belgium from that kingdom, it was claimed by them; and the possession of it is still disputed by those powers.

Luxemburg, the capital of the above province, and one of the strongest towns in Europe. It is divided by the Alzets into the Upper and Lower Town; the former almost surrounded by rocks, but the latter seated in a plain. In 1795 it surrendered to the French, but was restored in 1814. It is 22 miles W. S. W. of Treves, and 130 S. E. of Brussels. Long. 6. 10. E. lat. 49. 37. N. Pop. 11,500.

Luxeuil, a town of France; department of Upper Saone; near which are some mineral waters and warm baths. It is seated at the foot of the Vosges; 14 miles from Vesoul. Pop. 3260.

Luxor, a village of Upper Egypt; on the site of the ancient Thebes; and in which were two famous obelisks, one of which has been removed to the Place Louis XIV., in Paris. Lat. 25. 41. N. long. 32. 41. E.

Luy and Chilcas, a province of Peru; bounded E. by mountains, N. and N. W. by the province of Jaen, and S. E. by that of Caxamarcas. It is 54 miles in length, and 24 in breadth, and contains 3500 inhabitants. The capital has the same name, and is in long. 77. 41. W. lat. 5. 33. S.

Luz, St. Jean de, a town of France; department of Upper Pyrenees; 27 miles S. W. of Tarbes. Pop. 2250.

Luzaraz, a strong town of Austrian Italy; in the province of Mantua; where a battle was fought between the Austrians and the French and Spaniards, in 1702, when each side claimed the victory. It is seated near the conflux of the Crostolo with the Po; 16 miles S. of Mantua.

Luxembourg, a town of France; department of Seine-et-Oise; 19 miles N. of Paris.

Luxembourg, a county of Pennsylvania; bounded N. by Tioga county, New York; E. and S. E. by Northampton, and W. by Lycoming and Northumberland counties. It is about 79 miles in length, and 75 in breadth, and is divided into 12 townships. Pop. 44,006. Wilkesbarre is the chief town. Pop. 1718.

Lydon. See Lucania.

Lydd, a town of Kent; with a market on Thursday. It is a member of the cinque port of Romney, and seated in Romney Marsh; 28 miles S. W. of Dover, and 72 S. E. of London.

Lyea, a town of Norway; near a lake of the same name; 16 miles N. W. of Christiansand.

Lyke, or Lyme Regis, a borough on the sea-coast in Dorsetshire; market on Friday. It returns one member to parliament. It is seated on the side of a craggy hill, on the river Lyme, at the head of a little inlet; and its harbour is formed by two very thick walls, called the Cobbe. Here the Duke of Monmouth landed, in 1685, for the execution of his ill-judged design against James II. Lyme is the birthplace of Thomas Coram, the benevolent patron and contriver of the Foundling Hospital in London. It is 26 miles E. of Exeter, and 143 S. W. of London.

Lyme, a gulf of Denmark, in North Jutland; which has a narrow entrance from the Cattegat, and extends 80 miles across the country, widening gradually, and forming several branches; the W. end is 20 miles long, and separated from the North Sea only by a narrow bank.

Lymington, a borough in Hampshire; governed by a mayor; with a market on Saturday. It is seated on a river of its name, a mile from the sea; and the harbour will admit vessels of 300 tons burden. The chief trade is in salt; and it is much resorted to in summer for sea-bathing. Near it are the remains of a Roman camp; and in 1744 nearly 200lbs. weight of their coins were discovered here in two urns. It returns two members to parliament. It is 16 miles S. S. W. of Southampton, and 60 S. W. of London.

Lynchburg, a town of Virginia, in Campbell county; on the S. side of James River; 166 miles W. of Richmond.

Lyndhurst, a village in Hampshire; on the N. side of the New Forest, 9 miles W. S. W. of Southampton. Here are the king's house and the king's stables, the latter very large; and all the forest courts are held here.

Lyne, a town of Massachusetts, in Essex county; with a considerable manufacture of women's silk and cloth shoes. It is 9 miles S. S. W. of Salem, and 10 N. E. of Boston. Pop. 936.

Lynd, or Lynn Regis, a borough and seaport of Norfolk; governed by a mayor; with markets on Tuesday and Saturday. It sends two members to parliament. By the Ouse, and its associated rivers, it supplies most of the midland counties with coal, timber, and wine; and, in return, exports malt and corn in great quantities: it also partakes in the Baltic trade and Greenland fishery. Lynn has a large market-place, with an elegant cross. It is 42 miles W. N. W. of Norwich, and 36 N. by E. of London. Long. 0. 24. E. lat. 52. 46. N.

Lyons, a former province of France; lying on the W. side of the Saone and Rhone; 30 miles in length, and 17 in breadth. This province, with Forez and Beaujolais, now forms the department of the Rhone and the Loire.

Lyons, a city of France; capital of the department of Rhone, and the seat of an archbishop. Many antiquities are still observed, which evince its Roman origin. It was long considered as the second city of France, in beauty and population, and superior to Paris in trade, commerce, and manufactures. The quays were adorned with magnificent structures; the cathedral was a majestic Ge-
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thec edifice; and the town-house was one of the most beautiful in Europe. The other principal buildings were the exchange, the custom-house, the palace of justice, the arsenal, a theatre, a public library, two colleges, and two hospitals. The bridge which unites the city with the suburb de la Guillotière is 1560 feet long; and there are three other principal suburbs, six gates, and several fine churches. Such was Lyons in June, 1793, when it revolted against the national convention. Being obliged to surrender in October, the convention decreed that the walls and public buildings should be destroyed, and the name of the city changed to that of Ville Affranchie. The chief of the insurgents had fled, but several of them were afterwards taken; and, of 3528 persons who were tried before the revolutionary tribunal, 1682 were either shot or beheaded. In 1794, however, on the destruction of the faction of the jacobins, the convention decreed that the city should resume its ancient name, and that measures should be taken to restore its manufactures and commerce. In 1795 the friends of those who were so wantonly put to death in 1793, avenged their fate by a general massacre of the judges of the revolutionary tribunal, and of all the jacobins who were then confined in the prisons of Lyons. Notwithstanding, Lyons has begun to resume its ancient celebrity, and is now a place of very great trade, which is extended not only through France, but to Italy, Switzerland and Spain; and there are four celebrated fairs every year. The chief article of manufacture now is that of silk; the others are gold and silver brocade, plain, double, and striped velvets, richly embroidered taffetas, and satin; also gold and silver lace, or gallons, gauze, hats, ribbons, leather, carpets, and coloured paper. The printing and bookselling of this place are the next to Paris in importance. It was the scene of several actions between the French and Austrians in 1814; and, on the return of Bonaparte from Elba, in 1815, the princes of the house of Bourbon were obliged to withdraw. The city is seated at the conflux of the Saone with the Rhone; 15 miles N. of Vienne, and 280 S. E. of Paris. Population about 185,000. Long. 4. 49. E. lat. 45. 46. N.

LYONS, a town of North America; state of New York; an improving place; situated on the Western Canal; 16 miles N. of Geneva, and 20 N. E. of Canandaigua.

LYTHE, a village of North Yorkshire, on the seacoast; 4 miles W. N. W. of Whitby; noted for its extensive alum-works.

LYTHAM, a town in Lancashire; 5 miles from Kirkham, and 230 from London.

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MAADRAS, a lake of Lower Egypt, between Alexandria and Aboukir, on the coast of the Delta; it is divided from Lake Mareotis on the S. W. by a neck of land, on which runs the Alexandria Canal, or El Kaliis.

MAAMORIE, a promontory and small island of Scotland, on the S. E. coast of the Isle of Islay.

MAARTENSDYK, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of Zeeland; on the island of Tholm; 9 miles W. N. W. of Bergen-op-Zoom.

MARBA, a town of Algiers, seated on the Gulf of Bona; 10 miles W. of Bona.

MACAO, a town in China, in the province of Quang-tung, in the Bay of Canton, from which it is distant 55 miles. It is the only settlement possessed by Europeans in the extensive empire of China. The town is situated on a sandy peninsula, connected with the island of Macao by a neck of land, on which is a Chinese fort and wall, and beyond which no European is allowed to pass, and which circumscribes the space to about 3 miles long and 1 wide. The Portuguese, to whom the town nominally belongs, and who have a custom-house, and who are masters of the strong fortifications, pay an annual ground-rent for the town. The British and other European nations have factories in the town, which is 30 miles above the island of Lintin, and beyond which no ship of war is allowed to proceed, and 45 miles below Whampoa, where merchant ships stop, 10 miles below Canton. The first Portuguese settlement was in 1527; but they gradually proceeded to gain a firm footing, till it became the centre of the commerce which they carried on with Japan, China, and the eastern islands, and was then a more important place than at present. After 1638 it declined, and is now inhabited by about 5000 Portuguese, and the Chinese are estimated 30,000. Long. 113. 30. E. lat. 22. 13. N.

MACARIA, a seaport of Austrian Dalmatia, and a bishop's see. In its vicinity are many subterraneous grottoes. It is seated on the Gulf of Venice; 30 miles S. E. of Spalatro. Long. 18. 7. E. lat. 43. 42. N.

MACAS, a town of Colombia, the capital of a fertile district of Del Escudo. The town was formerly a rich and flourishing place, but it is greatly decayed. It is seated on one of the sources of the Amazon; 135 miles S. by E. of Quito.

MACASSAR, formerly a considerable kingdom of the island of Celebes. Its princes at one period ruled over almost the whole island, and also over several of the neighbouring ones. Since that time, however, the empire has been completely subverted by the Dutch.

MACASSAR, the chief settlement of the Dutch in the south of Celebes, called by them Fort Rotterdam; with a respectable fort and a good harbour; but the latter is of difficult access. Chinese junks carry on a direct trade with
China from this place; so that the mixed population, of Dutch and half-castes, Chinese and natives, amounts to about 100,000. The Portuguese settled here about 1525, but were expelled by the Dutch in 1660. The British took possession of it in 1810, but restored it in 1814. It is seated at the mouth of a river, on the S. W. coast, and at the S. end of the Strait of Macassar. Long. 119. 49. E. lat. 5. 9. S.

Macassar, a strait which separates the islands of Celebes and Borneo. It is about 850 miles in length, and from 50 to 140 in breadth, and contains numerous shoals and rocky islands.

Maclesfield, a borough in Cheshire; markets on Tuesday and Saturday. It returns two members to parliament. It has manufactures of mohair, twist, hatsbands, buttons, and thread, and mills for the winding of silk. It is a large handsome town, and contains two churches, seven meeting-houses for dissenters, a Roman Catholic chapel, three almshouses for widows; a free grammar-school, founded by Edward VI., and two Sunday-schools. It is seated at the edge of a forest near the river Bollin; 36 miles E. of Chester, and 167 N. W. of London. Long. 2. 17. W. lat. 53. 15. N.

Maccusfield, a town of Scotland, in Banffshire, with a good harbour, on the Frith of Moray; 2 miles E. of Banff.

Macedon, or Macedon, a celebrated province of Greece; bounded by Thrace, Bulgaria, Servia, Thessaly, and the Archipelago. The soil is, for the most part, fertile, and the coasts in particular abound in corn, wine, oil, tobacco, &c. Pop. 700,000. Salonica is the capital.

Macira. See Maziera.

Macerata, a town of Italy, in the Papal States; it is the see of a bishop, and contains a university, two academies, a public school, and about 10,000 inhabitants. The principal gate is built in the form of a triumphal arch. In 1797 it was taken by the French. It is seated on a hill by the river Chienti; 22 miles S. by W. of Ancona. Long. 13. 27. E. lat. 43. 20. N.

Mcachala, a town of Colombia, in the department of Cuito. The environs produce great quantities of excellent cacao; also large mango-trees, the wood of which is very durable, and so heavy as to sink in water. It stands near the Bay of Guayaquil; 86 miles S. of Guayaquil.

Machery, a town of Hindostan, capital of a district of the same name, in the province of Agra. It is 70 miles S. S. W. of Delhi.

Machian, the most fertile of the Molucca Islands, which rises like a conic mountain from the sea. It is 20 miles in circumference, and produces excellent cloves. Long. 125. 55. E. lat. 0. 26. N.

Maine, a seaport of the state of Maine, in Washington county. In 1792 Washington academy was established here. The trade is considerable in fish, lumber, boards, shingles, and hewed timber. It stands on a bay of its own; 65 miles E. N. E. of Castine. Long. 67. 45. W. lat. 44. 40. N.

Machlin, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire; seated on an eminence near the river Ayre; 9 miles E. N. E. of Ayre.

Machynlleth, a town of Wales, in Montgomeryshire, with a market on Wednesday. In the vicinity are extensive slate quarries and several productive lead mines; the staple manufacture is that of flannel. Here Owen Glendwr exercised his first acts of royalty, in 1402. The town is seated near the Dyfi, over which is a bridge into Merionethshire; 37 miles W. of Montgomery, and 207 N. W. of London.

Macrenz's River, a considerable river, of North America, discovered by Mackenzie, in 1780, which issues from the Slave Lake, and flows to the Frozen Ocean, in long. 155. W. and lat. 69. N.

Macor, or Mazarin, a city of France, capital of the department of Saone-et-Loire; celebrated for its wine. It is seated on the side of a hill, near the Saone; 40 miles N. of Lyons. Pop. 11,750. Long. 4. 48. E. lat. 46. 20. N.

Macquarie Harbour, an extensive landlocked basin, on the W. side of Van Diemen's Land. On Sarah Island was a penal settlement for secondary prisoners.

Macquarie, Port, a settlement in the E. coast of Australia, at the mouth of the Hastings river, in lat. 31. 22. S. long. 132. 52. E.—Also the name of a large river in New South Wales, rising W. of the Blue Mountains. It was discovered in 1818, and it has since been traced to its junction with the Darling river.

Maeki, or Makhk, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Nafplia, seated on a gulf of its name, in the Mediterranean sea. Here are the ruins of an amphitheatre and an old fort, and numerous remains of Greek inscriptions. It is 125 miles S. E. of Smyrna. Long. 29. 24. E. lat. 36. 56. N.

Macrow, or Macronisi, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, near the coast of Livadia; 90 miles E. of Athens. Long. 24. 16. E. lat. 37. 30. N.

Macroom, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork. It has a handsome court-house and chapel. Macroom Castle is a building of great beauty, and of great antiquity; 191 miles from Dublin.

Macran. See Matan.

Macula, a seaport of Arabia, in the province of Hadramaut; 150 miles S. W. of Shibam. Long. 47. 50. E. lat. 13. 25. N.

Madasgar, an island lying on the eastern coast of Africa; about 800 miles in length, 300 in breadth, and 2000 in circumference. It is intersected throughout its whole length by a chain of lofty mountains, the scenery of which is in many places strikingly grand and picturesque. The climate is healthy, and the soil extremely fertile; its products are rice, sugar, and silk; also potatoes. The cocoanut, the banana, and other useful trees, flourish here. The island rears no horses, or camels, but large herds of oxen, some of which come to an enormous size. The inhabitants are divided into a number of tribes, and amount to about 4,000,000. The natives, called Madagascars, or Malagasses, are commonly tall and well made, of an olive-
and produces flowers and fruits throughout the year. The cedar tree is found in great abundance, and the dragon-tree is a native of this island. Flowers of the English greenhouses grow wild here in the fields; the beds are mostly formed of the geranium, rose, jasmine, and honeysuckle; while the larkspur, fleur-de-lis, lupin, &c., spring-up spontaneously in the meadows. There are few reptiles to be seen in the island; the lizard is the most common. Canary birds and goldfinches are found in the mountains. The hog is the food most relished; they are suffered to range among the mountains, and are hunted and caught by dogs. Salted cod is imported from America, and is the chief diet of the poor. Madeira is well watered and populous. The British factory settled in this island consists of upwards of 20 commercial houses, and have considerably more of its trade than the Portuguese. In 1806 it surrendered, conditionally, to the English. Funchal is the capital.

**Maderly Market**, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Friday, held at the foot of Colebrook Dale—Bridge. It is celebrated for having afforded refuge to Charles I. after the battle of Worcester. Here are some very extensive iron works. It is 9 miles N. of Bridge-north, and 147 N. W. of London.

**Madeni** or **Madian**, a town of Arabia Petraea, on the E. side of the eastern arm of the Red Sea. The Arabsians call it Megar el Schuaid, the Grotto of Schuaid (or Jethro), and suppose it to be the place where Moses tended the flocks of his father-in-law. It is 50 miles N. of Mollah, and 80 S. of Acaba.

**Madison**, a county of the United States, in New York, erected in 1806.—Also, 2. A county in the state of Virginia. 3. In Georgia, celebrated for its chalybeate springs. Pop. 4510. 4. In Alabama. 5. In Kentucky. 6. In Ohio. 7. In Illinois. This is also the name of numerous townships of Ohio, New York, and Virginia.

**Madras** or **Fort St. George**, a celebrated fort and city of Hindostan. It is the capital of the British possessions on the E. side of the Peninsula, and is a fortress of very great extent. It is close on the margin of the Bay of Bengal, from which it has a rich and beautiful appearance, the houses being covered with stucco, called chunam, which in itself is nearly as compact as the finest marble, and bears as high a polish. The Black town is separated from the fort by an esplanade. In common with all the European settlements on this coast, Madras has not port for shipping, the coast forming nearly a straight line; and it is incomparable for health and the magnificent surf. It is the seat of an archbishopric, and of missions from different societies in Britain. In 1746 it was taken by the French, but restored by the
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Madras Territory, the countries subject to the presidency of Fort St. George, or Madras; comprehending nearly the whole of India S. of the river Kistnah, and the extensive province denominated the Northern Circars. Within these boundaries, however, three native princes, the rulers of Mysore, Travancore, and Cochin, still collect their resources, and exercise a certain degree of authority within their territories. The rest of the country is under the immediate jurisdiction of the governor and council of Madras, and is subdivided into 24 districts, over each of which there is a European judge and a collector, with the requisite establishments. There are also four provincial courts of circuit and appeal, to which the above-mentioned judges are subordinate; and a supreme court of appeal, stationary at Madras, consisting of four judges, selected from the Company's civil servants. Pop. about 12 millions.

MADRE DE DIOS, an island in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Patagonia; 180 miles in circumference.

MADRE DE POPA, a town of New Granada, with a celebrated convent. It is much resort to by the pilgrims of South America, and they pretend that the image of the Virgin has done a great many miracles in favour of the seafaring people. It is seated on the Madelema, 50 miles E. of Carthagena.

MADRID, the capital of Spain, in New Castile. It was formerly an inconsiderable place, belonging to the archbishop of Toledo, but the purity of the air induced the court to remove thither, and it is now a considerable city. It contains 77 churches, 66 convents, 15 gates of granite, and about 201,344 inhabitants. The houses are mostly built of stone, and the principal streets are long, broad, and straight, and shaded by proper distances with handsome fountains. There are above 100 towers or steeples in different places, which contribute greatly to the embellishment of the city. It stands in a plain, surrounded by mountains, and has a high wall, built of mud. There are palaces on a large scale. The Palacio Real, at the W. end, is strongly built, and elegantly ornamented on the outside; the Buen Retiro is situated at the E. of the town, and is chiefly remarkable for its large collection of paintings, and very extensive gardens. The churches and monasteries contain many paintings by the most celebrated masters. The squares are numerous, the finest is the Plaza Mayor, which is 1536 ft. in circuit, surrounded by houses five stories high, all of an equal height; every story being adorned with a handsome balcony, and the fronts supported by columns, which form very fine arcades. Here the autos da fe were formerly celebrated, with all their terrible apparatus. In the environs are several royal residences, such as the Casa del Campo, where a great many wild animals were formerly kept for the chase. The manufactures of Madrid are very inconsiderable; those for hats, and the royal cream and salt petre works, are the principal. The French took possession of this city in March, 1808, and on the 2d of May the inhabitants rose up in arms to expel them from the city, when a terrible carnage took place for several hours, and it was not till the arrival of more troops that order was enforced among the people. On the 20th of July following Joseph Bonaparte entered it as king of Spain, but was obliged to quit it soon afterwards. On the 2d of December of the same year it was retaken by Napoleon, who reinstated his brother on the throne; and he kept possession till August, 1812, when Madrid was entered by the British army under the Duke of Wellington. The French, however, again took possession of it in November, but finally evacuated it the following year. The inhabitants joined in the revolution of 1820, when the king was obliged to accede to the general desire of restoring the constitution of Cortes of 1812. See SPAIN.

Madrid is on the river Manzanares, over which is a magnificent bridge; 265 miles N.E. of Lisbon, and 630 S.S.W. of Paris. Long. 3° 34'. W. lat. 40° 25'. N.

MADRIGAL, a town of Spain, in Old Castile; seated in a plain, fertile in excellent wine, 10 miles E. of Medina del Campo.

MADRIGAL, a town of Italy, in Friuli, 80 miles N. of Venice.

MADROGAN, a town of Africa, the capital of Macaranga, with a spacious royal palace. The upper part of the houses is in the shape of a bell. Long. 29° 40'. E. lat. 18° 0'. S.

MADRURA, a town of Hindostan, capital of a district of the same name belonging to the British, and included in the collectorship of Dindigul. It is fortified with square towers and parapets, and has one of the most superb pagodas in Hindostan. It is 130 miles N.N.W. of Cape Comorin, and 270 S.S.W. of Madras. Long. 78° 12'. E. lat. 9° 55'. N.

MADRURA, an island in the Indian Ocean, on the N. coast of the island of Java. It is 100 miles long, and 15 broad, and the soil is fertile and well cultivated. The chief towns are Samanap, Parmaacassa, and Bancallan.

MAELER, a lake of Sweden, 80 miles long and 20 broad, between the provinces of Westmanlia and Sudermania. It contains several fine islands, is usually frozen during a few weeks in winter, and opens an easy communication, by sledge, between the interior parts of Sweden and the city of Stockholm.

MAELSTROM, a dangerous whirlpool on the coast of Norway, in 68 N. lat. and near the island of Moskoe; whence it is also named Moskoestrom. When it is flood, the stream runs up the country with a boisterous rapidity; but the roar of its impetuous ebb to the sea is scarcely equalled by the loudest cataracts. The whirlpool is of such an extent and depth, that, if a ship comes within its attraction, it is inevitably absorbed and beaten in pieces against the rocks below; and when the water relaxes the
fragments come up again. The intervals of tranquillity are only at the turn of the ebb and flood, and calm weather; and they last but a quarter of an hour, its violence gradually returning. When the stream is most boisterous, and its fury heightened by a storm, vessels have been reached by it at the distance of 5 miles.

MARENA, a town of Germany, in Tyrol; 23 miles W. S. W. of Trent.

MARES. See MEUSE.

MAESBY, a town of Belgium, in the province of Liege, on the river Meuse; 10 miles S. S. W. of Huremonde.

MAESLANDSLYS, a town of South Holland, near the mouth of the Meuse; 10 miles W. of Rotterdam.

MAESTRICHT, a city of the Netherlands, capital of the province of Limburg, about 4 miles in circumference, seated on the Meuse, opposite Wyck, with which it communicates by a stone bridge. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 18,000. It has fine long streets, many churches and convents, a college formerly belonging to the Jesuits, a council-house with its library, and considerable manufactories of cloth, leather, hosiery, and hardware. Near it is the lofty mountain of St. Peter, with a fortress; and a stone quarry, with such a number of subterranean passages as to be capable of containing 40,000 persons. The other fortifications, and the situation of Maestricht, are such, that it is deemed one of the strongest places in 3 Europe. The city was besieged by the French in 1748, during the negotiations of Aix-la-Chapelle; was unsuccessfully attacked by them in 1793; and they became masters of it towards the end of the following year. In 1814 it was delivered up to the allied forces. It is 14 miles N. N. E. of Liege, and 58 E. of Brussels. Long. 5. 48. E. lat. 50. 49. N.

MAPRA, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a college, founded in 1772. In a sandy and barren spot near this place, John V., in pursuance of a vow, erected a building of extraordinary magnificence, as a Franciscan convent. The town is seated near the sea, 18 miles N. N. W. of Lisbon.

MAGAD, or MAGHERY, a town of Hindostan, in the district of Mysoor, seated in a hilly country, abounding in timber-trees, stone, and iron; 24 miles W. of Bangalore.

MAGADDA, the capital of a kingdom of the same name on the coast of Ajan, with a citadel, and a good harbour. It stands at the mouth of a river, which is supposed to have a long course, having regular inundations, that fertilize the country to a great extent. The inhabitants are mostly Mahomedans; but there are also some Abyssinian Christians. They all speak the Arabic tongue, are stout and warlike, and, among other weapons, use poisoned arrows and lances. The city is a place of great commerce, receiving from Adel and other parts cotton, silk, spices, and drugs, in exchange for gold, ivory, wax, and other commodities. Long. 46. 25. E, lat. 2. 10. N.

MAGDALEN ISLES, a group of islets in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, near its entrance. They are inhabited by a few families, whose chief support is derived from fishing.

MAGDALENA, a large river of New Granada, which rises in the province of Popayan, and, after a course of 900 miles, falls into the sea in lat. 11. 2. N.

MAGDALENA, a river in New Mexico, which runs into the sea between the rivers Flores and Mexican.

MAGDEBURG, a government of the Prussian states in Saxony, composed of part of the duchy of Magdeburg, that portion of the Old Mark on the left of the Elbe, the principality of Halberstadt, the abbey of Quedlinburg, the county of Wernigerode, the barony of Schauen, and the bailiwicks of Kloetzte, Babry, and Gommern. It comprises a superficial area of nearly 4400 square miles, is divided into 15 circles, and contains 450,000 inhabitants. The country is in general level, and the parts which are not marshy and overgrown with wood are very fertile. Its commerce is greatly facilitated by the Elbe, which traverses it through its whole extent.

MAGDEBURG, a fortified city; capital of the foregoing government. It has a handsome palace, a citadel, with a fine arsenal, and a magnificent cathedral, which contains the superb mausoleum of Otho the Great. The inhabitants are computed at 37,500. Here are manufactories of cotton and linen goods, stockings, gloves, porcelain, hats, leather, snuff, and tobacco; but the principal are those of woollen and silk. It is well situate for trade, on both sides of the Elbe, by which it has an easy communication with Hamburg. In the neighbourhood are the monastery of Bergin, and the salt-works of Schenebeck, producing about 30,000 tons annually. Magdeburg has sustained several sieges. In 1631 it was taken by the Austrians, who burnt the town, except the cathedral and a few houses adjacent, and massacred above 10,000 of the inhabitants; but it was soon handsomely rebuilt. In 1806 it surrendered to the French, and was not restored till 1813. It is 75 miles W. S. W. of Berlin, and 120 S. E. of Hamburg. Long. 11. 40. E. lat. 52. 10. N.

MAGELLAN, or MAGALHAES, a strait of South America; discovered in 1520, by Ferdinand Magellan, a Portuguese, in the service of Spain. It has since been accurately surveyed; but the passage, upwards of 300 miles, being dangerous and troublesome, navigators generally sail round Cape Horn.

MAGGEBOE, or MAGGERON, a large island on the coast of Norway, and the most northern land in Europe. It is separated from the continent on the S. by a narrow channel; and its N. extremity in an enormous rock, called North Cape. Long. 25. 57. E. lat. 71. 10. N.

MAGHERAFELT, a town of Ireland; in the county of Londonderry, with considerable linen manufactories; 13 miles W. of Duntum, and 30 S. E. of Londonderry.

MAGIL, a river of Switzerland, in the canton
of Tessin; which runs S. with rapidity, through a narrow valley of its name, and enters the lake of Maggiore, near Locarno. Maggiore is the lake of Upper Italy; separating part of the Austro-Italian government of Milan from the states of Sardinia, and extending from Sesto northward, to Locarno; 30 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. The river Tessino runs S. through its whole length; and it contains the celebrated Borromean Isles.

MAGNANADA. See MINDANAO.

MAGLIANO, a town of Italy; province of Sabinia; seated on a mountain near the river Tiber; 34 miles N. of Rome. Long. 12. 35. E. lat. 42. 25. N.

MAGNA VACCIA, a town and port of Italy, in the Papal States; seated at the mouth of the Lake of Commacchio, in the Gulf of Venice; 3 miles S. E. of Commacchio.

MAGNISIA, (ancient Magnesia,) a town of European Turkey, in Anatolia; 20 miles N. E. of Smyrna; once the capital of the Greek empire. It is better built than the rest of the towns in the pachalic, and was formerly famous as productive of the lodestone; from whence the name magnet perhaps is derived.

MAGNY, a town of France, department of Seine-et-Oise; 32 miles N. W. of Paris.

MAHALEU, or MAHALLAT-E-KHREE, a town, of Egypt; capital of El-Garbia. It carries on a considerable trade in linen, cotton, and salammoniac; and the inhabitants have ovens to bake its products. Long. 33. 30. E. lat. 31. 30. N.

MAHANUNDY, (the large river,) a river of Hindostan, which rises in the N. E. part of Benar, crosses Orrissa, and enters the Bay of Bengal, by several mouths, below Cattack. These mouths form an assemblage of low woody islands: and at the mouth of the principal channel, near False Point, is a fortified island, named Cujung, or Codjung.

MAHE, a town of Hindostan, in Malabar; formerly belonging to the French, but taken by the English in 1793. It is situate on high ground, at the mouth of a river; 5 miles S.E. of Tellicherry.

MAHILBERG, a town and castle of Germany, in Baden; 17 miles N. of Fribourg.

MAHMOODABAD, a town of Hindostan, in Guzerat; 17 miles S. S.E. of Ahmedabad.

MAHINDORE, a town of Hindostan, in Bengal; 80 miles N. E. of Calcutta.

MAHOMDY, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Oude; 70 miles N. W. of Lucknow, and 150 E. S. E. of Delhi.

MAHON, a port and town at the eastern end of Minorca. It is a fine harbour, the entrance of which is narrow, and defended by two forts. It was much used by the British, during the late war.

MAHRATTA TERRITORY, and extensive country of Hindostan; which, till lately, stretched across what is called the Peninsula of India. On the accession of Rama Rajah, in 1749, the peishwa and khans became general, and conferred him to the fortress of Sattarnai, and divided the empire between them; the former fixing his residence at Poonah, which became the capital of the new kingdom; the latter founding a new kingdom in the province of Gundwaneh, called the Eastern Mahurrat. He fixed his residence at Nagpore (which see). The peishwa became dependent on the British, in 1802; but, attempting to shake off his dependence, he was defeated, and deposed. The Maharrattas are Hindoos; and many of the Brahmins are polished and insidious merchants. They are fond of horses, and their army was almost entirely composed of cavalry; they were, however, never very formidable, as a regular force, depending more on the celerity of their motions, and the suddenness of their incursions, than on the boldness with which they met their enemies.

MAHLBERG. See MARLBOROUGH.

MAHUB, a town of Hindostan; capital of a district of its name, in the province of Benar; seated on the Chin Gonga, which flows into the Godavery; 140 miles S. W. of Nagpore. Long. 78. 34. E. lat. 19. 24. N.

MAIDA, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. On the plain near this place, in 1806, a victory was obtained by 5000 British troops over 8000 French. It is 9 miles W. S. W. of Squillace.

MAIDENDON, a town in Berkshire; governed by a mayor; with a market on Wednesday, and a good trade in malt, meal, and timber. It is seated on the Thames, over which is a bridge, near which it is also crossed by the Great Western railway; 12 miles E. by N. of Reading, and 26 W. by N. of London.

MAIDENG, an island of the Pacific Ocean; 36 miles long, and 9 broad. In the N. W. part of its native copper is found. Long. 167. 10. E. lat. 54. 40. N.

MAIDSTONE, a borough, and the county town of Kent; governed by a mayor, with a market on Thursday. It has a brisk trade in exporting the commodities of the county, particularly hops, of which there are numerous plantations around; here are likewise paper mills, and a manufacture of linen. The church is a spacious and handsome edifice. The county gaol and court-house is an extensive range of modern buildings; and there are several meeting-houses for dissenters, a grammar school, eight charity schools, &c. Maidstone is seated on the Medway, over which is a bridge of seven arches; 20 miles W. of Canterbury, and 34 E. S. E. of London. It returns two members to parliament. Long. 0. 38. E. lat. 51. 16. N.

MAIIHINDORE, a town of Hindostan, in Malwal; near which the troops of Holkar were defeated by the British in 1817. It is seated on the Soprah; 30 miles N. of Oojain.

MAILLOT, a lofty fortress of Hindostan, in Mysore; and one of the most celebrated places of Hindoo worship. The large temple is a square building of great dimensions, and the jewels belonging to it are very valuable. In 1772 Hyder was completely routed by the Maharrattas, near this place; and it was here that the Maharratta chief, the Lord Cornwallis, in 1791. It is 17 miles N. of Scrngapatam.

MAILLIEZAI, a town of France; department
of Vendee; seated on an island formed by the Seine and Loire, 22 miles N. E. of Rochelle.

MAINE, a seaport of Greece, in the Morea; which gives name to a district that lies between two bays of the Mediterranean Sea. The inhabitants of the district, estimated at 50,000, could never, even nominally, be subjected to the Turks, till the end of the eighteenth century, when they agreed to pay a small tribute to the port. The town is seated on the Bay of Corun; 46 miles S. by W. of Maitra. Long. 22. 10. E. lat. 36. 34. N.

MAINE, one of the United States; formerly a district of Massachusetts; 250 miles long, and 192 broad. Area 92,626 square miles. Pop. 601,798. It is bounded on the N. W. and N. by Canada, E. by New Brunswick, S. E. and E. by the Atlantic, and W. by New Hampshire. It comprises the counties of Penobscot, York, Cumberland, Lincoln, Hancock, Washington, Kennebec, Oxford, and Somerset. The chief rivers are the Penobscot, Kennebec, Saco, Androscoggin, St. John, and St. Croix; and it has several small lakes. Though an elevated tract, it cannot be called mountainous, and a great proportion of the lands are arable, and exceedingly fertile. Hops are the spontaneous growth of this country. The trees are white pine, spruce, maple, birch, with a few oak, gray oaks, and yellow birch; these, as ship timber, boards, and every species of split lumber, are the principal exports of the country. The heat in summer is intense, and the cold in winter extreme; all the lakes and rivers are usually passable on ice, from Christmas till the middle of March. Portland is the capital.

MAINE, a large river of Germany; formed by two streams called the Red and White Maine, which rises among the mountains of Franconia. It joins the Rhine a little above Mainz.

MAINE, LOWER, a circle of the Bavarian states contiguous to Baten, Hesse-Cassel, and Hesse-Darmstadt; comprising a superficial extent of 3000 square miles, with 423,000 inhabitants. The principal products are corn and wine. Wurtzburg is the capital.

MAINE, UPPER, a circle of the Bavarian states; contiguous to Bohemia and Saxony; comprising an extent of 5400 square miles, with 454,000 inhabitants. The manufactures, though confined to the productions of the province, viz. the metals, flax, and timber, are considerable. Bayreuth is the capital.

MAINE-et-LOIRE, a department of France; bounded by the departments of Mayenne, Sarthe, and Indre-et-Loire; comprising an extent of 4000 square miles, with 343,819 inhabitants. The soil is in general fertile, producing corn, flax, hemp, fruit, and wine; and the manufacture of linen is carried on to a considerable extent. Angers is the capital.

MAINS and TAURUS, a circle of Baden; comprising the N. E. portion of the grand duchy, and a small tract on the Maine, insulated from the rest by part of Bavaria. Wertheim is the capital town.

MAINLAND, the principal of the Shetland Isles, is 60 miles long, and from 6 to 13 broad, and is divided into eight parochial districts. The face of the country exhibits a prospect of black, craggy mountains, and mountainous moors, interspersed with some verdant spots, which appear smooth and fertile. The mountains abound with various kinds of game; the lofty cliffs, impending over the sea, are the haunts of eagles, falcons, and ravens; the deep caverns underneath shelter seals and otters; and to the winding bays resort the swans, geese, scarfs, and other aquatic birds. The seas abound with fish, such as the herring, cod, turbot, and haddock, lobsters, oysters, muscles, &c., are also plentiful; while the rivulets and lakes abound with salmon, trout, &c. The hills are covered with sheep of a small breed, and of a shaggy appearance; but their fleece is very soft, and extremely fine. Their horses are of a diminutive size, but remarkably strong and handsome, and are well known by the name of Shetlands. There is an immense store of peat, but no coal. They have some manufactures of linen and woollen cloth, but their chief employment is derived from the fisheries. Lerwick is the capital.

MAINLAND, the principal of the Orkney Islands. See YOMONA.

MAINTENON, a town of France; department of Eure-et-Loire; seated between two mountains; on the river Eure; 11 miles N. by E. of Chartres.

MAIRE, LE, a strait of South America; between Terra del Fuego and Staten Land; about 15 miles long, and as many broad.

MAITLAND, town of considerable importance, about 4 miles from the navigable head of the river Hunter; and 120 miles from Sydney, with which city a constant communication is kept up by steam vessels. It is known as East and West Maitland: the former being the site selected by government, and the latter then on the banks of the Hunter, in the early settlers. East Maitland contains a Protestant church, Catholic chapel, and courthouse; also a branch of the Bank of Australasia. In West Maitland there is a Protestant church, a Scotch kirk, and a Wesleyan meeting-house, also a branch of the Commercial Bank of Sydney. There are several good inns.

MAIXANT, St., a town of France; department of Deux Sèvres; with a trade in corn, and manufactures of woollen stuffs, &c. It is seated on the Sevre Niortaise; 30 miles S. W. of Poitiers.

MALORCA, the principal of the Balearic Isles; 40 miles long, and 33 broad; situated in the Mediterranean Sea, between Illes and Minorca. The whole coast is lined with strong towers. The N. W. part is mountainous; the rest produces good corn, olive-trees, fine honey, and delicate wine. Pop. 181,900. Palma is the capital.

MAKAREV, a town of Russia; in the government of Niznie Novgorod; situated on the Volga; 24 miles E. N. E. of Niznie Novgorod. MAKAREV, or MAKAREV, a town of Russia; in the government of Kostroma. It is seated on the river Uzn; 140 miles E. of Kostroma. Long. 60° 41' 30. 30. N.

MALAHAR, a maritime province of Hindostan; lying between 10. and 13. N. lat.; now under the
dominion of the British. It consists either of
flat land washed by the sea, or of different ranges of
hills, extending to the foot of the mountains;
and it is intersected by a number of mountain
streams. Its chief produce is timber, sandal-
wood, cocoon-nut, coir, and black pepper. Its
principal towns are Calicut, Tellecherry, and
Cananore. The inhabitants are principally Hindoos;
but there are also Jews, Mahometans, and
Christians.
MALACCA, or MALAYA, an extensive country
of India, beyond the Ganges; bounded on the
N. by Sumn. E. by the ocean, and S. W. by the
strait of Malacca, which separates it from Suma-
tran. It is 775 miles in length, and 125 in breadth;
and produces a great many excellent fruits and
roots, pepper, and other spices, with some preci-
sious gums and woods. There is but little corn,
and sheep and cattle are scarce; but hogs and
poultry are plentiful. The Malays are rather below the middle stature; their limbs well
shaped; their complexion tawny; their eyes
large, and their hair long, black, and shining.
They are fond of navigation, war, plunder, emi-
gration, adventures, and gallantry; talk incess-
antly of their honour and bravery, and speak the
softest language of Asia; yet they are deemed
the most treacherous and ferocious people on
the face of the globe. The government is vested
in a mahaj, or sultan, with a great number of
chiefs under him, who generally pay very little
regard to his authority. Their religion is a
mixture of Mahomedan and Paganism. The
island parts are possessed by a savage and bar-
barous people.
MALACCA, the capital of the above country;
situate on the western coast. The Portuguese
had a factory here, which was taken from them
by the Dutch; in 1640: it was subjected to the
English in 1795, restored to the Dutch in 1818,
but is now under the authority of Great Britain,
and is one of the principal stations of the Lon-
don Missionary Society. It is seated on the
strand of its name; 480 miles S. E. of Acheen.
Long. 102. 5. E. Lat. 2. 12. N.
MALAGA, a seaport and city of Spain; in Gra-
num, with a good harbour, capable of containing
400 merchant vessels, and 20 sail of the line.
The cathedral is a stupendous pile, begun by
Philip II. while married to Mary of England,
and their united arms over the gate. The in-
habitants are about 40,000, who make their trade
in raisins and excellent wines, and manufactures
of silks, velvets, soap, paper, &c. Malaga was
taken by the French, in 1810, and remained in
their possession till 1812. It is seated on the
Mediterranean; surrounded by hills; 55 miles
36. 35. N.
MALAHIDE, a town and bay of Ireland, in the
county of Dublin, famous for its oysters, 6 miles
from the capital. In the vicinity is Malahide
Castle, the residence of the Talbot family.
MALAGA, a small island and town of
Austrian Italy, 5 miles S. of Venice.
MALATYA, a town of Asia Minor, on the site
of the ancient Melitene, once the capital of Arme
nia Minor; seated 15 miles W. of the
Euphrates, and 80 W. N. W. of Diarbekir.
Long. 37. 50. E. Lat. 37. 30. N.
MALAVULLY, or MALAVILLY, a town of
Hindostan, in Mysore, with a large mud fort,
separated into two parts by a transverse wall.
Here is a fruit-garden of great extent, planted
by the late sultan. Tippoo Sultan was de-
feated here by General Harris, in 1799. It is
55 miles E. of Serengapatam.
MALCHIN, a town of Germany, in the duchy
of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; seated on the river
Parn, where it forms the lake Cameron; 22
miles E. of Gutow.
MALDEN, two towns of Germany, in the duchy
of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, between the lakes
Culpin and Plau; 25 miles S. S. E. of Gutow.
MALDERHEM, a town of Belgium, province of
East Flanders. Pop. 4850. It is 10 miles
E. of Bruges.
MALDA, a town of Bengal, capital of a district
of the same name, on the N. E. side of the
Ganges. It is the residence of the commercial
agent of the E. India Company, and carries on
an extensive trade in raw silk, and manufactured
goods. Long. 88. 4. E. Lat. 25. 3. N.
MALDEN, a town of Middlesex county, Massa-
ehusetts, 4 miles N. of Boston. It is con-
ected with Charlestown by a bridge over Mysti-
cic River, built in 1757.
MALDIVES, a cluster of small islands in the
Indian Ocean; lying S. W. of Cape Comorin,
extending from the equinocial line to 8. N. lat.
and situated between 72 and 74. E. long. They
are divided in 17 atelions, or provinces, each
having its separate governor and its distinct
branch of industry, the browses residing in one,
the goldsmiths in another, &c. The inhabita-
ants appear to be a mixture of Arabs and Hindoos
from Malabar. They supply ships with sails and
cordage, cocoon-nut, oil, and horey, dry fish,
tortoise-shell, and especially cowries.
MALDON, a borough in Essex, governed by a
mayor, with a market on Saturday, and a
considerable trade, chiefly in corn, salt, coal, iron,
deals, and wine. It has two parish churches; a
free school, a library, and a town-hall; and
returns two members to parliament. Vessels of
moderate burden come up to the town, but
large ships are obliged to unload at a distance
below, in Blackwater Bay. The custom of
Borough English, by which the youngest son
succeeds to the burgage tenure, is kept up here.
It is seated on an eminence, on the river Black-
water, 8 miles E. of Chelmsford, and 37 N. E.
of London.
MALDONADO, a town of Buenos Ayres, with
a harbour sheltered by a small island of its name;
seated near the N. entrance of the Plate. Long.
55. 36. W. Lat. 34. 50. S.
MALDONADO, a small river of Buenos Ayres,
which enters the sea in the bay of Maldonado.
MALLINA, a seaport on the coast of Loango, Western Africa, 50 miles S. of Loango.

MALAB, the principal of the Maldives islands, and the residence of the prince. Long. 78° 10'. E. lat. 6° 20'.

MALESHERRY, a town of France, department of Loire; seated on the Essone, 35 miles N. E. of Orleans. Pop. 1150.

MALESTROI, a town of France, department of Morbihan; seated on the Ouse, 19 miles N. E. of Vannes.

MALHAM, a village in W. Yorkshire, surrounded on every side by mountains and rising grounds, which abound in natural curiosities; and among them, on a high moor, is a circular lake, about a mile in diameter, which is the source of the river Aire, 6 miles E. of Settle, and 283 from London.

MALINES, See Mechlin.

MALLAVONGA, a river of Ceylon, which rises among the hills to the S. E. of Candy, nearly encompasses that city, and, after many windings among the mountains, enters the sea at Trincomalee.

MALLICOLLO, one of the largest of the New Hebrides, in the South Pacific, extending 20 leagues from N. W. to S. E. The inland mountains are very high, and clad with forests; but the soil is rich and fertile, producing cocoa-nuts, bread-fruit, bananas, sugar-canes, yams, eddoes, turmeric, oranges, &c. Hogs and common poultry are the domestic animals. The inhabitants appear to be a different race from those of the Friendly and Society Islands. In many particulars they seem to correspond with the natives of New Guinea, particularly in their black colour and woolly hair. They go almost naked, are of a slender make, have lively but very irregular features, and tie a rope fast round their belly. At the S. end of the island is a port, named Sandwich Harbour. Long. 107° 53'. E. lat. 16° 27'.

MALLING, West, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturday; 6 miles W. of Maidstone, and 29 E. by S. of London.

MALLOW, a borough in Ireland, in the county of Cork, with considerable linen manufactures, and a fine spring of tepid water. It is seated on the Blackwater, 17 miles N. by W. of Cork. It returns one member to parliament.

MALMEDY, a town of the Prussian province of Lower Rhine, government of Aix-la-Chapelle; seated on the Recht; 20 miles S. of Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 4575.

MALMOEN, a seaport of Sweden, government of Malmohus, with a large harbour and a strong citadel. It has manufactures of woolen, and a considerable trade; seated on the Sound, 18 miles E. by S. of Copenhagen. Long. 13° 7'. E. lat. 55° 36'.

MALMOHUS, a government of Sweden, including a great part of the ancient Schonen, or Scania. It lies along the Sound and the Baltic, and comprises an area of 1380 square miles, with 137,000 inhabitants.

MALSHEBY, a borough in Wiltshire, with a market on Saturday, and a woollen manufacture. Its castle is demolished, but there are some remains of its once celebrated abbay. It is seated on a hill, almost surrounded by the Avon, over which it has six bridges; 26 miles E. by N. of Bristol, and 96 W. of London. It returns one member to parliament.

MALO, St., a seaport of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, with a strong castle. It has a large harbour, difficult of access, on account of the rocks that surround it, and is a trading place of great importance. It was bombarded by the English, in 1693, but without success. In 1758 they landed in Cancale Bay, went to the harbour by land, and burnt above 100 ships. St. Malo is seated on an island, united to the mainland by a causeway; 44 miles N. W. of Rennes. Pop. 10,500. Long. 2° 2'. W. lat. 14° 39'.

MALPAS, a town in Cheshire; with a market on Wednesday. It has a handsome church, an independent chapel, an hospital, a grammar school, and a national school. It is seated on a high hill, near the river Dee; 15 miles S. E. of Chester, and 165 N. W. of London.

MALPLAQUET, a village of France, in the department of the North; famous for a victory gained over the French by the Duke of Marlborough, in 1709. It is 9 miles S. E. of Mons. Pop. 1225.

MALTA, an island in the Mediterranean; between Africa and Sicily; 20 miles long, and 12 broad; formerly reckoned a part of Africa, but now belonging to Europe. It was anciently little else than a barren rock, but is now become a fertile island. The principal objects of cultivation are lemons, indigo, saffron, cotton, and vines, which produce excellent wine. The number of inhabitants is said to be about 80,000, who speak Arabic and Italian. After the taking of Rhodes, the emperor Charles V. gave this island to the grand master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem. It was attacked, in 1565, by the Turks, who were obliged to abandon the enterprise with the loss of 30,000 men. It was taken by Bonaparte in the outset of his expedition to Egypt, on the 12th of June, 1798, when he found in it 1200 cannon, 200,000 lbs. of powder, two ships of the line, a frigate, four galleys, and 40,000 muskets, besides an immense treasure collected by superstition, and 4500 Turkish prisoners, whom he set at liberty. It was soon afterwards taken by the British; was stipulated to be restored to the knights at the peace of Amiens, but retained in consequence of new aggressions from France. In 1803 the war recommenced between the two nations, and the treaty of Paris, in 1814, confirmed the possession of it to Great Britain. Malta is extremely well fortified; the ditches, of a vast size, are all cut out of the solid rock, and extend many miles. Valetta is the capital.

MALTON, New, a borough in N. Yorkshire, returning one member to parliament; with a market on Saturday, and a considerable trade in coals, corn, butter, &c. Here are two churches, four dissenting meeting-houses, a free school, and a national school. It is seated on the Derwent, over which is a stone bridge
MALVERN, a range of hills in the counties of Worcester and Hereford, extending about 9 miles in length, and from 1 to 2 in breadth. They appear to be of limestone and quartz, and the highest point is 1313 feet above the surface of the Severn.

MALWAR, a province of Hindostan; bounded N. by the provinces of Agimere and Agra, E. by Allahabad and Guzwarne, S. by Khudish and Barar, and W. by Agimere and Guzret. It is 250 miles in length, by 150 in breadth, and is one of the most extensive, elevated, and diversified tracts in Hindostan. Till lately, the whole territory belonged to the Mahattees.

MALZIEC, a town of France; in the department of Loire, seated on the Truyere; 12 miles N. E. of Mende.

MANAR, a town of France; in the department of Sarthe, seated on the Dive; 14 miles W. of Bellesme.

Man, an island in the Irish Sea, 30 miles long, and 12 broad. It contains 18 parishes, under the jurisdiction of a bishop, called the bishop of Sodor and Man, who is sole baron of the isle, and possesses other important privileges, but has no seat in the British parliament. The air is healthy, and the soil produces more corn than is sufficient to maintain the inhabitants, who are a mixture of English, Scotch, and Irish. The language is a dialect of the Celtic, called Manx. The commodities of the island are wool, hides, butter, tallow, black marble, slate, limestone, lead, and iron. Some manufactures of coarse hats, cotton goods, and linen cloth, are carried on in different parts; but its principal trade arises from the hermit fishery. The duke of Athol was formerly lord of this island, the sovereignty of which he sold, in 1765, to the Crown. The chief towns are Castletown, Douglas, Peel, Ruthin, and Ramsey. It is 18 miles S. of Scotland, 40 N. of Weymouth, 30 W. of England, and 20 E. of Ireland.

MANAR, a small island in the Indian Ocean; on the N. W. side of Ceylon. From this island a bank of sand, called Adam's Bridge, runs over to the continent of Hindostan, which can be passed only by boats. The sea to the S. of this, between the continent and the island of Ceylon, is called the Gulf of Manar. The Portuguese obtained possession of the island in 1590; but it was taken by the Dutch, in 1658, and in 1795 by the English. Long. 79. 3. E. lat. 6. 6. N.

MANAPAR, a town of Hindostan, district of Tinavally; situated on a point of land projecting into the Gulf of Mannar; 40 miles S. E. of Palamart, Long. 78. 17. E. lat. 9. 39. N. Also a town in the province of Tanjore. Long. 78. 36. E. lat. 16. 39. N.

MANKON, a town of Eastern Africa; situated on the sea coast, 60 miles S. of Sofala. Long. 35. 39. E. lat. 21. 15. S.

MANCESTER, a village in Warwickshire, near Atherstone. It was a Roman station, and here several coins have been dug up; seated on an eminence near the Anker; 106 miles from London.

MANCHA, a territory of Spain, lying S. of Old Castile, and N. of Andalusia. It is divided into Upper and Lower, and is nearly surrounded by mountains, producing antiquity, vertimilion, and mercury. The country is an immense plain, intersected by ridges of low hills and rocks; but it is well cultivated, and produces corn, olives, and wine. Area, 8000 square miles. Pop. 215,000. The inhabitants are affable, and great lovers of music and dancing; and it was here that Cervantes made his hero, Don Quixote, perform his chief exploits.

MANCE, a department of France, including the W. part of Normandy, and comprising about 2350 square miles, with 600,000 inhabitants. It is almost surrounded by the English Channel. St. Lo is the capital, but Cherbourg is the largest town.

MANCHESTER, a borough in Lancashire, with markets on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday; seated between the rivers Irk and Irwell. It returns two members to parliament. It is a place of great antiquity, and has attained greater opulence than almost any of the trading towns in England. It has long been noted for various branches of the linen, silk, and cotton manufactures, and is now the principal town of the country in the cotton trade. The labours of a very populous neighbourhood are collected at Manchester, whence they are sent to London, Liverpool, Hull, &c. These consist of a great variety of cotton and mixed goods, fitted for all sorts of markets, both at home and abroad, spreading over a great part of Europe, America, and the coast of Guiana. Manufactures of tapes and other small wares, of silk goods, and of hats, are also carried on at Manchester. Its chief ornaments are the college, the exchange, the collegiate church, another large church, and a spacious market-place. The churches and chapels of the Establishment, seventeen of which are recent erections, are nineteen in number. Here are also upwards of forty places of worship for different sects of dissenters, and three for Roman Catholics; one of the latter, opened in 1829, is a beautiful edifice, erected at a cost of 10,000£. The charity schools and Sunday schools are numerous. The most important of the other charitable institutions are the Manchester General Infirmary and Dispensary, the Lunatic Asylum, the Fever Hospital, the Lying-in Hospital, the Strangers' Friend Society, the Sumarian Society, the Lock Hospita-
tal, the Female Penitentiary, and the School for the Deaf and Dumb, instituted in 1835. Of the institutions for the promotion of literature and science, the principal are the Literary and Philosophical Society, the Society for the Promotion of Natural History, and the Royal Manchester Institution. The Mechanics' Institute is in a very flourishing state; and there are several valuable libraries, particularly the College Library, and the Portico. Manchester is governed by a corporation, consisting of a Mayor, Court of Aldermen, &c., and has several courts of law. It has risen to its present consequence entirely by its manufactures. By the Irwell it has a communication with the Mersey, and all the late various extensions of inland navigation; and, by means of the various railways, it communicates with all parts of the kingdom. It is 36 miles E. by N. of Liverpool, and 186 N. W. of London. Manchester, a town of Vermont; in Bennington county; situated on Batten River, which flows into the Hudson, above Saratoga. It is 22 miles N. of Bennington, and 35 S. of Rutland. There are several other townships and villages of this name in the United States.

Mandal, a town of Norway, capital of a province in the government of Bergen; sented near the mouth of a river of the same name; 60 miles W. S. W. of Christiansand. Long. 7. 42. E. lat. 58. 2. N.

Mandan, a fort and Indian village of North America, on the Missouri; where Captains Lewis and Clarke had their winter encampment, when on their expedition to the Missouri. Long. 100. 50. W. lat. 47. 20. N. The Mandan tribe is now extinct.

Mandah, a district of the island of Celebes; on the W. and N. coast; bounded W. by the Strait of Macassar, and E. by a tract of desert mountains.

Manderrey, a seaport town of Hindostan, in the province of Cutch, at the entrance of the gulf of that name. It is the centre of a considerable commerce with India, and the neighbouring states of Sinde and the Indus; 35 miles S. S. W. of Bhoop. Pop. 35,000.

Mandingo, a country in the W. part of Negrooland, at the sources of the rivers Niger and Senegal. Not only the inhabitants of this state, but the bulk of the people in many other districts in the western part of Africa, are called Mandingoos, probably from having originally emigrated from this country. They are of a mild, amiable, and obliging disposition: the men are above the middle size, well-shaped, strong, and capable of enduring great labour; the women are good-natured, sprightly, and agreeable. The dress of both sexes is composed of cotton cloth, of their own manufacture. Polygamy is common, but the women are not under that restraint which prevails in many other countries. Most of the towns contain a mosque, where public prayers are offered; and a bazaar, or coffee-house, where public business is transacted. The private houses are built of mud, with a conical bamboo roof, thatched with grass. The language of the Mandingoos is said to be copious and refined, and is generally understood in all the regions of Western Africa.

Manchbhoor, or Mantchoos, a branch of the Mongol Tartars, whose ancestors conquered China in the thirteenth century, but were expelled by the Chinese, in 1368. They inhabit the three provinces of Eastern Tartary, and retain the customs they brought from China.

Manfredonia, a seaport of Naples, in Capitanata; with a castle and good harbour. All sorts of vegetables are in abundance, and most of the corn exported from the province is shipped here. It is seated on a gulf of the same name; 30 miles E. N. E. of Lucera. Pop. 5000. Long. 16. 12. E. lat. 41. 35. N.

Mangalore, a town of Hindostan; in the province of Canara; seated between the two arms of a fine lake of salt water, each of which receives a river from the Gnts; but the bar at the entrance into this harbour will not admit vessels drawing more than ten feet. It is a place of great trade: the principal exports are rice, betel-nut, black pepper, sandal-wood, (from the country above the Gnts,) cinnamon, and turmeric. Here are the ruins of a fort which Tippo Sultan ordered to be demolished in 1768; in this town a treaty of peace was signed between Tippo and the English, in 1734; in 1799 it came into the hands of the British, and is now the residence of the judge, collector, &c., of South Canara. Pop. 30,000. It is 130 miles N. N. W. of Canicut, and 190 S. S. E. of Goa. Long. 75. 4. E. lat. 12. 50. N.

Mangere, an island in the South Pacific; 5 leagues in circumference. In the interior parts it rises into small hills; and Captain Cook, by whom it was discovered in 1777, represents it as a fine island; but he did not find a landing-place. Long. 156. 15. W. lat. 21. 27. S.

Manihata, a town of Hudson's Bay, capital of the circle of the Neckar. The streets are spacious, straight, and well paved; the houses elegant and uniform. The palace is a magnificent structure, with a cabinet of natural curiosities and a gallery of pictures. The inhabitants are computed at 21,623. Munich was frequently taken and re-taken by the French and Austrians, in the late wars; and was finally ceded to Baden in 1802. It is 17 miles N. of Spire, and 42 S. of Frankfurt. Long. 8. 81. E. lat. 49. 29. N.

Manila, an island kingdom in the S. E. part of Africa; bounded on the N. by Moc-ningua, E. by Sofula and Saba, and S. and W. by unknown regions. It is said to abound with mines of gold, and has a river and capital of the same name; but it is little known to the Europeans.

Manikdubo, a town and fortress of Hindostan; in the province of Berar; 5 miles S. E. of Chandap.

Manickpam, a town of Hindostan; in the province of Orya; 12 miles S. W. of Jug-germuz.

Manikpore, a town of Hindostan; capital of a district of the same name in the province.
of Allahabad; seated on the Ganges, in lat. 24.
40. N. long. 85. 36. E.

MADRAS, the capital of the island of Luzon, as well as of the other Philippine Islands, and the see of an archbishop, who is commonly the Spanish viceroy. It is well fortified, and defended by the castle of St. Philip. Population, about 175,000. The number of Christian inhabitants is estimated at 12,000. Most of the public buildings are built of wood, on account of the frequent earthquakes, by one of which, in 1617, a mountain was levelled; and, in 1625, a third part of the city was overthrown by another, when 3000 persons perished. This city is seated near the lake Bahia, on the E. side of a bay, on the S. W. coast. The bay is a circular basin, 10 leagues in diameter, and great part of it land-locked; but the port peculiar to the city, called Cavete, lies 9 miles to the S. W. On account of the pure and mild temperature of the air, it is deemed the most healthy of all the European settlements in the East. In 1762, the English took this city by storm, and handsomely suffered the archbishop to ransom it for about 1,000,000l. sterling; but great part of the ransom never was paid. In 1621 accounts were received of a dreadful massacre of all foreigners, except Spaniards, when property was destroyed or carried off to the value of 400,000 dollars. Long. 120. 52. E. lat. 14. 36. N.

MANNINGSHE, a town in Essex, with a market on Thursday. The principal imports are deals, corn, coal, and iron. It is seated on a branch of the Stour, called Manningtree water, 11 miles W. of Harwich, and 60 E. N. E. of London.

MANNISCHERBOURG, a mountain chain of Austria, beginning at the frontier of Moravia, and terminating at the Inn. The products are corn, hemp, and wine. The chief towns are Cremn and Kloster Neuburg.

MANSOUR, a town of France; in the department of Lower Als; near the Duronne; with a castle; 25 miles N. E. of Aix. Pop. 5400.

MANSFIELD, a town and fort of Hindostan; in the district of Doon; seated on Issaj; 54 miles E. of Agra.

MANSER, a town of Spain, in Catalonia; with a castle, and manufactures of silk, hats, gunpowder, &c.; seated at the confines of the Cardenerno with the Llobregat; 30 miles N. W. of Barcelona.

MARS, a town of France; capital of the department of Sarthe, and the see of a bishop. It contains 19,477 inhabitants, and was formerly much more populous. It has excellent poultry, and its wax and stuffs are famous. It is seated on a high hill, near the Sarthe; 20 miles S. of Alençon, and 75 W. by N. of Orléans. Long. 0. 9. E. lat. 48. 0. N.

MANSOURA, a lake of Thibet, from which the southernmost head of the Ganges was long supposed to issue. It was about 115 miles in circumference, and lies about 70 E. long, and 34. N. lat.

MANSFIELD, a town of Prussian Saxony; in

the government of Meissen; with a decayed castle on a high rock; seated on the Thalbach; 8 miles N. N. W. of Eisleben.

MANSFIELD, a town in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Thursday; a trade in corn and malt, and manufactures of lace, hosiery, and cotton-spinning. Here are a commodious church, five meeting-houses, a grammar-school, two charity schools, and twelve almshouses. Coins of several Roman emperors have been dug up near this town, and the relics recently discovered afford indisputable proof that the Romans had a station in the vicinity. It communicates with Pinxton Canal, by a railway 7 miles in length. It is seated on the edge of the forest of Sherwood; 14 miles N. of Nottingham, and 138 N. by W. of London.

MANSFIELD, a town of Tolland county, Connecticut. Population, 2276.—There are several inconsiderable townships of this name in the United States.

MANSILLA, a town of Spain; province of Leon; 10 miles S. S. E. of Leon.

MANSORA, a town in the kingdom of Fez; seated near the mouth of the Guir; 60 miles W. of Mequinez.

MANSOURA, a town of Lower Egypt; with a considerable trade in rice and sal-ammoniac; built by the Saracens, during the crusades, as a bulwark against the Christians. It is seated on the E. side of the Nile: 24 miles S. S. W. of Damietta and 60 N. of Cairo.

MANTES, a town of France; department of Seine-et-Oise, with a bridge over the Seine, the great arch of which is 120 feet wide. The wines of its vicinity are famous. It is 31 miles N. W. of Paris. Pop. 4500.

MANTUA, a province of Italy; contiguous to the duchies of Parme and Modena; fertile in corn, silk, fruit, and excellent wine. It comprises a superficial extent of 380 square miles, with 233,436 inhabitants; but the former duchy of Mantua was of greater extent. It was governed by the Gonzaga family, with the title of duke, till Charles IV., taking part with the French in the dispute relating to the succession of Spain, was put under the ban of the empire, and died in 1708. Having no heir, the House of Austria kept possession till 1800, when the French obtained it after the battle of Marengo; but the Austrians obtained possession of it again in 1814.

MANTUA, a city of ancient Italian power; capital of the above province. It is seated on an island in the middle of a lake, 20 miles in circumference, and 2 broad, formed by the Mincio, and so very strong by situation, as well as by art, that it is one of the most considerable fortresses in Europe. The only way into this city is by means of two moles or bridges, each of which is defended by a fort and other works. The city is well built, and most of the streets are spacious, regular, and well paved. In the cathedral are paintings by the most celebrated masters; the church of St. Anthony is famous for relics of the Evangelist. This church is one of the most elegant of that order in Italy. Here are many other churches, numerous convents,
a synagogue for the Jews, who live in a distinct quarter, a university, the ancient ducal palace, with its gallery of paintings, &c. Virgil was born at a village near this city. Mantua surrendered to the French, in 1797 (after a siege of eight months,) was taken by the Austrian and Russian army, in 1799; again ceded to France in 1801, and finally delivered up to the Austrians in 1814. It is 35 miles N. E. of Parma, and 70 E. S. E. of Milan. Long. 10. 50. E. lat. 43. 10. N.

Maranhés, a town of Spain; in the district of Guadalaxara, province of New Castile; on a river of the same name; 21 miles of Ciudad Real. Pop. 6800.

Maloula, one of the Navigator's Islands, in the S. Pacific.—Here, in 1787, Perouse met with his first fatal accident; Captain Langie, Lemanon, the naturalist, and nine sailors, being massacred by the natives. Long. 169. 0. W. lat. 14. 19. S.

Maracaiibo, a province of S. America; now forming part of the Venezuelan province of the Colombian republic, and extending N. to the Caribbean Sea. The soil is in many places exceedingly fertile, and the climate, although excessively hot, is not on the whole unhealthy. The inhabitants are estimated at about 100,000.

Maracajá, the capital of the above province; with a harbour which can only admit small vessels, owing to the obstruction of a sandbar. It has a mean appearance, some of the houses being covered with tiles, others with reeds. The climate is hot, and the storms of thunder and lightning that frequently occur, are accompanied with tremendous rains. Population, 24,000. It is seated on the outlet of the lake of its name; 50 miles W. S. W. of Venezuela, and 420 W. of Caracas; Long. 71. 48. W. lat. 11. 16. N.

Maracajá, a lake of the Caracas; in the province of Venezuela. It is 150 miles long, and 90 where broadest, with a circumference of 450; and is navigable for vessels of the greatest burden. The banks are sterile, and the air insalubrious; but the water is fresh, except in stormy weather, when the waters of the sea are forced into it. It communicates with the Gulf of Venezuela, by a strait, which is defended by strong forts, and has several Spanish towns seated on its border.

Maracaí, or Maracaí, a town of Colombia, in the province of Venezuela; in the neighbourhood of which are plantations of cotton, indigo, coffee, corn, &c.; seated on the E. side of the lake Valencia, in the valley of Aragua. Population, 3400.

Maracaibo, a well-built city of Peru; province of Aderbijan; with a spacious bazaar, a glass manufactory and a handsome public bath; situated at the extremity of a well cultivated plain, opening to the lake of Urumée, from which it is distant 10 or 12 miles, and 63 miles N. of Tabrees. Population, 15,000. Long. 46. 23. E. lat. 37. 20. N.

Maracana, a southern province of Brazil, which comprehends a fertile and populous district, of the same name, 112 miles in circumference. The French settled here in 1812; but they were soon expelled by the Portuguese. St. Luís de Maranham is the chief town.

Maracana. See Amazon.

Marano, a seaport of Austrian Italy; in the province of Udine; seated on the Gulf of Venice; 27 miles S. by E. of Udine. Long. 15. 5. E. lat. 45. 52. N.

Marans, a town of France; department of Lower Charente; with a brisk trade in salt, malt, corn, and meal; seated on the Sevre, in the midst of salt marshes; 12 miles N. N. E. of Rochelle.

Marat, or Amaranth, a town of Persia; in the province of Aderbijan; containing 2500 houses, each with a garden; situated near a river, and watered by canals. Cochineal is found in its neighbourhood. The inhabitants say that Noah was buried here. It is 50 miles N. of Taurus. Long. 47. 46. E. lat. 39. 7. N.

Marasa, a town of W. Africa, in Waugara, on the N. side of the Niger; 160 miles N. E. of Ghanara. Long. 17. 10. E. lat. 15. 50. N.

Marbach, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Carmania; the capital of a sancicoule, and the see of a bishop. It is 150 miles E. by S. of Konich. Long. 37. 25. E. lat. 37. 24. N.

Marathon, a village of Livadia; formerly a city, famous for the victory obtained by the Miltiades, with 10,000 Athenians, over 500,000 Persians, B. c. 490. It is 20 miles N. N. E. of Athens.

Maravi, a lake of Eastern Africa, behind Mozambique; reported to be about 40 miles in breadth, and of much greater length. At its S. extremity is a district with a town of the same name. Long. 33. 10. E. lat. 13. 10. S.

Marawal, a country of Hindostan, situated on the eastern coast, opposite Ceylon, and between 9 and 10. of lat. It is 66 miles in length, by 40 in breadth; and is included in the collectorship of Dindigul. The chief towns are Rammad and Tripotaro.

Marazion, or Market Jew, a town in Cornwall; with a market on Saturday. The parish church of St. Hiliary is about 2 miles distant, but the town has a chapel of ease, besides several meeting-houses for dissenters. It is seated on Mount Bay, 4 miles E. of Penzance, and 279 W. by S. of London.

Marbella, a town of Andalusia; seated at the mouth of the Rio Verde; with a harbour, defended by a castle; 26 miles S. W. of Malaga.

Marblehead, a town of Massachusetts, in Essex county; with a harbour protected by a sea wall, and defended by a battery and citadel. It stands on a neck of land, in Massachusetts Bay; 16 miles N. E. of Boston. Pop. 5755. Long. 70. 36. W. lat. 42. 36. N.

Markep, a town of France, department of Euro; 12 miles N. of Conches.


Marlbrook, a river in Shropshire, which joins the Severn below Bridgnorth.

Marburg, a town of Germany; capital of
that part of Upper Hesse which belongs to the elector of Hesse-Cassel. It has a fortified castle on the top of a mountain, a university, an academy of Lutheranism, a Calvinist, and a Catholic church, an hospital, two infirmaries, and an orphan-house. It was taken by the French in 1757; surrendered to the allies in 1759; and again taken by the French in 1760. It is seated on the Lahn; 47 miles S. W. of Cassel. Pop. 6588. Long. 8. 50. E. lat. 50. 48. N.

Marcellin, St., a town of France, department of Isere; seated on the Isere, at the foot of a hill, in an excellent wine country; 30 miles S. S. E. of Vienne.

March, a town in Cambridgeshire; with a market on Friday, and a considerable trade in corn, coal, and timber. Near this place, three urns full of buried bones, and some small Roman coins, were dug up in 1730. It is seated on the Nen, in the Isle of Ely; 26 miles N. N. W. of Cambridge, and 81 N. of London.

Marchburg, or Marchburg, a town of the Austrian states, in Styria; capital of a circle of its name, with two castles. In its vicinity are good vineyards. It is seated on the Draue; 36 miles S. S. E. of Graz. Long. 15. 38. E. lat. 46. 38. N.

Marchi, a town of France, department of Voges; situated near the source of the Mouzon; 20 miles S. of Neufchateau.

Marchiach, a town of Lower Austria; with an old castle; seated on the March, on the frontiers of Hungary; 23 miles E. by N. of Vienna.

Marcheennes, a town of Belgium, province of Hainault; seated on the Sambre; 18 miles E. by S. of Mons.

Marchiennes, a town of France, department of Nord; seated in a morass, on the river Scarpe; 9 miles W. N. W. of Valenciennes.

Marchiand, a town in Naples, in Terra di Lavoro; 13 miles N. N. E. of Naples.

Marchigny, a town of France, department of Sone-et-Loire; near the river Loire; 32 miles W. of Macon.

Marco, St., a seaport of East Florida, on a river of the same name, at its entrance into Apalache Bay; 180 miles W. N. W. of St. Augustine. Long. 84. 38. W. lat. 30. 18. N.

Marco, St., a town of Naples, in Calabria Cita; seated on the Senito. It is 22 miles N. of Cosenza.

Marco, St., two small islands in the English Channel, near the coast of France; 7 miles S. E. of La Hogue.

Mardike, a village of France, department of Nord; seated on a canal, to which it gives name; 4 miles W. by S. of Dunkirk.

Mare, the capital of a district of Arabia, in Yemen. It is 100 miles S. E. of Sana. Long. 47. 38. E. lat. 15. 44. N.

Marese, a village of Austrian Italy, in the government of Milan; famous for a decisive victory gained by the French over the Aus-}

{trians, June 14, 1800. It is 3 miles S. E. of Alessandria.

Marseilles, a town of France, department of Bouches du Rhone, remarkable for the garrisoned fortresses found near the coast. It is 25 miles S. of La Rochelle, and 370 S. W. of Paris.

Mareotis, Lake, at the S. of Alexandria, Egypt. It was formed by the British, by the siege of that city, by cutting a communication between the canal and the present lake; said which is still open, and affords a considerable supply of water to the ancient lake, which had become almost dry.

Martimo, an island in the Mediterranean; on the W. coast of Sicily; 12 miles S. by W.; it has a castle, with a few farm-houses; and produces much honey. Long. 12. 13. E. lat. 38. 5. N.

Martins Islands, in the N. Pacific; were discovered by Captain Magee, in the ship Margaret of Boston, in his voyage from Kamtschatka, in 1780. Long. 141. 12. E. lat. 24. 40. N.

Margaret, an island near the coast of Cucama; about 40 miles long and 15 broad; discovered by Columbus in 1498. The continual verdure renders it pleasant; but it has no fresh water. The inhabitants are principally mulattoes and the original natives. The pearl fishery was once prosecuted to a great extent; but in 1620 the Dutch landed and burnt the town and castle, since which it has greatly declined. Its ports are Pampatar, Pueblo de la Mar, and Pueblo del Norte. It was the scene of several sanguinary battles between the independents and the royal troops under General Morillo, who was defeated with great loss near Pampatar, and obliged to retire to the continent. Ascension is the capital. Long. 64. to 65. W. lat. 10. 56. N.

Margate, a town in Kent, on the isle of Thanet; with markets on Wednesday and Saturday, and a brisk trade in corn, coal, fish, timber, iron, tar, &c. It is a member of the port of Dover; and, owing to the great resort to it, for sea-bathing, for which its situation is well adapted, it has rapidly increased in population and wealth. The harbour has been greatly improved, and the town is protected from the inroads of the sea by a stone pier. It is situate on the side of a hill; 17 miles E. N. E. of Canterbury, and 71 E. by S. of London. Long. 1. 22. E. lat. 51. 24. N.

Marguerite, a small uncultivated island on the S. E. coast of France, opposite Antibes; with a strong castle; in which "the man with the iron mask" was for some time confined. Long. 7. 8. E. lat. 45. 31. N.

Mari, Loch, a lake of Scotland, in Ross-}

{shire; 16 miles long, and from 1 to 2 broad. There are 24 small islands in it.

Marla, a river of North America, which rises in the Rocky Mountains, and, after a course of 500 miles, falls into the Missouri; 54 miles below the Great Falls.

Marla, Cape, a small island on the N. coast

Maria, S.t., an island in the Indian Ocean, near the E. side of Madagascar. It is 45 miles long and 7 broad; well watered, and surrounded by rocks. The air is extremely moist; for it rains almost every day. It produces rice, sugar-canes, legumes, pine-apples, tobacco, &c., and on the coasts are found white coral and ambergris. Long. 50. 20. E. lat. 17. 0. S.

Maria, the most southern island of the Acores; which produces plenty of wheat, and has about 5000 inhabitants. It has a town of the same name. Long. 25. 9. W. lat. 36. 57. N.

Maria, a town of Congo; capital of the kingdom of Matamba. It stands on river that flows into the Congo; 310 miles E. of Loanda. Long. 18. 0. E. lat. 8. 50. S.

Marigalante, one of the Caribbee Islands; belonging to the French. It extends 15 miles from N. to S. and 4. from E. to W. On the E. shore are lofty perpendicular rocks; and about half its surface is barren mountains. It is indifferently watered, but produces tobacco, cotton, coffee, and sugar. It was taken by a British frigate in 1806. The S. end is 30 miles N. by E. of Dominica. Long. 61. 12. W. lat. 15. 52. N.

Maris, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebirge; near which are mines of silver, iron, vitriol, and sulphur. It is 35 miles S. W. of Dresden. Pop. 2600.

Marisburg, a town of Sweden, capital of the province of Scania; on the lake Wenner; 35 miles S. E. of Carlstadt, and 392 S. W. of Stockholm. Long. 14. 25. E. lat. 55. 28. N.

Marisverden, one of the two governments into which West Prussia is now divided. It is a long tract of very irregular form, lying N. of Poland, and S. of Pomerania and the government of Danzig. Area, 6880 square miles. Pop. 362,000.

Marisverden, a neat town of West Prussia; capital of a government and circle; with a spacious palace, built in the old Gothic taste. The cathedral is the largest church in the kingdom of Prussia, being 320 feet long; and, by its strong breastworks, seems to have formerly served as a fortress. In 1709 Peter the Great and Frederic I. of Prussia had an interview at this place. It is situated near the Vistula; 30 miles N. of Konegoro. Pop. 6900. Long. 18. 52. E. lat. 53. 50. N.

Marista, a town of Ohio, in Washington county, and the oldest town in the state; but liable to inundation; which, from its situation, is irreparable. Here is a church, court-house, public academy, dock-yard, &c.; and in the vicinity were discovered, in 1806, a beautiful tesselated pavement, a large human skeleton, and other curious antiquities. It is seated on a peninsula formed by the Muskingum and Ohio rivers; 240 miles W. by N. of Washington, and 159 N. E. of Lexington. Pop. 1814. Long. 81. 19. W. lat. 39. 30. N.

Marignano, a town of Austrian Italy; in the government of Milan; seated on the Lambro; 10 miles S. E. of Milan. Pop. 4000.

Marina, a town of Italy, in the papal states; with a castle; 10 miles E. S. E. of Rome.

Marino, S.in, a strong town of Italy, duchy of Urbino; capital of a small republic, under the protection of the pope. It is seated on a mountain 2000 feet high, with a small tract around its base of about 40 square miles, forming the smallest state in Europe. Pop. of the town, 6000; of the whole territory, 7000. It is 17 miles N. W. of Urbino. Long. 12. 33. E. lat. 42. 54. N.

Marissa, or Maritz, a river of Romania, which flows by Philopoli, Andrinople, and Eno, into the Archipelago.

Mark, a territory of Prussian Westphalia; bounded N. by the principality of Munster, E. by the duchy of Westphalia, and S. and W. by that of Berg. Ham is the capital.

Mark, S., a support and jurisdiction on the W. side of St. Domingo. The town is one of the pleasantest on the island; and the houses are built of freestone, which is abundant in the neighbouring country. It is situated on a bay of the same name; 55 miles S. W. of Cape Francois. Long. 72. 40. W. lat. 19. 20. N.

Market Jew. See Marazion.

Marlborough, a borough in Wiltshire; governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It returns two members to parliament. Here King John had a castle, in which a parliament was held in 1267, when the statute of Marlbridge, for suppressing riots, was enacted. The town contains two churches, several meeting-houses, a free grammar-school, a Lancasterian school, &c. It is seated on the Kennet; 26 miles N. of Salisbury, and 74 W. of London.

Marlborough, a town of Massachusetts; in Middlesex county; with a manufacture of Spanish brown, from a kind of lam from the neighbourhood. It is 25 miles W. by S. of Boston. Pop. 2101.—Also the name of several townships of the United States.

Marlborough, an English factory, on the W. coast of the island of Sumatra; 3 miles E. of Bengcoolen.

Marlborough, lower, a town of Maryland, in Calvert county, on the Patuxent; 34 miles S. E. of Washington.

Marlborough, upper, a town of Maryland, chief of Prince George county; situated on the Patuxent, principal branch of the Patuxent; 15 miles E. of Washington.

Marlow, Great, a borough in Buckingham-
shire, with a market on Saturday, and a manufacturer of black silk lace, and wool. It sends two members to parliament. It is seated near the Thames, over which is a bridge into Berkshire; 17 miles N. of Aylesbury, and 31 W. of London.

Marmande, a town of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, with a brisk trade in corn, wine, and brandy. It is seated on the Garonne, 35 miles S. E. of Bordeaux. Long. 0. 15. E. lat. 44. 20. N.

Marmora, or White Sea, (the ancient Propontis,) an inland sea between Europe and Asia, which communicates with the Archipelago by the Strait of Gallipoli, and with the Black Sea by the Strait of Constantinople. It is 120 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. Marmora, an island in the above sea, 30 miles in circumference, with a town of the same name. Long. 27. 34. E. lat. 40. 28. N.

Marmorise, a seaport on the S. W. coast of Asia Minor, the harbour of which is one of the finest in the world, though the entrance is very narrow. Lat. 36. 52. N. long. 31. 0. E.

Marne, a department of France, including part of the former province of Champagne, and the district of Brie. It takes its name from a river which rises in these lands, and falls into the Seine a little above Paris. Area, 3200 square miles. Pop. 325,045. Chalons is the capital.

Marne, Upper, a department of France, including the S. E. part of the province of Champagne and Brie. It is fertile, and produces considerable quantities of wine. Area, 2560 square miles. Pop. 244,823. Chaumont is the capital.

Maro, a town of the Sardinian states, in the province of Onglia, seated in a valley, 8 miles N. W. of Ongelia.

Marquis, a town of Bavaria, with an ancient castle, seated near the river Acha; 22 miles W. of Salzburg.

Marquesas, five islands in the Pacific Ocean, named St. Christina, Magdalena, St. Dominica, St. Pedro, and Hood. The first four were discovered by Quiros, in 1595, the last by Cook, in 1774. St. Dominica is much the largest, about 45 miles in circuit. Captain Cook, in his second voyage, lay some time at Christina, in long. 159. 9. W. and lat. 9. 55. S. It is high and steep, but has many valleys, which widen towards the sea, and are covered with fine forests to the summits of the interior mountains. The productions of these islands are bread-fruit, bananas, plantains, cocoa-nuts, scarlet beans, paper-mulberries, (of the bark of which their cloth is made,) casuarinas, with other tropical plants and trees. The inhabitants are well made, strong, and active; of a tawny complexion, but look almost black, by being punted over the whole body. Their language, manner, customs, &c., very much resemble those of the Society Islands.

Marshal, a town of France, department of Meurthe, with considerable saw-works, seated on the Seille, in a marsh of difficult access, 17 miles E. S. E. of Nancy.

Marshall, a town of Sicily, in Val-di Mazara, built on the ruins of the ancient Lilybæum, at the most western part of the island, 45 miles W. S. W. of Palermo. Long. 12. 29. E. lat. 38. 4. N. Pop. 10,000.

Marasquino, a strong seaport of Algier, in the province of Mascara, seated on a rock, near a bay of the Mediterranean, 3 miles from Oran.

March. See Moray.

Marailles, a flourishing seaport of France, capital of the department of Mouths of the Rhone. The inhabitants are computed at 110,000. It was so celebrated in the time of the Romans, that Cicero styled it the Athens of the Gauls, and Pliny called it the Mistress of Education. It is divided into the Old Town and the New. The former appears like an amphitheatre, to the vessels which enter the port, but the houses are mean, and the streets dirty, narrow, and steep. In this part is the principal church, built by the Goths, on the ruins of the temple of Diana. The New Town is, in every respect, a perfect contrast to the Old, with which it has a communication by one of the finest streets imaginable. The other streets and squares, as well as the public buildings in general, are very elegant. With respect to commerce, Marailles has long been eminent; and it is now sometimes called Europe in Miniature, on account of the variety of dresses and languages. In the environs are nearly 5000 little country boxes of the citizens, called bastides. The port is a basin of an oval form, 5480 feet long, by 960 broad at its widest part, with 18 or 20 feet depth of water. In 1649 the plague raged with great violence in Marailles, and with still greater in 1720, when it carried off 50,000 of the inhabitants. The late Lord Gardenstone observed, that Marailles was a little republic within itself; that the citizens elected their own magistrates; and that the expense of a law-suit never exceeded onepence-half-penny, which sum was lodged by each party with the clerks of the court, at the commencement of every process; after which no further expense was incurred. Marailles is seated on the Mediterranean, 15 miles S. of Aix, and 450 S. by E. of Paris. Long. 5. 37. E. lat. 45. 18. N.

Marchfield, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the Cotswold Hills, 11 miles E. of Bristol, and 103 W. of London.


Marsico Vecchio, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, near the river Aera, 25 miles N. E. of Policastro. Pop. 2560.

Marilly, a town of France, department of Marne, 10 miles S. of Susanne.

Marstrand, a town of Sweden, in the government of Gottenburg. The inhabitants, about 1200 in number, subsist chiefly by the herring fishery, by the number of ships which in bad weather take refuge in the harbour, which, though difficult of entrance, is secure and commodious, and by a contraband trade. It stands
at the entrance of the Cattegat, 38 miles N. N. W. of Gottenburg. Long. 11. 36. E. lat. 57. 53. N.

MARTA, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, seated on a river of the same name, 10 miles E. of Castro.

MARTABAN, a province of the Birman empire, part of which has been ceded to the British. The whole population amounts to about 45,000, of which about 25,000 belong to Britain. The religion is Buddhism.

MARTABAN, a city of the Birman empire, capital of a province of the same name, fertile in rice, fruits, and wines of all kinds. It was at one time a rich trading place, but after it fell into the hands of the Birmanians, they caused it to be nearly choked up, and it is now of little importance. It is seated on the bay of Bengal, at the mouth of the Thalau; 120 miles S. E. of Pegu. Long. 97. 56. E. lat. 16. 30. N.

MARTAPURA. See MATAPOUR.

MARTEL, a town of France, department of Lot, seated near the Dordogne, 18 miles E. of Sarlat. Pop. 2800.

MARTHA, St., a district of the republic of Columbia, in the territory of New Granada, bounded N. by the Caribbean Sea, E. by Maracaibo, and W. by Cartagena. It abounds with fruit proper to the climate, and there are mines of gold and precious stones, and salt-works. Here commences the famous ridge of mountains called the Andes, which runs S. the whole length of S. America.

MARTHA, St., a town of Colombia, capital of the above district. The harbour is surrounded by high mountains. It was once flourishing and populous, but has of late years much declined. It has been frequently pillaged by the English, the Dutch, and the Buccaneers. In 1596 it was reduced to ashes by Sir Francis Drake. It is seated on one of the mouths of the Magdalena; 100 miles W. by S. of Rio de la Hache. Long. 74. 4. W. lat. 11. 27. N.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, an island near the S. coast of Massachusetts, a little to the W. of Nantucket. It is 21 miles long, and from 2 to 10 broad, and belongs to Duke's county. The chief products are Indian corn and rye. Edgarton is the chief town.

MARTHALEN, a town of Switzerland, canton of Zurich, 6 miles S. of Schaffhausen.

MARTIGUES, a town of France, department of Mouches de l'Ero, seated near a lake 12 miles long, and 5 broad, which produces excellent salt. It is 20 miles N. W. of Marseilles. Pop. 8000.

MARTIN, Cape, a promontory of Spain, separating the Gulf of Valencia from that of Alicante. Long. 0. 36. E. lat. 38. 54. N.

MARTIN, Sr., a town of France, in the Isle of Re, with a harbour and strong citadel, 10 miles W. N. W. of Rochelle. Long. 1. 31. W. lat. 46. 18. N. Pop. 8000.

MARTIN, Sr., one of the Leeward Caribbee islands, and the capitals in circumference. It has neither harbour nor river, but several salt-pits, and salt-water lakes. Tobacco is the chief com-

modely cultivated. It was long jointly possessed by the French and Dutch, was taken by the British in 1853, but subsequently restored. The W. end is 5 miles S. of Anguilla. Long. 63. 16. W. lat. 18. 4. N.

MARTINACH, a town of Switzerland, in the Valais, on the river Dornez, 12 miles S. W. of Sion.

MARTINICO, one of the Windward Caribbee islands, 50 miles long, and 18 broad, belonging to the French. There are high mountains covered with trees, several rivers, and many fertile valleys. The chief products are sugar, cotton, ginger, indigo, chocolate, aloe, pimento, plantains, and several other tropical fruits. The island is extremely populous, and it has several safe and commodious harbours. well fortified. It was taken by the English, in 1762, 1794, 1809, but restored in 1815. In 1806 it suffered great damage by a tremendous hurricane. Pop. 96,415. Fortroyal is the capital.

MARTINSBURGH, a town of Virginia, capital of Berkeley county, situated in a fertile country, 10 miles N. N. W. of Shepherdstown, and 22 N.E. of Winchester.

MARTINSVILLE, a town of North Carolina, capital of Guildford county. Near this place, in 1781, Lord Cornwallis defeated General Greene. It is seated on Buffalo Creek, 22 miles E. of Salem, and 45 W. by N. of Hilleboro.

MARTINSVILLE, a town of Louisiana, situated in a well cultivated district, on the river Zeeba.

MARTOCK, a town in Somersetshire, with an elegant church, and markets on Wednesday and Saturday. It is 7 miles S. of Somerton, and 130 W. by S. of London.

MARTORANO, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, and a bishop's see; 18 miles from the sea, and 15 S. of Cosenza.

MARTORELL, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, at the mouth of the Noya and Llobregat; 18 miles N. W. of Barcelona.

MARTOS, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a fortress. It is 10 miles W. of Jaen. Pop. 6000.

MARI, a town of Persia, in Khurasan, celebrated for its salt-works; situate on the Murgs, 130 miles E. N. E. of Meshed.

MARIO, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo; 8 miles N. E. of Portalegre.

MARISOLS, a town of France, department of Lozere; seated on the Colange, 10 miles N. W. of Mende. Pop. 3700.

MARBON, a town of France, department of Marseilles; seated on the Ohein, 3 miles N. of Gemetz.

MART S., a seaport of the state of Georgia, in Camden county, at the mouth of St. Mary River; 70 miles S. by W. of Newport. Long. 80. 52. W. lat. 30. 43. N.

MAY RIVER, Sr., a river of the state of Georgia, navigable for vessels of considerable burden for 90 miles. Its banks afford immense quantities of fine timber, suited to the West India markets. It rises in the Okefentoe swamp, and thence forms the southern boundary of the United States to the ocean, which it en-
M A R

ters at the town of St. Mary, between the
points of Amelia and Cumberland islands.
MARY STRAIT, Sr., a strait in North Amer-
cia, about 70 miles long, which connects Lake
Superior and Lake Huron. It contains a num-
ber of islands, and at the upper end is a rapid,
which, by careful pilots, can be descended with-
out danger.

MARYBOROUGH, a town of Ireland, Queen's
county, with considerable woollen manufac-
tures. It is the shire and assize town, and has
an excellent gaol, and a market-house. It is sit-
uated 17 miles S. of Philipstown, and 43 S.
W. of Dublin.

MARYLAND, one of the United States of
America, 212 miles long and 120 broad; bound-
ed N. by Pennsylvania, E. by Delaware and
the Atlantic, and S. and W. by Virginia. It
is divided into 19 counties, 11 of which are on
the western, and 3 on the eastern shore of the
Chesapeake; those on the W. side are Har-
tford, Baltimore, Ann Arundel, Frederick, Alle-
gany, Washington, Montgomery, Prince George,
Calvert, Charles, and St. Mary; those on the E.,
Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne, Caroline, Talbot,
Somerset, Dorchester, and Worcester. Wheat,
Indian corn, and tobacco, are the staple com-
modities of this state, which, in most respects,
resembles Virginia. Inhabitants, 469,293, of
whom 89,495 are slaves. Annapolis is the
capital, but Baltimore is the mart of trade.

MARYLEBONE, in the county of Middlesex,
one of the metropolitan boroughs, returning two
members to parliament. See London.

MARYPORT, a town in Cumberland, with
markets on Tuesday and Friday, and a good har-
bour. In 1750 it was only a poor fishing town;
the inhabitants employ upwards of 130 ves-
sels, from 50 to 250 tons burden, in the coal or
coasting trade. Here are three ship-yards, and
some manufactures; and near the town is the
Roman station, Virocidum, where several
altars and statues have been dug up. Besides
the parish church, here are five meeting-houses
and a national school. Maryport is situated at
the mouth of the Ellen, in the Irish Sea, 28
miles S. W. of Carlisle, and 312 N. N. W. of
London. Long. 5. 22. W. lat. 54. 55. N.

MARY'S, Sr., the chief of the Scilly islands.
It is about 2 miles long, and 1/2 broad. New-
town, or Houghton, is the capital of the isla-
uds, and has a custom-house, &c., and is guarded
by Star Fort. Long. 6. 12. W. lat. 49. 55. N.

MARZ, a town in Sicily, in Val di Noto, not-
ed for its salt. It is 10 miles S. by W.

MAS d'AGNOIS, a town of France, depart-
ment of Lot-et-Garonne, on the river Garonne;
24 miles N. W. of Agen, and 80 S. E. of Bor-
doues.

MAS d'AILI, a town of France, department of
Ariège, with a Benedictine abbey; seated on
the Claise, 8 miles S. W. of Puyrenc.

MASAPURA, an island in the Pacific Ocean,
80 miles W. of Juan Fernandez. It is high
and mountainous, but lowest to the N., and at
a distance appears like one hill or rock. It is
uninhabited, except by numerous seals and
goats. There is also plenty of wood, but dif-
ficult to be got off, as the heavy surf allows of no
good landing-place. Long. 81. 40. W. lat. 33.
40. S.

MARATE, one of the Philippines, about 80
miles in circumference. The natives are tribu-
tary to the Spaniards. Long. 123. 25. E. lat.
12. 18. N.

MASCAR, the western province of Algier,
370 miles long, and 130 broad. It is dry, bar-
ren, and mountainous, except on the N., where
there are plains abounding in corn, fruit, and
pastures. The S. parts are inhabited by inde-
pendent wandering tribes, particularly the An-
gad tribe.

MASCAR, the capital of the above province,
with a strong castle, in which the bey resides.
In 1732 it was an inconsiderable place, but is
now populous and flourishing. It is not so
large as Tremecen, but surpasses it in beauty,
having a great number of good houses and
mosques. It is seated in a fertile district, 45
miles E. S. E. of Oran, and 190 S. W. of Al-
gier. Long. 0. 40. E. lat. 35. 54. N.

MASER, a town in Muscat, a seaport on the E.
coast of Arabia, with an excellent harbour. It
has a castle on a rock, and is very strong, both
by nature and art, though the buildings are
mean. It was taken in 1508 by the Portu-
guese, who retained it for a century and a half.
The cathedral, built by the Portuguese, is now
the imam's palace. There is no vegeta-
tion to be seen on the sea coast near it, and
only a few date trees in a valley at the back of
the town, though the inhabitants have all things
in plenty. The bazaars are covered with the
leaves of date-trees, laid on beams, which reach
from the house tops on one side to those on
the other. The inhabitants are Mahomedans.
Great Britain recognizes the flag of Muscat as
neutral, and in time of war it has often been
the medium of communication with the ene-
mies' ports. It is seated on a small bay of the

MASEYCK, a town of Belgium, province of
Limburg, on the Meuse; 5 miles S. S. W. of Ro-
ermond. Pop. 3400.

MASHAM, a town in North Yorkshire, with a
market on Tuesday, and manufactures of coarse
woollen cloths; seated on the Ure, 7 miles S. E.
of Middleham, and 218 N. W. of London.

MASHAUGUE, a town of Candahar, province of
Cabul; situate on the Seward, 48 miles N.
of Attuck, and 130 E. S. E. of Cabul. Long
71. 7. E. lat. 53. 54. N.

MASKELYNE ISLE, a small beautiful island in
the S. Pacific, lying off the S. E. point of Mal-
icolo, one of the New Hebrides. Long. 167.
59. E. lat. 16. 52. S.

MARMURZEN, a town of France, department
of Upper Rhine; 25 miles S. S. W. of Colmar.

MASOVIA, a palatinate of Poland, bounded
by Prussian Poland, the palatinates of Sendo-
imir and Kalisch, and the Vistula. Population
318,000. The name formerly included a pro-
vince of much greater extent. Warsaw is the
capital.

MASA, a town of Italy, capital of a duchy of
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the same name, which is famous for its quarries of flint marble. The town and its territory belonged to Tuscany, but was ceded to, 1700, to Lecco. It is seated on the river Frigo, 3 miles from the sea, and 30 N. by W. of Leghorn. 

Long. 10. 10. E. lat. 44. 2. N.

Massa, a town of Tuscany, in the Siemese. Borax and lapis lazuli are found in the neighbourhood. It is seated on a mountain near the sea, 55 miles S. W. of Sienna. Long. 11. 5. E. lat. 43. 5. N.

Massachusetts, one of the United States of America, 190 miles long, and from 60 to 100 broad; bounded on the N. by New Hampshire and Vermont, W. by New York, S. by Connecticut, Rhode Island, and the Atlantic, and E. by that ocean and Massachusetts Bay. It is divided into 14 counties: Suffolk, Norfolk, Essex, Middlesex, Hampshire, Worcester, Plymouth, Barnstable, Dukes, Nantucket, Bristol, Berkshire, Franklin, and Hampden. There are several railroads in operation in this state, from Boston to Worcester, to the Hudson, and thence to Lake Ontario, parallel with the Grand Canal; to Providence, to Lowell, and from West Stockbridge to the boundary of New York. This state is well watered by a number of small rivers, and produces plenty of maize, wheat, flax, hemp, copper, and iron. Nails have been made here in such quantities, as to prevent, in a great measure, the importation of them from Great Britain. There is a machine for cutting nails at Newbury Port, invented by Mr. Jacob Perkins, which will turn out 200,000 in a day. There are also dock manufactories, manufactures of cotton and woollen, paper mills, several snuff, oil, chocolate, and powder mills, and a number of iron works, and slitting mills besides other mills in common use for sawing timber, grinding grain, and fulling cloth. In fact, there are few articles necessary to the commerce of the state manufactured in this state. Breweries and distilleries have long been established, and shipbuilding is prosecuted with great ardour. The literary, humane, and other societies are numerous. It is estimated that more than one-fourth of the shipping of the United States belong to Massachusetts. The inhabitants amount to 757,939. Slavery is, happily, in this state abolished. Boston is the capital.

Massachusetts Bay, a bay of the foregoing state, between Cape Ann and Cape Cod. It is so named, as well as the whole state of Massachusetts, from a tribe of Indians of the same name that formerly lived round this bay.

Massafr, a town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto; 16 miles N. W. of Taranto. Pop. 7000.

Massagano, a town of Congo, in Angola, capital of a province of the same name, seated on the Congo, 100 miles E. S. E. of Loango. Long. 14. 50. E. lat. 9. 40. S.

Massafa, a town of Africa, in Motapa; near which are rich mines of gold. The Portuguese are seated here. It is seated on a river, 230 miles N. W. of Sofala. Long. 31. 55. E. lat. 15. 5. S.

Massangian, a town of the Savoinesian; in Piedmont; 40 miles N. N. E. of Turin. Pop. 3600.

Massereau, a town of France, department of Gers; 14 miles S. of Auch.

Massiah, a town of Abyssinia, situate on an island on the coast of the Red Sea, with an excellent harbour, distributed into three divisions. The houses in general are built of poles and bent grass, as in the towns in Arabia. Long. 39. 36. E. lat. 15. 35. N.

Masalipatam, a city and seaport of Hindostan, in the district of Condapilly; with a good harbour, and a considerable trade in chintzes, painted linens, &c. It formerly belonged to the French, but was taken by the British in 1769. It is seated near one of the mouths of the Kistna, 73 miles S. W. of Rajmundy. Long. 81. 15. E. lat. 16. 10. N.

Masvaux, a town of France, department of Upper Rhine, at the foot of the Vosges mountains; 10 miles N. of Belfort. Pop. 2200.

Mazia, a town of Spain, in Valencia. Near it is a lake of the same name, noted for the immense quantity of salt that it produces. The town stands on the sea coast; 28 miles S. W. of Alicante.

Mazica, or Maziana, a commodious bay on the N. coast of the island of Cuba; 35 miles E. of Hayanna. Long. 81. 16. W. lat. 23. 12. N.

Mazala, a town and cape on the S. coast of the island of Candia; 30 miles S. of Candia. Long. 24. 51. E. lat. 34. 46. N.

Mzatame, a country of Africa, in Congo, bounded on the N. by Congo proper, E. by parts unknown, S. by Bemba and Benguela, and W. by Angola. The chief town is St. Maria.

Mzatam, or Mzatan, one of the smaller Philip- pines, on which Magellan was killed in 1521, after he had conquered the isle of Zebu.

Mzatanych, a town, seat of a bishopric, on the southern promontory of the Morea, between the Gulf of Coror and that of Colochina. Long. 22. 20. E. lat. 36. 55. N.

Mzataram, a town of the island of Java. It is strong by situation, and is seated in a fertile and populous country, surrounded by mountains. Long. 111. 55. E. lat. 7. 15. S.

Mzatro, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, celebrated for its glass-works, and the best red wine made in the province. Here are also manufactories of calico, silk stuffs, laces, &c. It is seated on the Mediterranean; 20 miles N. E. of Barcelona. Pop. 25,000.

Mzaterra, a town of Naples, capital of Basilicata, and the see of an archbishop. It is seated on the Canapora; 30 miles W. N. W. of Taranto. Pop. 12,400. Long. 16. 84. E. lat. 40. 50. N.

Mzatera, Sea Heligolasia.

Mzathan, a town of the empire of Bornou; and with a royal palace, forming a kind of citadel; situate on a small river; 100 miles S. W. of Bornou.

Mzathh, a town of France; department of Upper Vienne; 12 miles W. S. W. of St. Junier.

Mzathura, a celebrated town of Hindostan,
province of Agra, much renowned by the Hindoos, is the birthplace of their god Krishna. It is a continued street of temples, the resort of innumerable pilgrims from all parts of India, and is seated on the Jumna. Long. 80. 40. E. lat. 27. 32. N.

MATLOCK, a village in Derbyshire, situate on the Derwent; 4 miles N. of Wirksworth. It is an extensive straggling place, built in a romantic style, on the steep side of a mountain; and near the bridge are two chalybeate springs. A little to the left is Matlock Bath, famous for its warm baths, which are much frequented from April to October. Near the western bank of the river is a petrifying spring.

MATSUMA, a town of eastern Asia, the capital of the island of Jesso, under the domination of the Japanese. Pop. about 50,000.

MATTICHETZ, or MATSCHWICH, a town of Poland, memorable for a great victory obtained by the Russians over the Poles, in 1794; 82 miles E. of Warsaw.

MATTHEO, Sr., a town of Spain, in Valencia, 10 miles from the Mediterranean, and 58 N. E. of Valencia.

MATTHEW, Sr., an island in the Atlantic; 420 miles S. by W. of Cape Palmas, on the coast of Guinea. It was planted by the Portuguese, but is now deserted. Long. 8. 10. W. lat. 1. 24. S.

MATHIS, Sr., a small island in the Indian Ocean. Long. 123. 51. E. lat. 52. 3. S.

MATTHIES, a county of the state of Virginia; 18 miles long, and 16 miles broad; seated on the W. shore of the Chesapeake. Pop. 7442.

MATTO OROZO, a province of E. India, bounded N. by the province of Para, S. by that of St. Paul, W. by that of La Plata, and E. by that of Guayaquil, and lying between 52 and 64, of W. long., and between 10, and 23, of S. lat. It was first visited by the Portuguese, in search of gold, which abounds near the sources of many of its rivers. The country is generally fertile.

MATURIA, orマトルイア, a seaport of Ceylon, with a small fort. The country round is exceedingly wild, and abounds in elephants. It is seated at the mouth of the Melipu, near the southern extremity of the island; 25 miles E. S. E. of Galle. Long. 80. 28. E. lat. 5. 53. N.

MATURIA, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Agra; 22 miles N. E. of Agra, and 70 S. S. E. of Delhi.

MAUDEBOEK, a fortified town of France, department of Nord; with manufactures of arms and woollen stuffs. In 1793 the Austrians formed the blockade of this place, but were soon driven from their position. It was one of the fortresses occupied by the allies from 1815 to 1816. Seated on the Sambre; 13 miles S. of Mons. Pop. 4000.

MAUDOLAI, a town of Hindostan, in Bengal; situate on a river that communicates with the Ganges. It arose out of the ruins of Gour, which are in its neighbourhood; and is a place of trade, particularly in silk; 170 miles N. of Calcutta. Long. 88. 16. E. lat. 25. 3. N.

MAULI, a province of Chili; 182 miles long, and 120 broad. The soil is fertile, and the province is well watered. Pop. 12,000. The capital is Talca. Lat. 34. 47. S.

MAULNE, a river of the above province, which rises in the Cordillera, and enters the Pacific in lat. 34. 50. S.

MAULNE, a town in France, department of Vendée; with an ancient castle on a rock. It is seated near the river Oint; 52 miles N. E. of Rochelle.

MAULNE, a town of France, department of Lower Pyrenees; 20 miles W. S. W. of Pau.

MAULNE, a town of France, department of Upper Pyrenees; 25 miles S. E. of Tarbes.

MAURIA, Sr., (ancient Leucasia,) an island in the Ionian Sea, on the W. coast of Greece; 13 miles N. of the island of Cephalonia, and about 50 miles in circuit. Its surface is mountainous and rugged, and it is subject to frequent earthquakes. The chief products are wine, olives, citrons, pomegranates, almonds, and other fruits. It forms part of the Ionian republic, and sends four deputies to the assembly. Pop. 20,000. There are several good ports, but no town of consequence, except the capital, of the same name, which is at the N. extremity of the island. Pop. 9000. Long. 20. 40. E. lat. 36. 40. N.

MAURIA, a town of France, department of Cantal; famous for excellent horses; seated near the Dordogne; 29 miles E. of Tulle.

MAURICE, Sr., a town of Switzerland, in the Valais, situate on the Rhone, between two high mountains; 16 miles N. W. of Martigny.

MAURITIUS. See FRANCE, ISLE OF.

MAURUA, one of the smaller Society Islands, in the South Pacific; 14 miles N. of Tubuai. Long. 152. 32. W. lat. 16. 25. S.

MAUSTEN, a town of Austria, on the S. side of the Danube, opposite Stein; with which it is connected by a long wooden bridge. It is 11 miles N. by W. of St. Polten.

MAVE, Sr., a town in Cornwall; market on Friday. It has no church, but a chapel has been erected at the expense of the late Marquis of Buckingham. It is seated on the E. side of Falmouth Haven; 12 miles S. S. W. of Grampound, and 260 W. by S. of London.

MAZEN, a town of Upper Saxony, celebrated for a victory, obtained by the Austrians over the Prussians, in 1759, when 20,000 Prussians surrendered themselves prisoners of war. It is 10 miles S. of Dresden.

MAXIMIN, Sr., a town of France, department of Var; seated on the Argens; 21 miles N. of Toulon. Pop. 5300.

MAXIM, a small island of Scotland, at the mouth of the Firth of Forth, with a lighthouse, 6 miles S. E. of Anstruther.

MAXE, Cape, a cape of N. America, on the N. side of the mouth of the Delaware. Long. 75. 4. W. lat. 39. 0. N.

MAXAMBA, or MAJUMBA, a seaport of Africa, in Loango. The chief trade is in logwood. It stands at the mouth of the Banna; 110 miles N. W. of Loango. Long. 10. 20. E. lat. 34. 40. S.

MAUDOLAY, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire; with a manufacture of cotton goods and coarse blankets; seated on an eminence, surrounded by hills. It is 8 miles S. of Ay.
Mayer, a town in the Prussian province of Lower Rhine, with a castle and a collegiate church; seated on the Nette; 15 miles W. by N. of Coblenz.

Mayence. See Mainz.

Mayenfield, a town of Switzerland, in the Grison county; chief place of the League of the Ten Jurisdictions; with 900 inhabitants; seated on the Rhine, in a romantic valley; 22 miles S. by E. of Appenzel.

Mayenne, a department of France, including part of the former province of Maine. It takes its name from a river which flows S. by the cities of Mayenne and Laval, to that of Angers, where it receives the Sarthe, and soon after joins the Loire. Pop. 54,000. Laval is the capital.

Mayenne, the chief place of an arrondissement in the above department; with a castle on a rock. It has manufactures of linen, woollen, and thread. It is seated on the river Mayenne; 45 miles W. N. W. of Mans. Pop. 9100. Long. 0. 43. W. lat. 48. 18. N.

Mayo, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare. Here is a royal college for students intended for the Romish church; also a college for lay students of the same persuasion, established in 1802. It is 15 miles W. of Dublin.

Mayo, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught; 62 miles long, and 52 broad; bounded E. by Roscommon, S. by Galway, W. and N. by the Atlantic, and N. E. by Sligo. It is divided into 76 parishes, and sends two members to parliament. The W. coast is mountainous, and thinly inhabited; but the interior produces excellent pasturage, and is watered by several lakes and rivers. The fisheries are very productive. Mayo gives the title of earl to the family of Bourke. The principal town is Castlebar.

Mayo, a town of Ireland, once the capital of the country of its name, but now a poor place; 9 miles S. E. of Castlebar.

Mayo, one of the Cape Verde islands; 20 miles in circumference. The N. E. end is low, and forms a breeding ground for the seals, which generally till it arrives at a small volcanic mountain, to the S. W. of which is irregular ground, soon followed by a high peak, much more lofty than the volcanic cone. The soil in general is barren, and water is scarce; but there are plenty of goats, and asseas; as also some corns, yams, potatoes, plantains, figs, and water-melons. The chief commodity is salt. Long. 25. 5. W. lat. 15. 10. N.

Matarjal, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura; near the Atlantic; 67 miles N. of Lisbon.

Mayville. See Limestone.

Maywar. See Qudipur.

Mazagan, a seaport of Morocco, near the Atlantic; 8 miles W. of Azamor, and 120 N. of Morocco. It is now almost deserted. Long. 8. 15. W. lat. 33. 12. N.

Mazanderan, a province of Persia, bounded N. by the Caspian Sea, W. by Gilan, S. by the lofty mountains of Elburz, which separate it from Irak, and E. by Khorman. It is a fertile country, and the mountains on its S. boundary are covered with timber trees; but the climate is moist and unhealthy. Sari is the capital.

Mazara, a seaport of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, and a bishop's see. It has a capacious harbour, and is built on the ruins of the ancient Sesimbrum: 45 miles S. W. of Palermo. Long. 12. 30. E. lat. 37. 53. N.

Maziria, or Macerita, an island in the Arabian Sea, on the coast of Oman; 60 miles long, and from 4 to 6 broad. Long. 59. 30. E. lat. 20. 30. N.

Meaco, a city of Nippon, in Japan, formerly the metropolis of the whole empire. It is still the ecclesiastical capital, the residence of the dair, or spiritual sovereign, and the centre of literature and science. The palace, and some of the temples, are of extraordinary magnificence. A number of the finer manufactories, particularly Japan-work, painting, carving, &c. are carried on here. The town is seated in a fine plain; 160 miles W. S. W. of Jeddo. Pop. 529,000. Long. 153. 30. E. lat. 35. 24. N.

Media, a town of Hungary; in the banat of Temeswar. It was taken by the Turks in 1738 and 1789. It is 23 miles S. E. of Temeswar. Pop. 1400.

Mec, one of the smaller Moluccas; in the Indian Ocean; with a good harbour. Long. 127. 5. E. lat. 1. 12. N.

Meern. See Kincardineshire.

Meath, or East Meath, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster; 45 miles (English) long, and 36 broad; bounded on the N. by Cavan and Louth, E. by the Irish Sea, S. by Kildare and Dublin, and W. by Westmeath. It is divided into 18 baronies and 147 parishes, and sends two members to parliament. It formerly contained several small bishoprics, which were gradually united into one see, and received the name of Meath in the twelfth century. There is no cathedral, and the episcopal palace is at Ardineen, a village near Navan. The agriculture of this country is now in a very flourishing state. The soil in general is a rich fertile loam, producing abundance of corn, and feeding numerous sheep and cattle. Trim is the capital.

Meath, West, a county of Ireland; in the province of Leinster; 42 miles long, and 35 broad; bounded N. by Cavan, E. by East Meath, S. by King's county, W. by Roscommon (from which it is separated by the Shannon), and N. W. by Longford. It is divided into 11 baronies (besides half the barony of Fore) and 59 parishes, with parts of seven others. It sends two members to parliament. It is very fertile in corn and pasturage, and has several lakes and rivers. This county gives the title of marquises to the family of Nugent. Mullingar is the county town.

Meeaux, a large and populous town of France, department of Seine-et-Marne. The marketplace is a peninsula, contiguous to the town, which was formerly well fortified. In the cathedral is the tomb of the celebrated Bossuet, bishop of Meaux. It is seated on both sides of the Marne; 25 miles N. of Paris. Pop. 7000. Long. 3. 53. E. lat. 48. 50. N.
MEC

Marza, a city of Arabia; famous as the birthplace of Mahomet. It is seated in a barren valley, surrounded by mountains, consisting of a blackish rock. The houses follow the windings of the valley, and are built partly on the declivities upon each side. The streets are regular, level, and convenient. The chief support of the inhabitants is derived from the pilgrims, who flock to this place from every part of the Mahometan world. The principal object of veneration and pilgrimage is the Kasha, or Beit Allah, (the House of God,) a quadrilateral tower of 34 feet high, enclosing the sacred stone, or Hagera el Assoud, a block of black stone, which is exposed through an opening in an immense black cloth, covering the whole of the Kasha, except its base. The ceremonies consists in walking seven times round the Kasha, commencing at the sacred stone at the eastern angle, and kissing and touching it with the right hand, repeating certain prayers. This stone was an object of veneration many ages ago; the same ceremonies were observed 700 years before Mahomet engraved them into his system. The other objects of Mahometan superstition have been destroyed by the schismatic Wahabees; and the whole ceremonies have much declined in the veneration of the Musulmans. The city formerly contained 100,000 inhabitants; it now does not exceed above 15,000, whose character is a union of fraud, fanaticism, and poverty. The famous balm of Mecca is not manufactured in this city, but is found and brought hither from the surrounding country. Mecca is governed by a sheeef, who is a temporal prince, and his revenue is increased by the donations of Mahometan sovereigns. It is 34 miles E. N. E. of Jidda, the seaport of Mecca, and 220 S. by E. of Medina. Long. 40° 55'. Lat. 21° 40'.

MECKLIN, or MALINES, a town of Belgium; capital and diocese in the province of Antwerp, and an archbishop's see. The cathedral is a superb structure, with a very high steeple. Here is a great foundry for ordnance of all kinds; and the best Brabant lace, fine linen, damasks, carpets, and leather are made here. Mechin submitted to the duke of Marlborough, in 1706, and was taken by the French, in 1716, 1792, and 1794. The system of railroads, which intersects Belgium in all directions, from Ostend to the Rhine, centres in this town, which therefore is a starting point for the traffic of the kingdom. It is seated on the Dyle; 10 miles N.N.E. of Brussels; and 18 S. E. of Antwerp. Long. 4° 29'. Lat. 51° 2'.

MECHOACAN. See VALLADOLID.

MECKENHEIM, a town of the Prussian states; in the province of Berg and Cleves; situate on the Erft; 8 miles S. W. of Bonn.

MECKLENBURG, a duchy of Germany, bounded N. by the Baltic, E. by Pomerania, S. by Brandenburg, and W. by Holstein and Lunenburg. It extends 155 miles in length, and 96 where broadest; and abounds in corn, pasture, and game. The country was, for many centuries, under the government of one prince; but on the death of the sovereign, in 1592, it was divided between his two sons; the elder obtaining the duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and the younger that of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Both princes received the title of grand duke, at the congress of Vienna, in 1815, and they have each a vote at the diet of the empire. Pop. 475,000. Schwerin and Strelitz are the chief towns.


MECKLEY. See CASLAY.

MECON, a river which rises in the N. E. part of Tibet, flows through the country of Cambodia, and falls into the China Sea by three mouths.

MECRAN, or MURAKAN, a province of Persia; bounded on the N. by Sagistan and Candsar, E. by Hindostan, S. by the Indian Ocean, and W. by Kerman. The southern part is dry, and little more than a desert; the northern is less so, but animals are rare, and the soil far from fertile. Kedge is the capital.

MEDA, a town of Algier, on the site of the ancient Lamida, in a country abounding in corn, fruit, and sheep; 35 miles S. W. of Algier.

MEDINA, or MALDAWA, a seaport of Tunis; formerly a place of importance; seated on a peninsula in the Gulf of Cabez; 8 miles S. by E. of Tunis.

MEDERACH, a town of Prussia; in the province of Westphalia; 32 miles E. of Cassel.

MEDENIN, a town of Spain; in Extremadura; the birthplace of the celebrated Fernando Cortes. It is seated in a fertile country, on the river Guadiana; 20 miles E. by S. of Merida.

MEDELFABIA, a province of Sweden; between the Gulf of Bothnia and Jamland. It is 186 miles long, and 45 broad, very mountainous and woody, but intersected with lakes, rivers, and fertile valleys. Sundsvall is the capital.

MEDENBICK, a seaport of the Netherlands; in North Holland; with a good harbour. The chief commerce is in timber brought from Norway and Sweden; and the vicinity is remarkable for its rich pastures. Medenbick was taken by the English, in 1799. It is seated on the Zuyder Zee; 28 miles N. E. of Amsterdam. Long. 4° 51'. Lat. 52° 46'.

MEDFORD, a town of Massachusetts; in Middlesex county; noted for its distilleries and brickworks. Pop. 2478. It stands on the Mystic, 3 miles from its mouth, and 4 N. of Boston.

MEDIAN. See MADIAN.

MEDINA, a town of Arabia Deserta, celebrated as the burial place of Mahomet. It is a small, poor place, but is walled round, and has a magnificent mosque, in one corner of which is the tomb of Mahomet, enclosed with rich curtiains, and lighted by a great number of lamps. Medina is called the city of the Prophet, because here he was provincial by the inhabitants, when he fled from Mecca, and here he was first invested with regal power. The time of his
death was in 637; but the Mahometan epoch begins in 622, from the time of his flight. Medina is seated on a sandy plain, abounding in palms; 200 miles N. W. of Mecca. Its port is Jambio. Long. 39. 33. E. lat. 24. 20. N.

MEDINA, the capital of the kingdom of Woolly, West Africa. It contains about 1000 houses, and is defended by a high wall, surrounded by a thick hedge. Long. 12. 50. W. lat. 23. 38. N.

MEDINA, a town and fort of the island of Bahrein, near which is a bank containing the finest pearls in the world. The harbour will not admit vessels of more than 200 tons. It is seated near the Arabian shore of the Persian Gulf.

MEDINA, a town of Spain, in Extremadura; seated at the foot of a mountain; 20 miles W. N. W. of Lerena.

MEDINA DEL CAMPO, a town of Spain; province of Leon; in a country abounding with corn and wine; 23 miles S. S. W. of Valladolid. Pop. 6000.

MEDINA DEL RIO SECO, a decayed town of Leon; near the Segullo; 25 miles N. W. of Valladolid, and 56 S. S. E. of Leon. Pop. 8000.

MEDINA SIDONIA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia; with a castle; 24 miles S. E. of Cadiz, and 60 S. of Seville. Pop. 5000.

MEDITERRANEAN, a sea between Asia, Africa, and Europe; communicating with the Atlantic Ocean by the Strait of Gibraltar, and with the Black Sea by the Strait of Gallipoli, the Sea of Marmora, and the Strait of Constantinople. It is of very great extent, but its tides are inconsiderable, and a constant current sets in from the Atlantic through the Strait of Gibraltar. It contains many islands, several of them large, as Majorca, Minorca, Corfou, Sardinia, Sicily, Candia, Cyprus, &c. The eastern part of it, bounding on Asia, is sometimes called the Levant Sea.

MEDWAY, a river of England, which rises in Ashdown Forest, in Sussex; entering Kent, it flows by Tunbridge and Maidstone, and thence to Rochester; below which, at Chatham, is a station of the royal navy. Dividing into two branches, the western one enters the Thames, between the isles of Grain and Sheppy, and is defended by the fort at Sheerness. The eastern branch, called the East Swale, passes by Queenborough and Milton, and enters the German Ocean below Gravesend. The tide flows up nearly to Maidstone, and the river is navigable to Tunbridge.

MEDWI, a town of Sweden, in Gotland; much frequented on account of its waters, which are vitriolic and sulphureous. The lodging-houses form one street of uniform wooden buildings, painted red. It stands near the lake Wetter; 3 miles from Vadstena.

MELAH, a town of Algier; province of Constantinople; surrounded by gardens producing abundance of herbs and excellent fruit, particularly pomegranates. It is 14 miles N. W. of Constantinople.

MELDA, a town of Greece, in the Isthmus of Corinth; formerly a very large, but now inconsiderable. It has some fine remains of antiquity; 20 miles W. of Athens

MELGREN, a town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant; seated on the Muse; 15 miles W. S. W. of Nimugen.

MELGA. See BURGAMPOOTER.

MELHATT EL KEIBER, See MAHALIA.

MELMUN, a town of France; department of Cher. Here are the ruins of a castle built by Charles VII. as a place of retirement; and here he starved himself, in the dread of being poisoned by his son, afterwards Louis XI. It is seated on the Yerre; 10 miles N. W. of Bourges.

MERMAS, a district of Guzerat, Hindostan; inhabited by a race of marauders, who live by plunder.

MERNAU, a small island in the middle lake of Constance, which produces excellent wine; 5 miles N. W. of Constance.

MEININGEN, a principality of Germany, in Saxony, forming the territory of the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, comprising an area of 448 square miles, with 56,000 inhabitants.

MEININGEN, the capital of the foregoing principality; with a fine castle, a lyceum, a council-house, &c. The principal manufacture is black grape. It is situated amongst mountains, on the river Werra; 16 miles N. W. of Hildburghausen, and 21 N. of Schweinfurt. Pop. 4500. Long. 10. 43. E. lat. 50. 33. N.

MEISEN, or MISIA, a circle of Saxony, formerly a margraviate. Part of it was ceded to Prussia in 1815, but it has still an area of 1600 square miles, with 298,000 inhabitants. It is a fine country, producing corn, wine, metals, and all the conveniences of life. It is situated on both sides of the Elbe, having Bohemia on the S. and Prussian Saxony on the N.

MEISEN, the capital of the foregoing circle, with a castle, and a famous manufacture of porcelain. The cathedral is the burial-place of the Saxon princes, to the year 1559. The bridge over the Elbe, burnt down by the Prussians in 1757, has been replaced by another of a very handsome construction. Meissen is seated on the rivulet Meisse, at its junction with the Elbe; 12 miles N. N. W. of Dresden. Pop. 400. Long. 13. 31. E. lat. 51. 11. N.

MEISSENHIM, a town of Bavaria, in a district of the same name, situated on the Glen; 34 miles N. by E. of Deux Ponts, and 30 W. S. W. of Memlitz.

MELEZI, a town of Asiat Turkey, in Natozia, situated on a fertile plain, near a mountain abounding in white marble. It was anciently a city, adorned with many public buildings, especially temples, and is still a large place, but the houses are mean; 80 miles S. of Smyrna. Long. 27. 50. E. lat. 37. 15. N.

MELEZI. See MILAZZO.

MELBOURN, a considerable village in Derbyshire, 8 miles S. by E. of Derby. Here are a church, four meeting-houses, and the vestiges of an ancient castle, in which the Duke of Bourbon was confined after the battle of Agincourt.
MELBOURNE, a flourishing town of South Australia, at the head of Port Phillip, near the confluence of the rivers, in lat. 37° 46′ S. and long. 144° 55′ E. It is seated in a country admirably adapted for the pasturing of sheep, and has a considerable population employed in agriculture. The population in 1841 was 4440; of the whole territory, 7681.

MELCH, a town of Austria, with a Benedictine abbey on a high rock, near the Danube; 10 miles W. of St. Poiten.

MELCOMBE REGIS, a town in Dorsetshire, united to Weymouth as a port, as a corporation, and as a market-town, and with it returns two members to parliament. It has a good market-place, and a town-hall, in which the corporation of Weymouth and Melcombe transact business. It is seated at the mouth of the river Wey, opposite to Weymouth, with which it communicates by an elegant bridge; 127 miles W. S. W. of London. See Weymouth.

MELDERT, a town of Belgium, in South Brabant; 10 miles S. E. of Louvain.

MELDORP, a town of Denmark, in Holstein; seated near the mouth of the Miele; 50 miles N. W. of Hamburgh.

MELDRUM, a town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, 17 miles N. N. W. of Aberdeen.

MELFRETT, a town of Mal, in Basilicata, and a bishop's see, with a castle on a rock, 20 miles N. N. W. of Acerenza.

MELGAZA, a town of Portugal, in Entro Douro e Minho, with a strong castle; seated on the Minho, 27 miles N. by E. of Braga.

MELIDIA, an island of Dalmatia, in the Gulf of Venice, with a Benedictine abbey, six villages, and several harbours. It is 30 miles in length, and abounds in oranges, citron, wine, and fish.

MELILLA, a seaport of Fex, on the coast of the Mediterranean. In 1498 it was taken by the Moors, who built a casemate. It is 115 miles N. E. of Fex. Long. 2° 37′ W. lat. 34° 58′ N.

MELINDA, a kingdom of East Africa; on the coast of Zanzibar. Its products are gold, elephants' teeth, ostriches' feathers, wax and aloes, senna, and other drugs, also plenty of rice, sugar, cocoa-nuts, and other tropical fruits.

MELINDA, the capital of the above kingdom, is a large and handsome place surrounded by fine gardens. It has a good harbour, defended by a fort, but the entrance is dangerous, on account of the great number of shoals and rocks under water. The inhabitants are said to amount to above 200,000, principally negroes; 470 miles S. W. of Magadza. Long. 41° 45′ E. lat. 12° 15′ S.

MELITZ, a province of Chili, extending about 25 leagues from E. to W., and abounding in grain and wine. Logrono is the capital. See MAIZ.

MELILO, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, 8 miles W. of Leonotini.

MELITON, a town of Russia, government of Taurida; situated on a lake, 12 miles from the Sea of Azof, and 108 S. of Catherinesaft.

MELKHAM, a town in Wiltshire, with a market every other Thursday, for cattle, and a manufacture of broad cloths. It has a large parish church, and three meeting-houses. It is 39 miles W. of London.

MELLE, a town of Hanover, seated on the Hase; 15 miles E. by S. of Osnaburg.

MELLE, a town of France, in the department of Deux Sevres; 12 miles S. W. of Niort.

MELLINGEN, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Aargau; seated on the Reuss, 2 miles S. by W. of Baden.

MELNICK, a town of Bohemia, with a castle. Its vicinity yields excellent red and white wine, and near it stands the Augustine convent of Schopik. It is seated on the Elbe, opposite the infux of the Moldau; 18 miles N. of Prague.

MELNOUT, a town of Egypt, with a remarkable mosque; seated on the Nile, 3 miles S. of Ashmunein.

MELROSE, a town of Scotland, in Roxburghshire. At some distance from the town, on the S. side of the Tweed, are the magnificent remains of Melrose Abbey, founded by David I., in 1186, part of which was used for divine service, till the new church was erected. Alexander II. is said to be buried under the great altar. Abbotsoed, the seat of the late Sir Walter Scott, is in the vicinity of the abbey. Melrose is 11 miles N. W. of Jedburgh, and 35 S. of Edinburgh.

MELTON MOWBRAY, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Tuesday. The fine cheese, called Stilton, is chiefly made in its neighbourhood. The church is a fine Gothic edifice, and here are two meeting-houses, a charity school, a national school, and twelve almshouses, six of which were erected in 1827. It is seated in a rich grazing country, on the river Eye, over which are two handsome stone bridges; 15 miles N. E. of Leicester, and 106 N. by W. of London.

MELY, a town of France, in the department of Seine-et-Marne. It has a trade with Paris in corn, meal, wine, and cheese. It is seated on the Seine; 25 miles S. E. of Paris. Long. 2° 35′ E. lat. 48° 30′ N. Pop. 6700.

MEMEK, a strong town of East Prussia, with a castle, a fine harbour, and an extensive commerce. It is seated on a river of the same name, at the N. extremity of the Curische Half, and on the N. E. side of the entrance into the harbour is a lighthouse. It is 70 miles N. N. E. of Konigsberg, and 130 N. E. of Danzig. Long. 21° 36′ E. lat. 54° 45′ N.

MENZINGEN, a town of Bavaria, defended by art, and surrounded by a morass. It has a considerable trade in fine linens, fustian, cotton, paper, salt, tobacco, and hops. Near this place, in 1795, the French republicans defeated the emigrants under the prince of Condé; and in 1800 the French defeated the Austrians, and took the town. It is seated in a fertile plain, near the river Ilz; 28 miles S. by E. of Ulm. Long. 10° 12′ E. lat. 48° 0′ N.

MENINGOAS, a lake of North America, in Canada and Vermont; 83 miles long, and 3 broad.

MENAI, a strait which divides the island of
Anglesea from the other parts of N. Wales. An elegant suspension bridge has been thrown over this strait, which will allow the largest vessels to pass at the same time to sail beneath it.

*MENAN*, a river of the kingdom of Siam, which passes by the city of Siam, and enters the Gulf of Siam below Bangkok.

*MENANGABOW*, a kingdom in the centre of the island of Sumatra. The country is described as a large plain, clear of wood, comparatively well cultivated, and abounding in gold.

*MENDE*, a town of France, capital of the department of Lozère, and a bishop’s see. It has manufactures of serge and other woolen stuffs. It is seated on the Lot, 36 miles S. W. of Puy, and 210 S. by E. of Paris. Long. 3° 30' E. lat. 44° 31' N. Pop. 500.

*MENDEL HILLS*, a lofty tract in the N. E. of Somersetshire, abounding in coal, limestone, and lead; copper, manganese, bie, and red ochre, are also found. A great portion of these hills, formerly covered with heath and fern, has been brought into cultivation, and produces good corn.

*MENDEL*, a town of Massachusetts, in Worcester county; 12 miles S. E. of Worcester, and 86 S. W. of Boston.

*MENDELA*, a city of Buenos Ayres, in the province of Cordoba, on the E. side of the Andes, in a plain adorned with meadows, well watered by canals. It contains four convents, a college, and a church. A river of the same name flows by this town, and finally enters the Atlantic, under the name of Colorado. Long. 70° 12' W. lat. 34° 0' S.

*MENDELA*, a province of the kingdom of Fez, much of which is a continued level of hard and barren soil; but the quantity of trons, a species of fossil alcali, that floats on the surface, or settles on the banks of its numerous small bog lakes, has given it a higher importance than that of the more fertile districts. It has a town of the same name; 60 miles S. of Mousto.

*MENDEL*, a town of Switzerland; canton of Ticino; containing several convents. It is 7 miles W. by N. of Como.

*MENDEHOL*, St., a town of France, in the department of Marne. In 1792 the French gave the first check to the progress of the Prussians at this place, which, in the end compelled them to a retreat. It is seated in a morass, on the river Aino, between two rocks; 20 miles E. N. E. of Chalons. Pop. 8400.

*MENGEN*, a town of Wurttemberg, near the Danube; 50 miles S. of Stuttgart.

*MENGERINGHAUSEN*, a town and castle of Germany, county of Waldeck; 8 miles N. E. of Cobach, and 24 N. W. of Cassel.

*MENIN*, a town of Belgium, in West Flanders. It has been often taken; the last time by the French, in 1794. It is seated on the Lys; 10 miles N. of Lysle,

*MENTONE*, a town of Nice, with a castle and a small harbour; 5 miles E. N. E. of Monaco.

*MENTO*, or MNAVNE, a city of Germany, in the grand duchy of Hesse, and a bishop’s see. It is well fortified and deemed a barrier fortress. The city is built in an irregular manner, and plentifully provided with churches. The principal buildings are the electoral palace, (now much decayed,) the house of the Teutonic knights and the cathedral. Mentz is one of the towns which claim the invention of printing; and the growth of the best Rhineland wine is limited to a circle of about 5 miles round it. The French took this place by surprise in 1792; and the next year it stood a long blockade and siege before it surrendered to the allies. It was twice re-attacked by the French, in 1795, but they were defeated by the Austrians, who also relieved it from a blockade of two months, in 1796. The siege was soon after resumed, and continued till the signing of the treaty of Udine, in 1797, when the city was taken possession of by the French. By the peace of Lunéville, in 1801, it was formally ceded to France, but was delivered up to the allies in 1814. Mentz is seated on the Rhine, just below the influx of the Maine; and on the opposite side is the town of Cassel, connected with it by a bridge of boats. Pop. 27,000. It is 22 miles W. S. W. of Frankfort, and 70 E. by N. of Tréves. Long. 3° 10' E. lat. 49° 58' N.

*MENY*, a town of Egypt; situate in a well cultivated country, near that branch in the Nile which flows to Rosetta; 40 miles N. W. of Cairo. Pop. 3000.

*MENZELEH*, a town of Egypt; situate near a lake of the same name, 60 miles long, separated from the Mediterranean by a narrow slip of land. It is 20 miles S. S. E. of Damietta, and 73 N. N. E. of Cairo. Long. 22° 2' E. lat. 31° 3' N.

*MEPPEN*, a town of Westphalia; capital of a district of the same name; 52 miles N. of Munster.

*MEXIQUE*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia; with a castle; seated at the conflux of the Segre and the Ebro; 36 miles E. S. E. of Saragossa, and 180 E. N. E. of Madrid.

*MEQUIZIN*, a city of Morocco; seated in a delightful plain, having a serene and clear air; for which reason the emperor frequently resides in this place, in preference to Fez. The palace stands on the S. side, and is guarded by several hundreds of black cumanuchs, whose knives and scimitars are covered with wrought silver. In the middle of the city the Jews have a place to themselves, the gates of which are locked every night; and guarded. Close by Mequinez, on the N. W. side, is a large Negro town, which takes up as much ground as the city, but the houses are not so high, nor so well built. The inhabitants of Mequinez, estimated at 112,000, are considered more polished and hospitable than those of the southern provinces. It is 58 miles W. of Fez. Long. 5° 46' W. lat. 32° 40' N.

*MER*, a town of France; in the department of Loire-et-Cher; 11 miles N. N. W. of Blois.

*MERIAH*, a town of the Austrian states; in Tyrol, of which it was formerly the capital; seated near the conflux of the Passar with the Alige; 9 miles N. W. of Brixen. Long. 11° 5' E. Lat. 46° 39' N.

*MERIAH*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Diar-
beak, and an archbishop's see; with a castle. The
county is about it produces a great deal of
cotton. It is seated on the summit of a moun-
tain; 45 miles S. E. of Diarbekir. Pop. 20,000.
Long. 39. 59. E. lat. 35. 50. N.
MER, a town in Wiltshire; with a market on
Thursday; 26 miles W. of Salisbury, and 100
W. by S. of London.
MEREGER, a town of Algiers; in the province
of Mascara; celebrated for its warm baths. It
is 23 miles S. E. of Sersahel, and 50 S. W.
of Algiers.
MERZ, a town of Russian Lithuania; go-
vernment of Wilna; seated at the conflux of the
Merz and Memoen; 30 miles N. of Grodno.
MERTHEIM, a well built town of Wirthber-
gen, seated on the Tauber; 20 miles S. S. W.
of Wurtzburg. Long. 9. 52. E. lat. 49. 30. N.
MERSHEIM, or MERGIEN, a city of East Tar-
tary, province of Tuscicar; seated on the Nonni;
140 miles N. by E. of Tuscicar. Long. 124. 55.
E. lat. 49. 10. N.
MERGUI, a seaport on the W. coast of Siam;
with an excellent harbour. It was wrested from
the Siamese by the Birmans, in 1755, but was
ceded to Britain in 1824-5. It is 206 miles
S. W. of Siam. Pop. 6000. Long. 99. 3. E.
latt. 12. 12. N.
MERAGA, or ARCHIPELAGO consists of islands
extending 135 miles along the coast of Tamna-
serim and the isthmus of the Malay peninsula,
with a strait between them and the mainland,
from 15 to 30 miles broad, having regular sound-
gings and good anchorage. They are in general
covered with trees, but are not inhabited, al-
though the soil appears fertile. The principal
of them are King's Island, Clara, St. Matthew's,
and Tamnaserim.
MEREIDA, a strong town of Spain, in Extrema-
dura; built by the Romans, before the birth of
Christ. Here are fine remains of antiquity,
particularly a triumphal arch. In 1811 it fell
into the hands of the French, but was retaken
by General (afterwards Lord) Hill in the following
year. It is seated in an extensive fertile plain,
on the river Guadiana, over which is a noble
Roman bridge; 32 miles E. of Badajoz. Long.
5. 58. W. lat. 39. 47. N.
MEREIDA, a town of Mexico, capital of a prov-
ince of the same name, lying between the bays
of Hondunza and Campeachy. It is situated in
an arid plain; 30 miles S. of the Gulf of Mexico,
and 70 N. E. of Campeachy. Long. 89. 59. W.
latt. 20. 43. N.
MEREINGERHIRE, a county of Wales; 36 to
46 miles long, and 34 where broadest; bounded
N. by the counties of Caernarvon and Denbigh,
E. by the latter and Montgomery, S. by Cardi-
ganshire, and W. by the Irish Sea. It contains
nearly 500,000 acres, is divided into 5 hundreds
and 87 parishes, has four market towns, and
sends one member to parliament. The face of
the country is varied throughout with a romantic
mixture of all the scenery peculiar to a wild
and mountainous region. The principal rivers are
the Dee and Dyfi. Cadair Idris, one of the highest
mountains in Wales is in this county.
MEREICK, an important town and fortress of
Hindosta in the province of Bajaapor; situate
near the N. bank of the Kista; 62 miles S. W.
of Bajaapor.
MEREPAU, a strong town of the kingdom of Pega,
140 miles S. W. of Pega. Long. 98. 66. E. lat.
16. 0. N.
MEREK, a town of Persia, in Khorasan;
seated in a fertile country, which produces salt;
112 miles S. W. of Bokhara. Long. 64. 55. E.
latt. 37. 40. N.
MEREPIA, a river of the United States, formed
by the junction of the Pemigewasset and
Winniscogsee; in the centre of New Hampshire.
Its course is S. till it enters Mas-sachusetts; it
then turns E., and passes into the ocean at Newbury.
It is navigable for vessels of 200 tons, 20 miles
from its mouth, where it is obstructed by the first rapids, called Mitchell's
Eddy, a little above Haverhill. It gives name
to a township in Hillsborough county.
MERSCH, a town of the Netherlands; in the
duchy of Luxemburg; 8 miles N. of Luxem-
burg.
MERSBURG, one of the new divisions of the
Prussian states, consisting principally of cessions
made by Saxon in 1815. It lies to the S. of
Anhalt, and to the E. of the government of Es-
furt; and comprises an area of 4000 square
miles, with 471,000 inhabitants.
MERSBURG, the capital of the above govern-
ment; formerly a bishopric. The most remark-
able buildings are the castle, the cathedral,
which stands below it, and the academy. The
brewing and exportation of strong beer furnish
the principal employment of the inhabitants.
It is seated on the Saale; 15 miles N. W. of
Leipzig.
MERS, a river of England; which rises in
the N. extremity of the Peak in Derbyshire,
receives the Tame at Stockport, and, lower
down, the Tavy. It then passes by Warrington,
and receives the Weaver at Frodsham, where it
forms a broad estuary, that contracts on its
approach to Liverpool, below which it enters the
Irish Sea. This river not only affords salmon,
here called sparrings, of a remarkable size;
flavour.
MERS, an island in Essex, between the mouth
of the Coast and the entrance of Black-
water Bay. It has two parishes, called East
and West Mersey; 7 miles S. of Colchester.
MERS, a town, a borough of South Wales, in Glamorganshire; with markets on
Wednesday and Saturday. It returns one mem-
er to parliament. It has a canal to Cardiff,
immense mines of iron and coal, and very ex-
tensive iron-works; 3 miles distant are the ruins
of Morlais Castle, said to have been the resi-
dence of the kings of Brecknock. It is seated
on the Taue; 24 miles N. N. W. of Cardiff,
and 180 W. of London.
MERSOLA, a strong town of Portugal, in Aten-
tajo; seated near the Guarilas; 60 miles S. of
Eva, and 100 S. E. of Lisbon. Long. 7. 57.
W. lat. 37. 41. N.
MERSOW, a village in Surrey, which formerly
had considerable manufactures and bleach-
fields.
Here Henry III. held a
which were enacted the Provisions of Merton, the most ancient body of laws after Magna
Charter. It is seated on the Wandle; 7 miles
S. W. of London.

MERI SHAH JEHAN, a town in Persia, province
of Khorassan; founded by Alexander the
Great. It was the capital of many of the Persi-
ian monarchs; but it has since declined from its
greatness. It is 130 miles N. E. of Mersched.
Pop. 3000.

MERSILLE, a town of France, department of
Nord; seated on the Lys; 15 miles N. of Lisle.

Mascudi, or MUSHRID, a city of Persia; capital
of Khorassan. It is fortified with several
towers, and is famous for the magnificent sepul-
chre of Iman Riza, of the family of Ali, to which
the Persians pay great devotion. Here is a
manufacture of beautiful pottery, and another
of skins. Caravans are continually passing
through this city from Bokhara, Balkh, Can-
dahar, Hindostan, and all parts of Persia. It is
180 miles E. of Astrabad, and 490 N. E. of
Ispahan. Long. 58° 30'. E. lat. 35° 56'. N.

MERSCHID ALI, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in
Irak-Abbâ; near a large lake called Rahema,
which communicates with the Euphrates by a
canal, which serves on both sides, where Ali, one
of the successors of Mahomet, was interred; and
his tomb is annually visited by Persian pilgrims.
It is 110 miles S. of Bagdad. Long. 44° 50'.
E. lat. 32° 5'. N.

MESS, a considerable town of Morocco, on
the river Sus; not far from the Atlantic. It is
165 miles S. W. of Morocco. Long. 10° 46'.
W. lat. 29° 58'. N.

MESSINA, a seaport of Sicily; capital of an
Intendancy of the same name, in Val di De-
mona; with a citadel and several forts. It is 5
miles in circumference, has four large suburbs,
and contains 36,000 inhabitants. The public
buildings and monuments are massive and
magnificent; there are 50 churches, including
the cathedral, which is much admired. The
harbour is one of the safest in the Mediterranean,
and has a quay above a mile in length. A great
trade is carried on here in silk, oil, fruit, corn,
and excellent wine. The city suffered much by
an earthquake in 1780; and also in 1783, when
it was half destroyed. It has since been rebuilt,
with elegant houses, only two stories high. For
several years prior to the peace of 1814, Messina
was the head-quarters of the British troops in
Sicily. It is seated on the Paro, or Strait of
Messina, which separates Sicily from Calabria;
130 miles E. of Palermo. Long. 15° 50'. E. lat.
38° 10'. N.

MESSING, a town of Franconia, in the prin-
cipality of Aichstat. It is 14 miles N. N. E. of
Aichstat.

MESTRE, a town of Austrian Italy, in Treviso;
8 miles S. W. of Venice.

MESURADO, a considerable river of Western
Africa, which falls into the Atlantic on the
Gren Coast. On its banks is a kingdom of the
same name, the boundaries of which are very
uncertain.

MESURAZA, 1. seaport of Tripoli, and the resi-
dence of a governor. Caravans travel hence to
Persia, and other interior parts of Africa; by
which they carry on a great trade. It is 100
miles E. S. E. of Tripoli. Long. 15° 10'. E.
lat. 32° 10'. E.

MESA, a large river of New Granada, which
has its rise opposite to Santa Fe de Bogota,
and falls into the Orinoco, about 450 miles
from its source, in long. 67° 45'. W. lat. 6° 10'. N.

METAFULLA, a town of the island of Baroec;
in the kingdom of Banjermassing; 72 miles
N. E. of Banjermassing, and 100 S. E. of
Negara.

METELEN, a town of Prussia, in the province
of Westphalia; seated on the Vechta; 19 miles
N. W. of Munster.

METELIN, or MYTLGEN, an island of the
Grecian Archipelago; anciently called Lesbos;
to the N. of Scio, and at the entrance of the
Gulf of Adramiti. It is about 40 miles long, and
12 broad; somewhat mountainous; and has
many hot springs. The soil is very good; and
the mountains are in many places covered with
wood. It produces good wheat, wine, oil, and
the best figs in the Archipelago. Mytilene is the
capital.

METHEIL, a town of Scotland, in Fifeashire;
with a safe harbour on the Firth of Forth,
where much coal is exported. It is 6 miles
N. E. of Dysart.

METHVEN, a town of Scotland, in Perths-
shire; where King Robert Bruce was defeated
by the English in 1306; 6 miles W. N. W. of
Perth.

MESTLING, or MOTTLING, a strong town of
the Austrian states, in Carniola; seated on the
Kulp; 15 miles N. W. of Carlstadt, and 40 S.
E. of Lainbach.

METNA, a river of Italy, which rises on the
frontiers of Tuscany, crosses the duchy of
Urbino, and enters the Gulf of Venice near
Fano.

METROPOLI, a town of the island of Candia;
on the site of the ancient Gortyna, of which
many vestiges remain; 22 miles S. S. W. of
Candia.

METZ, a town of France, in the department
of Moselle, of which it is the capital. The
fortifications are excellent, and it has three
citadels and noble barracks. The cathedral is
one of the finest in Europe. Here are manu-
factures of cotton, linen, gauze, chintz, fustian,
&c.; and a considerable trade in leather, wine,
brandy, &c. The sweetmeats made here are
in high esteem. Metz is the seat of the de-
partmental administration, and a bishop's see,
and contains nearly 42,000 inhabitants. It is
seated at the conflux of the Moselle and Selle;
210 miles N. E. of Paris. Long. 6° 10'. E.
lat. 49° 7'. N.

MEUDON, a village of France, with a magni-
sificent royal palace and park; seated on the
left bank of the Seine, and on one of the Ver-
sailles railroads, 6 miles S. of Paris.

MEUILL, a town of France, department of
Seine-et-Oise; seated on the Seine, over which
is a stone bridge of 21 arches; 20 miles N.
W. of Paris.
Meuse, a town of Belgium, province of East Flanders; 14 miles S. of Bruges. Pop. 70,000.

Munster, or Moers, a town of the Prussian states; capital of a small principality of the same name. It has a castle, and was formerly a place of strength; but its fortifications were destroyed in 1764; 16 miles N. N. E. of Dusseldorf.

Meurtet, a department of France, including part of the former province of Lorraine. It is bounded by the departments of Moselle, Voges, and Meuse, and comprises an area of 2,900 square miles, with 409,050 inhabitants. The climate is temperate, and the soil in general fertile. Nancy is the capital.

Meurtet, a river of France, which rises in the department of Vosges, and flows by Luneville and Nancy into the Moselle.

Meuse, Marne, or Maas, a river which rises in France; in the department of Upper Marne. It enters Belgium at Givet, flows to Charlemont, Namur, Huy, Liege, Maestricht, Huremonde, Venlo, Grave, Battenburg, Ravesteyn, Gorcum, (where it receives the Waal,) and Wurtem. At Dort it divides into four principal branches, the most northern of which is called the Merwe. These form the islands of Ysselmonde, Voord, and Overflakkee, and enter the German Ocean below Briel, Helvetialaas, and Goree.

Meuse, a department of France, including the former duchy of Bar. It is bounded by the grand duchy of Luxembourg, and the departments of Moselle, Vosges, Marne, and Ardennes, and comprises an area of 2,900 square miles, with 306,339 inhabitants. Bar sur Orna is the capital.

Mewar, a hilly and woody tract of Hindostan; lying on the S. W. of Delhi; confining the low country, along the W. bank of the Jumna, to a comparatively narrow slip, and extending westward 130 miles. From N. to S. it is 90 miles. Its inhabitants, the Mewatti, have been ever characterized as the most savage and brutal, and are still noted as thieves and robbers. The country contains some strong fortresses on steep or inaccessible hills. It is nominally possessed by the rajah of Macherry.

Mexicano, or Adayes, a river of New Mexico, on the confines of Louisiana; which runs into the Gulf of Mexico.

Mexico, a country of North America, now forming an independent republic; situated between 42. and 113. W. long., and extending from the Pacific Ocean to the Caribbean Sea, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Sabine river. It comprises an area of 1,700,000 square miles, with about 7,500,000 inhabitants. In general, it is a mountainous country, intersected with many rich valleys; the highest mountains, many of which are volcanoes, are near the coast of the Pacific Ocean. The eastern shore is a flat country, full of impenetrable forests, with bog grass, and swamp overgrown in the rainy season, which is from April to September. Although a considerable portion of Mexico is within the torrid zone, the climate in general is temperate and healthy. No country abounds more with grain, fruits, roots, and vegetables, many of them peculiar to the country, or at least to America. It is also celebrated for its mines of gold and silver, and has quarries of jasper, porphyry, and exquisite marble. Cochineal is almost peculiar to this country; its indigo and cocoa are superior to any in America; and its logwood has long been an important article of commerce. Among the quadrupeds are the puma, jaguar, bears, elk, wolves, deer, &c. The pumas and jaguar have been inaccurately denominated, by Europeans, lions and tigers; but they possess neither the undaunted courage of the former, nor the ravenous cruelty of the latter. The domestic animals of Europe, particularly horned cattle, have multiplied here, almost with incredible rapidity. Numbers of these, having been suffered to run wild, now range over the vast plains, in herds of from 30,000 to 40,000; they are killed merely for the sake of their hides, which are annually exported, in vast quantities, to Europe. The inhabitants consist of native Spaniards; Creoles, who are descendants of Europeans; Mulattoes, the issue of whites and negroes; Moors, descendants of whites and Indians; Zambos, descendants of negroes and Indians; and African negroes, with whom are classed a mixed extraction from Europeans, Africans, Indians, and Malays, or others of Asiatic origin. The whole country was long under the dominion of Spain, and governed by a viceroy. The first attempt to assume independence took place in 1810. In 1824 a federal government was established. Numerous disturbances have since arisen, and the country is still far from being in a settled state. Mercantile activity has lately prevailed, and the English houses in Mexico have been unable to supply the demand. The separation of these regions from the domination of Spain is certainly a decided triumph for liberty; and the philanthropist cannot but look forward with pleasing anticipations of prosperity to a state the anniversary of whose independence was signalled by a noble act of national justice—the immediate and entire abolition of slavery, by a decree of the president, September 15, 1829.

Mexico, the capital of the above country. It was a flourishing city before the Spaniards entered the country. It is seated in a marshy plain. Instead of an "interior sea," as formerly, the lakes Texcoco and Xochimilco, which originally insulated the city, have been gradually diminishing. It is elevated 7200 feet above the sea. Pop. about 155,000. The circumference of the city, exclusive of the suburbs, was formerly above 10 miles; and it contained at least 80,000 houses, with several large temples, and three palaces. It was taken by Ferdinand Cortes, in 1521, after a siege to nearly three months, and, as the Mexicans defended themselves nobly, to their horror it was almost ruined, but was afterwards rebuilt by the Spaniards. The streets are straight,
and so exactly disposed, that, in point of regularity, it is the finest city in the world. The great square, in the centre of the city, and the public buildings, are magnificent. The situation of Mexico is highly favourable for carrying on commerce both with Europe and Asia, being about 69 leagues distant from Vera Cruz on the one hand, and from Acapulco on the other. The working of gold and silver has long been carried to great perfection here, and here are also manufactures of calico, cloth, soap, and tobacco. This city has been frequently inundated by the overflowing of the lakes in its vicinity, particularly in 1657, when 40,000 persons are said to have been drowned. To prevent the recurrence of such calamities, a vast conduit was constructed, to turn the course of the waters, which formerly flowed into the lake Texcoco, through the mountains. It is 200 miles E. N. E. of St. Juan de Ulua. Long. 101. 25. S. W. lat. 9. 25. 45. N.

Mexico, an immense gulf of North America, lying between the S. coast of East Florida and the N. E. point of Yucatan.

Mexico, a city of Pug; with numerous gilded temples and spacious monasteries. Its vicuñas is uncommonly fruitful in rice; and here are capacious granaries, always kept filled with grain ready to be transported to any part of the empire in which there happens to be a scarcity. It stretches 2 miles on the S. W. bank of the Tixtapan; and is 85 miles N. W. of Pug. Long. 95. 8. E. lat. 18. 18. N.

Mexico, a town of France, department of Lot et Garonne; 9 miles N. W. of Condom.

Mexico, a town in European Russia, governed by Cernigov. It has a considerable trade in hemp. Pop. 5000.

Mendiagut, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Agra; on the W. bank of the Ganges. Long. 79. 57. E. lat. 27. 3. N.

Migaos. See Mago.

Miami, Little Miami, two rivers of the state of Ohio, which run S. into the Ohio, the former just above Columbus, and the latter 21 miles below Cincinnati. The little Miami is 60 miles to its source, but generally so shallow as to afford no navigation. The Great Miami has a navigation, like the Muskingum, that approaches near the navigable waters of Lake Erie. The country between these two rivers is called the Miami, and is reckoned among the richest belonging to the United States.

Miami, a town of Persia, in Adeeiristan. Here the celebrated traveller M. Thouvenot died, on his return from Ispahan. It is 37 miles S. E. of Isfahan.

Michigan, a cap of Dalmatia, which advances into the Gulf of Venice, near the town of Zara.

Michigan, Sr., the most extensive and populous island of the Azores. It is 54 miles long from 6 to 15 broad, and contains nearly 80,000 inhabitants. In a valley on the eastern side are a number of boiling fountains; also many sulphureous springs, some of a hot, and others of a cold temperature. The principal towns are Punta del Guda (the capital of the island) and Villa Francis. Long. 25. 42. W. lat. 37. 47. N.

Michigan, Sr., or Midshah, a town of Cornwall; 8 miles S. W. of St. Columb, and 250 W. by S. of London.

Michigan, Sr., a town of France, department of Meuse; with a fine hospital, and the rich library of a Benedictine abbey. It is surrounded by mountains. It is seated on the Meuse; 20 miles N. E. of Bar le Duc.

Michigan, Sr., a town of Mexico, in the province of Nicaragua; on the river St. Michael; 110 miles N. W. of Leon. Long. 87. 45. W. lat. 12. 25. N.

Michigan, Sr., a town of Mexico, province of Cullascan; near the mouth of the Siguantin; 30 miles E. S. E. of Cullascan. Long. 107. 40. W. lat. 24. 10. N.

Michigan, Sr., a city of Tucuman, situated in a fruitful valley, at the foot of a range of rugged mountains; 150 miles N. W. of St. Jago del Ester. Long. 66. 45. W. lat. 27. 0. S.

Michigan de Ibarra, Sr., a town of Columbia, in the presidency of Quito; capital of a jurisdiction of its name. It has a large and elegant church, a college, and several convents. It is 70 miles N. E. of Quito. Long. 77. 30. W. lat. 0. 25. N.

Michigan de Pitura, Sr., a town of Quito, seated near the mouth of the Pitura; 325 miles S. S. W. of Quito. Long. 80. 40. W. lat. 3. 10. S.

Michigan, Gulf of St., to the E. of Panama; that part of the Pacific Ocean which was first discovered by the Spaniards, after their march across the Isthmus of Darien.

Michigan, one of the United States; bounded on the N. by Lake Superior, E. by the lakes Huron, St. Clare, and Erie, S. by Ohio and Indiana, and W. by Lake Michigan. The country possesses immense advantages, resulting from navigation and fisheries; but the soil is marshy and poor, and part of it inundated for six months in the year. The chief exports are furs and peltries, dried hides, beest-wax, pot and pearl ashes, fish, &c. There are 557 miles of railroad intended in this state, 40 of which, from Ann Arbor to Detroit, the capital, is in operation. The population, which has rapidly increased, is now 212,276.

Michigan, the largest lake which is wholly within the United States, being 280 miles long, and from 50 to 60 broad. It is navigable for vessels of any burden, and communicates with the N. W. end of Lake Huron, by the Strait of Michilimackinac.

Michigan, a strait of North America which unites the lakes Michigan and
Huron... It is 6 miles wide; and on its S. E. side, in Lake Huron, is an island, with a fort and village of the same name. Long. 84° 30'.

MICHILIMACKINAC, Little, a river of the state of Illinois, which enters the Illinois 200 miles above its junction with the Mississippi.

MIDDLEBOURG, a town of Massachusetts, in Plymouth county; site of 40 miles S. by E. of Boston.

MIDDLETOWN, a large commercial town of the Netherlands, capital of the island of Walcheren, and of all Zealand. The squares and public buildings are magnificent; particularly the townhouse, formerly a celebrated abbey. The harbour is commodious, and has a communication with Flushing by a canal, which will bear the largest vessels. Middletown was taken by the British in July, 1809, but evacuated in the December following. It is 85 miles S. W. of Amsterdam. Pop. 15,000. Long. 3° 37'. E. lat. 51° 29'. N.

MIDDLETOWN, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders; 5 miles S. E. of Sluys.

MIDDLEDOWN, one of the Friendly Islands. See E. ENDOW.

MIDDLETOWN, a town of Vermont, chief of Addison county; seated on the Otter Creek, 37 miles S. of Burlington. Pop. 8168.

MIDDLETOWN, a town in North Yorkshire, with a market on Monday, and a woollen manufacture. Here are the ruins of a once stately castle, in which Richard III. was born, and where Edward IV. was confined after being taken prisoner in his camp. It is seated on the Eure; 11 miles S. by W. of Richmond, and 202 N. N. W. of London.

MIDDLEGREY, a county of England; bounded N. by Hertfordshire, E. by Essex, S. by Surrey and Kent, and W. by Buckinghamshire. It contains an area of 179,200 acres, has two cities (London and Westminster) and seven market towns, and sends two members to parliament. The air is healthy; but the soil in general, being gravelly, is not naturally fertile, though, by means of the vicinity to the metropolis, many parts of it are converted into rich beds of manure, clothed with almost perpetual verdure. Besides the Thames, Lea, and Cohn, which are its boundaries to the E., S., and W., Middlegrey is watered by several small streams; one of which, called the New River, is artificially brought from near Hertford, for the purpose of supplying London with water.


MIDDLESEX, a county of New Jersey, bounded N. by Essex county, E. by Burlington Bay, and part of Staten Island, S. E. by Monmouth county, and W. by Somerset county. Pop. 21,983. New Brunswick is the chief town.

MIDDLESEX, a county of Virginia; on Chesapeake Bay; about 35 miles in length, and 7 in breadth. Pop. 392. Urbanna is the chief town.

MIDDLESEX, a town of Vermont, in Washington county. - Also, a town in Ontario county, New York.

MIDDLETON, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Friday. The church is an ancient edifice; and there are five meeting-houses, and a free-grammar school. It has the cotton trade in all its branches, a large twist manufacture, considerable bleaching-works, some manufactures of silk, and extensive dye-works. It stands on the Rochdale canal; 6 miles N. by E. of Manchester, and 180 N. N. W. of London.

MIDDLETON in Teesdale, a town of Durham, with considerable lead mines in the parish; 233 miles from London.

MIDDLETON, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork; situated on the N. W. angle of Cork harbour. It is 16 miles E. of Cork.

MIDDLETOWN, a town of Delaware, in Newcastl county, situated on Apoquimonny Creek; 21 miles S. S. W. of Wilmington. - Also, the name of a number of inconsiderable townships of the United States.

MIDDLETOWN, a town of Connecticut, capital of Middlesex county. It is a pleasant and flourishing town, and has a considerable trade and manufactures. Two miles from the town is a lead mine. Population 7210. It is seated on the W. bank of Connecticut River; 25 miles N. N. E. of New Haven. Long. 72° 54'. W. lat. 41° 35'. N.

MIDDLETOWN, a town of Pennsylvania, in Dauphin county. It has a trade in corn, and stands on Swatara Creek, 2 miles from its mouth in the Susquehanna, and 62 W. by N. of Philadelphia.

MIDDLETOWN, a town of New Jersey; in Monmouth county, on the S. W. side of the bay within Sandy Hook; 14 miles N. W. of Shrewsbury, and 52 E. E. of Trenton.

MIDDLING, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Tuesday. The trade of the place is chiefly derived from the surrounding neighbourhood, which is a great farming district; to which may be added the extensive sail-works, and some silk factories. Here are a spacious church, three meeting-houses, and a free grammar-school. The Trent and Mersey canal runs through the town. It is seated on the Croce, near its confluence with the Dane; 24 miles E. of Chester, and 167 N. W. of London.

MIDURTH, a borough in Sussex, seated on the Arun; 11 miles N. of Chichester, and 50 W. by S. of London. It returns one member to parliament.

MIDNAPOUR, a town of Hindostan, in Orissa, capital of a district of the same name. It is seated on a river that flows into the Hoogly; 70 miles W. by S. of Calcutta. Long. 87° 25'. E. lat. 22° 30'. N.
Milan, or the Milanese, a country of Italy, bounded on the N. by the Alps, E. by the Venetian territory, S. by the Apennines, and W. by Piedmont. The soil is everywhere fertile in corn, wine, fruits, rice, and olives; and there are also plenty of cattle. The rivers are the Secca, Tesin, Adda, Oglio, and Po. There are likewise several lakes, the three principal of which are those of Maggiore, Como, and Lugano. Milan, with other countries in Italy, was long comprised under the general name of Lombardy. In the fourteenth century it became a duchy. The campaign of Prince Eugene, in 1706, put it in possession of the House of Austria, to whom, with the exception of the Sardinian Milanese, it continued subject during 90 years, until the victories of Napoleon in 1796. In 1797 it was formed into four departments, as the Cisalpine republic; but in 1814, after several other changes, the part belonging to the king of Sardinia was restored, and the remainder incorporated with the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, or Austrian Italy. The Austrian Milanese forms, along with the duchy of Mantua, and the Valtelline, the government of Milan. It is divided into eight delegations, and contains 7700 square miles, with 2,230,063 inhabitants. The Sardinian Milanese, which lies to the W. of the Austrian, is divided into nine districts, comprising an area of 3306 square miles, and containing 669,000 inhabitants.

Milan, a city of Italy, capital of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, and the see of an archbishop. The city is 10 miles in circumference; but the garden grounds are so extensive, that it does not contain above 124,647 inhabitants. It stands in a delightful plain, between the rivers Adda and Ticino, which communicate with the city by means of two canals. The cathedral, in the centre of the city, is a splendid specimen of Gothic architecture, and, next to St. Peter's at Rome, is the most considerable in Italy. This vast fabric is built of white marble, adorned with columns, and rich statues. The open arena, and without, by a prodigious number of marble statues. The other public buildings are the university, several colleges, the convents, the hospital, the theatre, the mansions of the minister of finance, and of the minister of the interior; and of the archbishop, and the former ducal palace, now the residence of the Austrian viceroy. In the Piazza di Castello is an arena, in imitation of the amphitheatre of Verona, which is capable of containing 30,000 spectators. The college of St. Ambrose has a library, which, besides a prodigious number of manuscripts, contains 60,000 printed books; and its superb gallery is adorned with rich paintings. The chief trade of Milan is in grain (especially rice), cattle, and cheese; and the manufactures, of silk and velvet stuffs, stockings, handkerchiefs, ribbons, gold and silver lace and embroideries, woollen and linen cloths, glass, porcelain, &c. It has been many times taken in the wars that have desolated Italy. The French took it in 1796. It was retaken by the Austrians and Russians in 1799, but again possessed by the French in 1800, and retained by them till the fall of Napoleon in 1814. It is 260 miles N. W. by N. of Rome. Long. 9. 12. E. lat. 45. 28. N.

Milan, or Milan, a seaport of Sicily; in Val di Demona. It is divided into the Upper and Lower Town; the former stands on a promontory, and is fortified; the latter has a fine square, with a superb fountain. It stands on a rock, on the W. side of a bay of the same name; 20 miles W. of Messina. Long 15. 24. E. lat. 38. 12. N.

Milford, a town in Somersetshire, which has no market. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, linen, and hosiery. It is seated on a branch of the Parrett; 2 miles E. by N. of Sherborn, and 114 W. by S. of London.

Milford, a town in Suffolk; with a market on Friday; seated on the Larke, a branch of the Ouse; 12 miles N. W. of Bury, and 70 N. E. of London.

Milford, a city of Naples, in Calabria Ultra; nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1783. It is 8 miles N. E. of Nocetola.

Milford, a town of Wales, in Pembroke-shire. It is elegantly and uniformly built, and stands on the N. side of Milford Haven, a deep inlet of the Irish Sea. The haven branches off into so many creeks, secured from all winds, that it is esteemed the safest and most capacious harbour in Great Britain. At the entrance on the W. point, called St. Ann's, is an old lighthouse, and a blockhouse. Here the Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., landed, on his enterprise against Richard III. A quay and several good buildings have been constructed by a company of Quakers from Nantucket, who have formed an establishment here, for the southern whale fishery. It is 6 miles W. N. W. of Pembroke, and 262 W. by N. of London.

Milford, a town of Pennsylvania, in Northampton county; on the W. side of Delaware River; 120 miles above Philadelphia.

Milford, a town of Connecticut; in Newhaven county; situate on a creek of Long Island Sound; 10 miles S. W. of Newhaven. There are great many townships of this name in the United States.

Milford, New. a town of Connecticut, in Litchfield county; on the side of the House- tonic; 20 miles S. W. of Litchfield.

Milnau, a town of France; department of Aveyron; seated on the Tarn; 20 miles N. W. of Montpellier.

Milnau, a town of France; department of Géniviers; situated on the Vistre. It is 9 miles S. W. of Nimes.
MIL

MILNESCH, a town of Prussian Silesia; seated on the river Bartch; 27 miles N. N. E. of Breslau. Long. 17. 25. E. lat. 51. 32. N.

MILLEDGEVILLE, a town in North America, county of Baldwin, state of Georgia, of which it is the capital, the legislative assembly being held here; otherwise it is inconsiderable. It is situated on the Oconee; 170 miles S. W. of Savannah. Pop. 1559.

MILPORT, a neat village and bathing-place on Great Cambny, Buteshire; 24 miles S. of Greenock; the railway to which place affords a great means of communication between it and Glasgow.

MILO, (the ancient Melos,) an island of the Grecian Archipelago; 18 leagues in circumference; with one of the best and largest harbours in the Mediterranean. It produces plentiful crops of corn, excellent fruit, and wine; abounds in very good cattle, especially goats; and has mines of iron and sulphur. In this island are curious subterranean galleries, the roofs of which are covered with genuine capillary or plume alum, and the crevices of the rocks filled with pure sulphur. Here are two bishops; one of the Greek, and the other of the Latin church. At the commencement of the eighteenth century, the inhabitants amounted to above 20,000; but since that period it has grown up under the yoke of Turkish despotism, and a considerable time must elapse before it can recover its former opulence and splendour. The population of the whole island does not at present exceed 1200.—On the E. side of the island is a town of the same name, 60 miles N. of Candia, and 100 S. by E. of Athens. Long. 25. 6. E. lat. 36. 41. N.

MILTENBERG, a town of the Bavarian states, principality of Leiningen; with a castle on a hill, seated on the Maine; 20 miles S. S. E. of Aschaffenburg.

MILTON, a town in Westmoreland; with a market on Friday; seated on the Betsa, near the mouth of the Ken. It is the only port in the county; and hence the fine Westmoreland slate and other commodities are expected. The manufactures consist chiefly of sacking, twine, and paper; there is also a respectable tannery, and in the vicinity are limestone and marble quarries. It is 8 miles S. of Kendal, and 255 N. N. W. of London.

MILTON, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturday. It is noted for excellent oysters; and much corn, &c. is shipped here for the London market. It is a place of great antiquity, and was the residence of the kings of Kent, and of Alfred, who had a palace here. It is 14 miles N. E. of Maidstone, and 40 E. of London.

MILTON, a town of Massachusetts, in Norfolk county; 7 miles S. of Boston. Pop. 1555.

MILTON, a town of Virginia, in Albemarle county, situate on the Rivanna; 76 miles W. N. W. of Richmond.—Also the name of several inconsiderable townships in the United States.

MILTON ABBEY, or ABBEY MILTON, a village in Dorsetshire; 7 miles S. W. of Blandford. It formerly had an abbey, founded by King Athelstan; but the whole was swept away, except the church, in 1771, by the Earl of Dorchester, who erected in its stead a large Gothic mansion. The village with its church and almshouse were built by the same nobleman.

MILVERTON, a town in Somersetshire; 152 miles from London: an ancient town. The population are employed in the manufacture of flannel, drugets, &c.

MINA, a town of Persia, province of Kirman; surrounded by a wall with towers, and seated on the Ibrahim, near its entrance into the Gulf of Ormus; 190 miles S. of Kerman. Long. 56. 56. E. lat. 26. 40. N.

MINAS, a town of S. America; in Buenos Ayres; seated near the source of the river St. Lucia, 34 miles N. E. of Maldonado. Long. 55. 5. W. lat. 34. 21. S.

MINAS GERAES, a province of Brazil; bounded N. by Bahia, W. by Goeiaz, and S. by the Paraibuna. It extends 600 or 700 miles from N. to S. and nearly the same from E. to W., and contains 600,000 inhabitants, one-third of whom are slaves. This vast territory produces gold and diamonds in abundance; also iron, antimony, bismuth, platinia, chrome of lead, &c. The soil is likewise rich, producing in the valleys sugar, cotton, &c. and in the higher grounds wheat, and generally all kinds of European grain.

MINCH, an arm of the sea, on the W. coast of Scotland, which separates the Isle of Sky from Long Island.

MINCHING HAMPTON, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Tuesday, and a considerable manufacture of cloth. It is pleasantly situated on a declivity, 10 miles W. of Cirencester, and 98 W. of London.

MINCIO, a river of Italy, which flows S. from the lake Garda, forms the lake and marshes that surround the city of Mantua, and afterward runs into the Po.

MINCKENDORP, a town of Austria, on the Triesting, 6 miles E. N. E. of Baden.

MINOTAO, an island in the Eastern seas, and one of the Philippines; about 300 miles long, and 108 broad. The coast is indented by numerous bays, and the interior is intersected by chains of lofty mountains, with intervening plains that afford pasture for immense herds of cattle. The sides of the hills and valleys are stony, and yet there are tall trees, of kinds unknown in Europe. Some of the mountains yield very good gold; and the valleys are well watered with rivulets. Rice is produced in abundance; as are also plantains, cocoa-nuts, sweet potatoes, and all the fruits common to tropical climates. There are neither lions nor tigers; but horses, bees, buffaloes, goats, hogs, deer, &c. and are numerous. The fowls are ducks, hens, pigeons, parrots, parroquets, and turtle-doves, besides many small birds. The inhabitants are generally of a low stature, with little heads, small black eyes, short noses, and large mouths. Their hair is black and straight, and their complexion tawny, but more inclined to yellow than that of other Indians. The
chief trades are goldsmiths, blacksmiths, and carpenters, who can build pretty good vessels. Polygamy is practiced. The government is partly feudal and partly monarchical. The prevailing religion is Mahomedism, but the Spaniards have been in possession of a large portion of the sea-coast, to the W., N., and N.E., where they have planted colonies of Christians.

**MINDANAO**, the capital of the above island, and the residence of the sultan and his court, is about 6 miles up the Pelangy. Opposite stands the town of Selangan. Long. 124. 40. E. lat. 7. 6. N.

**MINDENHEIM**, a town of Bavaria, with a castle on a mountain; situated between the rivers Iller and Lech; 25 miles S. W. of Augsburg.

**MINDEN**, a government of the Prussian states; comprising the N. E. part of the province of Westphalia, and the former principalities of Minden, Paderborn, Ritterberg, and Corvey, the bailiwick of Heckelberg, and the lordship of Rheda. It has an area of 2000 square miles, divided into 13 districts, with 330,000 inhabitants. The soil in general is fertile, and the pasturage good.

**MINDOBO** is the capital of the above government; is one of the oldest towns of Germany; and, while the see of a bishop, formed a petty republic. Its convenient situation for trade and navigation, its breweries, sugar-houses, and wax manufactures, are great advantages to the inhabitants. Near this town prince Ferdinand, of Brunswick, defeated the French, in 1759. It was occupied in 1806 by the French, and finally ceded to Prussia in 1814. Pop. 6800. It is seated on the Weser, 43 miles E. of Osnaburg. Long. 6. 56. E. lat. 52. 19. N.

**MINDOU** is one of the Philippines; separated from Luconia by a narrow channel. It is mountainous, and abounds in palm-trees and all sorts of fruits. The inhabitants are pagan, and pay tribute to the Spaniards.

**MINHEAD**, a seaport in Somersetshire; market on Wednesday. It has a good harbour on the Bristol Channel, and carries on a trade in wool, coal, and herrings. It is 35 miles N. of Exeter, and 160 W. by S. of London. Long. 3. 34. W. lat. 51. 12. N.

**MINIGEILIA**, a country of Asia; bounded N. by the Black Sea, E. by Insedina, S. by the river Phasis, and N. by Georgia. It is governed by a prince who is tributary to Russia. The face of this country, its products, and the customs and manners of the inhabitants, are similar to those of Georgia.

**MINHO**, a river of Spain; which rises in the N.E. part of Galicia, passes by Lugo, Orense, and Tuy; and, dividing Galicia from Portugal, enters the Atlantic at Caminha.

**MINIAR**, a town of Egypt; on the left bank of the Nile; 90 miles S. of Fuyum.

**MINIARRE** is a town of Naples; in Terra di Bari; 24 miles S. W. of Tynia.

**MINORCA**, one of the Balearic Islands, lying 50 miles to the N. E. of Majorca. It is 30 miles long, and 12 broad; and is a mountainous country, with some fruitful valleys. Some corn is raised, but the principal products of the island are wine, wool, choose, and various fruits. It has been frequently in the hands of the British, by whom it was taken without the loss of one life, in 1798, but given up by the peace of 1802. Ciudadella is the capital; but Mahon claims greater consequence, on account of its excellent harbour, Port Mahon, which is defended by two forts. Population, 31,000. 3. 48. E. lat. 39. 51. N.

**MINSK**, an extensive province of European Russia, comprehending the old palatinate of Minsk and portions of Polotsk, Novogrodek, and Wilna. It extends from the Dvina, N. to the province of Volhynia, comprises an area of 37,900 square miles, is divided into ten circles, and contains 950,000 inhabitants. The surface, productions, &c., are the same as in Lithuania.

**MINSK**, the capital of the foregoing province, with two citadels, seated on the Swisloe; 80 miles S. E. of Wilna, and 310 E. N. E. of Warsaw. Long. 27. 58. E. lat. 53. 46. N.

**MINTAQN**, an island in the Indian Ocean, 40 miles long, and 14 broad; on the W. coast of the island of Sumatra. Long. 97. 38. E. lat. 0. 25. 18.

**MIOSS**, a lake of Norway, in the province of Hedemarko, 90 miles in circumference. It is almost divided by a peninsula, and contains a fertile island 10 miles in circumference.

**MIEQUELON**, a small desert island, S. W. of Cape Mary, in Newfoundland, ceded to the French, in 1763, for drying and curing their fish. They were deprived of it by the English, in 1793, but it was restored to them in 1802. Long. 56. 10. W. lat. 46. 42. N.

**MIRA** is a town of Portugal, in Beir, 16 miles N. W. of Coimbra.

**MIRANDA** is a town of Portugal, in Tras los Montes, seated on a rock, on the river Douro, 32 miles E. S. E. of Braganza. Long. 6. 32. W. lat. 41. 46. N.

**MIRANDA DE COYRO**, a town of Portugal, in Beir, 13 miles S. E. of Coimbra.

**MIRANDA DE EIBRO**, a town of Spain, in the province of Burgos, with a castle, seated in an excellent wine country, on the river Ebro, over which is a handsome bridge. It is 34 miles N. E. of Burgos.

**MIRANDO**, a town of France, department of Gers, wool, down, and the fathers of geese, are its principal articles of trade. It is seated on an eminence, near the river Baise. It is 13 miles S. W. of Auch.

**MIRANDOLA**, a town of Portugal, in Tras los Montes, 22 miles S. W. of Braganza.

**MIRANDOLDA**, a city of Italy, in the Modenese, capital of a province of its name, and a bishop's see, with a citadel and fort. Besides the cathedral, it contains many fine churches and convents. It is 18 miles N. N. E. of Modena. Pop. 8200. Long. 11. 19. E. lat. 44. 32. N.

**MIRAVEL**, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a strong castle, seated on the side of a hill, 16 miles N. by W. of Placentia.

**MIRBEAD**, a town of France, department of Upper Vienne; 14 miles N. by W. of Poitiers.