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Niedersächsische Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Göttingen
Georg-August-Universität Göttingen
Platz der Göttinger Sieben 1
37073 Göttingen
Germany
Email: gdz@sub.uni-goettingen.de

Grand divisions of Europe.	Area of these states in square miles.	Population.	No. inhabit's in each square mile.	Publick Revenue in sterling money.
Russia, (Euro.)	1,104,976	20,000,000	20	£.5,800,000
Sweden,	209,392	3,000,000	14	1,300,000
Denmark,	182,400	2,200,000	12	1,000,000
Poland and Lithuania,	160,800	8,500,000	53	
Germany,	192,000	26,000,000	135	
The kingdom of Prussia alone,	22,144	1,500,000	67	3,600,000
France,	163,200	24,800,000	152	18,000,000
Holland,	10,000	2,360,000	236	4,000,000
Great-Britain & Ireland,	100,928	11,000,000	109	*14,500,000
Switzerland,	15,296	1,500,000	117	
Gallizia and Lodomeria,	20,480	2,800,000	136	
Italy,	90,000	16,000,000	180	
Portugal,	27,376	2,000,000	65	1,800,000
Hungary and Transylvania,	92,112	5,170,000	56	
Spain,	188,448	10,000,000	68	†5,000,000
Turkey,	182,562	7,000,000	38	5,000,000
Total	2,712,114	144,130,000	140	

* Exclusive of Ireland.

† Of Old Spain alone.

Military and Marine Strength.] The land forces of the European states, in the year 1783, were as follows :

France	300,000	Prussia	224,000
Austria	282,000	Turkey, (210,000	
Russia (450,000 in		in all) in Europe	170,000
all) in Europe	290,000	Spain (incl. milit.)	60,000
		Denmark	

Denmark	72,000	Electo. of Bavaria	
Great-Britain (including militia)	58,000	and the Palatinate	24,000
Sweden	50,000	Hesse Cassel	15,000
Sardinia	40,000	Hanover	20,000
Holland	37,000	Poland	15,000
Naples and Sicily	30,000	Venice	8,000
Electo. of Saxony	26,000	Wurtemberg	6,000
Portugal	20,000	The Ecclesiast. state	5,000
		Tuscany	3,000

Including the parts of Europe omitted in this calculation, the armies of all the countries of Europe amount to two millions of men ; so that supposing one hundred and forty millions of inhabitants in Europe, no more than $\frac{1}{70}$ of the whole population are soldiers.

Number of Ships of the Line, Frigates, Cutters, Sloops, &c.			
England	465	Turkey	50
France	266	Russia	63
Spain	130	Sardinia	32
Holland	95	Venice	30
Sweden	85	Sicily	25
Denmark	60	Portugal	24
Total			1325

Religion.] The religions of Europe are the Christian, the Jewish, and the Mahometan. The two first are spread all over Europe ; the first and last are the only established ones, the Jewish being merely tolerated. The chief divisions of the Christian, are the Greek, the Roman Catholick, and the Protestant. The Greek religion is established only in Russia, and tolerated in some parts of the Austrian dominions, in Poland, and chiefly in Turkey ; subdivisions of the Greek church, are the Armenien and Nestorian church. Of the Roman Catholick church, Jansenism is a subdivision. The Protestant religion is subdivided into the Lutheran and Calvinist, or reformed religion ; of the former the Episcopal church of England and Ireland is a branch ; of the latter the Presbyterian church of Scotland. There are, besides, many sects adapted to the different degrees of theological knowledge,

edge, or to the different warmth of imagination of those that adhere to them. The principal of these sects are Arminians, Mennonists, Socinians, Unitarians, Moravian Brethren, Quakers and Methodists. The portion of the surface of the countries, in which the Protestant religion is established, to those in which the Roman Catholick religion prevails, is nearly as three to four. The number of Roman Catholicks, according to the best calculations, is about 90,000,000; the number of Protestants only 24,000,000, which is a proportion of nearly 4 to 1.

P O R T U G A L.

miles.

Length 300	} between	{	37° and 42° North Latitude.
Breadth 100			7° and 10° West Longitude.

BOUNDED north and east, by Spain; south and west, by the Atlantick ocean. Containing 19 towns, 527 villages, 3343 parishes.

Rivers.] Every brook in Portugal is called a river. Its rivers rise in Spain and run west through Portugal, into the Atlantick. The most noted is the Tagus.

Capital.] LISBON, at the mouth of the Tagus, containing about 150,000 inhabitants. In 1755, it was laid level with the ground by a tremendous earthquake, which was succeeded by a general conflagration, in which catastrophe upwards of 10,000 people lost their lives.

Climate, Productions and Commerce.] Portugal, situated in a genial climate, abounds in excellent natural productions, and is well watered. It possesses very rich provinces in, and upon the coast of Asia, Africa and America. It is, however, not proportionably powerful; its inhabitants are indigent, and the balance of trade is against it. It is even obliged to import the necessaries of life, chiefly corn, from other countries. Portugal produces wine, wool, oil, silk, honey, aniseed, sumac, a variety of fine fruits, some corn, flax and cork.

In 1785, the goods imported from Great-Britain and Ireland into Portugal, consisting of woolens, corn, fish, wood and hard ware, amounted to upwards of £. 960,000 sterling. The English took in return, of the produce of Portugal and Brazil, to the amount of £. 728,000 sterling. Only 15 millions of livres are supposed to circulate in a country which draws annually upwards of £. 1,500,000 sterling, or 36 millions of livres, from the mines of Peru. Since the discovery of these mines, that is, within 60 years, Portugal has brought from Brazil about 2400,000,000 of livres, or £. 100,000,000 sterling.

Government and Religion.] Since the council of the three estates, viz. the clergy, the nobility, and the cities, the members of which are nominated by the King, was substituted in the room of diets or meetings of the states (which event took place the latter end of the last century) the government of the kingdom of Portugal has been absolutely monarchical. The proceedings of the courts of justice are slow and arbitrary, and the number of lawyers and law officers is exceedingly great.

The state of religion in Portugal is the same as in Spain. The Portuguese clergy consist of one Patriarch, a dignity granted to the church of Portugal in the year 1716, of 3 Archbishops and 15 Bishops. The whole number of Ecclesiasticks is 200,000 : 30,000 of which, and some say 60,000, are monks and nuns. The number of convents is 745. The number of clerical persons to that of the laymen is as 1 to 11.

History.] Portugal was anciently called Lusitania, and inhabited by tribes of wandering people, till it became subject to the Carthaginians and Phœnicians, who were dispossessed by the Romans 250 years before Christ. In the fifth century it fell under the yoke of the Suevi and Vandals, who were driven out by the Goths of Spain, in the year 589 ; but when the Moors of Africa made themselves masters of the greatest part of Spain, in the beginning of the eighth century, they penetrated into Lusitania ; there they established Governors, who made themselves Kings. It became subject to Spain in 1580 ; but in 1640, the people rebelled, shook off

the

the Spanish yoke, and elected for their King the Duke of Braganza, who took the name of John IV. in whose family it has ever since remained independent of Spain. Her present Majesty's name is Mary Frances Isabella, who acceded to the throne in the year 1777.

S P A I N.

Length 700 } *miles.* between { 36° and 44° North Latitude.
Breadth 500 } { 3° and 10° East Longitude.

BOUNDED west, by Portugal and the Atlantick ; north, by the Bay of Biscay and the Pyrenean mountains, which divide it from France ; east and south, by the Mediterranean sea, and the Straits of Gibraltar.

Spain is divided into 14 districts, in which are 139 towns, and 21,083 villages and boroughs.

Rivers.] The Deuro, the Tagus, the Guadiana, the Guadalquivir, all which fall into the Atlantick ocean, and the Ebro, the ancient Iberus, which falls into the Mediterranean.

Capital.] MADRID, situated on a branch of the river Tagus, containing 140,000 inhabitants. CADIZ, situated on the Atlantick, a little to the northward of the Straits of Gibraltar, is the great emporium of Spain, and contains 80,000 inhabitants.

Wealth and Commerce.] The advantages of Spain, as to climate, soil, natural productions, rivers, navigation and foreign possessions, which are immensely rich, ought to raise this monarchy high above all other powers of Europe. Yet the reverse is the case : Spain is but thinly peopled—has but little commerce—few manufactures—and what commerce it has, is almost entirely in the hands of strangers, notwithstanding the impediments thrown in their way by the government.

Spain produces excellent oranges, lemons, almonds, figs, grapes, pomegranates, dates, pistachios, capers, chestnuts, tobacco, soda, saffron, honey, salt, saltpetre, wines

wines of a rich and delicious flavour, cotton, rice, corn, oil, wool, silk, hemp, flax, &c. which, with proper industry, might be exported to an amazing amount. And yet all the exports of Spain, most articles of which no other country can supply, are estimated at only £.3,333,333 sterling. Spain does not produce corn enough for its own consumption, and is under the necessity of importing large quantities.

Government.] Spain is an absolute monarchy. The provinces of Navarre, Biscay and Arragon, have preserved some of their ancient privileges. The King's edicts must be registered in the court of Carliste, before they acquire the force of laws. The crown is hereditary both in the male and female line. By a law made in 1715, female heirs cannot succeed till after the whole male line is extinct.

Religion.] The Roman Catholick religion, to the exclusion of all others, is the religion of the Spanish monarchy; and it is, in these countries, of the most bigotted, superstitious and tyrannical character. All other denominations of Christians, as well as Jews, are exposed to all the severities of persecution. The power of the court of Inquisition, established in Spain in 1578, has been diminished, in some respects, by the interference of the civil power. It is supposed that the clergy of this kingdom amount to 200,000, half of whom are monks and nuns, distributed in 3000 convents. The revenue of the Archbishop of Toledo is 300,000 ducats. There are in the kingdom of Spain, 8 Archbishops, 46 Bishops; in America, 6 Archbishops and 28 Bishops; in the Phillippine isles, 1 Archbishop and 3 Bishops. All these dignities are in the gift of the King. Fifty-two inferior ecclesiastical dignities and offices are in the gift of the Pope.

History.] The first inhabitants of Spain were the Celtæ, a people of Gaul; after them the Phœnicians possessed themselves of the most southern parts of the country, and may well be supposed to have been the first civilizers of this kingdom, and the founders of the most ancient cities. After these followed the Grecians;

then

then the Carthaginians, on whose departure, sixteen years before Christ, it became subject to the Romans, till the year 400, when the Goths, Vandals, Suevi, Alans and Silingi, on Constantine's withdrawing his forces from that kingdom to the east, invaded it, and divided it amongst themselves ; but the Goths in a little time were sole masters of it under their King ALARICK I. who founded the Spanish monarchy. After a regular succession of monarchs, we come to the late King CHARLES III. who ascended the throne upon the death of his half brother FERDINAND VI. in the year 1759.

F R A N C E.

Length ^{miles.} 600 } between { 45° and 51° North Latitude.
Breadth 500 } { 5° and 8° East Longitude.

BOUNDED north, by the English channel and the Netherlands; east, by Germany, Switzerland and Italy; south, by the Mediterranean and Spain; west, by the Bay of Biscay. Containing 400 cities, 1500 smaller towns, 43,000 parishes, 100,000 villages.

Climate, Soil, Rivers, Commerce, &c.] France is situated in a very mild climate. Its soil in most parts is very fertile; it is bounded by high ridges of mountains, the lower branches of which cross the greater part of the kingdom; it consequently abounds with large rivers, such as the Rhone, the Loire, the Garonne, the Seine, &c. to the amount of 200, which are navigable; and it is contiguous to two oceans. These united advantages render this kingdom one of the richest countries of Europe, both with respect to natural productions and commerce. Wine is the staple commodity of France. One million six hundred thousand acres of ground are laid out in vineyards; and the net profit from each acre is estimated at from 4 to 7 pounds sterling. France annually exports wines to the amount

of 24 millions of livres. The fruits and other productions of France, do not much differ from those of Spain, but are raised in much greater plenty. France has very important fisheries, both on her own, and on the American coast.

In 1773, there were in France 1500 silk mills, 21,000 looms for silk stuffs, 12,000 for ribbands and lace, 20,000 for silk stockings, and the different silk manufactures employed 2,000,000 of people.

In point of commerce, France may be ranked next to England and Holland. The French have the greatest share of the Levant trade—they enjoy some valuable commercial privileges in Turkey; but their West-India possessions, which are admirably cultivated and governed, are the richest. Before the late American war, the balance of commerce in favour of France was estimated at 70,000,000 livres, and has not since been diminished.

Government.] Unsettled. A most important and glorious revolution in favour of civil and religious liberty is now accomplishing in France.

In France there were in 1789, 18 Archbishops, 112 Bishops, 166,000 clergymen, 5400 convents, containing 200,000 persons devoted to monastick life, and 25,000,000, souls.

Learning.] The sciences have arisen to a very great height in this kingdom, and this nation can boast of having produced great matter-pieces in almost every branch of scientific knowledge and elegant literature. There are 20 universities in France. The royal academies of sciences, of the French language, and of inscriptions and antiquities at Paris, are justly celebrated.

History.] France was originally the country of the ancient Gauls, and was conquered by the Romans twenty-five years before Christ. The Goths, Vandals, Alans and Suevi, and afterwards the Burgundi, divided it amongst them from A. D. 400 to 476, when the Franks, another set of German emigrants, who had settled between the Rhine and the Maine, completed the foundation of the present kingdom under Clovis. It was conquered, except Paris, by Edward III. of England,

England, between 1341 and 1359. In 1420 an entire conquest was made by Henry V. who was appointed regent, during the life of Charles VI. acknowledged heir to the crown of France, and homage paid to him accordingly. The English crown lost all its possessions in France during the reign of Henry VI. between 1434 and 1450.

The present King of this potent empire, is Lewis XVI. the friend of America, who was born August 23, 1754 ; married Mary Antonietta of Austria, May 16, 1770 ; acceded to the throne upon the death of his grandfather Lewis XV. May 10, 1774 ; and was crowned at Rheims, June 12, 1775.

ITALY.

Length ^{miles.} 600 } between { 38° and 47° North Latitude.
Breadth 400 } { 7° and 19° East Longitude.

ITALY is a large peninsula, shaped like a boot and spur ; and is bounded north, by the Alps, which divide it from France and Switzerland ; east, by the Gulf of Venice, or Adriatick Sea ; south and west, by the Mediterranean sea.

The whole of the Italian dominions, comprehending Corsica and Sardinia, are divided as follows.

To the kingdom of Sardinia belong	{ Piedmont, Savoy, Montserrat, Aleffandrine, Oneglia, Sardinia island.	To their respect- ive Princes,	{ Tuscany, Mafia, Parma, Modena, Piombino, Monaco.
To the kingdom of Naples,	{ Naples, Sicily island.	Republicks,	{ Lucca, St. Marino, Genoa.
To the Emperor	{ Milan, Mantua, Mirandola.	To France,	{ Corsica island.
Pope's dominions.		To the republick of Venice,	{ Venice, Istria, Dalmatia, Isles of Dalrn.
		Islands in the Venetian dominion.	

Air,

Air, Soil and Productions.] Italy is the most celebrated country in Europe, having been formerly the seat of the Roman empire, and is at present of the Pope. The country is so fine and fruitful, that it is commonly called the garden of Europe. The air is temperate and wholesome, excepting the territory of the church, where it is very indifferent. The soil is fertile, and produces wheat, rice, wine, oil, oranges and all sorts of fruits, flowers, honey, silk; and in the kingdom of Naples are cotton and sugar. The forests are full of all kinds of game. On the mountains are fine pastures, which feed great numbers of cattle.

Inhabitants.] Italy contains between 12 and 13 millions of inhabitants. The Italians excel in complaisant, obliging behaviour to each other, and affability to foreigners. Musick, poetry, painting, sculpture and architecture are their favourite studies, and there are no people who have brought them to greater perfection.

Religion.] The Italians are zealous professors of the doctrine of the church of Rome. The Jews are here tolerated in the publick exercise of their religion. The natives, either in reverence to the Pope, or by being industriously kept in ignorance of the protestant doctrines, entertain monstrous notions of all the dissenters from the church of Rome. The inquisition here is little more than a sound. In Naples there are 20 Archbishops, 107 Bishops: In Sicily 3 Archbishops, and 8 Bishops. In the year 1782 there were in Naples alone 45,525 priests, 24,694 monks, 20,793 nuns. In 1783, government resolved to dissolve 466 convents of nuns.

Chief City.] Rome, once the capital of the world, is now the chief city in Italy. It contained, in the year 1714, 143,000 inhabitants, and is situated upon the river Tyber. It was founded by Romulus 750 years before Christ, and was formerly three times as large as at present; and is now one of the largest and handsomest cities in Europe.

Mountains.] Mount Vesuvius, in the kingdom of Naples, and Ætna, in Sicily, are remarkable for their fiery eruptions, which frequently bury whole cities in ruins.

Government.

Government.] The government of Venice is aristocratical, under a chief magistrate called a Doge, who is said to be a King as to robes, a senator in the council-house, a prisoner within the city, and a private man out of it.

There are many different sovereignties in Italy. It is divided into little republicks, principalities and dukedoms, which, in spiritual matters, are subject to the Pope, who, like the ghost of the deceased Roman empire, sits crowned upon its grave.

History.] The era of the foundation of Rome begins April 20, 753 years before the birth of Christ. Authors generally assign the honour to Romulus its first King, who was but eighteen years old. He was a wise, courageous and politick prince.

St. Peter is placed at the head of the Popes or Bishops of Rome, in the 33d year of the common era. The present Pope is Pius VI. elected February 15, 1775.

SWITZERLAND.

Length ^{miles.} 260 } between { 6° and 11° East Longitude.
Breadth 100 } { 45° and 48° North Latitude.

BOUNDED north, by Germany ; east, by Tirol, Trent and Lake Constance ; south, by Italy ; west, by France.

Cities.] **BERN**, on the river Aar, is the most considerable city in Switzerland. **BASIL**, on the banks of the Rhine, contains 220 streets, and by some is reckoned the capital of all Switzerland.

Rivers.] The principal rivers are the Rhine and Rhone, both of which rise in the Alps.

Air, Soil and Productions.] This country is full of mountains ; on the tops of some of them the snow remains the year round ; the air of consequence is keen and the frosts severe. In the summer the inequality of the soil renders the same province very unequal in its seasons.

seasons. On one side of the mountains, called the Alps, the inhabitants are often reaping, while they are sowing on the other. The vallies, however, are warm, fruitful and well cultivated. The water of Switzerland is excellent, descending from the mountains in beautiful cataracts, which have a most pleasing and delightful effect. Its productions are, sheep, cattle, wine, flax, wheat, barley, apples, peaches, cherries, chesnuts and plumbs.

Population and Character.] For the number of inhabitants, see table of Europe.

The Swifs are a brave, hardy, industrious people, remarkable for their fidelity and their zealous attachment to the liberties of their country. A general simplicity of manners, an open, unaffected frankness, together with an invincible spirit of freedom, are the most distinguishing characteristicks of the inhabitants of Switzerland. On the first entrance into this country, travellers cannot but observe the air of content and satisfaction, which appears in the countenances of the inhabitants. A taste for literature is prevalent among them, from the highest to the lowest rank. These are the happy consequences of a mild republican government.

Religion.] The established religions are calvinism and popery ; though, in some doctrinal points, they differ much from Calvin. Their sentiments on religious toleration are much less liberal, than upon civil government.

Government.] Switzerland comprehends thirteen cantons, that is, so many different republicks, all united in one confederacy, for their mutual preservation. The government is partly aristocratical, and partly democratical. Every canton is absolute in its own jurisdiction. But whether the government be aristocratical, democratical or mixed, a general spirit of liberty pervades and actuates the several constitutions. The real interests of the people appear to be attended to, and they enjoy a degree of happiness, not to be expected in despotick governments.

History.] The old inhabitants of this country were called Helvetii ; they were defeated by Julius Cæsar, 57 years before Christ, and the territory remained subject

ject to the Romans, till it was conquered by the Alemans, German emigrants, A. D. 395 ; who were expelled by Clovis, King of France, in 496. It underwent another revolution in 888, being made part of the kingdom of Burgundy. In 1032, it was given, by the last King of Burgundy, to Conrad II. Emperor of Germany ; from which time it was held as part of the empire, till the year 1307, when a very singular revolt delivered the Swiss cantons from the German yoke. Grissler, Governor of these provinces for the Emperor Albert, having ordered one William Tell, an illustrious Swiss patriot, under pain of death, to shoot at an apple, placed on the head of one of his children, he had the dexterity, though the distance was very considerable, to strike it off without hitting the child. The tyrant perceiving that he had another arrow under his cloak, asked him for what purpose he intended it ? he boldly replied, “ To have shot you to the heart, if I’d had the misfortune to kill my son.” The enraged Governor ordered him to be hanged, but his fellow citizens, animated by his fortitude and patriotism, flew to arms, attacked and vanquished Grissler, who was shot dead by Tell, and the independency of the several states of this country, now called the Thirteen Cantons, under a republican form of government, took place immediately ; which was made perpetual by a league among themselves, in the year 1315 ; and confirmed by treaty with the other powers of Europe, 1649. Seven of these cantons are Roman Catholics, and six Protestants.

TURKEY, in EUROPE.

Length ^{miles.} 1000 } between { 17° and 40° East Longitude.
Breadth 900 } { 36° and 49° North Latitude.

BOUNDED north, by Russia, Poland and Sclavonia ; east, by Circassia, the Black sea, the Propontis, Hellespont and Archipelago ; south, by the Mediterranean sea ; west, by the same sea, and the Venetian and Austrian territories. *Soil.*

Soil, Air and Productions.] Nature has been lavish of her blessings upon the inhabitants of Turkey in these particulars. The soil, though unimproved, through the indulgence of the Turks, is luxuriant beyond description. The air is salubrious and friendly to the imagination, unless corrupted, by the neighbouring countries, or through the uncleanness of its inhabitants. The seasons here are regular and pleasant, and have been celebrated from the remotest times of antiquity. The Turks are invited to frequent bathings, by the purity and wholesomeness of the water, in every part of their dominions. Raw silk, cotton, oil, leather, tobacco, cake soap, honey, wax, manna, and various fruits and drugs, are here produced in plenty.

Chief Cities.] CONSTANTINOPLE, the capital of this empire, stands on the west side of the Bosphorus, in the province of Romania, was rebuilt by the Emperor Constantine in the fourth century, who transferred hither the seat of the Roman government; upon his death it obtained the name of Constantinople. It is of a triangular shape, washed by the sea on two sides, and rising gradually from the shore, in the form of an amphitheatre. The view of it from the harbour is confessedly the finest in the world. The city is surrounded by a wall about twelve miles in circumference, and the suburbs are very extensive. It contains 1,000,000 souls, of which 200,000 are Greeks, 40,000 Armenians, and 60,000 Jews.

Religion.] The established religion in this empire is the Mahometan, of the sect of the Sunnites. All other religions are tolerated on paying a certain capitation. Among the Christians residing in Turkey, those of the orthodox Greeks are the most numerous, and they enjoy, among other privileges, that of being advanced to dignities and posts of trust and profit. The Turkish clergy are numerous, being composed of all the learned in the empire, and are the only teachers of the law, and must be consulted in all important cases.

Government.] The Turkish Emperor, who is usually called the Grand Seignior, has an unlimited power over
the

the lives and fortunes of his subjects. But this he exercises chiefly towards his ministers and officers of state. Their laws in general are equitable, if duly executed, but justice is frequently bought and sold.

History.] The *Ottoman* empire, or sovereignty of the Turkish empire, was founded at Constantinople by Osman I. upon the total destruction of the empire of the eastern Greeks in the year 1300, who was succeeded by a race of the most warlike Princes that are recorded in history. The Turkish throne is hereditary in the family of Osman. The present Ottoman or Turkish Emperor, is ABDELHAMET or ACHMET III. who had been in confinement forty-four years. He succeeded his brother Mullapha III. January 21, 1774.

H U N G A R Y,

(Belonging to the House of *Austria*.)

<i>miles.</i> Length 300 } Breadth 200 }	between { 17° and 23° East Longitude. { 45° and 49° North Latitude.	<i>Sq. miles.</i> 36,600.
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BOUNDED north, by Poland ; east, by Transylvania and Walachia ; south, by Slavonia ; west, by Austria and Moravia. Divided into *Upper Hungary*, north of the Danube ; and *Lower Hungary*, south of the Danube.

Population.] See table of Europe.

Air, Soil and Produce.] The air in the southern parts of Hungary is very unhealthy, owing to stagnated waters in lakes and marshes. The air in the northern parts is more serene and healthy. The soil in some parts is very fertile, and produces almost every kind of fruits. They have a fine breed of mouse-coloured horses, much esteemed by military officers.

Religion.] The established religion in Hungary is the Roman Catholick, though the greater part of the inhabitants are Protestants or Greeks ; and they now enjoy the full exercise of their religious liberties.

Government.] By the constitution of Hungary, the crown is still held to be elective. This point is not disputed. All that is insisted on is, that the heir of the house of Austria shall be elected as often as a vacancy happens.

The regalia of Hungary, consisting of the crown and sceptre of St. Stephen, the first King, are deposited in Presburg. These are carefully secured by seven locks, the keys of which are kept by the same number of Hungarian noblemen. No prince is held by the populace as legally their sovereign, till he be crowned with the diadem of King Stephen; and they have a notion that the fate of their nation depends upon this crown's remaining in their possession; it has therefore been always removed in times of danger, to places of the greatest safety.

Chief Towns.] PRESBURG, in Upper Hungary, is the capital of the whole kingdom. It is well built on the Danube, and, like Vienna, has suburbs more magnificent than itself. In this city the states of Hungary hold their assemblies, and in the cathedral church the sovereign is crowned.

History.] This kingdom is the ancient Pannonia. Julius Cæsar was the first Roman that attacked Hungary, and Tiberius subdued it. The Goths afterwards took it; and in the year 376, it became a prey to the Huns and Lombards. It was annexed to the empire of Germany under Charlemagne, but became an independent kingdom in 920. It was the seat of bloody wars between the Turks and Germans, from 1540 to 1739, when, by the treaty of Belgrade, it was ceded to the latter, and is now annexed to the German empire. Formerly it was an assemblage of different states, and Stephen was the first who assumed the title of King, in the year 997. He was distinguished with the appellation of SAINT, because he first introduced christianity into this country. The present sovereign is MARIA THERESA, who succeeded her father CHARLES VI. February 12, 1736. She married Francis Stephen, Grand Duke of Lorraine, chosen Emperor September 1745; who died in August, 1765, by whom she had the present Emperor Joseph II. GERMANY.

G E R M A N Y.

Length 600 ^{miles.} } between { 45° 4' and 54° 40' N. Latitude.
Breadth 520 } { 5° and 19° East Longitude.

BOUNDED north, by the German ocean, Denmark, and the Baltick; east, by Poland and Hungary; south, by Switzerland and the Alps, which divide it from Italy; west, by the dominions of France and the Low Countries, from which it is separated by the Rhine, Moselle, and the Mease.

Divisions.] The German empire is divided into ten circles, viz.

<i>Circles.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Circles.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
Upper Saxony	3,700,000	Burgundy	1,880,000
Lower Saxony	2,100,000	Franconia	1,000,000
Westphalia	2,300,000	Swabia	1,800,000
Upper Rhine	1,000,000	Bavaria	1,600,000
Lower Rhine	1,100,000	Austria	4,182,000

Besides these ten circles there belong also to the German empire,

	<i>Population.</i>
The kingdom of Bohemia, divided into 16 circles,	2,266,000
The Marquisate of Moravia, in 5 circles,	1,137,000
The Marquisate of Lusatia, (belonging to the } Elector of Saxony)	400,000
Silesia, (belonging to the Roman empire)	1,800,000

Productions and Commerce.] From the advantageous situation and the great extent of Germany, from the various appearance of the soil, the number of its mountains, forefts and large rivers, we fhould be led to expect, what we actually find, a great variety and plenty of ufeful productions. The northern, and chiefly the northeastern parts, furnifh many forts of peltry, as fkins of foxes, bears, wolves, fquirrels, lynxes, wild cats, boars, &c. The fouthern parts produce excellent wines and fruits; and the middle provinces great plenty of corn, cattle and minerals. Salt is found in Germany in greater abundance and purity than in moft other countries.

Government.] The German empire, which till the year

year 843, was connected with France, now forms a state by itself, or may be considered as a combination of upwards of 300 sovereignties, independent of each other, but composing one political body under an elective head, called the Emperor of Germany, or the Roman Emperor. All other sovereigns allow him the first rank among the European monarchs. Eight Princes of the empire, called Electors, have the right of electing the Emperor. The electors are divided into ecclesiastical and temporal.

The Archbishop of Mentz, The Archbishop of Treves, The Archbishop of Cologne,	Ecclesiastical.	The King or Elector of Bohemia, The Elector of the Palatine of Bavaria, The Elector of Saxony, The Elector of Brandenburg, The Elector of Brunswick, (Hanover.)	Temporal.

Religion.] Since the year 1555, the Roman Catholic, the Lutheran, and the Calvinist, generally called the Reformed Religion, have been the established religions of Germany. The first prevails in the south of Germany, the Lutheran in the north, and the Reformed near the Rhine.

Capital.] VIENNA, on the Danube, is the capital of Austria, and of the whole German empire; and is the residence of the Emperor.

Improvements.] The Germans can boast of a greater number of useful discoveries and inventions in arts and sciences than any other European nation. They have the honour of inventing the Art of Printing about the year 1450.

History, &c.] Charlemagne, or Charles the Great, King of France, was the founder of the German empire in 800. Joseph II. the present Emperor, was born March 13, 1741, and crowned King of the Romans, 1764. In 1765, he was elected Emperor, upon the death of his father Francis I.

The German empire, when considered as one single power or state, with the Emperor at its head, is of no great political consequence in Europe, because, from the inequality and weak connexion of its parts, and the

differenc

different nature of their government, from the insignificancy of its ill-composed army, and above all, from the different views and interests of its masters, it is next to impossible its force should be united, compact and uniform.

The NETHERLANDS, OR FLANDERS.

miles.
 Length 220 } between { 49° and 52° North Latitude.
 Breadth 200 } { 2° and 7° East Longitude.

BOUNDED north, by Holland; east, by Germany; south and west, by France and the English sea.
Divisions.] This country is divided into ten provinces, viz.

<i>Provinces.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Brabant, belonging to the Dutch and Austrians,	{ Brada, Brussels.
Antwerp, { subject to the house of Austria, Malines, }	Antwerp.
Limburg, belonging to the Dutch and Austrians,	Limburg.
Luxemburg, Austrian and French,	Luxemburg.
Namur, middle parts belonging to Austria,	Namur.
Hainault, Austrian and French,	Mons.
Cambresis, subject to France,	Cambrai.
Artois, subject to France,	Arras.
Flanders, { belonging to the Dutch, Austrians and { French,	{ Ghent, Ostend.

Inhabitants and Religion.] The Netherlands are inhabited by about 1,500,000 souls. The Roman Catholic is the established religion, but Protestants and Jews are not molested.

Manufactures.] Their principal manufactures are, fine lawns, cambricks, lace and tapestry, with which they carry on a very advantageous traffick, especially with England, from whence, it is computed, they receive a balance of half a million annually in time of peace.

Chief Towns.] BRUSSELS is the chief town of Brabant and the capital of Flanders. Here the best camblets are made, and most of the fine laces, which are worn in every part of the world.

the land, can only be prevented by strong and expensive dykes, from overflowing a spot which seems to be stolen from its natural domains. Notwithstanding these difficulties, which might seem insurmountable to a less industrious people, the persevering labours of the patient Dutchmen have rendered this small, and seemingly insignificant territory, one of the richest spots in Europe, both with respect to population and property. In other countries, which are possessed of a variety of natural productions, we are not surprised to find manufactures employed in multiplying the riches which the bounty of the soil bestows ; but to see, in a country like Holland, large woolen manufactures, where there are scarcely any flocks ; numberless artists employed in metals, where there is no mine ; thousands of saw mills, where there is scarcely any forest ; an immense quantity of corn exported from a country where there is not agriculture enough to support one half of its inhabitants, must strike every observer with admiration. Among the most valuable productions of this country may be reckoned their excellent cattle. They export large quantities of madder, a vegetable much used in dying. Their fisheries yield a clear profit of many millions of florins. The trade of Holland extends to almost every part of the world, to the exclusion, in some branches, of all their European competitors.

Capital.] AMSTERDAM, which is built on piles of wood, and is one of the most commercial cities in the world. It has more than one half the trade of Holland ; and, in this celebrated center of an immense commerce, a bank is established of that species, called a Giro Bank, of very great wealth and greater credit.

Government.] Since the great confederation of Utrecht, made in the year 1579, the seven United Provinces must be looked upon as one political body, united for the preservation of the whole, of which each single province is governed by its own laws, and exercises most of the rights of a sovereign state. In consequence of the union, the seven provinces guaranty each other's rights, they make war and peace, they levy taxes,

&c.

&c. in their joint capacity ; but as to internal government, each province is independent of the other provinces, and of the supreme power of the republick. The provinces rank in the order they are mentioned. They send deputies, chosen out of the provincial states, to the general assembly, called the *States General*, which is invested with the supreme legislative power of the confederation. Each province may send as many members as it pleases, but it has only one voice in the assembly of the states. According to the latest regulations, that assembly is composed of 58 deputies. At the head of this republican government, is the Prince Stadtholder, or Governor, who exercises a very considerable part of the executive power of the state.

Religion.] The Calvinist or Reformed religion is established in Holland ; but others are tolerated.

None but Calvinists can hold any employment of trust or profit. The church is governed by Presbyteries and Synods. Of the latter there are nine for single provinces, and one national Synod, subject, however, to the control of the States General. The French and Walloon Calvinists have Synods of their own. In the seven provinces are 1579 ministers of the established church, 90 of the Walloon church, 800 Roman Catholic, 53 Lutheran, 43 Arminian, and 312 Baptist ministers. In the East-Indies there are 46, and in the West-Indies 9 ministers of the established church.

History.] These provinces were originally an assemblage of several Lordships, dependent upon the Kings of Spain ; from whose yoke they withdrew themselves during the reign of Philip II. in the year 1579, under the conduct of the Prince of Orange, and formed the republick now called the seven United Provinces, or Holland, that being the most remarkable province. The office of Stadtholder, or Captain General of the United Provinces, was made hereditary in the Prince of Orange's family, not excepting females, 1747.

POLAND AND LITHUANIA.

Length ^{miles.} 700 } between { 16° and 34° East Longitude.
 Breadth 680 } { 46° and 57° North Latitude.

BEFORE the extraordinary partition of this country by the King of Prussia, aided by the Emperor and Empress Queen, and the Empress of Russia, which event happened since the year 1771, the kingdom of Poland, with the duchy of Lithuania annexed, was bounded north, by Livonia, Muscovy and the Baltick; east, by Muscovy; south, by Hungary, Turkey and Little Tartary; west, by Germany. Containing 230 towns.

In Poland, are villages 2377, convents of nuns 86, noblemen's estates 22,032, abbies 37, convents of monks 579, houses in general 1,674,328, peasants 1,243,000, Jews 500,000.

Divisions.] The kingdom of Poland contains 155 towns, and is divided into, 1. Great Poland, which is subdivided into 12 districts, called woidwodships. 2. Little Poland, three woidwodships. 3. Polachia, three counties. 4. Chelm, remaining part of Red Russia. 5. Podolia and Bratzaw. 6. Kow. 7. Volhynia. 8. The great duchy of Lithuania, which includes White Russia, Black Russia, Polesia, and the duchy of Szamaite.

Wealth and Commerce.] Poland is one of the weakest states in Europe, owing to the oppression of the trades people in the towns, and the slavery of the peasantry. If the skill of the natives in agriculture bore any proportion to the fertility of the soil, Poland might be one of the richest countries in the world; for though a large part of it lies uncultivated, it exports no inconsiderable quantity of corn. Want of industry and of freedom, are the chief reasons that the balance of trade is so much against Poland. The exports are corn, hemp, flax, horses, cattle, (about 100,000 oxen every year) peltry, timber, metals, manna, wax, honey, &c. the value of them in the year 1777, amounted to nearly 30 millions.

millions of dollars. The imports, consisting chiefly in wine, cloth, silk, hardware, gold, silver, East and West-India goods, were supposed to amount to no less than 47 millions of dollars.

Government] Since the late revolution, the government of Poland is aristocratical. Its nominal head is an elective King, so limited, that in publick acts he is often called only the first order of the republick. On being elected he is obliged immediately to sign the *Pacta Conventa* of Poland. The sovereign power is vested in the hands of the three orders of the state, the King, the senate and the nobility.

Religion.] The established religion is the Roman Catholick. Protestants, to whom the name of dissidents is now confined, are tolerated. The power of the pope and of the priests is very great.

Capital.] WARSAW, situated on the river Vistula, in the center of Poland, containing 50,000 inhabitants.

History.] Poland was anciently the country of the Vandals, who emigrated from it to invade the Roman empire. It was erected into a dutchy, of which Lechus was the first Duke, A. D. 694. In his time the use of gold and silver was unknown to his subjects, their commerce being carried on only by exchange of goods. It became a kingdom in the year 1000; Otho III. Emperor of Germany, conferring the title of King on Boleslaus I. Red Russia was added to this kingdom by Boleslaus II. who married the heiress of that country, A. D. 1059. Dismembered by the Emperor of Germany, the Empress of Russia, and the King of Prussia, who, by a partition treaty, seized the most valuable territories, 1772.

P R U S S I A.

THE countries belonging to this monarchy, are scattered, and without any natural connexion. The kingdom of Prussia is bounded north, by part of Samogitia; south, by Poland Proper and Masovia; east,

east, by part of Lithuania : west, by Polish Prussia and the Baltick ; 160 miles in length, and 112 in breadth. Its capital is KÖNIGSBERG, containing 54 000 inhabitants. Prussia extends to 55° north latitude, and is divided into

	Population.	Capital.	Towns.
The countries which are independent of the German empire,	6,000,000	BERLIN,	570
The countries which are dependent	6,400,000	145,136 inhabit.	

Wealth and Commerce.] The different provinces of the Prussian monarchy are by no means equal to one another, with respect to fertility and the articles of their produce. The kingdom of Prussia, being the most northern part of the monarchy, is rich in corn, timber, manna, grass, flax and poultry of all sorts, and exports these articles. Amber is exported annually, to the value of 20,000 dollars. Prussia wants salt, and has no metals but iron. The profits of its fisheries are considerable. Other parts of the monarchy produce various metallick ores, minerals and precious stones. The sum accruing to the King from the mines, amounts to 800,000 dollars, and the profits of private proprietors to 500,000 dollars. Five thousand hands are employed in the silk manufactures. Prussia annually exports linen to the value of 6 millions of dollars. Their manufactures of iron, cloth, silk, linen, leather, cotton, porcelain, hard ware, glass, paper and their other principal manufactures, employ upwards of 165,000 hands, and the produce of their industry is estimated at upwards of 30 millions of dollars.

Government and Religion.] The Prussian monarchy resembles a very complicated machine, which, by its ingenious and admirable construction, produces the greatest effects with the greatest ease, but in which the yielding of a wheel, or the relaxation of a spring, will stop the motion of the whole. The united effects of flourishing finances, of prudent economy, of accuracy and dispatch in every branch of administration, and of a formidable military strength, have given such consequence to the Prussian monarchy, that the tranquillity and security, not only of Germany, but of all Europe, depend

depend in a great measure on the politicks of its cabinet. The administration of justice is likewise admirably simplified, and executed with unparalleled quickness.

Under the reign of the late King, Frederick the Great, all professions of faith lived peaceably together, because the established religion, which is the reformed, had no power to oppress those of a different persuasion. Roman Catholics and Jews are very numerous in the Prussian dominions; they enjoy the most perfect freedom in the exercise of their religion.

History.] Prussia was anciently inhabited by an idolatrous and cruel people. The barbarity and ravages they were continually making upon their neighbours, obliged Conrad, Duke of Masovia, about the middle of the thirteenth century, to call to his assistance the Knights of the Teutonic order, who were just returned from the holy land. These Knights chose a Grand Master, attacked those people with success, and after a bloody war of fifty years reduced them to obedience, and obliged them to embrace Christianity. They maintained their conquest till 1525, when Albert, Margrave of Brandenburg, their last Grand Master, having made himself master of all Prussia, ceded the western part to the King of Poland, and was acknowledged Duke of the eastern part, but to be held as a fief of that kingdom. The Elector, Frederick William, surnamed the Great, by a treaty with Poland in 1656, obtained a confirmation of this part of Prussia to him and his heirs, free from vassalage, and in 1663 he was declared independent and sovereign Duke. With these titles, and as Grand Master of the Teutonicks, they continued till 1701, when Frederick, son of Frederick William the Great, and grandfather of the late King, raised the duchy of Prussia to a kingdom, and on January 18, 1701, in a solemn assembly of the states of the empire, placed the crown with his own hands upon his head; soon after which he was acknowledged as King of Prussia by all the other European powers. Frederick III. died August 17, 1786, and was succeeded by his nephew, Frederick William, who was born 1744.

R U S S I A.

^{miles.}
 Length — } between { 44° 40' and 72° No. Latitude. ^{sq. miles.}
 Breadth — } { 23° and 62° East Longitude. { 4,880,000

THIS is the largest empire in the world, extending from the Baltick and Sweden on the west, to Kamtschatka, and the eastern ocean; and on the north, from the frozen ocean to the 44th degree of latitude.

Divisions.] Russia is at present divided into 42 governments, which are comprehended again under 19 general governments, viz.

	<i>Governments.</i>	<i>Inhabit.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
European part of Russia,	30	20 millions.	Petersburg.
Asiatick Russia,	12	4 do.	Casán.

The superiority of the European part over the vast but uncultivated provinces of Asia is striking. The provinces acquired by the division of Poland are highly valuable to Russia, to which the acquisition of Crimea is by no means comparable in value.

This immense empire comprehends upwards of 50 different nations, and the number of languages is supposed not to be less than the number of nations.

Wealth and Commerce.] In so vast a tract of country as the empire of Russia, spreading under many degrees of latitude, watered by more than eight rivers, which run through the space of 2000 miles, and crossed by an extensive chain of mountains, we may expect to find an infinite number of natural productions, though we must make some allowances for the great deserts of Siberia, and the many parts not yet thoroughly investigated by natural historians. The species of plants peculiar to this part of the globe, which have already been discovered, amount to many thousands. The soil contains almost all minerals, tin, platina and some semi-metals excepted. Russia abounds with animals of almost all the various kinds, and has many that have never been described. It has the greatest variety

of the finest furs. In 1781, there were exported from Petersburg alone, 428,877 skins of hares, 36,904 of grey squirrels, 1,354 of bears, 2,018 of ermine, 5,639 of foxes, 300 of wild cats, besides those of wolves and of the *fussic* (a beautiful animal of the rat kind) exclusive of the exportation of the same articles from Archangel, Riga and the Caspian sea. In one year there were exported from Archangel 783,000 pud of tallow (a pud is equal to 40lb.) 8,602 pud of candles, and 102 pud of butter. In 1781 from Petersburg, 148,099 pud of red leather, 10,885 pud of leather for soles, 530,646 pud of candles, 50,000 pud of soap, 27,416 pud of ox bones, 990 calve skins. The fisheries belonging to Russia are very productive. The forests of fir trees are immensely valuable. Oaks and beeches do not grow to a useful size beyond the 60th degree of north latitude. They export timber, pitch, tar and potash to a vast amount. Rye, wheat, tobacco, hemp, flax, sail cloth, linseed oil, flax seed, iron, silver, copper, salt, jasper, marble, granit, &c. are among the productions of Russia. The whole of the exports of Russia amounted in 1783 to near 13 millions of rubles or dollars; the imports did not much exceed the sum of 12 millions. The imports consist chiefly of wine, spices, fruits, fine cloth and other manufactured commodities and articles of luxury. There are at present no more than 484 manufacturers in the whole empire.

Government.] The Emperor or Autocrator of Russia, (the present Empress styles herself Autocratrix) is absolute. He must be of the Greek church by the ancient custom of the empire. The only written fundamental law existing is that of Peter the first, by which the right of succession to the throne depends entirely on the choice of the reigning monarch, who has unlimited authority over the lives and property of all his subjects. The management of publick affairs is entrusted to several departments. At the head of all those concerned in the regulation of internal affairs (the ecclesiastical Synod excepted) is the senate, under the presidency

presidency of a Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor. The sovereign nominates the members of this supreme court, which is divided into 6 chambers, 4 at Petersburg and 2 at Moscow. The provinces are ruled by Governors appointed by the sovereign.

Religion.] The religion established in the Russian empire is the Greek. The most essential point in which their profession of faith differs from that of the Latin church, is the doctrine, that the Holy Ghost proceeds from the Father only. Their worship is as much overloaded with ceremonies as the Roman Catholick. Saints are held in veneration, and painted images of them, but no statues, are suffered in the churches. The church has been governed, since the time of Peter the Great, by a national council called the Holy Synod. Marriage is forbidden to the Archbishops and Bishops, but is allowed to the inferiour clergy. There are 479 convents for men, 74 for women, in which are about 70,000 persons. Above 900,000 peasants belong to the estates in possession of the clergy.

History.] The earliest authentick account we have of Russia is A. D. 862, when Rurick was Grand Duke of Novogorod in this country. In the year 981. Wolodimer was the first Christian King. The Poles conquered it about 1058, but it is uncertain how long they kept it. Andrey I. began his reign 1158, and laid the foundation of Moscow. About 1200 of the Mungls Tartars conquered it, and held it subject to them till 1540, when John Basilowitz restored it to independency. About the middle of the sixteenth century, the Russians discovered and conquered Siberia. It became an empire 1721, when Peter I. assumed the title of Emperor of all the Russias, which was admitted by the powers of Europe to be observed in future negociations with the court of Petersburg.

The reign of Elizabeth, in the course of the present century, is remarkable, on account of her abolishing the use of torture, and governing her subjects for twenty years without inflicting a single capital punishment.

The present Empress is actually employed in found-
ing

Government.] Since the memorable revolution in 1772, Sweden may be called a monarchy. The senate still claim some share in the administration, but its members are chosen by the King. The King has the absolute disposal of the army, and has the power of calling and of dissolving the assembly of the states; but he cannot impose any new tax, without consulting the diet. The senate is the highest court or council in the kingdom, and is composed of 17 senators, or supreme counsellors. The provinces are under Governors, called provincial Captains.

Religion.] The religion established in Sweden is the Lutheran, which the sovereign must profess, and is engaged to maintain in the kingdom. Calvinists, Roman Catholics and Jews are tolerated. The superiour clergy of Sweden have preserved the dignities of the Roman Catholick church; it is composed of the Archbishop of Upsal, of 14 Bishops, and of 192 presidents. The jurisdiction in ecclesiastical matters is in the hands of 19 consistories. The number of the inferiour clergy, comprehending the ministers of parishes, &c. amounts only to 1387.

History.] We have no account of this country till the reign of Bornio III. A. D. 714. Margaret, Queen of Denmark and Norway, was called to the throne of Sweden, on the forced resignation of Albert, their King, A. D. 1387. It remained united to the Danish crown till 1523, when the famous Gustavus Vasa expelled the Danes, and ever since it has remained independent; but was made an absolute monarchy by the present King in 1772.

POSSESSIONS of DENMARK in EUROPE.

ALL the Danish provinces contain 182,400 square miles, and, including the colonies, 2,500,000 inhabitants.

<i>Divisions.</i>	<i>Sq. miles.</i>	<i>Populat.</i>	<i>Chief Towns</i>	<i>Inhab.</i>
1 Denmark Proper, on the Baltic sea,	13,000	1,125,000	COPENHAGEN,	87,000
2 Dutchy of Holstein in Germany,				
3 Norway, which has the Atlantic west,	112,000	723,141	Bergen,	18,000
4 Faroe islands,	—	5,000	—	—
5 Iceland,	46,400	46,201	Skalhott.	—

The whole of Denmark contains 68 towns, 22 boroughs, 15 earldoms, 16 baronies, 932 estates of the inferior nobility, 7000 villages.

Norway contains only 18 towns, two earldoms, and 27 estates of the other nobility.

The Danes have settlements at Coromandel in Asia, on the coast of Guinea and other places in Africa, and in Greenland in America. Greenland is divided into East and West Greenland, a very extensive country, but thinly inhabited. *Crantz* reckons only 957 stated, and 7000 wandering inhabitants in West Greenland. The Danes are the only nation who have settlements in West Greenland; where, under their protection, the Moravian brethren have missionaries, and very useful establishments.

Wealth and Commerce.] If the cold and barren kingdom of Norway did not require large supplies of corn from Denmark, the latter could export a considerable quantity of it. Sleswick, Jutland, Seeland and Leland, are very rich corn countries, and abound in black cattle. The chief produce of Norway is wood, timber, and a great variety of peltry. The mines of Norway are very valuable, as well as its fisheries. Only one fourteenth part of it is fit for agriculture. The balance of trade is in favour of Norway, and against Denmark. The whole of the exports of Denmark and Holstein, amounted, in 1768, to 1,382,681 rix dollars; the imports to 1,976,800. The exports of Norway to 1,711,369, and the imports to 1,238,284 dollars. Manufactures do not thrive in Denmark.

Religion.] The same as in Sweden.

Government.]

Government.] Denmark is an hereditary kingdom, and governed in an absolute manner ; but the Danish Kings are legal sovereigns, and perhaps the only legal sovereigns in the world ; for the senators, nobility, clergy and commons, divested themselves of their right, as well as power, in the year 1661, and made a formal surrender of their liberties to the then King Frederick III.

History.] Denmark, the ancient kingdom of the Goths, was little known till the year 714, when Gormo was King. Christian VII. is the present sovereign ; he visited England in 1768. His Queen, the youngest sister of George III. King of Great-Britain, was suddenly seized, confined in a castle as a state prisoner, and afterwards banished the kingdom. The Counts Struensee and Brandt (the first prime minister, and the Queen's physician) were seized at the same time, January 1772, and beheaded the same year.

Bartholinus, celebrated for his knowledge of anatomy, and Tycho Brahe, the famous astronomer, were natives of this country.

GREAT-BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Lie between 49° and 58° 50' North Latitude, and 2° East and 6° 20' West Longitude.

<i>Divisions.</i>	<i>sq. mil.</i>	<i>population.</i>	<i>capital.</i>	<i>inhabit.</i>
ENGLAND & Wales	54,112	7,000,000	LONDON,	800,000
Scotland,	25,600	1,300,000	Edinburg,	80,000
Ireland,	21,216	2,161,514	Dublin,	160,000

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Countries.</i>
England is divided into 40	Scotland 31 and 2 stewardships.
Wales 12	Ireland 32 in 4 provinces.

The English possess the fortress of Gibraltar, and valuable settlements in Asia, Africa and America.

Wealth and Commerce.] The two divisions of Great-Britain, England and Scotland, differ widely with respect to their natural fertility, and to the wealth of their inhabitants. South-Britain, or England, abounds with all the useful productions of those countries of Europe, which are in parallel-latitudes, wine, silk, and some

some wild animals excepted. Agriculture, gardening, the cultivation of all those plants which are most useful for feeding cattle, and breeding horses and sheep, are carried on in England to an astonishing height. Of about 42,000,000 acres, which England contains, only 8,500,000 produce corn; the rest is either covered with wood, or laid out in meadows, gardens, parks, &c. and a considerable part is still waste land. Yet out of the crops obtained from the fifth part of the lands, there have been exported during the space of five years, from 1745 to 1750, quantities of corn to the value of £.7,600,000 sterling. The net produce of the English corn land is estimated at £.9,000,000 sterling. The rents of pasture ground, meadows, &c. at £.7,000,000. The number of people engaged in, and maintained by farming, is supposed to be 2,800,000. England abounds in excellent cattle and sheep. In the beginning of the present century, there were supposed to be 12,000,000 of sheep, and their number has since been increasing. In the years 1769, 1770 and 1771, the value of the wools, exported from England, including those of Yorkshire, amounted to upwards of £.13,500,000 sterling.

Copper, tin, lead and iron are found in great abundance in Great-Britain, where there is made every year 50—60,000 tons of pig iron, and 20—30,000 tons of bar iron.

England possesses a great treasure in its numerous coal mines, which are worked chiefly in the northern counties, whence the coal is conveyed by sea, and by the inland canals to every part of the kingdom. The mines of Northumberland alone send every year upwards of 600,000 chaldrons of coals to London, and 1500 vessels are employed in carrying them along the eastern coast of England.

SCOTLAND's natural productions are greatly inferior to those of England, both with respect to plenty and variety. It produces chiefly, flax, hemp, coals, some iron and much lead. The trade of this country consists chiefly in linen, thread and coals; they have lately begun to manufacture cloth, carpets, sugar, &c.

IRELAND is, in most of its provinces, not inferior in fertility to England, but very far behind it in point of civilization and industry. This inferiority must be partly attributed to the idleness, ignorance and oppression of its inhabitants; and partly to the commercial jealousy of the British legislation, from which Ireland has at length been emancipated. The chief articles of its produce are cattle, sheep, hogs and flax; large quantities of excellent salted pork, beef and butter, are annually exported.

The Irish wool is very fine. The principal manufacture of Ireland is that of linen, which, at present, is a very valuable article of exportation. Fifteen hundred persons are employed in the silk manufactures at Dublin.

With the increase of liberty and industry, this kingdom will soon rise to the commercial consequence to which it is entitled by its fertility and situation.

The total value of the exports from Ireland to Great-Britain, in 1779 and 1780, at an average, was £.2,300,000. The balance is greatly in favour of Ireland.

The manufactures in England are confessedly, with very few exceptions, superior to those of other countries. For this superiority they are nearly equally indebted to national character, to the situation of their country, and to their excellent constitution.

The English government, favourable to liberty and to every exertion of genius, has provided, by wise and equitable laws, for the secure enjoyment of property acquired by ingenuity and labour, and has removed obstacles to industry, by prohibiting the importation of such articles from abroad which could be manufactured at home.

The British islands, among other advantages for navigation, have coasts, the sea line of which, including both Great-Britain and Ireland, extends nearly 3800 miles, whereas the sea coast of France has but 1000 miles. The commerce of Great-Britain is immense, and increasing. In the years 1783 and 1784, the ships cleared

cleared outwards, amounting to 350,000 tons, exceeded the number of tons of the ships employed in 1760, (24 years before) by upwards of 400,000 tons. The value of the cargoes exported in 1784, amounted to upwards of £.15,000,000 sterling; and the net customs paid for them into the exchequer were upwards of £.3,000,000 sterling; and even this sum was exceeded the following year, 1785, by upwards of £.1,000,000 sterling. The balance of trade in favour of England is estimated at £.3,000,000. The inland trade is valued at £.42,000,000 sterling. The fisheries of Great-Britain are numerous and very productive. The privileged trading companies, of which the East-India Company, chartered in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, is the principal, carry on the most important foreign commerce.

Government.] The government of Great-Britain may be called a limited monarchy. It is a happy combination of a monarchical and popular government. The King has only the executive power; the legislative is shared by him and the parliament, or more properly by the people. The crown is hereditary; both male and female descendants are capable of succession. The King must profess the Protestant religion.

Religion.] The established religion in that part of Great-Britain called England, is the Episcopal Church of England, of which the King, without any spiritual power, is the head. The revenues of the Church of England are supposed to be about £.3,000,000 sterling. All other denominations of Christians, called Dissenters, and Jews, are tolerated. Four-fifths of the people of Ireland are Roman Catholics, and are consequently excluded from all places of trust and profit. Their clergy are numerous. The Scotch are Presbyterians, and are strictly Calvinists in doctrine and form of ecclesiastical government. The other most considerable religious sects in England are Unitarians, Baptists, Quakers (60,000), Methodists, Roman Catholics (60,000), 12,000 families of Jews, and French and German Lutherans and Calvinists.

History] Britain was first inhabited by a tribe of Gauls. Fifty-two years before the birth of Christ, Julius Cæsar subjected them to the Roman empire. The Romans remained masters of Britain 500 years, till they were called home in defence of their native country against the invasions of the Goths and Vandals. The Picts, Scots and Saxons then took possession of the island. In 1066, William, Duke of Normandy, obtained a complete victory over Harold, King of England, which is called the Norman Conquest. *Magna Charta* was signed by John, 1216. This is called the bulwark of English liberty. In 1485, the houses of York and Lancaster were united in Henry VII. after a long and bloody contest. The usurpation of Cromwell took place in 1647. The revolution (so called on account of James the second's abdicating the throne, to whom William and Mary succeeded) happened 1688. Queen Anne succeeded William and Mary in 1702, in whom ended the Protestant line of Charles I. George I. of the house of Hanover, ascended the throne in 1714, and the succession has since been regular in this line. George the III. is the present King.

ISLANDS, SEAS, MOUNTAINS, &c. OF EUROPE.

THE principal islands of Europe, are, Great-Britain and Ireland in the north. In the Mediterranean sea, are, Yvica, Majorca, and Minorca, subject to Spain. Corsica, subject to the French. Sardinia is subject to its own King; and Sicily is governed by a Viceroy under the King of Naples, to whom the island belongs. The islands of the Baltick, the Adriatick and Ionian seas are not worthy of notice.

The principal seas, gulfs, and bays in Europe, are the Adriatick sea, between Italy and Turkey; the Baltick sea, between Denmark, Poland and Sweden; the bay