

Werk

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POLAND AND LITHUANIA.

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

BEFORE the extraordinary partition of this country by the King of Pruffia, aided by the Emperor and Empress Queen, and the Empress of Russia, which event happened fince the year 1771, the kingdom of Poland, with the dutchy of Lithuania annexed, was bounded north, by Livonia, Muscovy and the Baltick; east, by Muscovy; fouth, by Hungary, Turkey and Little Tartary; well, 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 dutchy of Lithuania, which includes White Russia, Black Russia, Polesia, and the dutchy 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 foil, 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,
slax, 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