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Autor: Morse, Jedidiah

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Contact

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

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.