

## **Werk**

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*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.

**A**LL 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 Atlantick 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.*]