

## Werk

**Titel:** Geography made easy

**Autor:** Morse, Jedidiah

**Verlag:** Hall

**Ort:** Boston

**Jahr:** 1791

**Kollektion:** Itineraria; Nordamericana

**Digitalisiert:** Niedersächsische Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Göttingen

**Werk Id:** PPN247653810

**PURL:** <http://resolver.sub.uni-goettingen.de/purl?PPN247653810>

**OPAC:** <http://opac.sub.uni-goettingen.de/DB=1/PPN?PPN=247653810>

**LOG Id:** LOG\_0066

**LOG Titel:** Great-Britain and Ireland

**LOG Typ:** chapter

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*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>
<b>E</b> NGLAND & 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.