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The air of China is generally temperate and good, though sometimes very hot in the southern provinces, and very cold in the northern. It is one of the most fruitful countries in the world ; the mountains themselves being cultivated to the top. The principal productions of China are, silks, cotton, precious stones, porcelain or China ware, quicksilver, tea, which is peculiar to this country, ginger, camphire, japaned works, gold, silver, copper, &c.

One of the greatest curiosities of China, and perhaps in the world, is that stupendous wall, separating China from Tartary, to prevent the incursions of the Tartars. It is supposed to extend 1500 miles, and is carried over mountains and vallies, from 20 to 25 feet high, and broad enough at the top for six horsemen to travel abreast with ease. The Chinese have upwards of 20,000 letters or characters in their language.

This empire is reported to have been founded by Fohi, who is said to have been the Noah mentioned in the Bible, about 2240 years before Christ. It is now governed by the Emperors of the Dynasty of the Manchew Tartars, who conquered it A. D. 1645.

I N D I A IN GENERAL.

BOUNDED north, by Tartary ; east, by China and the Chinese sea ; south, by the Indian ocean ; west, by the same ocean and Persia ; length 4000 miles, breadth 2500.

The capital cities of the Mogul's empire are, Agra and Delhi.

In the northern parts of India the air is temperate ; but very hot in the southern. The heats, however, are moderated by refreshing breezes from the sea, and from the rains that fall continually from the end of June to the end of October. Some parts of India, especially the northern provinces of the Mogul's empire, are sandy, mountainous and barren ; but in general

eral the soil is fertile, producing plenty of corn, and the finest fruits. It is well watered with rivers, the chief are the Ganges and the Indus. Their commodities are silks, cottons, calicoes, muslins, fatins, taffeties, carpets, gold, silver, diamonds, pearls, porcelain, rice, ginger, amber, pepper, cinnamon, and a great variety of medicinal drugs.

The great Mogul is an absolute monarch ; but there are some princes in his dominions, called Rajahs, who maintain their independency. The other Kings and Princes of India are likewise absolute, but some of them tributary, the weaker to the more powerful.

The Moors or Moguls, who are a mixture of Tartars, Persians, Arabs, &c. are Mahometans ; but the natives of India, who are by far the most numerous, are chiefly Pagans, worshipping idols of various shapes ; many Christians are settled on the coast.

In general the Indians are ingenious in arts, civil to strangers, and pretty just in their dealings ; some are of a swarthy complexion, others are black as jet. They marry very young, the males before 14, females at 10 or 11. A man is in the decline of life at 30, and the beauty of the women is on the decay at 18 ; at 25 they have all the marks of old age.

The first conqueror of the whole of this country was Jenghis Khan, a Tartarian Prince, who died A. D. 1226. In 1399, Timur Bek, by conquest, became Great Mogul. The Dynasty continued in his family till the conquest of Tamerlane, in the 15th century, whose descendants have possessed the throne from that time ; but Kouli Khan, the famous Sophi of Persia, considerably diminished the power of the Moguls, carried away immense treasures from Delhi ; and since that event many of the Rajahs and Nabobs have made themselves independent.