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The compendium I now offer to the public contains an instructive and faithful account of the situation, extent, climate, productions, commerce, government, population, manners, dress, curiosities, &c. of the different countries of the world. The omission of many circum-

stances and details, which I have thought of little importance, or less adapted to the taste of my readers, has enabled me to comprise so much matter within the narrow bounds of this work.

I have been more diffuse upon the various countries mentioned in this book, in proportion as they furnished more ample sources of instruction or entertainment; I have, through the whole, endeavoured to preserve order and perspicuity; elegance has been sacrificed to brevity and precision, happy to catch the leading features which distinguish the characters of nations.

In treating of such a variety of subjects, some less obvious particulars, no doubt, have escaped my notice: but if the general plan is approved of, and the outlines sketched with truth and judgment, I may safely trust to the candour of the learned, to excuse imperfections which are almost unavoidable in a work of this kind, and which I have undertaken rather to promote the easy acquirement of French and Geography, than to present to the world specimens of fine writing.

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 MOST ESSENTIAL RULES
 OF THE
 FRENCH SYNTAX.

UPON THE ARTICLES.

		<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>v.</i>	<i>pl.</i>	
N.	ac.	le,	la,	l'	les,	<i>the.</i>
G.	ab.	du,	de la,	de l'	des,	<i>of or from the.</i>
D.	. .	au,	à la,	à l'	aux,	<i>to the.</i>

Rule 1.—The definite article (*le, la, les,*) is used in French, first before a substantive taken in a particular sense, as *la crainte de la mort est naturelle aux hommes.*

2dly. Before a substantive taken in the whole extent of its signification, as *la vertu est aimable; le vice est odieux.*

3dly. Before the names of kingdoms, countries, and provinces, when they are in the nominative, dative, or after a preposition, as *la France est un grand royaume.*

N. B. The names of kingdoms and provinces take no article, when they are preceded by the preposition *en*; as *je demeure en Angleterre; not en l'Angleterre.*

Rule 2. — The partitive article (*du, de la, des,*) answers to the English word *some* expressed or understood, and is always used before a substantive taken in a partitive sense, as *donnez-moi du pain, de la viande, et des œufs.*

If, however, the substantive was preceded by an adjective, the preposition *de* should be put before the adjectives instead of *du, de la, or des*; as *donnez-moi de bon pain, de bonne viande, et de bons œufs*; not *du bon pain, nor de la bonne viande.*

Rule 3. — The article both definite and partitive are repeated in French before every substantive, and agree with them in gender and number; as *l'or et l'argent ne sauroient rendre l'homme heureux.*

Rule 4. — No article, but the preposition *de* is used in French, first before a substantive governed in the genitive case by an adjective or a participle, as *il est coupable de trahison, not de la trahison*; *vous êtes comblé d'honneur, not de l'honneur.*

2dly. Before the latter of two substantives, when it expresses the nature, qualities, or country of the first, as *une montre d'or, not de l'or*; *du vin de Bourgogne, not de la Bourgogne.*

3dly. Before a substantive preceded by the words *sorte, genre, espèce, mélange,* or any other of the same signification, as *une sorte de tribut, not du tribut.*

4thly. Before a substantive preceded by the words *abondance, assez, autant, beaucoup, combien, nombre, jamais, moins, pas, point, peu, plus, quantité, rien, tant et trop*; as *beaucoup de pain et peu de viande*; not *beaucoup pain et peu de viande.*

See, for a greater Explanation, the Rules of my Grammar upon the Articles.

UPON SUBSTANTIVES.

How to find out of what Gender is a Noun.

A general Rule. — Among the living creatures, the males are of the masculine gender, and the females of the femi-

nine. We must except from this rule the reptiles, insects, fishes, and many birds, whose gender is known by their termination as well as that of inanimate objects, of which as follows :

Masculine Terminations.

Most of the words ending with a consonant are masculine, unless they have any of the following finals, *x, eur, ion, or son.*

Most of the words ending with any of the following finals, *a, é, i, o, u, age, ege, uge, acle, aire, aume, éme, isme, pire, or ôme,* are masculine.

Feminine Terminations.

Most of the words ending in *x, eur^x, ion,* and *son,* are feminine.

Most of the words ending with any of the following finals, *ée, té, ie, ace, ance, ence, ade, ude, ière, ure, lle, mme, nne, rre, sse, tte,* are of the Feminine gender.—See for few exceptions in my Exercise-book. ✕

Rule 5.—When there is a conjunction between two nouns, they must be put in the same case ; and, if there is a preposition before the first noun, it is usually repeated before all others, as *vous parlez de mon père et de ma mère.*

Rule 6.—The latter of two substantives is put in the genitive case in French, whether it is in the genitive or dative in English ; as *les impies sont les ennemis de la vertu,* not *les ennemis à la vertu.* ✕

It is however put in the dative case with *à* before it, when it expresses the use of the first, as *une chambre à manger ; de la poudre à canon ;* and with *au, à la, or aux,* when it is in the name of something good to eat or drink ; as *appelez l'homme aux lapins ; il a cassé le pôt au lait.*

Rule 7.—The English make often a transposition of words, and place the genitive the first ; this transposition is not allowed in French, and the order must be reversed, as *une fille de chambre, a chamber-maid ; les fables d'Esopé, Esop's fables.*

UPON ADJECTIVES, COMP. AND SUPERL.

How to form the Feminine of Adjectives.

The adjectives of the eighteen following finals, become feminine by changing the masculine termination into the letters marked under each ; thus :

<i>Mas.</i>	c,	f,	el,	eil,	ul,	an,	ien,	on,		
<i>Fem.</i>	chà,	ve,	elle,	eille,	ulle,	anne.	ienne,	onne,		
<i>Mas.</i>	ais,	as,	os,	et,	ot,	eur,	eux,	eau,	ou,	aux,
<i>Fem.</i>	aisse,	asse,	osse,	ette,	otte,	euse,	euse,	elle,	olle,	ausse.

Adjectives of other finals (few words excepted) become feminine by adding an *e* mute to the masculine termination, as *grand*, *grande* ; *petit*, *petite*. Adjectives ending in *e* mute are of both genders.

How to form the Plural of Subs. and Adj.

The substantives and adjectives of the following terminations become plural by changing their final into the letters marked under each ; thus :

<i>Sing.</i>	al,	ail,	au,	eu,	ou,	nt,	s,	x,	z,
<i>Plu.</i>	aux,	aux,	aux,	eux,	oux,	ns,		alike.	

The substantives and adjectives of other finals (few words excepted) become plural by adding an *s* to the singular, as *un bon livre*, *deux bons livres*.

Rule 8. — All adjectives are declinable in French, and agree in gender and number with the substantives to which they are joined or relative ; examples, *un homme prudent*, *une femme prudente* ; *un habit blanc*, *des robes blanches*.

Rule 9. — Adjectives and participles are usually placed in French after the substantives to which they have reference, as *du vin rouge*, *un homme estimé* ; not *du rouge vin*, nor *un estimé homme*.

The following adjectives, *beau*, *bon*, *grand*, *gros*, *jeune*, *joli*, *mauvais*, *méchant*, *meilleur*, *moindre*, *petit*, *saint* and *vieux*, are excepted, and precede always the substantive which they qualify, as *un bon ami* ; not *un ami bon*.

Rule 10. — Adjectives become comparatives by prefixing to them the adverbs *plus* or *moins*, *aussi* or *autant*; and superlatives, by prefixing *le*, *la*, or *les*, to *plus* or *moins*; as grand, savant, adj. *plus grand*, *moins savant*, comp. *le plus grand*, *le moins savant*, superl.

N. B. The superlative governs the next noun in the genitive case in French, and the verb in the subjunctive mood, as *il est le plus savant de Londres*, *gen.* et *le plus humble que je connoisse*, *sub.*

Rule 11. — The English use the definite article *the* before the comparatives of proportion, and the French never; thus *the more* is rendered by *plus*, and *the less* by *moins* without *le*; as *plus vous étudierez*, *plus vous profiterez*; *the more* you will study, *the more* you will improve: not *le plus vous étudierez*, &c.

Rule 12. — The word *than*, which is used in English after a comparative, is expressed four different ways in French:

1st. By *que*, when it is followed by a noun or a pronoun, as *vous êtes plus grand que moi*, et *plus petit que mon frère*; you are taller *than* me, and smaller *than* my brother.

2dly. By *de*, when it is followed by a cardinal number, as *il a plus de quinze ans*; he is more *than* fifteen years of age.

3dly. By *que de*, when it is followed by a verb in the infinitive mood, as *il est plus glorieux de pardonner que de se venger*; it is more glorious to forgive *than* to revenge.

4thly. By *que ne*, before a verb used in any tense of the indicative mood, as *vous êtes plus jeune que je ne croyois*; you are younger *than* I thought.

Rule 13. — The adjectives of dimension are usually rendered in French by the substantive, thus: *long*, by *de longueur*; *high*, by *de hauteur*; *wide*, by *de largeur*; and *deep*, by *de profondeur*: as *une table de six pieds de longueur*, a table six feet *long*; not *une table six pieds longue*.

The English use the verb *to be*, when they want to express the height, depth, or breadth of an object, and the French the word *avoir*: as *cette tour a deux cents pieds de hauteur*; this tower *is* two hundred feet high; not *cette tour est deux cents pieds*.

UPON PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

Singular.		Nominative.			Plural.	
1	2	3	1	2	3	
	<i>I</i>	<i>thou</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>we</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>they.</i>
c.	<i>je</i>	<i>tu</i>	<i>il</i>	<i>nous</i>	<i>vous</i>	<i>ils.</i>
d.	<i>moi</i>	<i>toi</i>	<i>lui</i>	<i>nous</i>	<i>vous</i>	<i>eux.</i>

Genitive.						
	<i>of me</i>	<i>of thee</i>	<i>of him</i>	<i>of us</i>	<i>of you</i>	<i>of them.</i>
c.	<i>en</i>	<i>en</i>	<i>en</i>	<i>en</i>	<i>en</i>	<i>en.</i>
d.	<i>de moi</i>	<i>de toi</i>	<i>de lui</i>	<i>de nous</i>	<i>de vous</i>	<i>d'eux</i>

Dative.						
	<i>to me</i>	<i>to thee</i>	<i>to him</i>	<i>to us</i>	<i>to you</i>	<i>to them.</i>
c.	<i>me</i>	<i>te</i>	<i>lui</i>	<i>nous</i>	<i>vous</i>	<i>leur.</i>
d.	<i>à moi</i>	<i>à toi</i>	<i>à lui</i>	<i>à nous</i>	<i>à vous</i>	<i>à eux.</i>

Accusative.						
	<i>me</i>	<i>thee</i>	<i>him</i>	<i>us</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>them.</i>
c.	<i>me</i>	<i>te</i>	<i>le</i>	<i>nous</i>	<i>vous</i>	<i>les.</i>
d.	<i>moi</i>	<i>toi</i>	<i>lui</i>	<i>nous</i>	<i>vous</i>	<i>eux.</i>

c denotes a conjunctive pr., and *d* a disjunctive; the first usually precedes the verb, but the others are put in the same place in French as in English.

Rule 14.—The personal pronouns (*je, tu, il, or elle; nous, vous, ils, or elles*) are usually placed before the verb of which they are the nominative case, as *je parle, tu parles, il parle*. They are however placed after, when the sentence is interrogative, as *parlons-nous, parlez-vous, parlent-ils?*

When a verb interrogatively used ends with a vowel, and the pronoun begins with another, we put a (*-t-*) between them, as *parle-t-il bien? viendra-t-elle bientôt?*

Rule 15.—When a verb interrogatively used has a substantive for its nominative case, we put in French the substantive before the verb, and the pronouns *il* or *elle, ils* or *elles* after, thus; *votre père est-il à la maison?* is your father at home? as if it was, your father is he at home?

Rule 16.—When the personal pronouns are governed by a verb in the dative or accusative cases, they are usually conjunctive, and are placed immediately before the verb or its auxiliary, as *vous lui parlez*; *vous lui avez parlé*; *nous les connaissons*, *nous les avons connus*.

If, however, the verb is in the imperative, and is not attended by a negation, the personal pronouns are put immediately after it, as *parlez-lui*, *connoissez-les*.

Rule 17.—When a verb governs two or more pronouns, they are placed before or after it in the following order: *me*, *te*, *se*, *nous*, *vous*, go before *le*, *la*, *les*, these go before *lui* and *leur*; *y* and *en* are placed last, as *il nous en donne*; *donnez-nous en*; *je le lui prêterai*; *prêtez-le-lui*.

N.B. The personal pronouns are repeated in French before every verb they are governed by, as *Il vous aime*, *et vous respecte*.

UPON POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

	<i>my</i>	<i>thy</i>	<i>his</i>	<i>our</i>	<i>your</i>	<i>their.</i>
m.	mon	ton	son	notre	votre	leur.
f.	ma	ta	sa	notre	votre	leur.
pl.	mes	tes	ses	nos	vos	leurs.

	<i>mine</i>	<i>thine</i>	<i>his</i>	<i>ours</i>	<i>yours</i>	<i>theirs.</i>
s.	le mien	le tien	le sien	le nôtre	le vôtre	le leur.
pl.	les miens	les tiens	les siens	les nôtres	les vôtres	les leurs.

The f. of these last pr. is formed by adding *ne* to the m; and the pl. by adding an *s* to the sing.

Rule 18.—The possessive pronouns are repeated in French before every substantive, and agrée with each in gender and number, as *mon père*, *ma mère*, *et mes frères sont morts*.

We use, however, the masculine pr. *mon*, *ton*, *son*, instead of *ma*, *ta*, *sa*, before a noun feminine, which begins with a vowel or an *h* mute, as *mon histoire*, f. *son ambition*, f. not *ma histoire*, *sa ambition*, which would have a bad sound.

Rule 19.—The possessive pronouns agree in French

with the noun subsequent, and never with the noun antecedent, as they do in English; thus, speaking of a woman we say, *son époux est mort*, *son fils est malade*; *her husband is dead*, *her son is sick*; and speaking of a man we say, *sa femme est belle*, *sa fille est jeune*; *his wife is handsome*, *his daughter is young*.

N. B. In speaking to our relations or friends, we prefix in French the possessive pronouns *mon*, *ma*, *mes*, to the words, *père*, *mère*, *frère*, *sœur*, &c. as *où êtes-vous, mon fils?* *me voici, ma mère*.

Rule 20. — The possessive pr. *mine*, *thine*, *his*, *ours*, &c. are expressed in French three different ways:

1st. By *le mien*, *le tien*, *le sien*, &c. which agree in gender and number with the substantive to which they have reference, as *votre sœur est plus jeune que la mienne*: your sister is younger than mine.

2dly. By *à moi*, *à toi*, *à lui*, &c. when they are preceded by the verb *to be*, as *ce livre est à moi*, this book is mine; not *ce livre est le mien*.

3dly. By *mes*, *tes*, *ses*, when they are preceded by *of* in English, as *un de mes amis*, a friend of mine; as if it was, one of my friends.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>pl.</i>			
ce or cet	cette	<i>this</i>	ces		<i>these.</i>
celui	celle	<i>that</i>	ceux	celles	<i>those.</i>
celui-ci	celle-ci	<i>this</i>	ceux-ci	celles-ci	<i>these.</i>
celui-là	celle-là	<i>that</i>	ceux-là	celles-là	<i>those.</i>
ceci	—	<i>this</i>	cela	—	<i>that.</i>

Rule 21. — The demonstrative pr. *this* and *that*, are expressed four different ways in French.

1st. By *ce* or *cet* *m.* *cette* *f.* *ces* *pl.* when they come before a substantive, as *ce livre*, *cet oiseau*, *ces pommes*; *this book*, *that bird*, *these apples*.

2dly. By *celui* or *celle*, *ceux* or *celles*, when they are followed by a relative pronoun or a genitive case, as *ce livre vaut mieux que celui que vous avez acheté*, et que *celui de mon frère*; *this book is better than that which* have you bought, and *that of my brother*.

3dly. By *celui-ci* or *celle-ci*, *celui-là* or *celle-là*, &c. when they refer to two or more substantives spoken of before, as *voilà deux livres, lequel préférez-vous; celui-ci ou celui-là?* Here are two books, which do you prefer, *this* or *that*?

4thly. By *ceci* and *cela*, when they are used to point at some object without naming it, as *ceci est pour moi, et cela pour vous; this* is for me, and *that* for you.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

<i>n.</i>	<i>gen.</i>	<i>dat.</i>	<i>ac.</i>
qui	de qui,	dont	à qui
lequel	duquel,	dont	auquel
quel	de quel		à quel
	de quoi		à quoi
ce qui			ce que.

quel and *lequel* become f. by adding *le*, and pl. by adding an *s* to the sing. the other pr. are indeclinable.

Rule 22.—The relative pronouns are usually expressed with reference to all sorts of objects by *qui*, when they are in the nominative case; by *dont* when they are in the genitive; and by *que* when they are in the accusative; as *l'homme qui écrit; l'homme dont vous parlez; l'homme que je vois.* Le livre *qui* est sur la table, le livre *dont* je me sers, le livre *que* je lis.

Rule 23.—When the relative pronouns are in the dative, or after a preposition, they are usually expressed by *qui* with reference to persons, and by *lequel* or *laquelle*, *lesquels* or *lesquelles*, with reference to all other objects, as *l'homme à qui je parle est savant; les raisons sur lesquelles je me fonde sont solides.*

N.B. The relative pronouns, and also the conjunction *that*, are often understood in English between two verbs, but *qui* or *que* must always be used in French, as *je crois que vous viendrez; I think you will come; not je crois vous viendrez.*

Rule 24.—The word *what* is expressed four different ways in French:

1st. By *quel* or *quelle*, *quels* or *quelles*, when it comes before a substantive, as *quel livre lisez-vous?—What book do you read?*

2dly. By *quoi*, when it is in the gen. dat. or after a preposition, and is not followed by a substantive, as *de quoi vous plaignez-vous?* — Of what do you complain?

3dly. By *ce qui* or *ce que*, when it is not preceded by a preposition, and the sentence is not interrogative, as *ce que vous dites est vrai*; *what* you say is true.

4thly. By *que* or *qu'est ce que*, when it is not preceded by a preposition, and the sentence is interrogative, as *que voulez-vous?* — *What* do you want?

UPON NEGATIONS.

Rule 25. — The English negations are usually expressed in French as follows:

not	<i>by ne pas</i> , as;	<i>je ne parle pas.</i>	I do not speak.
nobody	<i>ne personne</i> ,	<i>je ne vois personne.</i>	I see nobody.
nothing	<i>ne rien</i> ,	<i>je ne dis rien.</i>	I say nothing.
none	<i>ne aucun</i> ,	<i>je n'en ai aucun.</i>	I have none.
no	<i>ne aucun</i> ,	<i>il ne fait aucun mal.</i>	He does no harm.
not one	<i>ne pas un</i> ,	<i>pas un n'a échappé.</i>	Not one has escaped.
never	<i>ne jamais</i>	<i>il ne parle jamais.</i>	He never speaks.

The verbs *craindre*, *appréhender*, *avoir peur*, *empêcher*, and also the conjunctions, *de crainte que*, *de peur que*, *amoiens que*, require the particle *ne* before the next verb, which they govern in the subjunctive mood, as *je crains qu'il ne le fasse*; I fear he will do it.

UPON VERBS.

Rule 26. — The verbs agree in number and person with their nominative case, as *je parle*, *nous parlons*.

When a verb has two nominative cases of different persons, it is put in the plural, and agrees with the first person in preference to the other two, and with the second in preference to the third; as *mon frère et moi nous apprenons le François*.

† *Rule 27.* — The latter of two verbs is usually put in the infinitive mood, when there is no nominative case between them; as *je ne saurois apprendre ma leçon*.

It is put in the participle, when the first verb is one of the two auxiliaries *avoir* or *être*, as *vous êtes récompensés*, *et moi je suis puni*, part. ✕

Rule 28. — The participle is always declinable in French like an adjective, and agrees in gender and number with the nouns and pronouns antecedent, when it has an immediate reference to them; which is usually the case after the verb *to be*, but not after *avoir*, unless it be preceded by a word governed by the participle, ex. *ma sœur est estimée*, *mes frères sont estimés*, decl. *la lettre que j'ai reçue est longue*, decl. *j'ai reçu une longue lettre*, indecl.

Rule 29. — The imperfect of the indicative is used to express things which used to happen, or which were present in a time mentioned by the other verb of the sentence, as *j'écrivois quand il arriva*; *quand j'étois jeune, j'allois souvent à la chasse.* — A gerund preceded by *was* or *were*, is always put in the imperfect in French.

The preterite is used to express a particular fact or event which happened in a time quite past, and at the distance at least of a day, as *Cæsar fut tué dans le sénat*; *not étoit tué.*

The future is used when we want to express a thing not yet come, and after the conjunctions *après que*, *aussitôt que*, and *dès que*, though the present tense be used in English; as *je jouerai aussitôt que j'aurai fini mon thème*; I will play as soon as I have finished my exercise; *not aussitôt que j'ai fini.*

Rule 30. — A verb preceded by *qui* or *que*, is put in the subjunctive mood in French.

1st. When the verb which precedes is used interrogatively or negatively, as *je ne crois pas qu'il le fasse*. *Croyez-vous qu'il le fasse?* subj.

2dly. When the first verb expresses any fear, doubt, command, or order, whether the sentence be or not negative or interrogative; ex. *je doute qu'il vienne*; *je veux qu'ils le fassent*, subj.

3dly. After the following conjunctions, *afin que*, *à moins que*, *avant que*, *bien que*, *de crainte que*, *de peur que*, *en cas que*, *jusqu'à ce que*, *loin que*, *malgré que*, *nonobstant que*, *non que*, *non pas que*, *posé que*, *pourvu que*, *pour que*, *quoique*, *sans que*, and *soit que*; ex. *je serai prêt avant qu'ils soient venus*, subj.

4thly. After a superlative, or any of the following pronouns, *qui que ce soit*, *aucun*, *pas un*, *personne* and *rien*; as *il est le plus savant que je connoisse*, subj.

N. B. The verb governed in the subjunctive mood, is usually put in the present tense, when the first verb is in the present or future of the indicative; and in the preterite, when the first verb is in any other tense; as *jeu*x que vous le *fassiez*, pres. Je *voulois* que vous le *fissiez*, pret.

Rule 31.—The verb *to be*, is expressed in French by the verb *avoir*, when it is followed by a cardinal number, or the words hungry, dry, thirsty, cold, or hot, not said of the weather; as *j'ai* quinze ans, I *am* fifteen years of age. *Avez-vous* faim? Are you hungry?

The verb *to be*, is expressed in French by the verb *faire*, when we speak of the disposition of the weather; as *il fait* beau temps; it *is* fine weather. *Il fera* chaud bientôt; it *will be* hot soon.

The verb *to be*, is expressed by the verb *se porter*, in speaking of the health; as *je me porte* bien aujourd'hui, mais *je ne me portois* pas bien hier. I *am* well to-day, but I *was* not well yesterday.

Rule 32.—The verb *to have*, is expressed in French by the verb *être* in the compound tenses of all the reflected verbs, and also of the following, *aller*, *arriver*, *décéder*, *entrer*, *mourir*, *naître*, *partir*, *tomber*, *venir*, and of all those derived from them; as *je me suis* levé, I *have* risen. *Ils sont* arrivés; they *have* arrived.

UPON ADVERBS AND PREPOSITIONS.

Rule 33.—The adverbs are usually placed in French after the verb or its auxiliary, but never between the verb and its nominative case, as they are often in English, ex. nous nous repentons *souvent* de parler trop; we *often* repent of talking too much.

Rule 34.—The prepositions are always placed in French before the word which they govern, and never after, as they are often in English; ex. *à* qui parlez-vous? Whom do you speak to? Not qui parlez-vous *à*.

N. B. The prepositions *de*, *à*, and *en*, are usually repeated in French before every noun, pronoun, and verb; others are not repeated, except before words of different signification

*** These thirty-four Rules must be well learnt before the Learner attempts the Translation of the World in Miniature.

THE
WORLD IN MINIATURE.

EUROPE.

EUROPE, though the least extensive quarter ^a of the globe, is, in many ^b respects ^c, that which ^d most ³³ deserves our attention. Here ^e the human mind has made the greatest progress towards improvement ^f; and here the arts, whether of utility ^g or ornament ^h, the sciences *both* military and civil, have been carried to the greatest perfection. It is in Europe that we find the greatest variety of characters, government, and manners: and from whence ⁱ we draw the greatest number of facts and memorials ^k, *either* for our entertainment ^l or instruction.

Geography gives to Europe the superiority over the rest of the world, on account ^m of the happy temperature of its climate, and the great variety of its surface. The effect of a moderate climate, *both* on plants and animals, is well known from ⁿ experience. The numerous mountains, rivers, and seas, which divide ^o the different countries of Europe from one ^p another, are likewise extremely com-

^a partie

^f culture

^l amusement

^b sous plusieurs

^g utile

^m à cause

^c rapports

^h agréable

ⁿ d'après

^d celle que

ⁱ et d'où

^o séparer

^e c'est là que

^k mémoires

^p les uns des

N. B. *The words in Italics are not to be expressed in French. The figures 1, 2, 3, 4, &c. have reference to the rules that precede.*

modious for its inhabitants. These natural boundaries ^a check ^b the progress of conquest or despotism, which has always been so rapid in the extensive plains of Africa and the East; the seas and rivers facilitate the intercourse ^c and commerce between different nations of that part of the world.

Europe is situated between the thirty-sixth and the seventy-second degree of North latitude, and between the tenth degree West, and the sixty-fifth degree East longitude from London. It is bounded on the North by the Frozen Ocean ^d; on the East by Asia; on the South by the Mediterranean Sea; and on the West by the Atlantic Ocean. Europe is ³¹ three thousand miles long ^e from Cape St. Vincent in ^f the West, to the mouth ^g of the river Oby in the North-east; and two thousand and five hundred miles broad ^h, from the North Cape in Norway, to the Cape Metapas in the Morea, the most southern ⁱ promontory in Europe.

Europe is divided ^k into the following Kingdoms and States:

England, <i>London, Capital.</i>	France, <i>Paris.</i>
Scotland, <i>Edinburgh.</i>	Spain, <i>Madrid.</i>
Ireland, <i>Dublin.</i>	Portugal, <i>Lisbon.</i>
Norway, <i>Bergen.</i>	The States
Denmark, <i>Copenhagen.</i>	of the
Sweden, <i>Stockholm.</i>	Church, } <i>Rome.</i>
Russia, <i>Petersburgh.</i>	Naples, <i>Naples.</i>
Poland, <i>Warsaw.</i>	Hungary, <i>Buda.</i>
Prussia, <i>Berlin.</i>	Turkey, <i>Constantinople.</i>
Germany, <i>Vienna.</i>	Switzerland, <i>Bern.</i>
Bohemia, <i>Prague.</i>	Piedmont, <i>Turin.</i>
Nether-lands, } <i>Brussels.</i>	Venice, <i>Venice.</i>
Holland, <i>Amsterdam.</i>	Sardinia, <i>Cagliari.</i>
	Sicily, <i>Palermo.</i>

^a bornes

^e de long

^h de large

^b arrêter

^f à

ⁱ méridional

^c communication

^g embouchure

^k renferme

^d mer glaciale

ASIA.

ASIA exceeds Europe and Africa in^a the extent^b of its territories ; it is also superior to them in the serenity of its air, the fertility of its soil^c, the deliciousness^d of its fruits, the fragranc^e and balsamic qualities of its plants, spices^f, and gums ; the salubrity of its drugs ; the quantity, variety, beauty, and value^g of its gems ; the fineness^h of its silks, and the richness of its metals.

It wasⁱ in Asia, according to the sacred records^k, that God planted the Garden of Eden, in which he formed the first^l man and woman. Asia became again the nursery^m of the world after the deluge, from whenceⁿ the descendants of Noah dispersed themselves into all the other parts of the globe. It was in Asia that God placed his *once* favourite people, the Hebrews, whom he enlightened by revelations, and to whom he gave the oracles of truth. It was in Asia that the great work^o of our redemption was accomplished by his divine Son Jesus Christ ; and it was from hence^p that the light of the Holy Gospel was carried with amazing^q rapidity, into all the known nations by his Apostles and followers^r ; it was here that the first-Christian churches were founded, and the Christian faith^s miraculously propagated.^t

On^u all these accounts^x, Asia claims^y a superiority over the other quarters^z of the world ; but it must be owned^a that a great change has happened in the part called Turkey, which has lost much of its ancient splendour ; and from^b the most populous and best cultivated

a par

b étendu

c sol

d excellence

e bonne odeur

f épices

g prix

h finesse

i ce fut

k livres Saints

l *first* repeated

m berceau

n d'où

o ouvrage

p de là

q surprenante

r disciples

s religion

propagée

u sous

x rapports

y mérite

z parties

a il faut avouer

b après avoir été

spot^c of Asia, is become a wild and uncultivated^b desert. The other parts of Asia continue much^c in their former^d condition^e, the soil being as remarkable for its fertility^f as are the inhabitants for their indolence and effeminacy.

This effeminacy is chiefly owing to^g the warmth of the climate; and the symptoms of it are more or less visible, as^h the people are seatedⁱ nearer or farther from the north. Hence the Tartars, who live near^k the same latitude with us^l, are as brave, strong, and vigorous as any^m European nation. What is wanting inⁿ strength among the Chinese and the inhabitants of the most southern regions is, in a great measure^o, made up^p by the vivacity of their mind, and their ingenuity in various kinds of workmanship, which our most skilful mechanics have in vain endeavoured to imitate.

The Continent of Asia is situated between the 25th and the 108th degree of East longitude from London: and between the Equator and the 80th degree of North latitude. It is about^q four thousand *and* seven hundred miles in length, and four thousand *and* three hundred miles in breadth. It is bounded by the Frozen Ocean^r on the north; by the Pacific Ocean on the East; by the Indian Ocean^s on the South; and by the Red Sea, the Mediterranean, the Archipelago, and the Black Sea, on the West: so that it is almost surrounded by the sea on all sides.

The principal regions which divide this vast country, are

Tartary,	<i>Tibet, Capital.</i>	Part of Arabia,	<i>Mecca.</i>
China,	<i>Pekin.</i>	Syria,	<i>Aleppo.</i>
Moguls,	<i>Delhi.</i>	Holy Land,	<i>Jerusalem.</i>
India,	<i>Siam.</i>	Natolia,	<i>Smyrna.</i>
Persia,	<i>Ispahan.</i>	Mesopotamia,	<i>Diarbeck.</i>
Chaldea,	<i>Bagdad.</i>	Armenia,	<i>Erzerum.</i>

a pays	g vient principale-	m qu'aucune
b inculte	ment de	n le défaut de
c sont à peu près	h à proportion que	o amplement
d ancien	i habitent	p compensé
e etat	k sont presque sous	q a environ
f molesse	l que nous	r mer glaciale
		s mer des Indes.

AFRICA.

AFRICA is generally represented as bearing ^a some resemblance to ^b the form of ^c a pyramid, the base being in the northern ^d part of it, and the point at the Cape of Good Hope. Africa is a peninsula of a prodigious extent ^e, joined ^f to Asia only by a neck ^g of land, about sixty miles over ^h, between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean, usually called the Isthmus of Suez. The situation of Africa for commerce is extremely favourable, standing ⁱ, as it were ^k, in the centre of the globe, and having a much nearer ^l communication with Asia, Europe, and America, than any of the other quarters ^m has ⁿ with the rest; however, it has no navigation, and receives no benefits from its happy position.

This quarter of the world, though capable of producing many things delightful ^o, as well as convenient, seems to be almost entirely neglected, not only by the natives, but also by the Europeans who are settled in it. ^p Africa contained formerly several kingdoms and states, eminent ^q for the liberal arts ^r, for ^s wealth and ^t power, and for the most extensive ^u commerce. The kingdoms of Egypt and Ethiopia in particular were much celebrated ^v; and the rich ^w and powerful state of Carthage extended her commerce to every part of the then known world, till it was subdued by the Romans.

After this, the natives, constantly plundered by the governors sent from Rome, neglected their trade, and cultivated no more of their lands than what ^x was necessary for their subsistence.

Upon the decline ^y of the Roman Empire, in the fifth century ^z, the north of Africa was over-run ^a by the Vandals, who contributed still more to the destruction of arts

^a ayant	ⁱ étant	^r par leur
^b pour	^k pour ainsi dire	^s et leur
^c à	^l partie	^t étendu
^d septentrionale	^m n'a	^u célèbres
^e étendue	ⁿ délicieuses	^v à la décadence
^f jointe	^o y sont établis	^w siècle
^g langue	^p célèbres	^z envahi
^h de largeur	^q par les beaux-arts	

and sciences; and to add to this calamity, the Saracens made a sudden conquest of all the coasts of Egypt and Barbary, in the seventh century. These were succeeded ^a by the Turks, who carried desolation wherever ^b they came ^c, and completed the ruin of that once flourishing part of the world.

As the equator divides this extensive country almost in the middle ^d, and the greatest part ^e of it is under the tropics, the heat is almost insupportable to an European. In many places snow never ³³ falls in the plains, and it is generally never found ^f but on the top ^g of the highest mountains. The natives in these scorching ^h regions would as soon expect ⁱ that the marble should melt ^k and flow in liquid streams, as ^l that water would freeze and lose ^m its fluidity.

Africa is ³¹ four thousand and three hundred miles long from ⁿ Cape Bona in the Mediterranean, to the ^o Cape of Good Hope; and three thousand and four hundred miles broad from Cape Verd to Cape Guardafui, near the Straits of Babelmandel. It is bounded ^p on the North by the Mediterranean Sea; on the East by the Isthmus of Suez, the Red Sea, and the Indian Ocean; on the South by the Southern Ocean ^q; and on the West by the great Atlantic Ocean. *

As scarcely ^r any traveller has penetrated into the heart of Africa, we must ^s acknowledge our ignorance of the bounds, and even of the names of several of the inland nations, which may be ^t still reckoned ^u among the unknown parts of the world; but according to the best accounts ^x and conjectures, Africa may be divided into the following states:

Morocco,	<i>Fe, Capital.</i>	Biledulgerid,	<i>Dara.</i>
Algiers	<i>Algiers.</i>	Zoara,	<i>Tegessa.</i>
Tunis,	<i>Tunis.</i>	Negroland,	<i>Madinga.</i>
Tripoli,	<i>Tripoli.</i>	Guinea,	<i>Benin.</i>
Égypt,	<i>Grand Cairo.</i>	Nubia,	<i>Nubia.</i>

a remplacés	i croiroient	r presque
b partout où	k se fondroit	s nous sommes
c allèrent	l qu'ils croiroient	forcés
d au milieu	m perdroit	t qu'on peut
e partie	n depuis	u compter
f et ne se trouve	o jusqu'au	x rappers
g sommet	p bornée	
h brûlantes	q mer du sud	

Abyssinia,	Gandor.	Ajan,	Brava.
Lower Ethiopia,	Unknown.	Zanguebar,	Melinda.
Congo,	St. Salvador.	Monemugi,	Chicova.
Angola,	Loando.	Sofola,	Sofola.
Benguela,	Benguela.	Caffraria,	C. of Good Hope.

AMERICA.

THIS great Continent was discovered by Christopher Columbus, in *the year one thousand four hundred and ninety-two*, as he was seeking a passage to the East Indies by the North. He first ³³ landed on one of the Bahama Islands, and went soon after to Spagniola. Here he established a colony, and then returned to Spain, where he was received in ^a a kind of triumph. A fleet of seventeen sail was soon prepared for his return; and he was furnished with ^b fifteen hundred men, and all things necessary for ^c discovery or conquest. Columbus, on his return, visited Spagniola, left there ^d some men, proceeded to ^e his discoveries, touched at Cuba, and soon after discovered the Continent of America.

When this continent was discovered, the natives were ignorant of ^f every European art. Agriculture itself was hardly known among them; they acquired the necessaries of ^g life by hunting the wild animals, which their forests supplied ^h in great abundance. They lived for the most part in small tribes ⁱ, separated from one ^k another by a desert or a forest. When they were at war ^l with their neighbours, they enlisted ^m under the banners of a chief, who had ⁿ distinguished himself by his wisdom and bravery. † Before they ^o began the attack they painted their

^a avec

^b on lui fournit

^c pour faire des

^d y laissa

^e continua

^f ignoroient

^g choses néces-

saires a

^h fournissoient

ⁱ hordes

^k l'une de

^l en guerre

^m s'enrôloient

ⁿ qui s'étoit

^o avant de

faces, to give them ^a a most terrible appearance. ^b They first fought at a distance ^c from behind the trees, and afterwards rushed ^d upon one ^e another with clubs in their ^f hands; trampled upon ^g the dead bodies of their enemies; wallowed ^h in their blood like wild beasts, and often ³³ devoured their flesh. When the war was over ⁱ, they distributed their prisoners among the tribe; they sometimes ³³ adopted them to supply ^k the place of those they had lost in the battle, but more often condemned them ³⁶ to die, and inflicted upon them ^l all the torments which savage cruelty could invent. After their death, their bodies were cut to pieces ^m, boiled and eaten by those savage people.

These circumstances of cruelty, so degrading to human nature, show to what degree of barbarity the passions of men may be carried, when they are not governed by reason nor restrained ⁿ by religion, and prove at the same time the value of commerce, arts, and sciences, which have civilized nations, repressed natural vices, and softened the ferocity of the human heart. †

America, though in general not ^o a mountainous country, has some of the greatest mountains in the world. The Cordilleras divide the whole Southern ^p part of America, and run a ^q length of four thousand and three hundred miles along the coast of the Pacific Ocean. Their height is as remarkable as their length, for they are constantly covered with ^r snow, though in part under the torrid zone. Chimborazo, the highest *of them*, is above ^s twenty thousand feet high. ¹²

America is, without question ^t, the part of the globe which is best watered. A country of such vast ^u extent on each side of the Equator, must ^x necessarily have a great variety of soils as well as climates. It produces most ^y

^a se donner	ⁱ finie	^p méridionale
^b air	^k remplir	^q s'étendent à la
^c de loin	^l leur faisoient	^r de
^d se précipitoient	souffrir	^s a plus de
^e les uns sur les	^m coupés en mor-	^t sans doute
^f massues à la	ceaux	^u d'une si grande
^g fouloient aux	ⁿ restreintes	^x doit
pieds	^o elle ne soit pas	^y la plupart
^h se rouloient		

of the metals, minerals, and plants to be met ^a in any other part of the world. † It produces also diamonds, pearls, and emeralds : to these may be added a great number of other commodities ^b, such as cochineal ², indigo; ginger, cocoa, sugar, cotton, Jesuit's bark, hides, furs, and a great variety of medicinal roots and plants.

America extends from ^c the 80th degree North, to the 58th South latitude, and from the 35th to the 136th of West longitude from London. It is ³¹ nearly nine thousand miles in length, whilst its greatest breadth is only ^d three thousand *and* four hundred miles. It is washed by two great oceans, by which it carries on ^e a direct commerce with the other three parts of the world. It is composed of two great Continents, which are joined by a sort of Isthmus, which at Darien is only ^f sixty miles over. [§]

America is divided into the following provinces :

NORTH AMERICA.		Florida, W. <i>Pensacola.</i>
New Britain, <i>Cities.</i>		Louisiana, <i>New Orleans</i>
Canada, <i>Quebec.</i>		New Mexico, <i>St. Fe.</i>
New Scotland, <i>Halifax.</i>		New Spain, <i>Mexico.</i>
New England, <i>Boston.</i>		
New York, <i>New York.</i>		SOUTH AMERICA.
New Jersey, <i>Perth Amboy.</i>	Terra Firma, <i>Panama.</i>	
Pennsylvania, <i>Philadelphia.</i>	Peru, <i>Lima.</i>	
Maryland, <i>Anapolis.</i>	Guiana, <i>Cayenne.</i>	
Virginia, <i>Williamsburgh.</i>	Brasil, <i>St. Sebastian.</i>	
Carolina, <i>Charlestown.</i>	Paraguay, <i>Buenos Ayres.</i>	
Florida, E. <i>St. Augustine.</i>	Chili, <i>St. Jago.</i>	

^a qui se trouvent ^d n'est que de ^f n'a que
^b marchandises ^e elle fait [§] de largeur
^c depuis

ABYSSINIA, in Africa.

ABYSSINIA is ³¹ nine hundred miles long ¹³, eight hundred broad, and contains about three hundred and eighty thousand square miles. It is situated ²⁸ between the sixth and the twentieth degree of North ^a latitude, and between the twenty-sixth and the forty-fourth of East longitude from London. It is bounded by Nubia on the ^b North; by the Red Sea on the East; by Gorham on the West; and by the kingdom of Gingiro on the South.

The rainy season continues from ^c April to ^d September, and is succeeded ^e without interval by a cloudless ^f sky and a vertical sun. The earth, notwithstanding ^g the excessive heat, is perpetually ^h cold, partly ⁱ owing to ^k the six months' rains, and partly to ^k the perpetual ⁹ equality of nights and days. ⁵

There is no ²⁵ country in the world which produces ¹ a greater number or variety of quadrupeds than Abyssinia. Of the same kind great quantities are met with ^m every where, some ⁿ with horns of different dimensions, some without horns at all ^o, differing also in the colour and length of their hair. ^p Among the wild animals are a prodigious ⁹ number of the gazel kind. ⁷ The hyena is still more numerous; the wild-boar is met ^q frequently on the banks ^r of rivers covered with ^s wood. The elephant, rhinoceros, lion, leopard, and panther, are the inhabitants of ^t the low hot country. The crocodiles abound in all rivers, not only of Abyssinia, but also of Nubia and Egypt.

The number of birds in Abyssinia exceeds ^u that of other animals beyond ^x proportion; the high and low countries are ^v equally stored ^z with them. Many species of eagles, hawks ⁵, and vultures, overstock ^a all parts of the country. The golden-eagle is one of the largest birds that flies;

^a septentrionale	^k à cause de	^s qui sont couvertes
^b au	^l produise	de
^c depuis	^m on en trouve	^t habitent
^d jusqu'en	ⁿ quelques-uns	^u surpasse
^e remplacée	^o aucunes cornes	^x au delà de toute
^f sans nuage	^p poil	^y en sont
^g nonobstant	^q se trouve	^z remplis
^h toujours	^r sur le bord	^a infestent
ⁱ en partie		

he is ⁵¹ above eight feet from wing to wing. ^a Great varieties of storks cover the plains in May, when the rains become constant. There are few owls, but they are of an immense size ^b, and truly beautiful.

From the class of insects, I shall select here the tsalt-salya, which furnishes a striking proof how fallacious it is ^c to judge ^d by appearances. If we consider its small size ^e, its weakness and want of beauty, nothing ²⁵ is more contemptible in the creation ^f, or more insignificant. But if we pass from these ^g to the account ^h of his power, we are obliged to acknowledge, with the greatest surprise, that the elephant, the rhinoceros, the lion, and the tiger, are ⁱ vastly ^k his inferiors, and that the appearance of this small insect occasions more trepidation ^l, movement ⁵, and disorder, than would ^m whole herds ⁿ of these monstrous ² animals collected together.

This insect is *in size* very little larger ^o than a bee. As soon as it appears, all the cattle forsake their food, and run about ^p the plains. No resource remains to them ^q but to hasten down to ^r the sands of Atbara, where this cruel enemy never ²⁵ dares to pursue them. ¹⁶ The camel itself, though covered with ^s a thick skin, is not capable to sustain the violent punctures ^t of this insect. When it is attacked by this fly, his body, legs ¹⁸, and head, are soon covered with ^u large bosses, which swell, break ^x, and putrify, to the destruction of the creature. ^v

Among the vegetable productions of Abyssinia, one of the most particular is the balm. The great value set upon ^z this drug in the East ^a remounts to a great antiquity, as ^b we know from ^c the Holy Scripture that the Ismaelites brought with them balm ² as part of their cargo. ^d

^a d'envergure	^l de crainte	^t piqûres
^b grandeur	^m ne feroient	^u couverts de
^c on se trompe	ⁿ des troupeaux	^x crèvent
^d en jugeant	entiers	^y jusqu'à ce que l'an-
^e petitesse	^o n'est guères plus	imal en pèrisse
^f au monde	gros	^z prix mis à
^g ensuite	^p à travers	^a l'orient
^h à ce qu'on raconte	^q ne leur reste	^b puisque
ⁱ lui sont	^r que de s'enfuir vers	^c par
^k de beaucoup	^s couvert d'	^d cargaison

The Nile has its sources in the province of Damot, at the bottom ^a of the mountain of Gresh. The Argows of Damot pay ^b divine honours to this river, and thousands ^c of cattle have been and are still offered ²⁸ to the spirit supposed to reside at its sources. This river is remarkable for its periodical inundations, to which ²³ Abyssinia and Egypt are indebted for ^d their fertility. It has several cataracts. Mr. Bruce, who saw that of ²² Alata, gives us the following description of it: "The water fell ^e in one sheet ^f without any interval, of about half an English mile in breadth, with a noise that was truly terrible, and which stunned him ^h for a time. A thick fume covered the fall all round, and hung over ⁱ the course of the stream. The water, as far as ^k he could discern, fell into a deep bason in the solid rock, and in twenty different eddies ^l, to the very ^m foot of the precipice."

The chief cities of Abyssinia are Gondar and Dixan. Gondar, the metropolis ⁿ, is situated upon a hill of a considerable height. It consists of ^o about ten thousand families in time of peace. On the west end ^p is the King's house ⁷, formerly a structure ^q of great consequence. It was a square building, flanked with square towers, was ^r four stories high ²³, and from the top had a magnificent view of all the country round it. ^s A part is now in ruin, yet there are still ample ⁹ lodgings in the two lowest floors ^t, the audience-chamber ⁷ being ³¹ above *one* hundred and twenty feet long. ²³ — Dixan is built on the top ^u of a hill perfectly in *the* form of a sugar-loaf ^x; a deep valley surrounds it ³⁶ every where, and the road winds spirally up ^y to the hill, till it ends among the houses. The town is well peopled: the only trade carried on there ^z is that of selling children which have been stolen ^a in Abyssinia.

^a pied

^b rendent des

^c des milliers

^d redevables de

^e tomboit

^f lame

^g un demi

^h l'étourdit

ⁱ cachoit

^k autant que

^l tourbillons

^m jusqu'au

ⁿ capitale

^o elle contient

^p à l'ouses

^q édifice

^r il avoit

^s d'alentour

^t bas étages.

^u sommet

^x pain de sucre

^y monte en spiral

^z qui s'y fasse

^a volés

ALGIERS, in Africa.

ALGIERS is ³¹ four hundred *and* eighty miles long ³², a hundred broad, and contains a hundred *and* forty-three thousand square miles. It is bounded on the East ^a by Tunis; on the North by the Mediterranean; on the South by Mount Atlas; and on the West by the kingdoms of Morocco and Tafilet ⁵.

Algiers, with the neighbouring ⁹ states, Tunis and Tripoli, was formerly denominated ^b the Garden of the World. The produce of their soil furnished all Italy with corn ^c, wine, and oil. The lands, though almost uncultivated ^d now, are still very fertile in corn ^e, dates ³⁴, figs, raisins, almonds, apples, pears, plums, oranges, and pomegranates.

Algiers has a Turkish ⁹ Pashaw or Dey, who governs in the name ^f of the Grand Seignior. When a vacancy happens, which it often does ^g by murder, every soldier in the army has a vote ^h in the choosing ⁱ the succeeding Dey. The election is often attended with ^k bloodshed ⁷; yet it is no sooner fixed, than he is recognised and obeyed by all. He must ^l be confirmed by the great Turk; but that is seldom refused. The income ^m of the Dey amounts to about *one* hundred *and* fifty thousand pounds, without oppressing ⁿ his subjects. Out of this ^o he pays an annual ⁹ tribute to the Porte. His power is despotic, yet in all matters of importance he is expected ^p to take the advice of a Common Council, which consists ^q of thirty Pashas, who often ³³ form parties ² against him, and who sometimes ³³ assassinate him ^r even in the Council.

The Algerines ^s, in general, subsist by piracy. They are

^a à l'orient

^b appelé

^c de blé

^d incultes

^e en blé

^f au nom

^g ce qui arrive

^h a sa voix

ⁱ dans le choix du

^k accompagnée d'

^l il doit être

^m revenu

ⁿ opprimer

^o sur cette somme

^p il doit

^q est composé

^r l'assassinent

^s Algériens

intrepid⁹ mariners, and fight desperately^a when they meet with^b a prize at sea; yet they are far^c inferior to the English in the construction or management^d of their vessels. Those infidels, with a small fleet, have harassed all the nations of Europe, and obliged them¹⁶ to pay a kind of tribute by way^e of present. It has often been thought^f surprising that the Christian powers should suffer^g their marine to be insulted by these barbarians^h, who take the ships of all nations who do not pay themⁱ a subsidy in money or commodities^k.

The city of Algiers is computed to^l contain^m about one hundred thousand Mahometans, and fifteen thousand Jews. It standsⁿ on the side of a hill rising^o gradually from the shore. It is defended¹⁸ by a mole^p five hundred paces in length¹³, where they have a castle and large batteries of guns, which have not been able, however, to protect them¹⁶ from bombardments by the Christian powers, whose subjects they have plundered^q and carried^r into slavery.

ARABIA, in Asia.

ARABIA is³¹ thirteen hundred miles long¹³, twelve hundred broad, and contains seven hundred thousand square miles^s. It is situated²⁸ between the twelfth and the thirtieth degree of North latitude⁷, and between the thirty-fifth and the sixty-first^t of East longitude from London. Arabia is bounded^u by Turkey on the North; by the Gulph of Persia and Ormus on the East; by the

^a en désespérés

^b rencontrent

^c de beaucoup

^d manœuvre

^e forme

^f trouve

^g laissent

^h barbares

leur payent

^k marchandises

^l passe pour

^m renfermer

ⁿ elle est située

^o qui s'élève

^p môle de

^q pillé

^r emmené en

^s milles carrés

^t unième

^u bornée

Indian Ocean on the South; and by the Red Sea on the West. *

Arabia is divided into ^a Arabia Petræa ^b, Arabia Deserta ^c, and Arabia Felix ^d. It is remarkable that this country has always preserved ^e its ancient name. The word Arab, it is generally said, signifies robber; and the word Saracen, by which one tribe is called, is said to signify *both a thief and an inhabitant of the Desert*. These names justly ³³ belong to the Arabians ^f, for they seldom ³³ let any merchandise pass without extorting ^g something from the owners, if they do not rob them ¹⁶.

As a considerable part of this country lies under the torrid zone, the air is exceedingly hot. The soil, in some parts, is nothing more ^h than immense sands, which, when ⁱ agitated by the winds, roll ^k like the troubled ocean, and sometimes ³³ form mountains, by which whole ^l caravans have been destroyed ²⁸. Here, says Dr. Shaw, are no ^m pastures clothed with ⁿ flocks; no valleys filled with corn; and no vineyards: but the whole is a desolate wilderness ^o, diversified only by plains ² covered ²⁸ with sand, and mountains ² made ^p up of naked rocks.

However, the southern part of Arabia, called ^q Arabia Felix, has in general a good soil, and is very fertile. Here the cultivated ⁹ lands produce balm ², manna, myrrh, cassia, frankincense ^r and other valuable ^s gums: also cinnamoms ², pepper, oranges, lemons, pomegranates, figs, and other fruits. This country is famous ^t for its coffee, which is no where found in such perfection ^u.

The most useful ⁹ animals in Arabia are camels ^x and dromedaries. They are amazingly fitted by Providence for traversing ^y the dry and parched ^z deserts of this country. The driest thistle or thorn is all the food this ^a

^a en *repeated*

^b Pétrée

^c Déserte

^d Heureuse

^e conservé

^f Arabes

^g sans exiger

^h rien autre

ⁱ quand ils sont

^k roulent

^l entières

^m il n'y a point de

ⁿ couverts de

^o triste désert

^p composées

^q qu'on appelle

^r de l'encens

^s précieuses

^t célèbre

^u aussi parfait

^x chameaux

^y traverser

^z brûlans

^a que cet

animal requires^a, and to save time he eats without stopping^b, or occasioning a moment of delay. At one watering-place^c he fills with^d water a large cistern, which Nature has formed in^e him, from which he draws at pleasure^f, and pours in his stomach the quantity he wants^g. The camels usually³³ carry eight hundred pounds weight^h upon their back, which is not taken offⁱ during the whole journey, as they naturally³³ kneel down to restⁱ and rise^k with their load^l. When they come near^m a pool, they smell it⁶ at a great distance, and set upⁿ their great trot till they come to it^o.

The Arabians, like most of the nations of Asia, are of a middle stature^p, thin^q, and of a swarthy complexion^r, with black⁹ hair and black eyes. They are swift of foot^s, excellent horsemen, and, in general, a martial people, expert at the bow and lance, and since they are acquainted with^t fire-arms, good marksmen. The inhabitants of the inland country live^u in tents^z, and remove from place to^x place with their flocks and herds, as they have ever done since they were a nation.

The Arabians in general are such^y thieves, that travellers and pilgrims^z, who are led thither^a from all nations, through^b motives of devotion or curiosity⁵, are struck with terror on their approach towards^c the deserts. These robbers, headed by a captain, traverse the country on horse-back^d, assault^e, and plunder the caravans. On the sea-coast they are mere pirates, and make prize of^f every vessel they can master^g, of whatever nation. } The habit of the roving^h Arabs is a kind of a blue shirt, tied aboutⁱ them with a girdle. They wear drawers, but no stockings. Many of them go almost naked; but the

^a exige

^b s'arrêter

^c abreuvoir

^d remplit d'

^e au-dedans de

^f à volonté

^g dont il a besoin

^h livres pesant

ⁱ pour se reposer

^k et se lèvent

^l charge

^m approchent d'

ⁿ prennent

^o y arrivent

^p moyenne taille

^q minces

^r teint basané

^s légers à la course

^t ils connoissent

^u demeurent

^x de place en

^y de si grands

^z pélerins

^a qui y vont

^b par motif

^c en approchant

^d à cheval

^e assaillent

^f et prennent

^g battre

^h vagabonds

ⁱ autour d'

women in general are so wrapped up^a, that nothing²⁵ can be discerned but their eyes. They eat all sorts of flesh, except that of²¹ hogs. Coffee, tea, water, and sherbet is their usual drink^b: they have no strong⁹ liquors. †

The inland country of Arabia is under the government of many petty princes, who are styled^c xerifs and imams. These monarchs appear to be absolute both in^d spirituals and temporals; the succession is hereditary, and they have no other laws than those^e found in the Koran. The northern Arabs⁷ are subject to the Turks, and are governed by bashaws² residing^f among them. They have no²⁵ standing⁸ regular militia; but the King commands^h the purses and persons of his subjects, asⁱ the necessity of affairs requires it²⁶.

As Mahomet makes a great figure in the history of Arabia, it is proper^k to give here a short account of this false prophet. Mahomet was born^l in the sixth century, of poor illiterate^m parents. He was endued withⁿ a subtle genius, and possessed a degree of enterprise^o much beyond^p his condition. † In the early part of his life^q he had been employed as a factor by his uncle; in this capacity^r he had frequent⁹ occasion to travel into Syria, Palestine, and Egypt. During his peregrinations^s he observed a great variety of sects, whose hatred against each^t other was inveterate, and from that time he formed the design of establishing^u a new religion more universal than any^x which had yet existed. He was assisted in his design by Sergius, a monk, who had forsaken his cloister and profession.

To give the appearance of the Divine sanction to the religion he^y proposed to establish, Mahomet turned out to

^a si enveloppées

^b boisson

^c qui s'appellent

^d dans le

^e celles qui se

^f qui résident

^g sur pied

^h est le maître de

ⁱ selon que

^k à propos

^l naquit

^m ignorans

ⁿ il avoit

^o audace

^p au dessus de

^q sa jeunesse

^r profession

^s voyages

^t l'une contre

^u d'établir

^x toutes celles

^y qu'il se

his advantage a calamity with which^a he was afflicted. He gave out^b that the fits of epilepsy to which he was subject, were trances² into which²³ he was miraculously thrown by God, during which²³ he was instructed in^c his will, which he was commanded^d to publish to the world. By this strange⁹ story, and by leading^e a retired and austere life, he soon acquired a character of sanctity among his acquaintance^f and neighbours. †

When he thought himself^g fortified by the number and the enthusiasm of his followers^h, he declared himselfⁱ a prophet sent by God to teach his will, and to compel mankind to obey it^k. He declared, that there was a God who created the world, and governed all things *in it*; that he had sent several prophets to teach his will to mankind, among whom Moses and Jesus Christ were the most eminent; but as their endeavours had proved ineffectual^l, God had sent him¹⁶ as his last and great Prophet, with a commission more ample than that of²¹ all others before him. God, he said, had commanded him¹⁶ not only to publish his laws, but to subdue those who would not obey them^m. He added, that God had given to his followers the possession of all the earth, as a reward in this life, and had prepared for them hereafterⁿ a paradise full of sensual enjoyments, especially those of²¹ love. These^o, with the prohibition of strong⁹ liquors, were the capital^p articles of his creed.

These new principles were no sooner published, than a great number of his countrymen^q embraced them¹⁶ with implicit⁹ faith. The most enlightened^r, however, were convinced of the deceit^s, and formed the design to cut him off; but Mahomet, suspecting their intention, fled to Medina, where he was received with open arms^t by the inhabitants. From^u this flight, called the Hegira, the^x Maho-

a dont	h partisans	p principaux
b il dit	i qu'il étoit	q concitoyens
c de	k s'y sommettre	r éclairés
d avoit ordre	l été inefficaces	s imposture
e en menant	m y obéir	t à bras ouverts
f connoissances	n après la mort	u c'est de
g se crut	o ces principes	x que les

metans compute ^a their time ^b. Mahomet, by the assistance of the inhabitants of Medina, and others whom his insinuations and address daily ³³ attached to him ¹⁶, obliged all his countrymen to submit ^c to his doctrine. The speedy propagation of his system among the Arabians was a new argument in his favour among the inhabitants of Egypt, who were previously disposed to it: Arians, Jews, and Gentiles, all forsook ^d their ancient faith, and became ²⁹ Mahometans. In a word, the contagion spread ^e over Arabia, Syria, Egypt, and Persia; and Mahomet, from a deceitful hypocrite, became ²⁹ the most powerful ⁹ monarch of his time. He was ²⁹ proclaimed King at Medina *in* the year six hundred *and* seventy-seven, and died five years after, revered by his subjects.

What is called the Desert of Sinai is a beautiful plain, about ^f nine miles long ¹³, and three in breadth. Mount Sinai divides it ¹⁶ in two, each capacious enough ⁸ to receive the whole camp of the Israelites. From Mount Sinai may be seen ^h Mount Horeb, where Moses kept ⁱ the flocks of Jethro, his father-in-law ^k, when he saw the burning bush. On these mountains are many chapels and cells, possessed by the Greek ⁹ and Latin monks, who pretend *to* show the spot ^l where every miracle recorded ^m in the Scripture happened.

The chief ⁿ cities in Arabia are Mocha, Mecca, Aden, Mascate, Suez, and Judah, where most ^o of the trade of this country is carried on ^p. Mocha is a large ⁹ and well-built city, where the merchants resort from all parts of the world to purchase their coffee. At Mecca, the birth-place ⁷ of Mahomet, is a mosque, counted ^q the most magnificent of any ^r temple in the Turkish ⁹ dominions. Its lofty roof, which is covered with gold, makes a delightful ⁹ appearance, and is conspicuous at a great distance. The mosque has *a* hundred gates, with a window over ^s each, and is decorated

^a comptent	^h on peut voir	^o la plus grande
^b leurs années	ⁱ gardoit	partie
^c à se soumettre	^k beau-père	^p se fait
^d abandonnèrent	^l place	^q qui passe pour
^e se répandit	^m rapporté	^r de tous les
^f d'environ	ⁿ principales	^s au-dessus de
⁸ assez grande		

within^a in the most elegant^o manner. The number of pilgrims^b who yearly³³ visit this place is almost incredible; every musselman being obliged by his religion, to come thither^c once in his life, or send a deputy.

At Medina, the city to which Mahomet fled when he was driven *out* of Mecca, is^d a stately mosque, supported by four hundred pillars, and furnished with three hundred silver lamps⁷, which are continually³³ burning^e. It is called the most holy by the Turks, because in it is placed the coffin^f of their prophet, covered with cloth of gold^g, under a canopy of silver tissue⁷, which the bashaw of Egypt renews every year, by order of the Grand Seignior. Over the foot of the coffin is a rich golden crescent⁷, adorned with precious^o stones, and so curiously wrought^h, that it is esteemed a master-piece of great value.

BOHEMIA, in Europe.

BOHEMIA is about four hundred *and* eighty miles long⁴³, *and* three hundred broad. It is situated²⁸ between the forty-eighth and fifty-second degree of North latitude⁷, and between the twelfth and the nineteenth degree of East longitude from London. It is bounded by Saxony on the North; by Poland and Hungary on the East; by Austria and Bavaria on the South; and by the Palatinate of Bavaria on the West.

The air of Bohemia is not so wholesome as that of²² the rest of Germany, though the soil and produce beⁱ pretty much^k the same. We have no certain account of the population of this kingdom: about¹ a hundred *and* sixty years *ago* it was computed^m to contain about three millions of inhabitants, and at present not aboveⁿ four millions and a

^a en dedans
^b des pélerins
^c d'y aller
^d il y a
^e qui brûlent

^f cercueil
^g de drap d'or
^h ouvrage
ⁱ produit soient

^k à peu près
^l il y a environ
^m supposé
ⁿ pas plus de

few hundred thousand. The Bohemians in their ²⁸ persons, habits^a, and manners, resemble the Germans^b. There is^c among them no middle state of people; for every lord is a sovereign, and every tenant a slave.

Although the Bohemians are not^d at present remarkable *either* for arts or arms, yet they formerly³³ distinguished themselves²⁶ as the most intrepid⁹ assertors^e of civil and religious liberty. Their virtues may be considered as the causes of their decay^f, as no means were left unemployed^g by their masters for breaking^h their spirit of independency; their customs and diversions are the same as those of Germany.

The forms, and only the forms, of the old Bohemian Constitution still³³ subsist; their states are composed of the clergy, nobility⁵, gentryⁱ, and the representatives of the towns; but the Emperor is now almost absolute. The revenues of Bohemia are whatever the sovereign is pleased^k to exact from the States, when they are assembled at Prague. The Bohemian nobility used^l to elect their *own* princes; the Emperors had always a great influence in the elections. They sometimes³³ imposed upon them^m a sovereign, and at last usurped the throne themselves. Albert the Second received²⁹ in the same year (1438) the crowns of Germany, Bohemia⁵, and Hungary.

Prague, the capital of Bohemia, is one of the finest and most magnificent cities in Europe, and is famousⁿ for its noble bridge. Its circumference is so large^o, that the grand Prussian army in the last siege never could^p completely invest it. The inhabitants are not proportioned to its capaciousness^q: it is a place of very little^r trade, and therefore the middling inhabitants are not wealthy.

^a habillemens	^g n'ont été omis	ⁿ célèbre
^b aux Allemands	^h rompre	^o considérable
^c il n'y a	ⁱ bourgeoisie	^p ne put jamais
^d ne soient pas	^k veut	^q étendue
^e défenseurs	^l avoit coutume	^r de très peu de
^f décadence	^m leur donnoient	

BOURBON, ISLAND, in Africa.

THE Isle of Bourbon is situated²⁸ in the twenty-first^a degree of South latitude⁷, and in the fifty-fourth of East longitude from London. It is about ninety miles round: there are many good roads for shipping round^b Bourbon, particularly on the North and South sides⁷; but hardly a single^c harbour where ships can be secure^d against the hurricanes which blow during the monsoons. The coast is so surrounded²³ with rocks, sunk a^e few feet below the water, that coasting along^f shore is at all^g times dangerous.

On the southern⁹ extremity is a volcano, which continually³⁸ throws out flames², smoke, and sulphur, with a roaring noise, terrible in the^h night to mariners. The climate here, though extremely hot, is healthyⁱ, being refreshed with cooling gales^k that blow morning and evening from the sea and land.

The island abounds in¹ brooks and springs; also in fruits, grass, and cattle, excellent tobacco, aloes, white pepper, and several kinds of fruit trees^m. The rivers are well stocked withⁿ fish; the coast with land and sea tortoises⁷; and every part of the^o country with horned cattle^p. The woods are full of turtle-doves⁵, paroquets, pigeons, and a great variety of other birds, beautiful to the eye^q and pleasant to the palate^r.

The French first³³ settled here in^s the year *one* thousand six hundred and seventy-two^t, after they were driven²⁸ from the island of Madagascar. They have there some considerable towns, and their India ships usually³³ touch, and take refreshment at that island.

a vingt unième	h pendant la	p bêtes à cornes
b autour de	i sain	q à la vue
c seul	k vents frais	r au goût
d en sûreté	l en <i>repeated</i>	s s'y établirent
e cachés	m d'arbres fruitiers	t soixante-douze
f le long du	n fournies de	
g en tous	o et tout le	

BRAZIL, in America.

BRAZIL is two thousand *and* five hundred miles long ^a, seven hundred broad, and contains nine hundred *and* forty thousand square miles. It is situated between the equator and the thirty-fifth degree of South latitude ⁷, and between the thirty-fifth and the sixtieth of West longitude from London. Brazil is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean on the North and East; by the mouth ^a of the river Plata on the South; and by a chain of mountains on the West.

The name of Brazil was given to this country, because it was observed to abound with ^b a wood of that name. To the northward ^c, which is almost under the equator, the climate is hot, unwholesome ^d, and subject to great rains in March and September, which often ³³ overflow ^e the country. But to the southward ^f there is no part of the world that enjoys ^g more serene ⁹ and wholesome air. The land near the coast is in general rather low than high, but exceedingly pleasant, being interspersed with ^h meadows and woods. On the west are ⁱ mountains, from whence issue many noble rivers, that fall into the great rivers Amazon and La Plata. Many others run ^k from East to West, till ^l they fall into the Atlantic Ocean, after ^m meliorating ⁿ the lands which they annually ³³ overflow, and turning ^o the sugar-mills ^p belonging to the Portuguese.

The soil in general is extremely fruitful, and produces sugar ², tobacco, hides, indigo, balsam, and brazil wood ⁷ of a red colour, chiefly ³³ used ^q in dyeing ^r. The produce of the soil was found very sufficient ^s for sustaining the inhabitants, until the mines of gold and diamonds were discovered ²⁸. These ^t, with the sugar plantations ⁷, occupy

^a l'embouchure	^g jouisse d'un	^o avoir fait tourner
^b qu'il y avoit beau-	^h entrecoupée de	^p moulins à sucre-
coup de	ⁱ il y a des	^q qui sert
^c au nord	^k coulent	^r à teindre
^d mal-sain	^l jusqu'à ce qu'	^s suffisoit
^e inondent	^m après avoir	^t ces mines
^f au midi	ⁿ fertilisé	

so many^a hands, that agriculture lies^b neglected, and Brazil depends upon^c Europe for its daily food.

The Portuguese of Brazil are described^d by several travellers as effeminate and vicious; of little sincerity^e in conversation, or honesty^f in dealing^g; lazy, proud, and ostentatious^h. When they go abroadⁱ, they are carried in a kind of cotton hammocks^j called serpentines, which are borne on^k the negroes' shoulders^l. Most of these hammocks are blue, and adorned with^m fringes of the same colour. They have a velvet pillowⁿ, and above the head a kind of tester with curtains^o, so that^p the person^q carried cannot be seen, unless^r he please^s. When he has a mind^t to be seen, he pulls^u the curtains aside^v, and salutes his acquaintance whom he meets^w in the streets. Scarcely any man of fashion^x or lady will pass^y the streets without being carried in this manner.

The trade of Portugal is carried on there upon the same plan on which^z several nations of Europe trade with their colonies of America. They send, like the Spanish, annual fleets, which set sail^a at stated times^b from Portugal, and compose three floatas, bound to^c three different ports of Brazil. The trade of Brazil is very great, and increases every year; which is not surprising, as the Portuguese have opportunities of supplying themselves with^d slaves for their several works, at a much cheaper rate^e than any other European power, that has settlements in America. They are the only one that have^f established colonies in Africa, and from hence they import annually between forty and fifty thousand negroes, whom they send to Brazil.

Brazil is a very wealthy^g and flourishing colony. The export^h of sugar from this country is grownⁱ lately much

a tant de	l ornés de	x de qualité
b reste	m des rideaux	y passe dans
c tire de l'	n si bien que	z qui partent
d représentés	o celui qui est	a des tems marqués
e peu sincères	p à moins qu'il	b chargées pour
f honnêtes	q ne le veuille	c se fournir d'
g le commerce	r quand il veut	d meilleur marché
h pleins d'ostenta- tion	s il tire	e qui aient
i il sortent	t de côté	f exportation
k portés sur	u rencontre	g devenue

much greater than¹² it was; their tobacco is remarkably good, but is not raised^a in such large quantities as in the American colonies. The Portuguese had been long^b in possession of Brazil before they^c discovered the treasures of gold and diamonds which have since made^d it so considerable. Their fleets used to carry to Europe a cargo little inferior in value to the treasures of the Spanish⁹ galleons. The gold alone amounted to near^e four millions sterling. But since the Royal Family of Portugal fled to Brazil in 1808, and have continued there, this traffic and export of Brazilian specie is much abridged. The money that was wont to be sent to Europe for the service of the government is now of course retained in Brazil to keep up the splendour of the court; and Portugal is left to be governed by a kind of viceroy.

St. Salvador, the capital of Brazil, commands a noble⁹, spacious, and commodious harbour. This city is built²⁸ upon a high rock; its situation makes it^f almost impregnable. It is populous and magnificent, and beyond⁸ comparison the most gay and opulent city in all Brazil.

CAFFRARIA, in Africa.

CAFFRARIA is seven hundred miles long¹³, six hundred *and* sixty broad, and contains above^h two hundred thousand square miles. This extensive⁹ country is bounded on the North by Negroland and Abyssinia; on the West by Guinea, Congo, and the sea; on the South by the Cape of Good Hope; and on the East by the sea.

“The men among the Caffrees,” says Mr. Paterson, a modern traveller, “are fromⁱ five feet ten inches to^k six feet high¹³; they are well proportioned, and in general evince^l a great courage in attacking lions and other beasts of prey. Their colour is a jet black; their teeth are white

a récolté
b long-temps
c avant de
d rendu

e à près de
f la rend
g et sans
h plus de

i ont depuis
k jusqu'a
l montrent

as ^a ivory, and their eyes large. The clothing ^b of both sexes is nearly the same ; it consists entirely of hides of oxen, which are as pliant ^c as cloth ^d. The men wear tails of different animals, tied round ^e their thighs, pieces of brass in their hair, and large ivory rings ^f on their arms. They are extremely fond of ^g dogs, which they exchange for cattle ; and they carry this passion to such a height ^h, that they will sometimes ³³ give two bullocks for one dog, if he pleases them ⁱ. Their whole ^j exercise through ^k the day is hunting, fighting, and dancing.

The women are employed ^l in the cultivation of ^m their garden and corn ; they also ³³ make baskets ⁿ and the mats upon which ³³ they sleep. The men have great pride in ^o their cattle, which they teach to answer a whistle ; when they wish ^o their cattle to return home, they go a little ^p from the house, and blow ^q this small instrument, which is heard at a great distance ^r, and in this manner bring ^s all their cattle home without difficulty.

There are great variations in the climate ; it seldom ³³ rains except in the summer ; the country, however, is well supplied with ^t water. “ From what I observed in this country, I am induced ^u to believe,” continues Mr. Pater-son, “ that it is greatly superior to any other known part of Africa.”

“ To judge ^x of the Caffrees by those ^y I have seen,” says Mr. Vaillant, “ they are taller than the Hottentots of the colonies ; they are also more robust, and possess a greater degree ^z of courage. Their features ^a are more agreeable, their faces are not contracted ^b towards the chin, and their cheek-bones ⁷ do not project ^c like those of the Hottentots. They have not large flat ⁹ faces and thick lips, like their neighbours, the negroes of Mosam-

a comme de l'	k pendant	s rammenent
b l'habillement	l s'occupent	t fourni d'
c souples	m à cultiver	u suis porté à
d que du drap	n sont fiers de	x à juger
e autour de	o veulent que	y ceux que
f ils aiment	p à une petite dis-	z et ont plus
g si loin	tance	a leurs traits
h leur plaît	q jouent de	b rétrécis
i tout leur	r de loin	c ne sont pas saillans

bique, but a well-formed contour, an agreeable ⁹ nose, and sparkling eyes ; so that, setting aside ^a our prejudice with regard ^b to colour, many women among them might be thought ^c handsome by the side ^d of an European lady."

The hair of the Caffrees, which is strong and curling, is never greased ; but they anoint the rest of their bodies to make themselves ^e more active and strong. The men are more particular in decorations than the women ; they are very fond of ^f brass rings ⁷, and are seldom seen without bracelets on their legs ⁸ and arms. They make necklaces of the bones of the animals, which they polish and whiten in the most perfect manner ^h. Some content themselves with the leg-bone ⁷ of a sheep hanging on the breast, which they think a great decoration.

In the warm season ⁱ the Caffrees only wear their ornaments ; when the weather is cold, they make use of ^k kroses made of the skin of calves, which reach to the ^l feet. Let the weather prove ever so bad ^m, neither men nor women cover their heads. " Sometimes, indeed," says Mr. Vaillant, " I have seen the head of a Caffree adorned with ⁿ a feather stuck in the hair, but this is by no means common ^o."

The huts of the Caffrees are absolutely a perfect hemisphere ; they are made of wood, and are covered within ^p and without ^q with a mixture of earth, clay ⁵, and cow-dung ⁷. The door is so low, that to enter ^r the hut, you must crawl on your hands and knees ; the fire-place ^s is in the centre, and is surrounded by a circular rim, two ^t or three inches high ³³. The Caffrees entertain ^u a high opinion of the Supreme Being ^x, and of his power ; they believe in a future state, where the good ^y will be rewarded ²⁸, and the wicked punished ; yet they have no sacred ceremonies, and never ³³ pray.

^a mettant de côté	ⁱ été	^p en dedans
^b par rapport	^k ils portent des	^q en dehors
^c passer pour	^l descendent jusqu-	^r entrer dans
^d á côté	aux	^s foyer
^e se rendre	^m quelque mauvais	^t de deux
^f aiment beaucoup	que soit	^u ont
⁸ aux jambes	ⁿ ornée d'	^x de l'être
^b de la manière	^o est très-rare	^y où les bon

The Caffrees are governed by a chief or king, whose power is very limited; he receives no²⁵ tax, and has no troop at his command^a; he is not feared, but generally respected and beloved. As he is permitted^b to take as many^c wives as he likes^d, it is necessary that he should have^e a larger portion of land to cultivate, and a greater number of cattle to tend. His cabin is neither^f higher nor better decorated than the rest; his whole family live round^g him in about a dozen of huts.

The distance of the different hordes makes it^h necessary for them to have chiefs appointed by the king. When there is any thing to communicate, he gives themⁱ orders, which they communicate to their several^k hordes. The principal weapon^l of the Caffree is a lance; he seeks his enemy face to face, and never²⁵ throws his lance but openly. In the war he carries a shield made of the thickest part of the hide of a buffalo. He also³³ manages^m with great skillⁿ a club of two feet long²³, and three or four inches thick in the largest part.

At the death of the father, the sons and mother divide between them the property he has left. The dead are seldom buried²⁸, but are carried *away* from the kraal by their family, and deposited in a deep trench^o common to the whole horde, where the wild beasts repair at leisure^p, and devour them²⁶. The honours of burial^q are only due to the kings and chiefs of a horde.

We know from^r the ancients, that the inhabitants were two^s thousand years *ago* in the same rude situation in which²³ they are at present. All the attempts^t of the Europeans have hitherto been ineffectual for making the least^u impression, or giving them the least inclination to follow the European manner of living^x.

The Portuguese are sovereigns of the greatest part of

^a à ses ordres	ⁱ leur donne	^q de la sépulture
^b il lui est permis	^k différentes	^r savons par
^c autant de	^l arme	^s il y a deux
^d qu'il lui plaît	^m manie	^t efforts
^e qu'il ait	ⁿ adresse	^u la moindre
^f n'est ni	^o fosse profonde	^x manière de vivre
^g vit autour de	^p vont quand elles	
^h qu'il est	veulent	

the coast, and have a number of black ⁹ princes for their tributaries. There are some independent princes who have extensive dominions ^a, particularly the Kings of Dahomy and Whidah, the most noted for the slave trade ⁷. Upwards of two hundred years have the European nations traded with Africa in human ⁹ flesh, and encouraged in the negro countries wars ³, rapine, and desolation, that the West Indies ^b might be supplied with slaves. The annual exportation of slaves from Africa has exceeded *a* hundred thousand men.

A sea officer ⁷ lately ³³ visited all the chiefs of the negroes in our settlements, and found the police and punishment of all crimes regulated by the slave trade ⁷. Those who trespass against ^c the laws are sold ²⁸ for slaves for the benefit of government. Theft, adultery, and murder, are the highest crimes among them, and subject ^d the whole family to slavery ^e; but any man ^f condemned to slavery for the crime of his relations, may redeem himself ^g by furnishing two slaves in his place. This traffic in ^h crimes makes ⁱ the chiefs vigilant.

The CANARIES, in Africa.

THE Canaries, anciently called the Fortunate Islands, are situated ²⁸ between the twenty-seventh and the twenty-ninth degree of North latitude; and between the twelfth and the nineteenth of West longitude from London. These Islands enjoy ^k a pure temperate climate, and abound in the most delicious ⁹ fruits, especially grapes, which produce the rich wines called Canary, whereof a great part is exported to England. They abound ^l of those little birds of their name, so much admired in Eu-

^a domaines

^b Indes occidentale

^c transgressent

^d soumettent

^e esclavage

^f tout homme

^g se racheter

^h fondé sur les

ⁱ rend

^k jouissent d'

^l ont beaucoup

rope ; but their notes ^a in their native lands far excel ^b those in ^c a cage, or a foreign ⁹ climate.

Great Canary, which communicates its name to the whole, is ³² about a hundred *and* fifty miles in circumference, and is so extremely fertile, that it produces two harvests in a year ^d. Tensriffe, the second in size ^e, is about a hundred *and* twenty miles round ^f, it abounds in corn, wine ³⁴, and oil, though it is much encumbered with mountains, particularly the Peak, which in clear weather may be discerned at a hundred *and* twenty miles distance. It is an ascent in the form of a sugar-loaf ⁷, about fifteen miles in circumference, and thirteen thousand *and* two hundred feet perpendicular. This mountain is a volcano, and sometimes ³³ throws out a great quantity of sulphur, which converts ^g the land into barren deserts ².

These islands were first discovered ²⁸ and planted by the Carthaginians ; but after the destruction of that state by the Romans, they laid concealed ^h from the rest of the world till ⁱ the year one thousand four hundred *and* five, when they were again discovered ²⁸ by the Spaniards, to whom they belong. It is remarkable, that though the natives resembled the ^k Africans in their stature ^l and complexion, their language was quite different ; they had none of their customs ^m, and did not know that there was any country in the world besides their own ⁿ.

^a chant	^e grandeur	^k ressemblassent
^b surpasse de beau-	^f de tour	aux
coup	^g change	^l taille
^c ceux qui sont	^h restèrent ignorées	^m usages
dans	ⁱ jusqu'en	ⁿ que le leur
^d moissons par an		

CANADA, in America.

CANADA is six hundred miles long, two hundred broad, and contains about *a* hundred thousand square miles. It is situated between the forty-fifth and the fifty-second^a degree of North latitude[?], and between the sixty-first^b and eighty-first degree of West longitude from London. Canada is bounded by New Britain and Hudson's Bay[?] on the North and East; by Nova Scotia and New England on the South; and by unknown lands[?] on the West.

The climate of this province is cold, and the winter very tedious^c; the soil in general is good, and produces wheat[?], barley, rye, and many other sorts^d of grains, fruits, and vegetables; tobacco, in particular, thrives well^d, and is much cultivated. The isle of Orleans, and the lands near the rivers are extremely fertile. The meadow-grounds^e, which are well watered, yield^f excellent grass, and feed^g vast numbers of great and small cattle. The rivers branching through^h this country are very numerous, large, and deep: the principal is the river St. Laurence, which issues from the lake Ontario, takes its courseⁱ North-east, washes Montreal, and meets the tide upwards^k of four hundred miles from the sea, where it is navigable for large vessels. After receiving^l in its progress^m innumerableⁿ smaller rivers, it falls into the ocean at Cape Rosieres, where it is^{3?} ninety miles broad^o. In its course it forms a variety of^p islands for the most part very fruitful and pleasant.

There are five lakes in Canada, called Ontario, Erie, Huron, Michigan, and the lake Superior; they are large, communicate with one^q another, and would be all navigable, but for^r the stupendous cataract of Niagara,

^a deuxième

^b unième

^c ennuyeux

^d y vient bien

^e les prairies

^f produisent

^g nourrissent

^h qui arrosent

ⁱ son cours

^k marée à plus

^l avoir reçu

^m dans son cours

ⁿ un grand nombre

^o de

^p de largeur

^q différentes

^r l'un avec

^s sans la

which interrupts the passage. The fall is ^a *one* hundred and fifty feet perpendicular ^b, in a place where the water is about ^c half a mile wide ^d. No words ^e can express the consternation of travellers in seeing so great a ^f body of water, violently thrown from such a ^g height upon the rock, from which it ^h rebounds, appearing as white as ⁱ snow. The noise of this fall is often heard at the distance of fifteen miles, and sometimes farther. The vapour arising ^k from the fall is seen at a great distance, and appears like a cloud.

The uncultivated parts ^l of North America contain the greatest forests in the world; they are a continued wood, not planted by the hands of man, and to all appearance as old as ^m the world itself. Nothing ⁿ is more magnificent to the sight; the trees lose themselves in the clouds, and are of a prodigious variety of species.

Animals make the most curious and interesting part of the natural history of Canada; they are of a prodigious variety; the forests abound with stags, elks, deer ^o, bears, foxes, martins, wild cattle, ferrets, squirrels, hares, and rabbits. The marshes and lakes swarm with otters and beavers, which are the most curious animals we are acquainted with ^p. The American beavers are about ^q four feet long, and weigh between sixty and seventy pounds; they live from fifteen to twenty years, and the females bring forth ^r three or four young at a time ^s. They do not continue long at a time ^t in the water, yet cannot live without frequently ^u bathing in it ^v. The savages, who wage ^w a continual war *with* them, believe that they are rational creatures ^x, that they live in society, and are governed ^y by a leader or prince.

Among the reptiles of this country, the rattle-snake chiefly ^z deserves attention. Some of them are as big as ^{aa} a man's leg ^{ab}, and they are long in proportion. What

^a a	[pendiculaire	^h d'où elle	^o ont environ
^b de hauteur per-	ⁱ que de la	^p produisent	
^c a environ	^k qui s'élève	^q à la fois	
^d de largeur	^l parties incultes	^r temps à la fois	
^e rien ne	^m aussi vieux que	^s sans s'y baigner	
^f un si grand	ⁿ que nous con-	^t que leur font	
^g d'une si grande	^{noissions}	^u aussi gros que	

is most remarkable in this animal is its tail, which is scaly ^a, and on which ²³ grows every year a ring or row of scales. In moving ^b, it makes a rattling noise, from which it takes ^c its name. The bite ^d of this serpent is mortal, if a remedy is not immediately applied. The rattle-snake seldom ³³ bites passengers, unless it is ^e provoked; and never ³³ darts itself without first rattling three times with its tail. When pursued ^f, it folds itself round, and darts with great fury against his pursuers; nevertheless the savages chase it ^g, and find its flesh very good.

The chief cities of Canada are Quebec, Montreal, and Les Trois Rivières. Quebec, the capital, where the governor resides, is situated ²⁸ at the confluence of the rivers St. Laurence and St. Charles, about three hundred and twenty miles from the sea. It is built on a rock partly ^h of marble, and partly of slate. The town is divided ²⁸ into *an* upper and *a* lower ⁱ; the houses are of stone and built in a tolerable manner ^k. The fortifications are strong though not ^l regular. The number of inhabitants have been computed at fifteen thousand. The haven, which lies opposite the ^m town, is safe and commodious ⁿ; it is flanked by two bastions, that are raised twenty feet from the ground. The town called Les Trois Rivières, is about half the way ^o between Quebec and Montreal; it is much resorted to ^p by several nations of Indians, who come here ^q to sell their furs and skins. The town is pleasant, and numbers of handsome houses are built ²⁸ on both sides of the three rivers, which give the name to the town. Montreal stands ^r on an island in the river St. Laurence. While the French had ^s possession of Canada, the island belonged to private proprietors ^t, who had rendered it ²⁶ a most delightful place to live in ^u. The town forms an oblong square, divided into regular streets; the houses are built in a handsome manner, and

^a couverte d'écailles	^h en partie	^p fréquentée
^b en remuant	ⁱ haute et basse	^q y viennent
^c d'où il tire	^k assez bien bâties	^r est situé
^d morsure	^l elles ne soient pas	^s étoient en
^e qu'il ne soit	^m est vis-à-vis de	^t des particuliers
^f il est poursuivi	ⁿ commode	^u résidence
^g lui font la chasse	^o à moitié chemin	

may, for the most part, be seen from the harbour, as the hill upon which they stand ^a falls ^b gradually to ^c the water.

CAROLINA and GEORGIA, *United States.*

THESE provinces are ³² seven hundred miles long ³³, three hundred *and* eighty broad, and contain above a hundred thousand square miles. They are situated ²⁸ between the thirtieth and the thirty-seventh degree of North latitude ⁷, and between the seventy-sixth and the ninety-first degree of West longitude from London. They are bounded ²⁸ by Virginia on the North; by the Atlantic ocean on the East; by the river St. John on the South; and by the Mississippi on the West.

There is no ²⁵ great difference between the climate of these provinces and that of Virginia, only the summers are of a more intense ⁹ heat, and the winters milder and shorter. The weather is subject to sudden transitions from heat to cold ^d, and from cold to heat; the winters are seldom severe enough ^e to freeze any considerable water, and the frosts have never ²⁵ strength enough ^f to resist the noon-day sun ^g.

The soil near the sea is much the worse; in many parts it is little better than an unhealthy marsh; for Carolina is an even plain ^h for eighty miles from the sea; not a hill, not a rock, nor scarcely even a pebble is to be met with ⁱ; but the country, as you advance in it, improves ^k continually; and at *a* hundred miles *distance* from Charlestown, where it begins to grow hilly, the soil is of a pro-

^a sont bâties

^e assez rudes

^h pays plat

^b s'abaisse

^f assez de force

ⁱ ne se trouve

^c vers

^g soleil de midi

^k s'améliore

^d du chaud au froid

digious fertility; and nothing ^a can be more pleasant ^a to the eye than the variegated disposition of this country: here the air is pure and wholesome, and the summer-heat ⁷ much more temperate than in the flat sandy coast.

In Carolina the vegetation of every kind of plants is incredibly quick ^b. All the European plants arrive at perfection here beyond that of ^c their native country. With proper culture, silk, wine, and oil might be produced in these colonies; wheat grows extremely well in the back parts ^d, and yields a prodigious crop. The chief productions of these provinces are corn, hemp, flax, cotton, tobacco, indigo, olives, and oranges.

Nothing ^e surprises an European more at first sight than the size of the trees here, as well as in Virginia and other American provinces. The trunks are ^f often from ^e fifty to seventy feet high without a branch, and frequently above thirty feet in circumference. Of these trunks when ^f hollowed, the Indians make canoes ², which serve to ^g transport provisions from place to ^h place; and some, though formed of one piece of timber, are large enough ¹ to carry thirty or forty barrels of pitch.

All the animals of Europe are here in plenty; black cattle ^k are multiplied prodigiously; to have two or three hundred cows is very common, but some have a thousand and upwards ^l. They ramble all day at pleasure ^m in the forest, and return every evening ⁿ to their calves, which are kept in fenced ^o pastures. It is surprising that the cattle should have ^p increased so quickly since they were first imported from Europe, while there are ^q such ^r numbers of wolves, tigers ^s, and panthers in the woods and forests.

The first English ^s expeditions to ^t Carolina were unfortunate; but in the year *one thousand six hundred and sixty-three*, several noblemen having obtained a charter

^a agréable

^b prompte

^c plus que dans

^d l'intérieur

^e depuis

^f quand ils sont

^g servent à

^h de place en

ⁱ assez grands

^k le gros bétail

^l et plus

^m à volonté

ⁿ tous les soirs

^o fermés

^p ait

^q vu qu'il y a

^r un si grand

^s des Anglois

^t sur la

from Charles *the* Second, investing them with ^a the property of this country, parcelled *out* the lands to those who were willing ^b to follow them ²⁶. They began their first settlement between two navigable rivers, and laid ^c the foundation of Charles-town, which was designed to be the capital of the province. They soon ³³ quarrelled among themselves, and were attacked by the Indians: to prevent the fatal consequences of their intestine divisions, and foreign wars ⁵, the parliament put this colony under the immediate protection of the crown, and from this time the trade advanced with wonderful rapidity.

The method of settling in Carolina was to pitch upon ^d a void space of ground, and to purchase it at the rate of twenty pounds per thousand acres, or to pay a penny an acre ^e yearly to the proprietors, without purchase-money. The people here live in the same plentiful and luxurious manner with ^f the Virginians; poverty is almost an entire stranger ⁸; the general topic of conversation among men are negroes, the prices of indigo, rice, and tobacco. Political enquiries ^h or philosophical disquisitions ⁱ are very little attended ^k to. Temperance and industry are not to be reckoned ^l among the virtues of the Carolinians; the time which they waste in ^m drinking and gambling ⁿ leaves to them ²⁶ very little opportunity to improve their plantations or mines.

In a country that pretends to any degree of civilization, one would hardly expect to find a custom of putting out ^o the eyes of each other; yet this barbarous custom is prevalent ^p in both Carolinas, and in Georgia, among the lower class of people. ^q

The only place worthy of notice is Charles-town, the metropolis of South Carolina, which in size ^r, beauty, and trade, may be considered as one of the first in the United Provinces of America. It is admirably situated at the con-

^a qui leur donnoit	⁸ entièrement in-	^m perdent à
^b voulurent	connue	ⁿ à jouer
jetèrent	^h matières	^o d'arracher
^d de choisir	ⁱ discussions	^p prévaut
^e sou l'acre	^k occupent très-peu	^q le bas peuple
^f que	^l comptées	^r en grandeur

fluence of two navigable rivers ; the town is regularly fortified ²⁸ by nature and art ; and the houses are large and well built ; some ^a are of brick, and others of wood, but most of *them* handsome and elegant. The streets are wide, straight, and intersect ^b each other at right angles. Its neighbourhood is beautiful beyond description. Several handsome equipages are kept here ; the planters are rich, and the people expensive ^c in their dress and way of living ^d.

CHINA, in Asia.

CHINA is ³¹ fourteen hundred *and* fifty miles long, twelve hundred *and* sixty broad, and contains above eleven hundred thousand square miles. It is situated ²⁸ between the twentieth and the forty-second degree North latitude, and between the ninety-eighth and the hundred *and* twenty-third of East longitude from London. China is bounded by Tartary on the North ; by the Pacific Ocean on the East ; by the Chinesian Sea on the South ; and by Tonquin and the Tartarian countries on the West.

This empire, according to ^e the authors of the Universal History, is divided into fifteen provinces ; each of which might, for its ¹³ largeness ^f, fertility, and populousness, pass for a ^g distinct kingdom. The air of China is different, according to the situation of the places ; towards the North it is sharp ^h, in the middle it is mild, and hot in the South. The soil is fruitful of ⁱ every thing that can minister ^k to the necessaries ^l or conveniences of life. The culture of cotton, and the rice fields ⁷ from which the bulk ^m

^a quelques-unes

^b se coupent

^c prodigues

^d manière de vivre

^e selon

^f grandeur

^g autant de

^h il est vif

ⁱ en

^k contribuer

^l nécessités

^m la masse

of the inhabitants are clothed and fed, is ingenious almost beyond description.

The rare trees that are found^a in other parts of the world are found in China, and some are particular to itself: among which²³ is the tallow-tree, whose fruit has all the qualities of our tallow, and serves the^b natives for candles, when it is manufactured with oil. Some yield a kind of flower; some partake^c of the nature of pepper: the gum of others is poisonous^d, but affords the finest varnish in the world.

It would be unpardonable^e not to mention here the tea-plant, which so much³³ abounds in China: it is planted in rows^f, and is pruned^g to prevent luxuriancy. Notwithstanding our long intercourse with China, writers are still divided about the^h different species and culture of this plant. It is generally thought that the green and the bohea grow on the same shrub, but that the latter admits of some preparation, which takes awayⁱ its racking qualities, and gives it^k a deeper colour. The culture of this plant seems to be very simple. It is supposed that the Portuguese had the use of tea long^l before the English; but it was introduced among the latter before the Restoration in 1660.

According to some accounts, there are fifty-eight millions of inhabitants in China. This amazing population frequently³³ occasions a dearth^m; parents who cannot support their female children, are allowedⁿ to cast them^o into the river. The Chinese, in their persons, are of a middle size^o, have broad faces, black eyes, and short noses; they cut off the hair of their head, and, like the Mahometans, wear only a lock^p on the crown. The women have little eyes, plump lips^q, black hair, and a delicate complexion. The smallness of their feet is reckoned a principal part of their beauty, and no swathing^r is omitted when they are young to give them^s that accom-

^a qu'on trouve

^b sert aux

^c tiennent

^d un poison

^e inexcusable

^f en rang

^g taillé

^h sur les

ⁱ ôte

^k lui donne

^l long-temps

^m disette

ⁿ ont permission

^o moyenne taille

^p une touffe

^q lèvres grosses

^r compression

^s leur donner

plishment, so that they rather totter than walk when they are grown up^a.

The Chinese have been represented as a dishonest set of people, employing their natural quickness only to cheat the nations they deal with^b, especially the Europeans. Their hypocrisy is said to be without bounds; and men of property practise the lowest bribery to obtain preferments. As these accounts have been drawn up^c by people who were little acquainted with^d the interior parts of that empire, it seems not just to characterise a great nation by a few instances of this kind, though well attested; and we do not know them sufficiently to^e form an accurate judgment of their¹⁸ manners and characters.

The dress of the Chinese varies according to the distinctions of ranks, and is entirely under the regulation of the law, which has even fixed the colours that distinguish the different conditions. The emperor and princes of the blood have alone a right to wear^f yellow; certain mandarins, upon days^g of ceremony, wear red satin, but in general they are clothed in black, blue, or violet. The colour of the common people is always blue or black. The men wear on their head a cap of the fashion^h of a bell; the rest of their dress¹ consists of a vest, and a gown thrown over it; they wear silk boots⁷ lined with^k cotton, and a pair of drawers. The dress of the women differs but little from that of the men, only their gown has very large sleeves.

The parties never²⁵ see one another in China till¹ the marriage is concluded by the parents, and that is generally when the parties are children. No persons are buried within the walls of a city. Every Chinese keeps in his house a table, upon which²³ are written the names of his¹⁸ father, grandfather, and great grandfather^m, before which they frequently³³ burn incense², and prostrate themselvesⁿ. When the father of the family dies, the

^a sont grandes

^b avec qui ils com-
mercent

^c faits

^d connoissoient peu

^e assez pour

^f porter du

^g dans des jours

^h en forme

habillement

^k doublées de

^l jusqu'à c eque

^m bisaïeul

ⁿ se prosternent

name of the great grandfather is taken away ^a, and that ²¹ of the deceased is added.

The Chinese language contains only three hundred and thirty words, all of one syllable; but each word is pronounced with so many ^b modulations, which have different meanings ^c, that it becomes more copious than could be imagined. The genius of the Chinese is peculiar to themselves: they have no conception ^d of what is beautiful in writing, regular in architecture, or natural in painting ^e. Their literature is comprised in arbitrary characters ², which amount to about eighty thousand, and are amazingly complicated; the difficulty of retaining them greatly ³³ retards the progress of sciences; but there is ^f no part of the ^g world where learning is attended with more honour, and where there are ^h more powerful inducements to cultivate it. The literati ⁱ are the only nobility known in China; and should they be ^k of the lowest birth, they become mandarins of the highest rank in proportion to ^l the extent of their learning ^m.

The canals of China entitle the ancient inhabitants to the character of a most wise and industrious people; their commodiousness and length are incredible; the chief *of them* are lined with hewn stones ⁿ, are deep enough for large vessels, and extend ^o sometimes nearly a thousand miles in length; they are furnished with quays, and sometimes with bridges of a curious ^p construction. These canals, and the variety of objects that are seen ^p upon their borders, render China delightful as well as fertile, in places that are not so ^q by nature.

The great wall that separates China from Tartary is supposed to extend from twelve to fifteen hundred miles; it is carried over mountains and valleys, and reaches from ^r the province of Chensi to the Yellow sea. It is built of brick and mortar, so well tempered, that it is but

a ôté	g aucun lieu au	n pierres de taille
b tant de	h où il y ait	o s'étendent
c significations	i les savans	p qu'on voit
d point d'idée	k fussent-ils	q qui ne le sont pas
e la peinture	l à proportion de	r s'étend depuis
f il n'y a	m science	

little decayed^a, though it has stood for^b eighteen hundred years. It is built like the walls of the capital city of the empire, but much wider, and it is from^c twenty to twenty-five feet high¹³. Mr. Regis, who took the map of these provinces, always³³ found this wall paved wide enough^d for five horsemen to travel abreast with ease.

The Chinese bridges cannot be sufficiently admired; they are sometimes built upon barges strongly chained together. Some of them run^e from mountain to mountain, and consist only of one arch; that^f over the river Safrany is four hundred cubits long¹³, and five hundred high; some in the interior parts are said to be still more stupendous.

The triumphal arches of this country form another species of artificial curiosities. They were erected to the memory of their great men with vast labour and expence; there are^g about eleven hundred, out of which^h two hundred are particularly magnificent. Their sepulchral monuments make likewise a great figure, and have been much admired.

The Chinese⁹ pagodas are vast embellishments to the face of the country; they seem to be constructed by a regular order, and all *of them* are finished withⁱ exquisite carving and gilding^k. That of²⁴ Nankin is one of the most magnificent; it is called the porcelain tower⁷, because it is lined with Chinese tiles. Their temples are remarkable for their capaciousness^l, their whimsical ornaments, and the ugliness of the idols they^m contain. Every province in China is a scene of curiosities: their buildings have a pleasing elegance agreeable to the eye, and present a diversity of objects not to be foundⁿ in European architecture.

China is so happily situated, and produces such a^o variety of materials for manufactures, that it may be called the native land of industry; but it is an industry

a n'a que peu souffert	f celui qui est	m qu'ils
b ait existé	g il y en a	n qu'on ne trouve pas
c et a depuis	h dont	o une si grande
d assez large	i ornées de	
e s'étendent	k gravure et dorure	
	l grandeur	

without taste, though carried on^a with great art and neatness. The manufacture of china^b was long^c a secret in Europe, and brought immense sums to that country: they affect still to keep it a secret, but it is well known that the chief material^d is a pulverised earth, and several European countries exceed them in manufacturing that commodity.

The Chinese silks are generally plain^e and flowered gauzes; their cotton and other clothes are famous for furnishing a light warm wear^f. The Chinese deal^g with all European nations for ready money^h; such is their pride, that they think no manufacture equal to their own, and will notⁱ take in exchange the goods of any other country.

* Before the conquest of China by the Tartars, the government of this empire was a most instructive and entertaining article. It was patriarchal in the strictest sense of the word. Obedience and respect to the father of each family was enforced^k in the most rigorous manner, and the emperor was considered as the father of the whole. His mandarins were looked upon^l as his substitutes; and the degrees of submission due from the inferior ranks to the superior were observed with the most scrupulous precision. A weak administration drove the Chinese into arms^m, and a kind of revolution succeeded, which they justified, by saying that their sovereign had ceased to be their father. During these internal commotions, the Tartars invaded and conquered the empire in 1644, and have always since kept itⁿ in their hands. The emperor is styled^o "Holy son of Heaven, sole governor of the earth, and great father of his people."

China is at this time a far more powerful empire than it was^p before its conquest by the Tartars. This was owing^q to the consummate policy of the first Tartarian emperors, who obliged the Tartars to conform themselves^r to the Chinese manners, and the Chinese to wear^s the Tartars'

^a exercée

^g commercent

ⁿ s'appelle

^b la porcelaine

^h argent comptant

^o qu'il n'étoit

^c long-temps

ⁱ et ne veulent pas

^p ceci est dû

^d la matière

^k commandés

^q à se conformer

^e unies

^l considérés

^r à porter

^f sont légers et

^m fit armer les

^t chauds

dress and arms : by this method the two nations were incorporated ²⁸ together.

The Chinese land army ⁷ is said to consist of more than ¹² seven hundred thousand men ; but in this number are comprehended all those who are employed in the preservation of canals, the great roads, and the public peace. The imperial guards amount to about thirty thousand men. By a Chinese treatise on the military art, translated into French, it appears that they are well versed in the theory of the art of war. One of their maxims is never ³³ to fight with enemies more numerous, or better armed than themselves.

The public roads of China are in general very broad, and are paved in all the Southern ^a provinces. Valleys have been filled up ^b, and passages have been cut through the mountains, to make them ^c commodious. They are generally bordered with very lofty ^d trees ; covered seats are erected at proper distances, where the traveller may shelter himself ^e from the rains, or the excessive heats of the summer.

China is said to contain four thousand *and* four hundred walled cities, the chief of which are Peking, Nankin, and Canton. Peking, the capital of the whole empire, and the ordinary residence of the emperors, is situated in a very fertile plain, at twenty leagues *distance* from the great wall. It is an oblong square, is divided into two cities, and is ³¹ six leagues in compass ^f. The walls of Peking are ³² fifty cubits high ³³, and hide the whole city ; they are so broad, that centinels are placed upon them on horseback ^g. The nine gates of the city have a noble appearance at a ^h distance ; the arches are built of marble, and the rest with large bricks, cemented with excellent mortar. Most of the streets are built in a direct line ; the largest are ³¹ about *a* hundred *and* twenty feet broad ³³, and a league in length. The shops, where they sell silks and china ⁱ, generally take up ^k a whole street, and afford a very agreeable prospect. This city is computed to ^l contain two millions of inhabitants.

^a méridionales

^b remplies

^c pour les rendre

^d de très-grands

^e se mettre à cou-
vert

^f de tour

^g dessus à cheval

^h à quelque

ⁱ porcelaine

^k occupent

^l passe pour

Of all the buildings ^a of this great city, the most remarkable is the imperial palace. A French Jesuit, named Father Artier, who was indulged with the sight of it ^b, says that the palace is more than ^c three miles in circumference, that the front of the building shines with gilding, paint and varnish, and that the inside is furnished with every thing that is most ^d beautiful and ^e precious in China, the Indies, and Europe.

Nankin is upwards of thirty miles in circumference, and is very populous and rich; all the produce of the empire is seen here in the greatest perfection. The porcelain tower ⁷, which is seven stories high ¹³, is esteemed one of the finest pieces of architecture in the ^f world. — Canton is the greatest port of China, and the only one that is ^g frequented by Europeans. The city is entered ^h by several iron gates ⁷; the streets are very straight, but generally narrow; they are so crowded ⁱ, that it is difficult to walk in them ^k, and a woman of any fashion ^l is seldom seen in them ^m. The inhabitants of this city and suburbs are said to amount to twelve hundred thousand men; they have such a regard ⁿ to privacy ^o, that no windows are made towards the streets, but in shops and places of public business.

DENMARK, in Europe.

DENMARK is two hundred *and* forty miles long, a hundred *and* fourteen broad, and contains about sixteen thousand square miles. It is situated between the fifty-fourth

<p>^a édifices</p>	<p>^f qui soit au</p>	<p>^k d'y marcher</p>
<p>^b qui l'a vu</p>	<p>^g le seul qui soit</p>	<p>^l du bon ton</p>
<p>^c a plus de</p>	<p>^h on entre dans</p>	<p>^m on y voit rarement</p>
<p>^d ce qu'il y a de plus</p>	<p>la ville</p>	<p>ⁿ ils aiment tant</p>
<p>^e et de plus</p>	<p>ⁱ remplies de monde</p>	<p>^o à vivre retirés</p>

and the fifty-eighth degree of North latitude, and between the eighth and the eleventh of East longitude from London.

One of the largest and^s most fertile of all the provinces of this kingdom is Jutland, which produces abundance of all sorts of grain and pasturage, and which served formerly as a kind of magazine for Norway on all occasions. Jutland is every where^a interspersed with hills; and on the East side it has fine woods of oak, fir, beech, and other trees. The island of Zealand is for the most part a sandy soil, fertile in grain, and agreeably variegated with woods and lakes of water. The climate is more temperate here, on account of^b the vapours of the sea, than in many parts of Europe more southerly^c. Spring and autumn are scarcely known in Denmark, on account of the sudden^d transitions from cold to heat, and from heat to cold.

The greatest part of the lands in Denmark are fiefs, and the nobles have such a^e power over their farmers, that they dispose of them at their *own* will. When a farmer is an industrious man, and by great labour has ameliorated a poor farm, his lord often removes him^f to another, and expects he shall perform there^g the same laborious task, without any other emolument than what he shall think proper^h to give himⁱ. This practice necessarily throws the greatest damp upon^k the efforts of industry, and prevents^l the improvements which otherwise would be introduced in agriculture; the consequence of which^m is, that nine parts in ten of the inhabitants are in a state of poverty.

Denmark produces an excellent breedⁿ of horses, *both* for the saddle and carriage; above^o three thousand are sold annually out of the^p country. This kingdom is well situated for commerce; its harbours are good, and its mariners expert in the navigation of the different parts of the ocean. Its chief exports are timber, black cattle^q, butter, oil, train-oil^r, pitch, iron, and furs: its imports are salt, wine, brandy,

^a partout

^b à cause des

^c au midi

^d soudaines

^e tant de

^f le fait passer

^g qu'il y fera

^h jugera à propos

ⁱ de lui donner

^k arrête

^l empêche

^m de ceci

ⁿ race

^o plus de

^p hors du

^q du gros bétail

^r huile de baleine

silk, cloth, clocks, and several other commodities^a of the English manufactures.

By an actual numeration, made *in* the year *one thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine*, of his Danish majesty's subjects⁷, they were found to amount to two millions four hundred *and forty-four thousand* souls, exclusive of^b the Islanders and Greenlanders; However^c disproportioned this^d number may seem to the extent of the country, yet every thing considered, it is greater than could have been^e expected from the uncultivated^f state of his dominions.

The ancient inhabitants of Denmark possessed a degree of courage which approached even to^g ferocity; but by a continual series of oppression, their national character is much changed, and from an enterprising^h and warlike people, they are become timid and indolent. The Danes, like other Northern nations, are givenⁱ to intemperance in drinking. They are very fond of^k pomp, and endeavour to^l imitate the French in their manners and dress, though they are^m naturally the *very* contrast of that nation.

By the ancient constitution, the kings of Denmark came toⁿ the throne by election, and, in conjunction with the senate, where they presided, were invested with the executive power. The legislative power was vested in the states, who were composed of the clergy, the nobility, and the commons. The nobles had soon the greatest influence in the senate, and oppressed the people and the clergy. These two orders threw their eyes towards the king for^o protection against the nobles; retired from the senate; resolved^p to resign into his hands their privileges, and to establish in his family the hereditary succession of their crown. The king readily accepted their offer, and promised them^q protection. The gates of Copenhagen were shut^{rs}, and the nobles were obliged to confirm what had been done.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| ^a marchandises | ^f inculte | ^m quoi qu'ils soient |
| ^b sans y compren- | ^g même de la | ⁿ montoient sur |
| dre | ^h entreprenant | ^o pour obtenir sa |
| ^c tout | ⁱ adonnés | ^p résolurent |
| ^d que ce | ^k aiment beaucoup | ^q leur promit |
| ^e qu'on n'auroit pu | ^l cherchent à | |

After this extraordinary revolution in the government, the king divested^a the nobility of many of the privileges they^b had before enjoyed. All matters of importance are decided²⁸ in his council; here the laws are proposed, discussed^c, and enacted; here the king grants privileges and decides upon the extension or restriction of the laws; here, in short, he expresses his will^d upon the most important affairs of his kingdom.

The revenues of his Danish majesty amount to about a million sterling yearly: they have three sources; the impositions he lays^e upon his subjects, the duties paid by foreigners, and his own demesne lands^f. The internal taxes of Denmark are very variable, because they are abated or raised^g at the king's will. The tolls^h paid at Elsinour by foreign ships that pass through the Sound into the Baltic are more certain; they are paid in proportion to the sizeⁱ of the ships, and the value of the cargo. This tax has more than once thrown the Northern parts of Europe into a flame, and has often been disputed by the English and Dutch.

The present military force of Denmark consists of seventy thousand men, cavalry and infantry, the greatest part of which^k is a militia, who receive no pay, but are registered^l on the army list⁷. The regular troops are about twenty thousand, and mostly foreigners. Though this army is³⁰ extremely burdensome^m to the nation, yet it costs little to the crown. When Norway belonged to Denmark, great part of the infantry lay in that country, and lived upon the boors at free quarters; and in Denmark the peasants are obliged to maintain the cavalry, and furnish themⁿ victuals^o and lodgings.

The present fleet of Denmark is composed of thirty-six ships of *the* line, and eighteen frigates. The fleet is generally stationed at Copenhagen, where are the dock-yards^p, storehouses^q, and all the materials necessary for the use

^a dépouilla

^g augmentées

^m à charge

^b dont ils

^h droits

ⁿ de leur fournir

^c discutées

ⁱ de la grandeur

^o des vivres

^d sa volonté

^k dont la plus gr.

^p chantiers

^e qu'il met

^l enregistrés

^q magasins

^f domaines

of the marine. They have about twenty-six thousand registered seamen, who cannot quit the kingdom without leave, nor serve on board a ^a merchantman without permission from the admiralty; four thousand of them are kept in constant pay, and are employed in the dock-yards.

Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark, is situated ²⁸ in the fine island of Zealand: it was originally a settlement of sailors, founded by some wandering fishermen in the twelfth century. It makes now a magnificent appearance at a distance, and contains about ^b a hundred thousand inhabitants. The houses in the principal streets are built of brick; but in others they are chiefly ^c of wood. Several of the streets have canals ², and quays for ships close to the houses. The police is very regular, and people may walk at midnight with great safety through the whole ^d city. The chief glory of Copenhagen is its harbour, formed by a large canal, flowing ^e through ^f the city, and which is capacious enough ^g to contain five hundred ships.

EGYPT, in Africa.

EGYPT is ³¹ six hundred miles long, two hundred and fifty broad, and contains *a* hundred and forty thousand square miles. It is situated between the twentieth and the thirty-second ^h degree of North latitude ⁷, and between the twenty-eighth and the thirty-sixth of East longitude from London. It is bounded by the Mediterranean Sea on the North; by the Red Sea on the East; by Abyssinia on the South; and by the desarts of Barca, and unknown ²⁸ lands,

^a à bord d'un

^b environ

^c en grande partie

^a dans toute la

^e qui coule

^f à travers

^g assez grand

^h deuxième

From^a March to November the heat is excessive. "During the whole of this^b season," says Mr. Volhey, "the air is inflamed, the sky sparkling^c, and the heat oppressive to those who are not^d accustomed to it." The southerly winds which sometimes³³ blow in Egypt, are of such a^e heat and aridity, that no²⁵ animated body can withstand^f their fatal influence. During the three days which it generally lasts, the streets are deserted, and woe^g to the traveller whom it surprises remote from shelter.

It is well known^h that the vast fertility of Egypt is owing toⁱ the annual overflowing^k of the Nile: it begins to rise^l every year about^m the middle of June, and continues risingⁿ forty or fifty days; it then falls^o by degrees. At the height of its flood in the lower^p Egypt, nothing is to be seen^q in the plains but the tops of forests and fruit trees^r; the towns and villages are built upon eminences. When the Nile is at its proper height, the inhabitants celebrate a kind of Jubilee; the banks which confine it^s are cut by the Turkish bashaw, attended by his grandees. The canal at Cairo is first opened, and then successively all others down to^t the sea. When the banks are cut, the water is led^u into the great canal which runs through^x Cairo, and hence it is distributed into cuts^y for supplying their fields and gardens. When the water has subsided, the husbandman^z throws his corn into the ground in October: and six weeks after, nothing²⁵ is more pleasant than the prospect which the country presents in rising corn, vegetables, and verdure of every sort. March and April are the harvest months⁷; the country produces three crops, one of lettuces and cucumbers, one of corn, and one of melons. The Egyptian pasturage is equally prolific, as

a depuis	i vient de	r des arbres fruitiers
b toute cette	k inondation	s le retiennent
c étincelant	l hausser	t jusqu'à
d qui n'y sont pas	m vers	u conduite
e ont tant de	n à monter	x passe par le
f résister à	o il baisse	y des tranchées
g malheur	p dans la basse	z laboureur
h on sait bien	q on ne voit rien	

most of the quadrupeds produce two at a time^a, and the sheep usually four lambs a year.

Agriculture is not in a very thriving condition among the Egyptians; if we compare the present produce of the lands with what they might be brought to produce^b by proper cultivation. The best part of Egyptian agriculture is the watering of^c their grounds, which in a torrid climate, where it seldom³³ rains, would be an arid and barren desert, were it not for^d the fertilising waters of the Nile, which are received in canals and reservoirs when the river is at its greatest height; and thus conveyed through^e the fields, where they are kept for watering the grounds, as^f occasion requires it^g.

The Egyptians use^h oxen to beat out their corn, by tramplingⁱ upon the sheaves, and dragging after them a clumsy machine; by this operation the chaff is very much cut down and destroyed; it is at the same time a very tedious operation, which injures^k the quality of the corn. *Niebuhr's Travels.*

Egypt abounds in black cattle^l, and it is said that the inhabitants employ every day two hundred thousand oxen in raising^m water for their grounds. The Egyptian horses are very fine; they never trot, but walk well, and gallop with great speed, turn shortⁿ, stop in a moment, and are very tractable. Tygers, hyenas, camels, and antelopes, are natives of Egypt. Ostriches are common here, and are so strong, that sometimes the Arabs ride upon their backs^o, says Mr. Guthrie.

As the population of Egypt is almost confined to the banks of the Nile, and^p the rest of the country is inhabited by the Arabs and other nations, we can say little upon this head^q with precision. It seems, however, certain that Egypt is not at present so populous as it was^r formerly. The descendants of the original Egyptians are an ill-

^a à la fois	^f selon que	^m à élever de l'
^b pourroient produire	^g le demande	ⁿ tournent court
^c est d'arroser	^h se servent de	^o montent dessus
^d sans	ⁱ marchant	^p et que
^e conduites dans	^k altère	^q article
	^l gros bétail	^r qu'elle étoit

looking people ^a, immersed ^b in indolence, and distinguished by the name of Copts. Those who inhabit the villages and fields at a considerable distance from the Nile, consist of ^c Arabs, who for the most part are without any fixed abode. The Turks who reside in Egypt retain all their Ottoman pride and insolence; they wear the Turkish habit to distinguish themselves from all others.

The women are not admitted ^d into the society of men, even at table. When a rich man is desirous of ^e dining with one of his wives, he gives her previous notice ^f; she prepares the most delicate dishes, and receives her lord with the greatest attention and respect. The women of the lower class usually ³³ remain standing ^g in a corner of the room, while their husbands are at dinner, and present them with ^h water to wash their hands.

“The secrecy which is observed with respect to every thing that regards the women, rendered it impossible for me,” says a modern traveller, “to obtain a particular information concerning the ⁱ ceremonies of marriage among the Egyptians; I can only describe what I saw in a public procession at Cairo, on the occasion of a marriage. The bride, covered from ^k head to foot, walked under a canopy borne by four men; several slaves walked before her, some playing on the tambourine, and others sprinkling scented water ^l; she was followed by a number of women, and by some musicians riding ^m upon asses. A number of servants attended her, and performed feats ⁿ of strength and agility. We met one day,” says the same author, “an Arab bride near Alexandria; she rode ^o upon a camel, and behind her followed her dowry in cattle and furniture. The procession marched *on* slowly, music played, guns were fired, and the women raised continual shouts ^p of joy.”

The dress of the Egyptians and other Mahometan na-

^a ont mauvaise mine	^f lui en donnent avis	^k couverte depuis ^l del'eau de senteur
^b sont plongés	^g debout	^m montés
^c sont des	^h lui présentent de l'	ⁿ faisoient des tours
^d admises		^o étoit montée
^e veulent	ⁱ particulière des	^p des cris

tions of the East is adapted to their climate and manners. As they are accustomed to sit cross-legged^a, they wear their clothes very wide. The Turks who set^b the fashion, wear a shirt, linen drawers^c, and stockings; over these^c they put *on* large red breeches, to which are sewed slippers. They wear also a vest which falls under the knees, and over the whole a robe reaching down^d to the^e feet that^f this robe *may* not incommode them in walking, they take up^g a part of it by means of a broad girdle, in which is fixed a poniard, which the Turks constantly³³ wear. They shave their^h head, reserving only a small tuft of their hair, and wear a warm turban, which they never take offⁱ, in expression of respect.

It is more difficult for a traveller to describe the dress^k of the women than of the men. So far from being permitted to enter^l the haram, a stranger must not even see a lady in her own house; it is impossible to observe their dress in the streets, because when they go abroad^m they wrap themselves upⁿ so closely, that the most curious observer cannot distinguish the different parts of their dress. At Cairo they conceal the head and a part of the body with a large black veil; and their rich habits are covered with^o a large wrapper of plain linen^p, which they put off when they enter the apartments of their friends. The Arabian women in Egypt, and in the desert, wear large metal rings^q in their ears, others of the same kind upon the legs, and upon their arms. On their fingers they have small rings of little value; they sometimes³³ hang small bells to the tresses of their hair; some^r paint their hands yellow, and their nails red; others fancy themselves^r highly adorned by indelible blue marks upon the cheeks the chin, and some other parts of the body.

Before the invasion of Egypt by the French *in* the year 1798, the government was both^s monarchical and

^a les jambes croisées	^g en relèvent	ⁿ s'enveloppent
^b donnent	^h ils se rasent la	^o couverts d'
^c par-dessus	ⁱ n'ôtent jamais	^p toile
^d qui descend	^k l'habillement	^q quelques-unes
^e jusqu'aux	^l d'entrer dans	^r se croient.
^f afin que	^m elles sortent	^s à la fois

republican. The monarchical part was executed by the pasha, and the republican by the Mamalukes. The pasha was appointed by the grand seignior as his viceroy. The republican part consisted of a divan, composed of twenty-four beys or lords; every one ^a of the beys was arbitrary in his own territory; if the pasha attempted ^b to violate their privileges, they did not suffer him ^c to continue in his post.

The revenues are said *to* amount to about a million sterling, which is very inconsiderable ^d when ^e compared to the natural riches of the country, and the despotism of the government. Authors are greatly divided on the military strength of Egypt; Mr. Norden tells us that it is divided ²⁸ into two corps, called janizaries and assafs; the latter amounting to about four thousand men, and the former to seven or eight thousand. The pasha never dared to employ these troops against the beys, who had separate armies of their own; so that in fact the dependence of Egypt upon the Porte is merely ^f nominal, or amounts ^g at most to feudal services. The beys have been barbarously massacred in Cairo, so that the dependence of Egypt is divided now between the pashas and the wealthy inhabitants.

Of all the countries of the known world, Egypt presents the greatest number of monuments of antiquity. Its pyramids have been often described ²⁸; their antiquity is beyond the ^h research of history, and their original use is still unknown. The eye, if not pleased, is at least singularly struck ⁱ by the appearance of those enormous ⁹ masses. The three principal are seen from Cairo, and every stranger who arrives in that capital is tempted to approach ^k and examine them. The basis of the largest covers eleven acres of ground, and its perpendicular height is four hundred *and* forty feet, according *to* Mr. Niebuhr; and five hundred according *to* other travellers ^l who have measured it. These enormous masses are built of calcareous stones of the same nature as the rock upon

^a chacun

^e quand on le

^l frappé

^b cherchoit à

^f purement

^k d'aller auprès

^c le laissoient pas

^g se réduit

^l voyageurs

^d peu considérable

^h au-delà des

which ⁴³ they stand: they are ^a the most stupendous, and, to all ^b appearance, the most useless structures that were ever ^c raised by the hands of men.

The mummy pits, so called from their ^d containing ^e the mummies, or embalmed bodies of the ancient Egyptians, are subterraneous ⁹ vaults of a prodigious extent; some of the bodies are perfect at this day, though buried three ^f thousand years ago.

The labyrinth in Upper ⁸ Egypt is a curiosity thought more wonderful than the pyramids themselves. It is partly under ground, and cut out of ^h a marble rock ⁷; it consists of twelve palaces, and ^a thousand houses, the intricacies of which occasion its name. Wonderful grottoes and excavations abound in Egypt. The whole country, towards Grand Cairo, is a continued ²⁸ scene of antiquities. Cleopatra's needle ⁷ and its sculpture are admirable. Pompey's pillar ⁷ is a fine regular ⁹ column of a single stone ^l, eighty feet high ¹³, exclusive of ^k the base; Mr. Niebuhr says that it consists of three blocks of red granite.

Cairo, the capital of Egypt, is a large and populous city, but a disagreeable residence, on account ¹ of its pestilential air and narrow ⁹ streets ^m. It is divided into two towns, the old and the new, and is defended by a castle, said to have been built by Saladine. The public baths are very numerous; they are for the most part paved with marble, and ornamented in the fashion ⁿ of the country. The private buildings make a mean appearance on the outside ^o, but are often richly furnished and adorned within ^p. A canal runs through ^q the middle of the city, from one end ^r to the other, into which they let ^s the water of the Nile when it rises to a certain height.

Arabs and Turks from all the provinces of the Ottoman

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| ^a ce sont les édifices | ⁸ la haute | ⁿ à la mode |
| ^b en toute | ^h taillé dans | ^o au-dehors |
| ^c aient jamais été | ⁱ seule pierre | ^p ornés en dedans |
| ^d parce qu'elles | ^k sans y comprendre | ^q passe par |
| ^e contiennent | ^l à cause | ^r d'un bout |
| ^f depuis trois | ^m et de ses rues | ^s font entrer |

empire form the most numerous part ^a of the inhabitants of Cairo; after these Mahometans the Copts are the most numerous, and occupy whole quarters of the city; they are descended from the ancient Egyptians, have lived for ^b two thousand years under the dominion of different conquerors, and have experienced many vicissitudes of fortune. They have lost their manners, their language, their religion, and almost their existence.

In a city like Cairo, inhabited by a number of petty tyrants, who are ever at variance among themselves ^c, and who often proceed ^d to open violence to determine their quarrels, private persons can never ^e consider themselves in perfect security. The narrowness of the streets ^e, which are always crowded, are also favourable to disorder; yet fewer instances of robbery or murder are heard of here than in the great cities of Europe. The officers of police visit the different parts of the city both by night ^f and day, and without any form or process condemn the offenders to the bastinado. They will even hang them ^g if they find them in the act of robbery. The fear of these officers restrains ^h the people from mutiny ⁱ, and preserves order through the city. All the streets of Cairo have gates, which are shut at night ^k; but a porter waits to open ^l to those who can give satisfactory reasons for passing from one street into another. This regulation prevents nocturnal assemblies and tumult among the people.

^a la partie la plus ^e les rues étroites ⁱ de se révolter
^b vécu pendant ^f et la nuit, et le ^k pendant la nuit
^c entr'eux ^g les font pendre ^l pour les ouvrir
^d en viennent sou- ^h empêche
vent

ENGLAND, in Europe.

ENGLAND is three hundred *and* eighty miles long^a, three hundred broad, and contains seventy-nine thousand seven hundred *and* twelve square miles, with *a* hundred *and* nineteen inhabitants to each, according *to* an English geographer. It is situated^b between the fiftieth and the fifty-sixth degree of North latitude, and is bounded^c on the North by Scotland^a, and by the sea on all other sides.

The soil of England differs almost in each county, not so much from^b the nature of the ground, as from^c the progress which the inhabitants of each county have made in the cultivation of lands and gardens, which is carried here to a great degree of perfection.

The air in many places is loaded with^d vapours, and the weather is so capricious and unfavourable^e to certain constitutions, that many of the inhabitants fly to foreign countries in hope of obtaining a renovation of^f their health. The seasons succeed^g each other, but in what months they make their appearance is indeterminate. The spring begins sometimes in March, and sometimes in April; in May the face of the country is sometimes covered with hoar frost^h instead of blossoms. The natives experience sometimes the four seasons within the compass of one dayⁱ; yet the inconstancy of the weather is not attended with^k the sad effects that might naturally be apprehended^l. A few weeks make *up* the difference with regard to the maturity of the fruits of the earth; and it is hardly ever observed^m that the inhabitants suffer by a hot summer.

a par l'Écosse	f de recouvrer	k ne produit pas
b moins par	g se succèdent	l en attendre
c que par	h de gelée blanche	m il arrive rarement
d chargé de	i dans le même	
e contraire	jour	

Few countries excel^a England in beautiful scenes; the variety of high and low lands, the corn^b and meadow grounds^c, the intermixture of inclosure^d and plantations, the noble seats, cheerful villages, and well-stocked farms, decorated with the most vivid^e colours of nature, are truly inexpressive. Though³⁰ England is full of delightful rising grounds, yet it contains but^f few mountains: the most noted^g are the Peak in Derbyshire, the Endle in Lancashire, the Wolds in Yorkshire, Malvern in Worcestershire, and the Cotswold in Gloucestershire, with Plinlimmon and Snowdon in Wales^h.

The rivers in England add greatly to its¹⁸ beauty and opulence⁵. The Thames, one of the noblest rivers in the world, risesⁱ on the confines of Gloucestershire, and after receiving^k the tribute of many streams, passes to Oxford, then by Reading, Marlow, Windsor, Kingston, and Richmond, where it meets the tide; from whence it flows to London, where it becomes navigable for large ships to the¹ sea. There is a great number of other considerable rivers, such as the Severn, reckoned^m the second for importance, and the first for rapidity; the Medway, which falls into the Thames at Sheerness, and is navigable for large ships as far as Chatham; the Trent, the Ouse, the Tyne, the Tweed, &c. which fertilise the country, and contribute to enrich the inhabitants.

Among the minerals, the tin mines⁷ of Cornwall deservedly take the leadⁿ. They were known to the Phœnicians some ages^o before the Christian æra; and since^p the English have found a method of manufacturing their tin into plates, they are of immense benefit to the nation. The tin works⁷ are under peculiar regulations, and the miners have privileges² and parliaments of their own. There are about *a* hundred thousand Cornish miners, according to Mr. Guthrie. Quarries of free-stones^q are

^a surpassent	^g considérables	ⁿ sont les plus cé-
^b les champs de blé	^h le pays de Galles	^l èbres
^c les prairies	ⁱ prend sa source	^o plusieurs siècles
^d d'enclos	^k avoir reçu	^p depuis que
^e des plus vives	^l jusqu'à la	^q pierre de taille
^f ne contient que	^m réputée	

found in many places ; Northumberland yields alum, salt pits, and coal pits in great quantity.

The animal production is here in great plenty and perfection. The English horses are excellent, whether ^a we regard their spirit, strength, swiftness, or docility. The English have taken incredible pains ² for improving the breed ^b of this noble animal, and the success has been answerable ^c, for they now ³³ unite all the qualities of Indian ⁹, Persian, Arabian, and Spanish horses. The irresistible spirit of their cavalry renders them ¹⁶ superior to all others ; and an English hunter will perform incredible things in a fox or stag chase ⁷ ; those which draw equipages are often particularly beautiful.

The English sheep are of two kinds ; some are very large, and have excellent fleeces, but are not so good to eat as the smaller sort ^d. It is thought ^e, that in England twelve millions of fleeces are shorn annually, which, at two shillings a fleece ^f, make twelve hundred thousand pounds. In some counties of England, and particularly in Lincolnshire, the inhabitants are so curious of their breed of rams ^g, that they sometimes ³ pay fifty pounds for one of these animals.

The English, in their persons, are generally well sized ^h, regular featured ⁱ, fair, and florid in their complexion ^k ; the women are particularly handsome, but are still *to be more valued* ^l for their prudent behaviour, and their tender affection for their ¹⁸ husbands and children. The English nobility and gentry of great fortune, cultivate a more frequent intercourse ^m with the other nations of Europe than ⁿ their forefathers did, which ^o has enlarged society in England ; and the effects of this intercourse become daily ^p more visible, since ^q travelling is not confined to one sex alone.

The sensibility of the English is discovered ^r in nothing more than in the vast subscriptions for public charities,

^a soit que	^g leurs beliers	^m communication
^b améliorer !a race	^h biens faits	ⁿ que ne faisoient
^c y a répondu	ⁱ ont les traits ré-	^o ce qui
^d la petite espèce	guliers	^p tous les jours
^e on croit	^κ et un teint fleuri	^q depuis que
^f la toison	¹ estimables	^r ne se montre

raised^a by all degrees of both sexes. The poor are relieved^b with a liberality unknown to other nations. The people are assessed in^c proportion to their property for the poor of their respective parish; and upwards^d of twelve millions sterling are collected yearly for charitable purposes^e. Notwithstanding those noble provisions, which should banish^f poverty from England, the streets of London abound with objects of distress, who beg in defiance^g of the laws.

The English listen to the voice of misfortune in trade, and generously contribute to the relief of the parties. An Englishman of education and reading^h is one of the most accomplished gentlemen in the world; he is, however, more shy and reserved in his communications than a scholar of other nations. Courage is a quality that seems to be congenial to the English; they are not remarkable for invention, but they generally improve uponⁱ the inventions of others.

The church of England is governed by two archbishops and twenty-four bishops. The two archbishops are those of Canterbury and York; the former is the first peer of the realm, and the metropolitan of the church of England; he takes precedence of^k all the dukes and officers of state, who are not of the royal family. The bishops have all the privileges of peers. They are to examine and ordain priests and deacons, to consecrate churches, and to administer the rites of confirmation; they collate benefices, grant institutions to livings^l, are to defend the liberties of the church, and to visit their dioceses at least once in three years.

The English language is a compound^m of almost every other language in Europe, particularly the Saxon, the French, and the Celtic. It is copious, energetic, and expressive; it abounds with writingsⁿ addressed to the imagination and feelings^o; the inventive power^p of Shakspeare, the sublime conceptions of Milton, the strength

a faites	f devroient bannir	l aux bénéfices
b soulagés	g mendient en dépit	m est composée
c taxés en	h littérature	n abonde en écrits
d et plus de	i perfectionnent	o aux sentimens
e des charités	k il a le pas avant	p esprit créateur

and harmony of Pope, the delicacy of Addison, and the pathetic simplicity of Sterne, may be compared²⁸ with the best authors among the ancients.

The Bath waters⁷ are famous through all the world for drinking^a and bathing. There are in the kingdom many remarkable springs, whereof some^b are impregnated with^c salt, as that of²² Droitwich in Worcestershire; some with sulphur, as the famous well of Wigan in Lancashire; others have petrifying qualities, as that near Lutterworth in Leicestershire; some ebb and flow^d, as that of the Peak in Derbyshire, whose waters rise and fall^e several times in a day. To these may be added the bone well of Herefordshire, which is generally full of small bones, like those of frogs^f or small fish, though⁸ often cleared out^h. At Ancliff in Lancashire is a famous burning well, which issuesⁱ such a strong vapour of sulphur, that if you apply a light to it, the top of the water is covered with a flame, which lasts several hours; the fluid itself will not burn when taken out of the well^k.

Derbyshire is celebrated for many natural curiosities; the Elden hole⁷, which is in the side of a mountain, is³¹ about seven yards wide²³, and fourteen long, but of what depth is not known. A plummet^l once drew eight hundred and eighty-four yards of line after it without finding a^m bottom. The Poole's hole, near Buxton, deserves a particular mention; the entrance forⁿ several paces is very low, but soon opens into a lofty vault above a^o mile in length; a current of water which runs along^p the middle, adds very much to the astonishment of all those who visit this vast cave. The drops of water which hang from the roof^q have an amusing effect, as they reflect numberless^r rays from the candles carried by the guides.

It is well known that commerce and manufactures have raised^s the English to be one of the most powerful nations in

a pour boire	f de grenouilles	n l'entrée pendant
b dont quelques-unes	s quoiqu'ils soient	o de plus d'un
c imprégnées de	h ôtés	p passe par
d ont un flux et reflux	i d'où sort une	q pendent à la voûte
e haussent et baissent	k ôté du puits	r sans nombre
	l une sonde	s rendu
	m trouver le	

Europe. England is of all countries one of the most proper for trade, from its ^a situation as *an* island, from the freedom of its constitution, and from its manufactures of every kind ^b, which are brought to great perfection. Its trade with the West Indies consists chiefly in ³⁴ sugar, rum, cotton, cocoa, coffee, pimento, ginger, indigo, materials for dyers, mahogany planks, and drugs. The exports there from England are a coarse kind of linen ^c, with which the Indians clothe their slaves; linen ² of all sorts; broad cloth for the planters and their families; silks and woollen stuffs for ladies; hats ², stockings, shoes of all sorts; strong beer, butter, and cheese; iron ware, such as saws, hatchets, chisels, knives, nails, and in general whatever ^d is manufactured in Great Britain.

The trade of England to the East Indies is exclusive, and is lodged in ^e a company which have acquired territorial possessions in Hindoostan, that render them the most powerful commercial company that have ever ^f been known in the world. Their revenues are said *to* amount annually to above three millions and a half sterling. The company exports to the East Indies all kinds of woollen manufacture, all sorts of hardware, lead ², bullion and quicksilver. It imports gold ², diamonds, raw silks ^g, drugs, tea, pepper, arrack, china, salt-petre, wrought silk ^h, muslins, calicoes, cotton, and all woven manufactures of India.

The trade of England with all the parts of the world is immense; its exports ⁱ have been computed at seven millions sterling, and its imports at five, out of which above ^k a million is re-exported; so that ^l if this calculation ^m be true, England gains annually three millions sterling in trade; but this is a point upon which ²³ the most experienced merchants differ. It is supposed, that at least two-thirds of the foreign trade of England is carried ⁿ on in the port of London.

The supreme executive power of Great Britain *is*, by the constitution, vested in ^o a single person, King or

à cause de sa	qui ait jamais	^l de manière que
en tout genre	^g de la soie crue	^m ce calcul
^c de grosses toiles	^h soie ouvragée	ⁿ se fait
^d tout ce qui	ⁱ exportations	^o appartient à
^e se fait par	^k sur quoi plus d'	

Queen; for it is indifferent to which sex the crown descends. The person entitled to it^a is immediately entrusted^b with all the ensigns^c, rights, and prerogatives of sovereign power. The principal duties of the king are expressed in his oath at the coronation, which is administered^d by one of the archbishops of the realm, in the presence of the people, who, on their part^e, reciprocally take the oath^f of allegiance to the crown.

The Archbishop says, Will you solemnly promise and swear to govern the people of this kingdom according to the statutes, laws, and customs, in parliament agreed on^h? *The King*. I solemnly promise so to doⁱ. — *Arch.* Will you, to your power, cause^k the law and justice, in mercy, to be executed in all your judgments? *The King*. I will^l. — *Arch.* Will you, to the utmost of your^m power, maintain the laws of God, the true profession of the gospel, and the Protestant reformed religion? and will you preserve unto theⁿ bishops and^s clergy of this realm, all rights and privileges which by the law do^o or shall appertain unto them or any of them? *The King*. All this I promise to do^p. Then he lays his hand^q upon the gospel, and says, The things which I have herebefore promised, I will perform and keep; so help me^r God. Then he kisses the book.

The person of the king is sacred in the eye^s of the law; he cannot be deemed guilty of any crime; he can make no^t new law, raise no new taxes, nor act in opposition to any of the laws; but he can make war or peace, send and receive ambassadors, make treaties², levy armies, and fit out^t fleets for the defence of his dominions. He grants commissions to his officers by sea and land^u, revokes them^v at pleasure^x, disposes of all magazines and castles, summons^y the parliament to meet, adjourns, prorogues,

a qui y a droit	i de le faire	q il met la main
b jouit imméd.	k faire exécuter	r avec la grâce de
c marque	l je le ferai	s aux yeux de
d que lui fait prêter	m de tout votre	t équiper
e de son côté	n conserver aux	u de terre et de mer
f prête serment	o leur appartient	x à volonté
g selon les	nent	y convoque
h réglés dans le	p de faire tout ceci	

and dissolves it ¹⁶ at pleasure ; he can refuse his assent ^a to any bill, though passed in both houses, and then it has no more force than if it had never ²⁵ been moved ^b ; but this is a prerogative which he hardly ever ^c exercises. He possesses the right ^d of choosing his own council, of nominating ^e all the great officers of the state, of the household ^f, and of the church. In short, he is the fountain of honour, from whom all degrees of nobility and knighthood are derived. Such is the dignity and power of the king of England.

The parliament is assembled by the king's writs ^g : and its sittings must not be intermitted ^h above three years. The constituent parts of the three states of the realm are, the king, the lords spiritual and temporal, who, together with the king, sit ⁱ in the house of peers, and the commons, who sit in another house. It is necessary, for preserving the balance of the constitution, that the executive power should be ^k a branch of the legislature. The crown cannot begin any alterations in the present established law, but it may approve or disapprove the alterations suggested ^l and consented by the two houses. The parliament therefore cannot abridge the executive power of any right which it now has by the law, without its own consent ; since the laws must stand as they ^m are, unless the powers agree ⁿ to alter them ¹⁶. In this consists the excellence of the English constitution, that all the parts of it ^o form a mutual check upon each ^p other ; the commons are a check upon the lords, the lords upon the commons, and the king upon both.

The house of lords consists ^q of the two archbishops, twenty-four bishops, and all the peers of the united kingdom. The number of peers is indefinite, and may be increased by the king. The house of commons is composed of six hundred *and* fifty-eight members, elected by the counties, cities, and boroughs ; five hundred *and* thirteen mem-

^a consentement	^g ordre du roi	ⁿ ne soient d'accord
^b agité	^h interrompues	pour
^c très rarement	ⁱ siègent	^o ses parties
^d il a le droit	^k soit	^p l'une sur
^e de nommer	^l proposées	^q est composée
^f de sa maison	^m rester telles qu'elles	

bers are the representatives ^a of England, forty-five of Scotland, and one hundred for Ireland, which last were added to the union of that country with Great Britain. Every member, though elected by a particular district, serves for the whole united kingdom; the end ^b of his coming thither ^c is not particular, but general. The house ^d of commons has power to inquire into ^e all national grievances, to have them ^f redressed ^g. With regard to ^h taxes, it is an ancient and indisputable privilege of the commons, that all grants of subsidies do begin in their house; the general reason given for it ⁱ is, that as the supplies are raised upon the body ^k of the people, it is proper ^l that they alone should have ^m the right of taxing themselves ⁿ.

The method of making laws is the same in both houses; the majority binds the whole, and this majority is declared by votes ^a publicly and openly given. To bring a bill into the house of commons, if it is of a private nature, a petition is presented by a member, who sets forth ^o the grievances to be remedied. In public matters, the bill is brought *in* upon a motion made ^{ps} in the house without any petition. The bill is read three times at a convenient distance, and discussed at every time ^p: when it is passed, it is carried to the house of lords for their concurrence, and delivered to the Speaker ^q, who comes to the bar to receive it ^r. It passes there through ^r the same forms as in the other house; and if rejected, no more notice is taken of it ^s; but if it is agreed to, the lords send a message ^t that they have agreed to the same. When both houses have done with any bill, it is deposited in the house of peers to wait the royal assent ^u, except in the case of a money bill ^v, which, after receiving the concurrence of the lords, is sent back ^x to the house of commons.

^a représentans	^h par rapport aux	^q président
^b le but	ⁱ qu'on en donne	^r il y passe par
^c pour lequel il s'y rend	^k la masse	^s il n'en est plus parlé
la chambre	^l il est à propos	^t envoient dire
prendre connois- sance de	^m qu'ils aient seuls	^u sanction
^f pour y faire	ⁿ suffrages donnés	^x renvoyé
^g porter remède	^o expose	
	^p discuté a chaque fois	

The giving a royal assent to a bill is a matter of great form. When the king is to pass^a a bill in person, he appears on his throne in the house of peers in his royal robe, with the crown on his head^b; a seat on the right hand is placed for the prince of Wales, and others on the left for the princes of the blood: the bench of bishops runs along^c the house on the right hand of the throne, and that of the dukes and earls on the left; the other lords, viscounts, and barons face the^d throne. The titles of the bills that have passed both^e houses are read, and the king's answer⁷ is declared by the clerk of the parliament in French as follows: *Le roi le veut*, if it is a public bill; *soit fait comme il est désiré*, if it is a private one; *le roi remercie ses loyals sujets, accepte leur b n volence, et aussi le veut*, if it is a money bill; *le roi s'avisera*, if he refuses his assent^f to the bill. The king may give his assent by commissioners², named in letters patent under his great seal, and signed²⁸ with his hand.

The land forces⁷, in time of peace, amount to about   forty thousand men; but in time of war they are very considerable. The royal navy has ever been its²⁸ greatest defence and ornament; it is its ancient and natural strength, and has been assiduously cultivated even from the earliest ages^h. The navy is commonly divided into three squadronsⁱ, the red, white, and blue; which are so termed^k from the difference of their colours. Each squadron has its admiral: but the admiral of the red has the principal command^l of the whole, and is styled^m vice admiral of Great Britain.

There are several orders in England; the most celebrated are those of the Garter and the Bath. The order of the Garter was instituted by Edward the Third in the year one thousand three hundred and forty-four. It consistsⁿ of the sovereign, and twenty-five companions, called Knights of the Garter, who wear a medal of St. George killing a dragon; this medal is commonly enamelled on gold^o, and is

� sanctionne	f sa sanction	k ainsi appell�es
sur la t�te	g � environ	l commandement
est plac� le long de	h d�s les premiers	m et s'appelle
sont en face du	si�cles	n il est compos�
dans les deux	i escadres	o d'or �maill�

suspended from ^a a blue ribband, which crosses the body from the shoulder. The garter, which is of blue velvet, bordered with ^b gold, is buckled under the left ^o knee; on it are embroidered the words, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*.

Knights of the Bath, so called from their ^c bathing in the time of their creation, are supposed to have been ^d instituted by Henry *the* Fourth about the year *one thousand and four hundred*: they wear a scarlet ribband ⁷ hanging from the left shoulder with an enamelled medal. The badge of the order is a rose issuing ^e from the dexter side of a sceptre, and a thistle from the sinister ^f, between three imperial crowns placed ³⁸ within this motto, *tria juncta in unum*. The number of the Knights is undetermined.

London, the metropolis of the British empire, is a city of surprising extent ^g, of prodigious wealth, and immense commerce. It is situated on the banks of the river Thames, which is continually filled with ships going to or ^h coming from the most distant ^o countries. The irregular form of this city makes it ⁱ very difficult to know its precise extent: however, it is reckoned ^k to be ³⁴ twenty miles in circumference, and to contain above a ¹ million of inhabitants in winter. London is the centre of trade, and has an intimate connection with all the counties in the kingdom; it is the grand mart ^m, to which all parts send their commodities ⁿ, and from whence they are sent to every part of the world.

London Bridge ⁷ was built of stone in the reign of Henry *the* Second, about the year eleven hundred *and* sixty-three, by a tax laid upon ^o wool; from ^p that time it has undergone ^q many alterations; it has nineteen arches, and crosses the Thames at a place where it is ³² nine hundred *and* fifteen feet broad ¹³. Westminster Bridge ⁷ is reckoned one of the most complete ⁹ structures of the kind in the known world. It is built entirely of stone, and extends over ^r the river at a place where it is ³¹ twelve hundred

^a suspendue à	^g étendue	ⁿ marchandises
^b bordée d'	^h qui vont ou qui	^o mise sur la
^c parce qu'ils se	ⁱ fait qu'il est	^p depuis ce
^d avoir été	^k passe pour	^q on y a fait
^e saillant	^l plus d'un	^r traverse
^f côté gauche	^m grand marché	

and twenty-three feet broad. On each side is a fine balustrade of stone, with places to shelter ^a from the rain, and a fine foot-way for passengers. It consists of fourteen piers ^b, thirteen large ^c, and two small arches, all semicircular. It is computed that the value of forty thousand pounds, in stone and other materials, is always under water. This magnificent structure was begun in 1738, and finished in twelve years, at the expence of three hundred and eighty-nine thousand pounds, defrayed by the parliament. Blackfriars Bridge ⁷ falls nothing short of ^d that of Westminster, either in magnificence or workmanship; it is situated almost at an equal distance between those of Westminster and London.

The cathedral of St. Paul is the most ^e capacious, magnificent, and regular protestant church in the world. The length within ^f is five hundred feet, and its height from ^g the marble pavement ⁷ to the cross on the top of the cupola, is three hundred and forty feet. It is built of Portland stone in the form of a cross, after the model of St. Peter at Rome. It takes up ^h six acres of ground, yet the whole length of this church hardly ³³ equals the width of St. Peter's.

Westminster Abbey ⁷ was first built ²⁸ by Edward the Confessor; Henry *the* Third re-built it from the ground ⁱ; it is the repository of the deceased English kings; and here also monuments are erected to the memory of illustrious personages of England.

The monument erected at the charge of the city of London, to perpetuate the memory of its being destroyed ^k by fire, is justly worthy of notice. This column exceeds in height all the obelisks of the ancients: it is above ^l two hundred feet high ³³, has a staircase in the ^m middle to ascend to the balcony, which is about ⁿ thirty feet *short* of the top. On the base of the monument, the

a se mettre à cou-	e most is repeated	k de sa destruction
vert	f en dedans	l elle a plus de
b piles	g depuis	m escalier au
c grandes arches	h occupe	n à environ
d ne cède en rien à	i entièrement	

destruction of the city, and the relief^a given to the sufferers by Charles *the* Second, and his brother, are emblematically represented in bas relief. The charge of erecting this^b monument amounted to upwards of thirteen thousand pounds.

FRANCE, in Europe.

FRANCE is³¹ about six hundred miles long³³, five hundred broad, and contains *one hundred and sixty thousand three hundred and seventy-four* square miles, with about *a hundred and fifty-five* inhabitants to each^c. It is situated²⁸ between the forty-second^d and the fifty-first^e degree of North latitude⁷. France is bounded by the English Channel and the Netherlands on the North; by Germany, Switzerland, and Italy on the East; by the Mediterranean and the Pyrenean mountains on the South; and by the Bay of Biscay on the West. †

France, by its situation, is one of the most compact kingdoms in the world, and well fitted^f for power and commerce. The air is in general mild and wholesome; the weather is much more clear and settled^g there than in England; but in the Northern^h provinces, the winters are more intensely cold. France is happy in an excellent soil, which produces corn², wine, oil, and almost every luxury of life. Animal⁹ and vegetable productions are here in vast plenty: no²⁵ nation is better supplied withⁱ wholesome springs and waters, of which the inhabitants make excellent use, by the help of engines^k for all the conveniences^l of life. †

^a les secours

^b les frais de ce

^c par mille carré

^d deuxième

^e unième

^f bien propre

^g constant

^h du nord

ⁱ fournie de

^k pompes

^l commodités

The chief mountains in France, or its borders ^a, are the Alps, which divide it from Italy; the Pyrenees, which divide it from Spain; Mount Jura, which divides it from Switzerland; Vauze, the Cevennes, and Mount D'Or. The principal rivers are the Loire, the Rhone, the Garonne, and the Seine. The vast advantages *both* in commerce and conveniency, which arise ^b from these ^c and other rivers of France, are greatly improved ^d by the artificial canals of Languedoc, Orleans, and Calais ^e, which render the inland ^e navigation inexpressibly commodious ^f and beneficial.

France has several mineral ^g waters of great repute ^g; those of Baresges under the Pyrenean mountains are preferred ^h to all others of the kingdom for the recovery of health. The waters of Sultzbach in Alsace, are said to cure the palsy ^h, the nerves, and the stone. Forges, in Normandy, is celebrated for its mineral waters; and those of St. Amand cure the gravel and obstructions. It would be endless to ⁱ enumerate all the mineral waters of France, as well as many ^k remarkable springs; but there is one in Auvergne, which I cannot help mentioning here ^l: it boils constantly, and makes a considerable noise; the water has a poisonous quality, and the birds that drink of it ^m die instantly. +

France produces excellent fruits ⁿ of all kinds ⁿ, particularly grapes ^o, figs, prunes, peaches, apricots, pears, apples, &c. The wines of Champagne, Burgundy, and Bourdeaux ^o, are excellent, and are exported in great quantities. Excepting ^o wolves, France contains but ^p few animals that are not to be found ^q in England. The horses, black cattle, and sheep, are numerous, but inferior to the English. The chief forests are those of ^r Orleans and Fontainbleau, which contain each ^r about fourteen thousand acres of woods of different kinds. †

^a à ses frontières

^b viennent

^c ces rivières et

^d augmentés

^e intérieure

^f très commode

^g réputation

^h paralysie

ⁱ je ne finirois pas
de

^k les différentes

^l passer sous silence

^m en boivent

ⁿ toute espèce

^o excepté

^p ne contient que

^q qui ne soient pas

^r chacune

According to ^a the latest and best calculations ^b, France contains about twenty-five millions of inhabitants. The French, in their persons, are well-proportioned, and more active than their neighbours. Their genius and manners are well known, and need not here be described. Of all the people in the world, they bear ^c adversity and reduction of circumstances with the best grace. They have been censured for ^d insincerity ^e, but this false imputation is owing to ^f their great civility, which occasions a suspicion upon ^g their candour among those who do not know them ^h. In private ⁱ, they have many amiable characters, and a great number of instances of generosity may be found among them. It is but doing them ^j justice to acknowledge that they have given a polish to ^k the manners and even virtues of other nations. If they have defects ^l, they have also many excellent qualities; politeness of manners, attention to strangers, and a general taste for literature, prevail among the better ranks of life.

One of the wisest ^o measures of Lewis *the* Fourteenth was his encouragement to ^m every proposal that tended to the purity and perfection ⁿ of the French language. He succeeded so far as to ^p render it the most universal of all the living tongues, a circumstance that tended equally to his greatness and glory; for his nation became thereby the school of arts, sciences, and politeness ^q.

The encouragement which Francis the First ^r gave to all men of merit, was extremely beneficial to French literature. During his reign many learned men appeared in France, who greatly ^s distinguished themselves ^t by their writings. It was not, however, till ^u the seventeenth century, that the French began to write with elegance. Lewis *the* Fourteenth was the Augustus of France: the protection he gave ^v to letters, and the pensions he be-

^a selon

^b calculs

^c supportent

^d accusés de

^e n'être pas sincères

^f vient de

^g fait soupçonner

^h le particulier

ⁱ ce n'est que leur
rendre

^k ont poli

^l des défauts

^m fut d'encourager

ⁿ au point de

^o François premier

^p se distinguèrent

^q que dans

^r qu'il donna

stowed on ^a learned men both at home and abroad, have gained him ^b more glory than all the military enterprises upon which ^c he expended so many millions. The learned men who appeared in France during ^d his reign, are too numerous to be mentioned. Their tragic poets Racine and Corneille, have deservedly obtained a very high reputation; they were both ^e distinguished for the strength and justness of their painting, the elegance of their taste, and their strict adherence to the rules of the drama. Moliere would have exhausted the subjects of comedy, were they not ^f every where inexhaustible. In works of satire and criticism Boileau possessed uncommon ^g merit. In the eloquence of the pulpit and the bar ^h, the French, says an English writer, are greatly our superiors; Bossuet, Bourdaloue, Flechier, and Massillon, have carried pulpit eloquence ⁱ to a degree of perfection which we ^j may approach to, but ^k can hardly ever expect to surpass. As *an* historian, De Thou is entitled to ^l the highest praise. Montesquieu is the legislator of nations; his works are read in every country and ^m language. In the belles lettres, no ⁿ nation ever produced more agreeable writers: Buffon would deserve to be reckoned among ^o men of science, were he not ^p still more remarkable for his eloquence, than for his philosophy; his Natural History is the first work of the kind. No ^q genius has hitherto equalled Vauban in the theory or practice of fortifications. +

Few countries, if we except Italy, can boast of ^r more valuable remains of antiquity than France. After Gaul was reduced to a Roman province, the Romans took ^s delight in adorning it with ^t magnificent edifices, some of which are more entire than any to be met in Italy. Nismes exhibits ^u the most valuable remains of ancient architecture of any in Europe. This is the famous Pont du Gard, raised ^v

^a qu'il fit aux	^h chaire et du bar-	ⁿ mis au nombre des
^b lui ont acquis	reau	^o s'il n'étoit pas
^c pour lesquelles	ⁱ dont nous	^p possèdent
^d pendant	^k mais que nous	^q à l'orner d'
^e l'un et l'autre	^l mérite	^r contient
^f s'ils n'étoient pas	^m et dans toutes les	^s bâti dans
^g avoit un rare		

in the Augustan age ^a by the Roman Colony of Nismes, to convey a stream of water between two mountains for the use ^b of that city. It is nearly as fresh to this day as Westminster Bridge ⁷; it consists ^c of three bridges one above another; its height is *a* hundred *and* seventy-four feet, and its length seven hundred *and* twenty-three.

At Paris, in La Rue de la Harpe, may be seen ^d the remains of the Thermæ, built by Julian the Apostate, after the models of the baths of Dioclesian. The remains of this ancient edifice are many arches, and within them ^e is a large saloon; but the most extraordinary of all artificial curiosities is the suoterraneous cavern at Paris. At the first building of that city, they got ^f the stone in the environs; as ^g Paris enlarged, the streets extended ^h, and were built on the ancient quarries ⁱ from which the stone had been taken, and hence proceed ^k the frightful cavities which are found ^l under the houses in several quarters of the city. Eight persons lately ³³ perished in one of them, which was ³² *a* hundred *and* fifty feet deep ³³. All the suburb of St. James's and Harp Street ⁷ stand upon ^m the ancient quarries, and pillars have been erected to support them.

The French commerce, before the Revolution, might be said to extend itself ⁿ all over ^o the globe; but it has been almost annihilated by the late war; most of their ships were taken or destroyed by the English, into whose hands most of the foreign possessions of France then fell. The British then furnished all Europe with the commodities ^p of the East ⁹ and West Indies.

The French, tired of many ^q revolutions, which depopulated and ruined their country, have returned at length to their duty, and set ^r the lawful heir upon the throne of his ancestors. Whilst the French, guided by an unbounded ^s ambition, extended their conquests to

^a le siècle d'Auguste
^b pour l'usage
^c il est composé
^d on peut voir
^e et au dedans
^f on tira

^g à proportion que
^h s'étendirent
ⁱ carrières
^k de là viennent
^l qu'on trouve
^m sont sur

ⁿ s'étendoit
^o sur tout le
^p marchandises
^q de tant de
^r et placent
^s sans bornes

enslave^a their neighbours, their country exhibited^b picture of the greatest misery; their towns made a dismal and solitary appearance; their shops were mean^c; the manufactures greatly diminished; the lands in part uncultivated^d: in short, ambitious leaders completely ruined the country, and also desolated Holland, Italy, and Switzerland.

Paris, the capital of France, is³¹ above fifteen miles in circumference, and contains nearly a^e million of inhabitants. The houses are very high; they are built of stone, and often³³ contain several families. The streets are narrow, and are generally crowded, particularly with coaches,^o which give to the city the appearance of wealth and grandeur. Paris contains several works of public magnificence; its palaces are showy, and are superbly^f decorated with a profusion of painting, tapestry, and statues. The Louvre is a building^g that does honour to architecture itself. The Thuilleries, the Royal palace, the palace of Luxembourg, and the hospital for the invalids, are superb to the highest degree. Bread and all manner^h of butcher's meat⁷ are extremely good; the beef and wine are excellent. The police used to be so well attended toⁱ before the Revolution, that quarrels and accidents very seldom happened; the streets were patrolled^k at night by horse and foot guards^l so judiciously stationed, that no offender could escape their vigilance. The police of Paris is as well regulated now as it was then. A great part of the trade of Paris, in time of peace, arises from the constant succession of strangers who arrive daily from every nation and quarter of the globe, and who always meet with^m the most polite treatment. This ascendancy is undoubtedlyⁿ owing^o to the reputation of their language, their public buildings, their libraries^p, and collection of paintings that

^a rendre esclaves

^b offrit

^c mal fournies

^d incultes

^e près d'un

^f richement

^g bâtiment

^h toute espèce

ⁱ si bien tenue

^k les patrouilles se

faisoient

^l garde à pied et à

^m éprouvent

ⁿ sans doute

^o est dû

^p bibliothèques

are open to the public ; also to the cheapness ^a of provisions, the excellency of their wines, and, above all, to the purity of the air and climate of France.

The palace of Versailles, which stands about ^b eleven miles from Paris, is one of the most elegant and magnificent in the whole world. It is a collection of buildings, each of exquisite architecture, and adorned with all that art can furnish. The gardens and water-works are astonishing proofs of the fertility of the genius of man, and highly worthy ^c of a stranger's attention ⁷.

GERMANY, in Europe.

GERMANY is six hundred miles long ¹³, five hundred and twenty broad, and contains about *one* hundred and eighty-two thousand square miles, with *a* hundred and thirty-five inhabitants to each. It is situated between the forty-fifth and fifty-fifth degree of North latitude ; and between the fifth and the nineteenth of East longitude from London. It is bounded by the German Ocean, Denmark, and the Baltic, on the North ; by Poland and Hungary on the East ; by Switzerland and the Alps on the South ; and by France and the Low Countries on the West.

The climate of Germany differs greatly, not only on account ^d of the situation North or ^e South, but according *to* the improvement ^f of the soil, which has a vast effect on the climate. It is sharp in the ^g North, warm in the South, and mild in the middle. The seasons vary as much as ^h the climate. The chief mountains of

^a au bon marché

^b est à environ

^c sont bien dignes

^d à raison de

^e au nord ou au

^f amélioration

^g l'air est vif au

^h autant que

this empire are the Alps, which divide it ¹⁶ from Italy, and those which separate it from Bohemia.

The great passion of the Germans for hunting ^a the wild boar, is perhaps the reason why ^b there are more ⁴ woods in that country than in many others. The Hercynian forest, which in Cæsar's time was nine days' journey in length, is now parcelled out ^c into woods, which go by ^d particular names. There is a vast number of woods in every part of the country; almost every count or baron has a park well stocked with ^e deer, stags, boars, foxes, and hares.

No ²⁵ country can boast ^f of a greater variety of large rivers than Germany. The principal are the Danube, the Rhine, the Elbe, the Oder, the Weser, and the Moselle. The Danube is thought by many to be the finest river in the ^g world; it is very broad, particularly from ^h Vienna to Belgrade; its current is very rapid, and its course is computed to be above sixteen hundred miles.

Germany is said to ⁱ contain more ⁴ mineral waters than all the world besides ^k. Every one has heard ^l of Spa waters ⁷ and those of Pyrmont. Those of ²² Aix-la-Chapelle are still more noted ^m; the springs are so hot, that they are let ⁿ to cool ten or twelve hours before they are used; they are said to ^o cure diseases internal and cutaneous ^p by drinking or bathing. The medicinal waters of Embs and Wisbaden ⁵ are reported to perform their wonders ^q in almost all diseases; those of ²² Wildungen are said ^r to intoxicate as soon as wine. The neatness and conveniency of these places of public resort are inconceivable; they were at first attended with ^r great expence, which is amply repaid by the company ^s who repair thither ^t for their health from all parts of the world.

^a pour la chasse de	^h depuis	^p et de la peau
^b pour laquelle	ⁱ passe pour	^q faire des mer-
^c divisée en des	^k reste du monde	veilles
^d ont des	^l entendu parler	^r coutèrent d'abord
^e garni de	^m renommées	^s les personnes
^f se vanter	ⁿ qu'on les laisse	^t qui y vont
^g fleuve du	^o passent pour	

Germany yields ^a abundance of excellent heavy horses. their oxen and sheep are numerous, but far inferior to the English ^b. The animal productions differ little from those of ²¹ England or France, if we except the glutton, which is said to be ^c the most voracious of all animals; its prey is birds, hares, and rabbits, which he surprises artfully ^d, and devours greedily.

As this empire is a collection of many separate states, which have each a different government and police, it is difficult to speak with precision of the number of its inhabitants; yet by an estimate ^e lately made, the population is said to amount ^f to between twenty-six and twenty-seven millions of souls, including ^g Bohemia.

The Germans, in their persons, are tall, fair, and strong built ^h; the ladies have generally fine complexions ⁱ, and some of them are remarkably beautiful ^k. They affect rich dresses, and are excessively fond of ^l gold and silver lace. The ladies at court are loaded ^m with jewels, if they can obtain them, and sometimes ³³ appear in rich furs ⁿ. The dress of women of the middle class ^o in many towns is inconceivably fantastic and curious; as for the peasants, they dress according to their employment, conveniency, and circumstances ^p. In many parts of Germany, particularly in Westphalia, the inhabitants sleep ^q between two feather-beds ⁷, with sheets stitched to them ⁹, which by use becomes a comfortable practice.

The Germans are naturally a frank, honest, and hospitable people, free from artifice ^r and disguise. Industry, application, and perseverance, are their great characteristics; their works in art would be incredible, were they not ^s visible, especially in watch and clock making, turnery, sculpture, drawing, and painting. The German nobility are generally men of honour; all the sons of

^a produit

^b ceux d'Angle-
terre

^c qui passe pour

^d avec adresse

^e computation

^f monter à

^g y compris la

^h bien bâtis

ⁱ un beau teint

^k très belles

^l aiment à l'excès

^m fourures

ⁿ bourgeoises

^o et leurs moyens

^p couchent

^q qui y sont at-
tachés

^r sans artifice ni

^s s'ils n'étoient pas

noblemen inherit ^a their fathers' titles ⁷. Billiards, cards, dice, fencing, and dancing, are their winter diversions ⁷; in summer, people of fashion repair ^b to places of public resort ^c, and drink water.

No ²⁵ country has produced a greater variety of authors than Germany; and there is no where ^d a more general taste for reading. Printing ^e is encouraged to a fault ^f; almost every man of letters is an author. They multiply books without number. Many of the Germans have greatly ^g distinguished themselves in various ^h branches of science: Stork and Haller have contributed much to the improvements of physic ⁱ; Ravinus of botany; Heister of anatomy; Newman and Pott of chemistry. In astronomy Kepler deservedly obtained a great reputation, and Puffendorf is one of the first writers on the law of nature and nations. They have authors on every branch of science, and many of the first merit.

Germany has great advantages in point of commerce, being situated in the heart of Europe. Its native materials ^k for trade ^l are hemp ², flax, saffron, corn, cattle, butter, honey, linen, toys, wool, timber, and many other things. The revocation of the edict at Nantes, which obliged the French Protestants to settle in different parts of Europe, was of infinite service to the German manufactures: they now make ^m velvet and silk stuffs ⁷ of all kinds to great perfection.

There is a vast number of princes in Germany, and almost every one is ⁿ arbitrary with regard to the government of his own state. The whole forms a great confederacy, governed ²⁸ by political laws ², at the head of which is the emperor. The supreme power in Germany is the diet, which is composed ²⁸ of the emperor and of the three colleges of the empire; the first is that of the nine electors, the second that of ²¹ the princes, and the third that of the imperial towns

^a héritent des	^f à l'excès	^k propres matériaux
^b vont aux	^g se sont beaucoup	^l le commerce
^c lieux d'assemblée	^h différentes	^m font à présent
^d nulle part	ⁱ de la médecine	ⁿ tous sont
^e la presse		

The dignity of the empire, though elective, has for some^a centuries belonged to the house of Austria, as being the most powerful of the German princes. The power of the emperor is regulated by the capitulation he signs^b at his election; he can levy no^c taxes, nor make war or peace without the consent of the diet; but he claims a^e precedence for his ambassadors in all Christian courts.

The subjects of the petty princes in Germany are generally the most unhappy: for as these princes affect the grandeur of the most powerful in their^d palaces, guards, tables, dress and furniture^d, they are obliged to support^e all this pomp at the expence^f of their vassals and dependants.

The emperor pretends to be the successor of the emperors of Rome, and has long^g, on that account, been admitted to a precedence on public occasions among the powers of Europe. Innumerable are the titles of principalities, dukedoms, and baronies with which he is vested as archduke: his arms are a black eagle with two heads, hovering with expanded wings^h, in a field of gold, and over the head of the eagle is the imperial crown.

Upon a moderate computation, the secular princes can bring to the field three hundred *and* eighty thousand men, and the ecclesiastical seventy-five. If the whole force was unitedⁱ, and properly directed, Germany would have nothingⁱ to fear from any of its neighbours; but the different interests of the princes of that great empire would expose Germany to frequent invasions, if the emperor had not a formidable army of his own, as King of Hungary and Bohemia.

Vienna being the residence of the emperor, is supposed to be the capital of Germany. It is a strong city, and the princes of the house of Austria have omitted nothing^k that could contribute to its^l grandeur and riches. The city within the walls is no more than^l three miles in circumfer-

a depuis quelques	e soutenir	i n'auroit rien
b qu'il signe	f aux frais	k n'ont rien omis
c il pretend à la	g depuis long-temps	l n'a pas plus de
d meubles	h les ailes étendues	

ence; but the suburbs^a are much larger than the city. The inhabitants of Vienna, including^b the suburbs, are computed^c at about three hundred thousand. The houses are five^d or six stories *high*, with flat roofs; the streets are in general narrow; the squares are beautiful; some of the palaces, particularly the two of the emperor, and that of^e the late prince Eugene, are magnificent. Vienna is a curiosity *of* itself; for here you see a greater variety of inhabitants than in any other place of Europe, such as Greeks^f, Turks, Tartars, Poles^g, French, Spaniards^h, Italians, &c. all dressed in the habit of their own country.

GREENLAND, belonging to Europe.

GREENLAND is divided into East and West; East Greenland, the most northerly^e part of his Danish majesty's dominions⁷, is situated²⁸ between the seventy-sixth and the eightieth degree of North latitude, according to Captain Phillips's observations. Few^h animals or vegetables are to be found here. The Russians of Archangel have formed in itⁱ several settlements for hunting; the light reflected from the snow enables them^k to pursue the chase during the long winter's nights⁷ of these gloomy regions. There is on the coasts a whale fishery⁷, chiefly³³ prosecuted^l by the Dutch and English vessels. The inland parts are uninhabited.

West Greenland is situated between the sixtieth and the seventy-sixth degree of North latitude. The Danes claim the dominion of this country, and have some small colonies

a faubourgs
b y compris
c montent
d ont cinq

e Polonois
f Espagnols
g septentrionale
h il y a peu d'

i y ont formé
k les met en état
l qui se fait

there, which can never ²⁵ prosper much, as the soil is in great part barren and rocky; the cold is excessive, and the mountains are always covered with ^a snow.

There is a great resemblance in aspect, manners, and dress, between the Greenlanders and the Esquimaux Americans. They are low of stature ^b; the hair ^c of their head is long, straight, and of a black colour; they have high breasts and broad shoulders, especially the women, who carry great burthens from their younger years ^d. They are very nimble of foot ^e, and use ^f their hands with much dexterity; their eyes are black, and their nose very small; they are strong, active, and can endure great fatigue. Their best food is the flesh of rein-deer, but they seldom ³³ eat it ^g, and live chiefly upon fish ^h, and sea-fowls ⁱ. Their drink is clear water ². The men hunt and fish, but do not trouble themselves about other things. The women are butchers and cooks; they dress the pelts ^k, and make ^l clothes, shoes, and boots, out of them; they build and repair the houses and tents, and, in short, do all the works which the men do in other countries.

The Greenlanders live in huts during the winters, which are incredibly severe; these huts are hardly high enough for a person ^m to stand upright ⁿ; they have no door nor chimney, but this deficiency is supplied by a hole several yards long ³³, so low, that they are obliged to stoop down ^o considerably to enter them ^p.

The women are not very prolific; they seldom have more than ²² three or four children; they love them ¹⁶ excessively, and suckle them ^q till they are ^r four years *old*: they carry them ¹⁶ in a pocket fixed upon their back for that purpose. Children are brought up ^s without any discipline; as soon as a boy can use ^t his hands and feet, his father gives him a bow

^a couvertes de	^h de poisson	^o de se baisser
^b de petite taille	ⁱ oiseaux de mer	^p pour y entrer
^c les cheveux de	^k tannent les peaux	^q les allaitent
^d jeunesse	^l et en font des	^r jusqu'à ce qu'ils
^e agiles à la course	^m pour qu'une per-	^s aient
^f et se servent de	sonne puisse	^s élevés
^g en mangent	ⁿ se tenir debout	^t se servir de ses

and an arrow, and teaches him^a to shoot; when he is³¹ fourteen or fifteen^b, he learns to fish, and from that time his business is to procure provisions for the family.

The Greenlanders are very dirty; they are strangers to salutations, and laugh at^c European compliments; yet they have a due respect for old age, and never interrupt one who speaks. They seldom steal from one another, but glory in^d robbing an European, esteeming it^e a proof of superior cleverness.

In the places where the sun appears *for* an hour or two *in* the day, the cold is tolerable; but where the sun is entirely under the horizon for^f months together, the cold is extremely severe. Paul Egede says in his Journal, that when he was there the beds were frozen to the bedsteads^g; and that the pillows and coverlids were frozen from the breath. It generally snows in Greenland from^h August to June. The country produces no corn of any kind. The Europeans have several times sown theirⁱ oats² and barley; they shoot up at first^k as fine as^l in other countries, but seldom get into ear^m, and never²⁵ ripen, on accountⁿ of the early frosts. The natives can hardly raise any vegetables, as^o the earth is covered²⁸ with snow to the^p month of June. The ice mountains⁷, which are perpetually on the sea, add much to the natural coldness of the climate, and the barrenness^q of the country. These pieces of ice are of a stupendous magnitude and form; some have the appearance of a church, others resemble a ship full of sails, and others large^r islands.

The animals found in Greenland are white hares, white bears, and the rein-deer, which supplies^s the natives *with* food and raiment. They have no²⁵ tame beasts, except dogs of a middle size^t, which they harness to a sledge six or eight at a time^v. They have no horses, no oxen, no

a lui apprend	h depuis le mois	p jusqu'au
b quinze ans	i y ont semé	q à la stérilité
c se moquent de	k poussent d'abord	r à de grandes
se glorifient de	l aussi bien que	s fournit aux
e croyant que c'est	m épient	t moyenne taille
l pendant des	n à cause	v à la fois
z bois de lit	o parce que	

cows, no sheep, and no fowl; they could not live in so cold a country^a.

Though the whale is almost universally known²⁸, yet it would be unpardonable, in treating of Greenland, not to give^b some account^c of this monstrous animal and its fishery, which employs above three hundred ships of different nations. There are several kinds of whales; some are white and others black; the latter are preferred because they are the largest, and yield more^d oil; they were³¹ formerly two hundred feet long¹³, but they have lately been taken in such a quantity, that they have not time to grow to a full size^e; and those which are caught at present are usually between seventy and eighty feet long¹³. The head is about the third part of the body; the tail is³¹ six or seven yards broad, the eyes are not larger than those of an ox. It has no^f teeth in its mouth; on the upper jaw it has large whiskers, of which are made^g the whale bones⁷.

The manner of catching^h the whale is as follows: when it is seen or heard, a long boat, with six or seven men in it, approachesⁱ the fish, and a harpooner strikes him with a harpoon, to which is attached a line of some hundred fathoms length: the whale, finding himself wounded, dives into the sea with the harpoon; the boat runs after *it* as fast as it^k can; the whale soon after comes up^l for air^m, making a terrible noise; as soon as it appears on the surface of the water, the harpooner strikes him a second time with another harpoon, to which is also fastened a long line; the whale plunges again, but returns soon after; then all the men who are in the boat pierce him with longⁿ spears, till^o he loses his strength and dies. A whale yields^p more or less oil, according to his size^q, but seldom less than¹² sixty barrels, or more than¹² ninety, of the value of three or four pounds a barrel^r.

a pays si froid	f elle n'a pas de	m pour prendre l'air
b de ne pas dire	g dont on fait	n avec de longues
c quelque chose	h de prendre	o jusqu'à ce qu'elle
d donnent plus	i approche du	p donne plus
e de parvenir à leur	k aussi vite qu'il	q sa grandeur
pleine croissance	l remonte	r le baril

HOLLAND, in Europe.

HOLLAND is *a* hundred *and* fifty miles in length and breadth, and contains about ten thousand square miles, with two hundred *and* seventy-five inhabitants to each ^a. It is situated between the fifty-first ^b and fifty-fourth degree of North latitude, and between the third and the seventh of East longitude from London.

The seven provinces which compose Holland lie ^c opposite to ^d England, at the distance of ninety miles; they are a narrow slip of low lands lying between the mouths of several great rivers, and what the inhabitants have gained from the ^e sea by the dykes which they have erected, and which they support with incredible labour and expense. The air of the United Provinces is foggy ^f until it is ^g purified by the frost in winter. The moisture ^g of the air causes metal to rust ^h, and wood to mould ⁱ, more than in any other country. The soil is ^k unfavourable to vegetation, but by the industry of the inhabitants in making ^l canals, it is rendered fit for pasture.

Holland is not a desirable country to live in, especially to foreigners: here are ^m no mountains nor rising grounds ⁿ; the whole face of the country, when viewed from a tower, has the appearance of a continued marsh ^o, drained at ^p certain distances by innumerable ditches. The country is full of rivers, the chief of which are the Rhine, the Maese, the Scheldt ^q, and the Vecht, which are very large. The quantity of grain produced in Holland is not sufficient ^r for the consumption of the inhabitants, and a great deal ^s is imported every year from Poland, Germany, and America.

^a par mille

^b unième

^c sont situées

^d vis-à-vis de l'

^e gagné sur la

^f est épais

^g l'humidité

^h fait rouiller

ⁱ pourrir le bois

^k n'est pas fav.

^l à faire des

^m il n'y a

ⁿ ni terres élevées

^o marais continuel

^p desséché à

^q l'Escaut

^r ne suffit pas

^s quantité

The natives, by draining^a their marshes, have made excellent meadows, which fatten in a short time^b the lean cattle from Germany, and feed a vast number of cows, which produce excellent butter and good cheese. They have a good breed of sheep, whose wool is highly valued^c; their horses and horned cattle^d are of a larger size than in any other country in Europe.

The seven United Provinces of Holland are perhaps the best peopled of any spot^e in the world of the same extent; they contain *a* hundred and thirteen cities or towns, fourteen hundred villages, and about two millions of inhabitants. The manners, habits, and even the minds of the Dutch^f, seem to be formed by their situation; their country, which is preserved by dykes, is a perpetual incentive to labour; and the artificial drains^g with which it is every where intersected must be kept in perpetual repair.

The air and temperature of their climate incline them to phlegmatic dispositions^h, yet they are irascible, especially if they are heated by liquors, which²⁴ is often the case among the low people. Their valour becomes active when they findⁱ their interest at stake^k, for they are more expert than any of their neighbours in whatever^l concerns the management of pecuniary affairs. It is a rule for every man in Holland to spend less than his income; if the expense should happen to equal^m the revenue, they think they have livedⁿ that year *to no purpose*. No²⁵ country can vie with^o Holland in the number of the inhabitants who are in easy circumstances^p. From this spirit of regularity and economy, joined to the most obstinate perseverance, they succeed in the stupendous works of draining their country by dykes of incredible thickness and strength; and they flourish in the midst^q of heavy contributions, such as no²⁵ other country does experience. The Dutch are the best skaters in the

^a en desséchant	^g tranchées	^m dépense égale
^b en peu de temps	^h les rend flegmat.	ⁿ qu'ils ont perd
^c très estimée	ⁱ il s'agit de	^o n'approche de
^d bêtes à corne	^k leurs intérêts	^p à leur aise
^e d'aucun pays	^l en tout ce qui	^q au milieu de
^f Hollandois		

world; in a hard frost ^a it is amusing to see the crowds upon the ice, and the great dexterity of men and women in darting along ^b, or rather flying, with inconceivable velocity.

The usual way of passing from ^c town to town is by covered boats, which are dragged along ^d the canals by horses on a slow and uniform trot, so that ^e passengers reach the ^f different towns where they are to stop ^g precisely at the appointed time ^h. This method of travelling is very cheap ⁱ, and extremely convenient to the inhabitants. By means of these canals an extensive inland commerce is carried on through ^k the country, and the productions of the different provinces are conveyed ^l at a small expense ^m into Germany and Flanders.

Near Amsterdam, and other large cities, a traveller is astonished when he beholds the effects of an extensive and flourishing commerce. The canals are lined for ⁿ miles together ^o with elegant country-houses ^p, seated in the midst of gardens and pleasure-grounds ^q, intermixed with figures and statues to the very edge ^r of the water. Having no objects of amusement beyond the limits of their gardens, the Dutch in fine weather spend in them ^s much time in reading or viewing the passengers.

The Dutch commerce comprehends the exports and imports of ^t almost all Europe. There is scarcely a manufacture they do not carry on ^u, or a state to which they do not trade. In this they are assisted by the populousness of their country, the cheapness of their labour, and above all ^v, by the water carriage ^w, which gives them ^x advantages beyond all ^y other nations. The United Provinces were once the greatest magazines of Europe, and goods ^z might be purchased here cheaper ^{aa} than in any other country in Europe. Their commerce greatly suffered

^a forte gelée	ⁱ à très-bon marché	^r y passent
^b à s'élançer	^k se fait dans	^s qu'ils n'eussent
^c d'aller de	^l transportées	pas
^d tirés le long au	^m à peu de frais	^t et plus encore
^e si bien que les	ⁿ bordés pendant	^u leur donnoit des
^f arrivent aux	^o plusieurs milles	^x sur toutes les
^g veulent s'arrêter	^p promenades	^y marchandises
^h temps nommé	^q jusqu'au bord	^z à meilleur marché

during the late war; the English took their best East and West colonies, which however have since been restored, and captured almost all their ships: the French, when they reduced Holland to a French province, laid heavy contributions upon them, and the natives seemed to have lost their activity while they adopted the disorganizing system of France.

The seven provinces formerly subsisted in a^a common confederacy, under the executive government of the Stadtholder; yet each province had an internal government independent of others, which was called states of that province; these states sent^b delegates to the general states, in whom resided the sovereignty of the whole. Each province had only one vote^c in the resolutions of the states-general, and these resolutions had not the force of a law, till they had^d been approved²³ by every province and every city.

The council of state was composed of twelve deputies from the several^e provinces; their business was to prepare the matters that were to be laid^f before the states-general. The Stadtholder was president of the states of every province, and could change the deputies, magistrates, and officers in every province and city; by this he had a great influence in the general states, though he had no voice in it^g; the Stadtholdership was hereditary in the male and female representatives of the family of Orange since the year 1747. The Stadtholder had not the titles, but had more⁴ real power than some kings; the bulk of the^h people had not the least share in any part of the government, not even in the choice of the deputies.

The number of the land forces in time of peace commonly³³ amounted to forty thousand men, of whom about twenty-five thousand served in garrison; the chief command of the army was vested in theⁱ Stadtholder. The marine force used to be^k very great, but in this war it has been totally annihilated by the English. Holland

a	faisoient alors une	c	des différentes	h	la masse du
b	envoyoient des	f	devoient être	i	appartenoit au
c	n'avoit qu'une		mises	k	étoit ordinairem.
	voix	g	n'y eût pas de		
d	qu'elles n'eussent		voix		

now forms an integral part of the kingdom of the Netherlands, under the sovereignty of the Prince of Orange as king. The Netherlands and Holland were erected into a kingdom at the peace in 1815.

Amsterdam, the capital of Holland, is thought to ^a contain about two hundred *and* forty thousand inhabitants. This city is the greatest port in the known world, and used ^b to be, next to London ^c, the greatest market in Europe for foreign goods. Its conveniences for commerce and the grandeur of its public works, are almost beyond ^d description. Its beautiful canals, and the walks under trees planted on their borders, are admirable; but what strikes foreigners more, is the neatness and cleanliness that is every where observed ^e. The streets are spacious and well paved. The foundations of the city are laid upon vast piles of timber driven into ^f the morass at a prodigious expense ^g; the stadthouse alone stands upon thirteen thousand six hundred *and* fifty-nine large piles driven into the ground. The inhabitants of Amsterdam, and indeed the whole country, apply themselves with the utmost diligence to heap up ^h wealth; money is the idol of the Dutch, and supplies among them the place ⁱ of birth, wit, and merit.

HOTTENTOTS, in Africa.

THE country of the Hottentots is situated between the twenty-third and the thirty-fifth degree of South latitude ⁷; and between the fifteenth and the thirty-sixth of

^a passe pour

^b avoit coutume d'

^c après Londres

^d au-dessus de toute

^e qu'on observe

^f enfoncés dans

^g à grands frais

^h amasser des

ⁱ tient lieu

East longitude from London. It is a mountainous but very fruitful country, abounding in ³⁴ corn, wine, pasture, fruits, and cattle, where it is cultivated by the Dutch. The natives neither plough nor ^a plant the ground, but live chiefly upon the milk ^b of their cattle, and what they take in hunting ^c and fishing.

The Hottentot men are of a moderate stature, but the women are small. They wear mantles of undressed ^d sheep-skins ⁷ tied about their necks, which serve them for ^e beds at night; their ⁸ breasts, legs, and thighs have no covering ^f; the women also wear a mantle of sheep-skin ⁷, and an apron to conceal their nudities: they adorn themselves with rings and thin plates of brass, and make their bodies shine with melted grease ^g.

“Whatever may be the extent of Africa,” says Mr. Vaillant, “we must not form any calculations respecting ^h its population from the innumerable swarms ⁱ of blacks which are found ^k on the coasts of the ocean, from the ^l Canary Isles to the Cape of Good Hope.” The desert is really a desert; and it is only at certain distances that one meets with a few ^m hordes that are not numerous, and who live on the ⁿ fruits of the earth, and the produce ^o of their cattle; after finding ^p one horde, you must travel a great way ^q to find ^r another. The heat of the climate, the dryness of the land, the scarcity of water, and the phlegmatic humour of the Hottentots, are obstacles ^s to propagation; when a father has five or six children, he is accounted ^t a phenomenon.

The huts of the Hottentots are ³¹ eight or nine feet in diameter; they consist of one room, in which both sexes sleep promiscuously ^u. They have only one opening ^v, very narrow and low; it is in the middle of the hut that they light

^a ne labourent ni

^b du lait

^c à la chasse

^d dans être tannées

^e leur servent de

^f sont nus [due

^g de la graisse fon-

^h par rapport à

ⁱ des hordes

^k qu'on trouve

^l depuis les

^m trouve quelques

ⁿ vivent des

^o du produit

^p avoir trouvé

^q êtes long-temps

^r sans en trouver

^s il passe pour

^t pêle-mêle

^u ouverture

the fire ; the smoke has no other vent ^a but the door, and fills the room so much, that, I believe, it would stifle an European who would attempt ^b to remain in them ^c a few minutes ; custom, however, renders it supportable to the Hottentots.

A circle of these huts upon a common is called a kraal, or town, which they remove ^d from one part of the country to another when they want ^e fresh pasture for their cattle. Each kraal has a common herd ^f, and every inhabitant is the herdsman in his turn. This charge requires ^g many precautions, as the beasts of prey are very numerous in the Southern part of Africa, such as lions, tygers, hyenas, and wolves, which often ^h make excursions ⁱ from the forests, and destroy the tame cattle, if it is not properly guarded ^j. To prevent this misfortune, the herdsman goes every day round his district, to see if he cannot discover any beast of prey in the neighbourhood ; if he finds any ^k, he assembles the kraal, who surround the place where the beast is hidden, and kill it.

Every nation has a sovereign prince, whose title is hereditary : he has a great council, composed of the chiefs of every kraal, without whose concurrence ^l he does nothing ^m of consequence. When they go to war, they know neither rank nor division ; every one attacks and defends himself after his own way ⁿ ; the most intrepid march in the van ^o ; and when the victory declares itself, the whole horde triumphs. Their arms are a spear, a bow, and poisoned arrows : they never fight on horseback, but discipline ^p their bulls to run at and disorder ^q the enemy.

The Hottentots are very fond of hunting, and display ^r great dexterity in this exercise ; besides the snares which they place to catch large animals, they lie in wait for them, attack them ^s as soon as they appear, and kill them ^t with poisoned arrows. The slightest ^u wound which they make always proves ^v mortal, if the poison

^a d'autre issue

^b voudroit

^c y rester

^d transportent

^e ont besoin de

^f troupeau

^g demande

^h sortent

ⁱ bien gardé

^k s'il en trouve

^l concours desquels

^m à sa manière

ⁿ vont à la tête

^o apprennent à

^p mettre en dérouté

^q montrent une

^r la plus légère

^s devient

reaches ^a the blood ; the surest remedy is to amputate immediately the wounded part ; but if the wound is in the body, death is inevitable.

The Hottentots have not the least notion of agriculture ; they neither sow, nor plant, nor reap ^b any crop. Though they rear ^c abundance of sheep and oxen, they seldom kill any, unless some accident happens to them ^d. Their chief nourishment is the milk of their ewes and cows, and the produce of their hunting excursions ^e. They smoke the leaves of a plant which they name daker, and which is the hemp of Europe : some ^f prefer tobacco, but the greatest part mix them both together.

These savages measure the year by the epochs of drought ^g and rainy weather. This division is common to all the inhabitants of the tropic regions, and is subdivided into moons. They never count the days if they exceed the number of their fingers, but mark them ^h by some remarkable epochs, such as an extraordinary storm, an elephant killed, or an infectious disorder ^h among their cattle ; they distinguish the different parts of the day by the course of the sun, and say, for instance, pointing *at* a place with their finger, the sun was there when I departed, and here when I arrived.

A profound indifference to the affairs of life inclines them very much to inactivity and indolence ; the offspring ⁱ of their flocks, and the care of procuring their subsistence, are the only objects that occupy their thoughts. The present time alone engages ^k their attention : they forget the past, and are not uneasy for ^l the future. When any one among them is sick, they separate him ^m from others : and if he dies, his relations transport him ^m to some distance, and bury him in a pit, where he is devoured by the *liyen*as and other beasts of prey.

The Hottentots have something particular in their features, which in some degree separates them ^m from the generality of mankind ; their cheek-bones ⁿ are exceedingly prominent ^m, and the jaw-bones ⁿ, on the contrary, are very

^a se communique	^e leur chasse	ⁱ la garde de
au	^f quelques-uns	^k occupe
^b ni ne recueillent	^g temps sec	^l inquiets de
élèvent	^h maladie pestilentielle	^m très-larges
^d ne leur arrive		

narrow, which makes ^a their face continually decreasing ^b to the point of the chin. This configuration makes ^c their head appear too small for their body. Their flat nose scarcely rises ^d half an inch at its greatest elevation; and their nostrils, which are excessively wide, exceed often the height of their nose. Their mouth is large, and furnished with ^e small teeth, perfectly white. Their eyes incline a little towards the nose, like those of the Chinese; their hair is ^f short, naturally ^g curls ^h, is black like ebony, and has the resemblance of ⁱ wool. Though they have no beard ^j but upon the upper ^k lip, and at the extremity of the chin, yet they never fail to pluck it out ^l as soon as it appears; this gives them ^m an effeminate look ⁿ, which in part destroys the fierceness common to all men in a state of nature.

The women, with more delicacy of features, exhibit the same characteristic marks in their figure. They are well made ^o, and have a beautiful form when ^p in the bloom of youth. Their hands are small, and their feet exceedingly well shaped ^q. The sound of their voice is soft, and their language is not destitute of harmony ^r; when they speak, they employ many gestures, which give gracefulness ^s to their arms. "The Hottentots are," says Mr. Vaillant, "a very hospitable people; whoever travels among them may be assured of finding food ^t and lodgings. If a traveller has a long journey to accomplish ^u, the horde will supply him with ^v provisions for his journey till he meets ^w another; and though they receive presents when offered ^x, they never ask for any ^y."

At new and full moons the Hottentots assemble, dance, and make great rejoicings; they invoke the moon to be propitious, and send them ^z good weather, and pasture for their

a ce qui fait que	i n'aient de barbe	q de la grâce
b diminue	k supérieure	r à faire
c fait paroître	l l'arracher	s lui donne des
d a à peine	m air efféminé	t en rencontre
e garnie de	n quand elles sont	u on leur en offre
f cheveux sont	o très-bien faits	x n'en demandent
g frisés	p sans harmonie	y de leur envoyer
h ressemblent à de		

cattle; they continue dancing and ^a prostrating themselves the whole night and a part of the next day ^b. They believe a God who created the heaven and earth, and who is good, but they build him no ^c temple, nor worship him ^c; they believe a future state, and the immortality of the soul, as it appears by the fears they entertain of ^d their friends appearing to them ^e after death, which is the reason of the removal of their kraal when any of the horde dies, believing his ghost will haunt the place where he died.

HUNGARY, in Europe.

HUNGARY is three hundred miles long ¹³, two hundred broad, and contains above ^f eighty-seven thousand five hundred square miles, with fifty-seven inhabitants to each. It lies ^g between the forty-fourth and forty-ninth degree of North latitude ⁷, and between the sixteenth and the twenty-sixth of East longitude from London. It is bounded by Poland on the North: by Transylvania and Wallachia on the East; by Sclavonia on the South; and by Austria on the West.

The climate of the Southern parts of Hungary is unhealthful, owing to its ^h numerous marshes, lakes, and stagnated waters ⁱ: but in the Northern parts, which are mountainous, the air is wholesome. Few countries can boast of a richer soil than the plain which extends from Presburg to Belgrade, and which produces corn ² in plenty,

a à danser et à se	e ne leur apparois-	g elle est située
b jour suivant	sent	h à cause de ses
c ni ne l'adorent	f plus de	i ea ux stagnantes
d qu'ils ont que		

delicious wine, fruits of various kinds, tobacco, melons, and rich pastures.

The Hungarian baths and mineral waters are esteemed the most sovereign^a of *any* in Europe. The country abounds with gold and^b silver mines⁷, and is remarkable for its copper, vitriol, iron, and quicksilver of the best quality. On the side of the Carpathian mountain grow the richest^c grapes in the world, and their wines, particularly tokay, are preferable to those of any other country in Europe.

Hungary is thought to contain about two millions and a half of inhabitants, who have manners peculiar to themselves. They are well made in their persons; they wear^d fur caps, narrow coats girded by a sash, and a mantle which buckles under the arms, and leaves the right hand at^e liberty; they shave their beards, but preserve whiskers on their upper^f lips. They are in general brave and magnanimous: their arms are broad swords², muskets, and a kind of pole-axe. They have a variety of dialects; the better ranks speak German, and almost all speak Latin, pure or barbarous^g; so that Latin may be said to be here still a living language.

The artificial curiosities of this country consist of its bridges, baths, and mines. The bridge of Esseck, built over the Danube and Drave, is, properly^h speaking, a continuation of bridges five miles in length^l, fortified with towers at certain distances. A bridge of boats, half a mile long, runs over^k the Danube between Buda and Pest; and about twenty miles from Belgrade are the remains of a bridge erected by the Romans, judged to be the most magnificent of any in the¹ world.

One of the greatest curiosities of Hungary is a cavern near Szelitze; its aperture is^m eighteen fathoms high¹³, and eight broad; the subterraneous passages consist en-

a les meilleures	e la main droite en	i de longueur
b en mines d'or et d'	f supérieures	k traverse
c les meilleurs	g corrompu	l qui soit au
d ils portent	h proprement	m ouverture a

tirely of solid rock, and as far^a as it is practicable to go^b, it is fifty fathoms high, and twenty-six broad.

The Hungarian government preserves the remains of many checks upon^c the regal power. They have a diet or parliament, which resides at Vienna; however, the emperor of Germany is now almost absolute there; he can bring to the field^d fifty thousand Hungarians, but seldom³³ draws out of the country above twelve or fifteen thousand men. These troops are generally light horse^e, named hussards; their foot^f are called heydukes, a kind of militia, and are very good to plunder a country, but are not equal to regular troops in a pitched battle^g.

JAMAICA, in the West Indies.

THE island of Jamaica is³¹ a hundred and forty miles long³², sixty broad, and contains about six thousand square miles. It is situated between the seventeenth and eighteenth degree of North latitude, and between the seventy-sixth^h and the seventy-seventh of West longitude from London.

Jamaica is intersected with a ridgeⁱ of steep rocks, which are covered²⁸ with a great variety of beautiful trees, flourishing^k in a perpetual spring. From these rocks issue^l a vast number of small rivers of pure water, which tumble down^m in cataracts, and form a beautiful landscapeⁿ with the bright verdure of the trees through^o which they flow. On each side of this chain of rocks or mountains, are ridges

^a aussi loin

^b qu'on peut aller

^c entraves mises à

^d mettre en campagne

^e cavalerie légère

^f infanterie

^g bataille rangée

^h soixante-seizième

ⁱ une chaîne

^k qui fleurissent

^l rochers sort

^m qui tombe

ⁿ paysage

^o à travers

of lower ones ^a, on which coffee grows in great plenty; the plains between these ridges are prodigiously fertile.

The days are nearly ^b of the same length all the year round, and the usual divisions of seasons are into the dry or wet seasons. The air is in many places excessively hot and unfavourable ^c to European constitutions, but upon the high grounds it is temperate and pure. It lightens almost every ^d night, but without much thunder. During the months of May or October, the rains are extremely violent, and continue sometimes *for a fortnight* together ^e.

Sugar is the greatest production of this island; its other commodities are pepper ^a, mahogany of the best quality, excellent cedars, the palma, which affords an oil much esteemed by the savages; the soap-tree, whose berries answer all the purposes of washing ^f; and the manchineel, whose fruit is one of the worst ^g poisons in nature. No sort of European grain grows here ^h; they have Indian corn, Guinea corn, and peas of various kinds, but none resembling ours. Fruits grow there in plenty, such as oranges, sweet lemons, pomegranates, pine apples, pears, and several kinds of excellent berries.

The inhabitants have great plenty ⁱ of hogs; many plantations have hundreds ^k of them, and their flesh is exceedingly sweet and delicate; here are all sorts of fowls, wild and tame, and, in particular, more parrots ^l than in any of the other islands; the rivers and bays abound in fish of different kinds, and the mountains breed ^m a vast number of adders and other noxious animals. Among the insects is the ciror, which eat the membranous parts of the flesh of the negroes. These insects get into any part of the body, but chiefly the legs and feet, where they breed ⁿ in great number, and shut themselves up ^o in a bag; as soon as the person feels them ¹⁶, he picks them out ^p with a needle or the point of a penknife, taking care to destroy the bag entirely.

^a de plus petites

^b à peu près

^c contraire

^d toutes les

^e de suite

^f servent à laver

^g les plus subtils

^h n'y croît

ⁱ quantité

^k plusieurs centaines

^l de perroquets

^m nourrissent

ⁿ multiplient

^o se renferment

^p il les ôte

Jamaica was originally a part of the Spanish empire in America; it was reduced by the English in the time of Cromwell, and has ever since been subject to Great Britain. The government of this island is one of the richest⁹ places in the disposal^a of the crown, and amounts to about ten thousand a year^b. About the beginning of this century the number of the whites in Jamaica amounted to sixty thousand men, and that²¹ of the negroes to a hundred and twenty thousand; since that time the population has been greatly reduced²⁸ by earthquakes and the yellow fever: the whites do not amount at present to more than^e twenty-five thousand, and the negroes to more than²² ninety thousand.

Indigo was once^d very much cultivated in Jamaica, and it enriched the island to such a degree^e that in the parish of Vere, where this drug was chiefly cultivated, there were no^f less than²² three hundred gentlemen who kept their carriages^g, a number which perhaps the whole island does not exceed at this day. There were formerly many more persons of property in Jamaica than there are now, though they had not those vast fortunes which dazzle us in such a manner at present.

Port-Royal, which was formerly the capital of Jamaica, was destroyed in the year one thousand six hundred and ninety-two by an earthquake, which shook the whole^h island to theⁱ foundations. In a few minutes the earth opened, and swallowed up^k nine-tenths of the houses, and two thousand people. The water gushed out from the openings^l of the earth, and destroyed every thing in its passage to the sea. A frigate which was in the harbour was carried²⁸ on the top^m of sinking houses, and afforded aⁿ retreat to some hundreds of men who had put themselves^o upon beams, and were saved by boats. An officer who was in the town at the time, says that in many places the earth opened^p and shut very quick, and squeezed to

^a qui soient à la disposition

^b livres par an

^c à plus de

^d autrefois

^e au point

^f il n'y avoit pas

^g tenoient voiture

^h ébranla toute l'

ⁱ jusque dans ses

^k engloutit

^l ouvertures

^m sur le toit

ⁿ et servit de

^o s'étoient mis

^p s'ouvrit

death^a many persons who were sunk, some to the middle^b, and others to the head.

The inhabitants rebuilt the city: but ten years after it was destroyed²⁸ by a great fire^c. The conveniency^d of the harbour, which was capable of containing^e a thousand ships, and of such a depth^f as to allow them to load and to unload at^h the greatest easeⁱ, tempted the merchants to build it once more^k; and once more, *in* the year one thousand seven hundred and twenty-two, it was laid in rubbish^l by a terrible hurricane. Such repeated^m calamities seemed to mark out this town as a devoted placeⁿ: the inhabitants therefore resolved to^o forsake it for ever, and to reside at the opposite bay, where they built Kingston, which is now the capital of the island. It consists of upwards of one thousand houses, one story high¹³, with porticoes, and every conveniency for a comfortable habitation in that hot climate.

On Sundays gentlemen wear coats² of silk, and vests trimmed with silver; at other times they generally³³ wear thread stockings⁷, linen drawers, and a vest. The morning habit⁷ of the ladies is a loose night-gown. Before dinner they put off^p their dishabille, and appear with a good grace in all the advantages of a rich dress. The common drink^q of persons in affluent circumstances^r is Madeira wine⁷ mixed with water; but the general drink of those of inferior rank is rum-punch⁷, which, when drank^s to excess, heats the blood and brings on fevers. There is no place where silver is³⁰ so plentiful^t, or has a quicker circulation; the current coin^u is entirely Spanish, and English money is seldom seen in that island.

^a étouffa	^b décharger avec	^p elles ôtent
^b la ceinture	ⁱ facilité	^q la boisson ordi-
^c incendie	^k encore une fois	naire
^d commodité	^l elle fut détruite	^r personnes riches
^e pouvoit contenir	^m tant de	^s on en boit
^f si profond	ⁿ place maudite	^t si abondant
^g qu'on pouvoit les	^o résolurent de	^u l'argent courant

The JAPAN ISLANDS, East of Asia.

THE Japan Islands are situated ²⁸ between the thirtieth and the fortieth degree of North latitude ⁷, and between the hundred *and* thirtieth, and the hundred *and* forty-fourth degree of East longitude from London. The largest, which gives the name to the rest, is ³¹ about six hundred miles long ¹⁵, and from *a* hundred to *a* hundred *and* fifty broad: the second in size is five hundred miles round ^a; and the third about four hundred. There are besides a great many lesser islands at a little distance, which are all subject to the Japanese emperor. He has above fifty kings under his dominion, whom he can depose and punish if he thinks proper ^b. These vassal princes are obliged to attend ^c the court of the emperor *one* half ^d of the year, and to have a house near his palace at Jeddo.

The eldest sons of the nobility have ^e their education at court, where they are kept till ^f they are preferred to some post. When the emperor goes out ^g, he is usually attended by five or six hundred of his guards; he keeps up ^h an army of twenty thousand horse ⁱ, and *a* hundred thousand foot ^k; but to what purpose he keeps so great an army is not easy to conceive, as he has no enemy to contend with, unless it be to ^l keep in order his vassal princes, if they attempted to revolt ^m against him.

These islands are almost inaccessible on account ⁿ of the tempestuous seas, and the high rocks with which they are surrounded ²⁸. They are subject to frequent earthquakes, and have some volcanoes. The soil is very fertile,

^a milles de tour	^f jusqu'à ce qu'ils	^k hommes d'infanterie
^b le juge à propos	^g sort	
^c de suivre	^h entretient	^l si ce n'est pour
^d la moitié de	ⁱ hommes de cavalerie	^m à se revolter
^e reçoiven		ⁿ à cause des

and the productions of the earth are nearly the same as those of China.

The complexions ^a of the Japanese are in general yellowish, yet many of the women are almost white. They have narrow eyes ^b and high eye-brows, like the Chinese and Tartars; their noses are short and thick, and their hair universally black. Such a sameness ^c of fashion reigns through the whole ^d empire, that the head-dress is the same from the emperor to the peasant. Their clothes consist, as they have ever done, of a loose gown tied about ^e the middle with a sash; people of rank have them made ^f of silk, and the lower class of cotton stuffs ⁷. Women wear them ⁶ longer and more ornamented than men.

The houses of the Japanese are built ²⁸ with upright posts, crossed, and wattled ^g with bamboo, and plastered within and without ^h; they have generally two stories, but the uppermost ⁱ is seldom inhabited. The roofs are covered with pantiles neatly made; the floors are elevated two feet from the ground, and are covered with planks, on which ²³ they lay mats. They have no ²⁵ furniture ^k in their rooms, no tables, no chairs, no stools, no benches, nor even beds; they sit down on their heels upon mats, which are always soft and clean.

The first compliment offered ¹ to a stranger in their house, is a dish of tea ^m and a pipe of tobacco. Both sexes use fans ⁿ equally; they are naturally clean, and every house has a bath, of which daily use is made by the whole family. Obedience to parents, and respect to superiors, are the characteristics of this nation. The conversation between equals abounds with civility and politeness; Their penal laws are severe, but punishments are seldom inflicted. Commerce and manufactures flourish here, yet they are not carried to the extent which we see in Europe. Agriculture is so well understood, that the whole country, even to the top ^o of hills, is cultivated.

^a le teint

^b de petits yeux

^c uniformité

^d dans tout l'

^e attachée vers

^f les portent

^g entrelacés de

^h en dedans et

en dehors

ⁱ le second

^k de meubles

¹ qu'ils font

^m tasse de thé

ⁿ se servent d'éventail

^o jusqu'au sommet

The Japanese are the grossest of all idolaters, and are so irreconcilable to ^a Christianity, that the Dutch, who trade thither, are obliged, it is said, to declare that they are not Christians, and to trample upon ^b the cross to confirm the Japanese in this opinion. The natives are so suspicious of ^c the Dutch, that when any of their ships arrive, they take away ^d their guns and sails, which they carry on shore, till they are ready to depart ^e. The goods ^f which the Dutch carry to Japan are spices ^g, sugar, silk, woollen and linen cloth ^h, for which ⁱ they receive in return gold ^j and silver.

ICELAND, belonging to Europe.

THIS island is ¹ four hundred and thirty-five miles long ², one hundred and eighty broad, and contains above ^g forty-six thousand square miles. It is situated between the sixty-third and sixty-seventh degree of North latitude ^h, and between the eleventh and the twenty-seventh West longitude from London.

Iceland is subject to the king of Denmark, who sends there ^h a governor to act in his name. The revenues which he draws from that country amount to about thirty thousand crowns. The number of inhabitants is computed at sixty thousand, which is by no means proportionable ⁱ to the extent ^k of the country. It was much more populous formerly, but a pestilential disease, called black death, destroyed the greatest part of the natives;

^a si ennemis du	^e soient prêts à	^h y envoie
^b fouler aux pieds	partir	ⁱ nullement propor-
^c soupçonnent tant	^f marchandises	tionné
^d ils enlèvent	^g plus de	^k l'étendue

many places have been at several times ^a depopulated by famine; and *in* the year seventeen hundred and eight, the small-pox destroyed sixteen thousand men.

The Icelanders in general are of a middle size ^b, and well made; they are an honest and well-intentioned people, very faithful and obliging. Theft is seldom heard of among them; they are inclined to hospitality, and exercise it ¹⁶ as far as ^c their property will permit ^d. Their chief employment ^e is fishing ^f and the care of their cattle. The Icelanders have an uncommonly strong attachment to their native country, and think themselves ^g nowhere so happy. They seldom settle ^h in Copenhagen, should the most advantageous conditions be offered to them.

The Icelanders are much inclined to religion; they never ³³ pass a river, or any other dangerous place, without previously taking off ⁱ their hats, and imploring the Divine protection; and they are always thankful for their preservation when they have passed the danger. When they meet together, their chief pastime consists in reading their history; the master of the house begins, and the rest continue in their turn when he is tired.

The dress ^k of the Icelanders is neither elegant nor ornamental ^l, but it is clean and suited to the climate. The women wear on their fingers several rings of gold, silver, or brass; the better sort of people wear broad cloth, and the lower class ^m a coarse cloth of their own manufacture, which is called wadmal. Their houses are generally bad; they have no chimnies; they put their fuel between three stones, and the smoke issues from ⁿ a square hole in the roof. Their food consists of dried fish, sour butter, milk mixed with water, and a little meat. Bread is so scarce among them; that there is hardly any ^o peasant who eats it above ^p three or four months *in* the year.

^a à différens temps

^b moyenne taille

^c autant que

^d le permet

^e occupation prin.

^f la pêche

^g ne se croient

^h s'établissent

ⁱ sans ôter

^k l'habillement

^l riche

^m le bas peuple

ⁿ sort par

^o à peine un

^p en mange plus de

Among all the curiosities of Iceland, nothing ²⁵ is more worthy of attention than the hot-water springs with which this island abounds. The hot springs of Aix-la-Chapelle and Bath are considered as very remarkable, yet they do not become so hot as to boil. All the water-works ^a that have been contrived with so much art, and at such an enormous expense, cannot be compared with those of Iceland. Those of St. Cloud cast up a thin column eighty feet in the air, while some springs in Iceland spout ^b columns of water, of several feet in thickness, to the height of many fathoms, and, as many affirm, of above a hundred feet.

These springs are of an unequal degree of heat; from some the water flows gently, as from other springs; from others, boiling water spouts with great noise. Though the degree of heat is unequal, yet Van Troil says, that he does not remember to ^c have ever observed it ¹⁶ under 188 degrees by the thermometer of Fahrenheit. At Geysir he found it ¹⁶ at two hundred *and* twelve degrees.

It is very common for some of the spouting springs to cease, and others to rise up in their stead ^d. In several of these hot springs, the inhabitants who live near them ^e, boil their victuals by hanging in the spring a pot where the meat is in cold water. The cows that drink of the water of these springs when it is cold, yield ^f an extraordinary quantity of milk, which is esteemed very wholesome.

The largest of all these springs is called Geysir. In approaching towards it, a loud noise is heard, like the rushing of a torrent precipitating itself ^g from a stupendous rock. The water spouts several times a day, but always by starts, and at certain intervals. Some travellers have affirmed that it spouts ^h to the height of sixty fathoms, which ⁱ is hardly credible. The water is thrown much higher at some times than others; when Van Troil was there, the utmost height to which it amounted was ninety-two ^k feet.

^a jets d'eau

^b jettent des

^c ne se ressouvient

pas de

^d à leur place

^e qui demeurent

auprès

^f donnent une

^g qui se précipite

^h jette l'eau

ⁱ brasses, ce qui

^k quatre-vingt-

douze

Basaltine pillars are very common in Iceland, which are supposed ²⁸ to have been produced by subterraneous fires. The lower sort of people ^a imagine that these pillars have been erected ²⁸ upon one another by giants. They have generally from three to ^b seven sides, and are from four to seven feet in thickness, and from twelve to sixteen yards in length. In some places they are only seen here and there ^c in the mountains; but in others they extend several miles in length ¹³, without interruption.

There are immense masses ² of ice in the sea near the shores of Iceland, which come by North winds ⁷ from Greenland, and affect ^d the climate. Some of these prodigious masses are ³¹ fifty feet above the water ^e, and at least four hundred below; they are sometimes left in shoal water ^f, fixed, as it were ^g, to the ground; and in this state they remain the most part of the year undissolved ^h, chilling the atmosphere *for* many miles round ⁱ. The ice caused so violent a cold in the year *one thousand seven hundred and fifty-four*, that horses and sheep dropped dead on account of it ^k, as well as *for* want of food ^l.

A number of bears arrive yearly ^m with the ice, and commit great ravages among the sheep. The Icelanders attempt to destroy them ¹⁶ as soon as they appear. The government encourages the natives to kill these animals, and pays a premium of ten dollars for every bear that is caught. The mountains of Iceland are always covered with snow; yet there are several volcanoes on them ⁿ, which send forth ^o continual flames and smoke; Mount Hecla in particular makes frequent irruptions, which sometimes desolate the country all around for many miles.

^a le bas peuple

^b depuis trois jus-
qu'à

^c ça et là dans

^d influent sur

^e au-dessus de l'eau

^f eau basse

^g pour ainsi dire

^h sans se fondre

ⁱ aux environs

^k morts de froid

^l faute de nour-
riture

^m tous les ans

ⁿ il y a des volcans

^o qui jettent

INDIA in general, in Asia.

THIS vast country is situated between the equator and the fortieth degree of North latitude ⁷, and between the sixty-sixth and the hundred *and* ninth of East longitude from London. It is bounded on the North by Usbec Tary, and Thibet; on the South by the Indian ocean; on the East by China; and on the West by Persia.

Geographers usually ³³ divide India into three parts, called, India beyond the Ganges, Hindoostan, and India within the Ganges: all of them ^a vast, populous, and extended empires. To avoid many repetitions, I will give here an account of some particulars ^b common to the whole country, which I have extracted ^c from the most enlightened of the modern travellers who have visited it ¹⁶.

The original inhabitants of India are called Gentoos; they pretend that Brumma, who was their legislator, was inferior only to God, and they pay him ^d divine honours ². The Brahmins, who are the priests of the Gentoos, pretend that he bequeathed them ^e a book named Vidam, which contained his doctrines and institutions. The foundation of Brumma's doctrine ⁷ consisted in the belief of a Supreme Being, the immortality of the soul, and a future state of rewards and punishments, by a transmigration into different bodies, according as ^f they had lived before. To inculcate this doctrine into the lower ranks of people ^g, the Brahmins had recourse to sensible representations of the Deity and his attributes, and have degenerated it ¹⁶ to the most absurd idolatry; for they worship ^h images and animals of the most hideous figures.

^a toutes trois

forment des

^b particularités

^c extraites

^d ils lui rendent

^e leur légua

^f selon qu'ils

^g dans le bas peuple

^h adorent des

The Gentoos, or Hindoos, as they are called by many, have from time immemorial been divided into four great tribes. The first and the most noble is that of²² the Brahmins, who alone can officiate in the priesthood. The second is the Sittri tribe⁷, who, according to their institutions, ought to be all military men. The third is that of²¹ Beise, who are chiefly^a merchants, bankers, or shopkeepers; and the fourth that of Sudder, who are menial servants, and are incapable of raising themselves^b to any superior rank.

Besides this division into tribes, the Gentoos are subdivided into a great number of casts. The order of pre-eminence of all the casts is indisputably decided; an Indian of an inferior cast would think himself^c honoured by adopting the customs of a superior one; but this would rather give him battle than not^d vindicate his prerogatives. The marriages are circumscribed by the same barriers; hence it happens^e that the members of each cast have a great resemblance to one another; some casts are remarkable for their beauty, and others for their ugliness.

“The members of each cast,” says Dr. Robertson, “adhere^f invariably to the profession of their forefathers.” From generation to generation the same families follow one uniform line of life. To this may be ascribed^g that high degree of perfection conspicuous in many of the Indian manufactures. Though veneration for the practices of their ancestors may check^h the spirit of invention, yet by adhering to these, they acquire an expertness and delicacy of hand, so that Europeans, with the advantages of more complete instruments, have never been able toⁱ equal the exquisite execution of their workmanship.

To this early division of the people into casts, we must likewise ascribe a striking peculiarity^k in the state of India, the permanence of its institutions, and the immutability in the manners of its inhabitants. What is now in India, always was there, and is still likely³³ to continue^l; neither

^a pour la plupart

^b ne peuvent s'élever

^c se croiroit

^d que de ne pas

^e d'où il arrive

^f suivent

^g on peut attribuer

^h puisse arrêter

ⁱ n'ont jamais pu

^k particularité

^l et y continuera

the ferocious violence of its Mahomedan conquerors, nor the power of its European masters, have effected^a any considerable alteration. The same distinctions of condition take place, the same arrangements in civil society remain, the same maxims of religion are held in veneration, and the same arts are cultivated.

All the casts acknowledge the Brahmins for their priests, and from them derive their belief of the transmigration of souls, which leads^b many of them to afflict themselves even at the death of any animal. The diet^c of the Gentoos is chiefly rice and vegetables; they esteem milk the purest of foods, because they think it partakes of some of the properties of the nectar of their Gods; and because they esteem^d the cow itself almost like a divinity. Their manners are gentle, and their happiness consists in the solaces of a domestic life. Their religion permits them to^e have several wives, yet they seldom³³ have^f more than³² one; and it has been observed, that their wives are distinguished by a decency of manners, a solicitude in their families, and a fidelity to their husbands, which would do honour to human nature in the most civilised countries.

The soldiers are commonly called Rajah-poots, and reside chiefly in the Northern provinces. They are a brave, robust, faithful people, who enter into the service of those who pay them³⁶. When their general is killed in battle, they think their engagements to him are finished, and run off³ the field without any stain upon their reputation. The custom of women burning themselves upon the death of their husbands still³³ continues to be practised, though much less frequently than formerly.

The institutions of religion form a regular system of superstition, strengthened by every thing which^b can secure the attachment of the people. The temples consecrated to their deities are magnificent, and the ceremonies of their worship are pompous. The Brahmins, who preside in all its functions, are elevated³⁸ above

^a n'y ont fait

^b ce qui fait que

^c nourriture

^d ils regardent

^e leur permet d'

^f ils en ont

³ furent du

^b par tout ce qui

every order of man by an origin deemed²⁸ not only more noble, but acknowledged to be sacred, and have an absolute⁹ dominion over the minds of the people. It is not^a my intention to enter into the detail of the religion of the Gentoos; an attempt to^b enumerate the multitude of deities which are the objects of their adoration, or to describe the immense variety of their ceremonies, would swell too much^c this part of my work.

The temples or pagodas of the Gentoos are stupendous stone buildings⁷, erected in every capital. To assist the reader^d in forming^e a proper idea of these temples, I shall briefly describe two, of which we have the most accurate accounts. The entry of the pagoda of Chillambrum, on the Coromandel coast⁷, is by a stately gate, under a pyramid a hundred and twenty feet high¹³, built of large stone, above^f forty feet long¹³ and five square. The whole structure extends about thirteen hundred feet in one direction, and nine hundred in another. Some of the ornamented parts are finished with an elegance entitled to^g the admiration of the most ingenious artists.

The pagoda of Seringham surpasses much in grandeur that of¹¹ Chillambrum; it is composed of seven square⁹ inclosures, one within the other; these inclosures are three hundred and fifty feet distant from one^h another, and have each four large gates with a square tower. The outward wall is^{3f} near four miles in circumference, the gateway to the South is ornamented with pillars of single stone thirty feet long¹³ and five in diameter. In the inmost inclosure are the chapels; here, as in all other great pagodas of India, the Brahmins live in a subordination which knows no²⁵ resistance.

The Gentoos marry very early¹; the males before fourteen^k, and their women at ten or eleven years of age; this practice, with the perpetual use of rice, which gives them but^l little nourishment keeps them¹⁶ low and feeble in

^a ce n'est pas

^b entreprendre de

^c ce seroit trop grossir

^d pour aider le lecteur

^e à se former

^f de plus de

^g qui mérite

^h éloignés l'un de

ⁱ se marient très-jeunes

^k quatorze ans

^l ne leur donne que

their persons. A man is in the decline of life at thirty^a; the beauty of their women is on decay^b at twenty, and they have all the marks of old age at thirty. They are strangers to almost all personal exertions and vigour of mind; it is a common saying^c with them, that it is better to sit than²² to walk, to lie than to sit, to sleep than to wake^d, and that death is the best of all^e.

Of all the tribes of India, the Mahrattas at present³⁶ make the greatest figure; they are a kind of mercenaries, who live in the mountains between Hindoostan and Persia; though originally Gentoos, they are of a bold and active spirit. The Moors of India, who, according to Mr. Orme, amount to about ten millions, are in general of a detestable⁹ character; they are void of every principle, even of their own religion.

India beyond the Ganges.

This peninsula is³¹ two thousand miles long²³, a hundred broad, and contains seven hundred and forty-one thousand square miles. It is situated²⁸ between the first and the thirtieth degree of North latitude⁷, and between the ninety-second⁸ and the hundred and ninth of East longitude from London. It is bounded by Thibet and China on the North^b; by the Chinese sea on the East; by the same sea and the straits of Malacca on the south; and by the bay of Bengal on the West.

The name of India is taken from¹ the river Indus. Authors differ concerning the air of this country; some^k prefer that of²¹ the Southern, and some that of²² the Northern parts; but it is generally agreed, that in some places it is moist and unhealthy. The climate is subject to inundations², and the people build their houses upon high pillars to defend them¹⁶ from floods; they have no other idea of seasons but wet and dry as the weather

^a à trente ans

^b se passe

^c c'est un proverbe

^d que d'être éveillé

^e ce qu'il y a de

meilleur

^f au-delà du

^g quatre-vingt-douzième

^h au nord

ⁱ vient de

^k quelques-uns

is hot at all times of the year^a. There are mountains² in this peninsula which run from North to South almost the whole length of the country; but the lands near the sea^b are low, and are annually overflowed in the rainy season.

The soil of this peninsula is fruitful in general, and produces all the delightful fruits that are found in the countries contiguous to the^c Ganges, as well as fruits and vegetables. The country abounds in silks, elephants, and all the quadrupeds that are common in the Southern kingdoms of Asia. The natives drive^d a great trade in gold, diamonds, rubies, topazes, and other precious stones.

The people in the South of this peninsula are a savage race, who go almost naked. In Tonquin and Cochinchina the two sexes are hardly distinguished by their dress, which resembles^e that of²¹ the Persians. In Azem, which is one of the best countries in Asia, the inhabitants prefer dog's flesh to all other animal food. The people of that kingdom pay no²⁵ taxes, because the king is the sole proprietor of all the gold and silver found in his dominions.

When the king dies, a number of animals are buried with him, and all the vessels of gold and silver, which the people think will be useful to him^f in the future life. The treatment of the sick is ridiculous beyond any^g description; in many places, when the patient is judged *to be* incurable, he is exposed on the bank of^h some river, where he is either drowned or devoured by beasts of prey.

This peninsula is divided into several kingdoms; the most notedⁱ are Azem, Aracan, Pegu, Siam, Cochinchina, and Tonquin. The palace of the king of Aracan is very large, and contains seven idols cast in gold, each of a man's height⁷, and covered with^k diamonds and other precious stones. The kingdom of Siam is rich and flourishing; the gold is so abundant in this country, that their most ponderous images^l are made of it^m. The

^a toute l'année

^b près de la mer

^c voisins du

^d natifs font

^e ressemble à

^f pouvoir lui être

utile

^g au-delà de toute

^h sur le bord de

ⁱ célèbres

^k couvertes de

^l les statues

^m on en fait

government is very despotic; the servants appear in a kneeling posture ^a before their masters, and the mandarins are prostrate ^b before their sovereign. The king of Cochinchina is said to be immensely rich. The manners and religion of the people seem to be originally Chinese, and they are much given to ^c trade. Tonquin produces little or no corn; but it is the most healthful country of all the peninsula. The inhabitants are excellent mechanics and fair traders, but are greatly oppressed by the king, who engrosses ^d the trade, and his factors sell by retail ^e to European nations. The kingdoms of this peninsula are immensely rich in all the treasures of nature: but these advantages are attended with many natural calamities, such as floods², volcanoes, earthquakes, tempests, and above all, by rapacious animals, which render the possession of life precarious and uncertain.

*Hindoostan, or Great Mogul's Empire*⁷.

This vast empire is ³¹ two thousand miles long²³, fifteen hundred broad, and contains eight hundred and seventy thousand square miles. It is situated between the seventh and the fortieth degree of North latitude; and between the sixty-sixth and the ninety-second of West longitude from London. It is bounded by Usbec Tartary on the North; by Thibet and the Bay of Bengal on the East; by the Indian Ocean on the South; and by Persia on the West.

The winds in this climate generally ³³ blow *for* six months together from ^f the South, and *for* six months from the North. April and May are excessively hot. The Europeans who arrive at Hindoostan are commonly seized with flux ^g or fever; but when properly ^h treated, they recover ⁱ, and prove ^k afterwards healthy^l. The most remarkable mountains are those of Caucasus and Naugracut, which are inhabited by Mahrattas and other people more

^a s'agenouillent	^e vendent en détail	ⁱ ils se rétablissent
^b se prosternent	^f de suite du	^k jouissent
^c adonnés au	^g pris du flux	^l d'une bonne santé
^d accapare	^h quand ils sont bien	

warlike than the Gentoos. The chief rivers are the Indus and the Ganges, held in the highest esteem and veneration by the inhabitants, who are persuaded that their waters have the sacred virtue of purifying from all sins those who bathe in them ^a.

The East-India Company ⁷ possess in full sovereignty the whole Soubah of Bengal, and the greatest part of Bahar; the district of Midnapour, that of ²¹ Benares, and a great part of the Tippoo Sultan's dominions ⁷. The whole of their ^b possessions in that part of India amounts to above two hundred thousand square miles. With their allies and tributaries, they occupy the whole navigable course of the Ganges, which, by its winding course, is ³² more than ¹² thirteen hundred miles.

Bengal is, of all the Indian provinces, the most interesting to an English reader. It is esteemed the store-house of the East Indies; its fertility exceeds that of ²¹ Egypt after being overflowed by the ^c Nile. The produce of its soil consists of ^d rice, sugar-canes, corn, and several sorts of trees. Provisions are here in great plenty, and incredibly cheap ^e, especially pullets, ducks, and geese. The country is intersected by ^f canals cut out of the Ganges for the benefit ^g of commerce.

The principal English factory in Bengal is at Calcutta, and is called Fort William; it is situated at about *a* hundred miles from the sea, and the river is navigable up to the ^h town, for the largest ships that visit India.

The Peninsula within ⁱ the Ganges.

A chain of mountains which run ^k from North to South, renders it ^l winter on one side of this peninsula, while it is summer on the other. About the end of June, a South wind ⁷ begins to blow from the sea on the coast of Malabar, which lasts four months with continual ⁹ rains, during which ^m time all is serene on the coast of Coromandel.

^a qui s'y baignent	^e à très-bon marché	ⁱ en-deçà du
^b toutes leurs	^f entrecoupé de	^k qui s'étendent
^c les inondations du	^g l'avantage	^l fait qu'on a l'
^d en repeated	^h jusqu'à la	^m pendant ce

Towards the end of October the rainy season begins there, and the weather is serene and dry on the other coast.

The inhabitants of this peninsula are of a more black complexion^a than those of the other parts of India which lie near the equator, which makes^b some suspect them to be^c the descendants of an ancient colony from Ethiopia. They are governed by soubahs² and nabobs, who owe allegiance to the emperor of Hindoostan. Many estates belong to rajahs², who are descendants from their old princes, and look upon themselves^d as being independent on the Mogul^e and his^f authority.

The English East-India Company, through the distraction^f of the Mogul empire, the support of our government, the undaunted^g courage, and the fortunate success of their military officers, have acquired so amazing a^h property in this peninsula and in Hindoostan, that it is superior to the revenue of many crowned heads. Madras, the capital of their dominions in that part of the East Indies, is in a very flourishing condition, and carries on aⁱ considerable trade with China, Persia, and Mocha.

Among the islands lying^k upon the coast of Malabar is that of²² Bombay, which is³² about seven miles in length and twenty in circumference. It has a good harbour, which can hold *a* thousand ships at anchor. Near Bombay are several other islands, one of which, called Elephante, contains one piece of the greatest antiquity in the world. At the landing-place is the figure of an elephant of a natural size^l, and at a little distance a temple ninety feet long¹³, and forty broad, hewn out of^m a solid rock: the roof, which is flat, is supported by several rows of regular pillars, aboutⁿ ten feet high¹³. At the farther end are three gigantic figures, and on each side several images cut in the stone; the whole bears no resemblance to any of the Gentoo works.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| ^a d'un teint plus noir | ^f mauvaise adminis- | ^k situées |
| ^b ce qui fait que | tration | ^l grandeur |
| ^c qu'ils sont | ^g intrépide | ^m taillé dans |
| ^d et se regardent | ^h une si grande | ⁿ d'environ |
| ^e du Mogol | ⁱ et fait un | |

IRELAND, in Europe.

IRELAND, according to Mr. Templeman, is³² two hundred and seventy-five miles long¹³, a hundred and fifty broad¹³, and contains above^a twenty-seven thousand square miles, with one hundred and twenty-seven inhabitants to each mile. It is situated between the fifty-first and the fifty-fifth degree of North latitude, and between the sixth and the tenth of West longitude from London.

The climate of Ireland does not differ much from that of²¹ England, except that it is more moist^b, and the seasons in general are wetter^c. The sky is much obscured, and the vapours, condensed in the air, descend sometimes in a constant rain, which hurts^d the fruits of the earth. The summers are cooler than in Great Britain, and the winters less severe.

The soil is capable of almost every species of cultivation suitable to such a^e latitude. A respectable English traveller has observed, that the natural fertility, acre for acre over the^f two kingdoms, is in favour of Ireland. There will hardly be any doubt of this, if we consider that some of the best cultivated counties in England owe almost every thing^g to the industry of their inhabitants.

Pasturage and meadow *grounds* abound in this kingdom. In the northern parts a great quantity of hemp and flax are raised, a cultivation of infinite advantage to the linen manufactory^h. Ireland rears a vast number of black cattleⁱ and sheep. The prodigious quantities of butter and salt provisions sent to all parts of the world, are a strong proof of the natural⁹ fertility of the Irish soil.

Some of the lakes of Ireland form a beautiful prospect, particularly that of²¹ Killarney, which is entirely surrounded with^k mountains, rocks, and precipices, among

^a plus de	^e propre à une telle	^h manufactures de
^b humide	^f dans les deux	toile
^c plus pluvieuses	^g doivent presque	ⁱ de gros bétail
^d endommagé	tout	^k environné de

which ²³ are a number of rivulets, tumbling down ^a from a considerable height. On the top of one of the surrounding ^b mountains is a small round lake, whose waters form one of the finest cascades in the ^c world, falling into the lake of Killarney. The echoes among the hills which surround it ¹⁶ are delightful ^d and astonishing ^e.

The mines of Ireland are late discoveries ; several contain silver ^f and lead, and it is said ^f, that thirty pounds of their lead ore produce a pound of silver. In one part of the kingdom is a stream ^g of water impregnated with copper, and which yields a great quantity of that metal. The method ^h to obtain it, is by putting broad plates ⁱ of iron into the place where the water falls from some height. The acid which holds the copper in solution, sticks itself ^k to the iron, to which ²³ it has a stronger affinity, and dissolves it ^l; the parts of copper incrust themselves, and penetrate the parts of iron in proportion as ^m they are dissolved ⁿ, and at last a plate of copper is left instead of that of iron. Hence the people say, that this water has the power of changing iron into ^o copper.

Ireland is said to ^p contain nearly five millions of inhabitants. They are composed of three distinct classes of people: 1. The descendants of the old Irish, who exist in the interior and western parts. 2. The descendants of the English who inhabit Dublin, Waterford, Cork, and the whole country facing ^q England, where they have introduced arts and sciences. 3. The Scots who emigrated into the province of Ulster, in the time of James the First, and have ^r established there a linen ⁷ manufactory, which they have since brought ^s to the utmost perfection. The two last classes form the wealthiest ^t part of the nation, and the most industrious.

The low class of people and the peasants are in general very ignorant, and in a manner uncivilized ^u. They are

^a qui tombent	^h manière	^p on dit que
^b voisines	ⁱ plaques	^q qui fait face à
^c qui soit au	^k s'attache	^r qui y ont
^d sont agréables	^l le dissout	^s portée
^e surprenans	^m à proportion qu'	^t la plus riche
^f on dit	ⁿ dissoutes	^u peu civilisés
^g courant	^o le fer en	

impatient of^a injuries, and^b violent in all their affections, particularly in the province of Connaught. They resemble in their manner of living^c the ancient Britons, as^d described by Roman authors; mean^e cabins built of clay and straw, partitioned^f by a wall of the same materials, serve for the family and their cattle. Their wealth consists of^g a cow, a horse, some poultry^h, and a spotⁱ for potatoes. Coarse bread, potatoes, eggs, milk, and sometimes fish, constitute their food. Though their fields are full of cattle, the peasants seldom³³ taste butcher's meat⁷ of any kind^k.

The greatest natural curiosity in Ireland is the Giant's⁷ Causeway, in the county of Antrim, which is thus described by Dr. Poccocke, a celebrated traveller and antiquary. He says, that he measured the westerly point at high water^l to the distance of three hundred and sixty feet from the cliff. Upon measuring^m the eastern point he found itⁿ five hundred and forty feet from^o the cliff. The causeway is composed of pillars of an angular shape from three sides to eight. The eastern point where it joins the rock, terminates^p in a perpendicular cliff, formed by the upright sides^q of the pillars, some of which^r are above^s thirty feet high. Each pillar consists^t of several joints of stone, lying upon one^u another. These pillars or blocks of columnar basalt are from^x one to two feet in diameter^y.

But this^z is not the most singular part of this extraordinary curiosity; the cliffs themselves are still more surprising. From the bottom, to^a the height of about sixty feet, they are divided at equal distances by stripes^b of a

a ne peuvent souffrir	i petit champ	s ont plus de
b et sont	k d'aucune espèce	t est composé
c de vivre	l à la haute marée	u placées l'une sur
d tels qu'ils sont	m en mesurant	x ont depuis
e de chétives	n qu'il avoit	y de diamètre
f partagées	o à partir du	z ceci
g consistent en	p se termine	a pied jusqu'a
h volailles	q côtés droits	b raies
	r dont quelques-uns	

reddish stone, about four inches in thickness ^a. Upon this is a stratum ^b of black stone ten feet thick, and then another stratum of red stone twenty feet deep, above ^c which is a stratum of upright pillars. Upon these pillars lies ^d a stratum of black stones, and above *this* another stratum of upright pillars, rising ^e in some places to the top of the cliffs, and in others above *it*. The face of the cliffs extend about three English miles.

The constitution of the Irish government is nearly ^f the same with that ^g of England. A chief ^h governor, who goes by the name of ⁱ lord lieutenant, is sent over from England by the king, whom he represents. His power is restrained or enlarged, according to the king's pleasure, or the exigency of the times. He never appears in public without being attended ^k by a body of horse-guards^l. With respect to his ^m authority, his train, and splendour, there is no vicéroy that comes nearer to ⁿ the grandeur of a king. He has a council composed of the great officers of the crown, and *such* of the ^o bishops, earls, or barons, as ^p his majesty is pleased to appoint.

The parliament of Ireland, as well as that of England, was, previous to the union of the two countries in A. D. 1801, the supreme court; it was convened by the king's writ, and generally ^q held its sittings ^r once in every year. It consisted ^s of the houses of lords and commons, who made the laws. The bills were sent to England for the royal approbation, and if approved ^t of by his majesty, they passed the great seal of England, and were then sent back ^u. The two countries being now united, an additional number of members are sent to the English parliament as representatives of Ireland.

The parts of Ireland that are the most uncultivated, contain numbers of inhabitants that have very little sense ^v either of divine or human laws, and regular forces are absolutely necessary to keep them ^w in order, and several

a d'épaisseur	g que celle	n que
b couche	h en chef	o séance
c au-dessus	i qui s'appelle	p il étoit composé
d il y a	k être accompagnée	q renvoyés
e qui s'élèvent	l garde à cheval	r de connoissance
f à-peu-près	m approche plus de	

insurrections have lately ³³ broken ^a out, which threatened an utter overthrow ^b of the government, and would very likely have effected ^c a revolution, had not the king ^d immediately ³³ repressed them ^e by a formidable army from England.

Dublin, the capital of Ireland, is, in magnitude and in ^f the number of its inhabitants, the second city in the British dominions. It is a beautiful city, pleasantly ^g situated, in view of the sea on one side, and a fine country on the other. The increase of Dublin within these ^h twenty years is incredible, and it is generally supposed that seven thousand houses have been added to it ⁱ since the reign of Queen Anne. The city, in its appearance, bears a near resemblance ^k to London. The houses are of brick; the old streets are narrow, but the new *ones* are spacious. Sackville-street ⁷ is particularly noble ^l; its houses are elegant, lofty, and uniformly built. Dublin is about the size ^m of Copenhagen, Berlin, and Marseilles, and is computed to ⁿ contain near two hundred thousand inhabitants.

ISLES of SCOTLAND, in Europe.

THE chief islands belonging ^o to Scotland are the Shetland, the Orkney, and the Hebrides. The islands of Shetland are situated in the sixtieth degree of North latitude; the Orkney in the fifty-ninth; and the Hebrides between the fifty-fifth and fifty-ninth degree.

There is but ^p little difference in the climate of these

a éclaté	g agréablement	I très-belle
b renversement	h depuis	m de la grandeur
c opéré	i y ont été bâties	n on compte qu'il
d si le roi	k ressemble beau-	o qui appartiennent
e ne les avoit pas	coup	p il n'y a que
f par sa grandeur et par		

islands; the air in all is keen ^a, piercing, and salubrious, and many of the natives live to a great age ^b. Men of fortune there have of late ^c improved their estates wonderfully; they build their houses in a modern taste. The common people ^d chiefly ³³ live upon ^e butter, cheese, and fish, and their chief drink ^f is whey ^g, which they have the art to ferment so as to ^h give it a vinous quality.

Nothing ²⁵ certain can be said as to ⁱ the population of these islands, but they are supposed to contain about fifty thousand men. The inhabitants retain the ancient usages of the Celts, as ^k described by the best authors. Their story-tellers supply the place of ^l the ancient bards, so famous in history, and are the historians as well as ^l the poets of the nation. The inhabitants preserve the most profound respect for their chieftains, notwithstanding all the pains that have been taken by the British legislature to break those connections which experience has shewn to be so dangerous to government.

One of the most astonishing appearances in ^m nature was discovered in the year *one thousand seven hundred and seventy-two* by Sir Joseph Banks, in one of the Hebrides, called Staffa. “The whole end ⁿ of the island,” says he, “about a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth, is supported by ranges of natural pillars, mostly ^o above fifty feet high, standing in ^p natural colonnades. Compared to these, what are the cathedrals or palaces built by man? Where is now the boast ^q of the architect? Regularity, in which he fancied himself ^r to exceed his mistress nature, is found here ^s in her possession,” continues Sir J. Banks, “and here it has been for ages undescribed ^t. Proceeding farther to the north-west, you meet *with* ^u the highest ranges of pillars of which the magnificent appearance is past ^x all description.

^a vif	ⁱ quant à	^q le mérite
^b très-vieux	^k tels qu'ils sont	^r s'imaginot
^c depuis peu	^l aussi bien que	^s se trouve ici
^d le bas peuple	^m merveilles de	^t pendant un temps
^e de	ⁿ l'extrémité	immémorial
^f boisson	^o qui ont la plupart	^u trouvez
^g petit-lait	^p et sont placés	^x surpasse
^h de manière à lui		

“ Proceeding farther ^a along the ^b shore, I arrived at the mouth of a cave, the most magnificent that has ever been described by travellers. It is ^c,” says Sir J. Banks, “ three hundred *and* seventy feet long, a hundred *and* seventeen high at the mouth, and fifty-three broad. The mind can hardly form an idea more magnificent than such a space supported on each side by ranges of columns. Between the angles is a yellow ^g matter, which varies the colour with a great deal of elegance, and to render it still more agreeable, the whole is lighted from without ^d, and the farthest extremity is plainly seen without entering it ^e.”

ITALY, in Europe.

ITALY is ³¹ six hundred miles long, four hundred broad ^f, and contains about *a* hundred *and* seventeen thousand square miles. It is situated between the thirty-eighth and the forty-seventh degree of North latitude ⁷, and between the seventh and the nineteenth of East longitude from London. Nature has fixed boundaries ^g to Italy ; for towards the East, it is bounded ^h by the Gulf of Venice ; by the Mediterranean Sea on the South and West and on the North by the lofty ⁱ mountains of the Alps.

Italy, in all its ¹⁸ kingdoms, republics, and states, is supposed to contain about twenty millions of inhabitants. The Italians are, in general, well proportioned, and their looks are ^k very expressive ; they are rather ^l vindictive

a en avançant

b le long du

c elle a

d du dehors

e y entrer

f de largeur

g donné des limites

h bornée

i hautes

k ont le regard

l plus

than brave. In their dress they affect a medium between the French volatility ^a, says an English author, and the solemnity ^b of the Spaniards. They excel in arts, are the best musicians in the world, and are also unrivalled ^c in the number and excellency of their ¹⁸ painters and sculptors.

The happy soil of Italy produces all the comforts of life in great abundance, such as corn ², wine, olives, citrons, and the most delicious fruits of all kinds. Many places abound in mineral springs. In several *of its* mountains are found emeralds ², jasper, agate, porphyry, and other valuable ^d stones: beautiful marbles of all kinds are found in many places.

Italy is the native country of all that is stupendous, great, or beautiful. A library ^e might be filled by descriptions of all that is rare and curious in the arts. As the bounds of my work do not allow me ¹⁶ to enlarge ^f upon this subject, I can only give here a brief account ^g of some of the objects, the most ^h distinguished for their ¹⁸ antiquity and excellence. The amphitheatres are of the most striking magnificence, and deserve particular attention.

There are at Rome ⁱ considerable remains of that ²¹ which was erected ^k by Vespasian, and finished by Domitian. Twelve thousand Jewish captives were employed by Vespasian in this building, which is said to have been capable of ^l containing eighty-seven thousand spectators seated, and twenty thousand standing ^m. The architecture of this amphitheatre is perfectly light ⁿ, and its proportions are so just, that it does not appear *near* so large as it really is ^o.

The amphitheatre of Verona, erected by the consul Flaminus, is thought ^p to be the most entire of *any* in Italy. There are forty-five rows of steps ^q carried all around, formed of fine blocks of marble, about a foot and a half high each, and above two feet broad. Twenty-two thou-

^a légèreté	^g un aperçu	ⁿ légère
^b gravité	^h qui sont les plus	^o qu'il l'est réelle-
^c sans rivaux	ⁱ on voit à Rome	ment
^d précieuses	^k construit	^p passe pour
^e bibliothèque	^l avoir pu	^q degrés
^f de m'étendre	^m debout	

sana persons may be seated here at their ease, allowing^a one foot and a half for each person. This amphitheatre is quite perfect^b; it has been lately repaired with the greatest care at the expense of the inhabitants. The triumphal arches of Vespasian and Constantine the Great are still standing^c, though decayed^d. The ruins of the baths, palaces, and temples answer^e all the ideas we can form of the Roman grandeur.

The pantheon, which is at present converted^f into a modern church, called rotunda, from its^g circular form, is more entire than any other Roman temple which is now remaining^h. There are still *left* several of the niches which ancientlyⁱ contained the statues of the heathen deities. The outside^j of the building^k is of Tivoli free-stone^l, and within^m it is incrustated with marble. The roof is a round dome without pillars, the diameter of whichⁿ is a hundred and forty-four feet. The pavement consists^o of large square stones and porphyry. The colonnade in the front, which consists of sixteen columns of granite, thirty-seven feet high, and of a single block, cannot be viewed without astonishment. The entrance^p of this church is adorned with columns forty-eight feet high, and the architrave is formed of a single piece of granite.

A traveller forgets almost the devastations of the northern barbarians, when he sees the rostrated column erected by Duillius in commemoration^q of the first naval victory the^r Romans gained over the Carthaginians; the pillars of Trajan and Antonine; the statue of the wolf giving suck to^s Romulus and Remus; the original brass plates^t containing the laws of the twelve tables; not to mention^u an infinite number of medals of the greatest antiquity. which abound in the cabinets of the curious.

The modern curiosities of Italy are as beautiful as the

a accordant	g à cause de sa	n est
b en très-bon état	h qui subsiste	o l'entrée
c existent encore	i dehors	p en mémoire
d dégradés	k du bâtiment	q que les
e répondent à	l au-dedans	r allaitant
f changé	m dont le diamètre	s sans parler d'

remains of antiquity. Rome itself contains above three hundred churches, which, before the invasion of the French, were filled with all that is^a rare in architecture, painting, and sculpture. The church of St. Peter is the most astonishing, bold, and regular fabric that ever perhaps existed; and, when examined^b by the rules of art, it may be termed^c faultless^d.

Italy is, by geographers, divided into Piedmont, Savoy, Sardinia, Naples, Sicily, Milan, Tuscany, Venice, Corsica, Genoa, several small states belonging to their respective princes, and the ecclesiastical states, of which we will speak here in few words, leaving the other countries of Italy to the place assigned to them^e in the alphabetical order which we have hitherto followed

The Pope's⁷ dominions are³¹ two hundred *and* thirty-five miles long, *a* hundred *and* forty-three broad, and contain above fourteen thousand square miles. He is a considerable temporal prince, and his annual revenue amounts to above a million sterling. Like other princes, he has guards and troops. The Campagna di Roma is under his inspection, but he governs in other provinces by legates^f and vice-legates.

Modern Rome contains within its circuit a vast number of gardens and vineyards. It stands^g upon the Tyber, a considerable river, over which²³ are several bridges. The city in general is magnificently built, the streets are spacious, and adorned with^h beautiful churches and palaces. The triumphal arches, pillars, obelisks, statues, and fountains, are no small addition^l to its beauty. The city is admirably well supplied with^k water by noble aqueducts and fountains; and there is plenty of all sorts of provisions, and a greater variety of wine than any where^l. The people are said^m to be more obliging than in any other town in Europe, and an universal civility reigns there. The castle of

^a ce qu'il y a de

^b on l'examine

^c on peut dire

^d qu'elle est sans défauts

^e qui leur est

^f des légats

^g elle est située

^h ornées de

ⁱ n'ajoutent pas peu

^k fournie d'

^l qu'en aucune autre place

^m passe pour

St. Angelo is a modern fortification, but of no great strength^a; it serves rather to keep the inhabitants in awe^b than to defend them^c against foreign enemies. The inhabitants of Rome are supposed to amount to a hundred and eighty thousand men. When we consider this city as it now stands, there is a strong reason to believe that it exceeds ancient Rome in the magnificence of its structures. Nothing in the old city, when^c mistress of the world, could equal St. Peter's church.

LAPLAND, in Europe.

THE whole country of Lapland, so far as^d it is known, extends from^e the North Cape to^f the White Sea, under the arctic circle. Lapland is divided into three parts, one of which^g belongs to the king of Denmark, one to the king of Sweden, and one to the emperor of Russia. Swedish Lapland is the best by much^h; it is situated between the sixty-fourth and seventy-fourth degree of Northⁱ latitude, and is about a hundred German miles in length, and ninety in breadth. Danish Lapland belongs now to Sweden.

In summer the sun never sets forⁱ several months together^k, and never^l rises in winter; but the inhabitants are so well assisted by the twilight^l, and the aurora borealis, that they never discontinue their work through^m darkness. The climate is so cold, that in winter, when they drink, their lips are sometimes frozen to the cup. In some ther-

^a n'est pas très-fort

^b en respect

^c quand elle étoit

^d aussi loin qu'

^e s'étend depuis

^f jusqu'à

^g dont une

^h de beaucoup

ⁱ pendant

^k de suite

^l crépuscule

^m à cause des

mometers spirits of wine are frozen. The limbs of the inhabitants very often³³ mortify with cold. A deep snow covers the ground the greatest part of the winter; the Laplanders travel upon it^a in sledges, drawn by the reindeer, which resembles a stag^b.

To have an idea of Lapland, the reader must form in his mind^c a vast mass of mountains intersected with rivers and lakes. Unhealthy morasses and barren plains cover the greatest part of the flat country^d, so that^e nothing is more uncomfortable^f than the state of the inhabitants. Agriculture is not much attended^g to among the Laplanders, and, in fact, but^h little ground is fitⁱ for tillage.

Among the wild beasts of Lapland, the bear is esteemed the king of the woods, exceeding the rest in strength and fierceness. They are very numerous, and do considerable mischief^k among the cattle. Gluttons are likewise very numerous; their skin is black, very bright, and much esteemed. It is an amphibious animal, who lives partly in the water: it is so ravenous^l that it is said to^m devour a carcass as large as itself. There is a great variety of foxes in the country; blackⁿ, brown, ash colour, and white. The black are the most esteemed, and their skins are worn on the caps of persons of the first rank in Moscow. The number of squirrels is incredible, and they have the peculiar property of changing their colour twice a year^o; they are red in summer, and grey in winter. Hares become white in winter, which^p preserves them from the hunters, as they are of the same colour as the snow^q which covers the country. The only tame animal of Lapland is the reindeer, one of the most useful in the creation. The chief part of a Laplander's riches consists in the number of reindeers he possesses, for besides^r the food it furnishes, it is used^s as a horse in travelling; its skin forms clothing for

a dessus

b à un cerf

c se représenter

d pays plat

e de manière que
triste

g en vigueur

h il n'y a que

i qui soit propre

k beaucoup de mal

l si vorace

m qu'on dit qu'il

n de noirs, de

o par an

p ce qui

q que la neige

r car outre

s il sert

bed^a and body^b. Their milk and cheese are pleasant and nutritive.

The Laplanders in general are very low of stature^c; they are³¹ seldom more than^d four feet and a half high^e; they are extremely thin; a fat man is seldom seen among them. They have large heads^f, prominent foreheads^g, short and flat noses, wide mouths and hollow eyes; their hair is^h short, straight, hard, and universally black. In disposition, they are timid beyondⁱ expression. Theft is unknown among them, every one enjoys his own^k in quiet, without the least danger of being robbed. Foreign merchants trading^l in those parts, may leave their property in the open air^m, and travel at a great distance to buy up more commoditiesⁿ without the least danger of losing it. The Laplanders are very charitable to the^o poor; they are also very hospitable to strangers, they receive them¹⁶ with kindness, and are ready to do them^p all the good offices in their power.

The Laplanders live in huts in *the* form of tents, which are³¹ about thirty feet in diameter, and six in height. A little place surrounded with stones is made in the middle^q for the fire, around which they sit upon their heels. The apartments are divided by pieces of wood laid on the ground. The whole family sleeps in the same hut; the master with his wife and daughters on one side^r of the fire-place, his sons and servants on the other. They have no²⁵ bed, but lay down^s on bear-skins⁷, and cover themselves with their clothes. Their household furniture^t consists of iron or copper kettles, wooden cups, bowls, and spoons, and a few implements^u for fishing and hunting.

Their principal dishes are the flesh of the rein-deer, but that of the bear is considered by them^x as the most

a des couvertures	h cheveux sont	p à leur rendre
de lit	i au-delà de	q au milieu
b des habillemens	k jouit de son bien	r d'un côté
c très-petits	l qui commercent	s se couchent
d plus de	m en plein air	t meubles
e de haut	n de marchandise	u instrumens
f la tête grosse	o envers les	x ils considèrent
g le front avancé		

delicate. They eat every kind of wild animals, not excepting the birds of prey and carnivorous animals: their common drink ^a is water ² mixed with milk. Every Laplander carries about him ^b a knife, a spoon, and a little cup for drinking. Each has his portion separately given him; before and after the meal ^c they make a short prayer, and as soon as they have done ^d, each gives the other his hand.

The men and women wear breeches of untanned ^e leather; their doublet is made to fit the shape, and opens at the breast. Over this they wear a coat fastened round them by a leather ⁷ girdle, to which ²³ they tie their knives, their pipe, and the instruments for making ^f fire. The women wear, besides handkerchiefs, little aprons, rings on their fingers ^g, and ear-rings.

The inhabitants are chiefly divided into Lapland fishers, and Lapland mountaineers. The first make their habitations ^h in the neighbourhood of some lakes, from whence they draw their subsistence; the others seek their support upon the mountains, where they take care of their flock of rein-deer. They are excellent herdsmen, and rich in comparison of the Lapland fishers. The employment ⁱ of the women consists in making nets ^k for the fishery, in drying fish and meat, in milking the rein-deer, in making cheese and tanning hides.

Lapland is but ^l poorly ^m inhabited, owing to ⁿ the general barrenness of its soil; the whole number of the inhabitants amounts only to about sixty thousand men. Little can be said on the commerce of the country; their exports consist of fish, furs, baskets and cheese. They receive in exchange woollen cloths ^o, copper ², oil, needles, knives, spirituous ^p liquors, tobacco, and other necessaries. The Laplanders travel ^p in a kind of caravan with their families to the Norway fairs.

^a boisson ordinaire

^b avec lui

^c repas

^d fini de manger

^e sans être tanné

^f pour faire du

^g aux doigts

^h habitent

ⁱ l'emploi

^k des filets

^l n'est que

^m très-peu

ⁿ ce qui vient de

^o des étoffes de
laine

^p vont

MADAGASCAR, in Africa.

THE island of Madagascar is near *a* thousand miles in length ^a, and between two and three hundred in breadth. It is the largest of the African islands, and is situated between the tenth and the fourteenth degree of South ⁷ latitude.

Madagascar is a pleasant and fertile country, abounding ^b in sugar, honey, wines, fruit-trees, valuable gums, corn, cattle, precious stones, iron, steel, and tin. It affords ^c an agreeable variety of hills, valleys, woods, and champagne, and is watered with numerous rivers well stored with ^d fish.

The air is generally temperate and very healthy, though in a hot climate. The inhabitants are of different complexions ^e and religion; some are white, some negroes, some mahometans, and some pagans. The whites who inhabit the coasts are descended ^f from the Arabs, as it is evident from their language ^g and their religious rites; but they have no mosques or temples. Many of them observe the Jewish sabbath, from whence ^h it is conjectured they are descended ⁱ from the Jews who formerly settled here.

This island was discovered by the Portuguese, and the French took ^k possession of it *in* the year *one* thousand six hundred *and* forty-one, but were driven out of it eleven years after by the natives, who since that time have had the sole possession of the island. It is divided among a great number of petty princes, who make ^l war on each ^m other, and sell their prisoners for slaves to the European nations, who give them in return ⁿ clothing ^o, utensils, and other commodities ^p.

^a de longueur

^b qui abonde en

^c contient

^d bien fournies de

^e teint

^f descendent

^g langue

^h d'où

ⁱ qu'ils descendent

^k en prirent

^l se font

^m l'un à

ⁿ en échange

^o des habits

^p marchandises

MADEIRAS, on the Coast of Africa.

THE three islands, called Madeiras, are situated in the thirty-second^a degree of North latitude, and the eighteenth of West longitude. The largest is³² about seventy-five miles long^b, sixty broad, and a hundred *and* eighty in circumference. It is composed of one continued hill of a considerable height, extending^c from East to West.

The Portuguese, at their first landing^d set fire^e to the woods which covered the whole island, and rendered it fertile by the ashes. It produces in great abundance rich wines², sugar, delicious fruits, especially oranges, lemons, and pomegranates, together with^f corn, wax, and honey. The inhabitants make the best sweetmeats^g in the world, and succeed wonderfully^h in makingⁱ marmelades, and preserving oranges.

The sugar of Madeiras is extremely beautiful, and smells naturally like violets; yet the Portuguese, not finding it so profitable as at first, have pulled up^k a part of the sugar-canes, and, in their stead, have planted vineyards^l, which produce several sorts of excellent wine, of which the inhabitants sell a prodigious quantity. No less than^m twenty thousand hogsheads are said to be yearly exported. It has the particular quality of enduring^m a hot climate better than any other wines; this isⁿ the reason why they scarcely³³ drink any other in the West Indies, particularly in Jamaica and Barbadoes.

The two other islands are very small, and produce but little wine: they were all planted by the Portuguese *in* the year fifteen hundred *and* eighteen, and are still in their possession.

a deuxième	f aussi-bien que du	k arraché
b de longueur	g confitures	l vignobles
c qui s'étend	h à merveille	m de supporter
d débarquement	i à faire des	n c'est
e mirent le feu		

MALTA, in the Mediterranean.

THE island of Malta is situated in the thirty-sixth degree of North latitude, and in the fifteenth of East longitude; it is^a of an oval⁹ figure, twenty miles long, and twelve broad. Its air is^b clear, but excessively hot.

Before the invasion of the French, it belonged to the knights of Malta, to whom it had been given²⁸ by Charles V. in the year fifteen hundred and thirty, on condition they should acknowledge the kings of Spain and Sicily for their protectors. These knights were under the government of a grand master, who was elected for life^c; they are a thousand in number, who are under vows^d of celibacy and chastity. They wear a gold cross of eight points, enamelled^e white; they are generally of noble families, are sworn^f to defend the church, and to obey their superiors. They are considered as the bulwark of Christendom against the Turks.

The knights of Malta are obliged to suppress all pirates, and are engaged in a perpetual⁹ war with the Turks, the Algerines, and other Mahometans. The whole island is so well fortified by nature and art, that it is deemed impregnable. Soliman, the emperor of the Turks, attacked it in the year one thousand five hundred and sixty-six, but was forced to raise the siege after he had^g lost twenty thousand men in the attempt, and to leave his artillery behind^h; yet Buonaparte took it.¹⁰ in a few days, as he was goingⁱ to reduce Egypt. It was very shortly after captured by the English, in whose possession it still remains.

Malta, the capital, consists of three towns separated by channels, which form so many^k peninsulas, and have secure^l harbours, capable of receiving whole fleets. The

^a elle est

^b l'air en est

^c élu à vie

^d qui font vœu

^e émaillée en

^f jurent de

^g après avoir

^h derrière lui

ⁱ il alloit

^k autant de

^l de bons

streets are spacious, and the houses, which are built of white stones, have a beautiful ^a appearance. The island contains twenty-six parishes, and about fifty thousand inhabitants.

MEXICO, in America.

MEXICO, which ^b three hundred years ago was a potent empire of America, is now a province of Spain. It is divided into Old and New Mexico.

Old Mexico is ³¹ two thousand miles in length ^c, six hundred in breadth, and contains three hundred and eighteen thousand square miles. It is situated between the eighth and thirtieth degrees of North latitude, at four thousand and nine hundred miles south-west ^d from London.

Mexico, lying ^e for the most part within the torrid zone, is excessively hot, and extremely unwholesome on the eastern coast, where the land is low and marshy. The inland country assumes ^f a better aspect, and the air is milder. The soil of Mexico in general is good, and would produce all sorts of grains, if the industry of the inhabitants corresponded ^g to the fertility of the country.

Mexico is more abundant in fruit than in grain; pine-apples, pomegranates, oranges, lemons, citrons, figs, and cocoa-nuts are here in the greatest plenty and perfection. Mexico produces also a prodigious quantity of sugar, especially towards the Gulf of Mexico, and in the province of Guatimala, so that ^h here are more sugar-mills ⁱ than in any other part of Spanish America.

The chief glory of the country are the mines of gold and silver, which are found in the most barren and moun-

^a très-belle

^b qui il y a

^c de longueur

^d au sud ouest

^e étant

^f prend

^g correspondoit

^h si bien qu'il y a

ⁱ moulins à sucre

tainous parts of the country ; nature making amends ^a in one respect *for* her defects in another. When the ore is dug out, it is broken into small pieces ^b by a mill, and washed afterwards, to disengage it ^c from the earth and other soft matters. It is then mixed with mercury, which has a strong attraction for gold and silver, and separates them from heterogeneous matter ; and, at last, it is separated from mercury itself by evaporation. These mines, with those of other provinces of Spanish America, supply ^d the whole world with silver.

The next article of importance is the cochineal ^e, which is a small insect. It adheres ^f to the plant called opuntia, and sucks the juice of a fruit which is of a crimson ^g colour. It is from this juice that the cochineal derives its value, which consists in dyeing scarlet, crimson, and purple of the finest colour. It is computed that the Spaniards annually ³³ export no less than ¹² nine hundred thousand pounds weight ^h of this commodity ⁱ, which is sold at a considerable price.

Another article of importance is the cocoa, of which chocolate is made. It grows on a tree of a middle size, which bears a pod about the size ^k and shape of a cucumber, containing the cocoa. The Spanish commerce in this article is immense ; it makes a part of the diet ^l of the inhabitants, and is found wholesome, nutritious, and suitable to the climate.

The inhabitants are divided into ³⁴ whites, Indians, and negroes. The whites are chiefly employed in the government or trade, and have nearly ^m the same character with ⁿ the Spaniards in Europe. The Indians are become, by continual oppression, a timorous and miserable race of mortals. The negroes here, as in the other parts of the world, are stubborn ^o, hardy, and as well adapted for the slavery they endure as any human creatures can be ^p.

The civil government is administered by tribunals called

a compensant	f elle s'attache	nourriture
b morceaux	g de cramoisi	m à peu près
c le détacher	h livres pésant	n que
d fournissent	i marchandise	o entêtés
e cochenille	k grosseur	p puissent l'être

audiences, at which ²² presides the viceroy of the king of Spain; his employment is the greatest power which his Catholic majesty has in ^a his disposal, and is perhaps the richest government entrusted to any subject in the world; but the greatness of his office is diminished by the shortness ^b of its duration, as he is not allowed to maintain his power more than ^c three years.

The city of Mexico, the capital of this country, ought to be ^d considered as the centre of commerce in that part of the world. Here all the gold and silver come to be coined ^e; here are wrought all the ornaments in plate ^f which are sent to Europe; here the principal merchants reside, and the greatest part of the business is negotiated. The city is of a square figure, about six miles in circumference, much admired for its spacious streets and squares, the beauty of its buildings, and its natural strength. It breathes the air ^g of the greatest magnificence, and contains about eighty thousand inhabitants.

New Mexico, including ^h California, is ³¹ two thousand miles long, ^a thousand miles broad, and contains six hundred thousand square miles. It is situated between the twenty-third and the forty-third degree of North latitude, at about four thousand miles south-west ⁱ from England. As this country lies ^k for the most part within ^l the temperate zone, its climate is in many places extremely agreeable, and the soil in general is fertile.

The face of the country is agreeably varied with ^m plains intersected with ⁿ rivers, and adorned with gentle eminences covered with ^o trees, which produce excellent fruits. With respect ^p to the value of gold mines, nothing positive can be asserted.

In California there falls *in* the morning a great quantity of dew, which sets on the ^q rose-leaves ^r, and becomes hard like manna; it has all the sweetness of refined sugar. There is also another singular ^s production in

^a ait

^b brièveté

^c plus de

^d doit être

^e y être monnoyés

^f argenterie

^g elle a une apparence

^h y compris

ⁱ au sud ouest

^k est

^l dans

^m diversifiée par

ⁿ entrecoupées par

^o couvertes d'

^p par rapport

^q s'attache aux

this country, which are plains of salt, quite firm^a and clear as crystal².

The inhabitants are chiefly Indians, whom the Spanish missionaries have in many places converted to Christianity^b, and to a civilised life. The government here does not materially^c differ from that of²¹ Old Mexico.

MOROCCO, in Africa.

THE empire of Morocco, including^d Fez, is five hundred miles long, four hundred *and* eighty broad, and contains two hundred *and* nineteen thousand square miles. It is a fine country, fertile in³⁴ corn, dates, figs, raisins, almonds, apples, pears, cherries, plums, citrons, lemons, oranges, pomegranates, and plenty of excellent roots.

The animal of most use is the camel, from which^e the inhabitants derive^f the greatest advantage. This useful quadruped enables them^g to perform their long and toilsome^h journeys across the Continent. He seems to have been created for travelling through the deserts. The driest thistle or the most barren thorn is all the food he wantsⁱ, and even this he eats without stopping^k, or occasioning a moment of delay. As his lot is to cross immense deserts², where no water is found^l, he is endowed with^m the power to lay water in store for near a month, in a cistern which nature has formed within himⁿ, from which²³ he draws at pleasure^o the quantity he wants^p; with this he travels vigorously all day *long*, carrying prodigious loads^q upon him.

^a très-fermes	^g les met en état	^m il a le
^b Christianisme	^h pénibles	ⁿ au-dedans de lui
^c beaucoup	ⁱ qu'il demande	^o à volonté
^d y compris	^k sans s'arrêter	^p dont il a besoin
^e dont	^l on ne trouve	^q des fardeaux
^f tirent		

Neither elephant nor rhinoceros are to be found ^a in the States of Barbary ; but their deserts abound with ^b lions, tigers, leopards, and monstrous serpents ; their cows are very small, and barren ^c of milk. Their sheep are small, and have indifferent fleeces. Bears, foxes, apes, hares, rabbits, and all sorts of reptiles are found here. Partridges, eagles, hawks, and all sorts of wild fowls ^d are on ^e the coasts. The seas abound with ^f the most delicious fish of every ^g kind.

Morocco was formerly far more populous than ^h it is now. The capital, which in the time of the Romans contained about *a* hundred thousand houses, does not contain at present above ^h twenty-five thousand inhabitants ; and the other parts of the country are not more populous ⁱ, if it is true that the emperor has sixty thousand foreign ^j troops in his armies, as it is reported by travellers.

The dress of the people is a linen ^k shirt, over which ^l they tie with a sash a silk ^m vestment, and over that ⁿ a loose coat ; their arms and legs are bare ^o, but they have slippers on their feet ^p ; they never move ^q their turban, not even before their sovereign. The dress ^r of the women is not very different from that of ^s the men, but their drawers are longer. The chief furniture ^t of their houses consists of ^u carpets and mattresses, on which they sit ^v and lie ^w.

The emperor is absolute in his dominions ; he is judge, and even executioner with his own hand in all criminal matters. In the absence of the emperor, every ^x military officer has the power of life and death *in his hands*. In the places where no ^y military officer resides, the mufti or high priest is the fountain of all justice, and under him the *cadi*, who acts as our justices of the peace.

We cannot form any idea of the emperor's revenues ^z, because none of his subjects can be said to possess any

^a on ne trouve

^b sont remplis de

^c ne donnent point

^d d'oiseaux

^e se trouvent sur

^f produisent abon-
damment ;

^g de toute

^h plus de

ⁱ peuplées

^k et par dessus

^l nuds

^m aux pieds

ⁿ ils n'ôtent jamais

^o l'habillement

^p meubles

^q consistent en

^r s'asseient

^s se couchent

^t tout

property; yet from his manner of living, and from his attendance^a, we may conclude he is not very rich. The ransoms of the Christian slaves are his perquisites^b. He claims^c a tenth of the goods^d of his Mahometan subjects, and six crowns a year^e from every Jew merchant; he has likewise considerable profits in the caravans.

By the best accounts we have received, the emperor can bring to the field^f a hundred thousand men. The strength of his army consists of^g cavalry mounted by his negro slaves. Those wretches^h are brought young to Morocco, know noⁱ other state but servitude, no other master but the emperor, and prove^k the firmest support of his tyranny.

NAPLES, in Europe.

THE kingdom of Naples is two hundred and seventy-five miles long^l, two hundred broad, and contains about twenty-two thousand square miles. It is situated in the South-east parts^m of Italy, between the thirty-eighth and the forty-third degrees of North latitude, and between the fourteenth and the nineteenth of East longitude. It is bounded by the Ecclesiastical States on the North-westⁿ, and by the sea on all^o other sides.

The air of Naples is hot, and *its* soil fruitful of^p every thing produced in^q Italy. The revenues of the king amount to above a million sterling a year^r. His majesty

^a sa cour

^g est dans

ⁿ au nord ouest

^b lui appartient

^l malheureux

^o de tous les

^c a droit à

ⁱ ne connoissent d'

^p fertile en

^d biens

^k sont

^q tout ce que produit l'

^e par an

^l de longueur

^r par an

^f mettre en campagne

^m au sud est

has a numerous nobility, consisting of^a princes, dukes, marquises, and other high titles. They are excessively fond of^b splendour, as it appears in the brilliancy^c of their equipages, the number of their attendants^d, and the richness of their dress.

The king usually³³ maintains fifteen thousand^e regular troops in time of peace, and can raise more than twice^f that number in time of war. His naval force is very small, and he cannot be considered as a maritime power, though his kingdom be^g almost on all sides surrounded by the sea.

Among the natural curiosities of Naples, Mount Vesuvius deserves particular attention. Its declivity towards the sea is every where planted with vines and fruit-trees^h, and it is equally fertile towards the bottomⁱ, but the top is covered with black cinders and stones. Its height is computed to be three thousand and nine hundred feet above the surface of the sea. It has been a volcano from time immemorial^j; an animated description of its ravages in the year seventy-nine is given by the younger Pliny^k. In the year sixteen hundred and thirty-one it broke out^l with fury, and desolated the country for several miles round. In 1694 there was^m a great eruption, which continued near aⁿ month, and burning matter was thrown out with so much^o force, that it fell at thirty miles distance^p. In seventeen hundred and seven such^q quantities of cinders were thrown out of its mouth, that it was very dark^r at Naples in the middle of the day. Sixty years after a violent eruption happened, which is reckoned the twenty-seventh from that^s which destroyed Herculaneum, in the time of Titus. The tops^t of the houses were then covered with cinders; and ships at sea^u, sixty miles from Naples, were^x covered with them to the great

^a composée de

^b ils aiment

^c par la pompe

^d domestiques

^e mille hommes de

^f de deux fois

^g sont

^h arbres fruitiers

ⁱ le pied

^k Plîne le jeune

^l jeta des flammes

^m il y eut

ⁿ près d'un

^o tant de

^p à la distance de

^q une si grande

^r faisoit nuit

^s depuis celle

^t les toits

^u en mer à

^x en étoient

astonishment^a of the sailors. Several violent eruptions have happened since that time, which have filled with terror the neighbouring country, but have not made any considerable ravages.

In the year 1736 the king of Naples employed men to dig^b in the place where the city of Herculaneum had been overwhelmed^c by the lava of Mount Vesuvius, in the time of Titus. The city appeared, and the temple of Jupiter was discovered, in which was found a statue of gold. They found among the ruins of this city multitudes of^d statues, bustos, pillars, various utensils, and about a dozen of skeletons^e. The streets appear to have been straight and regular, the houses well built, much alike, and paved with marble or large bricks.

The town of Pompeia was destroyed by the same eruption of Mount Vesuvius. One street, which has been cleared^f, is paved with the same kind of stone of which the ancient roads were made. The traces of the wheels of carriages are seen^g on the pavement^h; the street is narrow and the houses small; some of the rooms are ornamented with paintingsⁱ, representing^k some animals. In another part of the town is a rectangular building^l, with a colonnade towards the court, in the style^m of the Royal Exchangeⁿ. Few skeletons were found in the street, but a considerable number in the houses.

The city of Naples, the capital of the kingdom, is^o seven miles in circumference within its^p walls, and contains about three hundred thousand inhabitants. It stands^q on an eminence, rising^r gradually from the sea to a moderate height. The city is superb; the houses are^s five or six stories in height^t, and flat on the top, on which are placed a number of flowers, vases^u, and fruit-trees in large boxes^v of earth, which produce a very

^a étonnement

^b à creuser

^c détruite

^d beaucoup de

^e de squelettes

^f déblayée

^g visibles

^h le pavé

ⁱ de peintures

^k qui représentent

^l un bâtiment

^m le goût

ⁿ la bourse royale

^o en dedans des

^p elle est située

^q qui s'élève

^r étages de haut

^s pots à fleur

^t caisses pleines

agreeable effect. Many of the streets are beautiful : the air is pure, serene, and healthy, and the city would be in all respects ^a a desirable situation to live in, were it not for ^b the vicinity ^c of Mount Vesuvius, which sometimes threatens the city with destruction.

NETHERLANDS^d, in Europe.

NETHERLANDS are two hundred miles long and one hundred *and* twenty broad : they are situated between the forty-ninth and the fifty-second degrees of North latitude, and between the second and the seventh of East longitude. They are divided into ten provinces, called Flanders, Brabant, Antwerp, Mecklin, Limburg, Luxembourg, Hainault, the Cambresis, Namur, and Artois. These ten provinces, before the late war, belonged ^e to the French, the Austrians ^f, and the Dutch. They now form part of the kingdom of the Netherlands, under the government of the Prince of Orange as king.

The air of Brabant, and upon the coasts of Flanders, is bad ; but in the interior parts of the Netherlands it is more healthy ^g, and the seasons more settled ^h than they are in England. The soil is fertile in corn and fruits. That part which went by the name of the Austrian Netherlands was formerly the richest spot ⁱ in Europe, whether we ^k regard ^l the variety of *its* manufactures, the magnificence of *its* cities, the pleasantness ^m of *its* roads and villages, the fertility of *its* land ⁿ ; or *its* numerous po-

^a sous tous les
rappor^ts

^b sans

^c voisinage

^d pays-bas

^e appartoient

^f aux Autrichiens

^g sain

^h moins change-
antes

ⁱ le pays

^k soit qu'on

^l considère

^m beauté

ⁿ terrain

pulation. Provisions are here ^a extremely good and cheap ^b. In time of peace a stranger may dine on several dishes of meat for less than a ^c shilling. Travelling is safe and delightful in this country: The roads ^d are generally broad, straight, and often ³³ terminate with the view of a superb building ^e. It may be ^f observed here, that almost every gentleman's house is a castle, and that there are more fortified towns in the Netherlands than in all the rest of Europe, as this country has been often the theatre of war between the Emperor of Germany and the kings of France.

Flanders is a flat country, scarce a hill or a rock is to be met with in it ^g. The richest land lies between Dunkirk and Bruges, and abounds with wheat, barley, excellent meadows and pastures. The rest of the Austrian Netherlands consists of little hills and valleys, woods, and enclosed grounds ^h. Their numerous rivers and navigable lakes are of infinite advantage to carry ⁱ the produce and commodities of one province to another.



NEW BRITAIN, in America.

NEW BRITAIN, called ^k also Terra di Labrador, and Esquimaux, is eight hundred *and* fifty miles long, seven hundred *and* forty broad, and contains three hundred *and* eighteen thousand square miles. It is situated between the fiftieth and the seventieth degrees of North latitude. New Britain is bounded by unknown lands and frozen

^a y sont

^b à bon marché

^c à moins d'un

^d les routes

^e château

^f il faut

^g y trouve-t-on

^h enclos

ⁱ pour transporter

^k qu'on appelle

seas on the North ; by the Atlantic Ocean on the East ; by Canada on the South ; and by unknown lands on the West.

The high mountains of this country, which are covered with ^a eternal snow, occasion in winter a degree of cold which is not experienced in any other part of the world in the same ^b latitude.

This country is extremely barren ; every kind of European seed ^c which has been committed to the earth in this inhospitable ^d climate, has hitherto ^e perished. To the North of Hudson's Bay, no tree is to be seen ^f ; and the cold womb of the earth seems incapable of any other productions than some few miserable ^g shrubs.

The chief animals of New Britain are stags, rein-deer, bears, tigers, wolves, foxes, beavers, otters, lynxes, martens ^h, squirrels, ermines, wild cats, and hares, which are clothed with ⁱ thick, soft, and warm fur. In summer they are of different colours, as in other places ; but in winter they are all white like snow. This is a surprising phenomenon ; but what is still more surprising is, that the dogs and cats carried from England into Hudson's Bay, have entirely changed their appearance ^k on the approach of winter, and have acquired a much longer, thicker, and softer coat of hair ^l than they had ^m originally.

All the quadrupeds in New Britain, and indeed in America, are smaller than in any of the other parts of the globe ; and those which have been carried from Europe to breed there ⁿ, are always found to degenerate ^o ; but if they are smaller, they are in greater abundance ; for it is a rule through nature, and which evidently ³³ points out ^p the wisdom of the Creator, that the smallest animals multiply in *the* greatest proportion. The goat, exported from Europe to South America, in a few generations becomes much less ^q, and then it becomes also more prolific,

^a couvertes d'une	^g quelques chétifs	^m qu'ils n'avoient
^b de la même	^h martres	ⁿ pour y produire
^c graine	ⁱ qui ont une	^o dégénèrent touj.
^d ingrat	^k couleur	^p montre
^e jusqu'ici	^l un poil	^q plus petite
^f on ne voit		

and instead of one or two kids^a at a time^b, it generally produces five or six, and sometimes more. The wisdom of Providence in making^c less prolific the most formidable animals is obvious^d; had the elephant, the rhinoceros, the lion, or the tiger, the same degree of fecundity with the rabbit^e or the cat, they would soon destroy all mankind^f.

The inhabitants of New Britain resemble more the Laplanders^g in their^h faces and shapesⁱ than the people of South America. They are industrious in clothing themselves^k, in the manner of kindling their fire, and in preserving their eyes from the ill effects of the glaring^l white which surrounds them for^m the greatest part of the year.

The vast country which surrounds Hudson's Bay abounds with animals whose furs and skins are excellent. A small company of English have the exclusive trade of this bay; the company export their commoditiesⁿ from England to the value^o of sixteen thousand pounds, and bring home^p in return^q furs to the value of more than thirty thousand pounds. This commerce, small as^r it is, affords considerable profits to the company, and even some advantage to this country in general, as^s the commodities which they exchange with the Indians for their skins and furs, are all manufactured in England.

^a chevreaux	^g plus aux Lapons	ⁿ des marchandises
^b à la fois	^h par la	^o valeur
^c en rendant	ⁱ taille	^p rapporte
^d manifeste	^k à s'habiller	^q en échange
^e que le lapin	^l éblouissante	^r tout petit qu
^f le genre humain	^m pendant	^s vu que

NEW ENGLAND,

United States of America.

NEW ENGLAND is three hundred *and* fifty miles long, *a* hundred *and* forty broad, and contains eighty-seven thousand square miles. It is situated between the forty-first^a and the forty-sixth degrees of North latitude, and between the sixty-seventh and the seventy-fourth of West longitude from London.

New England is a high, and, in some parts, a mountainous country. The mountains are small, and run^b from North to South in ridges^c parallel to each other. Between them flow some^d large and beautiful rivers, receiving^e in their progress^f the tribute of innumerable^g rivulets^h, which descend from each side of the mountains; no country in the globe, says Mr. Morse, is betterⁱ watered than New England.

New England, though situated many degrees nearer the sun than we are^k, has an earlier^l winter, which continues longer, and is more severe than with us. The summer also is extremely hot for the latitude; yet the clear and serene temperature of the sky renders the climate very healthful, and agrees better^m with the English constitutions than any other of the American provinces.

The European grains have not been cultivated there with much success; but the Indian corn flourishesⁿ in high perfection, and makes the general food of the lower sort of people^o. The fruits grow there^p in great abundance, particularly the peaches and apples. Six or seven

^a unième

^b s'étendent

^c chaînes

^d coulent des

^e qui reçoivent

^f cours

^g d'un grand nombre

^h de ruisseaux

ⁱ n'est mieux

^k ne sommes

^l plus précoce

^m convient mieux

ⁿ y vient

^o du bas peuple

^p y croissent

hundred fine peaches are often found in one tree, and a single ^a apple-tree has produced several barrels of cyder in one season.

All kinds of European cattle multiply exceedingly ^b in New England; the horses are hardy ^c, but smaller than ours. They have also deer, hares ², rabbits, squirrels, beavers, otters, monkeys, bears, dogs, foxes, and a great variety of other tame ^d and wild quadrupeds.

There is not one of the colonies which may be ^e compared to New England in the abundance of the people ^f, the number of considerable towns, and the manufactures that are carried on in them ^g. There are here many gentlemen of considerable property. The inhabitants are for the most part of English descent ^h; they are generally tall, stout ⁱ, and well built ^k. Learning is there more generally diffused among all ranks of people than in any other part of the globe, arising ^l from the excellent establishment of schools in every town. A person who cannot read and write is seldom to be found there.

Boston, the capital of New England, stands ^m on a peninsula at the bottom ⁿ of Massachusetts Bay ⁷. The greatest part of the town lies round the ^o harbour in the form of a crescent, and is defended by a strong castle, which renders the approach of an enemy extremely difficult.

NEW HOLLAND.

NEW HOLLAND is situated between the tenth and the forty-third degrees of South latitude, and between the

<p>^a seul ^b prodigieusement ^c forts ^d aprivoisés ^e mérite d'être</p>	<p>^f pour la population ^g qui y sont ^h d'extraction ⁱ forts ^k bien faits</p>	<p>^l ce qui vient ^m est située ⁿ au fond de ^o est autour</p>
---	---	---

hundred and tenth and the hundred and fifty-third of East longitude. It is the largest island in the world^a, and extends in all as much as^b the whole continent of Europe. The eastern part, called New South Wales, was taken possession of by Captain Cook, and forms now a part of the British dominions. A colony has been settled there^c, composed chiefly of the convicts^d originally sentenced^e to transportation. Of late years, however, great numbers of free settlers have gone thither; and this colony promises to become one of the first in the world.

The accounts of^f the climate and soil of this extensive country are very different; in general, however, the relations are^g by no means^h favourable. The sea coastⁱ, the only place on which any inhabitants have been discovered, appears sandy and barren; the inland parts, which mightⁱ reasonably *be* supposed more fertile, are thought to be wholly uninhabited; but whether this proceeds^k from the natural sterility of the soil, or from the barbarity of the natives, who know not *how to* cultivate it, is not yet discovered.

The coast is surrounded by^l dangerous rocks, and of a difficult access. The celebrated Captain Cook spent upwards^m of four months in surveyingⁿ the eastern coast, which is nearly^o two thousand miles long. Captain Flinders spent some years in surveying the southern and eastern coasts. The bay in which he anchored was called *Botany Bay*, on account^p of the great quantity of herbs found on shore. It is the place where the convicts were originally sent, but now they are settled in another part, called *Port Jackson*, about fifteen miles to the northward^q of Botany Bay.

At the first landing of Governor Phillip on the shore of Botany Bay, an interview took place with the natives. They were all armed; but on seeing the governor ap-

^a du monde

^b est aussi grande que

^c y a été établie

^d criminels

^e condamnés

^f rapports sur

^g ils ne sont

^h nullement

ⁱ qu'on pourroit

^k si cela vient

^l environnée de

^m passa plus

ⁿ à examiner

^o qui a près de

^p à cause

^q au nord

proach^a with signs of friendship, and unarmed^b, they laid down^c their arms. They were perfectly naked. After^d Governor Phillip had landed, a plan was laid down^e for building^f a town at Sidney-cove, where is the principal settlement^g. The climate of this place is good; the rains are never^h of long durationⁱ, and there are seldom any fogs. The soil, though light and sandy, is as good as^j it is usually near the sea-side^k, and vegetables thrive very well, and are in plenty^l.

The natives of New Holland seem to have no^m great aversion to the new settlers; the only acts of hostility they everⁿ committed against the Europeans, were to expel them^o from the fishing^p grounds, which they justly supposed to belong to themselves^q. They are in a state too savage to be capable of^r deriving^s any instruction from their new neighbours. They were so ignorant of agriculture, as not even to know the use^t of corn, and set^u fire to that of the colonists, perhaps more from^v ignorance than^w malice.



NEWFOUNDLAND, in America.

THIS island is three hundred *and* fifty miles long, two hundred broad, and contains thirty-five thousand square miles. It is situated between the forty-sixth and the fifty-second^x degrees of North latitude, and between the fifty-third and the fifty-ninth of West longitude from London

a approcher	h duree	p pour pouvoir
b sans armes	i aussi bon qu	q tirer
c mirent bas	k abondance	r l'usage
d après que le	l n'avoir pas	s mettent le
e fut fait	m aient jamais	t par
f pour bâtir	n pêcheries	u que par
g établissement	o leur appartenir	x deuxième

The coasts are extremely subject to fogs, and the sky is usually overcast ^a; the soil is rocky ^b and barren; the winters are long and severe; the ground is covered with ^c snow for ^d five or six months together ^e; but the summers are very hot. The island is watered with several good rivers, and has many spacious harbours; it is valuable only for the great fishery of cod carried ^f on upon its banks. Great Britain and North America ^g employ annually three thousand *sail of* small craft ^h in this fishery; on board of which, and on shore to cure ⁱ the fish, upwards of ten thousand men are employed.

This fishery is not only a very valuable ^j branch of trade to the merchants, but is a source of livelihood ^k to many thousands of poor people ^l, and ^m a *most* excellent nursery ⁿ to the royal navy. This fishery is computed to ^o increase ^p the national stock ^q by three hundred thousand pounds a year ^r in gold and silver, remitted to us ^s for the cod we sell in the North, in Spain, Portugal, and Italy. If the soil is barren, the coast makes us ample amends ^t; for the quantity of cod-fish caught on ^u the East and South-east coast of this island is inconceivable.

The country is so cold that not above ^x a thousand English families remain there in the winter. There are but few natives on ^y the island; but in winter, the Indians of New Britain pass the Streights of Belleisle, and come *over* to hunt here ^z.

a couvert	i importante	r par an
b pierreux	k fait gagner la vie	s qui nous est remis
c couverte de	l personnes	t compensation
d pendant	m et c'est	u qui se trouvent à
e de suite	n école	x pas plus de
f qui se fait	o on calcule que	y dans
g petits vaisseaux	p accroît	z y chasser
h vider	q numéraire	

NEW JERSEY,
United States of America.

NEW JERSEY is a hundred and sixty miles long²³, sixty broad, and contains ten thousand square miles. It is situated between the thirty-ninth and the forty-third degrees of North latitude, and between the seventy-fourth and the seventy-sixth of West longitude.

The climate is much the same with^a that of New York. The soil is various^b; about one fourth part is covered with^c woods; the other parts in general are good, and produce wheat², barley, rye, and Indian corn in great perfection.

About^d fifteen years ago the number of the inhabitants amounted to *one hundred and forty thousand* men; out of which^e ten thousand were black.

All persons are allowed to^f worship God in the^g manner which is most agreeable^h to their own conscience, as there is no establishment of one religious sect inⁱ preference to another.



NEW YORK,
United States of America.

NEW YORK is three hundred miles long,^a a hundred and fifty broad, and contains twenty-four thousand square miles. It is situated between the fortieth and the forty-fifth degrees of North latitude; and between the seventy-second^k and the seventy-sixth of West longitude.

a ressemble beau-
coup à

b varié

c couvert de

d il y a environ

e dont

f peuvent

g de la

h conforme

i de

k douzième

As this province lies ^a to the south of New England, it enjoys a ^b more happy temperature of *climate*. The air is healthy, and agrees well with English constitutions. The country is low, flat, and marshy towards the sea, but as you recede ^c from the coast, the eye is entertained with a gradual ascent of hills. The soil in the interior parts produces wheat ², rye, Indian corn, oats, barley, and fruits in great abundance and perfection.

New York is at least half a ^d century behind ^e her neighbours in point of ^f improvement in agriculture and manufactures; among ^g other reasons for this deficiency, the want of enterprise ^h in the inhabitants is not the least. The population is small, and the number of souls twelve years ago ⁱ amounted to two hundred and thirty-eight thousand men only, of which ^k about twenty thousand were black.

The situation of New York with respect ^l to foreign markets, has decidedly the preference of any of the ^m United States. It has an easy and short access to the ocean at all seasons of the year, and commands the trade of a great proportion of the best cultivated parts of the neighbouring provinces.

NEW ZEALAND

NEW ZEALAND is situated between the thirty-fourth and forty-eighth degrees of South latitude, and between the hundred and sixty-sixth and the hundred and eightieth of East longitude from London. It was at first discovered by Tasman, a Dutch navigator, and supposed to be a part of the southern continent. But since the discoveries of

^a est située

^b jouit d'un

^c vous vous éloignez

^d d'un demi

^e en arrière de

^f pour les

^g entre

^h activité

ⁱ il y a douze ans

^k sur quoi

^l par rapport

^m sur tous

Captain Cook, who sailed round it ^a, it is known to ^b consist of two large islands, divided from each other ^c by a streight of five leagues broad.

One of these islands is mountainous, almost barren, and thinly ^d inhabited : but the other is fertile, and of a ^e much better appearance. It is the opinion of Sir Joseph Banks and of Doctor Solander, that every kind of European fruits, grains ^f, and plants, would flourish here. From ^g the vegetables found on the coast, it is supposed that the winters are milder than those of England, and ^h the summers not ⁱ hotter, but ^k more uniformly *warm*.

It is imagined ^l, that if this country was settled ^m by any people of Europe, they would be soon supplied in great abundance with all the necessaries of ⁿ life. Here are forests of vast extent ^o filled with very large trees, and many plants not ^p described by the naturalists.

The inhabitants of New Zealand are stout and robust ; their colour is in general brown : both sexes have good features, and are well made. Their principal arms are lances ^q, darts, and a kind ^r of battle-axes ^s. They have ^t always shown themselves very hostile to the Europeans who have visited them ^u.

NOVA SCOTIA, in America.

NOVA SCOTIA is three hundred *and* fifty miles long, two hundred *and* fifty broad, and contains fifty-seven thousand square miles. It is situated between the forty-third and the forty-ninth degrees of North latitude, and between

a en fit le tour	g d'après	n choses nécessaires à
b on sait qu'elle	h et que	o étendue
c l'une de l'autre	i ne sont pas	p qui n'ont pas été
d peu	k mais qu'ils le sont	q espèce
e et a	l on croit	r hache d armes
f de graines	m habité	s ils se sont

the sixtieth and the sixty-seventh of West longitude from London. Nova Scotia is bounded by the river St. Lawrence on the North ^a; by the Atlantic Ocean on the East and South; and by Canada and New England on the West.

The climate of this country, though within ^b the temperate zone, has been found unfavourable ^c to European constitutions. A thick fog darkens ^d the air during a great part of the year, and for ^e several months the cold is piercing and severe.

From such a ^f climate little can be expected. This province till lately ^g was almost a continued forest; and agriculture, though attempted by the English, has made little progress. In most parts the soil is thin ^h and barren; however, it is not uniformly bad; there are some places which are now cultivated with advantage.

This country contains all the animals which are found ⁱ in the other provinces of America, particularly deer, beavers, and otters, which are here in great quantities. The most valuable appendage ^k of Nova Scotia is the Cape Sable coast, along ^l which is ^m one continued range of cod-fishing banks ⁿ.

NORWAY, in Europe.

NORWAY is a thousand miles long ^o, three hundred broad, and contains a hundred and fifty-eight thousand square miles. It is situated between the fifty-eighth and the seventy-second degrees of North latitude, and between the fourth and the thirtieth of East longitude. It is bounded by ^p the Atlantic ^q Ocean on the North and West;

^a au nord

^b il soit sous

^c contraire

^d obscurcit

^e pendant

^f d'un tel

^g jusqu'à ces derniers temps

^h léger

ⁱ qu'on trouve

^k la partie

^l le long de

^m laquelle il y a

ⁿ bancs où l'on

peche la morue

by Swedish Lapland on the East ; and by the sea on the South. Norway belongs now to Sweden.

The climate of Norway varies according to its extent and its position towards the sea. At Bergeh, the winter is moderate, and the sea practicable ; the eastern parts are covered with snow a great part of the year, and the cold generally sets in ^a about the middle of October with intense severity to the middle ^b of April, the water being all that while frozen to a considerable ^c thickness.

As to the more northern parts of this country, called Finmark, the cold is so intense, that they are but ^c little known. At Bergen the longest day is nineteen hours, and the shortest five. In summer the inhabitants can read at midnight by the light of the sky. In the most northern ^d parts the sun is continually in view ^e about Midsummer ; but in winter, they have but a faint light at noon for about ^f an hour, owing to ^g the reflection of the sun from the mountains ; yet nature has been so kind to them ^h, that in the midst of their darkness the sky is so serene, the moon so bright, and the snow so white, that they carry on their fishery ^h, and work in the open air.

The air is so pure in some of the inland parts of Norway, and, it is said, the inhabitants live there so long ⁱ, that they are tired of life, and sometimes cause themselves to be transported ^k to a less salubrious air.

Norway is reckoned one ^l of the most mountainous countries in the world ; for it contains a chain of unequal mountains running from South to North. To pass that of ^m Ardanges, a man must travel about ⁿ seventy English miles ; and upwards of fifty to pass some others. The rivers and cataracts which intersect those dreadful precipices, render travelling in this country very dangerous.

The activity and address of the natives in recovering ^o their sheep and goats, which, through a false step, have fallen into one of the precipices which are on the declivity of the mountains, are truly wonderful. The caverns to be

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| ^a commence | ^e toujours visible | ⁱ si long-temps |
| ^b jusqu'au milieu | ^f pendant environ | ^k se font transporter |
| ^c qu'elles ne sont | ^g qui vient de | ^l passe pour un |
| que | ^h ils font leur | ^m faire environ |
| ^d les plus au nord | ^{peche} | ⁿ à recouvrer |

met^a in these mountains are more wonderful than those of the other parts of the world, though less liable^b to observation^c. One of them, called Dolstein, was visited, about forty years ago^d, by two clergymen, who proceeded in it till they heard the sea dashing over their head. The passage, they said, was as wide and as high as an ordinary church. They descended a *flight of* natural stairs; when they arrived at another, they dared not venture to proceed farther; but returned, having consumed two candles in going and returning.

The chief wealth of Norway lies in its^e forests, which furnish^f foreign nations *with* masts^g, beams, and planks, and serve besides for all domestic uses, particularly for the construction of houses, bridges, and ships^h. The sums which Norway receives for timber are very considerable; but the industry of the inhabitants is generally assisted by the course of their rivers, and the situation of their lakes, upon which they erect saw-mills for dividing their large trees into planks. A tenth of all sawed timberⁱ belongs to his Danish majesty, and forms a considerable part of his revenue.

All the animals that are natives of Denmark are found in Norway, with an addition of many more^b. The wild beasts particular to Norway are the elk, the rein-deer, the bear, the wolf, the lynx, the glutton, the ermine, the marten, the beaver, the hare, and the rabbit. The Norwegian bears are strong and sagacious; they are remarkable for not hurtingⁱ children; some prefer their hams to those of²¹ Westphalia. The wolves, though fierce, are shy of^k a cow or goat, unless impelled by^l hunger. The hares are small, and in winter change their colour from brown to^m white.

No²⁵ country produces a greater variety of birds than Norway. The alks build their nests upon rocks; their number often²³ darkens the air, and the noise of their

- | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| a qu'on trouve | f fournissent aux | k ont peur d' |
| b faciles | g de tout le bois | l qu'ils ne soient |
| c à observer | scié [d'autres | m poussés |
| d il y a environ 40 | h outre beaucoup | n de bruns ils de- |
| ans | i ne point faire de | viennent |
| e consiste dans ses | mal aux | |

wings resembles ^a a storm; their size is the bigness of a large duck, and their flesh is much esteemed ²⁸. The cock of the wood ^b is of a black or brown colour; he is said to be ^c the largest of all eatable birds. There are in Norway two kinds of eagles; that of ²¹ the land is so strong, that it has been known to carry off ^d a child of two years old; that of the sea is still larger, and lives on fishes ^e. There is also an immense quantity of thrushes, pigeons, and wild ducks in the country.

The coasts of Norway may be said to be the native country of herrings; innumerable are the shoals that come from under the ice, and divide themselves into three bodies: one supplies the coasts of Scotland, another directs its course down ^f the channel of Great Britain, and the third enters ^g the Baltic through the Sound. They form a great part of the food of the common people. Above a hundred and fifty thousand people ^h are maintained by herring and other fisheries on the coasts of Norway.

Several extraordinary fishes are found upon these coasts; such as the sea-devil ⁷, the sea-scorpion, and the sea-snake. The sea-devil is ³¹ about six feet in length, and is so called from its ⁱ monstrous appearance and voracity. The sea-scorpion ⁷ is likewise of a hideous form; its head being larger than his whole body. The sea-snake is no longer counted a chimera. *In* the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six, one of them was shot ^k by a master of a ship. Its head resembled ^l that of ²² a horse: the mouth was large and black, and a white mane hung from its neck. It floated on the surface of the water, and held its head at least two feet out of the sea ^m. Its length was more than ¹² a hundred yards. The particulars ⁿ related of this animal would be incredible, were they not attested upon oath. Edge says, “that in the year 1734, a frightful sea-monster ⁷ raised itself so high out of the water ^o, that its head reached above the main-mast of the ship,

^a ressemble à

^b la bécasse

^c passe pour être

^d emporter

^e se nourrit de
poisson

^f un autre descend ^l ressembloit à

^g entre dans

^h mille personnes

ⁱ à cause de son

^k fut tué

^m hors de la mer

ⁿ particularités

^o au-dessus de l'eau

and that he spouted water like a whale : his body was covered with scales, and the lower part ^a was formed like a snake ; his body was about the ^b bigness of a hog'shead ; its skin was variegated and uneven.

The mer-man and mer-woman hold also their residence in ^c the Norwegian seas. The mer-man is ³² about eight spans long ³³, and has a great resemblance to the human species : a high forehead, little eyes, a flat nose ; and a large mouth characterise its head. Its arms are short, but without elbows, and terminate in members resembling ^d the human hand, but the fingers are connected by a membrane. Their under parts, which remain in water, terminate like those of fishes. The females have breasts, at which they suckle their young ones ^e. These ^f fishes are so well authenticated ^g, that I make no doubt of their existence ^h.

The curiosities of Norway are only natural. In the latitude of sixty-seven degrees is a dreadful whirlpool, called Maelstrom, which is of such depth, extent, and violence, that if a ship comes near it ⁱ, it is irresistibly carried to the bottom, where it is dashed to pieces ^k against the rocks. When the whirlpool is agitated by a storm, it reaches ^l vessels at the distance of a mile, where the crew think themselves in perfect security. It is impossible to conceive a situation of more horror, than that of being driven ^m by an impetuous torrent into that dreadful vortex, of which the noise and turbulence are the earnest ⁿ of an inevitable destruction ; while the wretched victims, in an agony of despair, cry out for that ^o help which they cannot receive, and see before them the dreadful abyss into which ²³ they are to be ^p plunged immediately.

The Norwegians are a middling kind ^q of people, between the simplicity of the Greenlanders, and the more polished manners of the Danes. They are in general robust and brave ; but too quick in resenting ^r injuries.

^a partie inférieure	^f l'existence de ces	^m celle d'être porté
^b environ de la	^g constatée	ⁿ avant-coureurs
^c habitent aussi	^h je n'en doute pas	^o implorèrent un
^d qui ressemblent à	ⁱ en approche	^p ils vont être
^e allaitent leurs petits	^k mis en pièces	^q espèce mitoyenne
	^l il entraîne	^r à ressentir

Every inhabitant is an artisan, and supplies his family in many^a necessaries with his own manufactures. The lowest Norwegian peasant is a hatter, shoemaker, tailor, carpenter, and smith: though their dress is^b, in many respects, accommodated to the climate, yet instead of guarding themselves against the inclemency of the weather, they often³³ outbrave it^c, and expose themselves to cold without any cover upon their^d breast or neck. They live long^e; a Norwegian of *an* hundred years *of age* is not accounted^f past his labour^g. About sixty years ago, four couples were married^h the same day, and danced before his Danish majesty, whose ages joined together amounted to more than¹² eight hundred years.

The funeral ceremonies of the Norwegians retain some vestiges of their former paganism; they play on the violinⁱ at the head of the coffin. In some places the mourners ask the dead person why he died, whether his wife and neighbours were kind to him^k, and other such questions^l, frequently³³ kneeling *down* before the corpse, and asking forgiveness, if they have offended the deceased.

By the best calculations, Norway can furnish fourteen thousand sailors, and above thirty thousand good soldiers. The royal revenue from Norway amounts to about two hundred thousand pounds.

OTAHEITE ISLAND.

THIS island is situated in the seventeenth degree of South latitude, and in the hundred *and* forty-ninth of

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <p>^a de plusieurs choses
^b habillement soit
^c le bravent souv.
^d sans se couvrir la
^e long-temps
^f regardé comme</p> | <p>^g hors d'état de travailler
^h on vit se marier,
&c. et danser,
&c. quatre couples don</p> | <p>ⁱ jouent du violon
^k étoient bons à son égard
^l questions semblables</p> |
|--|--|--|

West longitude. It was discovered ²⁸ by Captain Wallis in 1767, and visited two years after by Captain Cook, who made a very exact survey of it. It consists ^a of two peninsulas of a circular form, joined by an isthmus. It has several good harbours, where there is room and depth of water ^b for a great number of the largest ships.

The face of the country is very extraordinary, for a border of low land surrounds each peninsula. Behind, the land rises in ridges to the middle ^c of the country, and forms mountains, which may be seen ^d at sixty leagues distance. The soil, except on the top of the mountains, is very rich and fertile; it is watered by a great number of rivulets, and is covered with fruit-trees ^e of various kinds.

Some parts of the island are very populous; the inhabitants are of an olive complexion ^f: the men are tall, strong, well-limbed, and finely shaped ^g. The women are of an inferior size, but handsome. The greatest part of their food is vegetables, such as cocoa-nuts ², bananas, bread-fruit, and a great variety of other fruits.

The houses are of an oblong square ^h, about twenty-four feet long ³³, and eleven wide ³³, with a shelving roof, supported on three rows of posts parallel to each other ⁱ; the most height within is nine feet. The roof is thatched with ^k palm leaves; the floor is covered with soft hay, over which ²³ they lay mats ^l, upon which they sleep *in* the night and sit in the day.

The inhabitants are remarkable for their cleanliness; men and women constantly ³³ wash their whole bodies three times a day in running water; their language is soft and melodious. They have no other tame animals in the island but hogs ², dogs, and poultry. They have established among themselves a subordination, which somewhat resembles ^m the early state of the European nations under the feudal system.

^a elle est composée ^e d'arbres fruitiers ^k couvert de
^b assez grands et ^f couleur d'olive ^l étendent des
 assez profonds ^g bien faits nattes
^c jusqu'au milieu ^h carré oblong ^m ressemble un peu
^d on peut voir ⁱ l'un à l'autre

PARAGUAY, (or La Plata,)
in America.

PARAGUAY is³¹ fifteen hundred miles long¹³, a thousand broad, and contains about one million of square miles. It is situated between the twelfth and the thirty-seventh degrees of South latitude, and between the fiftieth and seventy-fifth of West longitude. Paraguay is bounded by Amazonia^a on the North; by Brazil on the East; by Patagonia on the South; and by Peru and Chili on the West.

This vast country is far from being wholly subdued to the Spaniards; there are many parts even unknown to them^b. The principal province of which we have any knowledge, is that called *Rio de la Plata*, which is extremely fertile, and produces cotton² in vast^c quantities, tobacco, rich pastures, in which are fed such an immense quantity of cattle, that they are incredibly cheap.

The Spaniards discovered this country in the beginning^d of the sixteenth century, and founded the town of *Buenos Ayres*, so called on account of the excellence of the air. It is now one of the most considerable towns in South America, and the only place of traffic to the Southward of Brazil.

We cannot quit this country, without saying^e something of the extraordinary manner by which the Jesuits subdued it to the court of Spain. Having obtained an uncontrolled liberty^f from his Spanish majesty, who sent orders to the governors of the adjacent provinces not to interfere in that government, these fathers opened^g their spiritual campaign about the middle of the sixteenth century; they succeeded to mollify by degrees the minds of the most

^a le pays des Amazones

^b qui leur sont même inconnues

^c en grande

^d au commencement

^e sans dire

^f liberté entière

^g commencèrent

savage nations, and subdued to a new government numerous tribes^a, who had long disdained^b to submit^c to the arms of the Spaniards. They prevailed upon^d thousand dispersed tribes to embrace their religion; and these induced others to follow their examples, extolling the peace and happiness they enjoyed^e under the direction of these fathers. The Jesuits left nothing undone that^f could tend to increase their number, or bring them^g to the degree of civilisation requisite in a well-ordered and potent^h society.

It is said that above three hundred *and* forty thousand families were subject to the Jesuits, and lived in perfect obedience to them, without any violence or constraint. They lived in towns², were regularly clad, understood agriculture, and even³³ aspired to elegant arts. Nothing²⁵ could equal their obedience, except their contentment under it. About the middle of the seventeenth century the Jesuits were disgraced at court, and sent out ofⁱ Paraguay by the orders of the king of Spain, and the inhabitants were put on the same footing with^k the rest of the Spanish possessions.

THE PELEW ISLANDS.

THESE islands are situated²⁸ between the fifth and the ninth degrees of North latitude⁷, and between the hundred and thirtieth, and the hundred and thirty-sixth of East longitude from London. There never had been^l any communication between them and the Europeans, till the year^m *one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three*, when Captain Wilson was wrecked on one of them.

^a des hordes nomb.	^f firent tout ce qui	^k même pied que
^b long-temps refusé	^g les amener	^l il n'y avoit ja-
^c de se soumettre	^h puissante	mais eu
^d ils engagèrent	ⁱ chassés du	^m jusqu'à l'année
^e dont ils jouissoient		

These islands are long, narrow, and covered with ^a wood; the climate is temperate and agreeable: the land produces sugar-canes, yams², cocoa-nuts, bananas, oranges, and lemons. The natives are stout^b, well made, and tall: their complexion is almost black. The men go entirely naked, and the women wear only two small aprons; one behind and one before them.

The government is monarchical, and the king is absolute. The idea which the account published by Captain Wilson gives us of these islanders, is that of a people who, though ignorant of arts and sciences, yet possess^c respect for personal property, subordination to government, a genuine politeness, and a natural industry, rarely to be found^d among savage nations.

When the English were thrown on one of these islands, they were received by the natives with the greatest humanity and hospitality. They offered them whatever^e they could give, with the pure emotions of native benevolence; whilst their liberality, says Captain Wilson, gratified our senses their virtue struck our hearts.



PENNSYLVANIA and DELAWARE, *United States of America.*

THESE provinces are three hundred miles long¹³, two hundred *and* forty miles broad, and contain fifteen thousand square miles. They are situated between the seventy-fourth and the eighty-first degrees of West longitude; and between the thirty-ninth and the forty-fourth of North latitude.

The face of the country, air, soil, and produce, do not much³³ differ^f from those of New York; and if there is

^a couvertes de

^b sont forts

^c a cependant du

^d qu'on trouve rar.

^e tout ce qu'ils

^f ne differe pas

any difference, it is in favour of this province. The air is sweet and clear; the winters are so cold, that the river Delaware, though very broad, is often frozen over ^a: but the summers are extremely hot, particularly in the months of July and August.

In the grand convention, which was held in Philadelphia in 1787, the inhabitants of Pennsylvania were reckoned at three hundred *and* sixty thousand. It is probable they are now much more numerous. The people are hardy, industrious, and most of them in easy circumstances ^b; but few can be considered as rich.

This province contains many considerable towns; but Philadelphia eclipses all the rest, and is truly beautiful. It is situated ²⁸ between two navigable ⁹ rivers, the Delaware and the Schuylkill. Every quarter of this city, when it is finished ^c, will form a square ^d of eight acres, and in the centre is a square ^e of ten acres, surrounded by the town-house ^f, and several other public buildings. The high street ^g is ³¹ a hundred feet wide, and runs the whole breadth of ^h the town. Parallel to it run ⁱ nineteen other streets, which are crossed at right angles by eight others. Every house has a large court or garden before it.

The first planters were chiefly quakers, who settled here under William Penn; hence the name of the country. They never have had a quarrel with the natives since their settlement. The few Indians that are there, make no other use of the country than to hunt and kill the game.

PERSIA, in Asia.

PERSIA is ³¹ thirteen hundred miles long ¹³, eleven hundred broad, and contains eight hundred thousand square miles. It is situated ²⁸ between the twenty-fifth and the

^a toute glacée

^b la plupart dans
l'aisance

^c elle sera finie

^d un carré

^e une place

^f de la maison de
ville

^g grande rue

^h et traverse toute

ⁱ il y a sur la même
ligne

forty-fourth degrees of North latitude; and between the forty-fourth and the seventieth of East longitude from London. It is bounded by the mountains of Ararat on the North-west ^a; by the Caspian Sea on the North; by India on the East; by the Gulf of Persia and Ormus on the South; and by Arabia and Turkey on the West.

In so extensive ⁹ an empire the climate is naturally very different; the parts which border upon Caucasus and the mountains near the Caspian Sea are very cold, as they are often covered ²⁸ with snow. The air in the middle provinces ^b is serene, pure, and exhilarating; but in the Southern parts it is hot and unwholesome.

The soil varies like the air; it is far from being luxuriant ^c towards Tartary and the Caspian Sea: however, with cultivation it might produce abundance of ^d corn and fruits. To the south of Mount Taurus, the fertility of Persia in ^e corn, fruits, wines, and other luxuries ^f of life, is equalled only by few countries. It produces also oil ² in plenty, senna, rhubarb, and the finest drugs. The fruits are delicious here, particularly the dates, oranges ³, melons, and cucumbers. In short the fruits, vegetables, and flowers of Persia are of a most exalted flavour; and, had the natives ^g the art of horticulture to as great a perfection as some nations in Europe, they would add greatly to the natural riches of the country.

No ²⁵ place in the world produces the necessaries of ^h life in greater abundance and perfection than Shiras; nor is there a more delightful ⁹ spot to be conceived than the vale in which it is situated, either for ⁱ the salubrity of the air, or the profusion of every thing necessary to render life agreeable. The fields yield ^k plenty of rice, wheat, and barley. Most of the European fruits are produced here ^l much superior in size and flavour to those raised ^m in Europe, particularly the apricot and grape.

^a au nord-ouest	^f commodités	^k produisent beau-
^b provinces du mi- lieu	^g si les natifs avoient	^l on y trouve
^c d'être fertile	^h les choses néces-	^m qui viennent
^d en abondance du	saires à	
^e en <i>repeated</i>	ⁱ soit pour	

The breed of horses is remarkably good^a in the southwest provinces. The sheep are celebrated for the fineness of their fleece; they have tails of an extraordinary size^b, some, says Mr. Franklin, weigh upwards of^c thirty pounds. The oxen are large and strong; but their flesh is seldom eaten by the natives, who confine themselves to that of sheep and fowls.

The chief mountains are Caucasus and Ararat. There is besides a great collection of smaller ones^d, which run through the middle of Persia, from Natolia to India. No country of so great extent has so few^e navigable^g rivers. There is also a scarcity of water, but this defect is admirably well supplied by means of reservoirs and aqueducts ingeniously contrived.

It is impossible to speak with certainty of the population of a country so little known as that of^f Persia. If we were to judge^h by the vast armies raised here, the number it contains must be very great. The Persians of both sexes are generally handsome; the men shave their^b head, but the young men suffer a lock of hair to grow on each side. Religious people have long beards; men of rank wear very magnificent turbans²¹; they have aⁱ maxim to keep their^k head very warm, and never pull off^l their turbans out of respect^m, even to the king.

The dress of the Persians is very simple: next to theirⁿ skin they wear calico shirts⁷, over them a vest which reaches below^o the knee, and over that^p a loose garment somewhat shorter. Their clothes consist of the^q richest furs, silks, muslins, cottons, and other valuable stuffs, richly embroidered with^r gold and silver. They wear a kind of⁴ boots on their^s legs, and slippers on their feet. The collars of their shirts and clothes⁵ are open, and their dress upon the whole^t is better adapted for health

a est très-bonne	i ils ont pour	q sont faits des
b grosseur extraor.	k de se tenir la	r brodées en
c plus de	l n'ôtent jamais	s aux
d de plus petites	m par respect	t tout ensemble
e n'a si peu de	n près de	
f que celui de	o descend au-des-	
g à en juger	sous du	
h se rasant la	p sur cette veste	

and activity than the long flowing robes^a of the Turks. The dress of the women is not very different from that of²² the men; they are at great^b pains to heighten^c their beauty by art, washes^d and colours.

The Persians drink coffee early in the morning; about eleven they dine upon fruits, sweetmeats and milk; their chief meal is at night^e. They never²⁵ cut their bread nor any kind of meat after it is dressed^f, but divide it²⁶ with their fingers. When every thing is set before them, they eat fast, and without any ceremony. They are so fond of^g tobacco, that when it has been prohibited by their princes, they have been known to leave their country, rather than to be deprived^h of that enjoyment.

The Persians write like the Hebrews, from the right to the left, and are wonderfully expeditious. As printingⁱ is not allowed²⁸ there, the number of people^k employed on their manuscripts is almost incredible. The Persians, says Mr. Franklin, with respect to outward behaviour^l, are certainly the Parisians of the East; they are kind, courteous, civil, and obliging to all strangers, without being guided by those religious prejudices so prevalent^m in every other Mahometan nation. They are fondⁿ of enquiring after the^o manners and customs⁵ of Europe, and in return readily afford^p any information in respect to their own country. The practice of hospitality is with them so great a point, that a man thinks himself²⁶ highly honoured if you will enter^q his house, and partake of what the family affords.

In their conversation they use such^r hyperbolic⁹ compliments, that it would at first inspire a stranger with an idea, that every inhabitant is ready to spend all his money, or even lay down^s his life in your service; and this mode

^a robes flottantes	^g ils aiment tant	^o à s'informer des
^b elles prennent bien de la	^h que de se priver	^p donnent volontiers
^c pour relever	ⁱ l'imprimerie n'est	^q si vous entrez dans
^d les eaux pour le teint	^k de personnes	^r ils font des
^e repas est le soir	^l conduite extérieure	^s à sacrifier
^f qu'elle est cuite	^m si dominans	
	ⁿ ils aiment	

of address (which in fact means nothing^a) is observed even among the meanest artificers, who on your arrival^b will not scruple of offering you, as a present, the city which they habit. Freedom of conversation is totally unknown in Persia; the fear of chains that bind their bodies, has also enslaved^c their minds; and their conversation to men of a superior rank is marked with the signs of the most abject submission.

When the parents of a young man have determined upon marrying him^d, they look out for^e a suitable match among their kindred and acquaintance. When they have^f found one, they visit her father; if he approves of their proposals, he orders^g sweetmeats to be brought in, which are a sign of his consent. The contract is witnessed^h by the Cadi, and rejoicings continue *for* several days. Men may marryⁱ for life, or for a determined time, in Persia, as well as in Tartary.

The funerals of the Persians are conducted in a manner similar to those in other Mahometan countries. On the death of a Mussulman, the relations of the deceased^k assemble, and make loud lamentations over the corpse before, and while he is carried to the place of interment; after^l the ceremony is finished, the relations return home, and eat in his memory a mixture of wheat⁴, honey, and spices.

One of the greatest curiosities of Persia is a pillar sixty feet high³, consisting of the skulls^m of beasts, erected at Ispahan by Shah Abbas, after the suppression of a rebellion. He had vowed toⁿ erect it^o of human skulls, but after the submission of the rebels, he performed^o his vow by substituting those of²² brutes, and obliging each of the rebels to furnish one.

The Persians are Mahometans of the sect of Ali; their religion is something more fantastical than that of the Turks; but in many points it is mingled with some Bramins' superstitions. Their mosques or temples are gene-

a ne signifie rien	f quand ils en ont	l après que
b à votre arrivée	g il fait apporter	m fait de crânes
c enchainé	h est signé	n fait vœu de
d de le marier	i peuvent se marier	o il accomplit
e ils cherchent	k du defunt s'	

rally beautiful. No woman is allowed^a to enter them^b Mr. Franklin, being disguised, entered into one in the city of Shiras, of which he gives the following description : “ It is of a square form ; in the centre is^c a reservoir of “ water, *made* for performing the necessary ablutions, “ previous to prayer. On the sides^d are arched apart- “ ments allowed for devotion. At the upper end is a “ large dome, which is the particular place appropriated “ for the devotion of the sovereign. This dome is lined “ with white marble, and has three large silver lamps^e “ suspended from the roof^e.”

The bagnios are wonderfully well constructed ; they are for the most part of a circular form, built of white stone, or marble well polished. Each bagnio contains three rooms ; the first for dressing^f and undressing ; the second contains the water ; and the third the bath. All of them^g are paved with black or white marble. The operation of the bath is very wholesome ; the waiter rubs the patient with great vigour, and stretches his limbs as if he was^h dislocating every bone in the body ; all these exercises in the warm countries are very conducive toⁱ health.

The Persians equal, if they do not excel^k, all the manufactures in the world in³⁴ silk, woollen stuffs, and carpets. They join fancy³, taste, and elegance, to richness and show. Their silver and gold laces⁷ are admirable for preserving¹ their lustre. Their embroideries are not to be equalled ; on the other hand^m they have bad painters, bad carpenters, bad jewellers, and, in general, bad artists.

The government is despotic ; the king's will⁷ is a law for the people ; his favourites are his only counsellors, and the smallest disobedience to their will is punished withⁿ immediate death. The king claims one-third of the cattle^o, corn³, cotton, silk, and fruits of his subjects. No rank is exempted from severe taxations and services. The govern-

^a n'a permission	^f pour s'habiller	¹ pour conserver
^b d'y entrer	^g toutes trois	^m d'un autre côté
^c il y a au milieu	^h s'il alloit	ⁿ est punie de
^d des deux côtés	ⁱ excellens pour	^o tiers du bétail
^e à la voûte	^k ne surpassent pas	

ors of provinces have particular lands assigned to them^a for maintaining their¹⁸ retinues and troops.

The arms of the Persian monarch are, a *lion couchant*, looking at the rising sun. His title is, *the Disposer of Kingdoms*. Instead of subscribing^b his name to the public acts, they end with these words: This act is given by him to whom the universe obeys.

The police is very good in Persia; at the sun-set⁷ the gates of the cities are shut²⁸, and nobody²⁵ is permitted to come in or go out^c during the night. Three drums are beaten at different times; the first at eight o'clock, the second at nine, and the third at half-past ten^d. After the third drum, all persons taken^{up} in the streets, by the judge of the police or his people, are put in a place of confinement, where they are detained until^e next morning^f, when they are carried^g before the governor, and punished if they cannot give a good account of themselves.

The houses of men of quality in Persia are in the same taste with those of the^h Asiatic Turks: they are built²⁸ of brick, with flat roofs to walk on¹, and are seldom^k above one story high¹³. The hall is arched, and the rooms have no²⁵ communication but with the hall. Their furniture¹ chiefly consists of carpets; and their beds are two thick cotton quilts⁷, which serve them¹⁶ likewise as coverlids.

Ispahan, the capital of Persia, is³¹ about twelve miles in circumference; its streets are narrow and crooked; the royal⁹ square is a mile in length¹³ and about half a^m mile in breadth¹³. There are several other fine places and palaces in the city. Ispahan contained formerly six hundred thousand inhabitants; but it has been often depopulated by Kouli Khan during his wars, and has lost a great part of its magnificence. The chief amusement of the inhabitants is on the flat roofs of their houses, where they spend theirⁿ summer evenings⁷ several families together.

^a qui leur sont assignées	^d à dix heures et demie	ⁱ se promener dessus
^b signer son	^e jusqu'au	^k ont rarement
^c d'entrer ou de sortir	^f lendemain matin	^l leurs meubles
	^g sont menées	^m un demi
	^h que celles des	ⁿ où ils passent les

PERU, in America.

PERU is^{3f} eighteen hundred miles long²³, five hundred broad, and contains nine hundred *and* seventy thousand square miles. It is situated between the equator and the twenty-fifth degree of South latitude; and between the sixtieth and the eighty-first of West longitude from London. Peru is bounded by Terra Firma on the North; by the mountains Cordilleras on the East; by Chili on the South; and by the Pacific Ocean on the West.

Though Peru lies within^a the torrid zone, yet the country is not excessively hot, having the sea on one side, and a great ridge^b of high mountains on the other. The sky too, which is generally cloudy, shields the inhabitants from the direct rays of the sun; but what is extremely singular, it never²⁵ rains in the most^c part of Peru. This defect is supplied^d by a dew which falls regularly every night, and so refreshes the grass and plants, as to produce in some places great fertility. Along the^e sea-coasts⁷ the land is dry and almost barren, except on the banks^f of the rivers, where it is extremely fertile.

There are many gold-mines⁷ in the northern parts not far from Lima. Silver too is produced in great abundance in several provinces. The mines of Potosi, when the silver was found at the easiest expense^g, contained ninety thousand souls, the greatest^h part of which were Indians. That mine is very deep now, and the silver cannot be easily brought upⁱ. There are also several mines of quicksilver; an article of immense revenue, considering the different purposes^k to which it is applied, and especially the purification of gold and silver. The principal mine of this singular metal is at a place called Guanzavelca,

^a soit sous

^b grande chaîne

^c la plus grande
partie

^d compensé

^e le long des

^f sur le bord

^g à peu de frais

^h dont la plus

grande

ⁱ tiré

^k usages auxquels

where it is found in a whitish mass, resembling^a brick ill burnt^b. This substance is volatilised by fire, and received in glass vessels⁷, where it condenses^c, and forms a pure heavy⁹ liquid.

One of the great articles in the produce and commerce of Peru is the quinquina, known better by the name of Jesuits' bark. The tree which produces this drug grows in the mountainous parts of Peru, and particularly in the province of Quito. It is about the size of a cherry-tree, and produces a kind of fruit resembling^d the almond. It is only the bark which has those excellent qualities that render it¹⁶ so useful in intermitting fevers, and other disorders to which²³ it is applied.

Near the equator there grows^e cedar², cotton-trees, cocoas, sugar-canes, palms, and a great deal^f of good timber. The Spaniards have introduced here wheat and barley, also several fruit-trees^g from Europe, which thrive^h very well in many places. The country had noⁱ horses, cows, asses, sheep, or hogs before the Spaniards exported them^k from Europe. Wool is a considerable article of the produce of Peru, and is no less remarkable for its fineness, than for the animals on which it grows. The lama, which gives it¹⁶, is about the size of a stag; its flesh is agreeable and salutary, and the animal is not only useful in affording wool and food, but also as a beast of burden^l; it can endure amazing fatigue, and will travel over the steepest mountains with a burden of seventy pounds, and sometimes more.

It is impossible for us to say any thing decisive with respect to the number of the inhabitants of Peru. Some writers have computed the population of the Spaniards and Creoles⁵ at three millions in all Spanish America, and undoubtedly the number of the Indians is much greater; but certainly the population is not proportionable^m to the wealth, fertility, or extentⁿ of the country.

Lima, the capital of Peru, and of the whole Spanish em-

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| ^a qui ressemble à
de la | ^e croissent des
^f quantité | ^k y en portassent
^l bête de charge |
| ^b cuite | ^g arbres fruitiers | ^m proportionnée |
| ^c elle se condense | ^h viennent | ⁿ ou à l'étendue |
| ^d qui ressemble à | n'avoit point de | |

pire, is situated in the middle of a spacious⁹ and delightful valley. It has many magnificent structures, particularly churches. It contains about sixty thousand men, of whom ten thousand only are white. There resides, the viceroy, who is as absolute as the king of Spain. When the duke of La Palada made his entry into the city in 1682 as a viceroy, the inhabitants, to pay him^a honour, caused^b the streets to be paved with lingets of silver⁴, amounting to seventeen millions sterling, a striking proof of the immense wealth of that city.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,

on the Coast of Asia.

THE Philippine islands, which are above a thousand in number, are situated in the Pacific Ocean, between the fifth and the nineteenth degrees of North latitude⁷, about three hundred miles South West^c from China. Some of them^d are very large, particularly Manilla, which is³¹ four hundred miles long²³, and two hundred broad. It belongs to the king of Spain, who has there a viceroy.

The country is not so hot as might be expected in this climate, being watered by large lakes and rivers. There are several volcanoes in the mountains, which occasion frequent earthquakes. The inhabitants are a mixture⁴ of Chinese, Ethiopians, Malays, Spaniards and Portuguese. The black have long hair^e, good features, and do not at all³³ resemble the negroes^f of Africa; they inhabit the mountains, and are supposed to be the original inhabitants.

Manilla is so happily situated, that it has been esteemed the best situation in the world for a foreign traffic. Silver

^a pour lui faire ^c au sud-ouest ^e les cheveux longs
^b firent paver les ^d quelques-unes ^f aux nègres de l'

is brought thither^a from Mexico and Peru; diamonds from Golconda; silk from China. No²⁵ soil in the world produces greater^b plenty of all things necessary for food, as appears^c from the vast multitude of inhabitants who subsist in the mountains on what^d the earth produces spontaneously^e, or what^f they take in hunting^g. Venison of all kinds, hogs, sheep, goats, and a large species of monkeys are found in great plenty in this island. Many European fruits thrive there surprisingly^h well. If a sprig of an orange-tree is planted here, it becomes within a year a fruit-bearing tree, so thatⁱ the richness of the soil is almost incredible.

Mindanao, the largest of the Philippine Islands, after Manilla, is subject to a Mahometan prince, called Sultan. The natives trade with the Dutch, and exchange their gold, rice, wax, and tobacco, for muslin and China silk⁷

POLAND, in Europe.

POLAND, including^k Lithuania, before the extraordinary partition of this country between the house of Austria, the empress of Russia, and the king of Prussia, was³¹ seven hundred miles long³³, six hundred *and* eighty broad, and contained above *a* hundred *and* sixty thousand square miles. It was situated between the forty-sixth and the seventy-seventh degrees of North latitude, and between the sixteenth and the thirty-fourth of East longitude from London. It was bounded by the North and East by Muscovy; on the South by Hungary and Turkey; and on the West by Germany. Had its form of government been as perfect as its situation was compact, it might have been one of the most powerful kingdoms in the Universe.

The air is such as might be expected from so extensive⁹

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| ^a y est apporté
^b une plus grande
^c ils paroît par
^d de ce que | ^e d'elle même
^f ou de ce qu'ils
^g à la chasse | ^h y viennent très
ⁱ en sorte que
^k y compris |
|---|--|---|

and level a country. In the North it is cold but healthful: the Carpathian mountains, which separate it¹⁶ from Hungary, are covered with everlasting snow. Upon the whole, however, the climate of Poland is temperate, but the air in many places is rather insalubrious^a, by reason of the^b numerous^c woods and morasses.

The soil is fertile in corn, as appears from the^d vast quantities exported by the Dutch and other nations. The pastures in many places are rich beyond expression; the interior parts contain forests^e, which furnish vast^e quantities of timber.

In the palatinate of Cracow, there is a spring which increases and decreases with the moon, and which is so wonderful for the preservation of life, that the neighbouring inhabitants commonly³³ live to^f a hundred, and some to a hundred and fifty years of age. This spring is inflammable, and by applying^g a torch to it, it flames like the subtlest spirit of wine. The flame, however, dances on the surface without heating the water.

From what has^h been said of the extent of Poland, it is impossible to form an estimate of the number of its inhabitants. Some have supposed it contains fourteen millions of souls, and some more. The Polesⁱ in their persons make a noble appearance^k; their complexion is fair, and their shapes are well proportioned; they are brave, honest, and hospitable; and their women are modest and submissive to their husbands. Their mode of salute^l, is to incline their head, and to strike their breast with one of their hands, while they stretch^m the other towards the ground.

The Poles never³² liveⁿ above stairs^o, and their apartments are not united; the kitchen is on one side^p, the stable on another, the dwelling-house on the third, and the gate in the front. When the nobles sit to dinner or supper^q, they have music playing, and a number of gentlemen

^a est mal sain	^g en y appliquant	^m qu'ils baissent
^b à cause du	^h d'après ce qui a	ⁿ habitent
^c grand nombre de	ⁱ Polonois	^o les étages supé-
^d il paroît par	^k ont naturellement	^r rieurs
^e une grande	un air distingué	^p est d'un côté
^f jusqu'à	^l manière de saluer	^q dinent ou soupent

to wait on them^a at table, all serving with the most profound respect. At an entertainment the Poles lay neither^b knives, forks, nor spoons, but every guest^c brings them with him. It is usual for^d a nobleman to give^e his servant part of his meat, which he eats as he stands behind him, and to let him drink out of^f the same cup with himself.

The nobles carry the pomp of their attendance to the greatest extravagance when they go abroad; for it is not unusual^g to see the lady of a Polish grandee, besides a coach and six^h, to be attended by a great number of servants, and a dwarf of each sex to hold up her trainⁱ; and if it is night her coach is surrounded by a great number of flambeaux. Before the partition of Poland, the nobles had many privileges; they had power of life^k and death over their tenants and vassals; they paid no^l taxes, and could choose whom they pleased for their king; in short, they were almost independent, and enjoyed^m many privileges incompatible with a well-regulatedⁿ state.

The peasants were at the absolute^o disposal^a of their master, and all their acquisitions served only^p to enrich him^q; they could not enter into any condition of life that might procure them^r freedom, without the permission of their lord. Born slaves, and accustomed from their infancy to hardships and labour^s, they had no^t idea of better circumstances; they regarded their master as of a superior order of beings, and were ready to sacrifice themselves^u for him, if he took care^v to feed them well. The emperor of Russia has abolished in several parts of Poland, the vassalage of the peasantry.

The dress of the Poles is pretty singular: they shave their^w head, leaving only a circle of hair upon the crown. Men of all ranks generally^x have large whiskers; they wear a vest which reaches down^y to the middle of the leg,

^a à les servir	^b à six chevaux	ⁿ à la disposition
^b ne mettent ni	ⁱ la queue de sa	^o servoient qu'à
^c chaque convive	robe	^p leur procurer
^d ordinaire à	^k droit de vie et de	^q à se sacrifier
^e de donner à	^l ne payoient point	^r s'il avoit soin
^f le laisser boire	de	^s ils se rasant la
dans	^m jouissoient de	^t qui descend
^g n'est pas rare de		

and over it^a a kind of gown lined with fur. Their breeches are wide, and make but one piece with their stockings; their shirts are without collar, and they wear no²⁵ neckcloth. Instead of shoes they wear Turkey leather boots⁷, with thin soles and deep iron heels⁷. Some of the nobility have fifty *suits of* clothes, as rich as possible, which descend from father to^b son, and are lined with skins of tiger, leopard⁵, and other furs.

There are in Poland several salt mines⁷, out of which are dug^c three different sorts⁴ of salt; one extremely hard, another softer and clearer, and a third white. They are dug^d in different mines near Cracow^e; the vast sums arising from them formed a part of the royal⁹ revenue.

Before the partition of this kingdom, the constitution of Poland differed little from aristocracy. The king was elected by the nobility and the clergy in the plains of Warsaw. Immediately after the election, the king signed the *pacta conventa* of the kingdom, by which he engaged that the crown should be elective, and that his successor should be appointed^f during his life; that every noble and gentleman in the realm should have a vote in the diet of election; and that in case he should infringe^g the laws of the nation, his subjects should be absolved^h from their allegianceⁱ. In fact, the king was no more than^k the president of the senate. The congress of Vienna in 1815 erected the greater part of Poland into a separate kingdom, and placed it under the protection of the Emperor of Russia, one of whose brothers governs it as viceroy.

PORTUGAL, in Europe.

PORTUGAL is³¹ three hundred miles long²³, a hundred broad, and contains thirty-two thousand square miles. It

^a et par-dessus

^b de père en

^c d'où on tire

^d on les tire

^e près de Cracovie

^f seroit nommé

^g qu'il enfreignît

^h déliés

ⁱ serment de fidélité

^k n'étoit que

is situated between the thirty-seventh and the forty-second degrees of North latitude ; and between the seventh and the tenth of West longitude from London. It is bounded by Spain on the North and East ; and by the Atlantic Ocean on the South and West.

The soil of Portugal is not in general equal to that of^a Spain for fertility ; the fruits are the same, but not so good ; the wines, when old^a and genuine, are esteemed very friendly to the human constitution^b ; and a vast quantity *of them*, particularly of the port wine, is drank in England.

According to the best calculation^c, Portugal contains about three millions of inhabitants. The Portuguese are neither^c so tall^d nor so well made as the Spaniards, whose^e habits and customs they imitate. The ladies are thin and small *of stature* ; their complexion is olive^f, their eyes black and expressive, and their features generally regular. They are esteemed to be^g generous, modest, and witty. They dress^h like the Spanish ladies with affected gravity, but more magnificently, and exactⁱ from their servants an homage that in other countries is paid only^k to royal families. The furniture of the houses of the grandees is rich and superb to excess : they maintain an incredible^l number of domestics, and never^m discharge those who servedⁿ their ancestors.

The Portuguese retain nothing^o of that adventurous^p spirit that rendered their forefathers so illustrious three hundred years ago. They have degenerated in their virtues, though some noble exceptions are still remaining among them ; their degeneracy is evidently owing to the weakness of their monarchy, which is in perpetual fear of disobliging their powerful neighbours. Among the lower class of people, thieving is commonly practised.

The king of Portugal is absolute yet the nation still^q preserves an appearance of its ancient free constitution in the meeting^r of the states, consisting^s of the clergy, no-

^a ils sont vieux

^b très-bon à la santé

^c ne sont ni

^d si grands ni

^e dont ils imitent ^k ne se rend qu'à

^f couleur d'olive ^l ont servi

^g passent pour être ^m entreprenant

^h elles s habillent ⁿ dans l'assemblée

ⁱ et exigent

^o qui sont composés

bility, and commons. They pretend to a right of being consulted upon the imposition of new taxes; but the only real power they have ^a, is that of ²¹ giving their assent to every new regulation with regard ^b to the succession. Here the people have no more ^c share in the direction of government, or in enacting ^d laws, than ²² they have in Russia or China. The preamble of every new law published in Portugal is as follows: "I, the king, in virtue of my own certain knowledge ^e of my royal will and pleasure, and of my full ⁹, supreme, and arbitrary power, which I hold only ^f of God, and for which ²³ I am accountable ^g to no man on the earth; I do, in consequence, order and command, &c."

The titles of the king are, his most faithful ¹⁹ majesty, king of Portugal, lord of Guinea, and of the navigation, conquest ⁵, and commerce of Ethiopia, Arabia, Persia, and Brazil; that of ²¹ his eldest son is prince of Brazil. The revenues of the crown amount to about four hundred thousand pounds annually, which come ^h in great part from the duties upon goods ⁱ imported and exported. The royal family of Portugal now resides in Brazil, whither it fled in 1808, to avoid the domination of the French, who were then masters of Spain and Portugal.

Lisbon, the capital of Portugal, is thought to contain two hundred thousand inhabitants. It has many magnificent ⁹ palaces, churches, and public buildings. The city has a delightful and superb appearance. The part which was demolished by an earthquake, about ^k fifty-six years ago, is planned out in the most regular form. Some large squares, and many streets, are already built; they form right angles ³, and are very broad; the houses are for the most part elegant and uniform, and being built ²⁸ of white stones, make ^l a beautiful appearance. The harbour will contain ^m several thousand ships, and, after London and Amsterdam, there is no port-town in Europe ⁿ that has ^a a more extensive foreign trade.

^a qu'ils aient	^f que je ne tiens	ⁱ marchandises
^b par rapport	que	^k il y a environ
^c n'a pas plus de	^g je ne dois rendre	^l ont une
^d la formation des	compte	^m peut contenir
^e science certaine	^h qui proviennent	ⁿ qui ait

PRUSSIA, in Europe.

THE dominions of the king of Prussia in Poland, Upper and Lower Saxony, Bohemia, Westphalia, and Silesia, amount to near sixty thousand square miles, and make him a most respectable power upon the continent. I shall confine myself here to the kingdom of Prussia, which is ³¹ about *a* hundred *and* sixty miles long ³², a hundred broad, and contains twenty two thousand square miles. The population of Prussia is estimated at two millions of inhabitants.

The air of Prussia upon the whole is wholesome, and the soil fruitful in corn and other commodities. Its animal productions are horses, sheep, deer, game, wild boars, and foxes. The rivers and lakes are well stored with fishes of several kinds.

The king is absolute through all his dominions; his majesty, by means of the happy situation of his kingdom, its ^a inland navigation, and ⁵ its skilful regulations, derives an ^b amazing revenue of this country, which, about ^c *a* hundred *and* fifty years ago, was the seat of barbarism. -

The Prussian army, even in time of peace, is ^d about *a* hundred *and* eighty thousand of the best disciplined ⁹ troops ^e in the world; and in the beginning of the last war the forces were augmented to three hundred thousand men. The army is chiefly composed ²⁸ of provincial regiments recruited and usually quartered ^f in the cantons where they have been originally raised. Whatever number of sons a peasant may have ^g, they are all liable to be taken into the service except one, who is left to assist his father in the management of his farm; all the rest ^h are obliged to enter into the service whenever they are called ~~on~~ upon. They have in time of peace some months of furlough ⁱ,

a de sa navigation	e hommes les	g qu'un paysan ait
b tire un revenu	mieux	h tous les autres
c il y a environ	f mis en quartier	i de congé
d monte à		

during which ² they return to the houses of their father, and work at the business of the farm. *Key 31*

Berlin, the capital of all his Prussian majesty's dominions ⁷, is situated in Germany on the river Spree; it is, perhaps, the most illustrious example of sudden ⁹ improvements ^a which this age can ^b boast of ^c. It contains several magnificent buildings, and among others the king's palace ⁷, the opera *house*, and the arsenal, which is handsomely built in the form of a square, and contains ^d arms for two hundred thousand men. The streets are spacious, and built in a regular ⁹ manner, but the houses are ill furnished ^e.

RUSSIA, in Europe.

THE Russian empire in Europe is ³¹ fifteen hundred miles long ¹³, eleven hundred broad, and contains above a million of square miles. It is situated between the forty-seventh and the seventy-second ^f degrees of North latitude ⁷, and between the twenty-third and the sixty-fifth of East longitude from London.

Russia, with all its immense ⁹ acquisitions in ^g Sweden, Poland, Tartary, Turkey, and Asia, is of an extent nearly ^h equal to all the rest of Europe, and greater than ever was ⁱ the Roman empire in the zenith of its power.

The severity of the climate in Russia properly so called ^k is very great. Doctor King, who resided there eleven years, observes, that the cold in St. Petersburg is, during the months of December, January ⁵, and February, from forty to ⁱ fifty degrees below the freezing point ^m. The same writer remarks, that it is very difficult for an inha-

^a des progrès	soixante douzieme	^k proprement dit
^b ce siècle puisse	^g en <i>repeated</i>	^l entre quarante et
^c se vanter	^h étendue presque	^m au dessous de la
^d qui contient des	ⁱ ne fut jamais	glace
^e mal meublées		

bitant of our climate to have ^a any idea of a cold so great ; but it may help to give ^b some notion of it, to inform the reader, that when a person walks out ^c in that severe weather, the cold makes the eyes water, and that water freezing, hangs on the eye-lashes^{7.} As the peasants wear their beards long, you may see them ⁶ hang at the ^d chin like a solid lump ^e of ice.

Notwithstanding the severity of the cold in Russia, the inhabitants suffer much less from it than it might be expected ^f. They warm their houses by an oven constructed with several flues. The oven consumes a much smaller quantity of wood than might be imagined ^g, and yet serves to dress ^h the food for the common people. They put ⁱ a small faggot into *it*, and let it ^k burn only till ^l the black smoke is evaporated ^m. They shut down the chimney to retain in the chamber all the rest of the heat, which lasts *for* nearly twenty-four hours. When the Russians go out ⁿ, they are clothed so warmly, that they almost bid defiance to frost and snow.

One advantage which the Russians derive from ^o the severity of their climate is the preserving of provisions by the frost. As soon as the frost begins, good housewives kill their poultry, and keep them ⁶ in tubs, with a layer ^p of snow between them ; by that means they save ^q the nourishment of the animal for several months. Veal frozen at Archangel, and brought to Petersburgh, is esteemed excellent. The markets in Petersburgh are, by this means, supplied in ^r winter with all sorts of provisions at a cheaper rate ^s than they would be ^t otherwise. The method of thawing ^u provisions is by immersing them ^x in cold water. † When the operation is effected ^y in hot water, it occasions

^a de se former	^h à faire cuire	^q épargnent
^b servir à en donner	ⁱ mettent dedans	^r fournis en
^c sort dans	^k et le laissent	^s à meilleur marché
^d pendre au	^l jusqu'à ce que	^t qu'ils ne le se-
^e un morceau	^m soit évaporée	roient
^f qu'on n'imagine-	ⁿ sortent	^u de faire dégeler
roit	^o tirent de	^x de les plonger
^g qu'on ne croiroit	^p une couche de	^y se fait à l'eau

a violent fermentation, and almost a sudden^o putrefaction. The inhabitants of Russia, till lately, were but little acquainted with^a agriculture. Peter the Great, and his successors, have been at^b incredible pains to introduce it¹⁶ into their dominions: and corn is now almost as common in Russia, as in the southern countries of Europe. The vast communication which the inland parts^c have with each^d other, by means of rivers, serves to supply^e one province with the productions of another.

Russia is in general a flat^o country, except towards the North, where lie^t the Zimnopoias mountains, called²⁸ the girdle of the earth. The most considerable river is the Volga, which, after traversing^g the greatest part of Moscow, discharges itself into the Caspian Sea. It is the largest and one of the most fertile rivers of Europe. It is remarkable, that in all its course, which is about^h three thousand English miles, there is notⁱ a single cataract to interrupt the navigation. By means of this noble river, the city of Moscow preserves a communication with the southern parts of Russia, as well as with Persia, Georgia, Tartary, and other countries bordering on the Caspian^o Sea.

The Russians, properly so called^k, are hardy, vigorous, and patient of labour^l to an incredible degree, especially in the field^m. Their complexions differ little from those of²² the English. The soldiers are very submissive toⁿ discipline, let it be ever so severe^o. They endure extreme hardships with great patience, and content themselves with^p a very hard fare^q.

Before the days^r of Peter the Great, the Russians were in general barbarous, ignorant, and much addicted to drunkenness: no less than^s four thousand brandy shops

^a ne connoissoient que peu	^g avoir traversé	^o quelque dure qu'elle soit
^b ont pris des	^h est d'environ	^p se contentent
^c parties inté- rieures	ⁱ il n'y ait pas	^q d'une mauvaise nourri- ture
^d l'une avec	^k proprement dits	^r le règne de
^e à fournir	^l endurent la fa- tigue	^s pas moins de
^f où sont les	^m à la guerre	
	ⁿ soumis à la	

have been reckoned in Moscow. Not only the common people, but many of the nobles, lived in a continued ^a state of idleness and intoxication. The objects of the most complete misery and barbarity presented themselves ⁶ in the streets, whilst the court of Moscow was the most splendid of *any* in Europe. The Russians before his reign had no convenience for travelling, no pavements in their streets, no places of public diversion; and they entertained ^b a sovereign contempt for all improvements ^c of the mind.

The Russians are remarkable for the severity and variety of their punishments, which are inflicted and endured with a wonderful ⁹ insensibility. Peter the Great used ^d to suspend the robbers upon the Volga, and other parts of his dominions, by iron hooks ⁷ fixed to their ribs, hundreds at a time ^e. The single and double knout were lately inflicted upon ladies and ^f men of quality. In the double knout the hands are bound ^g behind the back of the prisoner, and the cord being fixed to a pulley, lifts him from the ground ^h with a dislocation of both his ⁱ shoulders; and his back is in a manner scarified with a hard thong cut from an ass's skin ⁷. It is not ^k the number of the strokes, but the method of applying them ^l which sometimes ³³ occasions the death of the criminal.

According to the strict letter of the law, there are no ^m capital punishments in Russia, except in cases of high treason. Yet I believe no fewer ⁿ criminals suffer death in this empire, than in the countries where capital punishments are authorised by the law; because many die under the knout, and others die of fatigue in their journeys to Siberia, and from the hardships they suffer ^o in the mines.

Among the different conveniences introduced of late ^p in Russia, that of travelling is very remarkable, and the expense very trifling ^q. Nothing ³⁵ strikes more a stranger than the facility with which ²³ the Russians perform the

^a continuel	^g sont attachées	^m il n'y a pas de
^b et ils avoient	^h le lève de terre	ⁿ qu'autant de
^c culture	ⁱ de ses deux	^o qu'ils souffrent
^d avoit coutume	^k ce n'est pas	^p depuis peu
^e à la fois	^l de les appliquer	^q très-petite
^f aux dames et aux		

longest ^a journeys; they travel in sledges made ²⁸ of the bark of the linden-tree, drawn by horses or rein-deer, when the snow is frozen hard enough to ^b bear them ²⁶. The way is so well beaten towards ^c February, that they erect a kind of coach upon the sledges, in which ²³ they can lie ^d at full length ^e, wrapt up in good furs ². Thus they often perform ^f in three days and nights ⁸ a journey of four-hundred miles, going from Petersburg to Moscow.

The sovereign of the Russian empire is absolute and despotic in the full extent ^h of the words ¹. He is the master of the lives and ⁵ property of his subjects, who for the smallest offence may be seized and sent to Siberia, and have all their goods ^k confiscated, whenever the emperor or his ministers shall think proper ¹. The system of civil laws is very imperfect, and in many instances unjust and barbarous. It is an ill-digested ^m assemblage of regulations, drawn from most ⁿ of the European states, and in many respects not at all ^o adapted to the genius of the Russian nation.

Nothing ²⁵ certain can be said concerning the revenues of this mighty empire; but they are undoubtedly far superior to what they were ^p in former times. The vast exertions of the sovereigns for promoting ^q industry, must have greatly added to their income, which cannot be reckoned at less than ^r six millions sterling annually. When we consider this sum relatively to the high value of money in Russia, comparatively to Great Britain, we find it ²⁶ a considerable revenue. That it is so, appears from the vast ^s armies maintained by the emperor, the ^t magnificence and elegance of his court, the encouragement given to the improvement of arts and ⁵ useful discoveries, which cost vast sums, exclusive of ^u the ordinary expenses of the state.

^a font les plus longs	⁸ et trois nuits ^h toute l'étendue	^p plus grands qu'ils n'étoient
^b assez dure pour	ⁱ du terme	^q pour encourager
^c vers le mois de	^k tout leur bien	^r à moins de
^d peuvent se cou- cher	^l le jugent à propos	^s par les grandes
^e tout de leur long	^m mal digéré	^t par la magnifi- cence
^f font souvent	ⁿ tiré de la plupart ^o nullement	^u outre les

The Russian armies are raised at little expense, and subsist chiefly on provisions furnished them ^a by the country people ⁷. The pay of a soldier scarcely amounts ^b to thirty shillings yearly. In garrison he receives only five rubles yearly, which come to about twenty-three shillings.

The two chief cities of the Russian empire are Petersburg and Moscow. Petersburg, the capital, is situated on both sides of the river Neva, between the Gulf of Finland and the lake Ladoga. This city was founded by Peter the Great in the beginning ^c of the eighteenth century, and three years after ^d the foundation was laid, sixty thousand houses were built ²⁸. Without entering ^e into a minute description of this city, it is sufficient to say, that it extends about six miles every way ^f, and contains every structure for magnificence, the improvements of arts, navigation, war, and commerce, that are to be found ^g in the most celebrated cities in Europe. It is supposed to ^h contain above four hundred thousand inhabitants. It is ornamented with thirty-five great churches, and five palaces, some of which ⁱ are superb, particularly that called the New Summer Palace ⁷, which is an elegant piece of architecture : all the neighbourhood of this city is covered with ^k country-houses ⁷ and gardens.

The city of Moscow was formerly the glory of this great empire, and, till two-thirds of it were destroyed by fire when the French invaded it in 1812, made a considerable figure among the capitals of Europe. It is rapidly rebuilding, and still presents a very picturesque appearance, for it contains such a number ^l of gardens, groves ⁵, lawns, and streams, that it seems rather *to be* a cultivated country than a city. Its ancient magnificence would be incredible, were it not ^m attested ²⁸ by the most unquestionable authors. No ²⁵ city displays a greater contrast of magnificence and ⁵ meanness in buildings. The houses of the inhabitants are miserable timber booths ⁿ; but the pa-

^a qui leur sont
fournies

^b monte à peine

^c au commence-
ment

^d après que

^e sans entrer

^f de tous côtés

^g qu'on trouve

^h elle passe pour

ⁱ dont quelques-uns

^k est couvert de

^l un si grand nom-

bre

^m si elle n'étoit pas

ⁿ cabanes de bois

laces, churches, convents, and other public buildings, are spacious and lofty. The grand imperial palace of the Kremlin is considered as one of the most superb structures in the ^a world. Nothing ²⁵ can be said with certainty as to the population of Moscow. Voltaire says, that it is ³¹ twenty miles in circumference, and that its inhabitants amount to five hundred thousand. Mr. Cox confirms the account of the circumference, but thinks ^b the account of the population much exaggerated. The whole population of Russia is estimated at thirty millions of souls.

SARDINIA, in the Mediterranean.

THE island of Sardinia is ³¹ about a hundred and forty miles long ¹³, sixty broad, and contains above six ^c thousand square miles. It is situated between the thirty-ninth and the forty-first ^d degrees of North latitude, and between the eighth and the tenth of East longitude from London.

The climate is warm, but is not esteemed healthful. The country presents an agreeable ⁹ variety of hills and valleys. The soil is generally fruitful, and produces corn ², wine, and oil in abundance, where it is manured ^e; but the natives are a slothful sort of people, and cultivate little of it ^f; nor do they seem ^g better disposed for trade than husbandry ^h, though ²⁹ they are very well situated for foreign traffic.

This island, which gives the title of king to the duke of Savoy, has seven cities or towns. The capital, Cagliari, which was usually the seat of the viceroy, is become the residence of the king, since he has been expelled from his dukedom of Savoy by the French. This city contains an university, an archbishopric, and about fifteen thousand inhabitants.

^a qui soit au	^d unième	^g et ils ne paroissent
^b mais il croit que	^e cultivé	pas
^c plus de six	^f en cultivent peu.	^h pour l'agriculture

SCOTLAND, in Europe.

SCOTLAND is ³² three hundred miles long ³³, and a hundred *and* ninety broad. It is situated between the fifty-fourth and fifty-ninth degrees of North latitude ⁷, and between the first and the sixth of West longitude. It is bounded by England on the south; and by the sea on all other sides.

The air of Scotland is more temperate than could be expected ^a in so northerly ^b a climate. This arises partly ^c from the variety of its ³⁸ hills, valleys, rivers, and lakes; but still more from the vicinity ^d of the sea, whose warm breezes soften the natural keenness of the air, and render it ³⁶ pure and healthful, by keeping it ^e in perpetual agitation. The soil in general is not so fertile as ^f that of ²² England; but the face of the country is agreeably diversified by a charming intermixture ^g of natural objects. The vast inequalities of the ground are particularly pleasing ^h to a traveller, and afford ⁱ delightful ⁹ situations for country houses ⁷.

The principal mountains in Scotland are the Grampian hills, which run from ^k East to West almost the whole breadth of the country. There are besides many detached ⁹ mountains, which are very high, and of beautiful forms, but too numerous to be particularised here. The face of the country presents us ³⁶ *with* the most incontrovertible evidences of its having ^l formerly abounded with ^m timber; the deepest morasses contain large logs of trees. Several woods still remain in the highlands ⁿ, some of which are ³⁴ above twenty miles long ³³, and between four and five in ^o breadth. Fir-trees grow in great perfection almost all over Scotland, and form beautiful plantations.

^a qu'on ne croiroit ^b si au nord ^c vient en partie ^d du voisinage ^e en le tenant	^f si fertile que ^g mélange ^h très-agréables ⁱ donne des ^k qui s'étendent	^l qu'il a ^m abondé en ⁿ montagnes ^o cinq milles de
---	---	---

The soil in general produces wheat ^a, rye, barley, oats, hemp, flax, hay, and pasture ^b. The coasts abound with ^c fishes of different kinds, particularly herrings and ^c salmon. The country contains no ²⁵ kind of domestic ⁹ animals that are not common with their neighbours. Hares, and all sorts of game, are here plentiful.

The population of Scotland, according to the return made in 1812, is computed at little less than two millions. The people in general are lean, but well limbed, and can endure incredible fatigue. The peasantry ^d have their peculiarities ^e; they are taught from their infancy to bridle their passions; to behave ^f submissively ^g to their ^h superiors, and to live within the bounds of the most rigid economy. They seldom ³³ enter singly upon ⁱ any daring enterprize; but when they act in concert ^k, the secrecy, sagacity, and resolution with which ²³ they carry on any desperate undertaking is not to be paralleled ^l.

The common people of Scotland retain the solemn manner of their ancestors at burials. When a relation dies in a town, the parish beadle is sent round with a passing-bell. He stops ^m at certain places, and with a slow ⁹ melancholy tone, announces the name of the party deceased ⁿ, and the time of his interment, to which he invites all his fellow-countrymen. At the hour appointed, if the deceased was beloved in the place, vast numbers attend ^o. The funerals of the nobility are performed ^p much in ^q the same manner as in England, but without any funeral service.

One of the most striking remains of Roman antiquity is the Agricola's camp ⁷ at the bottom of the ^r Grampian hills. It is situated at Ardoch, and is generally thought to be the camp occupied by Agricola, before he fought the bloody battle (so well recorded by Tacitus) with Galgacus the Caledonian king, who was defeated. It has five rows of ditches, six ramparts on the South side,

^a des pâturages

^b abondent en

^c en harengs et en

^d les paysans

^e ceci de particulier

^f à se conduire

^g avec soumission

^h envers leurs

ⁱ seuls dans

^k de concert

^l sont sans égal

^m il s'arrête

ⁿ du défunt

^o y assistent

^p se font

^q à peu près de

^r au pied des

and four gates, three of which ^a are véry distinct and plain. Danish ^o cañps and fortifications are easily discernible in several northern counties ^b, and are known ²⁸ by their square figures, and difficult situation. The vestiges of erections ^c by the ancient Scots are curious and instructive, as they regard many important events ^d of their history. At a place called Aberlemno near Brechin, are to be seen ^e four or five ancient obelisks, called Danish stones, erected in commemoration of the Scotch victories over that people. Among the other historical monuments of Scotland, the stone near the town of Forres, in Murray, deserves a particular mention, as it far ³³ surpasses all others in magnificence and grandeur. It rises about twenty-three feet in height above the ^f ground, and is no less than ^g twelve feet below ^h. Its whole height is at least thirty-five feet, and its breadth five. It is all one single and entire stone, upon which ²³ great variety of figures in relievo are carved. It is, according to Mr. Gordon, one of the most stately monuments of that kind in Europe. It is thought to have ⁱ been erected in commemoration of the final expulsion of the Danes out of Murray, after the defeat they received from Malcolm, a few years ^k before the Norman invasion.

Before the re-union, Scotland had a parliament; but now they send sixteen members to the house of lords, and forty-five to the house of commons of England.

Edinburgh, the capital city of Scotland, stands on ^l an eminence, and has one great street above a ^m mile in length ¹³, and very broad. The castle is at one end ⁿ, and the palace of Holyrood at the other. The houses are for the most part of hewn stones ^o, and very high. There is a descent from this street on each side, which makes ^p the cross streets ^q incommodious: however. the

^a dont trois	^g n est pas enfoncée	ⁿ à un bout
^b comtés du nord	de moins de	^o de pierre de
^c des monumens	^h au-dessous	taille
érigés	ⁱ on croit qu'elle a	^p qui rend
^d événemens	^k quelques années	^q les rues de
^e on voit	^l est située sur	traverse
^f au-dessus de	^m de plus d'un	

Scotch esteem it ¹⁶ the prettiest town in Europe. The modern edifices, such as the Exchange, public offices, its ¹⁸ hospitals, bridges, and the like ^a, do honour to the taste of the Scots. The nobility, gentry, and others have almost completed a new town parallel to the other, whose streets and squares are laid out ^b with the utmost regularity; the houses are built in an elegant taste; the fronts of some are superbly finished ^c in all the beauties of architecture, and display, at the same time, the judgment of the architect, and the public spirit of the proprietor.

SPAIN, in Europe.

SPAIN is ³¹ seven hundred miles long ¹³, five hundred broad, and contains *a* hundred and fifty thousand square miles. It is situated ²⁸ between the thirty-sixth and the forty-fourth degrees of North latitude ⁷, and between the third East, and the tenth West longitude from London. Spain is bounded ²⁸ by Portugal and the Atlantic Ocean on the West; by the Mediterranean on the East; by the Pyrenean Mountains on the North; and by the Straits of Gibraltar on the South.

Except during the equinoctial rains, the air of Spain is dry and serene, but excessively hot in the Southern ^d provinces for two ^e or three months in the year. The vast mountains that run through ^f Spain are, however, very beneficial to the inhabitants, by the refreshing breezes ^g that come from them in the most Southern parts.

^a autres semblables

^d méridionales

^f qui traversent

^b sont formés

^e pendant deux

^g le vent frais

^c ornées de

Such is the moisture of the hills, bounded on the North by the Bay of Biscay, and to the South by the snowy^a mountains, that no care is sufficient to^b preserve^c their fruit from rot^d. This relaxing humidity of the climate contributes much to the diseases which infect the principality of Asturias; yet few countries produce more instances^e of longevity; many live to^f the age of a hundred years, some to a hundred *and* ten, and others much longer^g.

The soil of Spain was formerly very fruitful in corn, but the natives have lately^h found a scarcity of itⁱ by their neglect of^j agriculture. It produces in many places the richest^k and most delicious fruits that are to be found^l in France and Italy. Her wines, particularly her sack and sherry, are much esteemed. There is in the district of Malaga, according to Mr. Townsend, fourteen thousand wine-presses, chiefly employed in making^m the rich wines of Mountain and Tent.

Spain offers to the traveller large tracts of uncultivatedⁿ ground; yet no^o country perhaps maintains such a number^p of inhabitants, who do not work for^q their food. Some mountains are clothed with^r rich trees, fruits and herbage to the tops^s; and Seville oranges^t are known^u all over the^v world. No^w country produces a greater variety of aromatic^x herbs, which render the taste of their sheep so exquisitely delicious. Upon the whole, few countries in the world owe more than Spain *does* to nature, and less to industry.

All over^y Spain the waters are found to have such healing qualities, that they are outdone by^z those of^{aa} no country in Europe. The mountains of this kingdom are numerous; the chief are the Pyrenees, which divide Spain

^a couvertes de neige	^b depuis peu	^c pour gagner
^d rien ne peut	^e pour avoir négligé	^f sont couvertes d'
^g empêcher	^h qui se trouvent	ⁱ jusqu'au sommet
^j de pourrir	^k à faire	^l dans tout le
^m plus d'exemples	^m inculte	ⁿ dans toute l'
^o jusqu'à	^o un si grand nom-	^p ne le cèdent à
^q plus long-temps	^q bre	

from France, and extend from ^a the Bay of Biscay to the Mediterranean. Among the mountains of Spain, Montserrat is particularly worthy of the attention of the curious traveller; it is one of the most singular in the ^b world for its situation, shape, and ^c composition. It stands on a vast plain nearly in the ^d centre of the principality of Catalonia; it is so divided and crowned with an infinite number of cones, that at a distant view ^e it has the appearance of ^f the work of man. It is a spot so admirably adapted for retirement and contemplation, that it has for ^g many ages been inhabited ²⁸ by monks ² and hermits, whose first vow is never ²⁵ to forsake it ¹⁶. It composes an enormous mass about ^h fourteen miles in circumference, and several miles in height.

There is in Spain a river called Tinto, which has very extraordinary ⁹ qualities ²; its waters, which are as yellow as ⁱ a topaz, harden the sand, and petrify it ¹⁶ in a most surprising manner. If a stone falls into the river, and rests upon another, they both become perfectly united and conglutinated in one year. It withers all the plants on its banks, as well as the roots of trees, which it dyes ^k of the same hue as its waters. No ²⁵ fish live in its stream; its waters kill worms in cattle when given them ^l to drink.

Spain abounds in metals and minerals; agate ², loadstone, quicksilver, copper, lead, sulphur, crystal, marble of several kinds, porphyry, jasper, and even diamonds are found in the country. The Spanish iron, next to that ^m of Damascus, furnishes the best arms in the world, and brought formerly a vast revenue to the crown the art of working it ⁿ being here in great perfection.

The Spanish horses, especially those of ²² Andalusia, are thought to be ^o the handsomest of any in Europe. The king does all he can to ^p monopolize the finest breed for his own stables and service. The country abounds

^a s'étendent depuis	^f elle paroît être	^l on leur en donne
^b qui soit au	^g qu'elle a depuis	^m après celui.
^c sa forme et sa	^h d'environ	ⁿ de le travailler
^d presque au	ⁱ aussi jaunes qu'	^o passent pour
^e que de loin	^k qu'elle teint	^p ce qu'il peut pour

with black cattle^a, sheep, and other animals, wild or tame, which are found^b in the neighbouring countries. The seas afford excellent fish of all kinds, especially anchovies.

Spain, formerly the most populous kingdom in Europe, is now but thinly inhabited. This is owing^c partly to the great number of people sent to America, and partly to^d the indolence of the natives, who neglect agriculture. Some writers have assigned other causes, such as the wars with the Moors, and the final expulsion of that people. The present inhabitants are computed at eleven millions of souls. The Spaniards are generally tall, especially the Castilians; their complexions are swarthy^e, but their countenances are very expressive. An old Spaniard who sees none^f above him^f, thinks himself^g the most important being^g in nature. This is the reason why so many of them^h are fond of removingⁱ to America, where they can retain all their importance, without the danger of seeing a superior. This pride inspires the^k nation *with* generous^q, humane, and virtuous sentiments²; it being seldom found^l that a Spanish nobleman or gentleman is guilty of a mean action. By the best account of the late wars, it appears that the Spaniards in America gave the most noble relief to all British subjects who were in distress^m, and fell into their hands, supplying themⁿ *with* necessariesⁿ and money.

Among the good qualities of the Spaniards, their sobriety in eating and drinking^o is remarkable. Their breakfast is usually chocolate, and their dinner beef², mutton, veal, pork, &c. The men drink very little wine, and the women drink water or chocolate. Both sexes usually sleep after dinner, and take the air in the cool of the evening. This is the custom^p in warm countries, where, generally speaking, the weather is clear, and the inhabitants rise earlier^q than in England. The human

^a gros bétail	^g l'être le plus	ⁿ les choses nécess.
^b qui se trouvent	^h un si grand nom.	^o le boire et le
^c cela vient en	ⁱ aiment à aller	manger
^d en partie de	^k inspire à la	^p c'est l'usage
^e teint est basané	^l il est rare	^q de meilleure heure
^f au-dessus de lui	^m dans la détresse	

body cannot furnish spirits sufficient to resist the effects ^a of the violent heat, through the whole ^b day, without such refreshment.

Among the antiquities of Spain, the remains of an old Roman theatre at Toledo deserve particular attention. This theatre, which is now converted into a church, is ³² six hundred feet in length ²³, five hundred in breadth, and is of a proportionable ^c height. The roof, which is amazingly bold and lofty, is supported by three hundred *and* fifty pillars of fine marble; the pillars are in ten rows, and form eleven aisles, in which are ^d three hundred *and* sixty-six altars; every part of this building is enriched and adorned with the most costly ornaments.

The Moorish antiquities ⁷ are rich and magnificent; one of the most distinguished is the palace of Alhambra at Grenada; it was built in the year *one* thousand two hundred *and* eighty by the second Moorish king of Grenada. It is situated on a hill, which ^e is ascended ^f by a road bordered with a hedge of imperial myrtles. The palace is built of yellow stones; the outside ^g forms a square of *one* hundred *and* ninety feet. The inside ^h is a grand circular court, with a gallery of the Doric order, supported by thirty-two columns of single pieces of marble. The grand entrance is ornamented ²⁸ with columns of jasper, on the pedestals of which ⁱ are representations ² of battles in basso relievo ^k. The Alhambra itself is a mass of many houses and ^l towers, built ²⁸ of large stones of different dimensions. Almost all the rooms have stucco walls ⁷ and ceilings; some carved, some painted, some gilt, and some covered with Arabic sentences; it contains several baths, whose walls ^m, floors, and ceilings are of white marble.

The Spaniards make gold and silver the chief branch of their imports ⁿ and exports. They import it to Spain from America, and from thence export it ²⁶ to other countries of Europe. Cadiz is the chief emporium of this

^a aux effets

^b pendant tout le

^c proportionnée

^d lesquelles il y a

^e sur laquelle

^f on monte

^g l'extérieur

^h l'intérieur

ⁱ piédestal des-

quelles

^k en bas-relief

^l et de plusieurs

^m dont les murs

ⁿ importations

commerce ; hither, says Mr. Anderson, other European nations send their merchandises to be shipped *off* for America ; they have here their agents and correspondents, who make a considerable figure.

At Ildefonso the glass manufacture⁷ is carried on^a to a degree of perfection unknown in England. The largest mirrors are made in a brass frame *a* hundred *and* sixty inches long¹³, ninety-three wide, and six deep, weighing near nine tons. They are designed for the royal palaces, or for presents from the king.

Spain is one of the richest countries in Europe in saltpetre, a most important article of commerce. Mr. Townsend gives us the following account of this surprising manufactory ; “ I observed,” says he, “ a large inclosure^b, with a number of mounts^c of about^d twenty feet high¹³, at a regular distance from each^e other. These mounts were collected^f from the rubbish of Madrid ; they had remained all the winter in the manner in which I saw them^g. People were then employed in^h spreading them¹⁶ upon the ground, while others were turningⁱ the parts which had already been exposed²⁸ to the influence of the sun and air⁵. These heaps^k may be washed several times in the summer, and being thus exposed to the sun, yield nearly^l the same quantity of saltpetre ; but after being^m washed, no²⁵ saltpetre can be obtained without a subsequent exposureⁿ.”

The king of Spain is almost absolute ; the monarchy is hereditary, and the females^o are capable of succession. The privy council, which consists^p of the first secretary of state, and three or four other persons named by the king, has the direction of all the executive power. The government of Spanish America is delegated to viceroys^q and other magistrates, who are almost absolute in their respective⁹ districts. The revenues arising to the king^q

^a est portée

^b grand enclos

^c monticules

^d d'environ

^e l'une de

^f étoient faits

^g je les vis

^h occupés à

ⁱ tournoient

^k ces monceaux

^l donnent presque

^m avoir été

ⁿ les exposer de
nouveau

^o et les femmes

^p qui est composé

^q que le roi tire

from Spain amount to above^a five millions sterling, some^b say eight. His American income is immense; he has the fifth of all the silver mines⁷ that are worked.

The land forces⁷ of the crown of Spain amount to about seventy thousand men in time of peace; but in time of war they can amount to *a* hundred *and* forty thousand, without prejudice to the kingdom.

Madrid, the capital of Spain, is³² about eight miles in circumference, and contains upwards of^c three hundred thousand inhabitants. It is situated in the middle of a large plain, surrounded with high mountains, whose summits are frequently covered with^d snow. The city is well paved and lighted^e: some of the streets are spacious and handsome: the houses of the nobility make^f a noble appearance, and the three king's palaces are magnificent.



SUMATRA ISLAND, in Asia.

THE Island of Sumatra is situated²⁸ in the Indian Ocean, between the ninety-third and the hundred *and* fourth degrees of East longitude from London; and between the fifth degree of North, and the sixth of South latitude. It is divided²⁸ into two equal parts by the equator, and is³² about nine hundred miles long¹³, and *a* hundred broad.

The English have several forts and factories on the coasts; the chief articles of merchandise which they import⁸ from the island are pepper², canes, and gold dust⁷.

^a à plus de
^b quelques uns
^c plus de

^d couverts de
^e et éclairée

^f des nobles ont
⁸ qu'ils tirent

Rice is almost the only grain that grows^a in the country; the soil produces sugar², pine-apples, citrons, lemons, and pomegranates in great plenty and perfection.

Rain is very frequent here, and is often attended with^b thunder and lightning. Earthquakes are not uncommon^c, and there are several volcanoes on the island. The people who inhabit the coast are Malays, who came thither^d from the peninsula of Malacca; but the interior parts are inhabited^e by a very different people, who have no^f connection with the Europeans. The inhabitants of the interior parts are a free people, who live in small villages independent of each other^g, and are governed each by his own chief.

Most of the natives, particularly the women, have a large swelling in the throat^f, in general as big as an ostrich's egg⁷, but some much bigger. The part of the island called Cassia, is inhabited by a people different from all others in their⁸ language, manners, and customs. They have no^g king, but live in villages independent from each other^h, and are often at varianceⁱ. They put to death and eat the enemies whom they take prisoners, and hang their skulls in their houses as trophies. Polygamy is permitted among them; a man may purchase as many wives as he pleases, yet their number seldom exceeds eight.

It is from this country that most of the cassia sent to America is produced. The cassia-tree grows to fifty or sixty feet high, with a stem of about^k two feet in diameter, and a beautiful spreading head^l.

^a qui croisse

^e l'un de l'autre

ⁱ en guerre

^b accompagnée de

^f à la gorge

^k tronc d'environ

^c pas rares

^g ils n'ont point de

^l cime touffue

^d qui y viennent

^h l'un de l'autre

SWEDEN, in Europe.

SWEDEN is eight hundred miles long ¹³, five hundred broad, and contains above ^a two hundred thousand square miles. But to this we must now add Norway, which contains at least one hundred and fifty-eight thousand square miles. Sweden is situated between the fifty-sixth and the sixty-ninth degrees of North latitude ⁷; and between the tenth and the thirtieth of East longitude from London. Sweden Proper is bounded by the Baltic ⁹ Sea on the South; by the impassable mountains of Norway on the West; by Lapland on the North; and by Russia on the East.

Summer bursts from ^b winter, and vegetation is more speedy than in the Southern climates, for the sun is here excessively hot. Stoves and ^c warm furs mitigate the cold of winter, which is so severe, that the noses and extremities of the inhabitants are sometimes mortified. The best remedy in that case is to rub with ^d snow the affected part. The soil is generally bad, but the Swedes, since Charles the Twelfth, have been at ^e incredible pains to correct the native barrenness of the country; and it appears that they raise ^f almost corn enough to ^g maintain the natives.

Sweden produces crystals ², topazes, porphyry, agate, marble, and other fossils; but her chief wealth arises from her ^h mines of silver ⁴, copper, lead, and iron. This last metal employs ⁱ about four hundred *and* fifty forges, hammering-mills ^k, and smelting-houses ^l. The first gallery of one silver mine ⁷ is *a* hundred fathoms below ^m the surface of the earth; the roof is supported by prodigious oaken beams ⁷, and from that gallery the miners descend about forty fathoms to the lowest veins. The water-falls ⁷

^a contient plus de	^e ont pris des	^k moulins à forges
^b vient subitement	^f qu'ils récoltent	^l fonderies
après	^g assez de blé pour	^m au-dessous de
^c des poêles et des	^h vient de ses	
^d frotter avec de la	ⁱ occupe	

in Sweden afford ^a excellent conveniency for turning ^b mills for forges, &c. Busching thinks that the mines constitute two-thirds of the national revenue of Sweden.

A few ^c leagues from Gottenburg there is a hideous ^d precipice, into which ²³ a dreadful cataract of water rushes ^e with such ^f impetuosity, that large masts that are precipitated down it ^g disappear for above ^h half an hour ⁱ. The bottom was never ^k found, though sounded by lines of several hundred fathoms.

There is a great diversity of characters among the people of Sweden; and what is peculiarly ^l remarkable among them, they have had different characters in different ages ^m. Their peasants are a strong ^o and hardy race of men, without *any* other ambition than that of ²¹ subsisting themselves ⁿ and their families as well as they can. One could not ^o form any idea that ^p the modern Swedes are descendants of those who, under Charles *the Twelfth*, shook the foundations of the greatest empires. The dress ^q, exercise, and diversions of the common people are almost the same with those of Denmark. The women go to the plough, thresh out ^r the corn, row upon the water, serve the bricklayers ^s, carry burdens, and do all the common work in husbandry.

The government of Sweden has undergone ^t many changes; the Swedes were originally free, and, during many centuries, the crown was elective; but, after various ^u revolutions, Charles *the Twelfth* became despotic. After his death a new *model of* constitution was drawn up ^x, by which ²³ the royal power was brought so low ^y that the king was limited in every exercise of government, and even in the education of his *own* children; his power was not ²⁵ so great as that of ²² a stadtholder. In 1772 the government was totally changed in the most unexpected ^z

^a procurent une	ⁱ d'une demi-heure	^r battent le blé
^b faire tourner	^k n'a jamais été	^s servent les maçons
^c à quelques	^l ce qui est très	^t a éprouvé
^d affreux	^m différens siècles	^u différentes
^e se jette	ⁿ de se nourrir	^x on fit
^f avec tant d'	^o on a peine à	^y si diminué
^g qu'on y précipite	^p croire que	^z inattendue
^h pendant plus	^q l'habillement	

manner ^a by Gustavus *the* Third; he invested with his troops the palace where the states were assembled, and planted cannon facing their ^b halls; he then ³³ ordered the secretary to ^c read a new form of government, which the marshal of the diet and the speakers of the other orders were obliged to sign. By this new constitution the king assembles and separates the states when he pleases ^d; when they are assembled, they are to ^e deliberate *upon nothing* but what ^f he thinks proper ^g to lay ^h before them ⁱ; he has the sole disposal of the army, and is almost absolute.

The common method of execution in Sweden is beheading ^k and hanging ^l. For murder, the hand of the criminal is first chopped off ^m, after which ⁿ he is beheaded and quartered. No ²⁵ capital punishment is inflicted ^o without ^p the sentence being confirmed ^q by the king. Malefactors are never ²⁵ put to death, except for very atrocious crimes, such as murder, house-breaking, or robbery upon the highways; other crimes are chiefly punished ²⁸ by whipping ^r, imprisonment and hard labour.

Sweden cannot be said to maintain a standing army, as its forces consist of a regulated militia. The cavalry is clothed, armed, and maintained ^s by the nobility and gentry; and the infantry by the peasants. Each province is obliged ²⁸ to find ^t its proportion ^u of soldiers according to the number of farms it contains. Every farm of sixty pounds per annum is charged with a foot soldier ^v, and obliged to furnish ^x him with food, lodging, and ordinary clothes; or else a little house is built for him by the farmer, who allows him ^y hay ^z and pasturage for a cow, and sows ^z land enough ^a to furnish him ^b *with bread* ^a.

a de la manière	k de décapiter	t de fournir
b devant leurs	l et de pendre	u son contingent
c au secrétaire de	m coupée	x de fournir
d il lui plaît	n après quoi	y qui lui donne
e ils ne peuvent	o n'est infligé	z ensemence
f que sur ce qu'	p sans que la	a assez de terre
g juge à propos	q soit confirmée	pour
h de mettre	r par le fouet	b lui fournir
i sous leurs yeux	s entretenue	

It may therefore be said, that every Swedish soldier has a property in the country he defends^a.

Stockholm, the capital of Sweden, is situated²⁸ on seven small rocky islands. At the extremity of the harbour, which is spacious and convenient, several streets rise^b above one^c another, in *the* form of an amphitheatre. The central island, from which²³ the city derives its^d name, is the handsomest part of the town. The royal palace, which stands in the centre^e, is a large quadrangular stone edifice⁷, of which the architecture is *both* elegant and magnificent. The city is furnished with^f all the exterior marks of magnificence that are common to the other great European cities.

SWITZERLAND, in Europe.

SWITZERLAND is³¹ two hundred *and* sixty miles long, a hundred broad, and contains above thirteen thousand square miles. It is situated²⁸ between the forty-sixth and the forty-eighth degrees of North latitude, and between the sixth and the eleventh degrees of East longitude from London. It is bounded by Alsace and Suabia on the North; by the Lake of Constance and Tyrol on the East: by Italy on the South; and by France on the West.

Switzerland was divided²⁸ into thirteen cantons, which stand on point of^g precedency as follows^h: Zurich, Berne, Lucerne, Uri, Schweiz, Unterwalden, Zug, Glarus, Basil, Friburg, Soleure, Schaffhausen, and Appenzel. There are now however twenty-two cantons in all: and Thurgaw, St. Gall, Grisons, Tesin, Argovia, Valais, Geneva, Vaud, Neufchatel, complete their number.

As Switzerland is a mountainous country, lying upon the Alps, which form an amphitheatre of more than¹² *a*

^a qu'il défend

^b s'élèvent

^c l'une au-dessus de

^d tire son

^e est au centre

offre toutes.

^g gardent entre

eux la

ⁿ comme il suit

hundred miles, the frosts^a are consequently severe in winter; the hills are covered^{as} with snow sometimes all the year *round*. In summer, the inequality of the soil renders the same province very unequal in its seasons. On one side^b of the mountains, the inhabitants are often reaping^c their corn, while they are sowing^d on the other^e. The valleys, however, are warm and fruitful, and nothing can be^f more delightful than the summer months⁷ in some parts of this country. The water in general is excellent, and often descends from the mountains in cataracts, which have a delightful effect.

There is^g, perhaps, no country in the world where the advantageous effects of persevering⁹ industry are more^h conspicuous than in Switzerland. The traveller is struck withⁱ admiration to observe^k rocks that were formerly barren, now planted with vines, or abounding with rich^l pastures, and to mark^m the traces of the plough along the sides ofⁿ precipices so steep^o, that a horse could not^p even mount them^q without great difficulty.

The valleys between the icy and snowy mountains appear like so many^r frozen lakes. In some parts there is a regular gradation from extreme wilderness to high cultivation; in others the transitions are very abrupt^s and striking. Sometimes a continued⁹ chain of cultivated mountains, richly clothed with^t woods, and studded^u all over with hamlets and cottages above the clouds, exhibit^x the most delightful⁹ landscape that can be^y conceived; and in other places appear mountains of a prodigious height, covered with ice and snow. In short, Switzerland abounds with^z the most picturesque scenes in the^a world.

No^{as} subject in natural⁹ history is more curious than the origin of the glaciers of Switzerland, which are im-

a les gelées	i est frappé d'	r autant de
b d'un côté	k lorsqu'il observe	s très-subites
c récoltent	l en riches	t couvertes de
d qu'ils sèment	m et qu'il remarque	u parsemée
e de l'autre côté	n sur le bord de	x offre le paysage
f et il n'y a rien de	o si escarpés	y qu'on puisse
g il n'y a	p ne pourroit	z offre partout
h soient plus	q les gravir	a qui soient au

mense fields of ice. Mr. Cox thus describes the method of travelling over them: "We had each of us," says he, "a long pole^a spiked with^b iron, and in order to secure us^c from slipping^d the guides fastened to our shoes crampons of iron, provided with four small pikes^e." The difficulty of crossing these valleys of ice arises from the^f immense chasms, which in some places are not less than^g five hundred feet deep^h.

In this mountainous country, where nature is all upon a grand scale, Mount Blanc is particularly distinguished from others by its summits and sides, which are covered with snow to a considerable depth. According to the observations of M. de Luc, the height of this mountain is fifteen thousand *and* three hundred English feet aboveⁱ the level^j of the sea. The Peak of Teneriffe and Mount *Ætna* have been frequently supposed to be the highest points on the globe; but from the most accurate observations, it appears that Mount Blanc is of much more considerable elevation; and there are no mountains in the world, except the Cordilleras, which surpass it in height.

According to the best accounts, the cantons of Switzerland contain about two millions of inhabitants, who are a brave, hardy, and industrious people, remarkable for their zealous attachment to the liberty of their country. Like the old Romans, they are equally inured to arms and agriculture: a general simplicity of manners, and an open frankness, are the most distinguishing characteristics of the inhabitants. They are in general a very enlightened^k nation; their common people are far more^l intelligent than the same rank of men in other countries. A taste for literature is prevalent among^m those who are in better circumstancesⁿ, and even many of the lowest rank.

On the first entrance^o into this country, the traveller cannot but^p observe the air of content^q and satisfaction

^a longue perche	^t vient des	^l beaucoup plus
^b garnie de	^g n'ont pas moins	^m prévaut parmi
^c pour nous em-	de	ⁿ plus à l'aise
pêcher	^h au-dessus	^o en entrant
^d de glisser	ⁱ du niveau de la	^p s'empêcher d'
^e petites pointes	^k très-éclairée	^q de contentement

which appears in the countenance^a of the inhabitants. The cleanliness of the houses and of the people is very striking; even the Swiss cottagers convey^b the liveliest image of cleanliness, ease, and simplicity; and impress upon^c the observer a pleasant⁹ conviction of the peasant's happiness⁷.

The inhabitants in one part of the country, particularly in the republic of Vallais, are very much subject^d to goiters, or large excrescences^e of flesh, that grow^f under the throat; but what^g is more extraordinary, idiotism is also frequent among them. "I saw," says Mr. Cox, "as I passed through Sion, many idiots with their tongues out^h, and their head hanging down, exhibitingⁱ the most affecting⁹ spectacle of intellectual imbecility." The common people call them, "Souls of God without sin," very much³³ respect them¹⁶, and consider them¹⁶ as certain of happiness in a future state. This opinion has a good effect, as it^k disposes the parents to pay greater attention to these helpless beings.

Every district of a canton, in this mountainous country, presents the¹ traveller *with* some natural curiosities, sometimes in the shape of wild but beautiful prospects, interspersed with wonderful hermitages, especially one near Friburg. It was formed by the hands of a single hermit, who laboured on it^m for twenty-five years. It is the greatest curiosity of the kind perhaps in the world. It contains a chapel, a parlour twenty-fiveⁿ paces in length, twelve in breadth, and twenty feet high; a kitchen, a cellar, and other apartments, all cut out of^o the rock.

At Schaffhausen is a very extraordinary bridge over the Rhine, justly admired for the singularity of its architecture. The river had already destroyed several stone bridges⁷, when a carpenter of Appenzel, named Ulric Grubenman, offered to throw a wooden bridge⁷ of a single arch across the river, which is extremely rapid, and is four hundred

^a sur le visage

^b présentent

^c inspirent à

^d très-sujets

^e excroissances

^f se forment

^g mais ce qui

^h hors de la bouche

ⁱ offrant

^k en ce qu'elle

¹ offre au

^m y travailla

ⁿ de vingt-cin

^o taillés dans

feet wide¹³. The magistrates required that the bridge should consist^a of two arches: he obeyed, but has left a matter of doubt^b whether the bridge is supported by the middle pier or not. A man of the slightest weight feels it almost tremble under him; yet waggons heavily laden pass over it^c without danger. It has been compared to^d a tight rope, which trembles when it is struck, but still preserves its firm tension. On considering the greatness of the plan, and the boldness of the construction, it is a matter of astonishment^e that the architect was a carpenter, not^f versed in the theory of mechanics.

Before the invasion of Switzerland by the French, the government was partly^g aristocratical, and partly democratical. Every canton was absolute in its own jurisdiction, but they had cemented a system of mutual defence. The confederacy comprehended^h three divisions; the first were the Swiss properly so calledⁱ; the second the Grisons; and the third the Prefectures, which, though subject to the two others, preserved^k their particular magistrates. Every canton formed *within* itself a little republic; but when any controversy arose that^l might affect the whole confederacy, it was referred^m to the general diet at Baden, where the question was decided byⁿ the majority. The diet was composed²⁸ of two deputies from each^o canton, and a deputy from the abbot and city of St. Gall.

No part of Europe contained within the same extent of country^p, so many^q independent⁹ commonwealths, and such a^r variety of different governments; yet the union was composed with such^s wisdom, that since the complete establishment of their general confederacy, they had not been obliged to employ their arms against a foreign enemy, before they were lately attacked by the French, who have invaded their country, and have utterly changed their form of government.

^a fût fait de

^b il est douteux

^c passent dessus

^d corde tendue

^e il est surprenant

^f qui n'étoit pas

^g en partie

^h comprenoit

ⁱ dits

^k avoient

^l qui pouvoit

^m étoit portée

ⁿ décidée à

^o de chaque

^p étendue de pays

^q tant de

^r et une si grande

^s avec tant de

The internal strength of the Swiss cantons, independent of ^a the militia, consisted ^b of thirteen thousand men, raised according to the population of each canton. The entire population is now reckoned at one million eight hundred and fifty thousand souls. The economy and wisdom with which ^c this force was raised and employed, were truly admirable, as well as the arrangements which were made by the general diet for keeping up ^c the great body of militia. Every subject was obliged to exercise himself ^d in the use of arms, and to be always ready for the defence of the country.

TARTARY, in Asia.

TARTARY is four thousand miles long ^g, two thousand and four hundred broad, and contains above four millions of square miles. Tartary, taken in its fullest ^e extent ^f, is bounded ^g by the Frozen Sea on the North; by the Pacific Ocean on the East; by China, India, and Persia on the South; and by Moscovy on the West. This vast country is situated between the fiftieth and the hundred and fiftieth degrees of East longitude, and between the thirtieth and the seventy-second of North latitude. It belongs to several powers, who push on ^h their conquests as far ^h as they can ⁱ.

The principal mountains of Tartary are Caucasus, Taurus, and Ararat. The chief rivers are the Wolga, which runs a course of two thousand miles; the Oby, which divides Asia from Europe; the Tobol; the Irtysh; and several others of less importance.

^a outre là

^b étoit composée

^c tenir sur pied

^d de s'exercer

^e plus grande

^f étendue

^g qui poussent

^h aussi loin

ⁱ qu'ils peuvent

The air of Tartary is very different, by reason of its vast extent ^a from north to south. In Nova Zembla and Russian Lapland, the earth is covered with ^b snow about nine months in the year. This country is extremely barren, and is incumbered every where with unwholesome marshes and uninhabited mountains. The climate of Siberia is cold; but the air is pure and wholesome. The soil produces rye ², oats, and barley; also cabbages, turnips, and cucumbers, but hardly any other greens ^c. Astracan and the southern parts of Tartary are extremely fertile, owing more to nature than industry. The parts that are cultivated ²⁸ produce excellent fruits ², especially grapes ², which are reckoned ^d the largest and finest in the world. The summers are very dry, and from ^e July ^f to October the soil is almost ruined by incredible quantities of locusts.

The animals of Tartary are camels, dromedaries, bears, wolves, and all the other land animals ⁷ that are common in the northern parts of Europe. Their horses are of a good size for the saddle, and are very hardy ^g. The forests of Siberia are well stocked with ^h a variety of wild animals, which supply the ⁱ inhabitants *with* food ² and clothes. The grunting ox of Linnæus, which inhabits Tartary and Thibet, has a tail of uncommon beauty, which is a considerable article of exportation. The Chinese dye them with ¹⁶ a beautiful scarlet to decorate their caps, and the Turks employ them ¹⁶ as ornaments to their standards.

The Tartars in general are well built; their faces are broad, their noses flattish, and their eyes small and black. The beauty of the Circassian women renders them a kind of staple commodity ^k, as the parents make no ¹ scruple of selling their daughters to recruit the seraglios of the great *men* of Turkey and Persia. They are purchased when young ^m by merchants, who educate them ¹⁶ in the accomplishments which render them ¹⁶ more valuable on the day of sale.

^a grande étendue	^e depuis le mois de	ⁱ fournissent aux
^b couverte de	^f jusqu'en	^k de marchandise
^c légumes	^g vigoureux	^l ne se font pas
^d sont réputés	^h garnies de	^m elles sont jeunes

The Tartars are in general a wandering sort of people. They set out in ^a their peregrinations in the beginning ^b of the spring, preceded by their flocks. When they come to an inviting spot ^c, they live upon it ^d till ^e the grass is eaten up ^f. They have little money, except what they get from the ^g Russians, Persians, or Turks ^h, in exchange for their cattle. They avoid all labour as the greatest slavery; their only employment is tending ^h their flocks, hunting ⁱ, and managing ^k their horses. Among themselves ^l they are very hospitable, and wonderfully so to strangers. They are of a cheerful temper, always disposed to laughter ^m, and seldom depressed by ⁿ melancholy. When any of their people are seized with ^o a distemper reckoned ^p incurable, they make a small hut for him near ^q a river, in which ^r they leave him ^s with some provisions, and never return to visit him ^t. They think they do ^u their parents a good office ^v in sending them ^w to a better world. Yet their affection and submission to their fathers cannot be exceeded as long as they enjoy a ^x good health; that filial love has distinguished them ^y in all ages ^z.

The Tartars are inured to ^a horsemanship ^b from their infancy, and they seldom appear on foot. The dress of the men is very simple, and fit for action ^c. It consists of a short jacket with narrow sleeves, made of deer's skin ^d; trowsers and hose of the same kind. They live in huts ^e, half sunk ^f under the ground. They have a fire in the middle, with a hole in the top of the hut to let out ^g the smoke. This seems to be the common method of living among all the northern nations from Lapland to the Japanese Ocean ^h.

^a ils partent pour

^b au commencement

^c pays attrayant

^d ils y restent

^e jusqu'à ce que

^f soit mangée

^g en reçoivent des

^h de faire paître

ⁱ la chasse

^k le soin de

^l entre eux

^m à rire

ⁿ abattus par la

^o est pris de

^p qu'ils croient

^q près d'une

^r ils croient rendre à

^s bon service

^t de les envoyer

^u jouissent d'une

^x tous les temps

^y exercés à

^z monter à cheval

^a propre pour l'action

^b à moitié enfoncées

^c laisser sortir

^d mer du Japon

The Tartars are extremely fond of^a horse-flesh⁷; some northern tribes prefer it raw, but the general way of eating it⁶, is after it has^b been smoked and dried. The Tartars are not very delicate in their marriage; no difference is made in many tribes between the child of a slave and that of²¹ the wife. After a wife is turned of forty^c, she is employed in the menial duties, as another servant, and must^d attend^e the young wives who succeed to her place.

TERRA FIRMA, in America.

TERRA FIRMA, or Castile del Oro, is³¹ fourteen hundred miles long¹³, seven hundred broad, and contains seven hundred thousand square miles. It is situated between the equator and the twelfth degree of North latitude, and between the sixtieth and the eighty-second^f of West longitude from London. It is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean on the North and East; by the country of Amazons and Peru on the South; and by the Pacific Ocean on the West.

The climate here is extremely hot, and it was found by Mr. Ulloa, that the heat of the warmest day in Paris is continual in Carthage. This excessive heat raises the vapours of the sea, which are precipitated^g in such rains^b, as seem to threaten a general deluge. The air is so impregnated with vapours, that in many provinces it is very unwholesome.

The soil of this country is wonderfully rich and fruitful. It is impossible to view without admiration the perpetual verdure of the woods, the luxuriancyⁱ of the plains,

^a aiment beaucoup

^b après qu'elle a

^c a passé quarante
ans

^d et est obligée

^e de servir

^f 80 deuxième
^g se précipitent

^h en pluies si

fortes

ⁱ la fertilité

and the prodigious height of the mountains in the inland country. The manchineel-tree is particularly remarkable; it bears a fruit resembling^a an apple, which^b contains the most subtle poison. The malignity of this tree is such, that if a person only sleeps under it^c, he finds his body swelled, and racked with the^d severest tortures.

Among the animals peculiar to this country, the most remarkable is the sloth^e. It bears a resemblance^f to a monkey in^g shape and size, but has a worse appearance^h. He never stirs, unlessⁱ compelled by hunger, and is almost a minute in moving^k one of his legs. When he moves, every effort is attended by^l a plaintive and disagreeable cry. If he finds no^m wild fruits on the ground, he looksⁿ with a great deal of^o pains for a tree well loaded, and ascends it^p with incredible difficulty, moving, crying, and stopping by turns^q. Having^r mounted the tree, he throws on the ground all the fruits he can^s find, to save himself another journey so troublesome; and rather than be fatigued^t with coming down^u the tree, he gathers himself in a bunch, and with a shriek drops^x to the ground.

The monkeys in this country are very numerous; they keep together^y twenty or thirty in company, rambling over^z the woods, and leaping from tree to^a tree. If they meet with^b a single person, they make a frightful noise, throw things at him^c, and seem to threaten him^d all the way^e he passes; but when two or three men are together, they usually run away and disappear in a moment.

Besides the ordinary Indians, there is another species of people of fair complexion, delicate habit, and of a smaller stature but what more particularly^f distinguishes them^g

^a qui ressemble à	^l accompagné	^t que de se fatiguer
^b et qui	d'un	^u à descendre de
^c s'endort dessous	^m il cherche	^x se laisse tomber
^d et éprouve les	ⁿ beaucoup de	^y ils se tiennent
^e le paresseux	^o et y monte	^z rôdant dans
^f il ressemble à	^p tour à tour	^a sautant d'arbre en
^g pour la	^q lorsqu'il est	^b s'ils rencontrent
^h est plus laid	^r qu'il peut	^c lui jettent diffé-
ⁱ à moins qu'il n	^s pour s'épar-	rentes choses
soit	gner	^d tout le temps qu'
^k à remuer une		

are their large blue eyes, which, unable to bear the light of the sun, see best by the moon-light ^a. They are, for this reason, called Moon-eyed ^b Indians.

The commerce of this country is chiefly carried ^c on from the ports of Panama, Carthagena, and Porto-Bello, which are three of the most considerable cities in Spanish America, and which contain each several thousand inhabitants. There are here annual fairs for American ², Indian, and European commodities ^d. Among the natural merchandises of Terra Firma, the pearls, found on the coasts, are not the least considerable. An immense number of negro slaves are employed ²⁸ in fishing for them ^e; and are wonderfully dexterous in this occupation. The government of Terra Firma is upon the same footing with ^f that of ²¹ Mexico.

TRIPOLI, in Africa.

TRIPOLI, including ^g Barca, is ³¹ about a thousand miles long ²³, but is ³¹ scarcely two hundred broad in any place. It is bounded on the North by the Mediterranean Sea; by Egypt on the East; by Nubia and Biledulgerid on the South; and by Tunis on the West.

The air of Tripoli is mild, except in the months of July and August, when it is excessively hot. The country near the city of Tripoli is tolerably fruitful, and produces corn ², wine, silk, and wool; but all the rest to the eastward ^h is a sandy desert, usually called the Desert of Barca. The deserts of Tripoli, and of the other states of Barbary, abound with ⁱ lions, tigers, leopards, and monstrous serpents. Dromedaries, asses, mules, horses, and camels, are their beasts of burden ^k.

^a au clair de la lune

^b myopes

^c se fait

^d marchandises

^e à les pêcher

^f même pied que

^g y compris

^h vers l'orient

ⁱ sont remplis de

^k bêtes de charge

The inhabitants derive the greatest advantage from the services of the camels, with which ²³ they make long and toilsome journeys across the desarts of Africa. This useful creature seems to be made ^a for the desarts. The driest thistle, or the most barren thorn, is all the food he requires ^b, and this he often ³³ eats without stopping ^c, or occasioning a moment of delay. As it is its lot to cross immense desarts ², where no ^d water is found ^e, nature has formed within him ^f a large reservoir, where he lays ^g water in store ^h for many days. When he is dry ⁱ, he draws at pleasure the quantity he wants ^k, and pours it ¹⁶ into his stomach. With this he travels patiently and vigorously all the day *long*, carrying a heavy load.

The dress of the people is a linen shirt ⁷, over which they tie a silk or cloth vestment ⁷, and over that a loose coat. Their drawers are made of linen; their ¹⁸ arms and legs are bare, but they have slippers ² on their feet ¹. They never move ^m their turbans, but pull off ⁿ their slippers when they attend ^o religious duties, or ^p the person of their sovereign. The chief furniture of their houses consists of ^q carpets and mattresses, on which they sit and ^r lie.

The dey of Tripoli is not so absolute as those of ^s Algiers and Tunis ⁵; for a Turkish bashaw resides there, who receives his authority from the grand signior, and has the power of controuling ^t the dey, and levying a tribute on his subjects.

Tripoli, the capital, is surrounded by a wall and fortifications ²; but its greatest strength is in the inhabitants, who are a parcel ^u of banditti, pirates, and renegadoes of different countries, who live chiefly by the plunder of honest merchantmen that navigate the neighbouring seas. The Europeans trade with them for ^x corn ², oil, wool, soap

^a semble faite

^b qu'il demande

^c sans s'arrêter

^d où on ne

^e trouve point
d'eau

^f au-dedans de lui

^g où il met de

^h l'eau en dépôt

ⁱ quand il a soif

^k dont il a besoin

^l aux pieds

^m n'ôtent jamais

ⁿ mais ils ôtent

^o ils assistent aux

^p ou accompagnent

^q consiste en

^r s'asseient et se

^s que ceux de

^t de commander au

^u une troupe

^x font avec eux

commerce de

dates, ostrich-feathers⁷, and skins; but they make more^a by the slaves they take at sea, than by any other article, as they set high ransoms upon them.

TUNIS, in Africa.

TUNIS is³¹ two hundred miles long¹³, a hundred and seventy broad, and contains fifty-four thousand and four hundred square miles. It is situated on the coast of Barbary, and is bounded by the Mediterranean on the North and East; by Algiers on the West; and by Tripoli, with a part of Biledulgerid, on the South.

Tunis, Algiers, and the other states of Barbary, were denominated the garden of the world under the Roman empire. To have a residence there was considered as the highest state of luxury. The produce of their soil furnished^b a great part of the Roman empire *with* corn², wine, and oil. Though the lands are now in great part uncultivated, yet they are very fertile, not only in corn, wine, and oil, but also in dates, figs, almonds, apples, pears, plums, citrons, lemons, pomegranates, and oranges. Excellent hemp and flax grow on their plains; and if we believe the reports of the Europeans, who have lived there^c *for* some time, the country abounds with^d all that can add to the pleasure of life.

Tunis is the most polished of all the Barbary states⁷; their distinctions are well kept up^e, and a proper respect is paid to the military and learned professions. They cultivate friendship with the European states, and protect the arts and manufactures.

The women are handsome in their persons, and elegant in their dress^f. The gentlemen in general are sober, clean

^a plus d'argent

^b fournissoit à

^c y ont demeuré

^d en

^e observées

^f habillement

in their dress, and complaisant in their behaviour. The dey is an absolute² prince elected by the Turkish soldiers, and liable^a to be deposed or murdered by them. A want of^b success, or a supposed mismanagement in the administration, is a sufficient reason to remove him^c. There are always some rebels who conspire the ruin of the reigning prince, and who endeavour to usurp his throne, gaining to^d their party the soldiers, who are vested with^e the power of election. The revenues of the dey consist in a certain portion of the prizes taken on sea from^f Christians; a small capitation tax, and customs paid by European nations who trade there.

Tunis, the capital, contains about ten thousand families, and above three thousand tradesmen's^g shops⁷. This city is built near the ancient site of Carthage, that famous rival of Rome, of which there remains^h still few aqueducts at Mantuba, the country-house⁷ of the Bey.

TURKEY, in Europe.

TURKEY in Europe is³¹ a thousand miles long, nine hundred broad, and contains one hundred and eighty-two thousand square miles. It is situated between the thirty-sixth and the forty-ninth degrees of North latitude, and between the seventeenth and the fortieth of East longitude from London. It is bounded by Russia and Poland on the North; by Circassia and the Black Sea on the East; by the Mediterranean on the South; by Germany and the Gulf of Venice on the West.

Nature has lavishedⁱ upon the inhabitants of Turkey all her blessings^k. The soil is luxuriant beyond description^l; the air is salubrious; the seasons are here regular and plea-

^a sujet à

^b un manque de

^c le déplacer

^d en attirant dans

^e qui ont le

^f faites en mer sur

^g de marchands

^h dont il reste

ⁱ a prodigué aux

^k faveurs

^l extrêmement

fécond

sant, and have been celebrated from the remotest times of ^a antiquity; the waters are pure and wholesome all over the ^b country.

The mountains of Turkey are the most celebrated of any in the ^c world, and at the same time the most fruitful. The Mounts Pindus and Olympus, celebrated in the Grecian fables, separate Thessaly from Epirus. Parnassus, in Achaia, so famous for being ^d consecrated to the muses, is well known all over the ^e world; most of the other mountains have changed their names.

The vegetable productions are excellent all over European Turkey. Besides herbs of almost every kind, this country produces in great abundance and perfection, oranges ², lemons, pomegranates, grapes of an uncommon sweetness, excellent figs ², almonds, olives, and many drugs not ^f common in other parts of Europe.

Almost every spot of ground, every river, and every fountain in Greece, presents the ^g traveller *with* the ruins of some celebrated monument of antiquity. Athens, which contains now about ten thousand inhabitants, is a fruitful source of the most celebrated ⁹ antiquities. A minute account ^h of all *of them* would exceed the limits of this work; but it is proper ⁱ to mention here some ^k of the most considerable. Among the antiquities of that once superb city, are the remains of the temple of Minerva, built of white marble, encompassed with ^l forty-six columns of the Doric order, forty ^m two feet high ¹³, and seven feet in circumference. At the south-east ⁿ of the citadel, which defends the town, are seventeen beautiful columns of the Corinthian order, thought to be ^o the remains of the emperor Adrian's palace. They are of fine white marble, about ^p fifty feet high, including ^q the capitals. On the south-west of Athens is a beautiful structure called the Lantern of Demosthenes. It is a round edifice of white marble, the roof of which ^r is supported by six columns of the Corinthian order.

^a dès la plus haute ^g offre au

^b dans tout le

^c qui soient au

^d parce qu'il étoit

^e dans tout le

^f qui ne sont pas

^h rapport détaillé

ⁱ il est à propos

^k quelques-unes

^l environné de

^m de quarante

ⁿ au sud est

^o qu'on croit être

^p d'environ

^q y compris

^r dont le toit

Constantinople, the capital of this great empire, is situated on the European side of the Bosphorus. It was built ^a upon the ruins of the ancient Bysantium ^b, by Constantine the Great, as a more inviting ^c situation than Rome for the seat of the Roman empire. The European writers, in the ages of the ^d crusades, speak of it ^e with astonishment. "Oh! what a vast city is Constantinople," exclaims one of them, "and how beautiful! How many ^f palaces built "with wonderful art! How many manufactures! It would "be difficult to relate how it abounds with gold, silver, "and stuffs of various kinds; for every hour ^g ships arrive "at this port with all things necessary for the use ^h of "man." Constantinople is at this day ⁱ one of the finest cities in the world, by its situation and its port. The prospect from it is noble; the most regular part is the Bezestein, where the merchants have their shops excellently ^k ranged. The city is built in a triangular form, and as the ground rises ^l gradually from the shore, the whole town appears at one view from the sea. The streets are narrow, and the private ^m houses mean; but the public buildings, palaces, mosques, and bagnios, are for the most part ⁿ magnificent. The population of that city amounts to about ^o seven hundred thousand inhabitants, three-fourths of whom ^p are Greeks and Arminians, and the rest Jews and Turks.

The population of Turkey in Europe does not exceed eight millions; the army consists of 150,000 janissaries, or foot soldiers, and spahis, or horsemen. Its navy amounts to thirty-one ships of the line, and the revenue is about seven millions sterling. The Turks are Mahometans of the sect of Omar; but the Greeks follow the tenets of the Greek Church, and are, therefore, Christians. The Mahometan religion allows to every man four wives, and as many concubines as he can maintain. The Turks are on the whole clean, charitable, and abstemious; but indolent,

^a il fut bâti

^b Bysance, *f.*

^c agréable

^d du temps des

^e en parlent

^f que de

^g à toute heure

^h pour l'usage

ⁱ encore à présent

^k parfaitement

^l s'élève

^m particulières

ⁿ pour la plupart

^o à environ

^p dont les trois

quarts

haughty; furious when irritated; patient and resigned in adversity; cruel, ignorant, and vain.

Turkey, in Asia.

Turkey in Asia is a thousand miles long¹³, eight hundred broad, and contains about five hundred and twenty thousand square miles. It is situated between the twenty-eighth and the forty-fifth degrees of North latitude, and between the twenty-seventh and the forty-sixth degrees of East longitude from London. It is bounded by the Black Sea and Circassia on the North; by Persia on the East; by Arabia on the South; and by the Archipelago and the Hellespont on the West.

The chief mountains are Olympus, Taurus, Caucasus, and Ararat; and the chief rivers are the Euphrates, Tigris, Orontes, Meander, and Jordan: most of them^a famous in the sacred⁹ as well as prophane writings^b.

As this country contains the most fertile provinces of Asia, I need not^c to inform the reader that it produces all the luxuries of life in the utmost^d abundance. Notwithstanding the indolence of the natives, corn, oil, wine, fruits of every species^e, coffee, myrrh, frankincense, and odoriferous plants grow here almost without culture. The olives, citrons, oranges, figs, and dates are delicious, and in great plenty. Their asparagus is often as large as^f a man's leg⁷, and their grapes far³³ exceed those of other countries in largeness; in short, nature has brought here all her productions to the highest perfection.

Of the Turks in Europe and Asia.

The population of this great country is by no means^g equal to its extent or^h fertility. The best geographers have not been ableⁱ to ascertain it, on account of^k the uncertainty of its limits. It certainly is not so great as it was^l under the Roman emperors, owing^m to various causes, and above all, to their polygamy, which undoubtedly is an

^a la plupart

^f aussi grosse que

^k à cause de

^b les livres

^g n'est nullement

^l qu'elle étoit

^c je n'ai pas besoin

^h étendue ou à sa

^m ce qu'il faut at-

^d la plus grande

ⁱ n'ont pu

tribuer

^e de toute espèce

enemy to ^a population, as may be ^b evinced from ^c many reasons, and particularly because the Greeks and Armenians, among whom it is not practised ^d, are incomparably more prolific than the Turks, notwithstanding the rigid subjection under which ^e they are kept ^e by the latter.

The inhabitants are in general well-made and robust men; their hair and eyes are black or dark brown ^f. They are in general grave, sedate, and passive; but when they are agitated by passion, they become furious. They are jealous, suspicious, and vindictive beyond ^g conception ^h; tenacious and superstitious in matters of religion; and hardly capable of humanity towards the Christians and Jews who differ from them in religious principles. The morals ⁱ of the Asiatic Turks are far ^k preferable to those ^l of the European; they are more hospitable to strangers, more charitable to one ^l another, and more punctual in their dealings.

The Turks sit cross-legged ^m upon mats, not only at their meals ⁿ, but in company. They have little curiosity ^o to be informed ^p of the state of their own country, or of any other. If a vizier is turned out ^q or strangled, they say no more on the occasion, than that there will be a new vizier, seldom inquiring into the reason of the disgrace of the former. They have but few ^r books, and seldom read any other than the koran and the comments upon it ^s. They dine about eleven in the ^t morning, and sup between five and six ^u. Among the great people ^x, the dishes are served one by one ^y, and they have no knives or forks. Their victuals ^z are always high-seasoned ^a. They drink water, sherbet, and coffee; and the only debauch they know is in opium. They are sober from a ^b principle of religion, which forbids them ^c the use of wine.

^a contraire à la	^k de beaucoup	^t onze heures du
^b comme on peu	^l les uns envers les	^u et six heures
^c le prouver par	^m les jambes croisées	^x chez les grands
^d en usage	ⁿ quand ils mangent	^y un à un
^e ils sont tenus	^o sont peu curieux	^z leurs mets
^f d'un brun foncé	^p de s'informer	^a très-épîcés
^g au-delà de	^q déplacé	^b sobres par un
^h l'imagination	^r n'ont que peu de	^c leur défend
ⁱ les mœurs	^s et ses commen- taires	

The men shave their ^a head, leaving a lock on the crown, and wear their beards long. They cover their ^b head with a turban, and never put it off ^c but when they go to bed. Their shirts are without a collar; over them ^d they wear a long vest tied with a sash, and over the vest they wear a loose gown. Their breeches are of a piece with their stockings. Instead of shoes they wear slippers ^e, which they put off when they enter a ^e temple or a house. The dress of the women is nearly ^f the same as that of ^g the men.

Marriages are chiefly negotiated by the ladies. When the terms are agreed *upon*, the bridegroom pays *down* a sum of money, a licence is obtained from the *cadi*, and the parties are married ^h. They are not allowed by their laws ⁱ more than four wives, but they may have as many ^j concubines as they can maintain; accordingly the rich keep a *seraglio* proportionate to their fortunes.

The burials of the Turks are decent; the corpse is attended ^k by the relations, chanting ^l passages from the koran; and after being deposited in a mosque, it is buried in a field by the imam, who pronounces a funeral-sermon at the time of the interment. The men express their sorrow by alms ^m and prayers, and the women by decking the tombs on certain days with flowers. In their mourning for a husband, they wear a particular head-dress, and leave off ⁿ all finery for ^o twelve months.

The established religion is the Mahometan, so called ^p from Mahomet, its author. We have given some account of this impostor in treating of Arabia, his native country. There is no ordination among the clergy; any person ^q may be a priest that pleases ^r to take the habit, and perform the functions of this office, which he also leaves off ^s when he pleases.

^a se rasant la	^g les lois ne leur	^m et quittent
^b ils se couvrent la	accordent pas	ⁿ pendant
^c et ne l'ôtent	^h autant de	^o ainsi appelée
^d par-dessus	ⁱ accompagné	^p tout homme
^e ils entrent dans	^k qui chantent des	^q s'il lui plaît
^f à peu près	^l oraison funèbre	^r qu'il quitte aussi

The antiquities of that vast country have furnished matter for many voluminous publications; they contained all that was magnificent in ³⁴ architecture and sculpture; they are more or less perfect, according *to* the air, soil, and climate in which ²³ they stand; and all of them bear ^a deplorable marks of neglect. Among such plenty of antiquities, I shall here select a few ^b of the most striking, as I have done in other countries.

Balbec, which is situated at the foot of Mount Libanus, displays, in the ruins of the temple of Heliopolis, the boldest plan that was ever attempted in architecture. The portico is inexpressibly superb; the hexagonal court is known only by the magnificence of its ruins. The great temple is very much ruined; but a small temple is still standing ^c with a pedestal of eight columns in front, and fifteen in flank ^d; it is richly ornamented with ^e figures in alto-relief ^f, expressing ^g the heads of gods, heroes, and emperors. The Asiatics ascribe these immense buildings to Solomon.

Palmyra is situated in the deserts of Arabia Petræa, about ^h two hundred miles to the South-east of Aleppo; it is approached through ⁱ a plain lined with the remains of antiquity, and presents to the eye the most striking ⁹ objects that are to be found in the ^k world. The temple of the sun lies in ^l ruins; but the access to it is through a vast number of beautiful columns of white marble: superb arches, amazing columns, noble temples, and fine porticoes, all of them in the highest style, and finished with the most beautiful marbles, appear on all hands ^m. These striking ruins are contrasted by the miserable huts of the wild Arabs who reside near *them*.

Commercé and manufactures are objects ² very little attended to ⁿ in the Turkish dominions; the nature of their government destroys that happy security which is the mother of arts, industry, and commerce ⁵. The advantages of Tyre, Sidon, Alexandria, and all those

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| ^a et toutes portent | ^f haut relief | ^k qui soient au |
| ^b quelques-unes | ^g qui représentent | ^l est tombé en |
| ^c subsiste encore | ^h environ à | ^m de tous côtés |
| ^d sur les côtés | ⁱ on y arrive par | ⁿ très-négligés |
| ^e orné de | | |

countries which carried on the commerce of the ancient world, are overlooked. In this extensive empire, where all the commodities necessary for the largest plan of industry and commerce are produced, the Turks content themselves ^a with manufacturing cottons, carpets, leather, and soap. They seldom attempt any distant voyages; their inattention to objects of commerce is perhaps the best security to their government, and secures them ^b the possession of a country, which, in the hands of any active state, might endanger the commerce of its neighbours, and occasion many wars for the possession of this immense territory.

The Turkish government, though despotic, is in a great measure ^c restrained by the power of religion. There is no hereditary succession to property in this empire, yet the rights of individuals ^d may be rendered secure ^e by being annexed ^f to the church; and this law is so sacred, that the sultan dares not attempt to trespass ^g or reverse it ^h; he knows that any attempt to violate it ⁱ would shake ^j the foundation of his throne, which is only supported ^k by the laws of religion. Were he to trespass it ^l, he would become an infidel, and cease from that moment to be the lawful sovereign.

The Asiatic Turks, or rather subjects of the Turkish empire, who hold their possessions on condition of serving in the field ^m with a particular number of men, think themselves almost independent, while they perform the agreement. The most unhappy of all are those who hold the first dignities of the state; such as the vizier, the bashaws, and governors of provinces, whose fortunes are constantly exposed to sudden alterations ⁿ, and whose life depends entirely upon their master. When they are suspected of misconduct ^o, or are become very rich, the emperor, to whom the whole fortune of the offender devolves ^p, sends an officer with an imperial decree to take off his ^q head. The unhappy bashaw receives the order

^a se contentent	^f en les annexant	ⁱ s'il l'enfreignoit
^b et leur assure	^g à la transgresser	^m dans les armées
^c est beaucoup	^h à l'abolir	ⁿ mauvaise conduite
^d des individus	ⁱ ébranleroit	^o revient
^e garantis	^k n'est soutenu que	^p pour lui couper la

with the highest respect, and says, after he has read it ^a, *The will of God and of the Emperor be done*; then he takes the silken cord ⁷, which the officer presents him; ties it ¹⁶ about his neck, and says ^b a short prayer, after which the officer's servants ⁷ soon dispatch him and cut off his ^c head, which is carried to the court.

The militia of the Turkish empire is of two sorts; the first have certain lands appointed for their maintenance, and the others are paid out of ^d the treasury. Those who have certain lands, amount to about two hundred *and* seventy thousand effective men. The troops which receive their pay from the treasury, are the spahis and janissaries, who are esteemed ^e the best soldiers in the Turkish armies. They are trained up ^f to the exercise of arms from their infancy; they enjoy ^g great privileges, and are subject to no jurisdiction but that of their aga or chief commander. There are also certain auxiliary forces, raised by the tributary countries of this empire; such as the Tartars, the Wallachians, and Moldavians. In every ^h war, there are besides a great number of volunteers, who serve at their own charge, in expectation ⁱ of succeeding the officers.

The emperor's titles ⁷ are swelled with all the pomp of Eastern magnificence. He is styled by his subjects, "The Shadow of God, a God on Earth, Brother to the Sun and Moon, Disposer of all Earthly Crowns, &c." His arms are a crescent argent, crested with a turban, charged with three black plumes of heron quills, with this motto, *Donec totum impleat orbem*.

Great care is taken in the education of the youths ^k who are designed for ^l the state, the army, or the navy; but they are seldom preferred till they are ^m forty years of age. They are generally the children of Christian parents taken in war, or sent as presents from the governors of distant provinces. They are always reviewed by the grand signior before they are ⁿ sent to the colleges, where they

^a qu'il l'a lu; que

^b et fait une

^c et lui coupent la

^d sont payés par

^e qui passent pour

^f sont élevés

^g ils jouissent de

^h dans toutes les

ⁱ dans l'attente

^k des jeunes gens

^l destinés pour

^m jusqu'à ce qu'ils

aient

ⁿ avant d'être

are educated for employments, according to their ¹³ genius and abilities.

The ladies of the seraglio are a collection of beautiful young women, chiefly ^a sent as presents from the distant provinces, and the Greek islands. The number of women in the harem depends on the ^b taste of the reigning monarch. — Sultan Selim had two thousand; Achmet had but ^c three hundred; and the present sultan has about sixteen hundred. On their admission, they are committed ^d to the care of old ladies; are taught ^e embroidery, music, dancing, and other accomplishments; and are furnished with the richest clothes and ornaments. They live in the same house, but all sleep in separate beds. There is no one servant among them, and they are obliged to wait on ^f one another by rotation ^g. They are not suffered ^h to go abroad ⁱ, except when the grand signior removes from one place to another; then they are conveyed to the boats by a troop of black eunuchs. When they go by land, they are put in close chariots ^k, and signals are made at certain distances, to give notice that none should approach ^l the road through which they march.

VENICE, in Europe.

THE states of Venice are a hundred *and* seventy-five miles long ¹³, ninety-five broad, and contain above eight thousand square miles. Before the invasion of the French, it was one of the most celebrated republics in the world, on account of its constitution and power. It was composed ¹⁸

^a pour la plupart

^b dépend du

^c n'en avoit que

^d elles sont confiées

^e elles appren-
nent

^f de se servir

^g tour à tour

^h elles ne peuvent

ⁱ sortir

^k voitures fermées

^l n'approche de

of several fine provinces on the continent of Italy, some^a islands in the Adriatic sea, and a part of Dalmatia. The republic of Venice belongs now to Austria,

The city of Venice is situated²⁸ on seventy islands at the North end^b of the Adriatic sea : and is separated²⁸ from the continent by a marshy lake of five Italian miles in breadth^c, which forms its principal⁹ strength, as^d large ships cannot navigate upon it. Nothing²⁵ can appear more beautiful than this town as you approach it^e, either from the continent or the sea. It is³¹ about six miles in circumference, and contains above^f two hundred thousand inhabitants. The canals are so numerous, that you may go to any part of the town by water. The piazza of St. Mark is not to be paralleled^g for the magnificence of its buildings ; and the houses upon the great canal are most of them^h elegant palaces with marble fronts, adorned with pillars of fine architecture. The grandeur of this city, particularly the public palaces, the treasury, and the arsenal, is beyond description.

The constitution of that republic was originally democratical ; the magistrates were chosen by the general assembly of the people, and continued so forⁱ one hundred and fifty years ; but afterwards various changes^k taking place, doges were appointed²⁸ by the people, and were invested with^l great power, which many abused. By degrees a body of legislative nobility was formed ; incroachments were made^m on the rights of the people ; a complete aristocracy was at length establishedⁿ upon the ruin of the ancient popular⁹ government, and the people were entirely excluded from the election of their master. The doge was invested with the emblems of supreme authority, but had very little power, and was not permitted to stir^o from the city without the permission of the grand council, which was entirely composed of the nobility, and in which²³, in fact, resided the supreme power.

^a de quelques

^b l'extrémité septentrionale

^c de largeur

^d parce que

^e en approchez

^f plus de

^g est sans pareil

^h pour la plupart des

ⁱ pendant

^k changemens

^l investis d'un

^m on empieta

ⁿ enfin établie

^o ne pouvoit sortir

The college, otherwise called the seigniority^a, was the supreme cabinet of the state, and the representative of the republic. This court gave audiences to foreign ambassadors, to the deputies of provinces, and to the generals of the army. It summoned^b the senate at pleasure^c, and arranged the business to be^d discussed in that assembly.

The tribunal of state inquisitors, which consisted^e of three members, had the power of deciding, without appeal, on the life of every citizen belonging to the Venetian state, the doge himself not being excepted^f. They had the right of employing spies, of issuing^g orders to seize all persons whose words or actions they thought reprehensible, and afterwards of trying^h and condemning them to death. They had the key of every apartment of the ducal palace, could penetrate, when they pleasedⁱ, into the very bed-chamber^k of the doge, open his cabinet, and examine his papers. They could also command access to^l the house of any individual^m. They continued only one year in this office, but afterwards they were notⁿ responsible for their conduct while they were in authority.

The Venetians are a lively, ingenious people; they are in general tall and well made; the women are handsome, have expressive features, and are of an easy address. The common people are^o remarkably sober, obliging to strangers, and gentle in their intercourse with each^p other. The Venetians have some manufactures in scarlet cloth^q, gold and silver stuffs^r, and, above all, fine looking-glasses^s, which bring in^t a considerable revenue to the owners^u. That of^v the state, before the reduction of this republic by the French, amounted to about eight millions of Italian ducats, each valued at twenty-pence of our money; out of this^w

^a la seigneurie	^h de les juger	ⁿ le bas peuple est
^b convoquoit	ⁱ ils le vouloient	^o l'un avec
^c à volonté	^k chambre à cou-	^p de belles glaces
^d qui devoient être	^l cher	^q rapportent
^e étoit composé	^m se faire ouvrir	^r propriétaires
^f sans excepter	ⁿ tout individu	^s sur cette somme
^g de donner des		

were defrayed the expenses of the state, and the pay of the army, which, in time of peace, consisted of sixteen thousand^a regular troops, and ten thousand militia.

VIRGINIA, *United States of America.*

VIRGINIA is³² seven hundred *and* fifty miles long²³, two hundred *and* forty broad, and contains eighty thousand square miles. It is situated²⁸ between the thirty-sixth and the fortieth degrees of North latitude, and between the seventy-fifth and the ninetieth of West longitude from London. Virginia is bounded by Maryland on the North; by the Atlantic Ocean on the East; by Carolina on the South; and by the river Mississippi on the West.

The chief^b rivers of Virginia are James's river, York river, Rappahannoc, and Potomac, which are navigable for large ships into the heart of the country, and receive such a^c number of smaller *ones*, that Virginia is, without doubt, the country in the world which has the most convenient navigation. The whole face of the country is so extremely low^d, that you are very near the shore^e before you can see the land. The lofty trees which cover the soil, gradually rise, as it were^f, from the ocean, and afford an enchanting prospect. You may travel *a* hundred miles into the country without meeting *with* a hill.

The weather is very changeable, and the change is often sudden and violent. The winter frosts⁷ come *on* without the least warning. To a warm day *there* sometimes³³ succeeds such an intense cold^g in the night as to freeze over^h the largest rivers. The air and seasons depend *very* much upon the windⁱ as to heat and cold, dryness or moisture.

^a mille hommes de	^d est si basse	^g un si grand froid
^b principales	^e près du rivage	^h qu'il gèle
^c un si grand	^f pour ainsi dire	ⁱ du vent

In winter, they generally ³³ have a clear and dry air, which renders it ¹⁶ very pleasant. Their spring is almost a month earlier than in England. In May and June the heat increases; in July and August it is excessive; in September the weather generally ³³ changes, the rains are then very frequent and heavy ^a, and occasion several diseases, particularly intermitting ^b fevers.

Towards the sea-shore ⁷, and the banks of the rivers, the soil is extremely rich, and returns plentifully ^c whatever ^d is committed to it. At a distance from the water the soil is light and sandy, yet it yields corn ² and tobacco in great plenty. The forests are covered ²⁸ with all sorts of lofty trees; no bushes grow beneath ^e, so that people travel with ease on horseback through the forests under a fine shade, which defends them ¹⁶ from the sun.

There were neither ^f horses, cows, sheep, nor hogs in America before ³⁰ they were carried ^g thither by the Europeans; but now they are multiplied ²⁸ so extremely, that many of *them*, particularly in Virginia and the southern colonies, run ^h wild. Besides the animals transported from Europe, those natural to the country are deer, a sort of tyger, bears ^a, wolves and foxes. There are all sorts of tame and wild fowls: they have there a nightingale, whose plumage is crimson and blue; and the humming-bird ⁱ, the smallest of all birds, and by far ^k the most beautiful; it is arrayed in scarlet, green and gold.

Virginia has produced some of the distinguished persons who were the most active in effecting ^l the late revolution in America. Her political and military character will rank among the first ^m in the pages of history; but this character has been obtained only by a few eminent men who govern this province. The great body of the ⁿ people do not concern themselves with ^o politics; so that ^p the government, though nominally republican, is in fact aristocratical.

^a considérables	^f il n'y avoit ni	^m tiendra un des
^b intermittentes	^g transportés	premiers rangs
^c en abondance	^h sont devenus	ⁿ la masse d
^d tout ce qui	ⁱ l'oiseau mouche	^o ne se mêle pas de
^e ne croissent dessous	^k et de beaucoup ⁱ à opérer la	^p en sorte que

The inhabitants of Virginia, about^a fifteen years ago, were estimated to amount to six hundred thousand men, half of which^b were negroes. The inhabitants are cheerful, hospitable, and in general a well-bred people, yet fond of vanity and ostentation.

WALES^c, in Europe

THOUGH³⁰ this principality is politically included in England, yet as it has a distinction in manner and language, I have thought proper^d to assign it^e here a separate article.

Wales is a hundred and thirty miles long³³, ninety-six broad³³, and contains seven thousand square miles. It is situated between the fifty-first and the fifty-fourth degrees of North latitude, and between the second and the fourth of West longitude from London.

The seasons are nearly^f the same as in the northern parts of England, and the air is sharp^g, but wholesome. The soil is mountainous, but contains valleys² which produce wheat², rye, and other corn. The country is well supplied with^h wholesome springs. The horses of Wales are small, yet can endure vast fatigue: the black cattleⁱ are small likewise, yet the meat is excellent, and the cows yield a great quantity^k of milk.

The inhabitants are supposed to amount to between three and four hundred thousand men. They are not wealthy in general, but are provided with all the^l necessaries and many of the conveniences of life. The Welsh, if^m possible, are more jealous of their liberties than the English;

^a il y a environ	^e de lui assigner	ⁱ gros bétail
^b dont la moitié	^f à peu près	^k donnent beaucoup
^c le pays de Galles	^g est vif	^l de toutes les choses
^d j'ai jugé à propos	^h bien fourni de	^m les Gallois s'il est

they are also far more^a irascible, but their anger soon abates; they have always been remarkable for their sincerity and fidelity.

Wales was formerly famous for its bards and poets; the poetical genius seems to have influenced^b the ancient Welsh *with* an enthusiasm for independency. The established religion in that principality is that of²¹ the church of England; yet there are^c many protestant dissenters among them.

Wales abounds in remains of antiquity: several of its castles are stupendously large, and in some^d the remains of Roman architecture are plainly discernible^e. The remains of the Druidical^f institutions are found in the isle of Anglesey, which was the chief seminary of the Druidical rites and religion.

Among the natural curiosities of this country are the following: In a village called Newton, in Glamorganshire, is a remarkable spring, which ebbs and flows^g contrary to the sea. In Flintshire is a famous well, called Venefred's Well. This spring boils with vast impetuosity out of a rock, and is formed into a beautiful polygonal well, covered with a rich arch, supported by pillars^h, and the roof is exquisitely carved in stone. Over the spring is a chapel of Gothicⁱ architecture. This spring is supposed to be the finest in the British dominions. By two different trials^h and calculations lately made, it is supposed to fling outⁱ twenty-one tons of water in a minute. In Caernarvonshire is the high mountain of Penmanmawr, across the edge^k of which the public road lies^l, and occasions great terror to many travellers. From one hand the impending^m rock seems ready to crush them to pieces, and the great precipice below, which hangsⁿ over the sea, is so hideous^o and so full of danger, that one false step^p could be of^q dismal consequence, before a wall was raised on that side of the road.

Wales was united and incorporated with England in the

^a beaucoup plus	^g a un flux et reflux ^m qui pend sur leur
^b inspiré aux	^h épreuves diff. tête
^c cependant il y a	ⁱ jeter ⁿ qui plonge
^d quelques-uns	^k au pied ^o si affreux
^e on distingue	^l est la grande ^p qu'un faux pas
^f Druides	route ^q pouvoit avoir une

reign of Henry *the* Eighth. The government was modelled according *to* the English form: all laws contrary to those of England were abrogated, and the inhabitants were admitted to the participation of all the English privileges, particularly that of ²¹ sending ^a members to parliament.

The WEST INDIES, in America.

THE West Indies ^b are a multitude of islands lying ^c between the two continents of America, which for the most part ^d belong to the European powers of Great Britain, Spain, France and Holland. We have already spoken of the most considerable of these islands, and we will treat here succinctly of those of ²² smaller note ^e. Many have changed ^f masters during this war; but as they may be restored when peace is made, we will consider them ²⁶ as belonging to the same powers to which ²³ they belonged before the war.

As the climate and seasons differ widely ^g from what ^h we can form any idea *of* by what ²⁴ we perceive at home ⁱ, we shall, to avoid repetition, speak of them in general. As the West Indies lie within ^k the tropics, and ¹ the sun goes quite over ^m their head twice every ^a year, they are continually subject to an extreme heat, which would be intolerable if the trade-wind, which rises ^o gradually as the sun gathers strength ^p, did not ²⁵ blow *in* upon them from the sea, and refresh the air in such a manner, as to ^q enable them ²⁶ to attend ^r to their concerns ^s even in the middle

^a d'envoyer des ^b les Indes occi- dentales ^c d'îles situées ^d pour la plupart ^e moindre impor- tance	^f ont changé de ^g beaucoup ^h de ce dont ⁱ en Angleterre ^k sont entre ^l et que le ^m passe sur	ⁿ deux fois par ^o qui s'élève ^p prend des forces ^q l'air de manière à ^r de vaquer ^s à leurs affaires
---	---	---

of the day. On the other hand, as the night advances, a breeze begins, as it were, from the centre of the land towards the sea on all sides.

The rains in the West Indies, which generally³³ fall when the sun becomes in a manner vertical, cool^a the air, and greatly³³ refresh the country. The rains are not²⁵ so moderate as with us; our heaviest^b rains are but^c dews comparatively to theirs, which seem like floods of water^d poured from the clouds with a prodigious⁹ impetuosity. The rivers rise^e in a moment; new rivers and lakes are formed²⁸ in a short time^f, and the low country is often under water. Hence it is, the rivers that have their sources within the tropics, overflow their banks⁵ at a certain season.

The rains make the only distinction of seasons in the West Indies. The trees are green the whole year round^b; they have there no cold, no frosts, and no snows. In the rainy season, principally in the month of August, they are often assaulted by hurricanes, the most terrible calamity to which²³ they areⁱ subject, as they sometimes³³ destroy in a moment the labour of many years. It is a sudden and violent storm of wind, rain, thunder and lightning, attended with^k a furious swelling^l of the sea. Whole fields of sugar-canes^m are whirledⁿ into the air, and scattered over the face of the country: the strongest⁹ trees of the forests are torn up by the root^o; the wind-mills are swept away^p, and even their houses are often pulled down^q in a moment.

The grand staple commodity^r of the West Indies is sugar. The juice from the sugar-cane when sucked raw has proved nutritive^s and wholesome. From the molasses rum is distilled, and from the scummings^t of sugar a meaner spirit is procured. The tops of the canes, and the leaves which

a refroidissent	h toute l'année	o sont déracinés
b plus grandes	i ils soient	p emportés
c ne sont que des	k accompagné d'	q renversées
d des torrens d'eau	l gonflement	r marchandise
e grossissent dans	m de cannes à sucre	s est nourrissant
f peu de temps	n enlevées	t de l'écume
5 se débordent		

grow upon the joints, make very good provender^a for the cattle, and the refuse of the cane, after grinding^b, serves for fire^c, so that no^d part of this excellent^e plant is without its use.

When things are well managed^d, the rum and molasses pay the charge^e of plantation, and all the sugar is clear profit^f. There is no part in the world in which^g great estates are made^h in so shortⁱ time from the produce of the earth, as in the West Indies. The produce of a few good seasons provides against the ill effects of the worst, and the planter is sure of a speedy and profitable sale for his sugar.

The negroes in the plantations are subsistedⁱ at a very easy rate^k; the price of men negroes on their first arrival used to be^l from thirty to forty pounds; but it has lately increased. Before the late war there were in the English West Indies, at least two hundred and thirty thousand negro slaves, and the whites did not amount to ninety thousand souls.

The West India islands lie in the form of a semicircle, stretching^m almost from the coast of Florida on the North, to the river Oronoko in the main continent of South America: we will give here a short account of the principal islands, which have not been mentioned before in the alphabetical order of their names.

English West Indies.

BARBADOES, the most easterly island of all the Caribbees, is situatedⁿ in the thirteenth degree of North latitude, and in the fifty-ninth of West longitude from London. It is^o twenty-one miles in length^p, and fourteen in breadth. When the English first landed there^q, they found it^r the most savage^s and destitute place they had^t

^a nourriture	^f un profit net	^l étoit communé-
^b avoir été moulu	^g fortunes se fassent	^{ment}
^c à faire du feu	^h en si peu de	^m et s'étendent
^d administrées	ⁱ sont entretenus	ⁿ y débarquèrent
^e les frais de	^k à très-bon marché	^o qu'ils eussent

hitherto visited. It had not the least appearance of having ever been peopled, even by savages. There was ^a no kind of beasts of pasture or prey; yet the climate was so good, and the soil appeared so fertile, that some English gentlemen resolved to form there ^b a colony in the beginning of the seventeenth century.

The trees were so large, and of a wood so hard, that it was with great difficulty they could at first clear ^c as much ground as was necessary for their subsistence. By unremitting ^d perseverance, however, they brought it in a short time to yield them ^e a tolerable support; they soon ^g found that cotton and indigo agreed ^e very well with the soil ^f, and that tobacco answered tolerably well. This prospect induced ^g many new adventurers to transport themselves into this island; and what is very remarkable, twenty-five years after the first settlement, Barbadoes contained fifty thousand whites, and a much greater number of negroes and Indian slaves. The sugar-canes ^h, which they cultivated, rendered them ^e extremely wealthy; the number of slaves augmented considerably, and in the year one thousand six hundred and seventy-six, the number of the inhabitants, whites and negroes, amounted to ⁱ one hundred and fifty thousand: a degree of population unknown in China, and in any other part of the known world. Since this time the island has been upon the decline, which is ^k to be attributed partly to the French colonies, and partly to our other establishments in the neighbouring isles.

The number of the inhabitants is said to be at present twenty thousand whites, and *a* hundred thousand slaves. The exports of Barbadoes chiefly consist in sugar, indigo, and cotton. About ^l twenty years ago a dreadful hurricane occasioned vast devastations ^l in the island; a great number of houses were destroyed ^m, many persons were buried in ^m the ruins of the buildings, and others were driven ⁿ into the sea, where they perished.

^a il n'y avoit

^b d'y former

^c défricher

^d une grande

^e convenoient

^f au terrain

^g engagea

^h les cannes à sucre

ⁱ montoit à

^k ce qui doit

^l il y a environ

^m ensevelies sous

ⁿ furent poussés

ST. CHRISTOPHER'S island is situated ²⁸ in the seventeenth degree of North latitude, and in the sixty-second of West longitude from London. It is ³¹ twenty miles long ¹³, and seven broad. It has its ^a name from the famous Christopher Columbus, who discovered it ¹⁶ for the Spaniards. It contains about six thousand whites, and thirty-six thousand negroes. Besides cotton, ginger, and tropical fruits, it produces near ^b as much ^c sugar as Barbadoes, and sometimes quite as much. It was taken ²⁸ by the French in 1782, but was restored again ^d to Great Britain by the late treaty of peace.

ST. LUCIA is situated ²⁸ in the fourteenth degree of North latitude, and in the sixty-first of West longitude from London. It is ³¹ thirty-three miles in length, and twelve in breadth. The soil in the valleys is extremely rich; it produces excellent timber ^e, and abounds in pleasant rivers and well situated harbours.

TOBAGO is situated in the eleventh degree of North latitude. It is ³¹ thirty-two miles in length, and nine in breadth. The climate here is not so hot as might be ^f expected; being so near the ^g equator. The soil is fruitful, and produces sugar ³, indigo, cotton, and ginger: also cinnamon and nutmeg. This island is watered ²⁸ with numerous springs, and its bays are commodious and safe.

ST. VINCENT is situated in the thirteenth degree of North latitude, and in the sixty-first of West longitude from London. It is ³¹ about twenty-four miles in length ¹³, and eighteen in breadth. This island is extremely fruitful, and the soil is very proper for the raising of ^h sugar. Many of the inhabitants are Caribbeans, who are not much attached to the British government.

GRENADA is situated ²⁸ in the twelfth degree of North latitude, and in the sixty-second of West longitude from London. It is ³¹ thirty miles in length ¹³, and fifteen in

^a elle tire son

^b presque

^c autant de

^d fut rendue

^e d'excellent bois

^f qu'on pourroit

^g si près de l'

^h à produire du

breadth; the soil is extremely proper for producing sugar ^a, coffee, tobacco, and indigo. Upon the whole, it carries with it all the appearance of becoming ^a as flourishing ⁹ a colony as any in the West Indies of the same extent ^b.

A lake on the top ^c of a hill, in the middle of the island, supplies it ¹⁶ with fine rivers, which fertilize and adorn the country. Several harbours lie round ^d the island, which render it ¹⁶ very convenient ^e for shipping; and it has the happiness of not being subject to hurricanes.

This island was long ^f the theatre of bloody wars between the natives and the French; during which ²³ the Caribbees defended themselves ¹⁶ with the most resolute ^g bravery.

The BAHAMAS are situated ²⁸ to the South of Carolina; they extend ^h along ⁱ the coast of Florida down to ^k the isle of Cuba. They are about five hundred in number; some of them ^l are only mere rocks, but twelve are large, fertile, and in nothing different ^m from the soil of Carolina. They are however almost uninhabited, except Providence, which is ⁿ two hundred miles East of the ^o Floridas. These islands were the first fruit of Columbus's ⁷ discoveries in the year *one* thousand four hundred *and* ninety-two, when his men, despairing of finding any land, were about ^p to throw him overboard ^q.

French West Indies.

THE French were the last ^r of the European ⁹ nations who made settlements in the West Indies; but they made ample amends by the vigour with which ²⁵ they pursued them ¹⁶, and by the judicious measures which they used ^s

^a de devenir une	^h elles s'étendent	ⁿ qui est à
^b étendue	ⁱ le long de	^o à l'est des
^c qui est au haut	^k jusqu'à	^p vouloient
^d sont autour de	^l quelques-unes	^q le jeter à la mer
^e très-commode	^m ne différent en	^r les derniers
^f long-temps	rien	^s employèrent
^g la plus grande		

in drawing from them ^a every advantage that the nature of the climate would yield, and in contending against ^b the difficulties which it threw in their way ^c.

Their plantations, before the late revolution of France, were under the inspection of a council of commerce, composed of twelve of the most considerable officers in the nation, assisted by deputies ² of all the trading towns ^d. The government of their colonies is in the hands of a governor, an intendant, and a council, who are restrained in their power by one ^e another. The governor and the other officers are paid ²⁸ by the mother country ^f, and are ^g strictly forbidden to carry on ^h any trade whatever.

DOMINICA island is situated ²⁸ in the sixteenth degree of North latitude, and in the sixty-second of West longitude from London. It is ³¹ about twenty-eight miles in length ¹³, and thirteen in breadth. The soil of this island is thin ⁱ, and well adapted ^k to the rearing of ^l coffee and sugar. The sides of the hills bear the finest trees in all the West Indies; and the island is well supplied with ^m rivulets of good water. The French always ⁿ opposed ^o our settling in this island, because in time of war it cuts off their communication between Martinico and Guadaloupe.

MARTINICO is situated ²⁸ between the fourteenth and the fifteenth degrees of North latitude, and in the sixty-first of West longitude from London. It is ³² about sixty miles in length ¹³, and thirty in breadth. The inland part is hilly, from which are poured out ^p on every side ^q a number of agreeable and useful rivers, which adorn and enrich this island in a high degree.

The produce of the soil is sugar, cotton, indigo, ginger,

^a pour en tirer	^e l'un par	^l à produire
^b pour surmonter	^f mère patrie	^m bien fournie de
^c qu'elle leur op- posoit	^g il leur est	ⁿ se sont toujours
^d villes de com- merce	^h de faire	^o opposés à
	ⁱ léger	^p et il en descend
	^k et bien propre	^q de tous côtés

and such fruits as are ^a found in the neighbouring islands. Martinico is the residence of the governor of the French islands in these seas ; its harbours are numerous, safe, and well fortified.

GUADALOUPE is situated ²⁸ in the sixteenth degree of North latitude, and in the sixty-second of West longitude from London. It is forty-five miles long ³³, and thirty-eight broad. This island is divided ²⁸ into two parts by a small arm of the sea ^b, through which ^c no ship can sail, but the inhabitants pass it in a ferry-boat. The soil of Guadaloupe is very fertile, and produces sugar ², cotton, indigo, ginger, &c. This island is in a flourishing condition, and its export of sugar is almost incredible.

Spanish West Indies.

CUBA is situated between the nineteenth and the twenty-third degrees of North latitude, and between the seventy-fourth and the eighty-seventh of West longitude from London. It is ³¹ about seven hundred miles in length, and seventy miles broad. A chain of hills runs through ^d the middle from East to West, but the land near the sea ^e is generally level, and flooded ^f in the rainy season,

This noble ^g island is supposed to ^h have the best soil ⁱ of any in ^k America for so large a ^l country. It produces all the commodities known in the West Indies, particularly ginger ², long pepper, and other spices; cassia, mastic, and aloes ; it produces also tobacco ² and sugar, but not such ^m quantities as might be ⁿ expected ^o. Ha-

^a les fruits qu'on	^f couverte d'eau	^l pour un si grand
^b bras de mer	^g superbe	^m en si grande
^c par lequel	^h passe pour	ⁿ qu'on pourroit
^d passe par	ⁱ meilleur terrain	^o l'attendre
^e près de la mer	^k qui soit en	

vannah, the capital, is a place of great strength and importance, and contains about two thousand houses.

PORTO RICO is situated in the eighteenth degree of North latitude, and between the sixty-fourth and the sixty-seventh degrees of West longitude from London. It is ³² about *a* hundred miles long ¹³, and forty broad. The soil is beautifully ^a diversified with woods, valleys, and plains; it is extremely fertile and well watered, but unhealthy in the rainy seasons ^b. Porto Rico, the capital of this island, is better peopled than most ^c of the Spanish towns, very likely because it is the centre of the contraband trade ⁷ carried on by ^d the English and French with the Spaniards.

TRINIDAD is situated ²⁸ in the tenth degree of North latitude, and in the sixty-first of West longitude from London. It is about ninety miles long ¹³, and sixty broad. The climate is unhealthy ^e, but the soil is fertile, and produces sugar ², fine tobacco, indigo, ginger, some cotton-trees and Indian corn.

Dutch West Indies.

ST. EUSTATIA is situated ²⁸ in the seventeenth degree of North latitude, and in the sixty-third of West longitude from London. It is only a mountain twenty-nine miles in circumference, rising out ^f of the sea like a pyramid. It contains about five thousand whites, and fifteen thousand negroes. The sides of the mountain are laid ^g out in pretty settlements, where the Dutch rise ^h sugar ² and tobacco in great quantities.

CURAÇAO is situated ²⁸ in the twelfth degree of North latitude, and in the seventy-first of West longitude from London. It is ³¹ thirty miles long ¹³, and ten broad; it

^a agréablement

^b saisons pluvieuses

^c que la plupart

^d qu'y font les

^e mal-sain

^f qui s'éleve

^g couverts de

^h cultivent

produces a considerable quantity ^a of sugar and tobacco; but what renders it ^a of most advantage ^b to the Dutch is, the contraband trade ^c which they carry on there with the Spaniards. Their harbours are the rendezvous of all nations in time of war.

This island has several warehouses ^c always full of the commodities ^d of Europe, and the West Indies. Their African company brings thither ^e three or four cargoes ^f of slaves. The Spaniards carry off ^g, at a high price, the best of the negroes, and a great quantity of the European goods ^h. This island is worth ⁱ to the Dutch about five hundred thousand pounds in time of peace, and the profit is much greater in time of war, because it becomes ^k then the great market of the West Indies, affords a retreat to ships of all nations, and sells them ^l arms and ammunition to destroy ^m one another.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ^a ce qui la rend | ^e y apporte | ⁱ rapporte |
| ^b plus avantageuse | ^f cargaisons d' | ^k elle devient |
| ^c magasins | ^g achètent | ^l et leur vend des |
| ^d marchandises | ^h des marchandises | ^m pour se détruire |

*A Series of the Names of Countries and Towns
which have a different Denomination in
French and in English.*

Eng.	Fr.	Eng.	Fr.
ABYSSINIA	Abyssinie	Capua	Capoue
Africa	Afrique	Carolina	Caroline
Alexandria	Alexandrie	Ceylon	Ceylan
America	Amérique	China	La Chine
Antioch	Antioche	Copenhagen	Copenhague
Antwerp	Anvers	Corinth	Corinthe
Arabia	Arabie	Cornwall	Cornouaille
Arcadia	Arcadie	Corsica	Corse
Armenia	Arménie	Cracow	Cracovie
Asia	Asie	Cyprus	Cypre
Assyria	Assyrie	Damascus	Damas
Athens	Athènes	Dauphiny	Dauphiné
Austria	Autriche	Denmark	Danemark
Babylon	Babylone	St. Domingo	St. Domingue
Barbadoes	Barbade	Dover	Douvres
Barbary	Barbarie	Dunkirk	Dunkerque
Barcelona	Barcelone	Edinburgh	Edinbourg
Basil	Bâle	Egypt	Egypte
Bavaria	Bavière	England	Angleterre
Bern	Berne	Epirus	Epire
Bohemia	Bohême	Ethiopia	Ethiopie
Bologna	Boulogne	Flanders	Flandre
Brasil	Brésil	Friburg	Fribourg
Britain	Bretagne	Geneva	Genève
Brussels	Bruxelles	Genoa	Gènes
Burgundy	Bourgogne	Germany	Allemagne
Caffraria	Cafrerie	Ghent	Gand
Cairo	Caire	Granada	Grenade
Calabria	Calabre	Greece	Grèce
Candia	Candie	Guelderland	Gueldre
Canterbury	Cantorbéri	Guiana	Guyane

Eng	Fr.	Eng.	Fr.
Guinea	Guinée	Mogul	Mogol
Hague	La Haye	Morea	Morée
Hanover	Hanovre	Morocco	Maroc
Havanna	Havane	Moscovy	Moscovie
Hispaniola	St. Domingue	Negroland	Négritie
Holland	Hollande	Netherlands	Pays-bas
Hungary	Hongrie	New Britain	Nouvelle Bre- tagne
Jamaica	Jamaïque	New England	Nouvelle An- gleterre
Japan	Japon	Newfoundland	Terre-neuve
Iceland	Islande	New Holland	Nouvelle Hol- lande
India	L'Inde	New York	Nouvelle York
Ireland	Irlande	Nimeguen	Nimègue
Italy	Italie	Nova Scotia	Nouvelle Ecosse
Lancaster	Lancastre	Norway	Norvège
Lapland	Laponie	Nubia	Nubie
Leghorn	Livourne	Ostend	Ostènde
Lisbon	Lisbonne	Padua	Padoue
Lisle	Lille	Palermo	Palerme
Livonia	Livonie	Parma	Parme
Lombardy	Lombardie	Pensilvania	Pensilvanie
London	Londres	Persia	Perse
Loretto	Lorette	Peru	Pérou
Lorrain	Lorraine	Petersburgh	Pétersbourg
Louisiana	Louisiane	Placentia	Plaisance
Lucca	Luque	Picardy	Picardie
Luxembur ^o	Luxembourg	Poland	Pologne
Lyons	Lyon	Presburg	Presbourg
Madeira	Madère	Prussia	Prusse
Majorca	Majorque	Ratisbon	Ratisbonne
Malta	Malte	Ravenna	Ravenne
Manilla	Manille	Romania	Romanie
Mantua	Mantoue	Russia	Russie
Martinico	Martinique	Saguntum	Sagonte
Mecca	La Mecque	Sardinia	Sardaigne
Mecklin	Malines	Savoy	Savoie
Mentz	Mayence	Saxony	Saxe
Messina	Messine		
Mexico	Le Mexique		
Minorca	Minorque		
Modena	Modène		

Eng.	Fr.	Eng.	Fr.
Scotland	Ecosse	Toledo	Tolède
Sclavonia	Esclavonie	Transilvania	Transilvanie
Sicily	Sicile	Triers	Trèves
Silesia	Silésie	Turkey	Turquie
Smyrna	Smyrne	Tuscany	Toscane
Spain	Espagne	Valencia	Valence
Strasburg	Strasbourg	Venice	Venise
Swabia	Souabe	Verona	Vérone
Sweden	Suède	Vienna	Vienne
Switzerland	Suisse	Villa Franca	Ville Franche
Syria	Syrie	Virginia	Virginie
Tartary	Tartarie	Wales	Galles
Terra Firma	Terre Ferme	Warsaw	Varsovie

Names of Nations which have different Denominations in French and in English.

	m.	f.		m.	f.
ABYSSINIAN	Abyssinien	ne	Japanese	Japonois	e
African	Africain	e	Indian	Indien	ne
Algerine	Algérien	ne	Irish	Irlandois	e
American	Américain	e	Italian	Italien	ne
Arabian	Arabe		Laplander	Lapon	ne
Asiatic	Asiatique		Mexican	Mexicain	e
Austrian	Autrichien	ne	Neapolitan	Napolitain	e
Barbarian	Barbare		Norwegian	Norvégien	ne
Bohemian	Bohémien	ne	Persian	Perse	
Briton	Breton	ne	Peruvian	Péruvien	ne
Caffres	Caffres		Pole	Polonois	e
Chinese	Chinois	e	Portuguese	Portugais	e
Corsican	Corse		Prussian	Prussien	ne
Dutch	Hollandois	e	Russian	Russe	
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