M E A
 d'flerbelot fays is very ancient ; but he does not tell
us where it lies, us where it lies, nor is it in any map. Mr. Moll rays,
it lies more to the coant than his imaginary town of
Gilan mand ioo miles MAZARA, Val di, the S. W. W. divition of the inand of
Sicily, in Lower Italy. It is bounded by Val di DeSicily, in Lower Italy. It is bounded by Val di De-
monio on the E from which it is divided by the Grat
Rine River or Fiume Grande; by Val di Noto on the E, and
S. E. from which it is parted by that of Sallo; ;and on cevery fide elfe is furrounded by the fa. It is very moun-
tainous, but fertile and well-watered. tainous, but fertile and well-watered.
MAZARA, the capital of the province of the fame name
laft-mentioned. It flands on the E, of Cape Fero, near the mouth of the Mazaro. The territory round is very
fpacious and fruitful ; but the city has ort much of it Ppacious and fruittul, but the city has loft much of its
pritine grandeur. It is the fee of a Bintop, and has a
harbour: lies forty-four miles $S$. WW of Palemo. Lat. harbour: lies forty-four miles S. W. of Palermo. Lat.
37 deg. 5 min. N. . ong. Ide. de. 36 min.. .
MAZARINO, a mall city of Val di Noto, in the ifland of Sicily and Lower Italy. It lies near the river Terra Nuova, and the little county belonging to the
Mazarini family, from which was deicended the famou Mazarini family, from which was deicended the famous
Cardinal of that name, who was Prime Minifter of France, N. of Buteras, and S. W. of Piazza.
MAZERES, one of the four principap lowns of Lower
Foix, in France, the ancient refidence of the Counts
of Foix It . was fortified by the Reformed in the fix
 teenth century, who maintained it till 1629 ; when
they were obliged to fubmit to Lewis XIII. and its fortifications were razed
MEACO, a city of Niphon or Japan, in Afia. It
is the refidence of the Dairo, who keeps a magniis the refidence of the Dairo, who keeps a magni
ficent court here. It lies near the middle of the $S$.
coaft Three rivers unite their treams in the heet coaft. Three rivers unite their freams in the heart of
the town, where is a flately bridge. The flreets are
faid to amount to I 850 , moftly narrow, but freait, and faid to amount to o 850 , moftly narrow, but ffrait, and
extremely populous; the number of houfes upwards of
100,000. Before it was burnt by the Cubo of Jeddo's 100,000. Before it was burnt by the Cubo of Jeddo's
troops, it was 20 miles long, and between nine and
ten in breadth, had 5 univerfities, with 35,000 fchotroops,
ten in waseath, had 5 univerrities, withen 35,000 fcho
lars each, \&cc. \&c. It is fill the grand ftore-houfe o
 ftuffs, filks wrought and unwrought, fine feel blades,
\&c. The public edifices, as palaces, colleges, monal teries, temples, \&c. are numberlefs, and extremely
fumptuous. Of the latter here is the moft magnificent
in the whole empire, with a valt gigantic idol of gilt in the whole empire, with a vaft gigantic idol of gilt
copper. The private houres are moftly low, built of
wood or clay, covered with laths, whence arifes its liablenefs to fire, for preventing which they have al-
ways troughs full of water a-top of them. It lies 312 ways troughs full of water a-top of thin. It lies
miles W. of Jeddo. Lat. 36 deg. I min. N. long. 136
$15 \mathrm{~min} . \mathrm{E}$.
MEADIA, or MIHALYD, a town in the banat of
Ther Temefwaer, in Servia, European Turkey. It lies on
the N. fide of the Danube, twenty miles E. of Beigrade. Here is a fortrefs, citadel or fconce, near which
a battle was fought between the Imperiailift a nd Turks
i the in the year $173^{8}$. Lat. 45 deg .10 min . N. long. 22
deg. 15 min. MEARTA, a tow
maps place it on the fame river as Affer, and fixty maps pace it on the lame river as Armer, and hixty
miles othe W. of it. It is large, and has a market
every day, with a great trade in indigo, callicoes, aud every day, with a great trade in indigo, callicoes, aud
woollen cloth.
MEATH, Eaf, a province of Leinfter, in Ireland. It is MEATH, Eaf, a province of Leinfter, in Ireland. It is
booudded by Cavan and Louth on the N. and N. E. Kil-
dare to the S. E. Meath on the W, with the county Dublin and the ocean on the E. It lies in the N. Wf circuit of Ireland, thirty-two miles N. and S. and
twenty-five E, and W, It containe elever twenty-five E. and f. It contains leven baronies and parliament, befides two Knights for the fhire. This is a level, fruitful, and populous country, feeding many
herds of cattle, and abounding in corn. It gives herds of cattle, and abounding in corn. It gives sitle
of Earl to the family of Brabazon. Befides, in this country are feveral other noble families.

EATH, WoA, fo called in refpeet of its weftern fituaz tion, with regard to the forme. It runs W , to the
Shannon, which river it parts from Rofcommon; and Shannon, w- King's county to the $S$. and Longford to
lies between
the N. to neither of which it is inferior in fercily, number of inhabitants, or any other advantage. It is
numell watered by rivers and lakes, but intermixed wis well watered by rivers and lakes, but intermixed with
bogss , and it givest tite of Earl to the fannily of Nugent
It Is dimenfions are variounty given, and is much indeentited
It includes cleven baromies, thas four boroughs, whic It includes eleven baromes, has four boroughs, which
fend eight members to parliament, and two Knights of
the fhire. MEA fhire, MEAUX, in Latin Milde, the ancient Jutinum : it
the capital of Brie, in Champagre, a the capital of Bre, in Mannagne, This is the thee of of
France, on the river Marne.
Bifhop, formierly fuffragan to Sens, but now to Paris Bifhop, formerly fuffragan to Sens, but now to Paris
of which the fancus Arnold was once prelate. The
tiver divides this city into two perts of which the famous Arnold was once prelate. The
river divides this city into tow parts; the one called the
town, and the other the market ; and it is furroul town, and the other the market; and it is furrounded
with three fuburbs. The cathedral is dedicated to $S$. with three fuburbs. The cathecral is dedicated to St .
Stephen, and the diocefe contains 2 Io parithes: here is stephen, and thurch of St. Santin, wiith feverara paro-
the collegiare chur
chial churches, befides the abbey of St. Faron, belong. chial churches, befides the abbey of St. Faron, belong-
ing to the Benedictines of St. Namur; three other ing to and a great number of monafteries.
abbeps,
This city fuffered much in 1385 , when Kin This city fuffered much in i385, when King John of the citizens attempting to take it from the Dauphi whe poffenfited himfielf of it, the garrifon cut them to
pieces, and plundered and fired the place. King Henr pieces, and plundered and fired the place. King Henry
V. took it after three months fiege.
This was the firt city in This was the firft city in France that declared for
the reformation, under King Francis I. for which ment the reformation, under King Francis I. for which many
Protettants fuffered martyrdom. In the civil war th Protetants furfered martyrom. In the civil war the
Protefants got poffiffion of this slace, but the Duke
of Rouen took it by furprife for Charles IX. It is the of Rouen took it by furprife for Charles IX. It is the
feat of a bailiwic and other courts. Its trade confifs feat of a bailiwic and other courts. It trade connift
chiefly in corn, wool, and cheef. A noble feat calle
Germigni chieffy in corn, wool, and cheefe. A noble feat called
Germigni, belonging to the Bifhop, is about hall
a league out of the town. Meaux lies twentyefeven a league out of the town. Meaux lies twenty-feven
miles N. E. of Paris. Lat. 49 deg. 12 min. N. Iong. 3 deg. 12 min. E. MECCA, a principality or province of Arabia Feclix,
in Affa, along the coaft of the Red fea. Its northernu
boundary is Arabia Petrea, and Teliam limits it on the boundary is Arabia Petrrea, and Telam limits it on the
S. Its extent to the E. is uncertain. Its 8 imenfions
from N, to $S$ are computed at 500 miles thet from N . to S. are computed at 500 miles; that is, from
lat. 20 and 30 deg. to 26 deg. N . and under long. 40
and 41 deg. E . It is croffed a little above the midde and 41 deg. E. It is croffer a little above the middle
by the tropic of Cancer, and governed by a Prince call
ed Cherif of Mecca Caliphs, Mahomet's defcendants. MECCA, the capital of the laft-mentioned teritory of
the fame name, and of all Arabia Foelix. It was the the fame name, and of ald Arabia Folix. It was
birth-place of the grand impoffor Mahomer. It is alage
well-built city, in a valley furrounded with mountail well-built city, in a valley furrounded with mountains In the middile of it ftands the Kuaba or houff of God,
which the Arabs fuppofe to have been built by Abraz which the Arabs fuppofe to have been built by Abra-
ham. Thither Matiomet obliged his votaries to perform a pilgrimage once in their lives. The temple is bur
fffeen feet long, twelve broad, and thirty high. freen feet long, twelve broad, and thirty high; bur
-ound it is a large court and piazza, where the pilgrim pay their devotions, feldom entering the temple, as be-
ing too fmall. ing too fmell.
The inhabi
The inhabitants of Mecca are computed at 6000 fat
milies, moft of them being very rich; and the concourf of pilgrims at the four grand feftivals commonly a-
mounts to 200,000. mounts to 200,000 .
The territory of
water but what they catcch from che clouds, or is brouth at a diftance from it. The houles are moffly well-buith,
watch and of brick, with terraces atop. It has no fortifcha-
tions; but a Cariftian is not allowed to come nipher than five miles, under pain of being burnt alive. The moft remarkable edifice in it is a magnificent mofque,
having a flately cupola covered with gold, and two very having a ftately cupola colvered with gold, and two vern
high towers. This city lies thirty miles E. of Sedin, port-town on the Red fa, and 200 miles S. E.
Medina. Lat. 21 deg. 27 min. N. long. Medina. Lat. 21 deg. 27 min . N. long. 43 deg. 4 $\min ^{\min .}$ E.

M E C
Netherlands. It is furrounded by Brabant, being onil,
ten miles in length, and half that in breadth. It ten miles in length, and half that in breadth. It
territory includes nine villages befides its capital.
 and Demer. It is well-built, confifining of many inands
or artificial canals, over which are feveral bridges. It
is a fortifed place, but of no confiderable ftrengri, and the fee of an Archbilhop, who is primate of the Low
Conntries. It is divided into fix Countries. It is divided into fix parihes, each of which
has a fine church. The cathedral is a large and noble Ahrucure : the fteeple is the higheft in the country. Its
dock on the four fides of the tower is ffrucure the feeple is the for tower the country. It
clock on teet in cir
cumference, and each figure above a yard long. It has cumference, and each figure above a yard long. It has
alfo f fine chime of bells. The parochial church of our
and Lady is collegiate : the parih-church of our Lady of
Haniwyck is a priory of regulars of St. Auftin, and of the Hanfwyck is a priory of regulars of St. Auftin, and of the
congregation of St. Genevive. All the churches have very congregation of St. Genevive. Alt the churches have very
fine pictures. Among a vaft number of convents for both fexes, there is a beguinage here, containing gene-
rally about 700 young women, who maintain themraly about 7 oo young women, who maintain them-
felves by working, and make no vows. St. Rombaut, an IIfifman, and Bifhop of Dublin, is the patron of
bis city; whofe relics are kept in a filver flhrine this city; whofe relics are kept in a filver flrine.
Here is holden a grand council or parliament, whic was fetted in 1473 , by Charles the Bold Duke of Burgund. The magiffracy cunfits of a fhout or high-
biliff two burgomaters, twelve echevin,
At Me. Mechlin they carry on biliff, twe burgomafters, twelve echevins, \&c.
At Mechin they carry on a confiderable corn, blankets, and thread; but the principel mananu-
fature is that of thofe fine laces fo famous in Europe, fature is that of thofe fine laces fo famous in Europe,
and known by the name of Meehlins. In the arrenal are caft great guns, mortars, 8<c.
Here Philip II. King of Spain, built an hofpital for wounded having been fet on fire by lightening, communianed to 2000 quintals of powder, by which accident The concurrence of this little lorddhip is neceflary to the enacting of laws, and raiing of money, thourh be-
longing to Auftria: and they have old ftrong beer in lonigng to Auftria: and they have old frong beer in
this city with which they ferve the other provinces in
the Netherlands: it lies twelve miles N. W. of Louthe Netherlands: it lies twelve miles N. W. of Lou-
vain, fourteen N. E. of Burfile, and fixtcen S. E. of Antwerp.
min. . .
MECHOACAN, a province of Mexico, in North Ame-
rica. It is bounded by Panuco on the N. Mexico ProIt is bounded soundary on the W. is Guadalajara or New Galicia. coa or the chocolate nuts; and being well watered
pith ivers and leffier ftreams, it produces both corn and pafure in abundance: fo that it is one of the moft plea-
ant and frieful provinces of all Mexico. Here is a at and fruitful proom horfes. with plenty of honey and nerous Breed of good horfes, with plenty of honey and
wex
of wild fwine, \&c. The natives make curious cabinets
nimen filk; but they excell moff in making of picand much filk; but they excell moft in making of pic-
tures or images, by means of fathers, which the ableft painter cannot furpafs with his colours. This province,
formelly 2 kingdom, is now a biflopic, in which are er 200 towns of the natives all converted here being
lear 100 fchools, befides churches, hofpitals, and moanferies. The trade here the Spaniards carry on by land, there being hardly any ports that belong to it.
IECHOACAN, a large and beautiful city in the mentioned province of the fame name. It fands on a
great river near the $W$. fide of a lake, abounding with rreat river near the W. fide of a lake, abounding with
ifin. It is the fee of a Bihhop, has a fine cathedral, and is full of hand ome houfes, which belong to rich Spaniai ds,
owners of the filver mines ; and lies 120 miles W. from Mexico. Germany. It has the Baltic fea on the N. is bounded
by Pomerania on the E. part of Brandenburg and burg, on the W. It is about 100 miles long from E. to .and fixty broad from N. to S.
This country is fuifull, and well watered with rivers and inland lakes, but thefe render the air unhealthy in
fummer, and extremely cold in winter: yet they fo a-
$\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{o}}, 7$.

Sound with fihh that at the marriage of one of tity
Dukes 5 soo frefl breams were ferved up at his table which were taken beams were ferved op at his table
veniently fituated out of the Swerin-lake. It is con





 This country is fibiject to its own Duke, Mecklen-


 had unjütly levelled, for for refuring of which he was ex-
pelled tel pelled his dominions by the Emp emor in he was ex
the admind
the te adminitration of the government given to his
rother by a cecree of the fame counci, for a time
The The Duke was reflored to thate councili, for a time.
years afterwards on on whol demieficisons baut teen years aftererards, on whofe demire his fon Frederick
fucce hed him
The Duke of Swerin's The Duke of SWerin's annual revenue from his do-
nain, and the fubfidides from his fletes, amount to bout 4o,0ool. and that of the Dule of Strelitz 15, ,ooll be be
fides his domain, which is confiderable. The country can

 kingoms of Laos and Cambodia, anfer which it it inls
into the Indian ocean in lat. Io deg. N. oppofite to Ifand of Pulo Condor. Cobinia Metaimertis, a famous phace
 imall town of Spanih Eftemadura, on the river Guadi-
mana, over which it has a flately bridge, and a flrong cafte, commanding the adjacent plain,
This town contains about 8 oo houtes, in four parimes


 vale en, and fine patures. It connines on Jempland to
the Nhe gulp of Bothia to the E. and Hollingland
to the S. and W. W. MEDEN, a pretty town of Pegu, and cmpire of Ava,
beyond the Ganges, in Afra; where they have abundince of boats, in which they kecep their markets on the water, and Rade their goods fom the fun with
lamer umbellas. But we find no fuch phace in our

 any in the country, the water beating very yuriouny on
this hiore, to to fop its fury the inhabitiants lay fails upon the dykes, which preferves them.
The principal trade of this
The principal trade of this place is in timber, fetched
from Norway and the Baltic, They were the frift who

 numbers of catle bred. it lies fourteen miles $N$.
of toorn. Lat. 52 deg. 48 min. $N$. long. 4 deg. $5 t^{2}$ min E. ET, the mof famous medicinal fring in all Sweden. In Iles in Eatt Gothanc, and in a picafant fite,
lhree miles from Wadfena.
 were comprehended Aderbeitran, foome part of Ghilan
and Eyta--Agem. IIs capital was Echatana, the mo*


M E G

M E D
as being fituated in a plain, a very old city of Leon, in Spain; formerty the royal the emoval. It is a populous
aib being the ocafion of the reme pardiel. It contains 18,000 houtes, in 14 pariihes, 8 cc . It has feveral immunities, as freedom from taxes, cxerp con-
from the jurificietion of the Pope or the King, in con-
 mong them in their elecetions. It lies fifty-fix miles N.
E. of Salamanca. Lat. 4 I deg. 20 min. N. long. 5 deg. ${ }^{17} \min$. W. WEDI, the capital of a duchy in Old Caftile, MEDINA CELI, the cappital orry confiderable city, and
in Spain. It was ancientla very
lies twenty-fix miles $N$. E. of Siguença. Lat. 4 I deg.
 Medina del Campo, a rich city of Leon, in Spain; it has its name as being remote from any river. In cole num-
2000 houfes in three parifhes, with a proportionable no 2000 oures in three pariines, with a proporte. It gives title
ber of foundations, and a lofy frong catti of Duke to the Henrigues family, Admirals of Caftile:
it lies 5 miles S. E. of Leon. Lat. 42 deg. 6 min. $E$.
 a genteel and pretty large city of Andalufia, in Spain;
it contains 1500 families in two parifhes, and gives
 miles. 15 min. W.
dedinl, a city of Arabia Fcelix, in Affia
MEDINA TALMA Me erand impoftor was received, and protected by the the grand impoftor was received, and protected by the
inhabitants, when driven from Mecca, and where he was firft invected with regal powe,
Here is a magnificent mofque, fupported by 400 co-
lumns, with numerous lamps continually burning in it, being furrounded with a filver pallifadoe; where is the Prophet's tomb, with a rich diamond and curious gold
crefcent. But the fory of his coffin fufpended to the

 the Mahometan xra or Hegira, mamely, July 16 ,
622. It lies 196 miles N. Wof Mecca. Lat. 24 deg. $\mathrm{MEDI}^{46 \mathrm{~min} \text {. N. long. } 40 \text { deg. } 51 \text { min. }}$
the capital of a duchy of the fame name, in Spanifh Ef remadura.
The word Medina in all the preceding words, denotes in the Arabic or Moorinim language,
MEDITERRANEAN SEA, focalled as bing furrounded with land on all fides, except at the
Gibraltar on the $W$. and the Thracian Bofphorus on the G. which laft lets the Euxine or Black fea into it, as
E, whirf does a. conftant current of the Atlantic fea, the firf does a. conftant current of the Atlantic fea. The ancients called it the Helperian iea, as and
W. The Scriptures call it the Great fea, in oppofition Wiv the fea of Gallilee. It was alio denominated the Lower fea by the Romans, appellation of Mare Internum
that of Sicily. It had the a on the fame account with that of Mediterranean. It has topical names, as the Genoefe, Tufcan, Adriatic, Le-
vant, Sicilian, Lyons, Archipelago, \&c. fea or gulph. vant, isicilian, Lyons, Archipelago, Ic. Itea in parted from the Atlantic or Great weftern ocean by the ftreights of Gibraltar, from the Red fea by the ithmus of Suez, and from the Propontis by the treights
Dardanelles. It has Europe on the N. Africa on the $S$. Afia on the E. and the freights of Gibraltar on the W Its utmofte extent from N. to $S$. where widef, that is,
from the gulph of Sidrain Tripoli, to that of $V$ Enice from the gulph of Sidra in Tripo' ', to that of V enice, from
30 deg. 20 min. to 46 deg. 40 min. upwards of 16 degrees, is above 9 eomiles: ins lengeth from E . to W. W. from
Syria and Paliftine to Gibraltar, that is, from 5 deg W. Sy
to 36 deg E .or long. 4 I deg. is upwards of 2000 miles.
In the Mediterranean are feveral peninfulas, as Italy, In the Mediterranean are feveral peninfulas, as Italy,
Greece, and Anatulia ; likewife iflands, as Sicily, Sardinia, Corfica, Majorca, Minorca, Corfu, Cephalonia,
Zante, Candia, Rhodes, Cyprus, thofe of the ArchiA continual brik and rapid current flows from the
Atantic ocean into the Mediterranean, at the Streights A continual brik and rapid current flows from the
Atlantic ocean into the Mediterranean, at the Streights
f Gibraltar, between Europe and Africa, being about fixteen miles over; and another as conftantly at the Thra-
ian Bofphorus from the Euxine fea, for ftemming of bo cian Bophorus from the Euxine fea, for ferm ganie is required. Nowtithtanding
which a good hard gand thefe two currents, and the prodigious quantity of witer
thrown into it from fo many rivers all around, this fea is never obferved to overflow, or even rife beyond it
ffual height. Whether there is any fubterraneous pal ofual height. Wher the waters, is uncertain. But the
fage for carrying of the lage for carle conjecture is that of Dr. Halley, namely,
moft probable
that the heat of the fun exhales them, fo that there is that the heat of the fun exhales them, 10 that there
nearly a proportion between the waters received into
it, and thofe drawn off by exhalation; and hente nearly a proportion between exhe waters received into
it, and thofe drawn off by exhalation ; and hencete
waters are never higher at one time than the other: waters are never higher at one time than the othe
for no tides are oblerved in this fea, except in fom for no
few places, as at Tunis, Meffina, Venice, and Negro-
pont ; at which laft place thy are obfereded to be the pont; at which laf place they are obferved to be the
mot irregular in the world, flowing at fome periods of
the moon fix or feven times in twenty-fours. the moon ixx or feven times in twenty-fours.
MEDNICK, a city of Samojitia, in Poland. It lies thiry-eight miles E. of Memel. Lat. 56 deg. 10 mi MEDOC, a country of Guyenne, in France. It lies W
of the city of Bourdeaux, being bounded on the N of the city of Bourdeaux, being bounded on the N. and
E. by the river Garonne, on the E. by the little tived Jale, which parts it from Bourdelois, and to the W Wher
the gulph of Arcaflon and the fea of Gafcony, which the gulph of Arcaffion and the fea of Galcony, which
is a part of the ocean. It is a barren fpot, the foil bein is a part of the ocean. It is a barren flopt, the foil being
good only along the Garonne. On it are, only fome few gillages, and on its coaft are very good oyfters. MEDWAY, one of the largett rivers in England. It is
characterized by Milton, MMelwayy the Smocth. It rifes in Afhdown foreft, in Suffex, and taking its courfe
moftly N. E. paffes by Penfhurft, Tunbridge, Maid. moofly N.E. pafles by Penfhurrt, Tunbridge, Mad.
ftone, and Rochefter, in Kent ; beyond which it is feparated into two branches by the Ine of Sheppy, the one
called the Eaft Swale, and the other theW eft Swale. The called the Eaft Swale,, and the other theW ett S Sale. The
latter, which is the principal entrance into this river, is latter, which is the principal entrance into hise
defenerded by the fort of Sheernelf. The Eaf Swale
leads to Milton and Feverham, where are fome of the leads to Milton and the world. But the moft remark-
fineft oyffer-beds in the able particular about this river is its being the flation of
the royal navy of Great Britain, moft of the firt and fecond rate men of war being built and laid up pat Chatham ; below which the Medway falls into the
Thames. From Rochefter to Blackftakes, which is about fourteen miles, the channel of the Medway is so deep all the way, the banks fo foft, and the reaches s $_{0}$
hhort, that this is one of the fafeft and beft harbours in Thort, that this is one of the fareft and bet harbours in
the world ; eighty gun thips riding a-float at low-wite,
within muntet-hot of Rochefle-bridqe. They ride as within mufket-hoo of Rocheffer-bridgge. They ride as
in a mill-pond or wet-dock, only that being moored at in a mill-pond or wet-dock, only that being moored
the chains, they fwing up and down with the tide; but as there is room enough, they cannot fwing foul of
one another. And no accident has been known, one another. And no accident has been known, except
the lofing of the Royal Catherine of 100 guns, in tie the loting of the Royal Catherine of 100 guns, in the
great forme of 1703 ; when being driven from her moor-
inss great form of 1703 ; when being driven from her morr-
ings, and friking againft the bank, fhe funk - 102 s never to be weighed up, as the was an old vefile . Flan-
MEERE, a barony belonging to Aloft or Aelt, in ders, a province of the Auftrian Netherlands. MEGALOPOLIS, the ancient metropolis of Arcaidis, in
the Peloponnefus and European Turkey. It is she nt. the Peloponnefus and European Turkey. It is the nt
tive place of the celebrated hiftorian Polybius. It is now
called Leont called Leontari; which fee.
MEGARA, or NISSA, anciently MEGARA, or NISSA, anciently the feat of a monarch,
afterwards a confiderable republic in Achaia, the preafterwards a confiderable republic in Actaia, the pree-
fent Eivadia, in European Turkey. It lies in a valey near the bottom of a bay, in the gulph of Eugia, boutr
twenty-two miles from Athens to the W. It was the twenty-two miles from Athens to the W. Twathe
birth-place of Euclid, the famous mathematician, gure name to the country round it, carried on warar aginife
the Athenians, \&c. and planted a colony in Sicily. the Athenians, \&c. and planted a colony in Sicily. fome traces fiil remain. It is now no more than ${ }^{2}$ poor village upon one of thefe rocks, and inhabied
by Chrittians only, who live by tilling the ground by Chriftians only, who live by tilling the frownd
half of the crop going to the Yurks their andionst
and by fawing boards and planks. They alo alde half of the crop going to the Turks their landordsis
and by fawing boards and planks. They alfo made
pitch. MEGEN, or MEGHEN, a fmall town of Dutch bard

M E L
bant, and the capital of a lordfhip of the fame name,
belonging to the houfe of Croi. It fands on the Maele.
 being Roman Catholics: it lies fourten miles S. W. of
Nimeguen. Lat. 51 deg. 51 min. N. long. 5 deg. 36 Nimeguen
min
EGERS, , or MEGIEZ, a town of 5 deg. 36 MEGIERS, or MEGIEZ, a town of Tranfllvania, in
Hungary, belonging to the houfe of Auftria. It ties on the
Kokel, forty-one miles N. of Hermanftadt. Its church
 is its principal frrength, flanding on the top of a hill.
Lat. 47 deg. 5 min. N . long. 24 deg. 1 min. E .
MEHAGN, a river of the Auftrian Netherlands., It rifs in the W. part of Namur, and etronning E. It thro
that province, falls into the Maefe, a little W. of that province, falls into the Maefe, a little W. of
Huys.
HEHEDIA, the fame with Africa Proper. See AF-RLCAN-SUR-EVRE, or YEVRE, as being fituated on the river of the latter name, a town of Upper Berry,
in France. It flands in a plain furrounded with
wods.
King Charles VII. in a cafte he built here, ftarved himidelf to death for fear of being poifoned. Its ruins hew it to have been a fately edifice. Here is an an-
ient collegiate church. To the chapel of the cafte, cient coilegiate church. To the chapel of the caftle,
a quarter of a league out of the town, the chapter makes at annual proceffion the 22d of July, the chapter makes
dicd. Its trade confifts in wool, flax, and other King dicd. Its trade confirts in wool, flax, and other mer-
chandife, and here are two annual fairs. The neigh-
bouring country abounds with vineyards and corn-fields, bouring country abounds with vineyards and corn-fields,
\&ut from Bourgs to Vierzon.,
HEHUN-SUR-LOIRE, a fmall, but pretty town on the river of the latter name, in OOIleanois, in France.
It has a ftone-bridge over the Loire, and an ancient It has a fone-bridge over the Loire, and an ancient
catle. The Biflop of Orleans is ist temporal Lord. calke. a a collegiate and parochial church.
HerThe Englifh under the Earl of Salifbury The Englifin under the Earl of Salifbury took it when
they befieged Orleans in 1428; but was retaken the tiey befieged O Heans in 1428 , but was retaken the
year following by the Duke d'Alençon and the maid of Orleans, at which time they cut off the Earl of
Sufolk and 400 Englif. It lies four miles below Leurfik an
leISSEN,
MES v, the fame with Mif hia, a marquifate of Upper
in Germany. It is bounded on the $N$. by the
 Buchy of Saxony, on the Ey Luratia, on the s. by
Bohema, and on the W. Thurigia. It is about
Too miles long and 80 broad, being fubject to the roo miles long and 80 broad, being fubject to the
Eleetor of Saxony. This is a fruitful country, yielding both corn and
wine, It is well-fupplied with wood and water; and in its liills there are rich mines. The inhatitants of
this country are faid to be the moft hofpitable people in all Germany. Its prefent capital is Drefden.
MEISSEN, once the capital of the marquifate laftmentioned of the fame name. It lies on the Elbe,
nen mwive miles N. of Drefden. Here the Elector has
talace, and it is the fee of a Bifhop. But this a palace, and it is the fee of a Bifhop. But this
country is the feat of war, and has been fo for fome
time pant. Lat. 51 deg. 21 min. N. long. I3 deg. 43

$$
\begin{gathered}
\min . E . \\
M E L A Z Z O, ~ a ~ t o w n ~ o f ~ T u r k e y, ~ i n ~ A f i a ~ M i n o r . ~ I t ~ l i e s ~
\end{gathered}
$$ on a bay, of the Archipelago, fixty-one miles S. of

Smyma. Lat. 37 deg. 36 min. N. Long. 27 deg. $5^{1}$ min. E. lieck, a town of Lower Auftria, in Germany. It
lies on the river Danube, fifty-one miles W. of $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{i}}$ -
enna. lies on the river Danube, fifty-one miles. W. of Vi-
enna. Lat. 48 deg. 36 min. N. long. 15 deg. 23
min. E. MELCOMBE-REGIS, a large, well-built borough of Doretthire, on the W ye, and but one corporation
with Weymouth, on a bay of the Englifh channel: with Weymouth, on a bay of the Engliliament. In
thiere together fend two members to parlo
Melcombe are four tolerable freets, and the houfes moflly of fone. Over the branch of the fea to Wey-
mouth is a wooden-bridge of feventeen arches. Here mouth is a wooden-bridge of feventeen arches. Here
is a good market-place and town-hall, with a church
in the middle of the town. This fide is the moft
俍 is a good market-place and town-hall, with a church
in the midde of the otown. This fide is the moth
triving and populous place, with a good foreign trade;
yet the port generally goes by the name of Weymouth, yet the port generally goes by the name of Weymouth,
being bethe frequented harbour in the county
Sandfoot and Portand cafles defend it. Melcombe Sandfoot and Portland caftles defend it. Melcomb

M E L
lies 8 miles from Dorchefter, and about 132 from
Iondon. MELLDERT, a town of Brabant, in the Auffrian Ne-
therlands. It lies therlands. It lies ten miles S , of the Auvaitrian Ne-
deg. 56 min. N. . Iong. 4 deat. 50
MELDORP. or MEI. MELDDORP, or MELD. 4 deg. 5 min. E.
in Holftein and Lower Saxony, chapital of Ditmarfh, in Holitein and Lower Saxony, in Germany, a little
above the river Milde on the German ocean. It is
fubject to Denmark Ite fubject to Denmark. Its church is large, with a neat
altar, crucifix, and fine paintings. Round it are three market-places, namely, the north, fouth, and weft;
with a fchool for teachine which was formerly a monaftery. It is the feat of the
juridical juridical courts for this cantanten, and is and feat of the
trade, but not of of of fome grade, but not fo great as when the Milde was navi-
gable for fmall veflels. It lies twenty-feven miles N. of
Gluckel Gluckftadt. Lat. 54 deg. 5 I min. N. . long. 8 deg. 48
min. 48 $\min . \mathrm{E}$.
ea and coaft of Datin Melitita, an infand in the Adriatic
clavonians call il Sclavoniant oall it Mhatia, in European Turkey. The
Sabioncello, from which a naes ncar the epninula of it is about thirty miles long from E . to W . but its
it breadth is very unequal. The fea abounds with finh, lemon trees; but not corn enough for its inhabitants, who are not much above 2ono. It lies a little S. of
Ragufa, to which republic it belone Ragura, to which republic it belongs, who appoint a
Governor, that fyles himfelf Count, and refides at Bawith a chancellof the fix villages on the inand; he, but an appeal lies to Ragufa. In forituals it is fubjest to the Archbifhop of Ragufa. In fpirituals it is fubject
Lat. 42 deg. 41 min . N.
long. 18 deg. 31 min. E. Iong. 18 deg. 31 min. E. to Rapolla, in in the Bafilicate, a province of Naples, in
Lower Italy, upon an eminence to Rapolia, in the Bailicate, a province of Naples, in
Lower Italy, upon an eminence above the Melfa, and
confines of the capaitanate and further confines of the capitanate and further principate. It is
large and well-inhabited, giving title of Prince to the Doria family, with a caftle.
This place was almoff ruined by an earthquake, on
September 8 , 1694 It it is not to be confounded with
Melfi or Amalf September 8,1694 . It is not to be confounded with
Melf or Amalf, in the hither principate. See A-
MALFI. ELFORD, or LONG-MELFORD, a pleafant vilabout a mile in length, with good inns and handome
houfes. The church at the N. end of it is a very fine houfes. The church at the N. end of it is a a very fine
ftructure. It had two chantries, and on its out-fide
are thele words. "s Pray for the fol are thefe words, "Pray for the fouls of John Clop-
ton and Richard Boteler, of whofe goodys this chapel ton and Richard Boteler, of whore goodys this chapel
was built.," The widow and fecond wife of John the
firtt Earl Rivers hadd was built. The widow and fecond wile of John the
firft Earl Rivers had a houfe here, the firft frene of
plunder in the civil wars, to the plunder in the civil wars, to the amount of 20,000 .
which, with her lofs at her other feat at St. Ofyth in Effex, is faid to have made up roo, rool. In the church is a fumptuous tomb for Sir William Cordal,
Speaker of the houfe of Commons, Mafter of the Rolls, Speaker of the houre of Commons, Mafter of the Rolls,
\&c. to Queen Mary I. and the founder of a poors houfe
here. here.
This village gave two Lord Mayors to London, Sir
Jo. Milbourne draper in 1721, and Sir Roger Martin mercer in 1567 .
Mr. Charles
Drew acceffiry in the Darricide of his father, that he might enjoy his eftate. An annual fair is kept here on Whit-
fun-Tueday for toys. It lies three miles from Sudbury, and fifty from London.
MELAPOUR, the fame with St. Thomas. It is a city on the Coromandel coaft and Earf Indies, in Afia. Sec
S. THoMAs.
MELIDA, an ifland in the Adriatic, near Ragufa. See MELEDA, Mrom its honey, by mariners called Entrefolcuss, and formerly Ryfiadium, a large town of Garet-
province, in Africa, with an indifferent port and good citadel. On the $E$. fide of the town is a lake peven
leagues in circuit, where 1000 galleys may ride conIeagues in circuir, where 1000 galleys may ride con-
veniently. It has an opening near the town into the
fea, by the fide of a rock; but an expert pilot is re-
quired. The fea-water in the holes of the rock is turncd

M E L
to fate by the fieat of the fun. All which, as well as the city, the Spaniards had once poffeffion of; but
have long fince been retaken by the Moors. Lat. 35 deg. 20 min. N. long. 2 deg; 9 min. W. MELINDA, one of the fix kingdoms of Zanguebar, in
Affica. The foil is very fertile, producing plenty of Affica. The foil is very fertile, producing plenty of
rice, fugar, cocon, plantanes, with the like tropical rice, fugar, cocoa, plantanes, with
fruits, game, cattle, and poultry, \&c Among the inhabiants fome are black and others
tawny, with a King, moft of whom are Pagans, and tawny, with a King, mof of whom are Pagans, and
others. Matomemans, befides many Chriftians ; and all
fubject to the Portuguefe. fobject to the Portuguefe.
MELINDA, the capital of the above-mentioned kingdom MELINDA, the capital of the above-mentioned king om
of the fame namie, and of the Portuguefe fettlements on the coant, with a good harbour, defended by a citadel on the Indian ocean. It is a large populous
city, which, with the litele illand whereon it ftands, is
fidd to contain faid to contain 2
are Chriftians.
The Portuguefe have in this city feventeen churches
Thititins. and nine convents; alfo warehoufes flocked with European goods, which are bartered with the natives for
gold-duft, elephtants-teeth, flaves, offrich-feathers, wax, gold-duft, eleppliants-teeth, flaves, oftrich-feathers, wax,
Giuiney-grain, civet, ambergris, aloes, fenna, and
Guer other drugs. Lat. 3 deg. 12 min. S. long. 39 deg. 10
min. ..
Geographers call the whole coaft of Quiloa, MomGeographers call the whole coaft of Quiloa, Mom-
maza, and Melinda, by the general name of the coaft Of Melinda. a jurifdiction in the kingdom of Chili, in South America. In the year 1742, the town of St.
Jofeph de Logronno was erected in it.
 the provinces of Naples, in Lower Italy. It gives title
of Prince, and is an Epifopal fee. It was terribly
ond thattered by an earthquake in the year 1638. It ftands
in the mid-way between Cozenza on the N. and Reggio on the S. eight miles from Monte Leon. Lat.
88 deg. 34 min. N. long. 16 deg. 48 min. E. 38 deg. 34 min. N . Iong. 16 deg. 48 min . E.
MELK, a pleafant town of Lower Auftria, in Germany,
on the banks of the Danube, above Crembs. The on the banks of the Danube, above Crembs. The
piftures of Romulus and Remus fucking a wolf are cut pitures of Romulus and Remus fucking a wolf are cut
in the wall of its great church. It lies fifty miles W.
of Vienna. of Vienna.
On a neighbouring hill fands St Colman's, a BeneOn a neighbouring hill fands St Colman's, a Bene-
ditine monatfery, Here are the monumentsof feveral
dieat perner grecea perfonanges, particularly thofe of Leopold, Mar-
grave of Aufria, the founder, and St. Colman, faid to
Col be of the royal blood of Scotland, and the Apoitle of
Auftria; but paffing through the country in a pilgrim's Auftria ; but pafing through the country in a pilgrim's
habit for Jerufalem, was hanged up as a fyp. It is
well-forified having held out boldy in this well-fortified, having held out boldy in in 1619 gatinf
the Auftrians in league with Bohemia ; but the wars impaired the revenues of the abbey. In one of its cel-
lars is wine faid to be above 300 years old. lars is wine faid to be above 300 years old.
MELLANGER, a place northward on the extreme poin of the province of Drontheim, in Norway, and on a
bay of the ocean. It and Scheen are the two principal towns of the fubgovernment of Salten, the north-
ern divifion of this province. Mellanger fands in lat. 69 MEg. N. a priory of regula Auguftines, belonging to
Aloft or Aelf, a territory of Flanders, in the Auftrian Aloft or Aelf, a territory of Flanders, in the Auftrian
Netherlands. It was founded in I43I, by Lewis Van Mole, a rich citizen of Ghent. MELLE, a little town of Upper Poitou, in France. It
has a college, and alfo a manufactory of ferges carried on here.
MELLE,
MELLE, a city of Ofnaburg, a bihopric of Weftphalia,
in Germany. It lies twelve miles Si Ofnaburg, and belongs to to the Bihihop, who is Elector
of Cologn. Lat. 52 deg. of Cologn. Lat. 52 deg. 31 min. N. long. 7 deg. $5^{6}$
min. E. MELLER, or MELLER, a frefh-water lake of Sweden.
It is furrounded by the provinces of Uplandia, SuderIt is furrounded by the provinces of Uplandia, Suder.-
mannia, and Weftermannia, having a communication mith the Baltic fea, into which it has an exit. It is with the Baltic fea, into which it has an exit. It is
eighty miles long and thirty broad. On its N. fide
flands Sockholm $f$ flands Sockholm, the capital of Sweden, and higher
up is the city of Upal.

M E L
MELLI, a kingdom or province of Negroland, in AF rica. This region, according to Leo Africanus, ex-
tends almoft 300 miles, and lies along the bank of the Gambia, which is an arm of the Niger. It confines
northwards on Guiney, fouthwards on certain defer northwards on Guiney, fouthwards on certain deferts
and dry mountains, dividing this country from Guine
weftward on large woods and forefts reaching and dry mountains, woods and forefts reraching to the
weftward on laree ent
fea-fhore, and eaftward on the kingdom of Gago fea-fhore, and eaftward on the kingdom of Gago.
This kingdom, continues Leo, contains a town of 6000 fanilies, called Melli, where the King refides. The country abounds in corn, flefh, and cotton, The
inhabitants are rich, and have plenty of wares, $\& c$. inhabitants are rich, and have plenty of wares, 乌e.
but matters are much altered fince Leo's
beine, there being now many different fovereignties in this country
and but a fmall part of the whole retains the ne and but a frall part of the whole retains the name of
Melli; nor is the city of that name to be found any

where. MThe Mundingoes, who inhabit a great part of this country, ffill retain pretty much of the charathis
afcribed by Leo to the people of Melli. See MuNDINMELILLA, a town with a harbour on the Barbary coaft, in the province of Fez. It belongs to Spain, and lies
120 miles S.W. of Oran. Lat. 35 deg. 50 min. N. long. 3 deg. W,
MELLINGEN, or MELDINGEN, a town of the coun try called the Free Provirces in Switzerland. It is
repubic, two fhort leagues from Leutzburg and it repubilic, two fhort leagues from Leutrburg and Baden,
It has a much frequented paffage over the Rufs. Thei government refembles that of the cantons, and are un-
dir the protection of the eight oldeff cantons, whore arms are in their town-houre. Such as pars its bridge
which is coped over, pay a toll; and as the French $A m$ whichador rase frequent occafion this way, his mafter pays
ber mablic annually 201 . Serling the republic annually 201 . Sterling.
The inhabitants are between 8o0 about 100 of which are burghers, who are all Catholics,
and moftly blackfimiths, and moftly black fmiths, farriers, or lock-fmiths.
MELNICS, Muldaw, in Bohemia, a kingdom of Germany. It be
longs to the hourfe of longs to the houre of Auftria, and is twenty miles N
of Prague. Lat. 50 deg. 20 min . N. long. 14 deg. min. E. Lage. Lat. 50 deg .20 min . N. long. 14 deg. 5
EI MELOS, is an ifland of Dalmatia, in the Archipelago.
See Milo. MeL MOSS, MAILROS, commonly Meures, a place in
the fise the fhire of Roxburgh, in the South of Soctand, the
feat of a prefbytery, and a royalty, on the confines of feat of a prefbytery, and a royalty, on the confines of
Tweedale, and S. fide of the Tweed. Here a Ber-
nardine or Ciftercian abbey was founded in the yer Tweedale, and S. Fide of the Tweed. Here a Ber-
nardine or Ciftercian abbey was founded in the year
1136 . 136.
The venerable Bede mentions it a a monafery in
bis time. It was rebuilt or repaired by King David his time. It was rebuilt of repaired by King gavid,
after its demolition in the wars, and was fometimes in
the hands of the Saxons the hands of the Saxons, and at other times in thof of
the Scots: hence the contrad Ction in the manucring the Scots: hence the contrad clion in the manuucripe
hiftory of Scottifh and Englifh affairs, faid to have been writen by the monks of this abbey. This abbey, from its ruins, feems to have been ons
of the neateft and nobleft in Europe. Here ot the neateft and nobleft in Europe. Here are fepul
chral monuments of the Douglaftes, particularly Jame
the the Black Douglaff, who died of the wounds he received The great window over the main gate, which is fill entire, is larger than that of York minter, and round
the top are the flatues of our Saviour and his
 Apootes. The choir of its church was 140 feet long;
it had confiderable revenues, and a fheep-walk for four
miles on the fine miles on the fineft green downs in the world.
The place lies at the foot of a high mountain, hangs place it ies at it the foot of a high mountain, which
thiry-one miles S. E. from fall every moment. It ities thirty-one miles S. E. from Ealdinury moment. Lat. 55 deg.
46 min. N. long. 2 deg. 41 min. W. 46 min. N. long. 2 deg. 41 min. Wh. Wh. 55 deg, the family of its ancient Lords. This is a large and
well-built market town of $L$ le well-built market town of Leicefferfhire, almol fiur-
rounded by the little river Eye, over which ith bouidges. Its church is remarkably hand home, in the
form of a crots, and thought by Dr. Gilfon, late Bi form of a crots, and thought by D. D. Giboro, late Bi-
fhop of London, to have been collegiate. Is wekly

M E N
market, which is on Tuerday, is the moft confiderable for cattle in this part of England. It lies ten miles from
Leiecter, and 104 from Lomion: Leiccule, a beautiful palace of Fifefhire, in Scot-
MELIL. It belongs to the Earl of Leven, whofe manfion
land it is.
MELUN, in Latin Melodunuim, a town of Hurepoix, in the ine of France, on the confines of Gartinois, and
on the river Seine, which forms 'an inand here, and
on on the fiver seine, which forms an inland here, and
divides int int three parts. Here are the remains of a
temple of Ifis, two parochial churches, and a collegiate decicated to the virinin Mary. In the and fuburbs are two
convents and an abbey. The fituation of Mele convents and much alike, but whether the model of the
Patis are me
hter was taken from the former, as is alledge on Paris are taken from the former, as is illedgeded, can-
late was ant
not be well deternined. The aforefaid inland is joined not be well determined. The aforefaid inland is joined
tot the town ty two fone-bridges of eight arches ceach.
This is the feat of a bailiwic and other courts. It has This is the feat of a bailiwic and other courts. It has
a paticular Governor, and under him a provof-gene-
ral, \&c. Its trade confifts in corn, flour apaticula Its trade confifts in corn, flour, winc, and
rat, zke.
cheef fold in the neighbourhood, or fent to Paris by the Seine, from which capital it lies twenty-cight miles
S. E. Lat. 48 deg. 41 min. N. long. 2 de. 5 I Min. E.
MEMBRLLO, a town of Spanifh Efremadura. It
It $\min . \mathrm{N}$. long. 7 deg. 15 min . W. Lit. 39 deg. 2 t MEMBURY, i. e. NATimburgh, whither the maimed in
the battle of Brunaburgh, fought by King Athelfane the battle of Brunaburgh, fought by King Athelffane
againt the Danes, were ffent or relief It is in De-
vonflire, not far from Axminfler. It is now famous for the beft Devonfhire cheefe.
MEEML, a populus town formerly belonging, to the
Hanfeatic union, at the N. extremity of Pruffia, in PoHarfeatic union, at the N. extremity of Prunfia, in Po-
land, on the frefh-water lake called Curifchenaft or
bay of Courland, whict opening into the Baltic fea, may of Courland, which opening into the Baltic. fea,
makes a convenienn harbour here, with a good deep enmancs It is defended by a citadiel confifining of four
tarc. It
balions, morty regular, with the necfiry
ravelines baftions, mortly regular, with the neceffiry yavelines
and half-moons. The, town is fortifid with three
whole, and two half-bations, befides other modern whole, and two half-baftions, befides other modern
works. It has fuffered much by war and accidental fire.
Near this place happened a bloody action in 1698,
between the families of Sapieha de Grodeck and-Oginbetween the families of Sapieha de Grodeck and-Ogin-
Rti, in which the latter was defeated.
The town flands among lakes, fo as to be naturall The town flands among lakes, fo as to be naturally
Aroong, and the bulwark and key of this part of the The Swedes and Ruffians in the prefent war of 1760 have a attempted it without fuccers. It lies fixty-eight
miles N. of Koniegberg. Lat. 56 deg. 12 min. N. long. MEMMINGEN, or MEMDINGEN, an imperial city of Aloow and circie of Suabia, in Germany, on the
Bach, between the Danube and Iller. It has deep
trenches, and a good wall upon one fide, with a marh on the other. It has feven gates covered by half- moons
and redoubts. The tiver runs through it. The inhat bitants are mofly Lutherans, and the magiftracy wholly
fo. Thofe of this perfuafion have the two principal churches, St. Martin and Notre Dame, with a very
fine college. The Papits have an Auguftine monaftery and numere. here. The houres are neatly built, and
and
the ftreets always kept very clean. It is exempt from the ffrets always. kept very clecan. It is exemp, from
the imperial chamber of Rothweil, is a fanctuary for fuch are put under the ban, with other privileges.
Within the walls are two hofpitals, and without are two others.
Very near the walls there is a Carthufian monaftery, called Buchifheim. It has been ofter taken and retaken.
Illies shity miles S of Ulm. Lat. 47 deg. 46 min. N.
lons. MEMPHIS, anciently the capital of Egypt, in Africa. It lay on the W. fide of the Nile, almoft oppofite to
Grand Cairo. MENAN, a large eiver of India beyond the Ganges, in
Afia. It rifes N. of the kingdom of Siam, runs thro' Afia. It rifes N . of the king om of Siam, runs thro
it from N. to S and paning by Siam-city, falls into a
bay of the Indian MENCHOU, a town of Champagne, in Frarce. It

M E N
lies eighteen miles from Chalons. Lat. 49 deg. 12 min
N. long. 4 deg. 46 min. E. MENDE, the capital of Gevaudan, in the province
Langucucc in France. Its Latin name is Mimatum
Gcoblervme, fin tains, near the fource of the Lot. It is the fec mounBihhop, fuffragan to Alb; with the title of Count tains are the principal ournaments. It lies fifteen leagues vergne. MENDELLI a fmall place of Curdifan, or the ancient
Afyriz, in Afiatic Turkey. This is the furtheft town Anyria, in Afiatic Turkey. This is the furthent town
which the Tarks have on that fide towards Perfia It
is furrounded with is furrounded with palm-trees, and defended berfia a caftc
and fome towers of mud. and fome towers of mud. The Thadended betwen a caftle
Bagdat is good in fummer, but much infeffed with and robbars.
MENDELSHAM, a litte market-town of Suffolk, with MENDELSHAM, a litte market-town of Suffolk, with
a handfome church. It has a f-all weekly market on a handiome church. It has a frall weeckiy market on
Tuefday and annuan fair on Holy Thurlay for cattle.
It lies eighteen miles from Bury St. Edmuide, and It lies eighteen mile
ninety from London.
Sethire, near tho city of Wells rifgogrounds in Somergreat way, both city of Wells. Thefth and breade fretch out a
moff famous in Britain, both for lead and are the mont amous in Britain, both for lead and coals. They
were ancienty a forelt, till disforefted by Ralph de
Shrewfoury, Biflop of Be Shrewfury, Bifhop of Bath and Wells. Any Ralph Epe
man may work in them, who has not forfeited his inght man may work in them, who has not forfeited his right
by ftaling any of the ore; which, with their tools,
the governors leave all night in the hills: and if any
the gity
 rounded with dry furze, \&cc. and fet on fire, when the
criminal may pull down the hut, and make his efcape
through the fer hrough the fire, but muft never have any thing morcere
o do there. The fmoke in meling the perro there. The fmoke in melting the lead is very
fmall, wafl in man or beaft. The lead-ore they beat
funning water, and fift in iron ruddefs: fmall, waih in running water, and fift in iron ruddess
after which they throw it into furnaces heated, by
means of arter which they throw it into furnaces heated, by
means of young oaken goads. Whan melted, they
take it out with an iron ladie red-hot, and throw it take it out witto an iron ladde red-hot, and throw it
upon the cand, which, when formed into fows and
pigs, is conveyed to Brifol, and thence exported to other parts.
The air here is moift, cold, and fogzy, the foil
zed and tony The air here is moift, cold, and foggy, the foil
2ed and fony, and the thones of the nature of fire-
fones or lime-fones. The trees near the mines have fones or lime-fones. The tres near the mines have
their tops foorched; and thunder-forms, noturnal their tops foorched, and thunder-forms, nocturna
lights, and fiery meteors, are more frequent here than
any where elfe. any where elfe. The ore runs fometimes in a vein, at other times it
is difperfed in banks, and it often ilies betwen rocks,
fome of it is harder, and fome fofter. There is fpar fome of it in harder, and fome fofter. There is fpar
and chalk about it, and a mealy white, flone called Crootes, marrled with ore, and fort.
The Mendip lead is not fo pliant and cary to melt a that of Derbyphire, nor fo proper for ffrecthing.
On the higheft part of thele hills, which is a flat of fome length, ard feverarl f wamps very dangerous to man
and horle, and in fome places are groves. and horle, and in fome places are groves
With regard to coal-mines, there
With regard to coal-mines, there is the greatef
pienty within five or fix miles of SToNE-Aston; which MENDONEDA , town of Galicia, in Spin. It lie MENDONEDA, a town of Galicia, in Spain. It lie
in a hollow. It is watered by the rivers Valinadares in a hoxto, being furrounded with a wall, in which
and Sexf
there are five egates. Its ftreets and buildings are handthere are five gates. Its freets and buildings are hand-
fome, having about-400 families, one parifin within fome, having about 400 familics, one parifh within
the wall, one convent, and one nunnery without.
Here is a fmall biflopric, with a cathedral of ofleven Here is a fmall bifhopric, with a cathedral of eleven
dignitaries, \&c. and diocefe of 36 parifhes. The Bidignitaries, 2 cc . and diiceefe of 365 parifics. The Bi-
fhop is Lord of the city, and has an income of 7000 ducats.
Its anci
Its ancient name was Brifona or Brutona, and hardly nown to ancient geographers. I flies feventy miles
v. from Compoftella, and fixteen from the coaft of the Bicayan bay.
MENDOZA, a jurifdiation in the kingdom of Chili, in South America. The town of the iame name lies on
the eaflern fide of the Cordillera, on a plain, and de
corate

## M E N

corated with gardens, the place having plenty of water
by means of canals. In the town are 100 families, half Spaniards and half Cafts. It has a decent parochial
church, a Francifcan, Dominican, and Auguftine convent, with a college of Jefuits.
In this jurifdietion are the tow In this jurifdiction are the towns of St. Juan de Fron-
tera, equall in every refpect to Mendoza, and about tera, equal in every refpect to Mendoza, and about
timity leagues N of it: alo St. Lewis de Loyola,
about fity eantuard; which latter is yery mean with about fifly eaftward; which latter is very mean, with
not above twenty-five houfes, and fifty or fixty families, not above twenty-f.
Spanifl and Cafts.
MENGRELIA, the ancient Colbis, a province of Afiatic
Turkey. It lies at the extremity or N. E. part of the Turkey. It lies at the extremity or N. E. part of the
Euxine or Black fea, between Georgia and Circaffia.
It is bunded It is bounded on the E. by the fmall kingdom of Ime-
ritia, on the $S$ by the aforefaid fea, on the W. by the ritia, on the $S$. by the aforefaid fea, on the W. by the
Abcas, and on the N. by Mount Caucafus; the river
Corax on the W. divides it from Abcas, and the river Corax on the W. divides it from Abcas, and the river
Phafis or Rione, on the $E$. and $S$. It is 10 miles Phafis or Rione, on the E. and S. It is 110 miles
long, and 60 broad. Here the Turks purchafe boys
and girls for furnihing the Grand Signior's feraglio. See colchis.
MENIN, a town of French Flanders. It fands on the
Lys. and is one of the barrier towns, pretty well fortiMENIN, a town of French Flanders. It fands on the
Lys; and is one of the barrier towns, pretty well forti-
fied, though often taken and retaken in Queen Annes wars : but the French under Marfhal Saxe took it laft in 1744 , after four days open trenches.
Thisis a f fall place, but well-built, and has fome
and trade, which confifts in woollen Atuffs manufactured
here, and pale beer much efteemed. In the neighbourhere, and pale beer much efteemed. In the neighbour-
ing meadows linen-cloth is bleached. It lies eight
miles $N$. of Line, and was reftered to the ing mes N . of Line, and was reflored to the houre o
Auflia by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748 . Lat 5 deg. 56 min. N. long. 3 deg. 12 min. E.
MENSHEEH, an old town of Upper Egypt, in Africa, on the $W$. fide of the Nile, and about a mile in circuit. On its . fide are fome noble remains, though
to be the old P Poolemais. Within the town is a fmall lake, to be theoth water when the Nile overfows; and when
fille wish
exhaled, leaves a cake of falt behind. All along the rivers are confiderable ruins of a quay, built with feveral piers for receiving boats, and in one place is femicircular, with fights of feps. Among the ruins are
ftill feen pedeftals, cornifhes, and other fragments of MENTEITH, or MONTEITH, one of the five fubdalbin, Strathern, and Perthhhire Proper, being the other four). It is bounded by Bradalbin and Stratherr
on the N . Stillingfliire and part of Lenox on the S . on the N. Stirling flire and part of Lenox on the S.
Fife on the E. and another part of Lenox on the W It extends forty-four miles from E. to W. and is twenty
tight where broadeft. This territory has
This territory has its name from the Teich, called
alfo Taich, and in Latin Taicbia, which rifes from fmall lough or inland lake, and runs into the river Forth at Cardorots, and oppofite to Stirling. It reaches
as far as the mountains that inclofe the $E$. fide of Loch-
Lomond. Lommond; and anciently gave title of Earl to the fa-
mily of Cuming, then the moft numerous and potent mily of Cuming, then the moft numerous and potent
in all Scotland, one of which name betrayed King
Robert Bruce, as has been mentioned elfewhere ; and Robert Bruce, as has been mentionede elfewhere, and and
another who was of the furname of Monteith , betraved another who was of the furname of Monteith, betrayed
the unfortunate Marquis of Montrofe, when obliged to be incog. about the country. It afterwards gave title
of Earl to a branch of the Graham family. The Earl of Murray was hereditary Steward of this jurifdiction
before the late act of parliament vefting it in the crown. The only place of note in this divifion is the pretty
little town of Dunblain, near which the Highander The only place of note in this divifion is the pretty
litele town of Dunblain, near which the Highlanders
under the Earl of Mar had a under the Earl of Mar had a fkirminh in 1715 at She-
riffmuir, with the King's forces commanded by the riffimuir, with th
Duke of Argyle.
ENTON, a town belonging to the principality of Mo naco, in the Genoefe territories, and upper divifion of
Italy.
MEN TZ, an archbifhopric and electorate of the Lower
Rhine, in Germany. It is bounded on the N. by the Wetteraw and Heflif, on the S. and $E$. by Frayconia
and the palatinate of the Rhine, and on the W. by the

M E N
lectorate of Triers. It is fubject to the Elector of elearame name, being fifty miles long, and twenty
the fad. Befides this, the Elector has dominions in other
broad. broad. Ben Empire.
parts of the
This Archbifiop a
This Archbifhop and Elector has the precedency of
the other two eccleffiaftical Electors; and, being Arch the other two ecclermanca, is the fecond perfon in the
Chancellor of Germany
Empire, and in all public conventions fits at the F Empire, and in all public conventions fits at the Em-
peror's right hand. $H$ He is prefident of the ecclefiaftial peror's right hand. He is prefident of the ecclefififical
college, vifitor of the Aulic council at Spires, and all
other courts of the empire, 8 cc . He crowns other courts of the empire, \&cc. He crowns, the Em-
peror. To him all foreign Princes addrefs propofitong peror.
they make to the empire, as allo complaints of grievances. He is director of the pofts of the empire. His
fuffragans are the Bifhops of Wurtzburg, Worms fuffragans are the Bifhops of Wurtzburg, Worms,
Aichttat, Spires, Strafburg, Contance, Augburg,
Hildefhim Pader Aichitade, Spires, Sorraburg, Contance, Augtburg,
Hildetheim, Paderborn, and Coire. The chapter con.
fifts. of forty-two canons, twenty-four of whom are fifts of forty-two canons, twenty-four of whom are
capitulairs, and, with the dean at their head, chume the
Elector, who is generally one of thempelves. The rett Elector, who is generally one of themfelves. The reft
are domiciled canons. They mult prove their nobile
extraction from four defcents, and yet the firt Elele extraction have been the fon of a is fiad to have been whe lo, with an arcei-epifocopal mintre,
hence the ernis s wheen
The Elector has his grand officers. A confidertion The Elector has his grand officers. A confiderable
part of his revenue arifes from the toll on the Rhine part of his revenue ariles from the toll on the Rhine
and the Mayne and from the tax on wine. The Jews
pay an extraordinary tax : all which, with other thing pay an extraordinary tax: all which, with other things,
produce an annual income of 100,0001 . Sterling produce an annual income of 100,000 l. Sterling. In
time of war he has 8000 foot and 800 horfe: and at all times he can maintain 5 or 6000 men, though he cel-
dom keeps up above half that number. His houhhold dom keeps up above half that number. His houlfold is
fuited rather to his facred than civil character. The fuited rather to his facred than civil character. The
Pope himfelf fyyles him Archbifhop of the holy fee of In this Roman Catholic electorate there are feveral Protefants. When the Emperor dies, or a King of
the Romans is to be elected, he appoints the day of
election. This country is pleafant, abounding in corn and
wine; and is watered by three confiderable rivers, the wine; and is watered by three confiderable rivers, the
Rhine, Mayne, and Neckar. It is divided into the E.
and W. parts, the latter of which is called the RheinMENTZ, the capital of the laf-mentioned electorate of the fame name. It flands on the Rhine, near its con-
fluence with the Mayne. Its Latin name is $M$ Mayrtia, fluence with the Mayne. Its Latin name is Maguntia,
and in French Mayence, plainly derived from the river
Mayne. This was formerly the feat of the Roman Governor in Uper Germany. Its fortifications are faced with good ditches and a contiderablec count arrecaree, buth
no confiderable ftrength, as being commanded on the no confiderable ftrength, as being commanded on the
S. fide by an eminence. The place is large and po-
puil S. Inde by an eminence. The place is large and po-
pulous. The private buildings are old, the ftreets nar-
row and crooked, but its many churches, the elegorl row and crooked; but its many churches, the eleecoral
palace, the town-houfe, three cafles, and a briddof palace, the town-houre, three caftles, and a bridge of
boats over the Rhine, are fately public ffrutures. Here is an univerfity founded in the year 800 , and 1 re-
effablifihed in 1482 . This city claims. the invention of printing; at leaf
John Fauft or John Gottenburg brought it to perfection John Fauft or John Gottenburg of prounting tit operfeation
there in $\mathbf{3 4 5 0}$. It was once imperial, but became fibbthere in 1450 . It was once imperial, but became fib-
jeet fince to its Archbifhop. It has been often taken ject fince
and retake.
The Elector
The Elector's palace of reddifh marble is regular and
magnificent, though antique. In the cathedral, which magnificent, though antique. In the cathedral, which
is a vaft pile, are many fumptuous tombs. The onme ments in which the Elders fay mast arev. ery rich, and
the canopy under which the hoft is carried, is covered the canopy under which the hoft is carried, is covered
with pearls.
Proteftants Proteftants have not the public exercife of their reli-
gion, though allowed to live here The citadel is a gion, though allowed to Iive here. The citadel is 2
well-fortified place, and furrounded with a deep, buft well-fortified place, and furrounded with a deep,
dry dith, Several councils have formerly been held
here. The chartreufe on a hill fronting the Rhine, is here. The chartreufe on a hill fronting the Rhine, is
one of the fineft in Europe, and at the foot of it s the one of the fineft in Europe, and at the foot of it is the
Elecotor's palace la Favorita, with elegant garden,
Ita
 tiful quay along the river, well-defended by
non.

M E R
In this neighbourhood is Hockham, famous for wine.
Hence the beft Rhenifh is called old Hock, It lies
 N. long. 8 deg. 16 min . E .
MEINUNGEN, a pretty
and circle of Franconia, in Germany. and circle or
river Werra.
MEONIA, the
MEONIA, the fame with Lydia, a province of Afia Mi-
nor. This is the country of the celebrated nor. This is the country of the celebrated Homer
hence called the Mæonian. MEOTIS, Palus, the fea of $Z_{\text {abache }}$ or Afoph. It is
called a morats from its fhallownefs in many parts. called a moraiss from its fhallowners in many parts., It
divides Europe from Afia, extending from Crim-T tary to the mouth of the river Don or Tanais, being 200 miles long, and half that in breadth. To it there
is no other pallage than through the Streights of $K$ and is no other pallage than through the Streights of Kaffa,

or Bofhorus Cimmerius, from the Euxine or Blackfea; of both which the Turks have now the fole navi| gation, |
| :---: |
| the |
| the Don. |

and Overiffer, a province of the United Netherlands and Overiffel, a province of the United Netterlands. hood MEPPEN, the capital of that called the lower bifhopric
of Munter, and circle of Wefltphalia, in Germany. It
oies at the confluence of lies at the confluunce of the Hare and Ems. It is fortifed, and the key of Eaft Frienand. It belongs to the
Bifhop of Munfter, fifty-fix miles N.
hatrer name. Lhat. 52 deg the city of the latter name.
min .
E. city of Araģan, in Spain, ftrong by reafon of its fite Ying in a fruifful country between the rivers Segre and
Ebro
Ind Ebro. It is about fifty-fix miles S. E. of Saragofla. Lat. M1 deg. 29 min . N. . ong. 12 min . W. pire of Morocco, in Africa. Here is fometimes the re-
fidence of the Emperor's court and Mufti. Its ftreets are large, and adorned with handiome fountains, the
water of which is conveyed hither by aqueducts. The mofques and colleges sare noble, but efpecially the royal
palace, furrounded with a ftately white wall palace, surrounded with a frately white wall. The
gardens, flables. \&cc. are anfierable. In one part is
the feraglio; in the fecond the rooms of fate, 8 .
acc. a third is for his handicrafts and armoury; in the fourth
are his guards, magazines, \& 8 . The whole is three miles in circuit. The galleries are finely adorned
with Mofaic work, \&cc. Here the Jews have a quarter, in with Mofaic work, \&c. Here the Jews have a quarter, in
which their chief refides, who impores the erribute to
helevied which their chief refides, who inpofes the tribute to
belevied on his nation in this province. It lies fixty-
four miles S. W. We Fez. Lat. 34 deg. N. long. four mile
deg.
MERAN, deg. WN. or MORAN, a city of Tyrol, in the circle
of Auftria, in Germany. It flands on the river Adige, twenty-feven miles N. of the Trent. Lat. 46 deg. 44 mind. . long. II deg. $18 \min$. E. W. fide of the Tigris, between Moful and Bagdat. It
is about four or five miles in circuit walled is about four or five miles in circuit, walled and de-
fended by a flout cafle, on an inacceffible rock; this is called the High Town about a mile round, and the ref the Low Town.
Here is a Bafha
hha (Sangiac) and garrifon. Tamerlane
ortrefs for years, but took it at laft. The city is handfomely built, has feveral palaces, and a noble
foutain fupplied from the caftle. Here the Chiritians
Oun fountain fupplied from the caftle. Here the Chriiftians
atn numerous, and under an Archbifiop, fubject to
Antiocb. The inhabitants carry on manufactures of Antiocterous, The ind ubbitants carry on manufacueres of
filk and cotton, with fome gold and filk ftuffs. The air lik and cotton, with fome gold and filk ftuffs. The air
is very ynhealthy. Lat. 37 deg. 5 min. N. Iong. 74
min. E. or 40 deg. from the mieridian of London. min. E. or 40 deg. from the meridian of London.
$M E R E$, a market-town of $W$.litfhire, has its name from confining on this county, Dorfethire and Somerfethhire.
It is a dtaple for wool, and gave birth to Sir Francis It is a tappe for wool, and gave girth of
Coton, who foourified in the reing of King James I.
and King Charles I. In Stowton-park, not far from it,
and and King Charles I. In Stowton-park, not far from it,
is an old Danif camp at Whites's-hole-hill. Its weekly
Imarke is kept Augut 24, and September 29 , for cattle, pigs, cheefe,
and pedry. It lies 26 miles from Salifpury, and 103

M E A
flands at, the jumn of Lithuania Proper, in Poland. It
the for the Berezina, and the tiver of the fame name. In has a fituation and the river of
lightful, with a wooden N. of Grodno Laten caftle: and lies thirty-two miles
Leg. N. long. 27 min. E .
 alfo with Marienthal, a city of Franconia, in Germany,
It belongs to the Teutonic order. MERIDA, known in the e time of the Romans and Goth
by the name of Auguft Emerita, it being a corruptio
of the later by the name of Ausuffa Emerita, it being a corruption
of te later word. This a a mall fortifed town of
Spanifh Eftremadura, on the Anass Spanifh Effremadura, on the Anas, now Guadiana.
Here are feveral remains of antiquity, particullarly Here are reveral remains of antiquity, particularly a
triumphal arch, celled Arco de Santiago, and flands in a country extremely fertile. The inhabitants, after making a noble refifance,
obliged the Moors to conduct them fafe, and honourably, with all their valuable effects, into Chriftian dominioms, It fill has 1000 houles in 3 parifhes, , with 3 mominnteries,
8 cc . befides 15 towns and 13 villages, under its jurif \&c. befides 15 towns and 13 villages, under its jurif,
digion. it ities 49 miles $S$. . of Alcantara. Lat. 38 deg.
58 min. N. . 58 min. N. long. 6 des. 34 min. $W$. 1 . North Ammerica. It it if the feat a p a Governor, and and the
fee of a Binhop, about 45 miles S . of the ocean, and 135 miles N. E. of the city of Campeachy. Lat. 21 deg.
38 min. N. long. $38 \min$. N. long. 90 deg. 36 min . W
ERION YT HSHIRE Win We
of North Wales. It is bounded on the S . by Cardigan
fhire,
 on the E. by Montgomery Mhire and Denbighfhire; ont
the $N$. by Caernarvonhire and part of Denbighthire;
and has the Irifl fea on the W. for a length of thirtyand has the Irifl fea on the W. For a length of thirty-
five miles its breadeh is ehirty. It is entirely moun-
tainous; but abounds with fheep, Hlack catele, fint goats, and game. The inhabitants, happly cathe, fifite
wholly to grazing, and live on buiter, clief wholly to grazing, and live on butter, chiceefe, \&c.
Trie principal
rivers here are the Tovy, Avon, Drwrydh, and Dee. The lake Lhyn-tigid or or Pimble-
mere in this county covers 160 acres of mere in this county covers 160 acres of ground: througg
it runs the Dee, which, though communicating thei waters, do not communicate the communicating thith The herbs on
the mountains here, and the fibh in the lakes, are much the mountains here, and the fibib. in the lakes, are much
the fame with thole of the Alps. Ammong innumerable peaks h
der-idricks, Raravawr, Glyder, and Mowywynda. bers thes in the diocere of Bangor, and fends no ment
nament, but the Knight of the dhire. Nea Harleigh in this county was a flrange tive fid fre from the
fea, or fiery exhalation, which in 1694 burnt hay-ricks, fea, or fiery exhalation, which in 1694 burnt hay-ricks,
\&c. See HARLERGH.
MERK, a river in the Auftrian Netherlands. It rifes in A.RK, a river in the Auftrian Nethellands. It rifes in
Brabant, and rumning N. by Breda, afterwards turns
W. and falls into the fea oppofite to Overfackee, in Holland. falls into WERNOCH, one of the weftern ines of Scotand, $S$.
W. of Bute. It is about a mile long, and hell broad, produeing fome corn ; but is moftly heatiy.
MEARNN, or KINCARDINSHIR, one of the coun ties in the North of Scotland. It has the German ocean
on the E . the water of Northefk on the S . is bounded
on on the E. the water of Northenk on the $S$. is bounded
by Angus on the $W$ and $S$ partly, and on the $N$. by
the river Dee and Aberdeenflire. It is about the river Dee and Aberdeenfire. It is about twenty feven miles long, and wenty broad. It has a rich foil, reven miles long, and twenty broad. It has a rich foil,
and is prett level, very rich, and abounding in corn
and pafturage. and pafturage. Marfhal, who is now happily returned to
The Earl his native country, after an abfence of forty-four years,
and made capable of inheriting, by act of parlinem and made capable of inheriting, by act of parliament, wa
its hereditary fheriff; but this has been vefted in the its hereditary fherif; but this has been yefted in the
crown. He fuccecds to the effate and honours of his coufin the Earl of Kintore. Upon the coat here are
feveral convenient creeks, and fome good harbours. In feveral convenient creeks, and fome good harbours. In
this fhite is the grand fat of Fetterefly, a litle above
Stonehive Stonehive, mont delighthully fituatede, and a belone abing to
the aforefaid noble Lord; whofe worthy progenitors the aforefaid noble Lord; whofe worthy progenitor
were liberal benefactors to the Newton-college of Ab were liberal benefactors to the Newton-college of Ab-
deen, and its princial founders; and hence juflly called
the Marthal-college. the Marthal-college.
In Mearns are upwards of five millions of fine firs,
befides new plantations made within this century paft by

MERO, a town in the kingdom of Pegu, and the Further
India, in Afia. It lies 184 miles W . of the city of India, in Afia. It lies 184 miles W.
Pegu. Lat. 17 deg. N. long. 96 deg. E. MERSBURG, or MERSPERG, a pretty city of Suabia,
in Germany, on the north-fide of the lake Conflance, in Germany, on the north-1ide of the lake Coter name.
and the ufual refidence of the Bihhop of the latter
The and the urual refidene before this place is faid to be 300
The part of the lake
fathoms deep. The Swedes took it in the tinie of the fathoms deep. The Swedes took it in the time of the
civil wars. It is ten miles N . E. of Conftance-city. Lat. 47 deg. 46 min. N. Iong. 9 deg. 26 min. E.
I. coanty of Minfia, in Upper Saxony. It lies between
Saxe-Hall and Saxe-Naumburg. It was fecularized from a bihopric under Magdeburg, by the treaty o whofe younger fons it gives the title of Duke.
MERSBURG, a city of the laft-mentioned duchy of the MERSBURG, a city of the laft-mentioned duchy of the
fame name, on the river asa, It is pretty large and
wand populous, being well-built, tho' antique. Its walls and
feven towers are of free-fone. The civil wars in Germany did great damage to thi
place, which was fucceffively the prey of the contend place,
ing armies. In the great church, formerly the cathe-
dral a Gothic ftructure, is the magnificent tomb of the dral, a Gothic frructure, is the magnificent tom, ie o the
Emperor Rudolph, who died after lofing a hand in with his competitor Henry IV. and near it is a library of
very ancient manufcripts. Part of the revenues of this very ancient manulcripts. Part of the revenues of of a
biflopric is appropriated towards the maintenance of a
number of canons belonging to the cathedral, and the number of canons belonging to the cathedral, and the
reff to the adminiftrator. relt to the adminifr rator.
It had formerly a very flourihing trade, and a yearly
fair, till I200, when it was almoft entirely burnt down, fair, till 1200 , when it was almoft entirely burnt down,
and the merchants. $\begin{aligned} & \text { removed elfewhere. It } \\ & \text { aiss eighteen }\end{aligned}$
and miles $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{W}$. of Leipfick
long. 12 deg. 16 min. E .
MERSE, or MARCH, the fame with Berwickfhire, a county N. the Gurman ocean to the E. Northumberland
to the and Tiviotdale to the S. and Tweedale to the $W$. It
gives titie now to a branch of the Douglafies, of the fagives title now to a branch of the Douglafies, of the fa-
mily of Queenflury, as it did anciently to the Dunmily of Uuentury, as
bars. Se BERWICKSHRE.
MERSEY-ISLAND, between MERSEY-ISLAND, between the two openings of Mal-
den and Colchefter waters, in Efiex, formerly conden and Colchetter waters, in thex, forserly
tained eight parihes, but now only two namely, Eat and Weti Merfey, in the hundred of Winfted, and N.
E. of Offey. It is a ftrong place by nature, and on the E. of Offey. It is a frong place by nature, and on the
S. E. point of it is built a fort, in which a a garrifon is kept in time of war, particulaly with the Dutch; for an enemy, if poffefied of it, wo.
gation and fifhery on that fide.
MERSEY, or MERSEE, a river which, with the Wea forms the peninfula of Cheflire, or Ceffrica Cherfonefus, called $W$ irehall; as the Dee at Chefter does on the the other. The Merfey rifes on the W. fide of the
Peak rington, and at length into the fea at Liverpool, to which place there is a ferry from Chefter, about two miles MERSH, or MARSH, a market-town of the Ifle of Ely, in Cambridgeffire ; not a place of much note. Here are
kept annual fairs on Whitun-Monday, for houthold kept annual fairs on Whitfun-Monday, for houfhold
goods; and October 27, for cheefe. It lies not far from Thorney. MERSLAND, or MARSHLAND, a peninfula of Nor-
folk. Se M M SHLAND
MFRTOLA, a town of Aientejo, a province of Portugal folk. See M ARSHLAND. A.
MERTOLA, a tow of Alento, a province of Portugal,
on the E. fide of the Guadiana. It contains about 2400 inhabitants, and lies fifty-fix miles S. of Evora
Lat. 37 deg. 35 min. N. long. 8 deg. 17 min. W. MERT 33 deg. a lake of feveral miles circuit, in Lancianhire,
near the fea, on the S. fide of the Ribble, till lately near the rea, on the S. fide of the Ribble, till lately
drained. See LANCAsHIRE.
MERTON, a place in Yorkhire, where, at the confluMER TON, a place in Yorkfhire, where, at the conflu-
ence of the Tees and Greta, was an ancient city called
by fill vifible, and likewife about Greta-bridge, which is
fuft by.

IERVE, the north branch of the river Maele, near is mouth, where the city of Rotterdam in Holland fands,
MERVILLE, or MERGHEM, a town of Frenci Fland ders, in the Netherlands, near the confines of Artois,
lies on the river Lys,
twenty - fix miles
S . W. of Merim Lat. 50 deg. 43 min. N. long. 2 deg. 38 min .
MERY-SUR-SEINE, a fmall city of Champ MERY-SUR--SEINE, a fmall city of Champagne, in
France, on the river Seine. It is the feat or a ropal
bailwic. Here is a priory of Benedictines: it lies five France, on the river Seine. It is the feat of a toonal
bailiwic. Here is a priory of Beneditines: it lies fire
leagues below Troyes. leagues below roryes.
MESCHED, or THUS,
the kingdom of Perfia, in Affia. It lies 132 miles $S . \mathrm{F}$
of the Cafpuia the kingdom of Perria, in Alia. It lies 132 miles S . E
of the Cappian fea and 604 . W . of Bocchara. IT wain
the refidence of Kouli Khan, and the court of Peeria
 ESEEN, a mall town, and the capitat of a circle of in Ru the coaft of the White fea; and lies
and on miles N. E. of Archangel. Lat. 66 deg. N. long. 40 dey. 7 min. E.IIA, the ancient name of Diarbeker Prou
MESOPOTAMIA, per, in Affa Minor, or Afiatic Turkey. It lies b
tween the rivers Euphrates and Tigris: and in Hol tween the rivers Euphrates an
Writi it is called Padan- Aram .
 Mifchi Sipi, or Mecchagamijf, a country of North Ame
rica. It is bounded by Canada on the N. by the Bit rica. It is bounded by Canada on the N. by the Bintin
plantations on the E. the gulph of Mexico on the S. and
New Mexico on the W. New Mexico on the W.
NESSASIPI, a large river, from which the
 of Mexico.
This is a large navigable fiver, whofe courfe is faid to
be upwaids of 2000 miles ; to which, as weli as to to ne upharouring country, the French lay claim; and in
confeguence of this have actually pollefl coniequence of this have acually poninied themeleves
of part of it ver fince the year 17. The tiver hhy
call St . Louis, and the country Louifiana; and they
 in reality the E. part of it belongs to Great Britain, an the W. to the spaniards, who have planted part of long ago, and are every day extend ing their fettlemen
The French court, under the regency of the Duke of Orleans, and through the projecting of Mr - - com-
monly called Beau Law,
people monly called Beau Law, raired the expectations of then
peoppe fo high, with regard to the immenfe riches which were to be got by planting it, in the year 1719, and
a fheme almof coval wwith the South Sa bubbie in
E chers a fcheme almoft coeval with the Sourh
England, that every one was ready to throw his money
into the focks, which the company fold at one time into the focks, which the French government fiezed
for 2000 per cent. But the
moft of the money, fo that the adventures wer herbi moined; and this puta a fop to the planting of the coumty. But they have encouraged it muich fince: thirf
fchemes however, this way have been pretty well fchemes, however, this way have been pretty well
checked by the vigorous efforts which the Briifh court checked by the vigorous efforts which the Britifh court
have already made, and are ftill making, to circumffrite that ambitious neighbour.
This river is navigable
This river is navigable above 450 leggues up from iss
mouth, though its numerous windings make the ealing very tedious, depending rather on their oars than their
fails: but in coming dot fails: but in coming down, efpecially in April and May,
when the waters are fwelled, the rapid current crris when the waters are welled, the rapi current caris
them down foon; and yet at other feafons they are very low.
In its

In its courfe the Milfffippi receives feveral lage freams, fome of which bring great quantities of mudd
and flime. It breeds great numbers of very ferect befides other amphibious creatures. It hadh plenty of water-fowl upon it, and the country on botih
fides fufficiently fertile, and inhabited by a great variey. of nations.
This river difcharges itfelf into the gulph of Mexico by two branches, which form an inland of confiderable
length. The mouths lie between iength. The mouths lie between lat. 29 and 30 def.
N . and long. 89 and 90 deg. W. being covered by reveral other fmaller inands
VIESARATA,
MESARATA, a country of Africa, along the Mediter
ranean fea, which bounds it on the $N$. the gulph of
Sidra on the E. the edefrt of Eflab on the S . and the Siver Magra on the W.
MESARATA, the capital of the laft-mentioned province
of the fame name, and Ptolemy of ininded to a poor town. This diftrict was anciently called Syrtes. It produces little or no corn, but fome
dates and oovives. The inhabitants, though fubject to
the Turks, have a commander to defend them againt dates and, have a commander to defend them agazant
the Turks,
the infuls of the plundering Arabs; on which occafions they can raife about 6000 men.
MESSA, formerl TEMEST, a place on the coaft in the province of Sus, in Africa; it confifts of three cities
in a triangular fituation, about a mile from in a triangular fituation, about a mile from each other,
and each inclofed with flout walls. The river Sus runs and caah two of them, and commonly overflows, fo as
tirreuh to enrich their lands, which they fow in September, and
teap in April. but if it does not overflow, they have reap in ipert, when they are forced to live upon dates, of
no harven
which they have great plenty. The ground being which they have great plenty. The ground being moftly
fandy, breeds but little catule. fandy, breeds but little cattle.
thie town hath no harbour, only a flat flore. On
this coaft large whales are often caft : and between it this coaft large whales are often caft: and between it
and the fea fands a mofque, whore beams and carpentryand the fea fands a morque, whore beams and carpentry-
work confifts of the bones of that fifh, and much re-
forted to by pilgrims, as here it is imagined the whale forted to by pilgrims, as here it is imagined the whale
caf up Jonah. Here is fome ambergris fold very cheap
to the Europeans. Lat. 30 deg. 18 min. N. Hone caf up Jonah.
to the Europea
dee. 38 min. W W
 the confines of Romania, in European Turkey. This is an ancient fea-port, and the people in its neighbour-
hood mentioned by Ovid during his exile. It lies
how twenty miles from Warma to the S.
WEESSIN, large and fine city of the Val di Demoni, in Sicicily, and
lower divifion of Italy. It is the lower divirion of Italy. It is the greateft mart in the
Mediteranean, and has a harbour on the ftreight or Meriter Meflina, fpacious and fafe. The private houfes re well-built, and the public edifices magnificent; as
 regular bafti
eminences.
eminnces.
It is reckoned to contain 20,000 inhabitants. The
harbour is of an oval form, city lying between it and the mountains; though it is not flrong. The arfenal here is well provided. Its
principal ltreets are large: the town is well furnihed pincipal ftreets are large: the town is well furnifhed
with water, and all kinds of provifions from fea and
and, It hath four large fuburbs, which extend a vaft yay along the It has the moft confiderable trade of any place in the Maid, particularly fince the year 1728 , when it was decla-
ed a free port. At the annual fair holden here in Auguft, revart euantities of foreign goods. The merchandizes and it fupplies Italy with corn, as it it did anciently, of It is coverned by a Viceroy, appointed by the Kinu
 Palermo difputes the honour with it.
II the year 744 , it was almoft depopulated by a pef-
tilence, which is faid to have carried offt two thirds of its Il the year 1742 , it was almort depopulated by a per-
tilence, which is faid to have carried off two thirds of its
inhabitants. It lies about fifteen miles W. of Reggio, in Calabria. Lat. 38 deg. 4 r min. N. long. 15 deg. 39 min. E.
MEsSOOR, a kingdom of Bifnagar Proper, in the Eaft
Indies, Afia. It lies on the S. frontiers of the country, Indies, Afia. It lies on the S. frontiers of the country,
and N. of the principality of Madura. It is faid to be and darge of ting opm, whofe fovereign is tributary to the Great Mogul.
MESTIZOES, the defendants of Spaniards and Indians, in America, are fo colled. Their complexion is
fwarthy and reddin. Some, however, are equally tawfwarthy and reddinh. Some, however, are equally taw-
ny with the Indians, though diftinguifhed from them by
their beards whice ceir beards - while others, on the contrary, have fuch
fine complexion that they might pals for whites, but for the lownefs of the forehead, harfh, lank, and very black hair,
No. 73 :
rifing in the middle, befides dark foots on the body.
They apply themfelves to arts and trades, particularly in painting and in fulpture. They rife in
Cartchagena to about five degrees, and then they are
reckoned Soaniards. reckored
MESTRE, or MAESTRE, a fmall town of the Dogado
 lity have feveral Teats. It lies eighteen miles N. E.
of Padua. Lat. 45 deg. 46 min . N. long. 12 deg. 57
$\min$. E. $\min$.E. METELENE. See Lesbus, an ifland of the Archipelago, in Afiatic Turkey. Tus, an ifland of the Archipela-
THW@ULD, feventeen miles from Thetford, and feventy-nine from
London. LTLIUG, a city of Carniola, a diftrict of Auftria, in
Germany Germany. It lies on the river Culph, firxtyune miles
S. E. of Lanbach. Lat. 46 deg. 12 min. N. long. 16 deg. 18 min. E .
ET Z, the capital of of the country of Meffin, long. 16 ment of the capital of the country of Meefin, a govern-
jeame, in Lorrain and Bar, now fubment of the fame name, in Lorrain and Bar, now fub-
jeet to France. Its Latin, name is Mett, anciently
Divodurus and Mediomatrius. It lies at the confluence of Divodurus and Mediomatrius. It lies at the confluence of
the rivers Seitle and MMofelle, in a very fruifful country ;
and is the fee of a Bifore ncor he is about 120,000 livres Triers, whofe annual city, and its prelate, tyleld a Prince of the empire.
It is a large place, well fortified. The cathedral St. Stepher, a fine fructure, ftands. The the cathedral of
a hill. The fontivity of a hill. The font is an entire piece of porphyry, ten
feet long. The ftreets are pretty narrow, and the houfes antique. It contrainstes fixtepren party nars, , and about 22,000 hhabitants. The Molelle encompaness it on the W. and N. and there is a broad ditch, by which the courfe of
the river is turned into two branches ; the one wafhing Seille furround the other running through the city. The eille furrounds it on the $S$. and $E$.
fynagogue at Metz, in a particular quarter allotted em. It lies twenty, eight miles N. of Nancy. Lat. 49
deg. 32 min. N. long. 5 deg. 49 min. E. EUDON, an open town or village in the Ifle of France. Here is a fine palace, where Lewis XIV.'s only fon,
grandfather to the prefent King, refided, with a beaugrinu wilher tot the and reifent terraces, from which is a noble profpect of the neighbourhood of Paris, being
two leagues below it; as allo of the river Seine. Here is a
orotto with footed porphyry and fine water-works. The grotto, with fpotted porphyry and fine water-works. The
oufe is adorned with rich furniture, marble fatues, and oufe is adorned with rich furniture, marble fatues, and fine paint
lofophers.
EULON, in Latin Mellentum, a town of Mantois, a
difrict of the Ine of France, on the river Seine, between difrritit of the Ine of France, on the river Seine, between
Mante and Poiffy, three leagues diftant from each, and even below Paris. Here are two fone-bridges over the river, the largett
of which has twenty-one arches. The city is defended by a fort, is the feat of a royal bailiwic, and has
feveral churches, and two convents. The city is on the he declivity of a hill, in the form of an amphistheatre : he decilivity of a hill, in the form of an amphitheatre,
the neigbbouring foil abounds in corn, and its vineyards produce excellent wine.
EURS, the capital of falmall territory of the fame name,
furrounded by the electorate of Coologne, in the duchy of
Cleve Cleve, and circle of Weftphalia, in Germany. Iny lies
on the Rhine. It belonged formerly on the Rhine. It belonged formerly to the Prince of
Orange, our King Wiliam III. and fince to the King of Orange, our king in by a good citadel, and lies eigh-
Pruffa. It is defned
teen miles N . of Dufieldorp. Lat. 51 deg. 3 I min. N. teen miles. N. of
long. 6 deg. 12 min. E .
IESUE, rather MAESE,
pagne, foon runs out of it into Bar, which it crofles rom N. to S. and then returning into this province, paries by Sedan and Charleville, whence it runs through
Namur, Liege, and Guelderland, into Holland, where it falls into the fea at the Briel.
EW-CLIFF, or as the Dutch call it, MEEUWEKLIP, from the numbers of thefe birds feen about it, a rock of Caffreria, in Africa, 200 miles from Cape
Negro to the W. It is level with the furface of the water. Negre Portuguefe call it Baixo d'Antonio de Viana. MICO,
MEXICO

M E X
MEXICO Old, a large province of North America. It
is fubject to Spain, forming a powerful and extenfive is fubject to Spain, forming a powerful and extenfive
empite . It often caled New Spain It it is bounded on
the W. by New Mexioo or Granada; on the N . and N . the W. by New Mexico or Granada; on the N. and N.
E. by, the gulph of Mexico an on the S. . . . Frra
Firma, or itthus of Darien; and on the S. W. by the
Pacific orean Frma, or unhms of abriev, aooo miles in length, and from 71 to 550 in breadth, Iying between lat. 7 deg. 30
min. and 30 deg. 40 min. N. It is generally mountainous, with high hills running
through it from S . to to N . The eafen fhore is
The A fat country, abounding with morafies, and is oover-
flown in the rainy feafon; but fo covered with thickets Hown bambow, mangroves, and buthes, that the logwood-
outters make their way through it with their hatchets. cutters make their way through it with their hatchets.
The trees are cloathed with perectual verdure, and the friut-rcees bloffom and bear almoit the whole year round. The cochineel infect is bred here in great number
it is the principal ingredient in yying of carlet. it is the prinincapa iniredient in dying of fcarlet.
The prefent inhabitants of Mexico are native Indians,
Spaniards, Creols of the deccendants of St Spaniards, Creols of the defcendants of Spaniards born
in the country; Meftizoes, or a mungril breed of Spain the country; Meftizoos, or a mungril breed of Spa-
niards and native negroes; and laftly, Mulattoes, or a
mixture of blacks and whites, mixture of blacks and whites.
Mexico is governed by a
Viceroy, fent from Old Mexico is governed by a Viceroy, fent from Old
Spain wion is as arbitrary as any Prince in Europe.
The forces in Mexico are not confiderabe, nor have The forces in Mexico are not confiderabie, not have
they many fortified towns; and even thore have been
taken and plundered by buccaneers of contemptible force. they many fortified towns; and even thore bave becn
taken and plundered by buccaneers of ocontemptible force.
The revenues of the King of Spain here are vafly great, arifing from the fifths of gold and filver, from
the cultoms, excife, and other impofts; befides the the culfoms, excife, and other imponts; befides the
rents and fervices by which all lands are holden of the
crown. crown, It is divided into three diftricts or audiences; name-
It Guadalaiara, Mexico, and Guatimala. y, Guadalajara, Mexico, and Guatimala.
MEXICO, the capital city of New Span or province of
the Came name above-mentioned. It lies in the middle of a fpacious lake, and acceffible only by caufeways of a
confiderable length. It is of a fquare form, about feven coniderable length. It is of a fouare form, about feven
miles in circuit, extemely populous, nad grately ad-
mired for foacious ftreets and fuares, the beauty of its miles in circuit, extremely populous, and breaty ad-
mirid for fapicious freets and fuares, the beauty of its
buildings, the coolnes of its fituation in fuch a hot climate, and its natural frength.
It is the fee of an Archbihiop, and contains twentyIt is the tee of an Archoinop, and contains twenty-
nine convents, twenty-two nunneries, and a great num-
ber of parih-churches. Here is atibunal of the inqui-
fer ber of pariin-churches. Here is a tribunal of the inqui-
fition, and an univerity. The erevnue of its cathecral
is is at eata 70,0001 . per annum, out of which the Binhop
receives 15,000 , befides prodigious perquiftes. The receives 15,000 , befides prodigious perquifites. The
clergy are the fole ground-landords here. The tenths
collected from the eleven fuffragan Bifhops und. r its 4. Archbihhop, is computed at abouthalf a miltion of pieces of eifgt, thore prelates receiving at leaf $1,2000,000$.
flerl ng yearly. The wealth of the Mexicans inconteftibly appears from this, That in 1730 more than a miltion of marks of filver has been brought into thie exchequer,
as the King siduty from the mines, which ought to be
one forth of the metal taken out of them: confequently as the King's duty from the mines, which ought to be
one ffrth of the metal taken out of them. Confequently
the whole produce mutt be five millions of marks; and the whole produce muft be five millions of marks; and
a mark being equivalent to eight of our ounces, at five
fhillings each, then the inhabitants of Mexico receive receive ten millions of money from their mines. The
people in general are lazy and profufe. people in general are lazy and profure.
This is hhe refidence of the Vicery, whofe jurification extends 400 eeagues. He makes laws, and deter-
mines controverfies mines controverfies, unlers in great caures. Moft of the
Governors appointed by him, pay him well for theer
poffs, as do fuch whofe caufes depend on his decifion Governors appointed by him, pay him well for their
poffs as do fuch whofe caures epend on his decifion.
The King allows him 1oo,oco ducats a year. His government is only for five eears ; but by bribing the great
courtiers with a million, and a prefent to the King of half a million, he gets his time prolont to the King of
The cathedral, which is The cathedral, which is a moft magnificent pile,
with its cloiters and dwellings of the clergy, taking up a large coaite of and dwellings of the clergy, taking up
fixty years a building, at the exde. ef the city, was
fonce of above two fixty years a building, at the expence of above two
millions of pieces of eight, notwithtanding the clergy
had the labour of the natives for very little. The infide
ornaments are alfo valued at at fhat very. Thetle. The imane of the
Virgin Mary, of maffy filver, is adorned with rubies
and pearl to the value of 30,000 pieces of eight, and the
high altar coff 50,$000 ;$ befides the ordinary chalice 1 , oooo, being golle enchated, and fee with rubies, \&latice The mall, called, the Almeida here, has a refort of
no lefs than 2000 coaches in an evening; moft of no lets than
them with fine equipages, and great numbers of blick
pases, $\&$ cc. pages, IN . t . goldimiths--Areet, called Plateria, next the great
market-place, the fhops are furnihed with a variety In te- glare, the fhops sare furninhed withex a varietreat of
marketplace,
utenfils and onnaments of gold, \&c. efpecially agyinfle the arrival of the galleons.
The city is fupplied with freh water from a hill three miles off, conveyed to it by aqueduts. The ancient
city bunnt by the spaniards, from the immenfe city burnt by the Spaniards, from the immenfe booty
they took under Cortez, feems to have been one of the
largeft and moft magnificent in the world. Lat. 20 dee they took under Cortez. ,ent th ave been one of the
largeft and moft magificent in the world. Lat. 20 deg.
15 min. N. long. 103 deg. 12 min. W. 15 min. N. Iong. Io3 deg. 12 min. W. Whe
MEXICO Proper, the province of which
tioned city of the fame name is the capital, tioned city op the fame name is the wapita, the has Thaf-men-
on the
on the E . Mectioacan on the W. Panuco on the Ne.
the Pacific ocean the Pacific ocean on the S. It is 350 miles from S to to
N. and 200 where broadeff ; but is narrower toward N. The climate is very variaile, and the tooil remard.
ably fruitful; fo that all the neceflaries of ably fruitful; fo that all the neceflaries of life are ex-
tremely cheap. It is faid to exceed all the provinces America in corn, cattle, and fruit, befides, , itces lakes
and rivers abound with variety of good fifl , fo that the and divers abound with variety of good fifh : fo that the
tribute from the lake of Mexico alone is above 20,000
crowns a year. crowns a year.
ME XICO, NNew, including California, is bounded by
unknown lands on the N. by Florida on the E. OI
Mexico on the S. and the Pacific ocean on the unknown an th S . and the Pacific ocean on the W. It
Mexico onperate and fertile country; though Californi
is a temperate is a temperate and fertile country ; though California
is a mountainous, craggy, and barren tract, both on it
outer and inner coafts towards the is a mountainous, craggy, and barren trac, boin on
outer and inner coants rowards the eulph of Caliofnia
Notwithftanding the indefatigable labours of the jefú miffionaries among the Indians of Calif fornia, in order to
convert them to Chriftianity convert them to Chritianity, and even, giving them
food for that purpor, for which they uled to come
regularly, they ffill feem to retain their puifitine brutali-
 whem, they have given moft fhocking inflances, particu-
thaty larly in their mandicring the Fathers Caranco and T Tamara
of a fudden; together witi aill others who fell then in of a fudden; together with all others who fell then into
their hands, erpecially the native boys who waited on the
mifiononaries. They totally miffionaries. They totally ruined, in the whaited on the the
beftial phrenzy, not only four miffions, but the tise beftial Phrenzy, not only four mififions, but the twelve
or thirteen other miffionaries narrowly efcaped fiom un-
dergoing or thirteen other miliionaries narrowly efcaped from un-
dergoing the fame deplorable fate with their brethren
above-mentioned. above-mentioned. The Fathers, by their furreves, have
found California to be a peninfula, joined to New Al-
biod and ion found and old Mexico. peninima, foined to New A -
bion and
In New Mexico are rich fiver mines, the principal In New Mexico are rich filver mines, the prinipal
of which are thofe of St. Barbe. The paril Thinery of
California is the only thing this country was noted for; Cut that has been found to decline, and not anfwer the
bexpence. expence.
MEYENFELD, in Latin Majocilla and Lutinum, ${ }^{\text {a }}$
pretty town in the moft fruifful country of the Gribons, pretty town in the moft fruitful country of the Gribons,
in Switzerland, It fands the banks of the Rhine,
with mountains rifing all around like an andhem with mountains rifing all around like an amphitheatre,
and planted with abundance of vines, producing choice
wine. Befides the wine. Befides the church of of St. Leocucusing chocice
a there is
a cafte, the feat of the bailif, flanked with a flong a cafte, the feat of the bailif, flanked with a ftrong
tower, with feveral magnifcent houfes of the falis,s, tower, with feveral magnificent houfes of the filiss,
burghers, \&c. The town has its feparate council and
civil government. civil government
MEZEN, a territo
MEZEN, a territory of Eaftern Mufcovy. It is bounddd
on the S. W. W. by D Dina; on the N. E. by Jugoria; on
the S. by the river Pies ; the S. by the river PPiega; and on the N. W. by the
freeights of Candeneis. This is a lone trat from No freights of Candeneis. This is a long tract from N.to
S. extending itfelf. from lat, 64 to 67 deg. N. but is
hardly abole S. extending itfelf from lat, 64 to 67 deg. N. but is
hardy aboveone degree broad in any para of ti. he
country is full of forefts, fens, and mountains, all cold country is full of foreets, fens, and mountains, all cold
and barren.
It gives. name to a confiderable bay, on which iss It gives name to a confiderable bay, on which is
capital of the fame denomination flands, at the mouth
of the river Mezen. MEZTIERES, in LLatin Macoria, or Medriaum, a town of
Champagne, in a peninfula formed by the river Meufe

## M I D

or Mare, over which are two bridges. It flands partly
on a hill, and partly in a valley. It is well fortified, and on a hi, and caftle, which commands the ectity. This
defended by a
is a place of importance, as being a paffige from The is a place of importance, as being a paffiage from Lux,
emburg into France. Here is a Governor, a King emburg into France. Here is avernor, a King's
Lieutenant, and a Mayor. In 152 the Emperor
Chartes $V$ 's stroops took it. It lies twelve miles N. W. of Charles V.'s troops took it, It lies twelve miles N . W. of
Sedan. $\mathrm{Lat}, 4$ deg. 46 min. N. long. 4 deg. 38 min. E .
IEZUNA, once a Roman city of the province of MiliSEdan. La, once a Roman city of the province of Mili
MEZUN, in Africa, about, thirty miles from the fea, ana, in Africa, abourt tirty miles rom the ea,
forty $W$. of Milian. It is walled and defended by
citadel. Here is a palace, and temple built by the Ro citade. Here is a palace, and temple built by the Ro-
manis
Thilt fince wich has been deftroyed by the wans, and mafsili fince with mean and low houfes. The Arabs
rebure fo impoverihhed the inhabitants, that they get a
haver have fo impovenlicd whe ing linen and woollen fays. In por neighbourhood are the ruins of ancienencitit
tarble and alabafter fatues, inferiptions, \&cc.
marble and alabatrer ftatues, infrcriptions, \&ce.
MANA, atown of Aiderbeizan, a province of Perfia, in
Affa. It lies in a large plain, , furrounded witia mountains, which feparate Media from Parthia: though others ex-
tend the former province beyond Solanaya, which
fands fouthwards on the other fide of the mountains. tennds fouthwards on the other fride of the mountains.
fand Miana is about fixty-two miles from Tauris to the S. E.
MCHAEL's, ST. or MODISHOLE, a portreve boCough o Cornwall, formerly of great, note in the Sax
ons time; but fince much declined. It however fends ons time; but fince much declined. It however fends tw
members to parliament, has a weekly market, and annua members toparliament, has a weekly market, and annua
fair. It lies between Brifol channel and Truro, 28 I michaEl, ST a chu
bury, in Somerfethhire, on a narrow creft of the Torr Ist tower, though ruinous, is ftill left, and is a good
fa-mark. It is higher than any ground within ten miles of the place. Chasl and Mount's-bay. It is a high peak in MonMCHALOVLA, or MICHULOW, a territory of Po-
lif Pomerania and Prufia, in Poland. It is a ftrait lin Pomerania and Pruffia, in Poland. It is a Prant
neck of land, between the rivers Brodna and Debrentz,
which gave occafion to bloody wars between the Poles neck of land, between the rivers Brodna and
which gave occafion to bloody wars between the Poles
and Teutonic Knights. and Teutonic K Kights.
ICHELBERG, a frong fortrefs of Tranfylvania. It
Hes tands on the top of a hill. Here are the princtpality of Hermanfladt. Some place it in the county of Landvordenwald
ICHIGAN
North America, See Canada. . A, ity York. See York.
MiD-LOTHIAN, the fame with Edinburghfhire, in the South of Scotand. It contains the capital, and lies be-
tween Eaft and Weff Lothian. See Edinburg HSAIRE or Lothian,
MidD
EBURG,
DDLEBURG, a county of Flanders, in the Aufrian
Netheriands, now belonging to the Prince of Ifenghien, as a fief of Bruges and Sluys. It contains the territiories of Leenkins and Soetendaal, with part of the parihhes
of Heyle, St. Baaffe, our Lady, and St. Croix or the Holy Ghof.
MDDEEBURG, a fuall city and capital of the laftand court of juftice, compofed of a bailiff, burgomafter, tigd court orrmen, and a fecretary; all appointed by the
Count and Roman Catholics, except two aldermen for
Cor Count and Roman Catholics, except two aldermen for
that part belonging to the States General. They judge
without appeal in criminal matters ; but in civilicaules that part belonging to the states ens but in civilic caules
without appeal in criminal matters; beal
there lies in appeal to the magifrates of Bruges or Sluys. there lies an appeal to the magiifrates or Romanifts; ; the
Here is but one parochial church for the Ro
Potertants being but few, go to the village of Ede. It iotettants being but few, go to the village of ese. It
ies wyelve miles N. E. of Bruges, Lat. 5 I deg. 25 min . N. long. 3 deg. 21 min . E.
MIDDLEBURG, the capital of the illand of Walcheren, and the whole province of Zealand, in the United
Netherlands. This is a populous and well-buitt city, orififed with a wall and broad ditches, and thefe fur-
ounded by another wall. Here are ewo harbours ; the ofd one is now little frequented; ; but the new one cut
from the to

## M I

into the very heart of the town, and fo communicates with the fea.

France wealthy merchants, and a faple of wine from France, Spain, and Portugal, They drive
a good trade to the Eatt and Weft Indies, and are
areply concerned in seeply concerned tin the Eaft and Weft Indies, and are
In Mide and herring finheries. In Middileburg are feveral fine frumares and fintate public buildings, particularly the houtia where the pro
vincial flates meet, formerly a fumptuous abbey. The
 cock, which laft with its dial coft 150,000 evilders.
Here are twenty churches, mofly magnificent. The
 MiDD.N. Iong. 3 deg. 41 min . E.
Sco LEBY, a place in Dumfries-fhire and South cotland, noted only as being the feat of a preflyytery, MIDDLEFAR, or MIDDELFURTRT-SUND; lying on he Leffer Belt, and weftern hlore of toe IIe, of f F nnen,
in Denmark; a fmall but neat town, in $a$, country abounding with a finall necefertaries. neat thisn, is is a country
paffige to Como colding in Jutland, the Belt not being paffiage to Colding in Jutland, the Belt not being
broader than the Thames at Gravefend. In January 1658 , Chartes Guftavus K led his army over the ice to this place, routed the
Danes, and made himelf mafter of F , Daves, and made, himfelf mafter of Funen. It liee
feventeen miles from Affens to the N. W. and as many from Odenfee to the S. W.
IIDDLEHAM, or MIDLAM, a market town in th North Riding, of Yorkhire, on a me rivet rover Ure. It had once a ftrong caftle; and it is noted for a mananuafure of woollien cloth, and frequent horfe-races.
On Middeham-moor is an anual fair, kept on No
ember 6 and , for fheep. It lies 6 miles frum Bedall
 34 from York, and 252 riom London.
IDDLESEX, fo called from its having been the hali tation of the Mid-Saxons, or as lying in the middle of the three kingdoms of the Eaft, Weft, and South Sax-
ons. It is a county of England, in which London its ons. It is a county of England, in which London is
great capital flands, being bounded by Hattoordhire on
he N. by the river Lee, which divides it from Effe the N. by the river Lee, which dividsestrof from Effex
on the E, by the Thames, which feparates it from On the e, by the and by the Coln, which parts it from
Surrey on the S .
Buckinghambire on the W. It is about wenty-fix Buckinghamefhire on the W. It is about twenty-fix
miles long and fifteen broad. Befides London it con miles long and fifteen broad. Befides London it con-
tains the city of Weftminfter, with their fpacious fub tains the city of We ettminiter, with their fpacious fub-
urbs, and the great Hampftead, \&e. It includes feventy-three parithes,
befides chapels of eafe, and five marketotowns, excluefides chapels or cite, abo five market-towns, exclu-
five of the two cities above-mentiobed; all under the jurifdition of the Bifhop of London, fome few pecu-
iars excepted. lars excepted,
Its air is fweet and healchy; and as the whole county is
and rendered rich and populous from the vicinity of the two
large oifiessof Loadon and Weflmininter; fooits foil is very much improved by their compoff, effepeially the varley much improved by their cospo, which bears excellent
between Hefton and Harrow,
corn. But moft of the neighbouring lands to the mecorn. But moft of the neighbouring lands to the me-
tropolis are tuned intoo garden-grounds, for the protropolis are turned into garden-grouns, fupl the
duction of all kinds of vegetabes, which fuply the
confumption of two fuch populous cicies, joined together
Middlefex gives tide of Earl to the Duke of Dorfet. The flecifsts of London and Middlefex are chofen by the of St. James and Hydepark, two at Himptoni-court, two at Enfield, wor chaces, and. one at Twickenham,
but the laterer has been ilippirked. motre
mida
midDLE IDDLESEX, a county of Eaft- Jerfy, in North America. It in the mart popt of its planrations, the propprie-
this country, on accound tors of which are generally Scotch people.
county, in Eaff J Jrfety, in Nood town of Monmouth
filts of Ineo famica. It con-
famies, with out-plantations. of acres. The flore near this place winds like a hook, and, being fandy, the bay is called Sandy-Hook. It lies wenty-
fix miles $S$. being randy, the bay is callec sandy-Hook. iliestwenty-
fix miles $A$ of Pifcataway.

M I L
MIDDLEWICH, a large market-town of Chefhire, near the junction of the Croke, which iffues from the
lake Bagmere, with the Dan. Here are twe excellent falt-fprings, or brine-feeths, where they make great
quantites of falt.
This is an ancient borough, governed by burgeffes, And a very large pariif, extending into many townghtes,
round it; having a fpacious church. Its weekly marround it; having a facaious church. Its weekly mar-
ket is on Tuefday or Saturday; and annual fairs on Ket is on Tuelday or Saturday; and annual fairs on
Auguft 2 and December 6 , for cartle, drapery, and
bedding. It lies 4 miles from Northwich, beding. It lies 4 miles from Northwich, 17 from
Chefter, and 156 from London. MIDEUM, the feat and refidence of King Midas, in
Phrygia Major, a province of Afia Minor. He is faPhrygia Major, a province of Afia Minor. He is fa-
mous in poetic mythology for his golden wifh and affes mous in poctic my thology ror his golden win and anes
ears. Ancient geographers place it near the irever San-
garus, and the N. E. limits of Phrygia : but its fite at prefent is uncertain.
MIDHURST, i. Middlewood, the Mide of the Romans; a pretty etrge borough of Suffex, governed by
a bailiff, who returns two members to parliament. It
is is pleaantly fituated on a hill, and furrounded with
others, having the river Arun at the bottom. Its weekly market is kept on Thurfday, and annual fairs on
March 25, Whitfun-Tuefday, and October 18, for horned cattle and horfes.
Tratton it its neighbourhood was the birth-place of
Otway the poet. Midhurft is twelve miles from ChiOtway the poet. Midhurft is twelve miles from Chi-
chefter, feventeen from Shoreham, and fifty-two from London. MIDNICK, the fame with MEDNICK, a town of Sa-
mojitia, in Poland. It is the feat of a Bihhop, fuffragan mojitia, in Poland. It is the feat of a Bihhop, fuffragan
to the Archbinhop of Gneffa, near the head of the
WW Wirwitz, twenty-five miles N. W. of Rozw.
MIDZYRZECZE, a town of Pofnania, in Lower Poland, moftly of timber. It lies in a plain among rivulets and marfles, and defended by a caftle, which feve-
ral German Princes have found impresable. ral German Princes have found impregnable. It lies on
the frontiers of Silefia and Pomerania, fixty miles $S$. W. of Pofen.
MILAN, Duchy

MILAN, Duchy of, in Latin Ducatus Mediolanen/fs, or
the Milanefe in general. This is one of the moft ferthe Milanere in genera. This is one of the moft fer-
tile provinces in Italy. It lies in Upper Italy, and is
bounded on the bounded on the N. by the territory of Valais, the
Grifons, and Switzerland on the E. by the Vention Grifons, and Switzerland, on the E. by the Venetian
territories, the duchies of Mantua, Parma, and Placenterritories, the duchies of Mantua, Parma, and Placen-
tia, on the S. by the dominions of Genoa and the
Apennine mountains, and on the W. by Piedmont, Apennine mountains, and on the W, by Piedmont,
Savoy, and Montferat. It is about eighty-four miles
in length, and fixty-three in breadth; reaching from in length, and fixty-three in breadth ; reaching from
about lat. 44 deg. 30 min. to about 46 min. N . and about lat. 44 deg. 30 min. to about 46 min . N. and
from long. 8 deg. 20 min. to 9 deg. 40 min. E .
The whole country is well-watered by rivers, brooks, The whole coountry in well-watered by irvers, brooks,
fakes, and canals; by which means it abounds in grain, lakes, and canals, by which means ind abouns in rian,
pafture, flax, rice, excellent wine, and delicious fruit,
alfo yaft worms. Its principal rivers are the Tefino, Po , Adda, and Seffia. Its moft confiderable lakes are Lago
Maggiore, and Lago Como. The latter extends northward from the city of the fame name about thirty y miles,
and not above five where wident and not above five where wideft, being hemm'd in by
mountains. The Lago Maggiore is ftill longer, and
fome places broader, having in it feveral fmall inand called the Boromean, hoving in it feveral frall iflands, gardens. It has had feveral mafters, alfo Dukes of its own; bun dince the year 1706 it has been taken from
Spain, and is now fubject to the houfe of Auftria, Emperors of Germany. Its annual revenue is computed at
300,001 . Sterling. The King of Sardinia, for his
年 fervices in the late wars in Italy, had fome territories
of this duchy ceded to him by the treaty of Aix-laChapelle. namely, 1. The Milanefe 3. The Lodefan. 4. The Cremonefe. The Paviefe. 5. Comafco.
6. Angiera. 6. Angiera. 7. Novarefe. 8. Vigevanefe. 9 . Lau-
mellinefe. 10. Aleflandriano. II. Tortonefe. mellinere. 10. Aleflatidiano. 11. Tortonefe. 12 .
The vaileys of Seflia. And, 13. The territory of
Bobbio. MILAN,
MILAN, furnamed the Great, or Second Rome, is the
capital of the Milanefe Proper, and the whole duchy,

M I L
as it was formerly of the Longobardic kingdom. It
was anciently called Mediolanum, the metropolis of the
Infubres, and one of the largett cities Infubres and one of the largeft cities of Gallis of the
pina. It lies on the rivers Olan and Lombro pina. It lies on the rivers Olana and Lombro, having
two ftately canals from the Tefino and Adda, between which it ttands.
Milan is about
Milan is about ten Italian miles in circuit, including
feveral gardens, and furrounded only with a wadl feveraart. At fome diftance is a citadel, confifting of fix
ramp
baftions. baftions pretty well fortified, efpecially towards the te
town. Its quares are laree and elegant, but the freets
narrow and crooked; whilf the paper-wind town. Its fquares are large and elegant, but the freese
narrow and crooked whilf the paper-windows, which
are common in the largett palaces here, are far from are common in the largeft palaces here, are far from
being ornamental.
This city is faid to have 22 gates, 230 ,
 and 250,000 inhabitants. It is the fee of an Archbi-
fhop, and has a large cathedral, in which in a profu-
fion of marble very curiounty wrought, but put por fiop, and has a large cathedral, in which is a profu-
fion of marble very curiouny wrought, but put ogether
without any tafte. Here is an univerfity, with fixteen
profeffors. In Milan the inhabitants carry on all forts of manufactures, efpecially filk, brocades, and other rich mantur;
their works of ffeel and cryfla lare much admired, and
their wifers their works of fleel and cryytal are much admired, and
their artifcers fo excellent, that they feem to ohve en-
groffed the trade of this part of Yaly, therfed the trade of this part of Ytaly; and confe-
groffed
quently are a rich and thriving people, though remote In the chapel under the cathedral is the body of $s$. Charles Boromeo once Archbiihop, in a very grand
frine, to which great veneration is paid here, and near
it the flately tombs of the Dukes of Thrine, to which great veneration is paid here, and near
it the flately tombs of the Dukes of Milan, Ints tower
is very lofty, and the out-fide of this church is adoned is very lofty, and the out-fide of this church is is atowned
with 600 fine marble flatues by Cibo each of which
coft 1000 crowns. coff 1000 crowns. The 160 pillars each of which
the roof, of fuph a diameter that three men can
hardly fathom them, the roof, of fuch a diameter that three men can
hardly fathom them, are valued at 10,000 crowns
each. The church next in dignity to the cathedral is $S$ t.
Ambrofe, built in honour of St. Laurence. Here are feveral antiquities, particularly an oudd infcription upon
a defk, which has hitherto puzzled the learned, a delk, which has hitherto puzzled the learned; alon
ferpent on a marble pillar, to which mothers and nurfes
for bring their fick children once a year. quadrangre, fupported by pillars, and maintains of a quadrangle, fupported by pillars, and maintains about
4ooo fick perrons daily. Here is ilikevife an academy
of wits, with feveral collections of rarities, and a noble of wits, with feveral collections of rarities, and a noble
acalemy for painting.
The houfe of Autrii The houfe of Auftria have a Vice-General or Vice-
roy here roy here, for the city and duchy. The civil govern-
ment is lodged in a fenate, but under the controul of
the Viceroy ment is lodg
the Viseroy.
This city, that sera been befieged forty times, taken twenty timee,
and four and four times almoft entirely deftroyed; one of which
times was by the Em inmes was by the Emperor Frederick Barbaroffa, when,
in the year II62, he burnt, razed, fowed the city with
falt, and plowed it falt, and plowed it, for an atrocious indignityon ofterd
to his Emprefs, the inhabitants making her ride through
Milan on to his Empress, the inhabitants making her ride through
Milan on an afs with her face turned to the tail. And
we eare further we are further told, that he refufed to fpare the lives of any that would not previounfy pluck with their teeth a fig
out of that very out of that very afs's pofteriors.
In the neighbourhood of Milan and gardens, \&c. particularly at Signe fine country-fetats
an eccho that repeats from fimonetas is oppofite walls, till the undulation is quite loft. $A$ fe-
cond cond curiofity is the famed abbey of corravalle, which
is a magnificent ftructure; and lafly is a magnificent ftructure; and laftly, at Mouzz,
among other antiquities, is kept the iron crown, as hav-
ing among other antiquities, is kept the iron crown, as hav-
ing a rim of that metal in the infide, with which the
Kings of Lombardy and the E Kings of Lombardy and the Emperors afterwards were
crowned. Milan lies 116 miles N. E. of Turin, and $248 \mathrm{~N} . \mathrm{W}$.
of Rome. Lat. 45 deg. 3 r min. N. long. 9 deg. 42 Min. E.
of the duchy of Milan, a fmall territory near the middle
which
which duchy of Milan, and upper divifion of Italy, in
Comafco or territory the capital. It is bounded by the
Como

M I L
on the E. the Paviefe on the S. and the Novarefe on
the $W$. MiLe WSSA, or MYLASSUS, a city of Caria, in Affa
Minor. It was anciently fame Minor., It was ancientys amous for two noble temples
of Jupter, and a third dedicated to Auguftus, the suins der's pillar, and likewife a finaller temple. It flood about eighty fadia from the fea, where it had a port,
and twenty miles E . from Boryglia. and twenty mites MELAZZO, anciently Myla, a town
MiLAZZO, or
of the Val di Demoni, in the inland of Sicily and lower of the Val di Demoni, in the illand of Sicily and lower
divifion of Iraly. It confifts of two parts; one of which
dies on a promontory of the fame name, and fortified; the other on a bay alfo of tie fame denomination, with
te excellent harbour, its entrance being defended by a an exter
cafle.
In the year 1719 the Spaniards befieged the tow without fuccerf. If lies on the N. coaft, twenty-feven
miles N. W. of Meffina. Lat. 38 deg. 41 min. N. .long II deg. $10 \min$. E. MILBOURNE-PORT, a market town and ancient borough of Somerfetthire, on the edge
of Dorfetflire. It is governed by two fub-bailifts under nine capital ones, who return two meinbers to par liament. The houres, not much above 200, lie frat
tered, and the inhabitants are about 1100 . Its church tered, and the inbeatitants are about 1100 . Its church
is in the gift of Winchefter college. Here is an annual
. fiar on December 30 , for bullocks, horfes, and cheefe.
It lies 2 miles from Sherbourne, 12 from Shaftibury, ${ }^{\text {and }} 116$ from London.
MINDENHALL, or MILNHALL, a plearant, well-
built, and populous market-town of built, and populous market-town of Suffolk, on the
Lark, a branch of the Ouife. To its handfome church belongs a lofty fteeple, and it has a harbour for boats.
The Itreets are called rows. Its weekly market on FriThe Itreets are called rows. Its weekly market on Fri-
day is well frequented, eppecially for fifl and wildday is well frequented, efpecially for firk and wild
fowl; and its yearly fair is on OCober io, for wood.
It t ies feven miles from Newmarket, twelve from Bury It
It ies sfeven milises from Newmarket, twelve from Bury
St. Emunds, and fixty-eight from London. St. Edmunds, and fixty-eight from London.
MLE-END, apart or fuburb of Londond It lies on the
confines of Effex, and is not thinly inhabited, being but confnes of Effex, and is not thinly inhabited, being but conines ory from the village of Bow.
a litle
MiLETUM, the modern Palatichia, in
aneicntly, one of thern paoft confididerable caria. . It was in Afia
Mient, and fent vaft colonies, who fettled on the coaft Miner, and fent valt colonies, who fetteced on the coadts
of the Propontis, the Euxine fea, \&cc. It fands on - of the Propontis, the Euxine fea, \&c. It flands on
the $S$ f fide of the Meander near the fea, and is at prefent a place of no account, having nothing but a few
cotages. Large ruins are ftill to be feen in it. Thales cotages. Large ruins are ftill to be feen in it. Thales
was a native of Miletum, which was allo the feat of an
oracle for fome time, to whom the Milefians built a was anaive ome time, to whom the Milefians built a
oracle for forne
magnificent. temple. Near it is Mount Lathmos, cemagnificent. temple. Near it is Mount Lathmos, ce-
lebratedy the poets for the amorous vifist Luna made
to Endmmion. Lat. 37 deg. 35 min. N. long. 27 deg. $53 \min$. E.
MILFORD-HA
 i. one part of Pefmentand mooft fpacious harbours in Eu-
rope, having fixteen creeks, five bays, and fifteen roads,
res dititinguifhed by feveral names, in which 1000 fail o
fhips may ride fecurely. The entrance into it, called by the Weich Aber-dau-gledbeu, is about three leagues
N. W. by N. from Tenby bay; and may be known N. W. by N. from Tenby. bay; and may be known
by three iflands on the N. W. all in fight, namely, by three illands on the N. Wrefholme, as alfo by the Scooknam, Scawnore, S. E. Here is an old light-houre
Itie of Lunday on the S.
tower on St. Anne's point, two old blockhoures or tower on St. Anne's point, two old blockhoures or
forts on the clifts, one on each five; as alco by Sheepinand, at the entrance of the E. fide, and another
juff within, cal'ed Rat-ifland, like the Mew-flone at juft within, cal ed Rat-ifland, like the Mew-frone a
Plymouth. This is the bett harbour in the three kingdoms, there being no danger in failing in or out with the tide, and almoff any wind, by night as well as
dyy may run aftore on foft ooze, and there lie fafe. The fring-tide rifes here thirty-fix feet, and the neap above
twenty-fix. But whatrenders this the moft ufeful harbour twenty-fix. But what renders this the mote urefur ha ouo
is, that in an hour's time a fhip is e cither in or out of
the harbour into the fea, between the Land's-end and Ineland. It alfo lies in the mouth of the Severn : $f$

M I L
that in eight or ten hours a fhip may be over on the
coaft of Ireland or ahour coatif of Ireland or about the Land's-end. Likewife a
veffel may get to the W. from this place much fooner
than from Plymo Chen may get to the W. from this place much fooner
This harbour ist, Foy, or Falmouth.
This of fuch importance vernment have lately fent thither Mr. Skinner our gogineer, who built Arderfear-point in the Noinner the en-
land of of in order to make the neceflary int land, in order to make the neceffiry improvements in
Milford-haven, by proper works for its defence; and he Milford-haven, hy proper works for its defente; and he
is at prefent employed accordingly about it.
Milford-haven gives tide of Earl to the Prince of Milford-haven gives title of Earl to the Prince of
Wales In of its bays on the E. fands the town Wales. In one of its bays on the E. ftands the town
of Pembroke, Lat. 5 I deg. 45 min. N. long. 5 deg. 15 MiLHAUD, or MILLAU, the capital of the Upper Marche or ouergue, a territory of Guyenne, in Frapee.
It fands on the river Tarn. The reformed fortified it
formert formerly, but Lewis XIII. difmantied it in 1629 . In 1744 the maintenance of two troops of dragoons
quartered on the Proteflant inhabitants for three months
coft them coft them 30,000 livres, by which means the town
was totally ruined. It lies on the confines of Gee was totaly ruined. It ies on the confines of Gevaudan,
fixty-four miles N. W. Montpelier. Lat. 44 deg. I2 $\min . \mathrm{N}$. long. 2 min .51 min . E.
ILENBACH, a town of TranyIvania, the capital of MILENBACH, a town of TranfyIvania, the capital of
Landvordenwald, and the firt built by the Saxons if this coordenwald, Ind the ilies in avry boullt by the vaxley, tolerably
tecured on the W. fide by moraffes, byut open on fecured on the W. .fide by moraffes, but open on
the other. It lies fixteen miles W. from Hermanthe o.
fladt.
MIL,
MLO, or MELOS, an inand of the Archipelago or
Egean fea. It is round, and about fixty miles in circuit, is almoft entirely of a fpongy hollow rock, per-
vaded by vaded by the fea. Here is a continual fubterraneous
fire, and in one place a volcano, with baths and very fire, and in one place a volcano, with baths and ver
hot fprings, alfo purgative waters. In the intermediat hot Iprings, alfo purgative waters.
villages the foil is extremely fertile.
The town of the fame name contains 5000 fouls, with
an excellent harbour. The inhabitants are mofly an excellent armour.
Greeks, and remarkable for their diflolute lives. Here is both a Greek and Latin Bifhop. In the whole inand
are reckoned eighteen parifhes, thirteen monale ien are great number of chapels, It lies fifty-eight miles $N$ a great number of chapels. It lies firty-eight miles N .
of Candia. Lat. 36 deg. 27 min . N. long. 25 deg. 15 min. E.
MILY, lies on the Rivulet Ecole, has a collegiate church and fine market-place, five leagues diftant from Melun to
the W MLe WOSS, once a famous abbey in Tweedale and South
of Scotland. The ruins of its great church, the houf of Scolland. The ruins of its great church, the houle
iffelf, and the court, fhew the magnificence and vaft ex tent of the buildings.
MLTENNBACH, t town in the circle of Franconia, in
Germany Germany. It lies on the $S$. fide of the river Mayne,
twenty miles $S$. of Afchaffenburg. Lat. 49 deg. 51 min N. long. 9 deg. 12 min. E
MILTON, or MIDDLET

Kent, fo hir E. branch of the Medway, as hardly to be feen; and yet it is large, and has a confiderable weekly market on
Saturday, for corn, fruit, and provifions; which, with the oyfters taken in the groun, are generally fent up to
famous famous of any in the county, are generally yent up the
London. The town is governed by a porture. The church is about are the ruins of a fort overgrown wit Kuhnes, called Cafle-ruff, which Haftings the pirate
built; and on the other fide of the water are the ditches, built; and on the other fide of the water are the ditches,
and part of Barnard-caftle, ereeled againf him by King Alfred.
In. going up the Thames from thence, veffiels pars
the Buoy of the Nore by Sheernefs, then the Hope, an the Buoy of the Nore by Sheernefs, then the Hope, and
through the Long Reach to Gravefend and fo up to Loudon. It has a yearly fair on July 24, for toys,
Milton lies oppofite to the Ine of Sheppey, fourtee Milton lies oppofite to the Ille of Sheppey, fourteen
miles from Maidfone, and forty-four from Lon don.
MILTON
of Scotl MLT.
of Scon, two villages in Rofs-fhire, and in the North
called from fome noted corn-mills juff 3 M

M I N
by. The former is on the water of Skiack, in the diftriet Here is a very neat manfion of Mr. Munro of Milton, with a charming orchard, phyfic and hop garden. In
lies in a delightriul fpot quite covered from the N. and lies in a foutiorn expofure, above half a mile from the
with a cattle of Foulis, and tirree miles N. E. from Dingwall.
It was called the Litle Hal of Hofpitality, as was the It was called the Lithe Ha one.
houfe of Foulis the Great one
The ofher village in the onarin of Kilmuir, and about
eight miles further E. is remarkable for New- Tarbat, cight miles further $E$. is remark, foble for New-Tarbat,
a fine modern feat of the unfortumate Earl of Comatie a min modern feat of the unfortunate Earl of Cromartie,
and almott facing the town of the latter name, which Atands on the other fide of the Cromartie-firth. It Iies 14 MILTON, a matket-town of Dorfethire. It lies MINA, a village of Guiney Proper, in Africa, by the natives called Oddena; it is very long, and indifferently
broad, being built of rock ftone. By it runs a fmall river inward towards the country, the water of which
is at times very falt, namely when fhallow. It fepais at times very falt, namely when flallo
rates Commany or Commenda from Fetu
Near the village flands the cafte of St. George de 1 Mina, to called by the Portuguefe from the abundance
of gold they found here from all parts. The Dutch
took it tok it from them in 1638. It was built fquare, with
four good batteries within and another on the outfour good batteries within, ans another ons he meys fur-
works. On the land-fide it has two canals, always nifhed with rain or frefth water for the Dutch garrion
and their and their fhips, befides three fine cifterns in the caftle
It can contain upwards of 200 men, and accommodate feveral onficers befides. MINAPOUR, a town of Maroucha, an inland pro-
vince of the Mogul empire, in Afia. It appears only in our maps.
MINCHING-HAMPTON, fo called from the Minching nuns at Caen, in Normandy. Here is a large
church, worth 2001 . per annum, in the fokm of a crois, church, worth 200.1. per annum, in the fosm of a crols,
with aifes on each fide, and a tower in the middle, with Incmens. S aine is the image of a man lying crofs-
legg'd, with a fword and field by him, and his wite lylegg'd, with a fword and fhield by him, and his wife ly-
ing at his feet: in the N. ainle are feveral inncrip-
tions of befactions. W. of CirenCINDANAO, one of the largeff among the Philippine
inands, in the Indian ocean, in Afia. It lies between illands, in the Indian ocean, in Afia. It lies between
lat. 5 and 10 deg. N. and between long. 120 and 126 deg. E. Mindanao has the reft of the Philippines on the N. Mindanao has the reft of the Philippines on the $N$.
This is not fubject to to Spain as the others are on the $S$. This is not fubject to Spain as the others are; moft of
its inhabitants are Mahometans, and under a Mahometan Prince called the Sultan of Mindanao: but thofe
who inhabit the middle of the illand are Pagans, and under another government, being called Hilanous, and called Sologues.
In this inand
In this illand are good harbours, and the natives build Thips, in which they trade to Borneo and Manilla with
the Dutch, exchanging their gold, rice, fayo, bees the
wax, and tobacco, for calicoes, mulins, and Chinefe
filks.
Sago is the pith of a tree ufed by the natives inftead
of bread. Here are alfo plantanes, cocoas, and other delicious. fruits commonly flantanes, cocoas, and other
Dampier afthines us the tropics. Dampier aflures us that he faw nutmegs and cloves
growing on the infand. of the fame name, ties on a narreow river on the $S$. fide,
of two miles from the fea, which has but eleven feet water in fpring-tides, and abounds with worms that foon eat
through veffels not well fheathed. In the harbour the weiterly winds are dangerous. The city is habout a mile
long, and the fame in breadth. long, and the fame in breadth. The houfes fland mile
pofts, with ladders to ports, with ladders to go up to them, and confift but
of one florey. Befides the proper language of the ifland, the Malayan is fpoken here. The princinal tradefne, in this city are goldfmithe., blacklimiths, and flip-
wrights. MINDLEHEIM, a barony of Suabia, in Germany, but

M I N
afterwards erecied into a principality by the Emperor in favour, of Joemn Duke of Marboorough, for the ferni-
ces done the empire by his furprifing march from the
Netherlands to - Germany Netherlands to -Germany, and glorious vilitory
Hochfte in 1704 . It lies in the Argow, between ito bifioprick of Augrburg on the N. E. and the abbac
of Kempten on the N. W. It is a fruiful terion of Kemptenty on the
about eighty miles in circuit. It it belonged to the $B$ B about elighty miles in circuit. it belonged to the Duk
of Bavaria before he was put under the bann, to whid family it has reverted fince by the treaties of Baden and
Raftadt in $I 714$. INDLEHEIM, the capital of the laft-mentioned br
Tony of the fame name. It fands rony of the fame name. It flands in a plain on the
river Mindel, is open, has a cafle on St. Georect with a nuinery, college of J Jefuits, and parocolial church
It lies nine miles S. E fer It lies nine miles S. E. from Kaufhulfin, and twenty
feven S. W. from Augfourg. Lat. 48 deg feven S. W. from Aughurg. Lat. 48 deg. 10 mi
N. long, 10 deg. 4 I min. E. INDEN, a principality of WeRtphalia, in Geriany.
It was given ot Brandenburg by the treaty of Munter.
It is about twenty miles E. It is about twenty miles E . and W . and twenty-five ),
and $S$. The formen they export unuch. But the northern are woody an
hilly, with plenty and Schaumburg.
MINDEN, the capital of the laft-mentioned principa
lity of the fame name. It is a neat and lity of the fame name. It is a neat and wedllincoripaific
town, with walls on the $W$. fide of the Wefer. This place fuffered much during the civile. wars in
Germany, and was often taken, the firt time by Count
 the fiword. Its bifhopric was fecularizect, and the King
of Prufia keeps a garrifon in the place. The inhab
tants are moft, Premer of Pruffia keeps a garrifon in the place. The inhabi-
tants are moffly Proteftants; but the cathedral, though dark flructure, the churches of ffstya), John and $S$ t.
Simon, with a large monafiery adjacent, are in the Simon, with a large monatery adjacent, are in the
pofieniono of the Roman Catholics.
A pale beer, much like oat-ale, made here, is much
Apale beer, much like oat-ale, made here, is muve,
etfeemed in Germany, A neighbouring hill command
the town. It retains two ceaphers, the town. It retanins, two chapters, one of canoms, and
the other of canoneffes ; the ladies who the other of canonefies; the ladies who are admi
ted into the latter muft prove their nobility. Here a regency fetted.d. It plese thiryy-eight miles W. W. Hanover. Lat. 52 deg. 3 r min. N. long. 8 deg. 3 g
min. E.
The plains of Minden, in the neighbourhood of this
city, are memorable for a glorious vialory which Prince
Ferdinand of Brunfwick cormmin city, are memorable for a glorious viaory which Prince
Ferdinand of Brunfwick, commander of the confederate
army, obtained here in Auguft I , 1759, with a hand army, obtained here in Auguft 1 , 1759 , with a handfuu
of men (though unafifted by the Britith cavalry unde Lord George Sackville, who flood aloof thought orderel
to charge) over the French commanded by Marthal to charge over the rench commanded by Marthat
Broglio. and went near to give them a total rout
IINORA, one INDORA, one of the Philippine inands in Affia
lies S. W. of Luconia, from which it is divided by hies . . of Luconia, from which it is divided by
narrow channel called the ftreights of Mindora, and
belongs to Spain It is belongs to Spain. It is about twenty leagues long and
twelve broad, producing pepper and goild. It ilies be. twelve broad, producing pepper and gold. It lies be-
tween lat. 12 and 13 deg. N. and long. 119 to 120 min. E. On it is a town of the fame name.
MINDUS, a feaport of Caria, in Afia Minor,
Jafic bay. Though a fmall town, the vanity of is in-
habitants adorned it with tiuch, habitants adorned it with fuch, flately gatyes, that hio
cynic Diogenes bid them take care their city did not This is the principal town in there parts, and the
feat of the Sangiac. It lies about twelve miles N. of feat of the Sangiac. It lies about twelve miles N. of
Halicarnaffus. wo conftables, who return two members to parliamen It has a very fecure harbour on the Brifiol channd,
which has been rendered fo by feveral aits of pariliament, its pier being now capable of receiving flips of the ereateff burden. It flands under a hill, and divided
into the upper, lower. itto the upper, lower, middle, and quay to
taining about 500 houfes, and 2000 fouls.
Its principal
Its principal trade is with Ireland, about forty veffel
with wool coming hither with wool coming hither from that kingdom ; and about
4000 chaldrons of coals have fome trade to $V$ Virginia and the Weft Indies,
cond
correfpond with the have fome trade to Virginia and the Wefl Indies, and
correfpond with the merchants of Barnftaple and Biflo

M I N
in their foreign commerce. They export every year to
the Mediteranean, \&c. 3 or 4000 barrels of herrings.
Amemorable aidrefs from this corporation to Queen
Anne, exprefly declared, "T That Kings were accounAnne, exprefly declared, "That Kings were accoun-
table to none but God; and fajoeqs were bound to
abe notwithfanding any obey, notwitatianding any opprefiron :", which gave
occaion to an Englihih letter in print, addrefled by occaion to an Englin letter in print, addreffed by
a merchant of London to one of the reprefentatives
of this borough, a naturalized Swede; fhewewng, that Sweden, ouce free, came to be enflaved through that
pernicious doatrine of paffive obedience and perinicuous docrine of patiive obeciience and non-re-
iftance ; which after a run of 60,000 copies in Great Britain and Ireland, had as quick a paffage, when trant-
hated into French and High Dutch, through Holland and Germany,
Itrmay wekly market is on Wednerday, and annual fair
on Whiflun-Wednecfay, for pedlary. It lies 24 miles on Whifin-Wedneflay, for pedlary. It Jies 24 mile
from Bridgewater, and 16 fromm London. kingrevila. See Mengrelia, in Afiatic Tur
 of Gaicicia, whence it runs S . We througke that province,
and after paffing by Lugo, Orenfe, and Tay, dividing and fater pafting by Lugo, Ortenfe, and Tay, dividing
Galicia ffom Portugal , it falls into the A tlantic or
Wefern ocean at the town of Weftern ocean at the town of Caminha, a little to the northward of Vana, 1
NATO, 2 town of Turcany, in the middle divifion
of faly. It lies on the river Arno, eighteen miles W. of Florence. La. 43 deg. 48 min. N. long. 11 deg. 5 $\min$. E. MENZO, a river of Upper Italy. It iffues from the lake de la Garda, whence running S. through
the Mantuan, it empties itfelf into the Po at Borgo. forte.
MiNIO, or MUNIA, a town of Upper Egypt, in Af rica, on a fort of an eminence not far from the Nile
Here are the ruins of fome fately Egyptian churches He. Moft of the ftreets are fo narrow, that only tw men can go abreaft; but it is famed for an ear-
then manutacture of water-pots, very curiouny made then manutaature of water-pots, very curioufy made,
and in great requeft all over Egypt, effipcially at Grand Ciro:
MNORCA, one of the Baleares or Balearic iflands, as
being formerly famous for their fingers. It lies in the eing formerly famous for their fingers. It lies in the
Lediteranean, about twenty-four miles E. of Majorca. Is extent is thirty-two miles in length, and fourteen in
treadth; being almoft covered with barren hills, and breadth ; being almoft covered with barren hills, and
ofely valuable for thie fecure and fpacious harbour of
per Port Mahon. The only places of any confequence up-
on it are Citadella, at the W. extremity of the inland, nit are Citadella, at the W. extremity of the ifland,
and the aforefaid port at the E . In the year 1708 the Englinh under General Earl anhope took it from the Spaniards, and by the treaty ing the efforts of Spain to recover the inland, it conti-
nued in our poffieflion till April $175^{8}$; when a body of nued in our pofieffion till April 1758; when a body of
3,000 French troops, under Marthal Richelieu, invaded the inand, and in about two months time they made
themelves mafters of the cafte of St. Philip, the only themmelves maftiers of the caftle of St. Philp, the only
ffength of Port Mahon, June 29 following: but not
隹 without great honour to its Governor General, now Lord Blakeney, and Colonel Wilkinfon; though little
to the credit of the unfortunate Admiral Byng, who was to the credit of the unfortunate Admiral Byng, who was
quite backward in engaging the French fleet that carried the enemy's ftores, provifions, and materials for carry-
ing on the fiege, which they landed without oppoThis country produces fome grain, wine, oil, and
fition
Thi wits it abounds mofty in pafture, and confequently Mreds cattie preferably to any thing elie.
Little or MIN MINSKI, a city of Rufian Lithuania or
Lufis, in Poland, in the capital of a Little White Ruffis, in Poland, in the capital of a
pplatinate of the fame name, on the river Swifockz.
俍
 wall, cafle and other works. The Rufirins took it in
1656. It lies feventy-two miles S. E. of Wilna. Lat. 1656. It lies feventy-two miles S. E. of Wilna. Lat.
54deg. 4 I min. N . long. 27 deg. 4 m min. E. E.
MISKI, a palatinate of which the laft-mentioned town MinsK, 4 a manatinate, of which the laft-mentioned tow
of the fame name is its capital. It lies in the midde of
ond Lithuania, E. of Novogrodeck and Briefcia, and W.
N. that of Vilna on the $N$ palatinate of Wireppk on the It extent is 180 miles from Rohaczow, on the
It where broadeff from E. © . W. Whd
 MINURI, a confiderable Epifcopal city of the Hithe Principate, in Naples, and lower divifino of of tialy ,on a
fmall gulph W. of that of Salerno, and about fix miles
from that capital MIRA, a port of Beira, in Portugal, on the weffern coaff, MIRANDE, the capital of Aftarac
of Armagnac, a diffrict of Guyenne, in Francc , river Baife. It contains not above 800 france, on the
four leagues from Auch to the S. W. 8 . four eazues from Auch to the S.
MIRANDDA DE DOURO, a city
in Portil
 on a rocky eminence, in a mountainous country, on the
Douro. Befides its fortifications, it has a caftle and fort, it is the fee of a Bifiop, but the cathedral is the onl 41 deg. 3 I min. N. long. 6 deg. 39 min . W. MIRANDA DE EBRO, a fmall town of Oid Caftile,
in Spain, with a caftle on a mountain producin in spain, with a caftle on a mountain, producing ex
cellent wine. It fands on the Ebro, thirty-nine miles
N N. E. of Burgos. Lat. 43 deg. 12 min. N. long. 3
deg. 36 min.E. dieg. 36 min.E.
of Mantua to the N. and Modena to the Se S. It belongs
to the Pici, of which ancient and that to the Pici, of which ancient and noble family was the
celebrated Picus de Mirandola; from whofe works well known to the learned, being printed in a great
and fmall charaeter, the letter called Double and and fmall charater, the letter called Double and
Smail Pica among printers is faid to have been denominated.
MiRANDOLA, the capital of the laft-mentioned duch
of of the fame name. The city is fortified, and the fee or
a Bifhop, often taken in the late Queen Anne's wars. It belongs now to the Emperor, and lies eighteen mile deg. 3 min. E.
of a fmall territory called Mirebalais, gives, the capital of a fmall territory called Mirebalais ; gives, titte of Mar
quis, and fands on a hill, four leagues from Poitier to the N. Here are five parihhes, one of which is col-
legiate ; has two priorics, and two Megiate; has two priories, and two convento
MIRECOURT, the capital of the Vauge
Lorrain, near Mount Vauge, on the rivulet Maidon, which falls into the Moreflle. It has one parifin-church,
a chapter of prebendaries, a commonally of clergymen a chapter of prebendaries, a commonalcy of clergymen,
who mult be natives here, feveral convents, and an hof
nital it pital: it lies twenty-four miles S . of Nancy. Lat. 48 deg. 3 min. N. long. 6 deg. 5 min. E .
MIREPOIX, a finall town of Foix, near
France, on the river Lers, toirty-two miles S . E. of
Thouloufe. It gives title of Duke, who was the Thouloufe. It gives title of Duke, who was the laft
ambaffador here before the prefent war with France. MISENI PROMONTORIUM, a noted cape near
Naples, in Lower Italy, almoft entirely yauled Naples, in Lower Healy, amo
in it is the Grotta Franconaria.
in it is the Grotta Franconaria.
MSISITRA, the ancient Sparta or Lacedemon, or rather
built out of its rina in then built out of its ruins, in the Morea. See LACEDEMON,
MISKSLAW, or MISLAW, a palatinate of Lithuania in Poland: it lies E. from Minki, on the frontiers of
Mufcovy, between the river Peripet to the Murcovy, between the river Peripet to the S , and the Boryater. It abounds with cattle and fowl, and is di-
or wided into the large diftricts of Mifflaw and Modzeria, and has two fenators, the Palatine and Caftellan.
MiSSASIPI. See MEssAIPPI, a river of North A MISSEN
MISSEN. See Merssen or Mrsnia, in Saxony.
MIT TAW, the capital of Semigallia, and of all Courland, in Poland. It is the ducal refidence and burying
place, on the river Mufla. The walls and ditches place, on the river Mufla. The walls and ditches an
ruinous. Thoughi meanly built, it is populous, containing, about 12, ,ooo inhiabitants. The epalace is is with-
taut the town, ma gificent, and well forffied, having
out out the town, magnificent, and well fortified, having
always a ftrong garrion. It fatans on tin tiver Aa ,
which paffes by this city to the Dwina: it lies thirty

## M D

M O H
two miles S. of Riga. Lat. 56 deg. 44 min . N. long. 23
deg. 51 min. E.
 Louifiana, a province of Canada, in North America. It waters a fine country on both fides, has an excellent
bay and French fettlement. It comes down from the

 MOCA, or MOCHA, an ifland on the coaft of Chili, in
South America, near which Commodore Roggewein South America, near for difcovering the fouthern coun-
anchored is his veyae fries. From it he failed to Juan Fernandez. tries. From it he faled to Juan fernandez.
MOCA, or MOCHA, a large city of Arabia Felix, in
Afia, with a harbour near Babelmandel freights, at the Afia, with into the Red fea. It is the metropolis of a kingdom, and pretty well built. Hither merchants from
all parts ufed to refort, in order to purchafe their coffee. all parts ufed to refort, in order to purchare their coffee.
But the tree or fhrub which produces the berry, has of late years been tranfipianted into feveral other eaftern parts.
From this country they have a fort of fones or gems, From this country they have a fort of fones or gems,
which take their name from it. Mocho lies 483 m miles
. S. of M.ecca. Lat. 13 deg. 12 min. N. long. 44 deg. 51
min. E. MOCA, or MOCHA, a kingdom, of which the laft-
ned cily of the fame name is its capital. It reaches from Zibet, its northern boundary, to thi
freights of Babelmandel, its extent along the Arabic lreights of Babimande, its extent along the Arabic
coaft being about 350 miles. It is the hotteft, drieft, and moft barren of all thofe parts on the Red fea, reaching
to lat. Io deg.S. but according to fome other accounts, MOCO, or MOCHA, a finall but very mean MOCO, or MOCHA, a finall but very mean place,
mentioned by Don Ulloa, in his journey from Guayamentioned by Don Ulloa, in his journey from Guaya-
quil to Quito, where they were obliged to pals the MODBURY, a fmall market-town in a very fruitful part
of Devonflire ; fo that its weekly market on Thurday is well fupplied with all neceffaries, and much frequented on that account, the more for its nappy ale. It has
an anfual fair on April 23 , for horned catile, cloth, and an anhual fair on Aprii 23, for horned cattle, cloth, and
floces; it lies 34 miles from Exeter, and 123 from ondon. Mantua, a duchy in Upper Italy. It is bounded by
Mnd by Romana on the E. Tufcany
and Lucca on the S. and Lucca on the S. and by Parma and the Genoeice
territories on the W. It is fomerhing under fixty miles long from N. to S. and about 48 broad. It is is fubject to
its own Duke of the houfe of EAt its own Duke of the houfe of Efte, whofe annual reThe country is plealant and fertile in corn, fruit, fine wine, and has very rich paftures; but the inhabitants
are grtevounfy loaded with taxes. It is fubdivided into are grrevoulfy loaded with taxes. It is fubdivided into
the duchy of Modena Proper. 2. The province of Trignano. 3. The valley of Carfagnana. 4. The litte duchy of Soraggio. 5. The duchy of Reggio. 6. The principa-
lities of Correggio. And, 7 . Carpi. lities of Correggio. And, 7 . Carpi.
The Duke is a vaflal of the empire, but he rules arbitrary in his own country, and has feveral noblemen vaf-
fals under him. MODENA, the the fame n name, and af the ancient Mutina. Mere the
Hent Duke ufually refides in an elegant palace; among the
many curiofities in which there is called the night-piece, by Correggio.
The city ftands in former
The city flands in a fruitful country, is large, and
populous; but the ftreets are narrow, and the houffes not uniform. It is the fee of a Bifhop, and the houres
and has a collene Bologna, and has a college for feventy or eighty young noblemen. fquare tower, with the famous fecchia or bucket, about which the Petronii and Geminiani were fo long at war.
But having been won by the latter, that is, the ModeBut having been won by the latter, that is, the Mode-
nefe, ot was sung up as a trophy in this church, and
immortalized by the poet Taffo in his Secchia ropita, or imet it was hung up as a trophy in this church, and
immoratized by the pooet Taffo in his Secchia ropita, or
rape of the bucket. rape of the bucket.
The city is fortified
twe city is fortified, and has a flong citadel : it lies
Swenty-four miles N. W. of Bologna, and thiry-eight S. of Mantua. Lat. 45 deg. 3 min. N. long. in deg.
36 min. E,
MODICA, anciently MUTICA, a town in the Val di

Noto, and inand of Sicily, in Lower Italy. It fands on
the E. of the town of Noto, and twenty-feven mile of Syracufe. Lat. 37 deg. 12 min. N. long. Is deg. 3 MODON, the ancient METHONE, by the Turks
called MAITUNE, a confiderable trading city of Morea, in European Turkey. It has a goodt hartour,
defended by a cafle. It has often changed In the year I498 Bajazet In. befieging it with mafers, men, tock it from the Venetians, though hong defondood.
It fell again into the power of the latter, but was wild to the Turks in 1715 , in whore poffecion was yielded
mains. It lies eighteen miles W. Wof Coron is remains. It lies eighteen miles W . of Coron, is the re-
fidence of the Governor of Morea, and the fee of idence of the Governor of Morea, and the fee of $f_{3}$
Bifinop, fuffragan to Patras. Lat. $3^{6}$ deg. 42 min. $N$ N long. 22 deg. 27 min. E. . Egyst, in Africa, in which forod an, inlane of where was a e celebrated burying-plich
for the Egyptian Princes, and afterwards for perions of for the Egyptian Princes, and afterwards for perironon of
infreior rank ; but no corppe was admitted without an nferior rank ; but no corppe was admitted without an
order, ticket, or piece of money for the ferryman, to
fignify their being worthy to be buried there. Hence irgnify their being worthy to be buried there. Hence
the mythological fable of Charon waftiog departed
fouls to elyfium. MOFFATT, a town of Annandale, in Dumfries-Ahire,
and South of Scotland. It is noted for its medicine and South of Scotand. It is noted for its medicinal
fifrings, near the river Annan. They are inclofed with
in a high wall, about the middle of the place. The purge and vomit, and are very good againft the colic and nephritic pains. They are exteranally gepp cedice to
ulcers and pains in the joints. To thefe wells shere ic great refort of people, fome of diftinction, whells come is to drink the waters in fummer, and here, is a ball-room.
The fite of Moffat is in a pleafant valley. The fite of Moffat is in a pleafant valley.
MOGADOR, an ifland and caftle in the Ilea, in Africa, five miles up from the fea, near Cape Ozem, with a garrifon of 200 men to gavar the gipe
and filver mines in the neighbouring mountains. It be and fitver mines in the neighbouring mountains. It be-
longs o M Morocco, about nine leagues N. of Cape
Trefana. Lat. 3 I deg. 28 min. N. and long. 9 deg. 33 min. W. Lat. 3I deg. 28 min. N. and long. 9 deg. coaft, on the river Azige or Tinto, remarkable for it it eoaft, on the river Azige or Tinto, remarkable for its
yeliow tinge. It rifes in the Sierta Mer yellow tinge. It rifes in the Sierra Morena, breads no
fifh, parches all plants and roots of trees watered by it, petrifying the fand it runs over. This water curss
worms in catte. MOGULS, or MOUGULS, hords or tribes of Tartars Ton the North of India, in Affia, often fhifting their place
of abode, and living in of abode, and living in migratory clans.
MOGULSTAN. See INDIA and INDos
MOHASCAR, Ex, a large open town of Beniaraxid, in Africa, with a fortrefs, artillery, and good gariifon, un-
der a Governor, to fupprefs the outrages of the Arbbs. der a Governor, to fupprels the outrages of the Arabs,
It hath a weekly market every Thurday Berebees, Azuagues, and Arabs repair, in order ro thell
their cattle, barley, dried figs, \&c. and the merchanss their cattle, barley, dried figs, \&c. and the merchants
of Tremecen their cloaths, linen, and other fuch comi-
modities. a fmall town of Baranywar, in Hungry,
nehATZ, the Danube. It is noted for the defeat of King near the Danube. It is noted for the defeat of King
Lewis II. who in 1526 , with 20,000 men, engared 300,000 Turks under Solyman. Lewis endeavouring to
efcape, funk by the weight of his ercape, funk by the weight of his armour into a bog,
and loft his life, on the S. fide of the town, near the brook Curafs. Here alfo, in 1687, a fignal vitoory was obtained by the Duke of Lorrain, and Electeor of B Bras-
ria, over the Turks commanded by the Grand Vizif. ria, over the Turks commanded by the Grand Viiit.
It ties eighteen miles N. W. of Effeck. Lat. 46 deg. 21 min . N. long. 20 deg. 15 min . . liance with Great Britain. Their country lies between New York and lake O Ottario, in North America. There
is likewife a river of the fame name that runs shoush their country.
MOHILA, one of the Comoro illands in the Indian ocean. It lies between the conotinent of An thrica nnd the
inand of Madagafcar. Here flips bof
and the Man
 Indies. Lat. 12 deg. 15 min. S. long. 43 deg. 24
min, E.

M 0
MOHILOW, or MOGILOF, a well-built, populous,
and trading town of Mikkiflaw and Lithuania, in Poland, and trading town or is ftron, and has a fine college of
on the Nieper. It
fefuis. The Mufcovites refort much to its markets with their furs. Here,
cut 40,000 Muco
, Geral Conftantine, Duke of OAtrog, cut 40,000 Mulcovites in pieces; ; and in 1708 the Czar
Peet obained a vicory over the Swedes under Charles
XII having taken about 3000 prifoners wither XII. having taken about 3000 prifoners, with their
cannon, ammunition, and j 7000 waggons : it lies fiftycannon, anmer of Orio. Lat. 53 deg. 51 min. N. long.
four miles $S$. 54 deg. 15 min. E.
MOHRUNGEN, litte town of Pruffia, is well fitua-
ted, being furrounded with a good wall and double ted, being furrounded with a aood wall and double
moit, and alfo with the lake Mohrung, and a large
mill-dam. Its old cafle, formerly a convent of the milldam. Its old caffle, formerly a convent of the
Teutonic order, was burnt in 1520 by the Poles.
Here Count Dohna has a feat or caftle. Here Count Doolna has a feat or caftle
MOISAC, an old city of Quercy, and province of Guy-
emne, in France. It flands at the foot of a mountain, on emne, in France. t trands at the foot of a mountain, on
the enver Tarn, a litte above its junction with the Ga-
ronne. To the N. and W. are feveral hill rone. To the $N$. and W. are feveral hilf covered with
vines; on the E . is a vaft plain, abounding with curious vines; on the E . is a valt plain, abounding with curious
hels and fruit-rees; and on the S, is the Tarn, abovementioned. Here is a famous abbey, whofe Abbot, to-
gether with the King, is temporal Lord of this place; gether with the King, is temporal Lord of this place;
here $1 / \mathrm{l}$ is a fenerchal/fhip. Meoted, once a famous colony of the ancient Campania.
It lies in the Lavoro of Naples, in Lower Italy, on It lies in the Lavoro of Naples, in Lower Italy, on
the ruins of the old Formium, and on the Via Appia,
, nof far from the Lucrine lake, in a fertile and very plea-
fint cuntriy, much celebrated by the pets, fint country, much celebrated by the poets, particu-
laly Martial. In its neighbourhood are feveral ruins: anmong thefe is Cicero's country-feat. The road from
thence to Gaeta is planted with large orange-trees. Lat. t deg. 2 min . N. Iong. 16 deg. 54 min . E.
4deg. 21 min. N. long. 16 deg. 54 min. E.
MOER COP-HLL, a fall
from a moor, near which in Notinghammire, branch of the river Trent from a moor, near, which one branch of the rivier Trent
fiifes. It lies not far from Congleton, and within twentyMiwos miles of the Irifh fea.
MOLDAVIA, fo called from the river Moldaw, a pro-
 and it has Walachia and Tranfylvaniag on the W. Its
length from W. to E. namely, from the river Sereth length from W. to E. namely, from the river Sereth
tothe Neiffer, is 244 miles, and its breadth from S. to N .
148. The country is fruifful, being extremely well148. The country is fruitful, , being extremely welll.
watered by the Danube, Moldaw, Pruth, Neifter, 8 zc . watered by the Danube, Moldaw, Pruth, Neiffer, \&cc.
The inhatitants are moflly of the Walachian extract,
beino of the Greek church, and firt fetted here under The inhabitants are mortiy of the alachian extract,
beigo of the Grek church, and fiff fetted here under
one Bogdan; from whom the country took the name of
Rogher one Bogdan ; from whom the country took the name of
Bogdania. It became tributary to Hungary in the 1 th
century. The Turks made the firf attempt on it in the cogdania. Thecame ur mader the firf attempt on it in the
centry. The Turks mar 1280 ; and it has been entirely fubject to them ever
yet year 1280; and it has been entirely fubject to them ever
firce 1 S774. Befides the annual tribute, which is con-
fiderable, they oblige the Moldavians to raife a large ince 1574. Belices the annual tribute, which is con-
fiderab), they oblige the Moldavians to riie a large
body of trooses, and maintain them while kept on foot. body of troops, and maintain them while kept on foot.
The capital is Jafy.
MOLDAW, a confiderable river of the laft-mentioned
MOLE, a river of Surry, which Milton characterizes in MOLE, a iver of Surry, which Milton characterizes in
allufion to its name, "The fullen mole that runneth
underneath." It it rifes near Darking, and keeps a windallution to its name, "The Rullen mole that runnenh
underneath." It rifes near Darking, and keeps a wind-
ing courfe of almof four miles within a very fmall coming courfe of almoff four miles within a very frall com-
pala, the inclofire near Mr. Spence's houfe, not far
from palf, at the inclofire near Mr. Spence's houre, not far
from Byfeet. In dry weather the current in ever. .low,
and the water of a duky colour. It alfo walhes the back and the water of a delky colour. It alfo wafhes the back
of Efer, a fine feat of the Jate Henry Pelham, Eqq;
fornerly Cardinal Woolfey's but incommodes it with daan.p.
MOLFETTA, an Episcopal city of Bari, a province of
Naples, in Lower Italy it fands on the Adriatic fea, Napeses title of Duke or Prince to the houre of Gonzaga, and lisis about ten miles from Trani on the W. and nine
from Bari the the E. Lat. 4 I deg. 10 min. N. long. 17 deg. E. A a fmall city of La Sierra, a diftrict of New Caatiie, in Spain. It ftands on a river of the rame Mo-
nomianation, and gives name or birtt to to the famous Mo-
lima, founder of the Molinift or Semipelagian feat of nomination, and gives name or birth to the famous Mo-
lina, founder of the Molinift or Semipelagian fect of
No. LXXIV.

M O N
herefy : it lies ninety-one miles N. E. of Madrid. Lat:
4 I deg. 21 min . N. MI deg. 21 min. N. long. 2 deg. 16 min . W. the ancient Samnium. It is bounded by the Hither Apruzzo on the N. W. the Capitanate on the S. E. and Lavoro
Proper on the S. W Proper on the S. W. and has the Adriatic fea on the N.
E . Its extent one way is about
 fafron, game, and breeds vaft numbers of fiik-worms.
HOLISE, now a declining citt, though the cpital of the
laft-mentioned county of the fime ghe lat-mentioned countrof of the fanme en ame : it lies forty-
eight miles N. E. of Naples. Lat, 4 d deg. 51 min. N.
lone eight miles N. E. of Naples. Lat. 41 deg.
long. 15 deg. 43 min. .. .
MOLL, a confiderable borough or liberty within the jurifs dietion of Antwerp, in the Auftrian Netherlands.
MOLLEN, a town of Saxe-L OLLEN, a town of Saxe-Lawenburg, in Lower Saxo-
ny, in Germany. It lies on the Stegnitz, formerly very frong, and. famous for the quarrels it, occafioned
between the Dukes of Lawenturg and Lubeck, and is between the Dukes of Lawenururg and Lubeck; and is
eighteen miles N. of Lawenburg city. Lat. 54 deg.
 confinines of the tuchy of Belozera. OLQUERN, a village of Oofergow and Friefland, in
the United Netherlands. Here is a peculiar the United Netherlands. Here is a peculiar language,
and a dialeet of the Saxon, which the Englifh are faid to underfand pretty well. It ftands between Staveren and
Hindelopen on the houres is a fort of labyrinth.
MOLUCCAS, a cluffer of iflands, in the Indian ocean,
in Afia, as Bachian, Machian, Motir, Ternite, Tydor, in Afia, as Bachian, Machian, Motir, Ternt ite, TYyor,
\&cc. They are fituated between lat, 50 min. S. and 2 \&c. They are fituated between lat. 50 min. S. and 2
deg. N. and in long. . 25 deg. E. The largeft of them
is not above thirty miles in circuit. is not above thirty miles in circuit
The peculiar production of
the Spice Inands, is cloves, which grow on a tree re-
fembling the bay, and hang in the spice Niands, is cloves, which grow on a tree re-
fembling the bay, and hang in clufters like grapes.
The Portuguefe were the firft Europeans who landed on the fe Moluccas ; but the Dutct, in the ereign of King
James I. after outing them, erected cafles ; and allo James I. after outing them, erected caftes; ; and alfo
eradicatine the cloves there, planted them in the neigh-
bind eradicating the cloves there, planted them in the neigh-
bourng indand of Amboyna, which they have fince for-
tified in fo ffrong a manner, as to fear no attack from any tified in fo frong a manner, as to fear no attack from any
power ; and by this means monopolize that valuable fice. power; and by this means monopolize that valuable ficice,
MOLWITZ, a town of Grotlka, a diftrict of Silecia, and kingdom of Bohemia, in Germany. It lies thirty-
miles S. of Breflaw. Lat. 50 deg. 3 r min. N. long. 16 MOMBASA, a fubdivifion of Zanguebar, in Africa, and fubject to Porrugal, whence they furnifh their plantaMOMBASA, an inand with a city on it of the fame name, oppofite to the country of Mombara, on the continent
and eaftern coaft of Africa: it lies fixty-eight miles S .
of Melinda. It alro beelongs to Portugal. Lat. 4 deg. 15 of Melinda. It allo belongs to Portugal. Lat. 4 deg. 15
min. N. long. 48 deg. 12 min ONA, the ancient name of the Ine of Anglefey, in North, Wales. See ANGLESEYY
MONA, an inand due E. from St. Domingo, and in the way to Porto Rico, not above three leagues in circuit ,
but an excellent climate and forl, producing the laraget
and fineft oranges, \&ce. in America. It is pretty populous, and has plenty of good water. the a alatic fea, S. E. of that of Zearand, from which it
is divided by a narrow channel. It belonss to Denis divided by a narrow channel. It belongs to Den-
mark. Lat. 55 deg. 31 min. N. long. 12 deg. mark. Lat. 55 deg. 31 min. N. long. 12 deg. 34 min. E.
MONACAN, town of Henrico county in Vriania) in
North America: it lies twenty miles above the falls of North America. it lies twenty miles above the falls of James-river. Here a colony of French refugees have tettied.
ONACHAN, or MONAGHAN, one of the counties
of the province of Ulfter, in Ireland. It is bounded by of the province of Ulifer, in Ireland. It is bunded by
Tyrone on the N. Armagh on the $E$. Cavan and Lowth Tyrone on the N. Armagh on the E. Cavan and Lowth
on the S. and Fermanagh on the W. If if fubivided
into five baronies, and is thirty-two miles from N. W. to S. E. and thirty from E. to W. It abounds with
hills, woods, and bogs. It fends two members to the Irifh hills, woods, and bogs. It fends two members to the rifin
parliament for the county and two for Monaghan town.
Many Proteftants were murdered here in 164 I , after
quarters
3 N

M O N
M O
encompaffed by a morafs. This place Princefs Ragoorable army of Imperialifts, who were obiliged to conirnte- the rable army of Imperialints, who were obinged to turn the
fiege into a bookate, which hafted for about three yerrs:
fhe furrendered at latt in 1688 , more through artifice frege into
the furrendered at latt in 1683 , more through artifice
than force. The town is the fee of a Greek Bifhop, united to
the Romifh church; and lies fifty-three miles N. E. of Tockay. Lat. 48 deg. 41 min. N. long. 22 deg. 15 MinN EENDAM, or MUNIKEDAM, a town of
HoNIIand, in the United Provinces, on the Zuyderfee, Holland, in the United Provinces, on the Zuyderfee,
with ramparts and. walls. It has a monk for it it arcos,
It lies ten miles N. E. of Amflerdam. Lat. 52 deg min. N. Iong. 4 deg. 54 min. E.
MON JUICH, or MONTJOY, a cafte which fands about a mile
Englifh in 170 ONK-CHESTER, the ancient name of Newcaflio
upon Tyne, having obtained the latter denome upon Tyne, having obtained the latter denomination
from the caftle built there by Robert, eldeft fon of William the Conqueror, in order to keep off the MONKKS-CRAIGS, two great rocks near the convent of Michaelfein, and not far from Blankenburg, innent te
duchy of Brunfwick and Lower Saxony, in Gernang. duchy of Brunfwick and Lower Saxony, in Germany.
They are faid to reprefent two monks in their proper They are faid to reprefent two monks in their proper
habit, as exactly as if carvedout; and hence the name
ONLUSON, yather MONTLUSON, which fee. It is atown of Lyonnois, in France.
is bein thich ice.
ONMOUTH, or MYNWY, as being at the of a river of the latter name. A A large and andient toumn
of Monmouthflire, lying between that river and the of Monmouthhhire, lying between that river and the
Wye, near their junction ; over each of which there is
a a ye, near their junction; over each of which there is
a bridge, as alfo over the Trotby, which juff below runs
into the Wye. into the Wye.
The ruins
was once a ffrong plece cante and fortifications fhew this was once a itrong place. Here is a frately church, the
E. part of which is curiounty built. This town is
governed by two bailits, governed by two bailifs, who return one member to
parliament. This was the birth-place of the famous King Henry V,
hence called Henry of Monmouth ; as allo of Geoffrey, hence called Henry of Monmouth; as allio of Geofirey,
the author of the Britih hiftory. It gave title of Duke to
King Charles II.'s natural fon, whom Itm the cu Corles II.'s natural fon, whom James II. .avered
King
to be beheaded for to be beheaded for taking up arms and claiming the
crown; as it does now of Earl to Lord Mordaun, crown; as it does now of Earl to Lord Mordaunt,
who is alfo Earl of Peterborough. Its weekly markect, on Saturday, is very confiderable for weonly mand the principal trafic here is with Brifol by means of the
Wye, from which city ye, from which city it lies about 27 miles, 12 from
Hereford, and 127 from London. ONMOUTHSHIRE, a county of England, but for-
merly a part of Wales, in the diocefe of Llandaff: Itim merly a part of Wales, in the diocefe of Llandaff: It
bounded by Herefordfhire on the N. E. by the which divides it from Gloucefterfhire and Somerferthire
on the S. E. and by Brecknole on the S . E. and by Brecknockf(bire and Glamorgan.
fhire on the W. Whe Ihire on the W. The river Unk runs, through th
middle of it; which river and the Wye abound witt falmon, trout, \&cc. It is reckoned about twenty- wing
milesfrom N. to . . and twenty from E . to W. It
contains 127 parifles, and eight market-owns. The contains 127 parihhes, and eight market-towns. Tib
air is healthy ; its E. parts are woody, and the W. little mountainous, but in general fruitful. Its hils
feed cattle, fleeep, and ooats. The Brifol merchnots feed cattle, fleep, and goats. The Brifol merchanss
fhip off great quantitities of its corn for Portugal and other parts. Coals are fold for two-pence a hore-l-aded
at the pit. Their principal manufacture is fannes. at the pit. Their principal manufacture is fanes.s.
The gentiemen Ipeak Englifh, but the current language of the people is $W$ elch. This county fend tho
Knights of the fhire, befides one member for its captal Knights of the fhire, befides one member for its captal
Monmouth In the neighbourhood of this town flands Troy-houff,
a fine feat of the Duke of Beaufort's. bounded by the maritime king doun of of Afraica. It is the E . the river Spiritu Sancto on the $S$. the mountains of $C$ a reria on the W. and the river Cuama on the N. which
parts it from Monoemugi. In this empire the Portu
large tract affigned them, and have converted the Em-

M O N peror and feveral of his great men from Paganifm,
The country is ferite in paltures and all neceflaries, the inhabitants are nich in cattle, and here are feve-
ral gold mines. But, upon the whole, moft of this ral gold mines. But, upon the whole, moft of
country fems to be litil known o the Europeans.
Some divide this counsry into feven Some divide this counsty into feven proveninces, the
principal of which, and the capital city, are of the principal of which, and the capital city, are of the
fame name: In the later the Emperor has a fpacious iame name, In the latcer the Emperor has a pacious
and filendid palace, we are told, very fumptuoufly
funifided: all which we mention, but will not take furnin us to vouch.
uOpNall, but well-built Epifcopal city of
MONOOL, a final Bari, in Naples and Lower Italy, on the Adriatity fea
Here is a flout afle. It lies
 main. E
MONQ quipa and audience of Lima, in South America. It gups about forty leagues S. of Arequipa city, and fix-
lieen from the South fea. It is at leart forty leagues in teen from the South lea. It is at leaft forty leagues in
length, with large vineyards, from which confiderable length, with arge nind brand, are made: with thefe they
quantities of wine anren fupply by land-carriage all the provinces as far as Potofy,
and export them by fea to Callao, where they are highly and exporthe are papa's and olivcs.
prizd. Here
HONS, in . Fiemifh Bergen, the capital of Hainault, in MONS, in Fiemifh Bergen, the capital of Hainault, in
the Autrian Netherlands. Te fands partly upon a hill,
ten partly on a plain, on the Trouille, which parts it had partly on a plain, on the Trouille, which parts it
and
into two, and afterwards joins the river Haine. This is a large city, the country round which may be fo overfoon as to render an enemy's approaches to
it very difficult. Its buildings are beautiful, ffreets large, and market-place capacious. The public Atruc-
tures here are alfo very magnificent. The magiftracy tures here are are at their head.
have a Mayor
Here is the famous abbey or chapter of canone fies found-
ed by St. Waudru; they muft prove their nobility by fixed by St. Waudru; they murt prove their nobility by fix-
teen defcents. Their church is a very fine building, moflly of marble and jafper, with exquifite flatues.
Here is the collegiate church of St. German, befides Here is the collegiate church of St. German, befides
four other parochial churches, and the Benedidtine eb-
bev of Val des Efcoliers, \&c. linewife two colleges for four other parochiaclers, \&cc. likewife two colleges for
bey of Val des Efcolien
plie literature. polite literature.
This city has fuffered much by war. Frederick of
Toledo, fon to the Duke of Alva, took it in 1572 form Count Lewis of Nafiau, notwithftanding a very vigorous refiftance. The French under Marfhal d'Hu-
mieres invefting it in 1677 , the Prince of Orange remieres invelting it in 1677, the Prince of Orange re-
lieved it with 30,000 men, alter beating the Duke of Luxemburg.
In 1669
Lewis XIV. with all the Princes of the In 1691 Lewis XIV. with all the Princes of the
blood, took it, after beating down moft of the houfes ; but it was reflored to the Spaniards by the peace of
Ryfwick in 1697. The French feized it again in 1700 , Ryficick in 1697. The French feized it again in 1700 ,
upon the death of Charles II. King of Spain, and kept upon the death of Charles 1 it inco, when the Marlborough having in its neighbourhood obtained the memorable vietory of
Malplaquet over the French under Marfhals Villars and Boopferse, though behind triple entrenchments, it was
followed by the reduction of this city, and nearly of followed by the reduction of this city, and nearly of
all Hainault; which was confirmed to the houte of
. 4 . all Hainalt; which, was confirmed to the houre of
Auffria by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713 , and made part
of the barrier. of the barrier.
The French under Marfhal Count Saxe took this city in the late war, but reftored it by the treaty of Aix-
la-Chapelle in 1748 , after demolifhing its fortifica-
tions:- is a place of good trade for feveral commodities, erpecially woollen ftuffs, of which great quantities
are made here. The territory has the tifle of a county, containing feveral cities, and about ninety-one villages. containing feveral cities, and abour nite
Mons lies twenty-four miles S. E. of Tournay, and
thirty S. W. of Sruffels. Lat. 50 deg. 30 min. N. long. thirty S. W. of Bruffels. Lat. 50 deg. 30 min. N.
3deg. 36 min. E. 3 deg. 36 min. E.
MONSANTO,
It was invefted by the Confederates sunder the Marquis De las Minas in 1740 , who on that occafion obtained
a confiderable vietory over the Spaniards. It lies eighteen a contiderable victory
miles $W$. of $V$ alverde.
MONSARAS, a fmall town of Alentejo, in Portugal

It ties on the $G$ M





 Garaite of fon the thic fine






















 min. Fingelo, or MONTE SANT ANGELO,


 Sill
 a cancof
 Molintargis, or montargis le franc, the

 in that of the Ran abites they tead polite ieteature.



nois, furnamed the Baftard of Orleans, defeating them,
thereby raifed the fiege. Here is a bailiwic and preffit thereby raifed the fiege. Here is a bailiwic and prefi-
dial dourt. It lies fitty-four miles $S$. of Paris. Lat. 47
 Tarn. a province of Guyenne, In Aly tion, and erecting their city into a commonwealth, for tified it very frongly: fo that Lewis XIII. befieged it
without fucceff in I62 without fucceefs in 1621 , and did not take it till 1629 ,
when Cardinal Richlieu entered it, and caufed the works to be razed, It confines on Languedoc, and is fubject to
the parliament of Touloufe, from which city it lies the parliament of Touloufe, from which city it lies
twenty miles to the N, Lat. 44 deg. 10 min. N. long. I deg. 4 min. $E$.
MONTAUSIER, a duchy-peerage in the $S$. part of Upper Saintonge, a government of France.
MONTBELIARD, a duchy or county of Suabia, in Germany. It is the furthieft part of the empire on this
fide, and inclofed by the Franche Comete, Alface, and
bibors fide, and inclofed by the Franche Comte, Aliace, and
bifhopric of Bafil It gives title to a branch of the
Wirtemberg family; but the Duke of the latter name Wirtemberg fa
feized upon it.
feized upon it. $\quad$ Montbeliard lies W. from Suntgaw, S. from LorMontbeliard lies $W$. from Suntgaw, S. from Lor-
rain, and E. and N. from Upper Burgundy. Its extent is twenty-two miles E. ard W. and as many S,
and N. The inhabitants are moftly Proteftants, but the and $N$. The inhabitants are mortly Proteftants, but the
churches are in the hands of the Romanifts. They
have have almoft every neceffiary of life within themfelves,
together with wild -fowl and venifon in abundance ; alfo excellent iron mines. The river Dow runs. winding in fome places among dreadful rocks, intermixed witt
forefts. forefts.
In the great road between Befançon and Augft, near
Bafil Bafil, are the ruins of the old Epamanduum of the Ittine-
rary; fomething of which name is in the village of rary; fomething of which name is in the village of
Mandeurre, built out of them. This country, a branch of the Ager Squanorum,
was well-known to Cælar. Befides Montbeliard, there was well-known to Cexar. Befides Montbeliard, there
are other independent lordfhips belonging to this petty are other independent lordhips belonging to this petty
fovereignty, as Hericourt, Blamont, Clermont, and
Chatelot, with three or four more fiefs of France, but Chatelot, with three or four more fiefs of France, but
originalll of Spain. MONTBELIARD,
county of the fame name. It is a handfome and ftrong place on the Dow and Alain. The inhabitats are Call
vinifts, It flands at the foot of an high hill. The vinimts. It ftands at the foot of an high hill. The
church of St. Martin, though very long and broad, is neither vaulted nor fupported by pillars. It lies thirtythree miles N. E. of Berançon. Lat. 47 deg. 4 r min.
N. long. 6 deg. 51 mio. E. MONTBLANC, a town of Catalonia, in Spain, on the Francoli. It is the capital of a duchy, eightteen miles
N. of Tarragona. Lat. 41 deg. 8 min. N. long. I des. MONTBRISON, and MONTCALLIER, \&c. See MONTCAYO, the ancient Mons Caci. This is a very of place, and mentioned by authors under the name
of Turiaffo. It is walled, well-built, and drives a confiderable trade. It lies on the Chiles, in a countryAracon, in Spain, abounding with corn, \&cc. The inhabitants are about 5000 families in three parifhes, one of them a cathedral, with four monafteries, \&'c.
The Biifop's income is about 20,000 ducats. MONTDIDIER, a town of Picardy, in France. See MONTFALIONE, a fmall place of Ifria, in the Ve-
netian territories, and upper divifion of Italy, It is the netian territories, and upper divifion of Italy. It is the capital of a diftrict, and lies twelve miles N. E. of A-
quiteia. Lat. 46 deg. 18 min. N. long. 13 deg. $4^{8}$
min. E. min. E. MONTDUBLEAU, a fmall town of Mayne, in France.
It it ives tite of a Barony-peerdom, contains only 150
families, and is the feat of a royal Count, with teen parifhes in its juriddiction.
a caffle and palace; alfo a flately bridge over the with Bahe. MONT FORTE, a town of Alentejo, and confines of

Eftremadura, in Portugal, on the Zaitus: it has a ftout wall, four gates, a flrong caftle, and 700 inhasbi-
tants in three parifihes, with a numnery, \&cc. It lie tants in three parifles, with a nunnery, \&cc. It lies
twelve miles from Elvas.
MONTOUIS a fimall twelve miles from Elvas.
MONTLOUIS, a finall town of La Cerdagne and
Rouflion in Frace is Rouffilon, in France. It is regularly built, and well.
fortified ,ying in the Pyrenean mountains, near lof
de la Perche, with a frong citadel MONTE CASSINO, once a city of the Volfci, on confines of the ancient Campania, and territory on $L_{a}$.
voro, in Lower Italy, now in voro, in Lower Italy, now in ruins, from whicic role
S. Germano at the foot of Monte Caffino. Ont top ftands a famed moonaftery of Bened.ctines, wi.ere
the founder of that order lived the founder of that order lived and died. The were
bot is Lord of the town and twenty other villages.
It lies fix miles from Aquino, and twelve from the $P_{\text {and }}$ dominions.
MONTE CHIARO, a town of the Val di Mazaro, in Sicily, and lower divifiow of Ithy, on the Mazaro, in
the infand, between the Agragas and Salfo, at an of of
die diftance from each.
MONTE CHRISTO, beyond Nero's baths, in the Las
voro, a territory of Naples, in Lower Italy Voro, a territory of Naples, in Lower Italy. This is
a mountain cleft by an earthquake. a mountain cleft by an earthquake.
MON TE CHRISTO, an inand in
of
of Sardinia, between Gigilia on the E. and Corica on
the W. It is one continued the W. It is one continued rock, about five miles on in
circuit, with only a tower or two to keep off pires. circlit, with only a tower or two to keep of pirates. It is
wild and barren, and lies in lat. 42 deg. 24 min. N. AmTE CHRISTO, a town of Guayyquil, in South America, formerly in the bay of Mantua, with h ocon-
fiderabie trade by veffels from Panama to the pors
Peru, but Iiderabie trade by vefiels from Panama to the ports of
Peru, but pillaged and deftroyed by adventur rs who
who infefted thofe feas i who infefted thofe feas ; the inhabitants have fince re-
moved it to the foot of Monte Chrifto. moved it to the foot of Monte Chrifto.
MONTE FALCO, a town of Spoletto an
in the middle div
in the middle divifion of Italy. It lies near thepary,
tumno. This is the birth-place of St. Clar the tumno. This is the birth-place of St. Clara. and Eecleciattical flate, in the mindde divififon of Utbino
It lily. lies near the conines of It lies near the confines of Romayna.
ONTE FAASCONE, a fmall Epir
Peter's patrimony, and Ecce efiafticial fata, in the middt.
divifion of Italy Peters patrimony, and Ecce fiaftical fate, in the middle
divifion of Italy. At its foot flands the lake Bolfena
Excellent muicadel Excellent murcadel grows in its neighbourhood. It
lies about nine miles $W$. of $V$ Viterb lies about nine miles W. of Viterbo, and thiryy-thred
N. of Rome. Lat. 42 deg. 19 min . N. long. 12 deg.
42 min. E. 42 min. E.
Calabia, a province of Naples, in Lower Italy, at the
foot of foot of the Apenines, near lake St. Euphemia, twelve
miles N. of Mileto. Lat. 38 der. deg. 57 min . E.
ONTLLIM.
dicg. 47 min . N. long. 16 Dauphing
Dauphiny, in France, about Valentinois, a difriat of It has fome trade, and very well peopied. On andere.
bouring bill is is This is a thoroughtal, with a company of foldiers habitants were angong the frovenice or Italy. The in habitants were among the firtt who admitted
mation. It lies two leagues from Viviers.
MONTEMOR O VELHO
ONTEMOR O VELHO, a town of Beira, in Por tugal, on an eminence near the Mondegos, with a froong
cattle, has about 1 Hooo inhabitants in five parifes,
monatery calte, has about 1000 inhabitants in five parilhes,
monaftery, \&c. It lies fifteen miles S. W. from Coim-
bra, and ninety N. W. from Lifbon. bra, and ninety N. W. from Lifbon.
hoN TE MARANO, a very fmall Epicopal fee of the
hither principate of Naples in Lower Itral, on the
river Calore. It lies fix miles from Nufco on the $S$ and
ten from Avell ten from Avellino on the E.
MONTE NOVO, or $M$.jion
a town of Alentejo, in Portugal, or an an eminence, with
a caftle above it, caffle above it, and the Canha below; with 2000
nhabitants in four paribhes anither Here is a curious manufacture of earthen cups, pitch-
 road to Elvas, about twenty miles from Evora, and
fifty-eight from Lifbon. MoNTE PELOOSO, a fmall Epifcopal city of the B2-
filicate, and kingdom of Naples filicate, and kingdom of Naples, in Italy. It lies hirty-
four miles S. W. of four miles S. W. of Bari. Lat. 40 deg. 46 min. N.
long. 26 deg. 51 min . E.
MONTE

M O N
MONTE PULSIANO, a fmall Epifcopal city of Siena,
and Tufcany, in the middle divifion of Italy and Turcany, in the mide of divifion of Italy. It lies
twenty-five miles S. E. of Siena. Lat. 42 deg. 49 min. N. long. 13 deg. 2 min. E. E.

 which fand Yonne, in Brie. Here is a fine fotene-bridge. It lies thirty-eight miles S. E. of Paris. Lat. 48 deg MONTERRY, an inland town of $\mathrm{G}_{\mathrm{a}}$
wards the frontiers of Portugal, it is walled, has an
old cafte, one parih, college, and monafley old cafle, one pariih, college, and monaftery.
MONTE SANCTO, a mountain of Macedonia, in European Turkey, near the gulph of Contefla : fo called, as containing twenty-two monafferies, in which there
are 4000 monks, who never fuffer a woman to come are e000 monks, wo neverts. It lies fixty-eight miles S. of Thefialonica, or Salonichi. Lat. 40 deg. 14 min.
N. Iong. 24 deg. 56 min. E.
MONE TOSCOLO, a town of the further principate N. lang. 24 deg. 56 min. Eo
MONTE TOSCOLO, a the of the further principate
of Naples, in Lower Italy, the refidence of the Governor of the province ince tixe overs.
from which capial it lies fix miles $S$. HONTE VERD, a frall Epifcopal fee in the further Principate, and confines of the capitanate, between Melfi and Cedogna, thirteen miles N. E. from Conza, and
fifty-ight E. from Naples. Lat. 41 deg. 7 min. N. long. 16 deg. 10 min. E.
HONTE VIDEO, a city of Buenos Ayres, in South America, on the bay from which it derives its name,
with a particular Corregidor, as the Governor's Lieuwith a $P$,
tenant.
The $i$
ne inhabitants, with thofe of the neighbouring
ry, have often very courageounty repelled the In-
In dian invaders. cipate of Naples, in Lower Italy, with a rich abbey,
whofe abbot is head of the order and Lord of the terriwhole abber it head Nola and Benevento.
tory. It lies betwen Nhire, in
MONTEITH, one of the fubdivifions of Perthlfiren MONTEITH, one of the fubdivifions of Perthfhire, in
Scotland. See MENTEITHIH
SONTALIONE, a fmall place of Ifrria and Venetian teritories, in the a upper divifion of Iftria and Italy, the capital of a diftrict, and lies twelve miles N. E. of Aqui-
leia. Lat. 46 deg. 18 min. N. long. 13 deg. 48 min. E.
MONTERRAND, once a noted place of the Lower
Med Auvergne, in France, on the rivulet of Bedat. It is
the feat of a royal bailiwic, has a collegiate church and two commenderics, the one of Malta, and the othe
ofst. Anthony of Viennois: alfoa convent of Cordeliers ofSt. Anthony of Viennois; , alfoa convent of Cordeliers
or Francifcan friars, almoft as ancient as St. Francis himmelf. It lies a quarter of a league from Clermont. MONTFERRAT, a duchy of Upper Italy, bounded
by Piednont on the W. Wand N. by Milan on the E.
and by the Genoefe territories on the S. Its capital is by Piednont on the W. and N. by Milan on the E.
and by the Genoefe territories on the S. Its capital is
Caffel. Cafiel.
of The
of
The country abounds in corn and excellent wine,
of which it muffadel is the moft remarkable. In the year 163 r, about feventy-five places in this
duchy, were affigned over too the Duke of Savoy, in
. duchy, were affigned over to the Duke of Savoy, in
lieu of an annul fum of 15, ,ooo crowns which the
Duke of Mantua was indebted to him; fo that the ileu of an annual was indebted to him; fo that the
Duke of Mantua was
country thus became divided between them. But upon country thus became divided between France againft the
the Duke of Mantua joining with
俍 Emperor in 1703 , and dying in 1708 without ifiue,
his flare, as being an imperial fief, was ceded to the King of Sardinia, to whom it ftill belongs. Britany,
MONTFORT, a fmall city of S. Malo and Britany, in Prance, on a rivulet which runs into the Vilaine.
It gives title of Count, and is five leagues from Rennes It gives sitle o
to hene $N$. W.
MONTFRRT LE ROTROU, with a cafle on the
Huife, in Mayne, in France. It gives tidle of MarHuife, in Mayne, in France. It gives title of Mar-
quis, having thirty parifhes within its jurifdiction; it is quis, having thirty parifhes within its juríciction,
five leagues from Le Mans.
ONTFORT-L'AMAULRY, a town of Vexin Fran-
the principal place of a territory of the fame name, and
feat of the Provort General of the marfhalfea of Pau, feat of the Provort General of the marfhatea of Pau,
with a college of Barnabites. It lies four leagues from Aire to the N.
MONTMASSO
MON TMASSO, a mountain of Naples, in Italy, famed
for is excellent wine, particularly in its neighbour-
hood the celebratel hood the celebrated Falernian. MONTMEDY, a very well-built city of French Luxemburg, in the Netherlands, on the Chier (Charis);
it has been fortified by the Chevalier de Ville, and improved by Vauban. It lies thity-four miles from
Thionville, and twenty-three from Luxemburg, to the Thionville, and twenty-three from Luxem burg, to the
W. of both. Lat. 49 deg. 88 min . N. long. 5 deg. 12 Min. E. MONTMEILAN, or MONTMELIAN, a fmall city
of Savoy Proper, in Upper Italy, on the Ifere; it
commands a pars between the hills and near it, on a
conk in commands a parfs between the hills : and near it, on a
rock inacceffible but on one fide, is a ruined fortrefs,
formerly confiderable. The French took it thrice. It formerly conididerable. The French took it thice. It
lies on the confines of Dauphiny. Its wine is rekoned
the beft in the eounty It is twenty-two miles $S$. of the beft in the country. It is twenty-two miles S. of
Chamberry. Lat. 45 deg. $4^{8}$ min. N. long. 5 deg. $5^{8}$ min. E. MICHAEL, or MONT ST. MICHAEL, a France. Here is a famous abbey, defended by a flrong cantle. at the fooo of a rock, the feat of hermits, and
furrounded by the fea at high tide, about a league from furrounded by the fea at high tide, about a league from
the main-land. To it is a great refort of piggrims, and
and great quantities of falt are extracted from its fands.
MONTMIRAIL, a town of Perche, in France, on a MONTMIRAIL, a town of Perche, in France, on a
hill, with a collegiate church and glafs-manufactory.
It lies fix leavues from It lies fix leagues from V Vendôme.
MONTMORENCY, a fmall old town on a hill, in the Ine of France. It was made a duchy-peerdom in 1551 .
After the murder of Duke Henry 11. in 1632 , it came to the houffe of Condé, who took the name and title of Enguien.
Near it is a very fine palace, built by Le Brun, after whom it came to Count Crozat. On one fide is ifter
foreft of Montmorency with a hunting cafte foreft of Montmorency, with a hunting caftle; and
on the other the valley of Montmorency, abounding on the other the valiey of Montmorency, abounding
with excellent fruits. It lies three leagues froun Paris
to the N. W. In the church to the N. W. In the church of S. Martin are the
tombs of the ancient Dukes, with their ftatues in brafs or marble.
MONTOIRE, a a town of Lower Vendomois and pro-
vince of Orleanois, in France, on the Loire vince of Orleanois, in France, on the Loire. It is fa-
mous for the vaft quantity of linen made here. It lies
four leagues below Vendomer four leagues below V Vendôme.
MONTPELLER, the capital
MONTPELLIER, the capital of Lower Languedoc, in
France, and next Touloufe the fecond city in the pro vince, It ftands high on the river Leity is the pro-
a Biheo a Bifhop, and has an univerfity of four faculties, which
is particularly famous for the ftudy of The celebrated Rabelais taught here, with whofe
red robe, or a copy of it, fudents, when they receive red robe, or a copy of it, ftudents, when whey receive
the degree of Doctor, are invefted. It lies near the the degree of Doctor, are invefted. It lies near the
bay of Maguelone, and not far from the Mediterranean. The number of iss inhabitants is reckoned 3000 Here is a royal aca.
that of Paris.
The phyfic-garden is reckoned one of the finett in
Europe. They have Europe. They have a college of Jefuits, and the ufual
courts of juftice, \&c. The city is adorned with fevecourts of juttice, \&z. The city is adorned with feve-
ral fately edifices, and a ftrong citadel of four royal baf-
tions tions.
The fituation of this city is fo delightful, and its
air $f 0$ pure, that foreigners from air fo pure, that foreeigners from all parts. elpecially
the Englih, refort to it for the recovery of their health
in heolis the Englifh, refort to it for the recovery of their health
in heetic diforders. The inhabitants are employed in
making treacle, verdegris, dimitties fiks wond making treacle, verdegris, dimitities, filks, woollen-fuffs,
scc. It Ities forty-feven miles S. W. of Avignon and \&cc. It lies forty-feven miles. S. W. of Avignon, and
fifty N. E. of Narbonne. Lat. 43 deg. 4 I min. N. long. 3 deg. 54 min. E.
$M O N T P E N S E R$,
France, on a hill, with chity che of Lower Auvergne, in
now in the Duke of Orleans a duchy-perdom, Clermont on the
MONTRATH
MONTRATH, a confiderable town of Queen's county
in the province of Leinfter and kingdom of Ireland. It

M O N
gives title of Earl to a branch of the Cootes. It lies fir ONTREAL, a fmall town of Val di Mazara, in the liland of sicily in Lower 1taly, on a hill, with a m mhe
nificent church, and witle of Archibifiop. It lies ne

 the fame name, in the river S5. Laurence, and proince
of Canada, in North America. The inand if fourten
leagues long, and four wide, where broadet leagus forg, and four wide, where broadett; being
very fertile in corn, fruits, \&cc. but much cxpofed the ravages of the Iroquois; it has fome forts built on
it for repelling them. it for repelling them.
The town is finely
which is there about a league broad. It contains sbou 200 familier, fecured by a rampart of largenteains sbout
eighteen feet hight, and flanked by redoubts. It heout eigother fort, whofe ererrace-batteries commands. It has alfo
from one end to the other. The priefts of from one end to the other. The priefts of St. Surecesce
at Paris obtained a grant of this place and ifland in 1663 at Paris obtained a grant of this place and ifland in in 663 ,
and keep here three courts of juffice. They have bult
in it a noble church of free-ftone and keep here three courts of juftice. They have built
in in a noble church of free-fone, and receive a confif
derable income from the whole in inand He derable income from the whole inand. Here are lomeme
monafteries, and a houfe of Knights holpitallers. monafteries, and a houre of Knights hoippitales.
Montral lrives a vaft trade with the natives, who
bring thither all foris of furs, wish they bring thither all forts of furs, which they excurange who
guns, powder, ball, great coats and other Yrench
 kind. For this purpore a fair is kept, which begins in
June, along the banks of the piver. June, along the
people who refort to it come from places above 500
leage leagues diftant ; and this concourfe lafts off and on near three months. During that time the variety of nations
which crowd the town make an odd appearance count of their various dreffies, languages, Howlings, count of \&heir. Warious drenes, languages, hlowings,
quarres, \&c.
wild Iroquois will, in tpite the thorror is that the means to get brandy and other hot liquors, which they
drink to fuch excefs, till they hell
 Otherwife the town is rich and healthy, mith pienty
and variety of all the conveniencies of lite. and variety of all the conveniencies of lite.
About the beginning of September 1760 , Amherft having come up to Montreal from our American colonies, and being almoft joined by the troopsp
under Brigadier Murray from Quebec, the former, ffers
traverfing traverfing a vart tract of country with prodigious differ
culties, at length obliged the French Gole culties, at length obliged the French Goverror and
Commander, Meff. Vaudreuil and Levis, to give up the place by capitulation. Only a few of our men
were loft all the way, namely, fuch as were drowned were loft all the way, namely, fuch as were drowned
in the batteaus coming down the rapids or kind of w-
ter-falls in the lakes and rivers, together with fone the batteaus coming down the rapids or kind of wa-
ter-falls in the lakes and river, together with fome
ftores that were loft by the fame means. So that now flores that were loft by the fare means. So that now
both Quebec and Montreal are in the pofieffion ohis
Britannic Majefy. few months before by General Wolf, \&c. and the French repulfed from the latter by the aforenaid Mr
Murray, upon the approach of his Majefty's iquadron Murray, upon the approach of his Majefty's iquadron
under Lord Colville. It lies 100 omiles. $S$ of Quebec. Lat. 46 deg. 10 min.
N . long. 75 deg. 12 min. W. N. long. 75 deg. 12 min. W. enne, in France, on a rifing-ground, at the botom of
which runs the Garronne, a lititle below is jundion
with the Nette, Here the with the Nette. Here the air is good, and the inha-
bitants have a pretty flourifhing trade. It lies two leguls from St. Gaudens to the E.
France, on a hill, below which of Lower Piardy, in milise from the Britifh channel, and thirty-two Sof of
Calais. Here are two Benedion valais. Here are two Benedicine abbeys, with a con-
vencle vent of Carmelites, and another of Capuchins, The
town is divided into Lower and Upper, with a good
citadel, and contains about 5000 inhabitants. Thisis citadel, and contains Lowout 5000 inhpabitants. ${ }^{\text {Thind }}$ This
the feat of a bailiwic. Lat. 50 deg. 27 min. N. longs I deg. 50 min . E.
ONTREUL-BELLAY, a town of Anjou, in France, on the Toué. It is a very confiderable Lordhip. The

parochial church belonnss to | parochial church belongs to the Bendictines of sh, |
| :--- |
| Maur. The inh bitants are 3 ro families. Here is $\begin{array}{l}\text { allib } \\ \text { cafll, }\end{array}$ |

M O O
a cante, with a college, feat of an election, \&cc. It lies four leagues from Saumur. Celurca, in Latin Mons Rofa-
MONTROSE, the ancint
rum, a handome royal burgh of one long and ofen Mrul, a handldome royal burgh of one long and open
frreet parallel to the fhore of the German ocean, in
the fiue of Angus and North of Scotland, near the Arreet, parale
the foire of Angus and North of Scotland, near the
mouth of the South En. It lies well for trade, with a harbour precty much frequented, and in which fome
merchants carry on a good foreign commerce, partimerchants Norway. Here, by reafon of its fhallow wa-
cularly to ter, a new French frigate of twenty guns, with men
and fores for the Highlanders, was ftranded in the year 1245, and lay a long time after in in.
17.
From this place the old Chevalier took fhipping prirately for France after the battle of Sherifimuir in 1716 .
They have the benefit here of the two-pennies Scots act for enlarging the harbour, \&C. This town gives title of Duke to the noble family of
Graham. Its church is large, and fteeple lofty, with Graham. Is church res large, and dteeple lofty, with
fone very genteel houts, an hofpital for decayed burgh ers, and a neat modern meeting-houre with organs.
The burgh of Montrofe, with thofe of Aberdeen, BreThin, Aberbrothock, and Inverbervy, alternately fend one member to the Britifh parliament. It lies in a very
ffuitulua and pleafant country, about forty-fix miles
N. E. of Edinburgh, and twenty-four E. of AberNeen.
dontro
MON MONTROYAL, a town of Triers and the Lower
Rhine, in Germ Renine, in Germeny, with a frong fortrests built in a miles N. E. of Triers. Lat. 50 deg. 26 min . N. long.
6deg. 5 min. E.
MONTSERRAT, one of the Caribbee inands, in the Atantic ocean, in North America, fubjeca to Great
Britain. It lies thisty miles S. W. of Antigua, is about Britain. It lies thirty miles S . W. of Antigua, is about
trire leagues long, and the fame in breadth. Its mountains are covered with cedars, \&cc. its valleys are well-
watered and fruifful. Its principal produce is indigo, watered and fruifful. Its principal produce is indigo,
and it makes fome fugar. The number of whites on it are about 5000 , with 10 or 12,000 negroes. The
inand is furrounded with rocks. It was twice pillaged iland is furrounded with rocks. It was twice pillaged
by the French: and by an article in the treaty of
and by the french: and, by an article in the treaty of
Uutrech, fatisfacion was to have been made the in-
habitants; but they have received none hitherto. habitants; but they have received none hitherto. 2 th and 3 oth of June 1733, which blew down three-fifths of the houres on the the inand, and greatly damaged the
reft, befides the vaft deftrution done the fugar-planreft, befides the vaft deftruction done the fugar-plan-
tations, \&cc. It lies in lat. 17 deg. 10 min. N. long. 6 ded. . I min. W.
MONTERRAT, fr
ONTSERRAT, from which the former ifland takes
its name, is a celebrated Benedictine abbey on a high rocky mountain, in Catalonia, a province of Spain. In In
ros
its chapel is a its chapel is a pletended miraculous image of the
Virgin Mary, to which frequent pilgrimages are made.
On this mountain are the cells of thirteen hermits, hewn out of the rock, being all perfons of rank, who
have retired thither for devotion and folitude. Lat. 4 I deg. $36 \mathrm{~min} . \mathrm{N}$. long. I deg. 50 min . MONSILICE, a place of the Paduano and Venetian
teritorics, in Upper Italy, on a hill between Padua
and Efe, ten miles S. of the former, and five E. of teritiorits, in Uppes S . of the former, and five E . of
and Efe, ten mile
the later. Here vaft numbers of vipers are caught and
fe fent to Venice, which is one of the principal ingre-
dients in their Theriaca. Of the fame name is a town in the Milanefe, which is fortified.
MONTSRREL, a market-town of Leicefterfhire, on
ther the foffe that runs nearly parallel with the river Soar,
over which there is a good fone-bridge. It lies under a arge eminence.
MONUCHDENNY-HILL, in Glamorganfhire, in Scuth
WU Wreces, near which around
pres Entre Douro è Minho, in Porprecipices a, a town of Entre Douro è Minho, in Por
MONZAOL
tugal, with double wall, câle, and 4000 inhabi tants in one paiifh a monatary, \&c. It lies on the
Minho, fix miles above Valenza de Minho. MOON, or MUEN, an infand of Deumark, N. E. of

Falter, $\quad \mathrm{M} \subset \mathrm{O}$
Faliter, and S. E. of Secland. Is is about twenty miles
ong, and feven or eight brood. Here are feveral high
and claalky hills, producion
 On it are feveral villages and the town of Stege. The
inhabitants of this inand defended themfelves valiantly
againft the Swedes ind againit the Swedes in 1659 .
MOOSE, both an Englifh afory and a navigable river
of New South Wales, in the nother America. The former ftands at the mouth of the latter, in lat. 51 deg. 28 min. N
The river, twelve mitc.
into two branches : upon the fouthern branch is growided all
forts of grain. In the woods are forts of grain. In the woods are very large trees, with
excellent grafs for hay. In the river is a water-f excellent grafs for hay. In the river is a water-f.lll of
fifty feet. But above this it is navigable a great way; where the climate is yery good,
OPHESTIA, or MOPSUESTIA, a town of Cilicia
and Afia Minor, on the Pyramus, over which river the Emperor Juftinian built a ftrong, ond beautiful bridge; and, from Adrian's afterwards improving the place, it
was called Adrianopolis. It food a little below And zarba, and nearer the fea than it, on the caftern frontiers, adjacent to thofe of Leffer Armenia and Syria.
IORA, a fmall town of La Mancha, a difrict of New Cafile, in in pain. It lies twenty, miles a . E. of Toledo. Lat. 39 deg. 4 I min. N. long. 4 deg. 5 ORANT-POINT, the moft eafterly promontory of
the infand of Jamaica, in America. Lat. 17 deg. 58 min. ORASTEINE, a remarkable fone in a level meadow, about a mile from Upfal, in Sweden, where, from the year 1059, till 1457, the Kings of Sweden ured to
chofon, and homage paid them. On this frone, now
reatly defaced, are the arms of the kingdom, with ome other antique infriptions.
ORAT, or MURTEN, a town in the county of Ro-
mont, on the S. E. fide of the lake of that name, in monrne, one of the Swirs Cantons. It is fannous for a tharp
Biege it fuftained from Charles Duke of lege it uftained from Charles.
a battle fought at its gates June 22, 1476 , when his army of 18,000 men being cut to pieces, he was obliged
to fly and leave his ammunition, baggage, and traafure to fly and leave his ammunition, baggage, and treafure
behind him to the Swis. The memory of this victory is celebrated by feafts and cavalcadese, and about a mile
from the town is a chapel or charnel-hourfe, where the from the town is a chapel or charnel-houre, where the
bodies of the Burgundians flain were depofited. In the town-houfe is a very rich p pitaure of the Duke, found in
his tent. At the fame time a large diamond of the his tent. At the fame time a large diamond of the
Duke's, to which hung a very fine pearl, was found and fold through two hands for a mere trife.
The church is a large new fabric, with a curious
plaifer cieling, and near it is a freet with piazzas on plaiter cieling,
both fides : it lies thirteen miles $W$. of Bern-city. Lat. 46 deg .5 min . N. long. 6 deg. 59 min . E.
key. It rifes in Mount Rhodope or Argentum, and
kund key. It Nines innough Servii by Niffa, unites its waters
running Nethe
with the Danube at Semendria to the eaftward of with the Danube at Sernencria to the rom Hungary.
Belgrade. It divides Auftria and Moravia from He
ORAIA, by the Germans called Maberu, and by the inhabitants MMoraca. It it a marquifate and province
of Bohemia, in Germany: being bounded by Silefia and Poland on the N. and E. by Aufria and part of
Hungary on the S. and by Bohemia on the N. W. Its Hungary on the S. and by Bohemia on the N. W. Nts
length is at leaft 1oo miles, and breadth 80 . The N.
and W. parts are woody and mountainous, but the reft and W. parts are woody and mountainous, but the reft
champai champaign country, yielding plenty of corn and wine.
It abounds with fair towns and villages. The paffures It abe full of cattle, great and fmall, , and the woods have
plenty plenty of game, with wolves and beavers. Here are many pertilential pools, but there are other
waters of a medicinal and very falubrious quality: befides the river Morawa, mentioned below, here is the Teya, which falls into it near Auftria, \&c. Thefe
abound with trout, cray-fifh, barbels, eels, jack,
perch, \&c.
The language of the Moravians is a dialeet of the
Sclayonic, but the nobility and citizens fpeak German

M O R
M O R
This country is now commonly divided into otiree
parts ；namely，Belvedera，Brazzo di Maina，and $S_{z z}$
Moft of them efpoufed the doctrine of John Hufs，and
threw off Popery．But the fynod of Brin，in 1608 ， giving every man leave to judge for himfielf，according
to his confcience，various feets arofe among them，to the number of fourteen ：on which occafion the Emperor
Ferdinand II．after the defeat of the Elector Palatine，re－ introduced Popery；fo that the Proteftants durft not
meet in public ever after，but were diferede among the
隹 meet in public ever after，but were difperfed among the
rock a nd mountains．Anew fpirit of reformation hhas
broke out of late，pretty much refembling the Metho－ broke out of late，pretty much refembling the Metho－
difts in England．Befides a great number of the converts， difts in England．Befides a great number of the Converts，
under their head Count Zinfendorf，who trantported
隹 under their thea Britifh colonies in America，they have
themflesto the
feveral meeting－houfes in and about London，particu－ feveral meeting－houfes in and about London，particu－
lardy a Kenfing ton，where the Count refides；to which confiderable acceffions have been made of our people．
This marguifate is fill fubjeet to the houfe of Auftria， This marquifate is fill fubject to the houle of Autria，
and iss capital is Olmutz．
ORAW，or MORAWA，river which rifes in the MORAW，or MORAWA a river which rifes in the
N．of Moravia，and after running through that province by Olmutz，divides Auttria from Hungary，and
with the Danube on the weftward of Prefourg． MORBACH，or MURBACH，a town of Alface，and circle of the Upper Rhine，in Germany，now fubject
to France ：it lies thirty－eight miles S．of Strafburgh．
 longing to the fubjects of the Grifons，in Switzerland，
at the foot of a mountain，and on borh fides of the rivulet Bito．This is the feat of the Governor，and has great
weekly markets ：it lies about eight miles from Como－
Make． fide of Buick－heath，near
built by Sir John Morden，in 1708 ，for poor merchant under the direction of feven of the Turkey－company．In
it there are between thirty－five and forty poor gentle－
men．
MORDVA，a northern province of Mufcovy，inhabited
by Morduates or Mordwa Tartars ：they are furrounded by Morduates or Mordwa Tartars ：they are furrounded
on the S by Little Tartary and Rezan，on the $W$ ．by
the duchies of Mor the duchies of Morcow，Volodomir，and Nifinovogo－
rod，on the N．by part of the laft named，and the rive Wolga，and on the E．by South Czeremiffe．
The people are Pagans，without temple，altar，or
prief．Their country is fmall，and full of large forefts． of Turkev，in Europe．It is a large peninfula a poe now of the S．E．E．by the ithmus．of Corinth，to the mainnand
of the
of Greece． of Greece．This neck of land was anciently famous
for the IIthmian games，celebrated there in honour of Neptune every fifth year．In its narroweft part it is b tween four and five miles over．It has the gulphs of Pa－
tras，Lepanto，and Eu Pia on the N， tras，Lepanto，and Eugia on the N．the Archipelago or
E．aea pea on the E．the Mediterranean on the 5 ．and
W．being 178 miles long，and 132 broad，both in its
W．being 178 miles long，and 132 broad，both in its
greatett dimenfions．
This peninfula ancienty This peninfula anciently contained the little king
doms of Sicyon，Argos，Meflenia，Corinth，Achaia
Pron Proper，Arcadia，and Laconia．It is famous for the
valour of its ancient inhabitants catour，of its ancient inhabitants，the fplendor of their
coics．power of their feveral flates，and fertility of the foil．The middle part，namely，Arcadia，was more
mountainous，and its inhabitants formerly mountainous，and its inhabitants formerly fhepherds；
but in it are feveral fruitful valleys．The Brazzo di Maina，or country of the ancient Lacedemonians，is lefs
fertic than the reft，but the Mainotes fertiic than the reff，but the Mainotes their furceffors，
like them，are free．In the Morea are great numbers Albanians；and it is under a Turkif Sangiac，who re－
fides at Modon fides at Modon．
Mist mortcelebrated mountains are Cyllene，Mænalus Minthe，Nonacris，and Tygetus：and its princiipal
rivers are the Alpheus，Eurotas，Inachus，and Pa－
mifus．
The Turks under Mahomet II．took the Morea，and
expelled the Venetians，who had been fome time in pof－ fecfion of it．They kept it till 1687 ，when the Venc－
tians retook it under their General ceded to them by the treaty of Carlowitz．But in
1715 the Turks mas in 125 the Turks made themfelves again malters of the
－whole，and are fill in poffefion of it．
cania： MORELLA，a Imall town of Valencia，on the frontiers
of Aragon，in spain．It lies among high mountains，and
encompafied with fteep rocks The of Aragon，in spain．
encompafted with flep rocks．The troops of Prains，and
andip $V$ ． almoft deftroyed it in 1705，and it is now in a very do．
clining condition． MORENA（fee Sierra Morena）remarkable moun．
tains in spain． tains in Spain．
MORE－PARK，formerly the feat of Sir William Temple，
about two miles from Farnham，in Surry about two miles from Farnham，in Surry．Hemple the
heart of that rateat politician was buried under a fun－dide
in the garden． in the garden．The houle ftands in a valley，furroun－
ed by hills，with a running ftream through the gardens． MORE－PARK，near Rickmer fivorthr，ing Hartiorddhire， has a fine houre in it，on the fide of the hill fricindinite，
fioberry，reckoned one of the beft pieces of brick Cl． fioberry，reckoned one of the beft pieces of brick
and beft，laid out gardens in England．II belonged ot the
Duke of Monmouth，now to Mr．Stiles，who bult Duke of Monmouth，now to Mr．Stiles，whod to the
fouth front of ftones，with colonades，and an
 through the hited towara virtaride ut ：a north frount was a hill towards
likewife erected and a
Watford，in digging of which frata of fea－fand and mafrerls，were found of which fltata of fea－fand and
MORESBY，to the N．of Whitehaven in MORESBY，to the N ．of Whitehaven in Cumberland，
where，from feveral ruins along the coaft and other an． where，from feveral ruins along the cooff and otherand，
tiquities，it is fuppofed had been a Roman fort MORET，a fmall old town of French Gaftinois，in Ine of France，near the junction of the Seine the
Yomne．It has two parochial churches：the Yonne．It has two parochial churches：the fare of of
bailiwic of large jurifaiction，and lies thirty－fix oiles S．E．of Paris．Lat． 48 deg． 24 min．N．long． 2 deg． MORETON，
ket－town of Gloucefterfhire，on the great road to Wor－
cefter．Here begins cefter．Here begins the old Roman caufeway，which
extends itelf into Whatwick W hire．It fmall fairs，on April 5，and October fo，for catle e it lies twenty－two miles from Glouceffer，and eighty－three
from London． MORETON，or MORETON－HAMPSTEAD ket－town of Devonfinie，where are fairs kept which
are called great markets，without are called great markest，witheout any charter for them，
the firt Saturday in June，July 18，and St．Anter， the firts Saturday in June，July 18 ，and St．Andrew，
day，November 30 ：it lies 14 miles from Exeter，and 1 rg
from London． MOROL London．
Switzerland，with large ern built town of Berne，in Switzerland，with large open freects and a fine equy，
\＆c．on its harbour，walled round，where the antices of traffic between France and Geneva are landed．Heer is
a caftle，and the refidence of the bailif． a callite，and the refidence of the bailiff，a church and
collese：it league and a half $S$ 。 W．of Lauranne． Lat． 46 deg． 30 min．N．long． 6 deg． 44 in in E．E．
MORIA，the hill of Jerufalem，in Judea，and Afric ORIA，the ，hill of Jerufalem，in Judea，and Africic
Turkey，on which Solomon＇s temple was built，as the
city and palace of David was city and palace of David was on that of Sion． MORLACHIA，the ancient Liburnia，a province now of
Hungarian Dalmatia．It lies on the S．of Croatia and
Bofnia，along the banks of the An Bungarian Daimatia．It lies on the S．of Croatia and
Bofnia，along the banks of the Adriatic fea，having If－
tria on the W，and D． tria on the W．and Dalmatia on the E．E．It is siso milles
long，and fifty broad；though its dimen inse are long，and fifty broad；though its dimenfions are varl－
oufly given，and of much lefs extent．The country
entirely full of entirely full of high mountains，end belongs partly to
the Emp oror，and partlo to the Emp ror，and partly to the $V$ netian
MORLAIX，properly MONTRELAIS a town in，properly MON TRELAIS，（mons relams）
in France，on a in France，on a river of the fame name，which has
water for thips to come up with the tide water for thips to come up with the tide．It lies on the
Englifh channel，having its hartour defended by caftie Taureau，on an infand opp fite to
The trade here confifts in flax，canvas，great quar it－
ties of paper，inen，thread，\＆c．Here are two fuburls，
Venice
 L．Hofpital，f．fine churches，of which that of the virgin Mary is the moft remarkable：it lies twenty－fix mils
N． E of Breff．Lat． 48 deg． 4 I min．N．long． 3 deg． 58 min．W．
the moft weftern verge of and larbary，conce part of Af Afica，on
the the mott weftern verge of Barbary，once part of the ancient
Tingitania，including the kingdoin of Fez．It is bound．

M $O \quad \mathrm{R}$
ed by the Mediterranean fea to the $N$ ．by the river
Mulvia，which feparates it from Algiers on the E．by Biledugerid on the ．and by the Atlantic ocean on the
W．It is about 500 miles long，and 200 broad．This
is ane country，partly confin is a fine country，partly confiting of mountains，and
partly of extenfive and fertile plains．Its principal moun－ partly of extenive and fertile plains．Its principal moun－
tain is Atas，reaching from Algiers in the E．to the Alantic ocean in the $W$ ．
The foil yields wine，excellent oil，wheat，rice，barley， dates，figs，almonds，iemons，oranges，pomegranates，he－
fides fereral other fruits，with flax and hemp，but have
litte or no timber：fo that they hat litte or no timber：fo that they have only fome pyra－
tical velleis，which they crowd with men ；and fome－ tical velieis，
times，efpecially the sallee robers，take confíderable－
pires．They fend caravans to Mecca，which confift of prizes．They fend caravans to Mecca，which confift of
iveral thouland camels，horfes，and mules，twice every
year．
The Emperor＇s revenues arife from the tenth of all on gods exported and imported，the whole amounting
to goo quintals of filver，each quintal being reckoned to 500 quintals of filver，each quintal being reckoned
worth 330 ．ferling；which makes a fum of 150,0001 ． They are Mahometans of the Perfian fect．Among
them are valt numbers of Santos and Marabouts，pre－ tending，like moft hemitical votaries，to uncommon
fandity；and thefe have great influence over the people．
The inhabitants confift of Moors and Arabs：the The inhabitants connite of Moors and Arabs，the
latter were computed to be about 100,000 in this em－ pire．See Frz．Tesis enmely，Morocco Proper，Hea，
following provinces，namel Solnwing provinces，namely，Morocco Pras．
Sus，Ducalia，Tedla，Hafcora，and Gezula．
MOROCCO Proper，a province which exte MOROCCO Proper，a province which extends itfelf
eaftward and weftward from Mount Nefufus to that of
Hannimney，and northwards to the catward and ，end northwards to the river Tenfift，to to
Hannimey，and
the place where it unites with Ecifel the place where it unites with Ecifelmet，being bounded
on that fide by the province of Duquela，on the W．by tiat of Hoa and part of Sus；on the S．by another part
of Sus，and by thofe of Dara and Gefula ；and on the
E by Hafcora．It produces plenty of corn，befides hemp， E．by Hafcora．It produces plenty of corn，befides hemp，
fax，and valt quantities of cattle．It is watered by a multitude of frings and brooks．It is inhay
of the mof warlike Barabars in all Africa．
of the moft warlike Barabars in all Africa．
MOROCCO，the capita of the whole empire of the fame
name．It is fortified，but the works，as well as the name．It is fortified，but the works，as well a sa the
city）are at prefent in a declining condition，the feat of
empire having been removed from thence to Fez．It empire having been removed from thence to Fez．It
was formerly an elegant and magnificent city；but，
by the many revolutions it has undererone from a fickle by the many revolutions it has undergone from a fickle
and imnorant poople，not a trace of its ancient gran－ and ignorant people，not a trace of its ancient gran－
deur now appears．It lies about 216 miles S．W．of Fer，Lat． 31 deg． 56 min ．N．long． 9 deg． 12.
min． W ． MORON， cient Arucci．It lown of Andalufia，in Spain，the an－
cille．Latt． $3^{6}$ deg． $5^{6}$ min． m ．N．miles． S ．E．of Se－

veng． 5 deg． | ville．Lat． $3^{6}$ deg． $5^{6} \mathrm{~min}$ ．N．long． 5 deg． $3^{3}$ |
| :--- |
| min．W． | MinRETH，a borough of Northumberland，on the

Wantfoach，over which is a bridge in the middle of Wantrfach，over which is a bridge in the middle of
the town．This is a good thoroughare in the N ．orad．
It has a good market on Saturday for corn，catlie，and It has a good market on Saturday for corn，cattle，and
provifions；but that on Wednelday is the graeteft in
phe provifons，but that on Wednelday is the greateft in
England for live cattle，Smithfield in Loondon excepted．
It gives tite of Vifcount to the Earl of Carline，who is It gord of tite manor．The town－hure is a noble ftruc－
ture，built by the predeceflors of the faid Earl．It is ture，built by the predecefiors of the faid Earl．It is
governed by two bailiffs，who return two members to governed by two bailifs，who return two members to
parliament．It lies 16 miles N．of Newcaftle，and 295 from London．
MRPHIL，an inand in the river of Senega or Niger，in
Africa，fid to be no less than eighty leagues in length， Africa，faid to be no lefs than eighty leagues in length，
and about eight or ten where broadeft，but in moft and about eight or ten where broadeft，but in mont
phaces not above fix or fever．，It is well－peopled，and
the negroes on it drive a good commerce in ivory and
 gold－duft．It belongs to the kingdom of 1in abun
Fullis．Here is a variety of cattle，\＆c．fow in abich
dine．befides plenty of cotton，which is alfo manufac
MORTAIN，a fmall city of Avranches，in Normandy， ORTAIN，a fmall city of Avranches，in the frontiers
in France，at the fource of the Huifne，on
of Maine．It confifts but of one freet，furrounded al－ mof on every fide with very fteep rocks．It gives titl
No．LXXV．

M 0 S
of Count，which King Henty I．of England graited
his nephew Stephen of Blois，afterwards King of Eng－
land land．
In
of In the neighbourhood is an abbey of Cifferciah nuns
of the fame name．It lies eight leagues
ches ches，has two parochial churches，a collesiate one， 8 cc ．
is the feat of an election，bailiwic， is the feat of an election，bailiwic，\＆cc．containing
near fixty parihes，weith a manufactory of coarfe linen－
cloth for facks，which cloth for facks，which are fent to Paris．
ORTARA，the capital of the Cifal
on the Gogna，in in the Milane Cife and Upine Laumelline，
belongs to the King of Italy．It belongs to the King of Sardinia，and lies ter miles from 48 min ．N．long． 28 deg .36 min ．E．Lat．Lat． 44 deg ORTIMER＇S－HOLE，a cavern．E．Nottingham，in
England，where Roger Mortimer Earl of March ab ngland，where Roger Mortimer Earl of March ab－
fconded，whence he was taken by King Edward III and beheaded as a traitor．
OR TLACK，one among the plearant villages in the
neighburhood of London．It lies on the Thames，fix
 ftands on a high rock，at the foot of which runs the Palantia．It was built out of the ruins of the cele brated Saguntum．Here alfo are the remains of an old
amphitheatre and caftle．It lies twenty miles N of V a Iencia．Lat． 39 deg． 51 min．N．long． 49 min. W．
ORVIEDRO，a river Valencia，in Spain．It water the above－mentioned town of the fame name，and be－ Iow Villa Real falls into the fea
ORVERN，a pariih in the prefbytery of Mull，in the having 800 catechifable perfons，with mountains，rivers，
scc．Here is a fchool of the Society＇s，with twenty－ fix boys and ten girls
It is bounded by Qurioa on the N．by the Indian oceand which divides it from Madagafcar on the E．by the
riverZambez on the S．and by Moncemugi on the W． Viice，at the mouth of the of the laft－mentioned pro－ vi．ce，at the mouth of the river Morambique，which
forms a convenient harbour，defended by a citadel and the works of the town，which is regularly fortified．
The ifland in which it ftands is twenty－eight miles in The infand in which it flands is twenty－eight miles in
circuit，and very populous． The Portugyefe，who are fovereigns of this and the
neighbouring country，have built feveral churches and convents in it，and their monks have made great num－
bers of profelytes in this part of Aftica．Here they barter their goods with the natives，whom they have taught to go cloathed，for gold，ivory，and negroes：
and here their Eaft India flips take in provifions for This country yielding large herds of cattle，they
falt beef，and export it to their other plantations，or fell falt beef，and export it to their other plantations，or fell
it to European fhips．Lat． 15 deg．S．long． 4 I deg． 40 $\min . E$ ． Germany，on the Neckar，in a fruitful country of corrn
and wine．Here is a fine caftle，and a woollen manu－ and wine．Here is a fine caftele，and a woillen manu－
facture；alfo the feat of a bailiwic extending for thirty miles down the Neckar S．W．It lies eighteen miles
from Heidelberg．Lat． 49 deg． 3 I min．N．long． 9 deg． 12 min ．E．
MOSBURG，or MOSPURG，a town of Bavaria，in
Germany，at the confluence of the Amber and Ifer， Germany，at the confuence of the Amber and Ifer， the capital of a ternitry，containng twenty－eight
towns，befides villages in its jurifdietion．It lies twenty－ feven miles N．E．of Munich，and fifteen E．of Frey－
fing．Lat． 48 deg． 31 min．N．long． 12 deg． 12 fing．Lat． $4^{8}$ deg． 3 Imin ．N．Long．
min．E．
MUSCOVY，a large empire both in Europe and Afia， See RUssIA．
MOSCOW， OSCOW，a province of Murcovy or Ruffia，the beft
and moft cultivated in all this vaft empire，fituated in and moit cultivated in all this vaft empire，fituated in
the centre of it．It it bounded by the Tweer on the
N．by Litte Novogorod on the E．Rezan on the $S$ ． N．by Littte Novogorod on the E．Rezan on the S．
and Smolenko on the W，
MOSCOW，the ancient capital of the Ruffian empire， MOSCOW，the ancient capital of the Ruffian empire，
and formerly the refidence of the Czars，till Peter the and formerly the refidence of the Czars，till Peter the
Great built Peterburg，and tranlated the feaf of ofpire
hither，

M O U
MOS
hither, which it fill continues to be. It lies in a de-
lightul plain, on the riyer Mofkowa. Its figure is lightful plain, on the erent and upwards of twenty-four Englifh miles in circular, and upwards of twenty-four Engin ing sha-
circuit. The number of its churches, including chapels and convents, are faid to amount to 1600 , eleven
of which are cathedrals. There is a perpetual iangling of which are cathedrals. There is a perpetua) Nanging
from the vaft number of its very large bells. Many of the churches have gill towers, their infides finely decorated, and the priefly ornaments very ragniticent.
Here are forty-three public buildings and fquares. The frieets are fpacious, but dirty, and only fome of them
 perial refidence, that has very muich declined. It has
fuffered greaty from frequent frics, and in 1 ㅇo2 particulary upwards of half the city was confured. It
is the fee of a Patriarch, and has three colleges in its pry Peter the Great.
This city is divided into four circles or quarters; in the innermoft of which, called the Kremlin, flands the imperial palace. Provifions here are very cheap, fifh
only excepted, on account of the four lents and other only excepted, on account of the four lents and other
falts obfrerved by the Ruffians. The Czar Peter made a fine canal between this city
and Peterlburg, thereby to have a communication with
. and Beteriburg, theret to have a . It lies 447 miles
the Battic fea and German ocean.
S. E. of Peternurg, 812 E of Sockhom, 915 N . E . S. E. of Peterflurg, 812 E . of Stocknom,
of Vienna, 1012 N. of Contantinople, and 1414 N . E. of London.

MOSCOW A, a confiderable river of Ruffia, rifing in the
W. part of the province of Mofcow, and running E.
paffes through the city of Mofcow, and afterwards falls into the river Ocka at Kolomna. MOSELLE, a confiderable river of Germany. It rifes
in Fauciles, one of the $V$ auge mountains in Lorrain, whance it truns N. through this duchy; and paaning
by Toul, Metz, and Thionville, to Triers, by Toul, Metz, and Thionville, to Triers, and after-
Wards running N. E. through the electorate of Triers,
lofes itfelf in the Rhine near Coblentz, where both lofes itielf in the Rhine near Coblentz, where both
rivers are very rapid; but their waters are diffinguifhable from the yellownefs of the Rhine, and traniparency of
the Mofelle. From Motz it is navigable the whole year. MOSENGO, a town on the gulph of Coron, in the
Morea and European Turkey. It Iies about fifteen on the S. W. MOSKITOS, or MUSQUITOS, a country of North
America, which lies between lat. America, which lies between lat. 13 and 5 deg. N.
and betwen long. 85 and 88 deg. W. It is bounded
by the North fea on the N. and E. by Nicaragua on by the North fea on the N. and E. by Nicaragua on
the S . and by Honduras on the W. The Spaniards reckon it indeed a part of the province of Honduras,
though they have no fettlements in the country of the When the Spaniards firft invaded this part of Mexico,
they barbaroufly maffacred moft of the natives, whence they barbarounly maffacred moft of the natives, whence
proceeds sthe infuperable averfion of fuch as have efcaped
into proceeds the in inperable averion of fuch as have elcaped
into the inacecfibile parts of the country azainf them:
and they have always readity joined with any Europeans that come upons their coafts in enterprizes againf
the $S$ paniards, the spaniards, and particularly. with the Englif, who
frequently come among them. Beffides, the Mo Mitos Indians being excellent markfmen, they employ them to frrike the manatee fiht, and many of them come to
Jammica failing with the Englifh. been fent into their country, in order to fee whether it may not be an advantage to Great Britain to have
colonies fettled among them. This country lies between Truxillo and Honduras.
The coaft is full of rocks and fhoals. They put them felves under the protection of thoals. They put them-
when the when the Duke of Alberante was Governor of England, Jamaica,
from whom their King received a cominifion; and from whom their King received a cominifion; and
upon a demire this cuftom flill continues. This people are faid to be mild, and have much virue; Theing alfo extremely fond of the Englifi.
MOSPURG, a town of Bavaria. See MosBurg.
MOSSES, very large and bogyy tract, in Scotha land, and in fome parts of England; peottiand, Ire-
the $N$. where the inhabitants dig great quantities of the
foil out of pits for fuel, called peat. The other forte
fuel is called properly turf, or corruptedly trowves from muirs. Thefe moffes, with the vaft muirs or blairs, and
mountainous trazts, which are frequently found upand
down, form no fmall part of the above-mentiond down, for
countries. OSTAGAN, a province of Africa. It extends cuile to the river Chilef, and chiefly inhabited by nastive quife
ricans, moft of whom wander about, and pay a ribite of 12,000 crowns to the Bafhaw of Allgiers. vince of the fame name. It is well-built and wated pro. on the declivity of a hill, being commanded byatered,
ftanding high on the $S$. fide and in it a ferle ftanding high on the S. fide, and in it a fately mofquev,
The river Chilef ruus on the E. fide, with incloferen of vines, 8 sc . Its port, which is large and commores
dious, is too remote. It lies about twenty miles $\mathrm{E}_{\text {. of }}$ OSUL, or MOUSUL, a fpacious city of Diarbeker, of the ancient Meropotamia, in Afratic Turkey, on the
$W$. bank of the Tigris, and W. bank of the Tigris, and oppofite to the ruins of
the ancient Ninever.. It has ftately ftone-walls and peaked turrets, about a league in circuit. He-wer are ${ }^{2} f_{6}$.
veral fair ftreets, but moth of the houfes lie veral fair ftreets, but moft of the houfes lie wafte,
This is a great thoroughfare for the caravans from Syria to Pertife, and ittolelf flives a confidiarable traficic Sy-
Bagdit
Badde, alfo with the Curdes and Arab ans Bagdat, alfo with the Curdes and Arabians.
Here is a good number of Chrifians of fev Here is a good number of Chrifians of feveraf fees;
alfo a cafte, and a b bitge of about thirty boats overe
the river he river, which is wide, deep, and rapid, , wats bither rocks in it, to avoid which they ure large bladders of
goat-fikin blown up, and hurdles raifed over there for carrying of goods and paffiengers. The fumermerterear in
Moffil is exceffive. It lies ninety-two miles $S$. Moful is exceffive. It lies ninety-two miles S. E. of
Diarbeker. Lat. 35 deg. 48 min. N. long. 42 deg. 46 min. E. in Naples, and the lower divifion of Italy, on the con-
fines of Bari. It gives title of Prince, and lies ferenmiles N . W. . of Tarento, and E. of Matra. Latt 40
deg. 3 m.
m. deg. 36 min. N. long. 18 deg. 12 min. E.
MOTHE, or MOTTE, LA, duchy of Bar, three miles from the Meufe, and near
the confines of Champagne, in France the confines of Champagne, in France. It and fans on
a fteep rock, but was entirely ruined in 1645 by Leeep rock, but was entirely ruined in 1645 by
Lewis XIV. MOTIR, one of the Molucca or Clove inands, in the
Indian ocean, in Afia. Thougth very fmall, it is of Indian ocean, in Afia. Thought very fmall, it is of
great value on account of its fipes, and delongs to the
Dutch. Lat. 28 min. N. long. 125 deg. $12 \mathrm{min}$. . Dutch. Lat. 28 min. . . . .ong. 12 ded deg. I2 min. E.
MOTOLA,
MOTRL, a town of Naples. See MOTALA. MOTRIL, a town of Grapada, in Spain, with 2000 MOTRI, a town of Granada, in Spain, with 2000 f. $\mathrm{t}-$
milies in two parifhes, alfo two monafteries, \&c. Here is a god harbour on the Mediterranean, and a rich
fifhery, with great quantities of fugar made in tis fifhery, with great quantities of fugar made in this
place. It lies between Almunecar and Cape Gaeta, forty-four miles S. of Granada. Lat. 36 deg. 47 minn N. long. 3 deg. 36 min $W$.
MOULDON, or MOUDO

Vaud, fubject or BOUDON, a bailiwic of Pais de a good part of Mount Jurat ; the plain country is ymer
tered by the Broye, whofe inundations often do grat damage. in the laft-mentioned bailiwic of the fame name. Th
lower part is level, and has one church; the reff fand on a declivity, very fteep, and furrounded by a rivule,
that, running under arches, that, running under arches, falls with great rapidity into
the Broye, over which, half.a mile out of the town, in the broye, over whe, is a fately fone-bridece.
the road to Lufanne, OULINS, the capital of Bourbonno-s, in France, on
the Allier. It is a very pretty city, dividd into fouff the Allier. It is a very pretty city, divided into fouf
quatters, the old and new town, with the fuburbs of the Carmelites, and the Allier. It is famous for tiee
medicinal waters in its net medicinal waters in its neighbourhood. Here iron anh
feel works are feel works are made. It has a collegiate church,
two parochiils, befides thofe of the fuburbs, monate-
ries, \& \& . In. ries, \&c. In the church belonging to the nuns of the
vifitation ftands the fumptuous monument of Henry Duke of Montmorency.

M 0 U
The King's officers were obliged to execute him in
The town-houfe, for fear of a refcue by the people, whofe darling that great man was. It lies forty-eight miles S. E. of Bourges. Lat. 46 deg. 41 min . N. long.
 MO. Affa, It lies E. from Perfia, S. from Hajacan, N.
from Buckor, and W. from Penjab. Its extent from N . to S . is 24 miles, and 180 where broadeft. The
Indus runs through it from N. to S . Here they manufaure good white cloth and napkines, cotton, milk,
nuc. They fill camels into Perfia . Its quota ot the
res Mogul is 6000 horfe and Its capiatad of the fame name fands on the Indus, and particulariy noted for Agra, and thence to Surat. Though the commanding officers and mof of the inha-
bitants are Mahometans, yet here are Pagans of feveral bitants are Mahometans, yet here are Pagans of feveral
forts. Il lies 414 miles $W$. of Delli. Lat. 29 deg. 51
min. N. long. 72 deg. 20 min. E. min. N. Ong. 72 deg. 20 min. MOLTON, Sourth, a mayor-corporation of DevonMOULTON, Saoth, a mayyr-corporation of Devontudiditingion from North Moulton, on the other fide of
the fame river. It has a facious church. Its weekly the fame river. St has a facious church, Its weekly
market is on Saturday. The annual fairs or great market of south Moulton, are on Saturday after Feb-
markecs of Sol
ruary 31, Saturday before May I, Wednefday before ruary 31, Saturday before May I, Wednefday before
June 22, Wednelday after Auguft 26 , Saturday before
Oetoer 10, and Saturday before December 12; all for Oanter 10 , and Saturday before December 12 ; all for
catte. Thofe of North Moulton are held on the firtt catle. Thore of North Moulton are held on the firft
Tuefday after May in and November I2, for cartle
The Tyufday after May 11 and November 12, for caftle
alo. The princial manufactures are ferges, flathloons,
and fedts; for which purpofe its market is well-flocked and falts; for which purpore its market is well--ftocked
with wool. Befides a charity-fhool, here is a free-
fhthol It ies 6 miles from Biddiford, 30 from Exeter, with wool. Befides a charity-fchool, here is a free-
fthool. It lies 6 miles from Biddiford, 30 from Exeter,
and
 merly fortified, but now quite open. It lies eighteen
miles $S$. W. of $Y$ pres. Lat. 50 deg. 43 min. N. long.
 fyer found in this continent was dug.
MONTMADO, a hill in the inand of Jerfey, where is a
rich quarry of fones that may be cut like thofe of PortMOUd. MOUNTMELIC, a well-improved town of Queen's
county, and province of Leinfler, in Ireand. Here is
the beft market in the whole county. It lies fix miles Moom Port Arlington. MONT ST. MICHAEL, a borough on Mountrbay, a gulph near Penfanze, in Cornwall, by feamen called
the Cornifh-mount, and by others St. Michael's-mount, from a high rock in the water with a chapel, or from
the high mountains of St. Michael in its neighbourhood. This bay is a very fecure harbour againft the S. This bay is a very recure harbour a, frequented.
winds, which makes Penfanze the more
It ies 200 from London, and 20 W . of Falmouth. It lies 290 from London, and 20 W . of Falmouth.
In the time of the Saxons this was a confiderable
Sitlo place, but now much
members to parliamen
members to parliament. and fortrefs, in the territory of Avranches, and province
of Normandy, in France, on the rock Tumbz, in the
The of Normandy, in France, on the rock
Engifin channel ; not far from which is the rock
In Tumbella, near the confines of Bretagne. It lies eigh-
tecon miles E. of St. Malo. Lat. 4 deg. 37 min. N. long. 1 deg. 40 min. W. W.
MOUNTSORREL, MOUNTSORREL, a market-town of Leiceftermire,
8 niles from the town of Leicefter, and 104 from Lniles from the town of Leiceller,
Londra, a town of Alentejo, in Portugal, about half a mile beyond the Guadiana. It was taken and de-
froyed by the Spaniard in 1708 , fince which it recovers but lowly. It lies thirty-fix miles S. W. of Elvas,
and 100 . from Lifone
LOUREMANSKOI, the N. W. part of Ruffian Lapland, in Europe.
MOURNE-HILLS, very high mountains in the pro-
vince of $M$ U G
the fea-Thore. They are ufeful land-marks, and yield Variety of plants and If Iprings. Great numbers of cattle
graze on them, and they May, and June, for drinking of goat-whey. That part, it hem called Sliave Dona of, or Doat-whey's moun-
tain, is three miles of gradual arcent, and half a mile prependicular. principality of Mown more populous than great, in the
a dayd's Arabia Fclix, in Afia, about principality of Mocha and A rabia F elix, in Afia, about
a day's ourney NN from Mocha city, the country about
which yields indig. MOUSON, or MOUZON, a frong town on the Meure, in Champagne, in France, at the foot of an
hhill, very fruitull in corn and wine. The river divides
itfelf int
 Sedan and Stenway. It lies twenty-eight mililes W. of
Luxemburg. Lat. 49 deg. 41 min. N. long. 4 deg. 56 Min. EE. . a place in Diarbeker, in Afia. See MoMOUTRUX, a parifh of the Pais de Vaud, and canton of Berne, in Switzerland. It confifts of a core of vil-
lages and hamlets among the mountains, where they
have wine to fell much earlier than their neighbours. OWYLL-HILL, or WILDBORE-FELL, a very
high mountain of Weftmoreland, out of which iffues OW YW YND $A$, one of the high mountains of Merionethhire, in North Wales.
MOY-LAKE, or, as the natives call it, Loch-moy, in
Stradern and North of Scotland. It lies near the waStradern and North of Scotland. It lies near the wa-
ter of Ern, which lower down is called the water of
Find Findorn. In it it an inland and a fummer-feat of the Laird of Macintofh, called the Houre of Mo
This lake, which is pretty long and broad, abounds
with fine trouts: and upon it is a pleafure-boat, for fifh-
ing with a net or angle. ing with a net or angle.
Moy is about twelve miles S . of Invernefs, and about
a mile N. E. of Korybruach-Macqueen's, the firft tage from Invernefs fouthwards.
COYRA in the county of Armagh, and province of UlFter, in
kingom
OYR OYRAH, a well-laid-out thriving village, in the
county of Down, and province of Uller, in Ireland; county of Down, and province of Ulifer, in Ireland;
at the end of which is a feat of Sir John Rowdone Here
is a pretty new church built, and an Enoliti Protetant is a pretty new church built, and an Englifh Proteftant
fchool erected and endowed by the faid Rowdon family, fchool erected and endowed by the faid Rowdon family,
for twenty-four poor children. In the parifh are quarries of white lime.ftone.
UCK AIRN, with Ardch
UCKAIRN, with Ardchattan, a parihh in the prefby-
tery of Lorn, in Argylefhire and W . of Scotland : it is tery of Lorn, in Argyleahire and W. of Sootland: :it is,
eighteen miles ong, and natrly the fanie in breadth, containing 1800 catechifable perfons, about ten of
which are Papifts. In it is a lage inand, hills, waters, bad roads, \&cc. with one of the Socieys fchools, ac which there are thirty-two boys and nine giris.
UCIDA, or MUSSIDAN, a town of Upper Perigo and Guyenne, in France; ; formerly fortififed, in which
the Hugents held out more than one fiege, the Hugenots held out more than one fiege, particularly
in 15 I57.
UCYSLAW, a well-garrifoned frontier of Rufian Lioumani befied
miles $S$. of it in 1386 without furceffs. It lies fifty-nine miles S. of
Smoleniko. Lat. 54 deg. $29 \mathrm{~min} . \mathrm{N}$. long. $3^{\text {r deg. }} 43$ Min. E. . aER, a town of Stiria and Auftria, in Germany, on
a river of the fame name. It lies thirty miles N. W. of
Grazz. Lat. Gratz. Lat. 47 deg. 49 min. N. long. 15 deg. 27 MUER, a river of Germany. It rifes in Bavaria, whence, running E, through Stiria and Gratz, it af-
terwards lofes itfelf in the Drave at Legrad, near Katerwards ind
nikfa, in Hungry.
MUGGIA, or MUGLA, a handrome port on the caftMUGGIA, or MUGLLA, a handfome port on the eaft-
MUGGIA crn coaft of Itrria and anetian terntorits she entrance
Italy, with two towers and a high cafte at the of the harbour.

Here, on the laft day of the carnaval, a groupe of men and women, with garlands and boughs, perionm
whimfical dance, called that of the Green, with furpiwhimfical dance, calked an of odd evolutions. It lies five
fing asility and avaiety
miles S. of Triefte. MU.JACO, one of the fix diftriats or kingdoms of Monce-
mugi, in Atrica. It confings on Congo weftward,
 fovereign is in continual war with the King
ter country, who could never fubdue him. ter country, who could never fubdue him.
MULLA, wailed town of Murcia, in Spain, with an
old caftle, on a plain and peararat rivulet. It contains old cattle, on a plain and pealant rivulet. It contains
1500 families in two parifhes, with a monaftery. It 1500 familes in two panimes,
lies twenty-one miles from Murcia.
lies twenty-one mies from Murcia. Uper Saxony, in
MULBERG, a town of Mifnia and Uppen
Germany, the capital of a bailiwic, on the Elbe. Here Germany, the capital of a bailiwic, on the Elbe. Here
the Emperor Charles V. gained a victory over the Pro-
 prifoner by the Duke of Alva
In this neighbourhood the
In this neighbourhood the late Elector made a grand encampment
circuit, and formed by 28,000 men, when the King of
Pruffia, \&ic. vifited it. This town lies near the foreft
 Drefden,
MULCIEN, a fmall diffrict of the Ine of France, near
the city of Meaux. Its limits are not fet down. In the city of Meaux. ofs limics are not let down. In
it is the royal cafle of Monceaux. MULDAW, a river of Bonemia. It rifes on the con-
fincs of Auftria, in Germany, whence it runs N. through the former kingdom, and after wafhing Budeweis and Prague, falls into the Elbe at Melnick.
river Inn.
In a battle fought here between the Emperor Lewis of Bavaria, and Frederick of Auftria, in 1322, the latter was taken prioner. It
Oetingen, and forty -four miles E . of Munich. Lat. $4^{8}$ deg. 20 min. N. Iong. 12 d.g. 30 min . E.
MULHAUSEN, the ancient Ariabinum, a w
populous imperial town of the Suntgaw, and circle of
Suabia, in Germany, on the Ill. It acceded to the Suabia, in Germany, on the Ill. It acceded to the
union of the Swifs cantons, and afterwards embraced union of the Swifs cantons, and afterwards embraced
the Calviniftic or reformed religion in 1532. Here are
feveral fine churches and other ffructures. It lies four the eral fine churches and other frtuutures. It lies four
miles N. E. from Altkiik, and forty-four miles S. of miles N. E. from Alckizk, and forty-four miles
Strafburg. Lat. 47 deg. 51 min . N. Iong. 7 deg. $3^{\mathrm{I}}$ min. EUSEN, an imperial town of Upper Saxony, in
MULHAUSEN
Germany, on the Unfrut, It has fuffered feveral calaGermany, on the Unfrut, It has fuffered feveral cala-
mities, and is under the protection of the Elector of
Sindes Saxosy and Landgrave of Heffice. It lies eieghteen miles
N. W. of Saxe-Gotha. Lat. 51 deg. 21 min. N. long. 10 deg. 18 min. E.
MULHEIM, $a$ large
 Calvinifts come hither to worlhip. MULL, Prolemy's Maleos, an inand of Argylefhire, and
Weft of Scotland. It is twenty-four miles long, and the fame in bread it ; with a ridge of mountains, running through the middle of it, one of which is very-
high. Herẹ is good pafture, with fore of cattle, wildhigh. Here is good pafture, with fore of cattle, wild-
game, $\begin{aligned} & \text { scc. It produces barley and oats, with peat and } \\ & \text { turf. Round it are feveral bays, in whit }\end{aligned}$ game, \&c. It produces barley and oats, with peat and
turf. Round it are feveral bays, in which are ffaller
infes and places for anchorage, with plenty of herring inles and places for anchorage, with plenty of herring,
cod, \&c. on the coaft. It is well-watered, and has
abundance of falmon, ade
few, are Proteftants. It fell to the A rgyle family after the forfeiture of that of Maclean. A channel of about
half a league broad divides this half a league broad divides this infand from Lochaber,
Swoonard, and Moydart. Its principal caftle is Duart, near the S. E. cape, the bay of the latter name being
near it, and the mof frequented near it, and the moff frequented. It has alfo a good
road called Polcarf: and on the weftern coant whind and black Indiant: and on the weftern coaft white
been carren found, hither from Amen have been carried hither from America on the great weftern
ocean.
MULL of Cantire, the S. W. head-land of the of Cantire Cantire, , the S. W. W. head -land of the territory
coaft of SCortand firt of Clyde, and weftern coaft of Scotland. Lat. 55 deg. 22 min. N. long. 5
deg. $45 \mathrm{~min} . \mathrm{W}$.

MULL of Gallowaf, the moft fouthern cape of SCow
land, in the fhire of Wigton or Upper Gallow land, in the fhire of Wigton or Upper Gallow Scotr
the Irith fea. The former lies allo towards In
land. land. Ony in Germany. It lies about forty miles S. E. Exa- of
Berlin. Lat. 52 deg. 21 min. N. Long. 14 dee. min. ULINGAR, a market-town and Meath, in the province of Leinfter, in Ireland. He Well are barracks for a troop of horfe: it lies eleven menide
from Delvin. name, in the Hither India. It flands on the the fant miles W. of Delli. See Moutran. Lat. 29 deg. 5 th $\min . \mathrm{N}$. . long. 2 deg 20 min . E.
UULVIA, a river of Barbary, in Africa. It rifes Mount Atlas, whence it runs nortriward, and, anfes in
dividing the empire of Morocco from the dividing the empire of Morocco from the kind ateor
Algiers, falls into the Mediterranean W. of Marib quiver. Brandenburg, in Germany, chiefly inhabited by the de.
fcendants of French Proeeftants. On the Daninden, a town of Suabia, in Germany, this place the French beat the Imperialifts in Olm. Neaz 48 deg. 15 min. N. long. 31 deg. 41 min. E.
$M U N G T G$.
Lat gary, on the Latortza, with a caftle on a fteef rock
It is the fee of a Greek Bifhop, united with the Romin church. In 1688 the caftle furrendered to the Imperi alifts, after a three years blockade : it lies fiftypetree
miles N.E. of Tockay. Lat. 48 deg. 41 min. N. 22 deg. 15 min. E.
UNIBOROU GH HILL, in Hartfordhire, in the roal from Aldbury to Little, Gadefden: from it is $a$ fing profpect. S. king dom of Kabo mountains parting it from Guiney, and on the E. it itextends to the king on fago.
Tartary, in Afia, which has the eaftern ocean on the F China on the S. the country of the Calmucks on the $W$.
and Siberia on the $N$. It lies and Siberia on the N. It lies between lat. 40 and 50
deg. N. and between lons They are governed by a Chan, who can bring soor
60,000 horfe into the field. But fince the eatten in ho,ooo horfe into the field. But fince the eateten in-
habitants invaded China, the power of this Prince is very much leffened
ONICH, by the Germans called Munchen, the capita of Bavana, in Germany, on the Ifer. This is sinder gant city, moft of the houfes well-built, the freets re-
gular, through many of which run canals, and the
market-place ver fin market-place very fine, and unich form buildings in in $i$, with
piazzas and rich fhops underney piazzas and rich hops underneath.
to exceed any thing of the kind in the empire. It furrounded with walls and fortifications; ; bute of fuct
little ftrength, that it has always furendered to thoi who have been matters of the field. It has been ofter
what it hat and plundered; though to the honour of Guftavus Adopphus
he fpared it, at the he fpared it, at the fame time offerving, "That the
town and palace deferved to fland till the end of time." The Auftrians pillaged it greatly in the year 1742 . Its inhabitants are motitly glaziers and filk-weweres
At their two annual fairs of St. At their two annual fairs of St. James, and the wedk
after Twelfth-day, they fell great quantities of falt wine, \&c. The other very noble fructures of Munich
are, the Jefuits collese, are, the Jefuits college, next to the fa nous ECcurial in
Spain; the cathedral of St. Mary, with the Francicen monaftery, where lies buried William Occam the Eng ifhman, who in I347 frenuoufly oppofed the Pope, in favour of Lewis IV. befides many other churches, 8 ,
Here are fix gates, the principal of which are the Subbii Here are fix gates, the principal of which are the Suabil
gate on the Nide, and the Ifer gate on the E. leadin o Saltzburg. It lies 64 miles S . W . of Ratifon, an $\underset{2}{\operatorname{deg} .41 \mathrm{~min} . \mathrm{E} \text {. }}$ MUNSTER;

M U N
M U R
MUNSTER, one of the four provinces of Ireland. The
Irifh call it Mown, its Latin name is Monmonia. It has Mpper Italy, a pretty town in the Dogado of Yenice, and a mile from Venice to the N. and Irifh callit Mown, in fea on the $S$. and $S$. W. the A.tlantic
the Vergivian ocean on the W . and the fame ocean with Leinfter on the E . and S. E. and Corrnaught on the N. from which
it is feparated by the Shannon. It is 130 miles long from Watefford-haven on the $W$. point of Kerry, near Dingie, and 68 from Baltimore on the N. parts of
Kerry. It contains five counties, Waterford, Cork, Kerry, It contains five counties, waterford, Cork,
Kerry, Limerick, and Tipperary; being fubdivided
隹 隹v-two baronies, and eighty parihes. Kerry, y fity-two baronies, and eighty parihes. In this province are feveral high mountains and finit-
ful valleys. It abounds with cattle, wood, wool, and filh ; having a temperate air, with many excellent bays, havens, and rich towns, \& 8c. It gave title of Duchers,
as did alfo Kendal, to the late Melufina Schuylenberg, mother to the Countefg of Chefterfield.
MUNSTER, in Gregorienthal, a diffrict of Alface. It is in the empire, but fubject to France: it lies thirty-nine in miles S. W. of Strafburg. Lat. $4^{8}$ deg. 12 min . N long. 7 deg. 12 min. E.
MUNSTER MEINFELDT, a town of Triers and the Lower khine, in Germany ; and lies fourteen miles
S.W. of Coblentz. Lat. 50 deg. 21 min. N. long. 7 deg. 6 min. E. . bifhopric of Weftphalia, in Germany. It lies on both fides of the Ems, being bounded by Bertheim and Steinfurt on the $N$. Ofraburg and Pader-
born on the $E$. the county of Marck on the $S$. and by Cleves and Zutphen in the United Netherlands on the W. It is about 105 miles long, and 62 broad. Though one of the mot conniderale country, in al Germany,
time the mof difarreeable ce
fitiect to its own prelate, who is the prefent Elector of fitbece to its own prelate, who is the prefent Elector of
Cologne; he can maintain 8000 men, and has a reCologne ; he can maintain 8000 men, and has a re-
venue of jo,oool. fterling.
The bifhopric hardly produces corn fufficient for the The bifhopric hardiy prants.
confumption of its inhabitants of the fame name, on the Aa, and in one of the moft
fruitul plains in the country. This is a large fortiied fruitul plains in the country. This is a large fortiified
city, the houlfes generally well built, and of free-fone. city, the houfes generally well-built, and of free-ftone.
IIs cathedral lis a ftately fabric, whofe cean and chapter chure the Bil
Here the Here the Enthufiaft John of Leyden, fetting up a
monarchy under the name of Anabaptift, in 1553 , was taken two years afterwards, and his fleh torn ofty wit red-hot pincers, and his bones hanged in a cage from
the top of the higheft tteepple in the town. Here alfo the top of the higheeft 1 tteeple in the town. Here a po
the famous treaty of 1648 was concluded, which put
an end to the thisty years civil or religious war in Geran end to the thirty years civill or religious war in Ger-
many, fometimes called likewife the peace of Munfter many, fometimes called likewiie the peace of Munter
or Weftphalia.
In 166 I their Bihhop, Van Galen, took Munfter, after an obffinate and whole frome of their government, and from an Impewhole frame of their government, and from an impe
fila city it has ever fince been fubject to its prelate: it lies hirty-eight miles $S$. W. of Ofnaburg, and fixty dieg. $12 \min$. E. . city of Schaftinaufen, in Switzerlan See Schafz MUNSEN. try of the Grifons, in Switzerland, fubject to that o Munfter in Weftphalia. The Imall coun
it fands, lies on the E. fide of the Inn.
it ftands, lies on the B. ide of the
MUNSTERERRG, a duchy of Silefa, in Germany, on
the frontiers of Bohemia. Its capital of the fame name the frontiers of Bohemia. Its capital of the farme name
flands in a plain at the head of the Olaw. Here is an old caftle, which is a flrong fortrefs: it lies thirty-feven
miles S of Brellau. Lat. 50 deg. 39 min. N. long. 16 deg. 43 min . E. nions, and Eaft Indies, in Afia. Here are two Pagan
temples ; and it is the refidence of the chief-prieft temples; and it is the refidence of the chief-prien.
of the kingdom, who takes the right-hand of the King. of the kingdom, who takes About three leagues to
It it a barren rocky ifland. Ab
the S is a reef of rocks, called Legonti or Lizzard, the $S$. is a reef of rocks, called Legonti or Lizzard,
between which and the inand there is a good channel.

Upper Italy, about a mile from Venice to the N. and
on an inand of the fame name, three miles in circuit, a
canal running through the town. This place is much canal running through the town. This place is much
reforted to from Venice. MURAT, or MURET,
France, on the rivulet Alagnon, wper Auvergne, in
church a college Virite church of the Virgin Mary. The inhabitants are moftly
braziers; and they make alfo here thread-laces. Muaziers, and they make alf here thread-laces.
MURACH, r rich and very ancient abbey of $\mathrm{U}_{\text {pper }}$
Alface, in Germany, now fubjeet to France, on the Alface, in Germany, now fubject to France, on the
Rotbach. It lies between Colmar and Muckhaufen, Rotbach. It lies between Colmar and Muckhaufen,
from which it is three leagues diftant. from which it is three leagues diftant.
MURCIA, a province of Spain: It confines on the N.
on New Cattile, on the W. it is parted from Grandand on New Caftile, on the W. it is parted from Granada and
Andalufia by the mountains of Segura, in the S. it has Andalufia by the mountains of Segura, on the S. it ha
the Mediterranean, and on the E . partly the fame fea
 S. W. about 70 : from lat. 37 deg. 30 min. to 38 deg.
50 .
 Its climate is fomething hot; but its foil, though
mountainous, is extremely fertile. It produces princimountainous, is extremely fertile. It produces princ
paliy valt uaatities of ifik, made here and exporte.
Its capital of the fame name, in a delighfol plain Its capital of the fame name, in a delightfoul plain on
the river Segura, is a large walled city, with twelve gates , ftately fructures and fquares. It contains with
its fuburbs 600 families, in eleven its fuburbs 6500 families, in eleven parihes, with ten
monafteries, $\& \&$. The neighbouring mulberry-trees monalteries, \&cc. The neighbouring muberry-trees
feed as many worms as yield dio,ooolb. of filk annually. The ftreets here are fraight: It is the fee of a Biifop, with a revenue of 24,000 ducats, and a diocefe of 89
parifles The river often overflows its banks with confiderable damage, particularly in 165 I . On an eminence without the city ftands its caftle: it lies twenty-
fix miles N. of Carthagena. Lat. $3^{8}$ deg. 12 min . N. long. I deg. 14 min. W. W. Cominges and Gafcony, in name of MURAT, which fee.
MURG, a river of Baden-baden, in Suabia, a circle o Germany. It rifes on the confines of the Briggav
and Wirtemberg, and running N. with fome inclination to the W. paffes by Gerpachr and Baden, after-
wards falling into the Rhine between Fort Lewis and Dourlach. MURO, a fmall Epitcopal city of the Bafilicate, in
Naples and Lower Ialy; lies fixty-wo milies S. E. of Naples. Lat. 40 deg. 55 min . N. long. 16 deg. 10 MURRAY, or rather MORREY-LAND, the country of the ancient Moravii, a large and pleafant traact in
the north of Scotiand, including the flires of Elgin and Nairr. It is a plain along the coant for upwards of generally early, and beginning about the clofe of July, eenerally early, and beginning about the clofe of July,
It has fome good towns in it, with feveral gentlemen's
feats
reats.
The common drink is ale and whifky ; but not long ago, when fmuggling flourifhed, an iflicit trade, now happily knocked on the head in that country, they had
plenty of brandy and French claret very cheap. It has plenty of brandy and French claret very cheap. It has
the German ocean on the N. Bammfhire on the E. the German ocean on the N . Bammire on the e.
Mar and Badenoch on the . and Invernefs-fhire on the W.
This country gives name to a large gulph or arm of
the German ocean, commonly called the Moray-firth, which reaches from Buchannefs on one fifde, and Dungrfy-head the N. E. point of Cathreff on the
other, a f face of about eighty miles through the two other,
above-mentioned firires, and thofe of Caithnefs, Suther-
land, and Rofs-fhire, quite up to Invernefs, on the $S$. land, and Rofs-fhire, quite up to Invernefs, on the S.
W . and to Bewly on the N. W. in Invernels-fhire. This is an open bay, not like the firths of Tay and Forth, but refembling the bay of Biccay, or gulph
of Mexico. On the north-fide it forms the Little and of Mexico. On the north-fide it forms the Little and
Great Ferry, or Dornoch firth, in Sutherland, and the
Girth of Cromartie.
This country gives title of Earl to one of the Stuart Tamily, a deffcendant from the firte Earl of Moray, orifamily, a defcentant from the firt
ginally an Abot, afterwards Regent of Scotiand, and
natural
natural fon of King James V . This is a tempeftuous
firth at times, and though in moft places a dangerous firth at times, and though in mott places a dangerous
rocky coaft, it has feveral good havens on both fides.
The mountainous and more barren parts of MoreyThe mountainous and more barren parts of Morey-
land are called Bramorrey, in which are Stradern, Stranairn, and other hilly tracts. MURVIEDRO, or MUROVEJIO, in Latin Murivetus,
from the ancient walls of the famous Saguntum, ftill extant, a town of Valencia, in Spain. See MoRMURDRO,
A. a little town of Tra los Montes, in Portu-
in a charming plain, about fiften miles S. of Villa Real. in Mid-Lothian, in the S. of Scolland, with a harbour near the mouth of the Eff, on the firth of Forth, and
a woollen manufacture of coarfe fuffs. It is part of the a woollen manufacture of coarte teufts. It is part of the
parifh of Inverefl. Juft at the entrance into Muffelburgh is the charming feat of Pinkey, in a park above
three miles in circuit, well planted with firs, and wallthree miles in circuit, well planted with firs, and wall-
sd round. On this fpot the Duke of Somerfet fought a battle with the Scotch, when he came to claim their Queen Mary for his nephew King Edward VI. MuffelMUSON, a county of Lower Hungary, on the W. fide
of the Ine of Schut, about twenty-eight miles long, and of the Ine of Schut, about twenty-eight miles long, and
fixteen broad.
The town of the fame name on the new Sidler-lake has a caftle, and is of difficult anceff by reafon of moraf
fes: it lies twelve miles W. of Altenburg. fes: it lies twelve miles W . of Altenburg.
MUSTAGAN, a fea-port town of Algiers
in Arrica ; it lies I44. miles W. of Ales Algiers. Lat. $3^{6}$
deg. 33 min. N. long. 6 deg. 10 min. E. deg. 33 min. N . long. 6 deg. 10 min . E.
MUTHILL, a parifh in the preflyytery of in the north of Scotland, nine miles long, and eight
broad; with 2000 examinable perfons, feventy $p_{2}$
pifts, two refident priefts, four large waters, and Society's rchool.
UXAGRA, the ancient Murgis, a town of in Spain, with a harbour on the Mediterranean: it it lies forty-eight miles S. W. of Carthagena. Lat. 37 deg. 4
$\min . \mathrm{N}$. long. I deg. $47 \mathrm{~min} . \mathrm{W}$. MUYDEN, a pretty yitle town of Holland, at the mouth of the Vecht, on the Zuyder-zee ; it is well f-forifife, mand
has a fluice to overflow the country: it lies eight miles
E. of Amfterdam. Lat, 52 deg. 22 min. N. long has a lluice to overflow the country: it lies eight miles
E. of Amfterdam. Lat, 52 deg. $22 \mathrm{~min} . \mathrm{N}$. long. 4 deg.
5I min. E . MYCEN 5 Imin.
, now a village, but anciently the feat of
in the Morea, and Turkey in Europe. kingdom, in the Morea, and Turkey in Euro
MYCONE, an inland of the Archipelago, in

Turkey, about twenty-five miles in circuit. On it it but little wood or water, with plenty of corn, wing
figs, and fome olives. o; and has a town of the fame name. It Archipels. go and has a town of the fame name. It lies verynnery 52 min. N. long. 25 deg. 12 min. E. MYRINA, now called Marham by the Turks, the capil
tal of EAlis, in Afia Minor, and a fea-port. It apol tal of tois, in Alia Minor, and a fea-port. It flood
on the fame coaft with Elea, and twelve miles s.
of it. MYRRA, once the metropolis of Lycia, in Afia Mi nor, an Epifcopal fee, on a hill fome milese from the
fea, and on the river Limyras : it lies twenty-two fea, and on the river Limyras : it lies twenty-two
miles N. E. of Patara. miles N. E. of Patara.
nor. In a province in the W. part of Afia Mi
no are the two famed mounts Olympus and nor. In it are the two famed mounts Olympus and
Ida. It was anciently divided into the Greater and
Leffer Myfia.



(3) (2) (2)



NAB , a river of Bavaria, in Germany; it rifes in
Franconia, whence it runs from N. to $S$. thro the palatinate of Bavaria, and falls into the DaNABURG, a town of Bavaria, in Germany, on the W flore of the river Nab above-mentioned. It lies twelv
miles S. E. of Amberg. Lat. 49 deg. 23 min. N. long I2 deg. 8 min . E. NACHAA LEchlo called from the old cafle in it, an
ifland in Lochmond, an inland lake of Dunbartongire, and Weft of Scotland.
NAERDEN, a town of Holl NAERDEN, a town of Hoiland, one of the united pro-
vinces, at the $S$ extremity of the $Z$ uyder-zee, fourtee
 miles 5. of Am.
4deg. 56 min..
NGGERRA,
Old Caftile, in Spain the little province of Roia, an fands a caftle, on the river Nagerilla. The inhabitants confift of 1300 families in three parimhes, with two monafteries, \&c. It lies $3^{6}$ miles from the con-
fnes of Navarre and Alaba, and 120 N. E. from
NAGRACUT, a very mountainous kingdom of Indortan on the N. and in Afia. It extends 360 miles S and N . and is 210 where broadeft, from E . to W. hav-
ing Kakares on the N . Jamba on the S . Siba on the E. and Lahor, Penjah, and Bankirch, on the W. and S. W. Others give its boundaries different.
Its capital of the fame name fands near the head of Its capita of the rame name fands near the head of
the Ravee. It is a place of good trade for drugs, 8 c has a filendid chapel, cieled and paved with plates of
gold and filver. It lies 156 miles N. E. of Lahor. gold and filver. It lies 156 miles N. E. of Lahor.
Lat. 3 deg. .2 min. N. Iong. 78 deg. IO min. E.
NAJAC, a amall town of Guyenne, in France, on the ${ }^{\text {In }} 16$ tighbourho a rich copper-mine was difcovered in its NAJARA, a little town of Bifcay, in Spain, forty-eight miles S. of Bilboa. It is famous for a battle fought nea
it in 1369 . Lat. 42 deg. 44 min. N. long. 3 deg. I2 $\min N$, a flit NAIRN, a hlire in the North of Scotland. It has the
Murray frith on the N. Elginfhire on the E. and In vernefs-fhire on the $W$. and $S$. It contains that part of Murrayland which is W . of the Water or findorn,
betwixt it and the Water of Nairn. Its greateft length betwixt it and the Water of Nairn. Hs greater . The lower
is wenty miles, and breadth fourten. part of the country yields plenty of corn, and foon ripe,
but the higher grounds are fitter for pafture. Here are but the ehigher ground ars W. part, on the Water of
fome woods; and the S . Nairn, is called Strathnairn. The hereditary Theriff-
dom in the Campbells of Cathel (not Lorn) has been dom in the Campbells of Cathe (not Lorn) has been
hately vefted in the crown. It joins with the flire of
Crem Cromartie in fending one member to parliament alter-
nately. Near the $S$. E. fide of the fire lies Straderin, pately. Near the S. E. fide of the ehire lies straderin,
on both fides of Findorn, which nearer its fource is
alled the Water of Erin. Here are feveral inland lakes called the Water of Erin. Here are feveral inland lake bitants are the Clan-Chattan.
bitants are the Clan-Chattan.
In the . part is Lough-Moy, where is a feat of the
Laird of Macinto See Mov.
NairN, the only yown in this fhire, is a royal burgh,
Nors,
and in the diffrict with Forrefs,
tofe, who fend one member to the Britifh parliament by

N A N
turns, It fands at the mouth of the Water of Nairn; over which is handiome bridge of one arch, and neaf
the Murray-firth ; but its harbour is choaked up.
Here Here is
feafon.

Mr. Roore, commonly called the Laird of Kilravock, is the frof. In its neighbouring muir his Royal Highnefs Wil-
liam Duke of liam Duke of Cumberland was encamped the day computed E. from of Culloden. It lies twelve miles teen meafured ones.
AIRN, a river in the
name, commonly called the Water of hire of the fame
fummer fummer months it has but little Water of Nairn. In the
and winter the and nter the frefhes fwell its fream to a large and
rapid volume yielding excellent falmon, but not in fuck and rountity as
the waters AKSIV AN, a city of C Chirvan, in Perfia. It lies ninety-
nine miles nine miles S. of Erivan, where, according to common.
tradition, Noah's ark kerted. Lat. 39 deg. 21 min. . . .
long. 45 deg. 13 min. long. 45 deg. $13 \mathrm{min}$. .
to the houfe of Auftria, and partly, to France. It is
bounded belonging to the houre of Autrria, and partly to France. IT is
bounded by Brabant on the Na, Liege and Luxem-
burg on the E. and by Hainauit on the S, and W. It burg on the $E$. and by Hainauit on the $S$ and $W$. It
is much about twenty-eight miles long, and eighteen broad. This is a fruitful country, abounding in corn and This is a fruit ful country, abounding in corn and
pafture, and has feveral good mines of iron and lead,
with wood fufficient for extracting them; alfo a bituwith wood fufficient for exertracting them; alfo
minous earth, called Houille, from its oilynefs.
minous earth, called Houille, from its oilyneif.
The Maere, Sambre, and Mehaisne, rare its princi-
pal rivers. The flates of the province are compofed pal rivers. The ftates of the province are compofed
of the clergy, nobility,
 Its capital) of the fame name, in Latin Namurcum, is
a fortified city, at the confuence of the Sambre and
Maete. a fartie. It has a noble caftle on a fteep rock, and de-
Maere. fended alfo by Fort William, which the famous Coe-
horn built, befides above twelve other forts round the corn built, benides above twelve other forts round the
city the molt confiderable of which is the fort of the
Maele oppofite to the cafle, with the fort of CoMaefe o
quele.
quele.
Namur was taken by the French in 1692 ; but re-
taken by the Confederates under King William in r 695 , taken by the Confederates under King William in 1695 ,
though Boufflers commanded a garrifon of 16,000 men, though Bouffers commanded a garrifon of 16,000 men,
and Villeroy at the head of 100,000 durft not attempt
its relief its relief.
The Fre
The French again poffeffed it it Queen Anne's wars,
but reftored it by the peace of U Utrecht. It it the fee of but rettored it by the peace of Utrecht. It is the ree of
a Bithop fuftranan to Cambray, and lies thirty-feven
miles S.E. of Bruflels. Lat. 50 deg. 22 min. N. long. 4 mig. 5 mmin . E.
AN. S, mity of a bailiwic of the fame name, and the
capital of the duchy of Lorrain, in Germany, now capital of the duchy of Lorrain, in Germany, now
fubject to France, not far from the Meurte, in a de-
fujefto fubject to France, not far from the Meurte, in a de-
lightful plain. It is dived into the old and new town.
俍 In the collegiate church of St. Geotge is not only the
monument of Charles the Bold, laft Duke of Burmonume who was killed before this place in 1 It76, but


N A N
of Ryfwick the out-works of the old By the treaty of Ryrh the fortifications of the latter,
nd new, town, with or remain Nancy contains but three parifhes, feveral convents, and a rich hofpital, where vaft numbers of poor are W. of Strabburg, and 143 E. of Paris. Lat. 48 deg. 4 $\min$. N. long. 6 deg. 5 min. Archipe
in circuit. Its inhabitants are Greeks, and fubject to
the Turks. It lies E. of Santorini ; and here the Turks. It lies E. of Santorini, and here are ftill
to be feen the ruins of an ancient temple dedicated to to be reen the ruins of an ancient temple dedicated to
Apollo. Lat. 34 deg. 46 min. N. long. 26 deg. 10
min. E. min.E.
NANGASU, a city on the W. fide of Bongo, one
of the Japanere inlands, in Afia. It lies fifty-fix miles
 ifland of Difmia refide; but they are never fuffered to
come within the city, unlefs upon the arrival of their fome within the city, uniefs upon the arriva, rudders,
fhisp; and the they deliver up the guns,
faits, and rigging, as pledges for their good behafaits, and rigging, as pledges for their good beha-
viour. Lat. $3^{2}$ deg. $3^{2}$ min. N . long. 131 deg. I min. E. a province of
the Viceroy.
The neighbouring country is rich and well-cultivated, and they breed a prodigious number of hogs. The
city is above two miles in circuit; and ftands on the $S$. city is above two miles in circuit; and fands on the $S$.
bank of the Phu-yang lake. By means of canals and rivers, its commerce is faciititated. Lat. 28 deg .40 min .
N. long. 20 min. E.
NANKING, a province of China, in Afia, the moft NANKING, a province of China, in Afia, the moft
opuient and populous in the whole empire, lying on the coart, from lat. 29 to 35 deg. N. and from long.
2 deg. W. to 5 deg. 20 min. E. of Peking. It is bounded by Xantum and Honan on the N.
and W. by the byy of the fame name on the E. and
by Its capital of the fame name, and formerly of the whole empire of China, lies on the river Kiam, 586
miles S. E, of Peking. It is faid to be thirty min circuit, being very rich and populous, its inhabitants being reckoned at 2,000,000. Here all the produce and
manufactures of China, efpecially filks, are feen in their manufaçures of China, efpecially filks, are feen in their
higheft perfetion; and a cotton fuur brought fom
China bearing the fame name, is well-known in England. The porcelain tower here is one of the fineff pieces of
architeclure now in the world, both with regard to the materials and the workmanflip. Lat. 32 deg. 7 min.
N . long. 118 deg. 35 min. E. NANSAMUND, a county of Virginia, in North America. It lies S. of the fle of Wight, through which a
river of the fame name directs its river of the fame name directs its courfe.
NANSET, or NAMSET, an ine of Barnfaple county,
and New Plymouth colony, in New England in and New Plymouth colony, in New England, in
and
North America, with a town upon it of the fame name. ANitany, in France, and the capital of a county of the
Brate fame name, on the Loire, and near the confluence of
the Ardre. It is a pretty large, populous, and well fituated place, the fee of a Bifinop under Triers; and
here is an und here is an univerfity founded in the year 1460. Its
public buildings are large and ftately. The trade of this city it ivery confiderable. Large
fhips can come no further up the Loire than the village flips can come no further up the Lorire than the valtage
of Paimbrup, where they are uinloaded into tharge boats, of Paimbæup, where they are unloaded into large boats,
which ho up to Nants. By the fame river goods are
fent to Anjou, Blois, Orleanois, \&cc. and native commodities brought down Herry le Grand of France, by an ediet in 1598 , granted the reformed or Hugenots the public
exercife of the exerife of their religion, but hug fonot, Lewe public
opprefied them much, and his grandfon Lewis XII:
oevoked this ediat fworn to the obfervance of 169 ; though they had both
that body of men mournfully coma this, which

It lies thirty-two miles E. from the fea, and forty-five
W. of Angiers. Lat. 47 deg. 20 min. N. long. W. of Angie
32 min .
ANTUA, a

ANTUA, a friall town of Burgundy, in France. It
lies between high mountains, and at the exten lies between high mountains, and at the extremity of
a lake, with a college belonging to it. ANTUKET, a town of Barnftaple county, and New.
Plymouth colony, in New England, in North Ame. frica.
fAN TUKET, an infand on the coaft of New England on which is the laft-mentioned town. It En lies abnd,
eighty miles $S$. of Boft on, the inhabisants of eighty miselves principally to the whale-fifhery on
ply the themp
coatt coaft, and have lately filthed for whales in Gry on the
being as dexterous at it as the D being as dexterous at it as the Dutch. Lat. 41 deg. 22
min. N. long. 70 deg. 10 min. W. min. . . Iong. 70 deg. 10 min. W. W.
AN FWICH, or NAMPTWICH, built town of Che fhire. Its Latin name is and wefl.
banius, whence the Lord Cholmondel Mal bannus, whence the Lord Cholmondeley is fyled Ban
of Wic-Malbank. Here they make very whic
and excellent cheeere. Befiter and excellent cheere. Befides, thay drive a conifiderable
trade by means of its weekly trade by means of its weekly market on Saturderaty) for
corn and catle, Bartholomew fair, and a great thoy orouhb. corn and cattie, Bartholomew fair, and a great thoroupg
fare to Ireland. Its annual fairs are on March 26 , September 4, and December 15, for cattle, horch 26 ,
cloaths, flannels, hard-ware, pewter, cloath's, flannels, hard-ware, pewter, and boodies,
Here is a handfome large church, with a fteeple. It lies 18 miles from the city of Chefter, and 164 from
London.
APLES APLES, or the kingdom of Sicily, on this file the
Faro of Meffina, but including the inland of Sicily. called the kingdom of the $T_{\text {wo }}$ Sicilies.
This is the largeff ttate in Italy
This is the largeft ttate in Italy. It is bounded on
the N. W. by the Ecclefiaftical dominions,
every other fide furrounded by the Mediterranean and
Adriatic
Adriatic feas. It is feparated from Sicily only y yn the
narrow channel or Faro of Mefina above-mention
narrow channel or faro of Mefina above-mentioned
It dies between lat. $3^{8}$ and 43 deg. N. and betwen long 14 and 19 deg. E :
Its captal of the fame name, the ancient Parthenope,
afterwards called Neapolis, ftands partly on a mountain
and partly on the fe afterwards called Neapolis, ftands partly on anthountape,
and partly on the fea-dhore. The walls of the city are
reckoned nine miles in circuit. reckoned nine miles in circait; but including the fure fub-
urbs, the whole is nineteen or twenty, urbs, the whole is- nineteen or twenty, connaining
about 300,000 inhabitants.
ftreet in Itreet in Naples, is the Strada dif Toledo. The houter
are generally high and built of flone. are generally high and buit of flone; but the palaces
are not fo ftately a sthofe of Rome and Genoa. Itrifes
gradually from gradually from the hlore to a modcrate height, on a
fine baly, about thirty miles in fine bay, about thirty miltes in in modecrate ; height, ont on a
lying before it forms a convenient and fecurie harbous ying berore it forms a convenient and fecure harbourr,
n which large fhips may lie fecure and clofe to the guass. On the E. is a large plain, on the further fide of whuysh
is Mount Vefuvius; and on the WW is Mount Vefuvius; and on the W. Atands the caltic
St. Elmo or St. Eramo, on a hill, with fubterraneous vaults bomb-proof. Befides a this, there are four oher caftles, either to awe or defend the town.
The weather is feldom cold here in The weather is feldom cold here in winter, and in
fummer the cool breezes off the fea and mountins make the harvelt-feafon tolerable; nor is the fea here The buildings
Thect to ftorms
The buildings of Naples are elegant, and many of
them inhhabited by perfons of diftinction. There could
not be a more de not be a more defirable e fituation in all refpeets, were it not fometimes diffurbed by the ecuptions of Vefuuis,
and the earthquakes which commonly attend them, This kingdom is faid to have 25 Atchbifhops, 12 Bihhops, 300 Princes, Dukes, Marquifes, and Cunts.
The clergy pofiefs. one third of the country, and the crown, together with the nobility and gentry, the other
two parts: fo that the peafants two parts. fo that the peafaints, being gentry, the other
their refpective Lafls to their refpective Lords, planting their vine and olive
yards, have only a bare fubfiftence to enable them to perform their continual drudgery ; befides which they have nothing elfe they can properly call theic oony.
In cafes not capital, they have juftice adminiftred in their Lords caurts: fo that the proprietor of the foil is fore-
reign of the people who inhabit it. reign of the people who inhabit it.
Though the country the foil is toveture is inconfiderable in Nap.es, moft of it being exted
ported

A P
poted raw and unwrought; the merchandife and
produce of this rich foil is exported in toms, having few fhips, or indeed merchants, of their ${ }^{\text {own. }}$ Then
he natives, being moftly of Spanifl extraftion low the modes of their mother-country, and clothe
themfelves in black : whence the fike themelves ited
lef cultivate : whence the filk-manufactures are The militia of Naples is numerous, the lands being
held by military tenures; but thefe are feldom raifed, held by military tenures; but thefe are feldom raifed,
and but litite depended upon, the King ufually keeping on foot a body of 15,000 regular troops in time of peace ;
and he can raile above twice that number in time of
and he can raile above twice that number in time of
war.
They now begin to build for have a fleet of armed gaileys. The men of war, and revenue of the crown is reckoned at a million Sterling, arifing from
compofitions with the nobility and lentry, in lieu of compoititions with the nobility and gentry, in lieu of
heif perfonal fervices,
imoff a general excife. A molt a general excife. mon people, was the occafion of the infurrection unde Maffinello ; for which reafon thefe have been exemp
id from taxes ever fince. ed from taxcs ever fince.
The Genoefe and other
Inthis country, thefe being preery numerous, are moft Naples is the fee of an Archbiftop, and has alfo miverity, founded in 1224. The cathedral is a fine Gothic tructure; but the moft remarkable thing in it
is the rich chapel, called II Teforo, where the head is the rich chapel, called
and blood of St. Januarius are ecept, and annuually ex-
hibited for liquefaction of the latter hibited for liquefaction of the latter, as is pretended.
This kingom has been alternately governed by German and Spanih Viceroys, till Don Carnos by wer- in
the year 1734 , placed on the throne of the Two Sicilies by the united powers of Great Britain, France, Spain,
and Sardinia; a frong fquadron of the firft nation under Admiral Sir Charles Wager having been pitched upon as carriers to convey him fafely thither. Now
that Don Carlos has fucceeded on the demite of his halfrocher Ferdinand, in 1759, to the crown of Spain, e, before his departure from that kingdom, fettled the crown of Naples on his fecond fon, the eldeft having
been adjudged naturally incapable, and on a long train of fucceffors, in care of failure of heirs, if fuch a fetement can hold good amidft powerful claimants o diferent nations. But as this crown has been obtained fame method, unlefs, by a wife and gentle adminiftraprefent government.
The crown claims a right of taxing the nobility and The clergy grant a fiee gift, which is commonly pro portionable to the taxes laid on the laity. In the arfenal of Naples are faid to be arms for 4 deg. 51 min. N. long. I4 deg. 45 min . E.
NAPLOSE, a town of Judea, in Alia. It has rifen out APL the ruins of of Samaria, and on the fite of Sichem,
orem, of the ruins of Samaria, and on the fite of Sichem,
in a valey between the Mounts Garizzim and Ebal,
and in the mid-land between the Mediterranean and in a valley between the Mounts Garizzim and Ebal,
and in the mid-land between the Mediterranean and
the Jordan the Jordan. This is the feat of a Sangiac, with a ter
ritory confifting of roo villages.
NiPO, a river, with that of Coca, in the government o NAPO, a a iver, with that of Coca, in the government of
Maynas, in South America. Both thefe, though their of Cotopaxi, run to a great extent before they join and
and retaining , the to a neme of Napo, fall into the Marag
non, after a courfe of above non, after a courfe of above 200 leagues from E . to W
with fome inclination to the S .
NAPOLI DI MALVASIA, a town of the Morea, in European Turkey, with a harbour at the mouth of of the
gulph of Napoli id Romania, forty-four miles S.E. of the guph of Napoli di Romania, forty-four miles S. E. of the
latter city. Lat. 36 deg. 55 min. N. long. 23 deg. $3^{6}$ min. E. DI ROMANIA, the ancient Naupulia, a frong town and fortrefs of the Me Mrea, in European
Turkey, which extends into the bay or Golfo di NaTourkey, which extends into the bay or Gore it ithe fee of an Archbilhop, with a good
N 0 .
$N A R$
harbour, and is faid to contain 60,000 Greeks, befites
Turks. It lies fixty-four miles $S$ W, Turks. It lies fixty-four miles S. W. of the cityd of
Athens. Lat. 37 deg. 36 min . N. long. 23 deg. $3^{\mathrm{r}}$
min. E. $\min$. E.
ARAGSET, the ancient name of a country in
New England, North America New England, North America, lying on the E. E. of
Connecticut river, and now called the county of New
London ARANJAL, a town of Guavaquil, in South America,
on the coaft of Tumbez. This is the landing-place of the river of the fame nazme, chis is the landing-placica, of
which is a road leading the Suya, near which is a road leading to Cuecileca alno Alaufi Suya, near
ARBONNE, in Latin Narboe, the and Gallia Narbonéfifis, a large and fortified city of Lan-
guedoc, in France, in a dent guedoc, in France, in a deep valley betwe
tains, and on a canal he river Aude a cand the running through it, which joun-
and alfo with the with lake Robine, and alfo with the Mediterranean.
Here are the remains of a capital, marble amphithe-
atre, noble a queduet, a monument of white marbie re-
fembling a der atre, noble aquitduct,
This is the fee of an Archbifhop, who is prefident of
the States. Its cathedral of St. Juftus. or St admirable organs, with curious paintings, \&kc. befides five other parochial churches, and feveral reveigious
foundations. The diocefe contains I 40 parifhes, and its annual revenue 90,000 lives.
The foil produces The foil produces excellent wheat and oil, though
but little wine : it lies fixty-four miles W. of Mont but little wine : it lies fixty-four miles W. of Mont-
pellier. Lat. 43 deg. 22 min. N. long. 2 deg. 51 $\min$. E.
NARBOROUGH, an ifand of the Pacific ocean, and on
the Coaft of Chili, in South America where Sir Jo Narthe coaft of Chill, in South America, where Sir Jo. Nar-
borough refrefhed his crew in the reign of King borough refrehed his crew in the reign of King
Charles II., when fent to fettle colonies in Chili. It lies 12 miles S. of the ifland of Chiloe. Lat. 45 deg. 12 min . S. long. 86 deg. Io min. W.
NARDEN (fee NAERDEN) a ftrong town of Holland, on the Zuyder-zee. Neritum, a fmall Epifcopal city of
NARDO, the ancient Otranto, in Naplese, and Lower Italy, and lies eighteen
miles W. of Otranto. Lat. 19 deg. 12 min. E.
AREA,
a tends itfelf as far as lat. 6 deg . S. verge of that empire.
The inhabitants are
people in Ethiopia. The moft honeff, wife, and brave people in Ethiopia. The foil is fertile, though the cli-
mate is hot, and in fome parts abounds in gold mines
ef elpecially Bocka.
NARENTA, or NARENZA, the ancient Naro or Nar-
FRen ARENTA, or NARENZA, the ancient Naro or Nar-
bona, a town of Dalmatia, in European Turkey, with
a harbour on a bay of the Adriatic fea. It lies on a rive a harbour on a bay of the Adriatic fea. It lies on a rive
of the fame name. This was formerly the capital of
D of the Tame name. Tolmatia, and one of its beft fortreffes. The Turk
Dal
too took it in 1479 from the venetians, after poiiefing it 49 ?
years, the latter having uuelled the Sclavonian pyrates: years, the latter having quelled the sclavonian pyrates:
lies swenty-eight miles $N$. of Ragufa. Lat. 42 deg. $5^{6}$ les twenty-eight miles N . of
min. . long. 18 deg. 26 min. E .
ARENTA, a river formed by the juncion of the
Vifera and Trebifat, both which fring from the mounHaiera and Trebiat, both which ppring from the moun-
tains of Bofnia, in Turkifh Illyricum, with various directions in its courfe, till below the city of the fame name; when dividing itfelf into two arms, it forms two ifiands before it falis into the fea.
Siberia, and Afiatic Ruffia; a large the fame name, in defended by a fortrefs, with a garrifon of Coffacks. It lies on the river Oby. Here is no tillage, by reafon of the extreme cold. The country around it abounds in
foxes, beavers, ernines, fables, \&c. The river has foxes, beavers, ermines, hables, \&c. The river has
plenty of fturgeon, in the flins of which the natives are clad.
VARNI, the
ARNI, the ancient Narnia, a fimall Epiicopal city of
Ombria, and Ecclecfiaftical ftate, in the middle divifion of Ombria, and Ecclecfiattical ftate, in the middle divifion of
Italy. It flands delightfully, on a high and rocky moun-
tain. Here is a coffly aqueduat, converi. tain. Here is a coftly aqueduct, conveying the water
hither from a fpring fifteen miles off, and difperfed ahither from a pring ifteen miles off, and dirperied a-
bout the place by yeat fountains. Below the town, in
a valley, where runs the Nera, are the ftately ruins of a a valley, where runsthe Nera, are the ftately ruins of
free-ftone bridge, built by Auguftus without cement the

N A S
friddlemon arch of which was 150 feet high, and 200
 Lat. 42 deg. 41 min. No a province of the fame name, once the royal refidence, in Bifnagar Proper, and
Maizar coalt, in Afia, partly on the afcent of mounMaiabar coaft, in Afia, partly on the atcenter. in M. of
tain, near the river Nanundi: it lies 30 miles N. Bifnagar, and 212 N. W. of Fort St. Gco
 the fame name, which iflues from Peipus sake, The river the frontiers. of ingria, now, two miles below the town.
falls into the Finnic guph ,
 Charles XII. of Sweden entiredy routed as they lay before this place, November 10, 1700 , niy
with the lofs of their baggage and cannon; their Gene-
the ral, the Duke of Croy, and the other officers, \&c. furrendering themfelves sprioners of war.
Here is an Englif hacory: it lies 10 miles E . of Revel. Lat. 59 deg. 21 min. N. long. 27 deg. 41 min.
NARVAR, a midland province of Indoftan, in Alia. NARVAR, a midland province of Indortan, and ana. is bounded the N. by the river Semena, which divides
Agra; on
it from Sambal; and on the E. and S. Wy Patna a nd
in Sengal. Its extent from S: W. to N. E. is 240 miles,
and 180 from N. W. to S. E. It abounds with wool and cotton, with fugar-cancs and mangoes. Here are lions, tygers, elephants, \&c.
Itt capital city of the fame name lies feventy-four
miles S. of. Acra. Lat. 25 deg. 12 min. N. Iong. miles S. of. Agr
deg. yo min. E.
deg. Yo min. E. large and well-fortified place, at the bottom of a bay on the W. fide of the ifland of Laland, belonging to Denmark.
NASE, the headland below Colchefer, in E.fex, which runs out a great way into the fea, $S$. and S. E. The N.
E. point of Kent, near Margate, called the North-ForeE. point of Kent, near Margate, called the North-Fore-
land, and oppofite to the other, form the mouth of the Thames and the port of London, tho of fixty miles over.
NASE, a promontory of Norway, well known to failors,
the moft fouthern cape of that kingdom, before enterine mort outhern cape of that kingdom, be fore enterNASEBY, a village near Rothwell, not far from Northampton, in the Ihire of the latter name, where the Par-
liamentarians gained a vietory over the Royalifts, June liamentarians gained a victory over the Royalifts, June
14, 1645 , after a good deal of bloodfled. The tumuli 14, 1645 , after a good deal of blood thed. The tumuli
of the flain are ftill vifible, and on the plain flands a
wind-mill NASENSTADT, or BISTRIS, a fmall neat town on a
river of the latter name, in Nofworland and Tranfylriver of the latter name, in Nofworland and Tranfyl-
vania. It lies near the Carpathian mountains, and is furrounded with hills which bear vines. The air here is
unhealthy, and the water bad; and is fixty miles N. from $W$ eifienberg.
NASSAU, a county. or principality in the Wetteraw, and
Upper R Rhine, in Germany, with the feveral acceffions of territory to it. This country is bounded on the N. by
Weftphalia. Weffphalia, on the E. by Solms, on the S. by the do-
minions of Mentz, and on the W. by the electorate of Triers. Its name imports a moift country, as abounding
with marfhes. In fome parts are excellent baths and miwith marthes. In fome parts are excellent baths and mi-
neral waters. Its extent 5 . and $N$. is about fixty miles, neral waters. Its extent $S$. and $N$. is about fixty miles,
and ffyty S.E. and N.W. It is fubee to its own Princes,
many of whom have been illuffrious heroes ; particumany of whom have been illuffrious heroes; particu-
larly the Prince of Orange, afterwards King William larly the Prince of Orange, afterwards King William
III. of Engand; and the llate Prince of Orange, or
Naffau-Friezland, who, in 1734 , married Anne, Prin-Naffau-Friezland, who, in I734, married Anne, Prin-
ceff Royal of Great Britain, \&e. cels Royal of Great Britain, <cc.
Its apital fol the fame name is a mavn, town, with a
cafle on a detached hill, on the river Lohn. Here are very ancient ruins of cirgues, ququduct, \&č. with
a bridge of ten arches. It lies about eight, miles E. of
the Rhine, and thirty-one N. W. of Mentz. Lat. 50 deg 31 min . N. long. 7 deg. 28 min. E. E. .
NAStz. Lat. 50 deg .
ASSAU, freights fo called by the NASSAU, Areights fo alled by the Dutch, or W Wgatz,
which Teparate Nova Zembla from Samojitia, in the
northern parts of RyT sorthern parts of Rufia.

JASSAU, an infand in the Indian ocean, in Aflia, fifteen leagues without that of Indrapour. , a bay in Florit North America, E. of the Minimpp, which is about a
degree in length from N. to S. and in it are four inands degree in length from N. to S. and in it are four ilands
in a line form S. W. to N. E. for fify miles the
entrance of the bay is between the moft luortherly entrance of the bay is between the moft northerly
infand and the continent. NAland and the con the Terra Firma of South America,
in a plain on on Panamama-bay, with a harbur. Here hogs, fowls, \&ce. are bred for the fupport of Panama $:$ it ilise
fixty-feven miles S. W. of this city. Lat. 9 deg. 12 fixty-feven miles S. W. of this
min. N. long. 82 deg. 10 min. W.
NATAL, Tcrra de, a country on the S. E. coatt of Caf.
reria, in Africa, where feveral European vefiels reria, in Africa, where feveral European vefifis have
touched, and agree that it is a plentiful country; but no
 NATOLIA, the modern name of Afia Minor.
NATRA, a town of Angermannia, in Sweden Prop A bay of a the Bo of Angermannia, in Sweden Proper, on
a bay of the ; it lies forty-five miles N. of Hernofand.
NAV AREINS, or NAVARRINX, a fortified little town
of Bearn, on the Gave of Oleron, in France ; but NAV AREINS, or NAVARRINX, a forified intel town
of Bearn, on the Gave of Oleron, in France; but (u-)
rounded with hills, which command it : it lies fixteen rounded with hills, which command it: it lies fixteen
miles S. E. of Bayonne. Lat. 43 deg. 41 min. N. long?
I deg. I2 min. W.
NAVARINO, the ancient Pylus Mefzeniaca, a frong AVARINO, the ancient Pylus Mefreniaca, a frong
and trading town of the Morea, in European Turkey,
with a harbour, reckoned the beft and moft capacien and trading town of the Morea, in european anky,
with a harbour, reckoned the beff and mot capaios in
that country :ie lies twelve miles N . of Modon, and with a harbour, reckoned the
that country fit lies welve
ninety-fix S . W. of Corinth.
NAVARRE, the Upper, a province of Spain. It is
bounded on the W. by Old Cafile and Bifcay, on the
 the.Pyrennean mountains, which divide it from Lower
or French Navarre, and on the N . by the fame nouns or Prench Navarre, and on the N . by the fame moun-
tains. It is roo miles long, and fixty broad; ; is mountainous, and colder than the reft of Spain, producing
very little corn, wine, or fruit ; but has good pafture,
with large herds and flocks, abundance of excelent very little corn, wine, or fruit
with large herds and flocks,
timber, and fome iron-mines.
It is fubdivided into five difrrits, Pampelon, Tu-
dela, Efela, Olite, and Sangueflia.
dela, ERela, Dite, and sanguelfa.
AVARRE, the Lower, a province of France. It con-
fines to the N. on Gazcony, to the E. fines to the N. on Garcony, to the E. on Bigorre, hering
divided from Spain by the Pyrennean mountains, and divided from Spain by the Pyrennean mountains, and
bounded by Labord on the W. It it about intry
miles long, and half that in breadth ; but it is one of miles solon, and hala that in breadth; but it is one of
the moft barren countries in France. the moif barren countries in France.
This was a little king dom before Henry of Albert, This was a littie kingdom before Henry of Albet,
afterwards King Henry IV. or the Great, came the the
crown of France, and is ftill one of the tilles of thet monarchy
monarchy.
AVERN, an inland lough or lake in Strathnavern, to
which it sives name, a fubdivifio of Suther which it tives name, a fubdivifor of Stathenaranen, thite,
and north of Scotland : from it iffues the water of Navern.
AVIDAD, a town of Mechoacan, a province of Mexi-
co, in North America, with a harbour co, in North America, with a harbour on the Pacifo
ocean: it lies 156 miles W. of Mexico, and is fujejet ocean: it lies 156 miles W . of Mexico, and is fabeat
to Spain. Lat. 18 deg. 51 min . N. long. 111 deg. 10
min. $W$. min. WR. in Afia. feculariz-d bifhopric of Upper Saxony, in Germany,
twenty-five miles long, and fifteen broad. It ies bec tween Saxe-Altenburg on the N. E. and Saxe-Goth
on the We on the W. In 1718 it was feized by the Elector
Saxony, on the death of the laft Duke of Saxe-ZZits. Its capitan of the f fame name lies at the e ijncion of
the Saal and Unfrucht. The fairs here are the moft the Saal and Unftrucht. The fairs here are the mod
confiderable in Saxony, next to thofe of Leipick. The
Lution conniderable in Saxony, next to thofe of Leipick.
Lutheran canons of its cathedral muft prove their no-
bility, by fixteen
 I2 deg. E. NAW ORTH, an ancient cafte of Cumberland, in the
N. of England, a feat belonging to the Earl of Carifict
NAXIA, the ancient Naxos inery NAXIA, the ancient Naxos, a very fruit ful infand of fteens

N E E
has an agreeable intermixture of woods, hills, and valleys.
The inflabiants, to the number of 8000 , are Greeks
 are governed by their refpective magiftrates and laws;
but a Turkifh Cadi comes annuaily to levy the taxes, to whom they appeal when they think themfelves agrime. They live merrily on the good wines here, but
gived.
can mo more agree in converfation than in religious rices. can This inand was anciently famous for a marble calles. Ophitus, from white and green fpots in it, refembling
thole of a ferpent's fkin. On the mountains near the thole of a ferpent emery. found : whence the neighbour-
coaft is the beft emery

 flately ruins of marble and granate, probably the re-
maing of the temple of Bacchus. mains of the temple of Bacchus.
This ifand lies S .E. of Mycone, and E . of Paros,
ting about TOO miles in circuit. Lat. 36 deg. 4 I min.
 N. $10 n g .26$ deg. 10 min. E.
NAXSIV AN, a city of Armenia, in Afia, anciently a
fine and very. large place. It is under the Perfian dofine and very-large place. It it under the Perfina do-
nininons, but roftly in a ruinous condition ; though
the midate of it has been rebuilt very elegantly. the midue ore reides a Kan, it lies swenty one yeagues S .
Her Eivan. Lat. 39 deg N. Iong. 45 deg. 55 min. E. of Eivan. Lat. 39 deg N. long, 45 deg. 55 min. E.
NARARETH, the ,odern Nozra, a ruinous town of
P.deftine, in Afia, on, a hill, Paletine, in Afia, on, a hill, though formerly a good
paty, where our Saviour was brought up by hiv Virgin
city mother: it lies about thirty leagues N . of Jerufalem.
NAZEPOINT (fee NAsE)
NAZIANZUM, promontory of Entex. NAZIANZUM, an archiepifcopal city of Cappadocia
and Alaulia, in Afiatic Torkey. Of it St. Gregory
the eldeft, and father of Gregory Nyffand Nazianzen,
therchate. This was once a famous place, and flood was prlate. This was once ary famous place, and flood
inthe neighbourthood of Gefarea. ineach, LOUUGH-NEAGH, or SIDNEY LAKE,
*
an inland collection of water in the county of Tyrone,
and rovince of Ulfer, in Ircland. It is thity miles
竍 long, abounds in fifh, and its banks variegated with
groves, meadows corn-fields, gentle hills, and rills. NEAPOLIS (fee NAPLosE) the ancient Schechem, of
Paleftine. Paletine.
NEATH, the Britifh Nedh, an inland market.town of
Glamorganhaire, in South Wales, on a river of the fame name, over which is a bridge. To it fmall vefiels
come up from Burton-ferry, in the Severn, for coals. come up riom byrton-ferry, In the Severn, for coals. day, and annual fairs on Trinity Thurfday, July 13 ,
and September 12, for cattle, fheep, and hogs ; and lies atventy-nine miles N. W. of Llandaff.
twenty-nine miles, a borough of Limburg, in the Auf-
NEAU, or EUPIN,
trian Netherlands. Its inhabitants are about 4ooo,
Ither trian Netherlands. Its inhabitants are about 4000 ,
with a confiderable trade in woollien cloth, as iscrate,
blue, and black. It lies near the Wefer: toe country blue, and black. It lies near the We ier : the country
here ffand high, and is fix miles N. of Limburg,
and and nine S, of Aix--la-Chapelle.
NEBIO, though a bihopric under Geno, is reduced to
and NeBio, thate of a village in the Di quo gli Monti, in Cor
fica and Upper Italy: it lies about eleven miles N. W of Baftia.

Ptolemy's Vaga, a city of Bugia and Barbary, in Africa, on the frontiers of Numidia, The territory
about it is very fertile. Here is a flately morque and colliege. The inhabitants are fociable, but fadly oppre
fed hy the Turks: it lies twenty leagues S. of Stefa. fed by the Turks : it lies twenty leagues S. of to tefa.
NECKAR, a river of Suabia, in Germany. It ites not far from the fource of tse Danube, in the principality
Furfemberg, and $S$. part of the circle; whence running Furfemberg, and. S. part of the circle ; whence running
N. through it, paffes by Tubingen, Stutgard, Failbron, and Morbach, after which, turning W. it
unites is ftream with the Rhine at Manheim.
unites its fream with the Rhine at Mankeim.
NEEDHAM, a market-own of Suffok, and thorough-
. NEEDHAM, a market-town of Suffolk, and thorough-
fare to Huntingtonhlire, on the Orwell. I Ihad once
and a good woollen trade, but it has much
here are fill fome dealers. Its market is on Wednef-
day,
 NEEDLES, two capes fo called, at the W. extrenity
the Ifle of Wights in Hampflire; as the paflage through
them is difficult for inhpping, by reafon of rocks and fioals,
NEEFELLS, a pretty town of the canten of Giaris, in Switzerland, a pretty town of the canton of Glaris, in
bout 350 Sinits not. Here, April 9 , 1308 , a-
 fay 15,000 ) but after abloody battic obtained the victory,
which is annuall celerated by a procedfion to this
place. It lies near Werfen. See GI R place. It lies near Weren. See GLAR R1s.
NEFTA, or No NEHTTHA, a town of Zeb, in. Afica It is divided into three parts by a wall between each,
with a Roman fort in with a Roman fort in one. The people are numerous,
but without government, and infolent Nen but without government, and infolent. Near it runs a
river of ho water. a harbour, not very commodious, a harbour, not very commodious, on the Coromandel
coaft. It is populous, and well fortified. Its neine coant. It is populous, and well fortified. Its neigh-
bourhood abounds with rice, but is poffeffed by brutifh
Pagans: it lies twenty miles Paganst it lies twenty miles S. of Trancabar, where is
a Dutch fort and factory. Lat. II deg. 21 min. N. lon. 79 deg. 12 min. E . $\mathrm{Lat}$. . 11 deg. 21 min . N . NEGOMMO, a town with a harbour on the W. coaft of the ifland of Ceylon, in the Indian ocean, in Affar. It
belongs to the D Dutch. Lat. 7 deg. 31 min. N. long. 78
deg deg. 10 min. E. . and town of Pegu, and the Further
Indials, a a ape Afia. It has a good harbour on the E. fide of India, in Ana. It has a good hatbour on the E. Iide of
Bengal-bay, but a bar renders its entrance dificult, it
lies 240 miles W. from the city of Pegue Lat. lies 240 miles W. from the city of Pegu. Lat. 17 deg .
10 min. N. long. 92 deg. 10 min. E. EGREPELISE, a maill town of Quercy, and diocefe of Montauban, in France, on the river Aveiron. It
was fortified by the Proteftants; but it was taken, plundered, and its fortifications erazed in 162 .
NEGRIL POINT, the moft wefterly promontory of the ifland of Jamaca, in the whe of Angola, on the W. coaft of Africa, and the moft foutherly country to
whici Europeans refort in order to purchate flaves. whici Europeans refort in order to purchale flaves.
JEGROOES ISLAND, as being mofly intabited by
negroes or Hlacks, one of the PhHippine inhands in negroes or blacks, one of the Philipine inandstin in the
Indian ocean, in Afia: it lies between Punay on the Indian ocean, in Afia: it lies betwen Punay on the
$W$. and Cebu on the E. belonging to Spain. Here
grows rice, and nitich cocoa in the lowlands, with grows rice, and nituch coocoa in the lowlands, wert
bees-wax in the mountains. Lat. to dey. 12 min. N. EGROLAND, or NIGRITIA, a country of Africa,
Iong. 120 deg. 10 min.
EGR through which the grear river . 1 der rens. N. and between
lying betwen lat. 10 and
long. . 8 deg. W. and 15 deg. E. It is bound don the long. 18 deg. W. and 15 deg. E. It is bound dod on the
I. by Zaara on the Defert. N. by Zaara on the Defert, on the E. by unknown
countries, on the S. by Guiney, and on the W. by the Atlantic ocean.
Here are feveral European fettements on the branches Here are feveral European fettlements on the branches
of the Niger, particularty near its mouths. Mot of
the inhabitants are blacks, but not without an interof the Niger, parricuany,
the inhabitants are blat not without an inter-
mixture of a tawny race, who are both Matometans. mixture of a tawny race, who are both Mahometans.
This is a very fruitful country in rice, Guiney grain,
and Indian corn, where cultivated ; and it is not withand cattle. They have cocoa--uuts, plantains, and all
out cots ine
the tropical fruits in great abundance. The Eurothe tropical fruits in great abundance. The Euro-
peans traffic with them for naves, giold, ivory, beeswax, and druss s eppecially gum-enega. NEGROPONT, the ancient Eubra, an illand of the
Archipelago, in European Turkey. It is feparated from
the Continent of Achaia or modern Livadia, by a narrow Archipelag, of Achaia or modern Livadia, by a narrow
the continent
channel, called the Streight of Eufipus, or Negropont channel, called the Streight of Euripus, or Negropont,
over which there is now a bridge, nd was formerly over which there is no by a eck of land.
joined to the continht
The inand is about ninety miles long, and from two
to twenty-five in breadth; ;its piains abounding greatly otwenty-five in breadth ails plains abounding greatly
in corn, oil, wine, and all kinds of favoury fruit; with In it are feveral high mountains, which are covered In it are everal high mountains, which are covered
with fnow for a great part of the year; among which Mount Oche is the highefk.
Here are many temarkable p-omontories, as Capo Fiere are many remarkable promontories, as
d'Ore or Figuera, the ancient Caphareus ; and Capo
Liter, the ancient Ceneum. Liter, the ancient Cenzum.
The greateff curiofty about this ;ifand, is the variable tides in the trteight of Euripus: the difificulty of ex Plaining of which phenomenon became proverbial a
mong the Giecks ; for in the firt eight days of the
moon, alfo from the fourtennth to the twentieth, each
inclufive; and in the three laft days the ebb and flood in it are regular, but all the other days irregular ; having within the fpace of twenty-four or twenty-five hours fometimes eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen dif
ferent ebbings and flowings. But all thefe never rife of fall much above a foot.
NEGROPONT, or $E G R I P O S$, EGROPONT, or EGRIPOS, the capital city of the
Iath-mentioned city of the fame name. It lies on the Euripus, and probably on the fite of its ancient capita
Chalcis, and on the $W$. fide of the inand ; and thity four miles N. of Setines or Athens, and feventy' of Corinth. The walls of the town, where the Turks refide, are two miles in circuit; but the fuburbs, where
the Chifitians live, are much larger.
The Turkifi Admiral, who is Begleberg or GoverThe Turkifh Admiral, who is Begleberg or Gover-
nor of this infand, and of the neighbouring parts of nor of this inland, and of the neighbouring parts of
Greece, has his refidence here; and this port lis com-
monly a a fation of Turkifh galleys. If is alfo the fee monly a fation of Turkifh galleys. It is alfo the fee
of a Greek metropolitan. This inand is by much the largeff of all thofe in the Archipelago or , gean fea, ang to the Turks. Lat. 38 deg. 36 min . N. long. 24 deg. 36 min . E. , a fine town in the county of the fame name, and circle of Ortellinurg, in the kingom of
Pruffia. It has a mountain-caftle, and is fituated in a very delightful country.
NEIS, a town of Silefia, in the kingdom of Bohemia, in
Germany, on a river of the fame name great trade in bed-ticking; is hancfomely built, and
mofly of free-ftone, with srand publie flrucuures, and moflly of free-ftone, with grand public ftruClures, and
a coliege of Jefuits, richly endowed
It is a college of Jefuits, richly endowed
It is fubject to the King of Prufi 1742 he won a battle of the Auffrians at Molwitz,
iuft by, but dear bought: it lies juft by, but dear bought: it lies forty-fix miles $S$.
of Brellaw. Lat. 50 deg. 31 min. N. long. 16 deg. 10 min. E. a river of Ruffia, which divides Carelia from NIEVA, a river of Ruffia, which divides Carelia from
Ingria. On it fands the city of Peterburg. It iffues
from the lake of Ladoga, andeafter running W. falls from the lake of Ladoga,
into the gulph of Finland
NELLENBURG, a landgravate or lordhip of Suabia, in Germany, E. of the foreft-towns, between the bithopric of Contance on the the - Whaws, between the
S. and Fhafthaufen on the S. and Furftenberg on the $N$. It was formerly larger
and belonged to its own Prince ; but is now not above wenty-feven miles long, and twelve broad, being fubjeet to Aufria. The inhabitiants are Calvinifts, and
under the protection of the Swifs Its principal town of the fame
N. of principat town of the fame name is fifteen miles
Conftance. Lat. 47 deg. 56 min . N. long. 9 deg . 10 min . E
NELS
fon's-bay, in Canada, North America, at the of Hudthe river of the fame, nome, and oit a bay of the feath of
lies 250 miles S. E. of Churchill of Rupert-fort, being fubject to Great Britain N. W. the pofieflion of the Hudron's-bay company. Lat. 57
deg. 12 min. N. long. or deg. 12 min NEMIEA, now. TRRSTETENA, a village of the Morea,
in European Turkey, famous for the games of the in European Turkey, fanous for the games of the fame
name, anciently celebrated here by the name, anciently celebrated here by the Greeks, in
honour of Hercules. It lies twenty-eight miles S. of
Corint
Corinth.
NEMI , village of the Campagna di Roma, in the Eccle-
fiaftical dominions,
 caftle. It has its name from Nemusion Dianx, or oniana's
grove, where is a lake of the fame name, lying in a
deep bottom, and furrounded on all fame grove, where is a lake of the fame name, lying in a
deep bottom, and furrounded on all fides with moun-
tains and woods, fo as to be rumfed by not a breath of wind ; from which, and the clearners of its waters, Ad ing-llafs. EMreURS, the ancient Nemox in Latin, and $N_{\text {emoux }}$ in
French, a fmall city of Gaftiois, in the Int of France, on the, Loing, bity of Gaftinois, in the Ifle of France, hills, and on the fite of
Cæefar's Grex. It gives title of duchy-peerdom, and Cerarts Grex. It gives title of duchy-peerdom, and
belongs to the houre of Orleans.
Its trade, and that Its trade, and that of the neighbouring country, con-
fiffs in corn, flour, wine, and cheefe. It has two
 N. long. 2 deg. 5 Im m. of E .

E, the ancient Fos, an ifland of the Archipelago,
European Turkey. It produces plenty of whe

NEOTS, ST. a market-town of Huntingtonfhire, mith
a good fone-bride over the OUfe. Its church-fley a good ftone-bridge over the Oufe. Its church-fteple
is curious. To this place coals are conveyed by
Its anual fairs are on Afcenfion. Thurfday,
 Of the fame name is a place in Cornw.ll.
NEPHELIS, a city of Cilicia, in Afia Min
for the promontory of Nephelida, on which it anciensly
ftoo
NEPI, the ancient Nepete, a frial Epircopal city of S.
Peter's Patrimony, and Ecclefiaftical fate, in the midd divifion of Italy, on the Triglia. It ties foutteem mided
N. W. of Rome, between it and Vite NRA, or Fort Na, between it and Viterbo.
Indian oocean, in Afia. It is the chief fandery, in the
Dutch here, and one of thole mand the navigation of the neighbe which they con ${ }^{4}$ miles $S$. of the inand of Ceram, and I 3 I S. E. S. S
Amborna.
Amboyna.
on the the capital of Albret, in Guyenne, in France,
which divides the town into on the Baife, which divides the town intro otwonares
Here, the river beginning to be navigable, the innhbi Here, the river beginning to be navigable, the inhabi-
tants cary on a good trade. Moit
been Proteftants, were obliged to furrender it it having been Proteftants,
XIII. in 1621 .
On the banks of the Baire flands a caftle built by th
Englifh. It lies twelve deg. 12 min. N. long. 14 min . E . of Agen. Lat. 4 by Weftmannia on the N. Sudermanni. It is boundee Gothland on the S . and W .
GERIS, once an and
ERIS, once an ancient city, now only a village, on
the confines of Bourbonois-and Auverg
It fands the confines of Bourbonois-and Auvergne, in France
It fands upon rocks, furrounded with arble producing nothing but rye. The frings agathered lendsere
into a canal turn thisteen mills ESLE, or NELLEE, a fmall city of Santerre and Piccardy, in France, on the rivulet Lingon. This
is the firt is the firft Marquifate in the kingdom. Lingon. This Corm in its the Bold, Duke of Burguindy, took it by
mitted. 14 , 2 , when unheard-of cruelties were committed. It lies for leagues S. of Pruelties
NESS-LAKE, or LOU GHNESS leetion of inland waters in the flire of Inverne(s el North of Scotland. It is twenty-four miles long, lying $N$. frezes. and has excellent fifh. At the head of it lit Fort Auguftus, and it is continued further N. W.b a narrow fpace of ground parts that it; and onf a narrow face of ground parts that from Lochloch
and Lochaiikack, which runs into the Wefter or Deu caledonian feas; Jo thict here it forms Scottand into wou
peninfula's. In a weftern dirccion peninnula's. In a weftern dir cction Loughquey an
Garloch join Lochoigh. From the other extremity o Loughnels northwards, iffues the other extrenity of below Invernefs, about fix miles Murray-firth a lite likewife never freezes.
A very little way above the town, there is formel
in the river, a moft delightful tremely tall, a trees, curious fhrubs, and herbs, bein
very thith very trick fet.
Here frangers
in fummer by in fummer by the magiftracy wre ufually entertainel frefh failmon and
wine, at a table and feats made of green fod, under ti
umbrels umbrelta of a large tre
This fweet which are contrivee in funces for entrapping the find cofack thefe, from whence there is no returning aggain, they
are fpeared and taken. ESSON, a place by th
of Chefter, where moft marfhes of Dee, below the cit for the expedition into Irel the embarkations were mad for the expedition into Ireland at the revolution. Henc

N E T
vefiels fail away to Highlake, where they ride fecure, as
flips do in the Downs. flips do in the Downs. grodeck palatinate, and the eaftern confines of Novo-
and grodeck pan of the Ofza with the Niemen. It lies
tife juntion
ffty-five miles S. of Minkki. fift-five miles S. of Minki.
NETHERBOW-PORT, the principal gate of the city
of Edinburgh, magnificently built with towers, and a of Edinburgh, magnificently built with towers, and a
ffire at top. This is the entrance from the palace of fpire at top. This is the entrance from the palace o
Holy-Rood-Houre in the Canongate, and opens into that noble and fpacious ffreet called the High-ffreet. See Edingurgh
NETHERLANDS,
fituation near the, or Lowt Cotson of fevtries, from tharge rivers, anciendly called Belgium, or Gallia Belgicia, but, as Cxafar
tells us, of much greater extent at that time than at tills us, of much greater extent at that time than at
prefent, having the Britifh channel on the N. W. part it the German ocean and the Rhine on the N. the fame river on the E. and the Marne and Seine on
the $S$.
This country is now bounded by the German ocean This country is now bounded by the German ocean
on the N. Germany on the E. Lorrain and France on
the $S$. and by another part of France and the Britifh on the N. Germany on the E. Lorrain and France on
the $S$, and by another part of France and the Britifh
channel on the W. its extent being nearly 300 miles om N. to S. and 200 from E. to W. The maritime arts of the Netherlands were formerly a morafs, parily
Ccafond by its rivers, till at length it was drained by
he indufty of the great numbers of people who retired the induftry of the great numbers of people who retired
pither from the opprefion of the Spaniards and other ijiter fod powers.
Thefe diftictas
Thefe diftricts are principally feventeen, having for-
merly enjoyed feveral confliderable privileges, and gomerly enjoyed feveral confiderable privileges, and go-
reved by as many rinces, under the title of Dukes
or Counts; but became at tenget
 compat, or conqueft, in the houle of Burgundy, about
the year 1430. They fell under the Spanifh dominion in enear by virtue of a marriage between the heirers of
in 1506 , by
Burgundy and Spain. This Charles $V$ Emperor Burgundy and Spain. This Charles V. Emperor of
Germany and King of Spain made part of the circle or dedehty of Burgundy. His fon Philip It. who fuc-
ceeded his father in the crown of Spain, by cruelly ceded
oprefing his fubterecis in the Lown Low Countries, ey either on account of their withftanding his incroanchments on their
liberties, of for embracing the reformation liberties, or for embracing the reformation, gave rife
to civil war. The confequence of which at length was, that feven of the everventence provinces threw off the
Spanify yoke, and under the Prince of Orange formed Spanili yoke, and under the Prince of Orange formed
an aliance at Utrecht in the year 1597 , hence called an aliance of Utrecht: fo that thete provinces have ever fince had the name of the United Netherlands. The other ten provinces were reduced to the obedi-
ence of Spain ; and continued fubjeat to that crown,
till till conquered by the Allies in Queen Anne's wars, and
refigned to the houfe of Auftria by the treaty of Utrecht refigned to the houre of Autrria by the treaty of Utrecht
in 1715 , under. whofe dominion moft of the ter pro-
ind yinces thill continue; and are now, by way of diffinc-
tion, of Artois, part of Flanders, Hainault, and the Camof Artois part of Fanders, Hainauit, and the Cam-
brefe, ane the bands of the French, and called the
Frent French Netherlands. The Dutch likewife poffefs the N. part of Brabant and Flanders, and from them are
denominated Dutch Brabant and Dutch Flanders. The Auffrian and French Nethertands contain there
following ten provinces, Flanders, Brabant, Antwerp,
Mechlin or Malines, Limburg, Luxemburg, Hainault, Cambreiss Namur, and Artois. The foil is for the moft part fruitful, producing corn The foin is for the mort part fruiful, producing crall
and dood patture, and the lands, which are geneally
light, are as valuable as the rich heavy, grounds, for fowing of grafs, turneps, \&cc. but principally for flax and hemp
Their brics, Mechlin and Brufiels laces, are brought to great perfetion. Their tapertyry is very rich, and they yave
trill a good woollen manufacture, efpecially of camblets and dight fuffs.
To the free admifion of artifs from the Netherlands, and the encouragement of them by acts of parliament in the feveral reigns for ages patt, the wool-
len manufazures in England owe their origin, and

N E V
the high perfection to which they have arrived at this Flanders is a level country, with fcarce an hill or a
fone to be met with in it. The richelt land lies between Dunkirk and Bruges, a the richeft land lies be-
long, which about forty miles
 Brages-grounds and any part of Europe. But between
is a gravelly foil, and between Ghent and Antwerp, is a gravelly foil : and that part of Brabant Iying be-
tween Antwerp and Holland is equally unfit for bern
bet tween Antwerp and Holland is equally unfit for corn,
but has plantations of flax, hemp, and hops. The
rempinder of remainder of the Auftrian Low-Countries confifts of
little hills and valleys, woods, champaign fields, alleys, woods, in Enclofed grounds, and
rivers and navizats ; and their numerous rivers and navigable canals running through the whole
country, give them an advantage in the cheap convey-
ance country, give them an advantage in the cheap convey-
ance of the produce of the lands from one part to
another.
The Netherlands had the greateft woollen manufac-
ture in
ture in Netherlands had the greateft woollen manufic- while Bruges was the flaple for Eng-
lifh wool : fo that the foreign trade of Antwerp was then much fop that the fore to that of trade of Antwerp was
the Dutch built forts turred the channel of commerce into Holland.
No country of No country of its magnitude has more large towns
or fine fortifications; and it has been the feat of war
upwards of upwards of 200 years patt, the French and Spaniards
with their with their allies contending for this rich country, and
the Englifh, with the Auftrians and their oppofing their defigns: fo that it has beentecerates,
where a deene where a deluge of Chrifitian blood has been fiilt.
The legint The legilitive power of the erpeetive provinces in
the Netherlands is lodged in the fovereign and the fates
of each ; the latter confifiting in the fint pace of the of each, the latter confinting, in the firk place, of the
Bifhops, Abbots, and dignifed clergy; next, of the no bilinops, Abbots, and dignificd clergy; next, of the no-
bility anty; and lantly, the burgeffes of their large
towns who affemble at By fufle in owns, who affemble at Bruffels in feparate houfes, and
make laws for their provinces. make laws for their provinces.
The civil and cannon laws in force here, where
they do not interfere with the municipal. By the anthey do not interfere with the municipal. By the an-
cient laws of this country no foreign forces ought to
be introduced into it : but this, no more than fome their other privileges, are now regarded, either by the Aulfrians of French.
By the treaty of
 conducted by Maribals Count Saxe and Lowendah made but a very poor refiftance, and tamely gave them
up to the French fuccefively, The inhabitants are
moderate Roman Catholics; ; and the inquiftion does moderate Rom
not prevail here
not prevail here.
The principal rivers which water the Netherlands are
the Rhine, the Leck, the Rhine, the Leck, the Waal, the Iffel, the Maere ETLEBED, a frall town of Oxfordhire.
ETTUNO, a fmall, but well-fortrififed town of the
Campania di Roma and Ecclefiaftical flate, in the middle divifion of Italy, on the Loracina. Here is citadel, governor, and garrifon. The flreets and houles are neat. Here is a collegiate and well- -ndowed church,
but the country about is unhealthy. It lies about forty but the country about is unhealthy. It lies about forty
miles S. . .f. from Rome. Lat. 41 deg. 30 min. N. long.
I. deg. 32 min. E. 1 deg. 32 min. E. NEUBURG, a fmall town of Lit-
EUENBURG, or NEUBUR
te Pomerania, in Polifh Pruficia. It has the Vifula on tle Pomerania, in Polifh Pruffia. It has the Viftula on
one fide, and morafles on the other. one fide, and morafies on the other.
In 1458 the burghers drove out the Polifh garrifon, upon which the Knights of Jerufalem poffefied them-
felves of the place ; but the Poles took it foom them in 1464 . Suabia, in Germiany, oo the Kocher, Fourteen miles deg. 13 min. E. E.
EVERN, a tiver of Pembrokefhire, in South Wales. See NAVERN in Scoland
VERS, the ancient $N$
Vapital of Nivernois, in Fraince, on the Loire, neat its confuence with the Alier and Nierre. In is the fee white-iron, and fine earthen ware. It lies eighty two
miles S. E. of Orieans. Lat. 46 deg. 46 min. N. long. 3 deg. 2 min. E.
NEUGFCHATTEAU, or NEUFCHATEL, a town of Luxemburg, in the Auftrian Netherlands, twenty-four
m les $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{E}$. of Sedan. Lat. 50 deg. 12 min. N. long. 5 deg. 3 min. E.
NEUFCHATEL, a fmall town of Bray and Uper Normandy, in France, on the Arc. It lies twenty-five
miles N. N . of Rouen. Lat. 49 deg. 55 min . N. long. 1 deg. 26 min. E.
ing the county of Valengin, in alliance with the cantons. They are bounded by the bifhopric of Bafil on
the N . the lake of the fame name on the E. the canthe $N$. the lake of the fame name on the E. the can-
ton of Berne on the $S$.and by the Franche Comté on
the the W. being about forty miles long, and twenty broad.
They both belong to the King of Puffia, yet free and
ine They botitelong lo laws are made but by the three
independent. No
eftates, nor any taxes raifed or magiftrates appointed but by them. The inhabitants are reformed, except
thofe of the villa ges of Lauderen and Crefly, who are thofe of the villages
Roman Catholics.
Its capital of the fame name, is a well-built town, at
the N . extremity of the lake of the fame name. The the N. extremty of the lake of the fame name. The
place is oxverned by a council of fixty, and incorporated
or in co-burgherlhi or in co-burgherfhip with Berne, from which city it lies
twenty-four miles N. W. Here are feveral antiquities. twenty-four miles N. W. Here are feveral antiquuties.
Lat. 47 deg. 21 min. N.
NEUH. 6 deg. 4 min. . capital of the fame name flands on the Neutra ory. Nit rach, with an important fortrefs, a bulwark againft the
Turks, who took it in 1663 , but the Duke of Lorrain retook it by ftorm in 1683. It lies ten miles N. NEVIL-CROSS, a place near the city of Durbam, in the bifhopric, where a battle was fought in 1346 , in
which the Scotifh army was deftroyed, and their King David taken prifferer. was deftroyed, and their King
NEUIN, or NEFYN, a fmall market-town of Caernarvonhire, in North Wales, on the Irifh fea. It lies twenty miles S. W. of Caernarvon. Its annual fairs
are on April 4, Saturday before Whitfuntide, and Auguft 25 , for cattle. NEVIS, one of the Caribbee iflands belonging to Great
Britain. It lies in the Atlantic ocean, and in Ame-
rica, being feparated from the E. extremity of St. rica, being, feparated from the E. extremity of St.
Chriftopher's by a narrow channel. It is about fix Chriftopher's by a narrow channel. It is about fix
leagues in circuit, with only one mountain in the Leagues in circuit, with only ond mow trees from
middle, covered with plantations and great
the fea. fide to to the top. It is fubject to violent rains the fea. fide to the top. It is fubject to violent rains
and tornadoes. The foil in the valleys is fruiful, and it and tornados.
has about 5000 European inhabitants, with 10 or 12,000 NE ULTRA, a cape of New North Wales, in the northern countries of America. Se W WLCOME.
NEUSIDLER, a lake of Sopron, in Lower Hungary, twenty miles long, and nine broad. It abounds with
fifh.
At the N. extremity is a town of the fame name,
with a good cafte and market-place, feven miles W. At the N. extremity is a town of the fame name,
with a good cafle and market-place, even miles $W$,
of Mufon. Near this place is a black earth, of which falt-petre is made.
NEUSOHL, SOL, or BISTRICZ, a county of Upper Hungary, E. of thofe of Nitra and Bars, about twenty-
eight miles each wher eight miles each way.
Its capital of the
in all Hungary, on the name is the beft mine-town weekly market abounding with ; famous both for its eft copper-ore in that kingdom, from which filver is extracted. It lies ten miles N. of Cremnitz, and fifty-
four N. E. of Neuhautel. Lat. 48 deg. 56 min. N. long. 19 deg. 12 min. .
NEUSTADDT, a fmall tow
ielonging to a little territory of the Elector of the latter
name.
NEUSTADT, a neat and fortified town of the Palatinate, in Germany, on the Spirebach, with plenty of
frefh-water fifh. Here was defeated a body of Germans

N E W
coming to the relief of Landau in 1703 when befigesed
by Marrhal Tallard. From the latter place it lies elereen miles N. in Suabia, a circle of Germany. It belongs to titow, own
Duke, and lies on the frontiers of Franconia, Weing
bere, and Mockmuhl. EUSTADT, the fecond to Vienna, on a bog, near a branch of the Leyta.
is fortified with two walls is fortified with two walls and a ditch, is theyta. fe of
Bifhop, and has a garrifon. It lies twenty-feven miles Bi $V$ itenna.
It refifted
It refifted the main force of the Turks, who fignify.
ing that they would retreat, if the place would ing that they would retreat, if the place would onl onl
give them fome trophy they fent them out their whip ping porf. Lat. 41 deg. 10 min. N. long. 16 deg. 21
min. E. NEUSTADT, a fmall town of Wagria, a fubdivifon
of Holftein, and beionging to the Duke of the latter NEUSTADT, a fmall town of Denmark, on a litte
river which falls into the Baltic oppofite to Lalnel river which falls into the Baltic onmark, on a litith
fixteen miles from Ringfted to the $S$. EUSTADT, or NYSTED, in Laland, an inand of
Denmark, once famous for a very noble and fuperd mo naftery. Finland Proper, in Sweden, an a fmall town of Nort
 fixty miles S. of Biorneburg.
ous thDT, or NAGIBANIA, in Upper Hungary
on the Zarzad, has a qoid mine in its neigbone on the Zarzad, has a goid mine in its neighbouthood
a German mile $S$. of Croufle a German mile S. of Crouftadt, by fome reckoned the
capital of Zatmar, in Tranflvania EWP-ABERDEEEN, a city in the North of Scotand
Se ABERDEEN. See Aberdern.
NEW-ALBANY
North America. It lies 143 miles up the Hudfons or
Iroquois, river on the Iroquois, river on the N. of New- York, and five below
the place where the E. the place where the E. branch fepparates from the Sed. and
runs up almoft to the Iroquois lake, 200 miles ind Here are between 2 and 300 families, moftly inhabied
by Dutch, who by Dutch, who called the place Orange-fort. At thit
place the Governor of the northern prover place the Governor of the northern provinces often con.
fers with the Indian Sachems, and is the barrier of New
York York againft the French and the Hurons.
EW-ALBION, the name given by Sir Francis Drake
to California in New Mexico, in North America to California in New Mexico, in North America,
EW-ANDDALUSA, a province of the Terra Firm,
in South America. See Ter in South America. See TRERA FITMA.
EWARK, a great thoroughfare and well NARKK, a great thoroughfare and well-built town of
Noting hamhlire, on the Trent, over which is a bridg
It had a It had a flout caftle, which held out for King Joh
and Charles I. but was demolihed in the civil wars.
Several anticuities have been found dind aneveral antitiquitities have beem found round the civil pace. Irtis
governed by a Mayor, \&cc. who fends two members to parliament. Here is a noble market-place for corm
cartle, wool, 8 c . and a charity-fchool. catte, wool, Lc . and a charity-fchool. It lies 18 mileo
from Nottingham, and 118 from London At the Roman way croffied the Foffe.
EWARK, a town of Efew
EWARK, a town of Effex county, in Eaft Jerfy, in
North America, with about 100 families, Jnd North America, with about 100 families, and 5 s.o.000
acres cultivated. It lies fix or feven miles N.
beth beth town.
EW ARK,
WARK, an ifiand and fort belonging to the Ham-
burghers, on the Elbe, in Bremen, a a burghers, on the Elbe, in Bremen, a duchy of Ger-
many. It ferves to ftrengthen their harbour of Gux-
avenn haven on the land-fide.
EWBIGGING
parifh of Inverefl, a village $S$. of Edinburgh, in the in a continued line with God-
fpeed-all, Mufill and Ppeed-all, Muffilburgh, and Fifher-raw.
YorkKhire, a fine brick-feat of Sir Edward Blacketts, in Yorkinire. Its park extends to the bank of the Eure.
The defign was Sir Chriftopher $W_{\text {renks }}$, and he alio
chofe the fituation chofe the fituation. Its avenues and gardens are very
fine. The houfe cond fine. The houfe commands a profpect over the county
almoft to York, and has a noble appearance to the N. at Boroughbridge road, within two miles of it. NEW-BISCAY, a province of Guadalajara audience, in
Old Mexico, in North America. It is bounded by

## N E W

New Mexico on the N. part of Florida and Panuco on
the E. Zacatecas on the S. and Culiacan on the W It is about roo leagues from E. to W. and 120 from
N . to S . This is a fruitful and pleafant country, be ing a little above the tropic of Cancer.
NEWBOTTLE, a fine old feat and gardens of the Marguis of Lothian, to whom it gives titite of Baron. it lies in Midiothian and South of Scotland, with a mile and a quarter from Dalkeith.
NEW-BRITAIN, an ifland of the fouthern regions, forty miles E. of the eantermoot point of New-Guineys, The
hody of the ifland has two degrees of latitude, the not hernmoft part is in lat. 2 deg. 30 min. and the fouthern long. from $E$, to $W$.
NEWBURG, or NEUENBURG, a town of the BrifNEWBURG, or NEUENBURG, a town of the Brif-
gaw and circle of Suabia, in Germany, on the Rhine, gaurteen miles N . of Bafil. Lat. 48 deg. 10 min . N. NEWBURG, a town of Bavaria, in Germany, on the this our maps have not: though they have another tow $f$ the fame name on the S. . .ide of the Danube, over nd thirty N. E. of Auriburg. The place, of Ingoiftad well-built and fortified. Lat. 48 deg. $51 \mathrm{~min} . \mathrm{N}$ is
long. 1 I deg. 20 min. E .
The laft-mentioned to
belonging to the houfe of Newburg. It papital of a duces good wine, fold at the weekly market in the town.
NEWBURG, NYBURG, or NEWBORGH, a well buill town of Funen, in Denmark, on the narrowe ffiage of the Great Belt, with an excellent port. Here people embark to pafs into Seland. In this neighbour-
pood the Swedes were beaten in 1659 , and driven out Funen, which they had feized. It lies twelve miles $t 5 \min$. E.
I5 min. E.
NEWBURG, a town of Wirtemburg, and Suabia, in
Germany, twenty-feven miles W. of Stutgard. Lat. 48 Germany, twenty-feven miles $W$. of Stutgard. Lat. 48
der. 5 min. N. long. 8 deg. 27 min. dee. 51 min. N. Ang.
NEWBURUUGH, fmall makret and mayor-town of
Anglefere, in North Wales, near the S. headand beAnglefe, in North Wales, near the S. headland be-
tween the rivers Keveny and Brant. Its weekly marween the rivers Keveny and Brant. Its weekly mar-
ket is on Tuefday ; and annual fairs on June 22, Au guft 10 and 21 , September 25 , and November 11, for
cattle. It lies about eighteen miles S. W. of Beaumaris.
NEWBUROUGH, a village near Burlington in York-
fhire where refided W William of the fame name, one of lire, where refided william of the fame name, one
the Englifh hifforians and a canon regular.
NEWBUROUGH NEWBUROUGH, a town in the county of Wexfor and province of Leinfter, in rreland. It gives titee
Baron to the Earl of Cholmondeley. It lies twenty Baron to the Earl
miles from Wicklow
miles from Wicklow. and market-town of Berkfhire, on
NEWBUYY, a mayor and
the Kenet. Here flourifhed John Winfchcomb, or the Kenet. Here flourifhed John Winfchcomb, or
Jack of Newbury, one of the greateft clothiers in Eng Jack of Newbury, one of the greateft clothiers in Eng-
land ; who in the reign of King Henry VIII. Main-
tained Ioo of his own men in the expedition to Flod-
den-field : as alfo the birth-place of Mr. Kenrick, a den-field : as alfo the birth-place of Mr. Kenrick, a
merchant of London, who left very confiderable fums for encouraging the cloathing trade in this town and
Reading, fity-fix from London. Its market is on Thurfday;
Cis. ffy-fix from London. Its market is on Thurraay;
nd annual fairs on Holy Thurfay, July 5 , St, Barthomew Augurt 24, and St. Simon and Jude October 28 , for hores, cattle, hogs, and checte.
Alomef on the fame fopt near this were fought
two obftinate battles between the King's army and the two obfinate battles between the King's army and the 1644, at both which his Majefty was prefent. NEWBURY, a pleafant town of Effex county, in New
England, in Noth America, at the mouth of the MerEngland, in North America, at the mouth of the Mher
rimack, where abundance of Sturgeon are caught and
NEWCAled. $\begin{gathered}\text { picke upon Tyne, over which river, yielding }\end{gathered}$ arches, with houfes on it ; it is a mayor-town, and the

N E W
capita of Northumberland. The fituation is uneven, is clofe built and populous; has a hoodity of them. I he town-wall and the river, and a vaft trade betwe ent to London, other rarts, of England, and abroad ; with hard-ware and wrought iront, and excellent ale, temptible foreeign traffic. The The keelmen, befides no con
navigate the lige who navigate the lighters for loading of the coral t-lhisp who
lie generally below the town or at Shiells, are reckened at 6000 . Here is a fine exchange, manfion-houre, town
hall, $\& \mathrm{c}$. with fix churches or clapels befide hall, \&c. with fix churches or cliapels, befifies that of
S. Nicholas, a handfome library, furgeons-hall, and $\alpha$ ewgate or prifon.
The town reve
are moflly of ftevenue is confiderable, and the houres
the upper a are moftly of fone, with a few of brick or timber. I
the upper or N. part of the town refide the polite in habitants, with. parte of the town refide the polite in-
which is Pilgrim's. which is Pilgrim's.
The river, all th
has a wide and affec thannel, and the the tide flows Newronfle, At far beyond the town.
Gatefide, but in the biflopric of Durham the colled caftle is walled, but is of no great Durham. New feven gates with turrets. The grindfones of this plac
are famous, heaps of which, of every be feen alongo the re river-fide, as as you come come up, The coals are dug both on the Northumberland and Durha
fides. It gives title of Marguis and Dis ham family, the Lord Clare having been fo created b
King George C . in King George I. in 177 5, foon after his acceffion. lies about 6 miles above Shiells, members to parliament
276 from Berwick, an 27 from, London. Its markets are on Tuefday and
Saturday, which are extremely well-ftored with all forts of provificons, and extreafonaly well cheap.
The fpeech here is
The epeech here is remarabkably roagh and guttural
and their cuftoms, if not the bulk of the people, feen
generil generally Scottifh
NEWCASTLE under Line, a mayor-borough, of Staf-
fordhire, upon a branch of the Trent, with large and
well-paved ftreets. Here is a manufacture of hats; the cloathing trade
flourihes alfo, and the place is furrounded with pits, the coals of which are called Peacock-coals, from their variegated luffre. In the neighboouhhood are
made vaft guantities of fone and earthen-ware, black made vaft quantities of fone and earthen-ware, blac
tea-pots, \&\&c. A fhrew is tamed in this town by putting a bridle
in her mouth, and leading her about the freets in her mouth, and leading her about the freets it lies 12 miles from Stafford, and 149 from Lon NEWCASTLE County, in Penfylvania, in North Ame -1.
rica, S. of Chefte-county. rica, S. of Chefter-county.
NEWENDEN, the ancient
den, with a harbour then ; buty is Anow revia, fays Cam
laced to a vil lage, and has but an indifferent bridge overeced the Rother,
here dividing Kent from Suffex ; and a ruinouschurb NEW ENGLAND. See ENGLAND, NEw. It lies it North America, and is alfo called Maffachufer provinc cefterflire, W. of the Severn, on a river navigable by boats.
Here is a handfome church, and its parihh is about twenty miles in circuit, having feveral feats and good
eftates. Its weekly market is on Friday, and annual effates. Its weekly market is on Friday, and annua)
fairs.
Wh. Wedneiday before Eaffer, $W$ endencday before
Whiffuntide, Augutt I, and Friday after September 8 . fairs, on Wedneifay before Eaffer, Wednefday befor
Whitfuntide, Augut rean Friday after September 8 ,
for cattle, horfes and cheefe: it lies 17 miles from for cattle, horfes and cheefe: it lies 17 miles
Gloucefter, and 104 from London. See NEUIN. NEW-FOREST, a large trata of Hamphhir, which
William the Conqueror dipeopiled and disforefted, fo William the Conqueror difpeopled and disforetted, for the fpace of thirty miles together. It lies on the Englifh
channel, oppofite to the Infe of Wight; has fince been appropriated by aet of parliament for the growth of oaks, appropriated by act of parliament freat Britain. Of the fame name is a foreft near Richmond, in
Yorkhire, with fome others contiguous, but of n $\mathrm{n} \phi$ great extent.

NEWFOUNDLAND, a large inand of North America, in the Audantic ocean,
whom Henry VIII. of End fent out for that purpore
in I497; but John, the faid Cabot's father, had ac in I497; but John, the faid Cabot's rather, had acm
tually feen Newfoundland in 1444 and called it Prima
Viffa, or the Firft Seen. It is parted from New Britain or Vifa, or the Firf Scen. It is parted from New Britain or Enkimux, by the narrow frreight of Belleine on the $N$.
having the Aillantic ocean on the $E$. and $S$, and the bay having the Atlantic ocean
of St. Laurence on the W.
This inand is of a triangular figure, 348 miles long
from E. to W. and above 200 in breadth. The cold is from E. to W. and above 200 in England, the fnow co-
more intenfe here than it is more neme ground five
vering the
much hotter in fummer.
This is a mountainous, rocky, and barren country, but
well furnifhed with water and wood : it has alfo feveral convenient bays and harbours. The finining-banks on
this coaft are frequented by moft Euronean nation this coaft are frequented by moit European nations,
feldom lefs then 60 veffels being annually 1aden with cod-fifh, the fifhing feafon latting from fring to to
autumn, on thofe fhoals called the great bank and
tefler ones, to the E , and S . of this inland: and not only cod, but feveral other fecies of fing, are there in abundanc Formerly the French had fettlements in this inand
but the property of it was yielded to the Englifh by the treaty of Utrecht, only that the French are allowed
libery of curing their fifh on the northern coaft. This is $o$ cold and comfortlefs a country, that not
above 500 Englifh families remain here all the year, beabove 500 Englifh families remain here all the year, be-
fides the Earrifons of St. John, Placentia, and othe
forts. But at the time of the fifhery the number o people on the infand in not lefs then 10,000. It yields
plenty of venifon, frenh-water find, and fowl ; thougg
but but littie corn, fruit, or cattie. Proviinons, cloathing,
and funniture, are annually brought to our people from Encland, upon their return hither in the feafon.
The 'Spaniards, but efpecially the French, have a large ehare in this sifhery, and our part of it, is com-
puted to increafe the national fock by 300,000 a year puted to increare the national fock by 300,000 a year
in gold and filver, for the cod which we fell in Spain,
Portugal, Italy, and the Levant. The capital of this
in.and is Placentia.
NEW. GALLOWAY, a royal burgh of Kircudbright, in the , Whithorn, and Stranrawer, which fend alter-
town, Wigh nately one member to the Britifh parliament. It lies on
the Ken, the lake of which latter name has a good falthe Ken, the lake of which aatter name has a good fal-
mon-ffinery. Ist weekly market is well frequented for
corn and other provifions; it lies fourteen miles from corn and orher provifions ; it lies fourteen miles from
Kirkcudbright, and feventy-fix from Edinburgh.
NEW GR ANADA (fee GRANADA) a province of Terra
Firma, in South America.
NEW GROUNDS, a large tract of land gained in
Gloucefterfhire from the Severn, by a large bulwark at Frampton, made by the Earl of Berkley.
NEW GUINEA, the fame with Terra de Papous or Papuas, in the antartic countries. See PAPoUS.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, a government of New England, immediately dependant on the crown, which appoints the
Governor, Deputy-governor, council, Governor, Deputy-governor, council, and magiftrates.
NEWHAVEN, a fmall town of Suffex, at the mouth of the Oufe. Its, harbour is choaked up; but to remedy
tuisi inconvenience, an aet of pariliament paffed in 1731 .
Sis this inconvenience, an act of parliament pafled in 1731 .
Small craft bring coals, deals, \&ce. from Lewes, and
load from hence with corn, timber, tan, \&cc. Here is load from hence with corn, timber, tan, \&cc. Here is a
fair on Oetober wo for pedlary: itlies eight miles from fair on Otober 10 for pedlary: it ies eight miles from
Leves, and fifty-fix from London.
NEWHAAVEN, a maritime country of Connecticut and New England, in North America.
Its capital of the fame name is a flourihing town, Its capital of the fame name is a flourihing town,
with a well furnihhed college called Yalehall, and a
library, Lat. 41 deg. 18 min. N. long. 72 deg. 42 min. W. jeat to the houlte of Auffia. It It lies sthirty-four miles E. E
of Preflurg. Lat. 48 deg. 31 min. N. long. 18 deg. 10 min. E. E. LOLLAND, a country S. of the Oriental iflands
in A fia, to which the Dutch have given this name in Afia, to which the Dutch have given this name; ; but
have no fettlements in it, only a fimall part of it being
yet known. the E. and New York on the $N$. It lies about 140 miles
along the coaft, and Hudfon's river, from $S$. to $N$. and
eighty where broadeft ; between lat. along the coaft, ana Huadon's river, from S. to $N$. and
eighty where broadet.; between lat. 39 deg. To min
and 41 deg. 35 min. N . and between long.
 min. and 75 deg. 15 min. WRSY, NEW.
EAft and Wef Jerrey. See JEREY, NEW.
NEWINGTON-BUTTS, a fuburb aln NEWINGTON - BUTTS, a fuburb almoft joining
Southwark, in Surry, and neighbourhood of Londong
NEW INGTON, or NEWING TON-GREN lage lying N. of the city of London, which is greaty in.
creafed in new build ings and farhionable inhabitants creared in new buildings and fafhionable inhabtitiants
not far from Tottenham-high-crofs, in Midd not far from a vetenham-nigh-crofs, in Middelefex.
NEW KERK,
land, and province of $Z$ gealand, to the Ine of Duyvenland, and province of Zealand, in the United Ne
therlands. NEWMARCK, a town of the Upper Palatinate of $\mathrm{B}_{2}$
varia, in Germany, on the Saltz, in a fruiful countr
Its princial Its principal commodity is iron: : it lies twenty-ierghy
miles N. W. of Ratifbon. Lat. 49 deg. 31 min. N. long. 11 deg. 41 min. E. tria, in Germany. . It lies N . in the the fuidway betweet
the city of Trent and Bolfano. EWMARCK, a town of Tranfylvanía on the Merich at the foot of the Carpathian mountains: it lies hity
eight miles $N$. of Claufenburg, and fubieat to the eight miles N. of Clautenburg, and fubject to the houif
of Autria. Lat. 47 deg. 41 min. N. long. 23 deg. 31
min. E. $\min$. E. .
NEWMARKT, a well-built and handrome market
town of one fine ffreet ; its N . fide in Suffly in Cambridgefhire. It is famous for borfe-races, pecially for the King's plate in Eaffer and Oeaboer an-
nually. Its fpacious heath is the fineft courfe land, and here the King has a houfe. At the races is an
incredible concourfe of incredible concourfe of people of all ranks, who feem
all on a level from the Lord to the groom wagers are laid on horfes, \&cc.
Here
Here are two charity--chools: it lies twelve mile from Cambridge, ten from St. Edmunds $s$-Bury, mind
fixty from London. EWMUHL, a town
way into Suabia and Wirtemberg. the W. bank of the Severn: it lies 8 miles from Gloun cetter, and ro6 from London. Its innual fairs are
June 11 , and October 18, for horfes and Theep June II, and OCober 18 , for horfes and fheep.
Of the fame name is a place in Kent, with fair on the 2oth of June, for line kend, with an annua
EWNHAM-REGIS EWNHAM-REGIS, a place in Warwickhire, near
the Swift, with three medicinal lprings, the water d
which drank with falt is laxtion the Swift, with three medicinal frings, the water of
which drank with falt is laxative, and with fugar aftiin-
gent. It is oppofite to Ruabhy gent. It is oppofite to Rugby.
of America, has Pas Prince William's of the aratic countries
of Baffin's.bay of Aafin's-bay on the $E$. New New Dennmark on the N. Part S .and
an unknown land on the W. Wt is faid to lie beynd the an unknown land on the W . It is faid to lie beyond the
polar circle: but all the knowledge we have offis polar circle: but all the knowledge
Middoeton's voyage in 1742, \&c.
EW-ORLEANS, between the eaftern fhore of the Mirfiffippi and the Finh river, near the lakes Pout-chiartrini
and Maurepas, in Louifiania and Canada, North America, now ow fubject to Goufraatia Arit Canada, North Ame-
twelve leagues above the Oumin: it is about ten or twelve leagues above the Oumas, and aighteen from
the fea. The foil is faid to be fertile, yet hithero but
the the fea. The foil is faid to be fertile, yet hititentro but
flowly improved. Lat. 29 deg. 55 min. N. long. 89 deg. 46 min . W.
NEW-PARK, in Surry, inclofed with a brick-wall, fiid
to be eleven miles round. It lies to be eleven mines round. It lies woppofick to - Conthe
Here is a little hunting-feat of Lord Walpole's, with a mount in the middie of the park, from which there is 2
profpect into fix counties tant, and Windfor fourteen. NEW-PORT, in Cornwall, though never incorporated
nor fyled a borough, it fends two members to patia-
ment, who are reture nor fyled a borough, it fends two members to purilies
ment, who are returned by two pertons called Vianders.
appointed by the Morrice family, Lords of the manor. NEW-PORT, a mayor cown family, Lords of the manor in
of Wight, and of Wight, and county of Hamplhire. It fends two
members to parliament, and is a populous place on the

N E W
river Cowes, to the quay in which fimall veffels and
barges come up. The houfes are of fone, and the ffreets clean. Here is a well-endowed charity-fchool.
Is markets are on Wednefday and Saturday, and fair Its mankerfon-Monday, for old horfes and andoys: it lies
on Whites
feven miles from Cowes, and thirty-five from London NEWPORT-PAGNEL, a large and well-built town of Buckinghamhire, on the Oure, over which are two In the neighbourhood are frequent horfe-races: it lies three miles from Oulney, feventeen from Ailefloury, and fify-four from London. Its market is on Saturday, cember 22, for cattle.
NEWPORT, a market-town of Shropfhire, with a richly endowed fre--chooo, to the amount of $7 c 001$. with a
library, and handfome falary to the mafter and ufher : all ifven by a native, William Adams, Efq; haber-
dafher, of London, \&cc. Here is alfo m End lather, of ondon, \&cc. Here is alfo an Englifi free-
fchool for all the town-children. Its market is on Saturday, and fairs Saturday betore. Palm-manday, May, May 28 ,
and July 27 , for horned cattle, horfes, and ©heep, alfo nd July 27 , for horned cattle, horfes, and dheep; alfo
on December io (which falling on a Sunday, is kept on December io (which falling on a Sunday, is kept on
he etp) for ditto and fat cattle. It lies 15 miles from
and Shrewbury, and 133 from London.
the frand or hor in ; a elch Trendraeth, i. e. a town on in South Wales, on the Nevern, with a good harbour
and trade to Ireland, efpecially by paffengers and trade to Ireland, efpecially by paffiengers to and from
that kingdom : it lies eighteen miles N. E. of St. Davids.s
NEWPORT, a frong fea-port town of Flanders, in the AuPORT, a frong fea-port town of Flanders, in the
Autrian Netherlands, on the Iperlee, with a pretty
jod harbour. Its main flrength lies in its fluices. The good harbour. 1ts main frength lies in its lluices. The
inhabitants fupport, themfelves by fifhing, making of
nets and cordage. nets and cordage.
Here is but one parochial church, one of the fineft in
Flanders, \&c. with a convent of Englifh Carthufians, Flanders, \&c. with a convent of Englifh Carthufians,
founded in 1415 , at Sheen or Richmond, in Surry, by founded in 1415 , at Sheen or Richmond, in Surry, by
King Henry V. from which they removed in Queen Elizabeth's stime.
Elizabeth's time.
In the neighbourhood was fought a battle July 22 ,
1600 , between the Spainards commanded by the Arch1600 , between the Spainards commanded by the Arch-
duke ellert, and the army of the States under Prince
U Maurice; when the former had 2000 men killed, and 600 taken priioners: yet the latter were obliged to raife
the fiege of Newport. This place is garrifoned frongly at prefent by the
French, who have had both it and oftend put into their hands by their late alliance with the houfe of their hands by their late alliance with the houre of
Auftria: it lies eight miles N. E. of Furnes, and ten S.
W. of Oftend. Lat. 51 deg. I4 min. N. long. 2 deg. W. of Ottend. Lat. 51 deg. 14 min . N. long. 2 deg.
46 min.. . good harbour on the Hufk: if lies 18 miles from the
He town town of Monmouth, and 151 from London. New Eng-
NEWPORT, the capital of Rhode-ifland and New land, in North America, on its S. W. Wart, with a fafeand commodious harbour, whofe entrance is defended
by a regular fort, with 3 , poopeces of cannon.
Here is a brifk trade, and about fixty veffels belonging to the town.
NEW-RUMNEY
NEW-RUMNEY, one of the cinque-ports of Kent, Which fends two Barons to parliament; and lies three
niles from Lydd, and feventy-three from London. niirs from Lydd, and haventy-three rarket-town in the
county of Down, and borough and movince of Ulifer, in Ireland, on
con county of Down, and province of Uliter, in Ireland, on
the fide of a hill, at the foot of which runs the water
of NNwy of Newry, with, woo ftone-bridges over it.
Through this place runs the turnpike from Dublin to Through this place runs the turnpike from Dublin to
Beffaft, \&c. and the loweft lock of the new canal for inland navigation. Here the linen manufacture is carried on, and in the neighbourhood is plenty of a hard
gritty free-fone. It lies forty-four miles from Dublin. grity free-fone. It lies forty-forr miles from Dublin.
NEW SCOTLANND, the Came with AcADA ; which fee. NEW SEVERN, a place where in 168i there was a Yettlement of the Hudfon's-bay company, in New Sou
Wales, North America, with a confiderable trade. Wales, North. America, with
NEW RIVER. See AMWELL.
NEW SOUTH WALES, or
country of vaft extent on the $S$. part of Hudfon's-bay.

It has Canada on the E. and S. with unknown tracts or the W. the Englifh fettlers Siving near the coaft.
thach
EWSTADT (fee NEUSTADT) a town of Siler NEWSTADT (lee NEUSTADT) a town of Silefia, in
Bohemia: it lies forty-eight miles S. of Brelaw. Lat.
50 deg ai min So deg. 31 min. N. long. I6 deg. 49 min. E. Hampthire; a in fends-borough of the Inc. of Wight, in
Hiembers to parliament. It
lies at the end of a finall creat Hamphire, it fends two members to parliament. It
lies at the end of a fuall creck on the fame fide with
South Yarmoutb South Yarmouth, namely, N. W. and has a convenient
haven: it lies twelve miles from Southmplen haven: it lies twelve miles from Southamston.
EWTON, a borough of Lancafhire, governed by fteward, \& a whorough of Lancahhire, governed by a
Here is a charity-cthool, endombers to tarliament. Here is a charity-fchool, endowed by one Hornty, a
yeoman, wwith 2000 . alfo a free hofpital for twenty
children . yeoman, with 2000 . alfo a free hofpital for twenty
children. it lies 37 -miles from Lancafter, and $\mathbf{1 8 7}$
from London. from London.
county, in a town of about forty houfes in Chefter-WTONN-BUTLER, a town in the
managh, and province of Ulifner, in in Ireland county of Fer-
Innikilliners obtained a fignal viere the in rib8, whers obtained a fignal vietory over the rethe rets
ines their cannon upon them : if ies four miles from Lifnack. W near Cowbridge, in Glamorganhhire, South Wales, hoted for a well which is almoott emptyat high tide, but flows at ebb very plentifully.
EWTON-LAMNEVVADY,
ket-town of Londonderry, and province of tming marIreland, on the Ree-Water, near Lough-Foyle, ten
niles from Colerain WTON, a plearant place in the county of Down, and province of Ulfter, in Ireland, at the N. end of Lough-
Strangford, noted for fine diaper; and it has an har-
bour, about a mile from Scraba-hill, and four from bour, about a mile from Scraba-hill, and four from Bangor.
North Wales, on the Severn : it lies ten milcs S. W. North wales, on the
of Montgomery-town.
EWTONBUSHEL, a market-town in Devonfhire,
not far from Totnefs, and about twenty-two miles from
Exeter. a member of Hattings. It had formerly func arched
vaults for fowing of goods, and the freets divided into vaults for fowing of goods, and the freets divided into
thirty-two quarters. The fea is now a mile from it. thirty-two quarters. The fea is now a mile from it.
NEWYEARSPOINT, the utrermoft cafter healland of Belgia Auftralis, an ifland in the fouthern countries of America.
NEW YORK
America
AL (fee
EW-ZEALAND, WW-ZEALAND, one of the fouthern countries of
America; the only account of which is from Captuin America; the only account of which is
EW ZEMBLA. See NovA ZEMBL
YYLAND, a market-town of Suffolk, on the Stour or
Maningtree, over which there is a handfome bridec. Here is a manufacture of bays and fays, with a charitychool for forty boys: it lies fifteen miles from Ipfwich,
and fifty-four from London. AGARA, a famous cataract of Canada, in North America. It lies between the lakes erie and Ontario,
where the fall is faid to be 162 feet perpendicular from high rocks. And we are further told, that the mift oc-
cafioned by the water-fall may be feen above fixteen cafioned by the water-fall may be feen above fixteen
miles off, forming a beautiful rainbow. miles off, forming a beautiful rainbow.
IBANO, or NBIANO, a town of Parma, in Upper
Italy, on the Tidone, thirty-feven miles W. of the Italy, on the Tidone, thirty-feven miles W, of the
capital. Lat. 45 deg. 10 min. N. long. 9 deg. 57 capital. Lat. 45
min. Eeg.
CARAGUA, a province of Mexico, in North AmeICARAGUA, a province of Mexico, in North. Ame-
rica. It is bounded by Honduras on the N. has the
North fea on the E. Coftarica on the S. E. and tie South fea on the $S$. $W$. It is about 400 miles long from E. To W, and $\mathbf{I 2 4}$ broad from N. to $S$.

This is one of the moft fertile provinces of New
Spain, being well watered with lakes and rivers; fo pain, being wet whered wien eakes and rivers; fo
that it is cooler than could be expected, as lying wichin tevelve degrees of the equator. It is alfo very woody,
produces good hemp and flax, with Nicaragua wood for produces good hemp and fla
dying, but little wheat,

The lake of the fame name running through the
middle of the province is very long; its W. extrenity mis within five leagues of the Sounth fea, and the river
is
which iffues from it falls into the North fea at port San which iffues from it falls into the North fea at port San
Juan ; but in many places. it is not navigabie, on acJuan; but in many places it it not navigabe, on ac-
count of feveral dreadful water-falls in it otherwife this would be a nearer paflige into the South fea than
by Panama. At its N. E. end is the volcano Maffagatan.
NICARIA, the ancient Icaria, an ifland on the coaft of Afia Minor, W. of Samos. It is the leaft and moff
barren of all the Greek iffes, being very rocky and mountainous. Lat. 37 deg. 12 min. N. long. 26 deg. 14 min. E. a a mall Epiccopal city in the Further Ca-
NICASTRO,
labria of Naples, and Lower Italy, on the confines of labria of Naples, and Lower Italy, on the confines of
the Hither Calabria, under the fee of Reggio. It was the Hither Calabria, under the fee of Reggio. It was
almoft ruined by an earthquake in 1638 . it lies feven-
teen miles S. of Coferzza. Lat. 39 deg. 21 min. N. almoft ruined by an earth
teen miles S. of Cofonza.
long. 16 deg. 35 min. E.
long. 16 deg. 35 min. E.
NICE, a county of Piedmont, in Upper Italy. It is
bounded by the marauifate of Saluzzo on the N . the bounded by the marquifate of Saluzzo on the $N$. the
county of Tenda and the Genoefe territories on the E .
has has the Mediterranean fea on the $S$, with the county of
Boglio or Bevil, and Provence, on the W. from which latter the river Var feparates it. oll, with grain, \&\&c. Its capital of the fame name, at the mouth of the V ar, is well fortified, and has a good harbour on the Medi-
terranean, at the mouth of the Paulon, which is the only one capable of admitting fimall vefiels, though en-
deavours have been ufed for improving it, and dcclared deavours have be
alfoa free port.
This is the fee of a Bifhop, and here are the remains of feveral Roman antiquities. The French have often taken it, but it is now fubject to the King of Sardinia
it lies twelve miles N. of Antibes, thirty-eight S. Coni, and fixty-feven. from Turin. Lat. 43 deg. $5^{\mathrm{I}}$ min. N. long. 7 deg. 21 min. E.
in Affia Minor, and he feat of the capital of Bithynia,
convened by Coneral council convened by Conftantine the Great, in 325 , againft the
Arian herefy, afterwards the refidence of the Greek EmArian herely, afterwards the erfidence of the Greek Em-
perors. It hath ftill a convenient harbour on the fea of
Marmora, with about 10,000 inhabitants : it lies fiftyMarmora, with about ro,000 inhabitants: it lies fifty-
four miles S. E. of Conftantinople. Lat. 41 deg. I2

NICHOLAS, TT. a town of Lorrain, in Germany, now
fubjeet to France, on the Meurte, with a fine church, fubject to France, on the Meurte, with a fine churgh,
where are preferved the relicts of that faint, who vigoroufly oppofed Arius in the council of Nice: : it lies
twelve miles S. E. of Nancy. Lat. 48 deg. 41 min. N long. 6 deg. I2 min. E.
NICHOLSS, $S T$ a town of Dwina, in Ruffia, with harbour on the White fea, at the mouth. of the Dwina,
eight miles below Archangel. Lat. 63 deg. 56 min. N. eight miles below Archangel. Lat. 63 deg. $56 \mathrm{~min} . \mathrm{N}$.
Iong. 4 I deg. 5 min E .
NICLABURG, the fame with the above-mentioned St. NICLASHAUSEN, a place in the county of Wertheim and circle of Franconia, in Germany, where one John Behem, a peafant and vifionary, was botrn and brought
up, but burnt as an heretic by the Bifhop in rit up, but turnt as an heretic by the Bifhop in 1476 .
NICOBAR, the name of feveral inlands in the Indian ocean, in Affa, N. of Sumatra, at the entrance of the
bay of Bengal, between lat. 7 deg. 40 min. and so deg. bay of Bengal, between lat. 7 deg. 40 min. and so deg.
15 min. N. and beween long. 93 and 95 deg. 5 mmin .
E. The largeft of thefe of the fame name, and furtheft E. The largef of thefe of the fame name, and furtheft
to the S . if thirty-eight miles long, and eighteen
broad.

The natives live in huts, have no towns, and go al-
moft naked. The country is woody, and they make
their bed plantains, and other fruits particulari to the are coroa-nuts, They fight felh, though they have plenty oor or hogs zone. poultry, with which they fupply the flipping which
touch here. Thipey have no temples nor images; but feem to wor-
DAMPIER.
DA

COMEDIA, the ancient Olbia, now I/mia, a city
Bithynia, in Afiaa Minor, at the bottom of a bay the Propontis, a populous and trading place, ina a de.
lightful and fertile country in corn, wine, lightfur and fertine county in eorn, wine, and fruily
Therir pripal manuacturs are filk, cotton, glags,
earthen-wate. Here are feveral earthen-ware. Here are feveral curious inffriptionss m
lies it
lirty t two miles S . E of Conftantinoples lies thirty-two miles. S . E of Conftantinople. Lat, 41
deg. Is min. N. long. 30 deg. 4 m min. E. Weff of
town is 2 mineral fring
 ICOLOLIS, a town of Romania, in European Tuiker,
on the Neflo, fome few, leagues above its mean
and near the col on the Neflo, fome few. Peagues above its mowth,
and near the confines of Macedonia, with a pretty goif
trade. trade.
NICOPOLIS, a large city of Bulgaria, in European
Turkey, on the Danube, at the muouth of the
 unfortunate battle fought in 1396 , between the Chii
tians and Turks, who were commanded tians and Turks, who were commanded refpetively 20,000, and the latter 60,000 : ie lies ninety-fixer mile
N. W. of Adrianople. Lat. 42 deg. 46 min. . . 24 deg. 56 min. E.
NICOPOLIS, the modern name of a city called Em.
 miles from Jerualem, but another twenty from Lyddi2
NICOPPING, a large city, and the capital of Suderman land, in sweden rioper, the oleelt in the kingdom, anil
formerly the refidence of the Kings and Pring formerly the relidence of the Kings and Princes of
this province. It has a pleafant and healthy fite. The Rufians deftroyed its famous caftle in 1n 12te. Th The
fifty-four miles $S$. of Stockholm. Lat. 58 deg 48 his Nity-four miles. of tockholm. Lat. 58 deg. 48 min
N. Ion. 16 deg. 41 min. E. ICOPPING, the capital of the Ine of Falter, in the
Baltic: it lies forty-fix miles $S$. of Copenthase, Baltic: it lies forty-fix miles $S$. of Copenhagen, and
fubject to Denmark. Lat. 49 deg. 56 min. N. long. deg. 48 min . W. Lat. 49 deg. 56 min . N. long. NICOSIA, the ancient Leucofa, and the capital of the
Ine of Cyprus, in the Levant, and Afiatic Turke the plain of Ma Mararea ; formerty and Afratic Turkey, in
ftill ftill a handfome place, and well fortified: it liers ninety
eight miles $W$. of Tripoli, in Syria. eight miles W. of Tripoli, in Syria. Lat. 34 deg. 56
min. N . 1 ong. 34 deg. 46 min. E. ICOTERA, a fmall Epifcopal city of the Further Cabs.
bria, in Naples, and Lower Italy, greatly dor bria, in Naples, and Lower Italy, greaty damaged by
an earthquake in 1638 . It has a harbour on the an earthquake in 1638. It has a harbour on the
Tufcan fea: it lies twenty-eight miles N. E, of Reggio. Lat. $3^{8}$ deg. 56 min . N. long. 16 deg. 22
min. E. ICOYA, a apretty town of Coffarica and Mexico, in
North America, on the Cipanfor North America, on the Cipanfo. From hence the
Spaniards trade to Panama, in Spaniards trade to Panama, in falt, honey, maize,
alfo wict
with the purple juice of a fhell-finh : it lies thity miles W. of the gulph of Salinas.
NID (fee $\mathrm{N}_{17}$ ) a river in thes.
IID (fee $\mathrm{NITH}_{1}$ a fiver in thes, of Scotland.
IIEMEN, or BEREZINA
Lithuania, whence it runs $W$. by of Novogorot, and the
turning N. Wend
 falls into the Baltic near the Memel
NIENBURG
SIENBURG, a bailiwi: of Anmalt-Cothen, and Uppe
Saxony, in Germany, on the Sala.
NIENBURG, a well fortified town
Phalia, in Germany, on the E. bank of the Wet
with a fruitful territitory, on the Et fout baftle on the We. fide
It trades with I
It trades with Lower Saxony by means of ferry-bott
chiefly in corn, wool, flax, cattle,
parifh-church, and the monuments of the Counts a
Hoye in it.
NIENHAUS, a town of Leeten and Livonia, in Sseded,
near the Peddes, and confines of Ruffia: it lies 180 rills near the Peddes, and confines of Ruffia : it lies 180 nillo
from Riga to the $E$. Germany, on the Lieppe : it lies twenty-two miles of Lipftadt. Lat. $5^{1}$ deg. 44 min. N. long. 8 deg. $33^{\circ}$
min.E. NIEPER, the faine with Boristhenes ; which fee: NIESLOT, a flrong with Bodern fort of Efthonia, a a fifit near its exit from the lake Peibus. near its exit from the lake Peibus.
Saxony, in a town of Mermany: it Mecklenterg, and Lores
Sagiteen miles S .

N I M
Bchwerin. Lat. 53 deg. 42 min. N. long. II deg. 40
min. E. $\min$. EDT, a town of Brandenburg, and Upper Sax-
NIESTAD,
ony, in Germany. It lies twenty-fieven mies N E. ony, in Germany. It lies twenty-feven mies N. E.
of Berif. Lat. 52 def. 51 min. N. long. 14 deg. 20 of $\min$. E .
NIGER, a
min. . . a large river of Africa, the fource of which is
NiGER, known with certainty. It has a weftern courre
nor
trounh the middle of Negroland and not known with certainty. It has a weffern courre
tirough the middle of Negroland, and empties itfelf
into the Adlantic ocean by bhree channels: the molt into the Atlantic ocean by three channels: the moor
foutherly of which is called Rio Grande; that in the
niddle, the river Gambia; and the third to the N middle, the river Gambia; and the third to the N. N .
the inver Senegal. The diftance betwenn the N. And
channels is 315 miles. The low countre S. channels is 315 miles. The low country between
thefe is annually overfown at the clofe of the fummer, there is annually overflown at the clofe of the fummer,
as Eypp is by the Nile ato the the fame time. Both
Emuntions proceed from the periodicl inundations proceed from the periodical rains which
fall within the tropics. But whether thefe three
taln fall within the tropics. But whether theie three
branches ifue from one and the fame river, or are three
difine rivers, is a matter fill uncertain. diftine tivers, is a matter flill uncertain., Englifh, and
Near their outletes shere are Portugucef, End naves, gold, ivory, gum fenega, wax, and other drugs.
NIGRITIA, the fame with NEGROLAND, whicl fee. It is a large tract of Africa.
NLLE, the famous large river of Egypt, in Africa. It rifes in Abylinia or Upper Ethiopia, from two fources twenty yards ander, 5 min. N. long. 30 deg. 28 min. E. Its
lat. 12 deg. 5 courfe in fom S . to N. through Abyynini into Egyyp,
continuing in one ftream to the Delta, where it divides continuing in one fream to the Delta, where it divides
into two arms, the oone difcharging itrelf into the Meinto two arms, the one diicharging itelf into the Me-
dieerranean hea at Damietta, and the other about .10
miles to the weftward into the fame fea at Roferta miles to the weftward into the rame rea at Roferta.
Every year there are great rejoicings when the Nile
 entirily upon it. The juft height of the inuddations
pliny reckons at twenty-fix cubits; when theferife only Pliny reckons at twenty-fix cubits; when theferife only
to wwelve orthirten, a famine is expected ; , and when
they they exceed fixteen, danger is apprehended. This siver begins to rife annually in May or June;
and upon an ifland oppofite to Old Cairo, flands a pillar which is divided into pics, a meafure of two feet, to berre the riing of the water: and when it is at
fufficient height, the khalis or great canal is cut, from which it is conveyed into other refervoirs, in order to be diftributed into their field and gardens.
The Delia or Lower Egypt is all overfown; fo: which reafon it is fown with rice, a p pant which, flourifhes in water. Their towns are built on fmall emi-
nences, and during the inundations look like fo nences, and during the inundations look like fo
many iflands. This inumation is occafioned by the periodical rains annually falling within the tropics,
where the fource of the Nile lies. The flood is alfo
wheren Ir Abyfinia, the waters fhooting from thence in tor ents thereby fwell the river beyond its ufual dimen
In the Nile are about feven catarats or water-falls, all very aftonifhing to behold. One is under lat. 23 deg.
and long. 48 deg. 50 min. iffuing from feveral huge hug and long. 48 deg. 50 min. ifruing from feveral huge
chops of a high rock, faid to be the height of 200 feet, and with a very ftumning noife. In its fall the water
refembes a white theet about thirty feet broad, raifing refembles a white fheet about thirty feet broad, rairing
fuch thick miths, as afar off appear like clouds; and
like yet we are told that the native fhoot them with rafts.
In this river are vaft number of crooodiles, feaIn this river are vaft number of crocodiles, rea-
horfes, and other voracious creatures which infeft it, and probably dimininh the quantity of jits fifh.
NIMEGUEN, a city of Guclderland one of the united provinces, on the left bank of the Waal. Here the fa-
mous treaty of the Dutch and their allies with the rench was concluded in 1679 . This is a large, plea. fant, and fortified city: it lies twelve miles S. of Ar-
heim, and fify-four S. E. of Amfterdam. Lat. $5^{1}$ deg 52 min . N. long. 5 deg. 46 min . E. Here are found NIMES, or NISMES, an ancient, elegant, and populous city of Languedoc, in France, near the fource of
the Vifta, in a very delightful country. It has a citadel

N of S
confifining of four battions. Its freets are narrow but
clean, and the houfes are of fone. This and the houres are of fone.
Thisilis ; an Epiffopal the third part of and contains above 12,000 religion, He Befindes part of which profefs the efformed
there is without the city remains of antiquity, moft curious, and the leat damamed omphytheatre, the
it itise thirty miles N . E. of Montepellier. Lat. 43 deg. 42 min. N. long. 4 deg. 28 min. E. the provinces of China, in Afia, with Chece-ftone walls,
5074 geometrical paces in circuit: it liees 5074 geometrical paces in , circuit: it lies 248 miles S
E. .rom Japan, with which this poit carries confiderable trape. They alto drive araries on a very traffic in
falt- ifin or ferf. Befides both town and fuburbs are fur-Ialt-fifh or flefh. Befides both town and luburbs are fur-
nified with every other neceflary. NINEVEHH, or NNIUUS, a farmous city of Afyria, in
Afia, with walls fixty miles in compafs, or Afia, with walls fixty miles in compars, or three days
journey, on the river Tigris, and oppofite to the Mout-
ful, Hither the ful. Hither the prophet Jonall had boen fent. At this
day there day there remains nothing of its ancient filent. At, being
all a heap of rubbinh. In the neighbourhood is an a heap of rubbin. In the neighbourhood is a
mofque much reforted to, where it is pretended Jonah
was buried. NINOVE, a town of Flanders, in the Auftrian Nether-
lands, on the Dender. It lies fourteen miles W. of
Brufiels, and feem lands, on the Dender. It ies fourteen miles W. of
Brufils, and often taken and plundered during the wars
in this country. Here is an abbey of Pren monks, with a very fine church
 hay, N. . of Santorini. Here are feveral commodious
harbours, nd remarkable only for Homer's tomb, who
is faid to have been buried heie. is faid to have been buried here.
NIONS, the capital of Moontaun, a difrict of Dauphiny, in France. It is a fall town on the Aigues,
over which there is a bridge, faid to be a Roman piece
of work. of work.
NIORT,
NIORT, a town of PoiAlou, in France, on the
Seure. It drives a great trade in cattle, horfes, and mules ; alfo manufactures of fhamoy, druggets, ferges,
\&cc. It lies thirty miles N. N. of Rochelle. Lat. deg. 46 min. N. long. 34 min. W. W.
IIPHON, the largettor tine Japan ilands, in the Indian tween 100 and 150 broad, containing 55 provinces. It lies 134 miles E. of China. Its capital is Jeddo.
NIRUNDA, a fea-port town of Mecelpadia, in Sweden Proper, on the Niliartund. NISBLN, the ancient Nifitis, a midland town of Diar-
beker, in Affa, on the My donius. It was formerly very coniderable, but at prefent only feint vettiges of its grandeur appear. It is the refidence
of a Sangiac and lies in a very of Sangiac; and lies in a very fruitful and well-cul-
tivated neightourhood, about two miles from a confiderable river on the $E$. with a very noble from a con-
and about five days journey from Mouflul. and about five days journey from Moufful
IISIDA, an ifland of the Lavoro, in Naples, and Lower
Italy, not far from the continent. It refembles a larg garden, yielding a revenue of 8000 ducats. It has a
imall harbour on the $S$. fide, called Porto Pavone, with imall harbour on the S. fide, called Porto Pavone, with
a Lazaretto, where flips bound to Naples muff perform quarantine.
NISMES. See NisMrs in France.
NISNA, or NIIE NOVOGOROD, a large inland town of Ruffia, at the confluence of the Oka and
Wolga. It is the fee of an Archbifhop, and lies 205
miles E. Of Morcow. Lat. 56 deg. 19 min. N. long. 45 de. 5 min. E.
ISSA, or NIZZA. See NICE,
ISSA, or NISSA DE LA PAGIA, a territory of Montferrat, in Upper Itafy.
ISSA,
Ite European Turkey, on the
lower falls into the Morawa.
In the neighbưhood the Prince of Baden, with
15,000 men, beat 80,000 Turks in 1689 . It lies 128 15,000 men, beat 80,000 Turks in 1689 . It lies 128
miles S . E. of Belgrad. Lat. 43 deg. 10 min . N. . long. 22 deg. 25 min.
NISSA, or NYSA
IISSA, or NYSSA, once a confiderable city of Cappa
docia, in Afia Minor, and the fee of the celebrated

NITH, or NID, a river of Dumfries-hhire, in the South
of Scotland, which iffues from Lough-Cure, and pafing into the Solway firth, gives name to
IITHSDALE, or NIDISDALE, a fubdivifion of the laft-mentioned fhire. It is bounded by Clyderdale on the N. Annandale on the E. the Solway firth on
the S. and Galloway on the W. Its capital is Dum-
fries.
This divifion is pretty well furninhed with pafture and
arable lands, and gave title of Earl to a branch of the arable lands, and gave title of Earl to a branch of the
Maxwell fanily, the lat of whom forfeited it in 1715 , and made his efcape out of the Tower. Overward, con-
Nithdale is further fubdivided into the Over Nithddale is further fubdivided into the Overward, con-
taining the prefyetrery of Pentpont, and the Netherward, NITRACHT, or NEYTREYA, a populous town and NITRACHT, or NEYTREYA, a populous town and
fee of Bithop, in Hugary on the Neyta, forty $y$ two
miles N. E. of Prefburg. Lat. 48 deg. 41 min. N. long. 18 deg. 31 min. E.
NIUCHE, a kingdom of Chinefe Tartary, N. of Laoin France, where it contines on Britany, neartory, the
mouth of the Loire; it is three leagues long, and fever mouth of the Loire,
in circuit.
In the town of the fame name are 2500 inhali-
tants. In this ifland are feveral falt-pits and arabbe. tants. In this
land. dom of Naples, in Lower traly, with the title of $k$ a pring.
cipaity. It lies eighteen miles $E$. of the cipality. It lies eighten miles E . of the capita. . Ltan
4 d deg. 12 min. N . Iong. 15 deg. 5 min. E. 41 deg. 12 min. N. Iong. 15 deg. 5 min. E.
OLI, the ancient Naunlum, a finall city of the Genoefe
territories, in Upper Italy, on the bay of Genoa, wif territories, in Upper Italy, on the bay of Genoen with
a good harbur. It it idefended by a frong cafle wih
ies thiry-feve a good harbour. It is defended by a frong caftle. It
lies thirty-feven. miles S. W. of the capital. Lat. 44
deg., 24 min. N. long. 8 def. 56 min.
 OMBRE DE DIOS, a town in the ifthmus of Darien,
in Thera Firma of South America, a little to the
eat caftward of Porto B.llo, and on a bay open to the fere,
called the Bartimentos called the Bastimentos. It has been deferted by tere, the
Spaniards for Porto Bello. Litt. 9 deg. 43 min. N. 78 deg. 35 min. WJ.
ZMBRE DE DIOS, a large populous town of the Zacatecas, in the audience of Guadalajara, and kingdom
of Mexico, in North America. It lies a little N. of the tropic, and fixty leagues from Guadalajara in the
fame diection. fame diection. in Germany, now belonging to France on the Seille It is a fief held of the empire ever fince the 16 ch centen
tury. CAPE, a promontory on the W. coaft of Affice,
Iying oppofite to the Canary iflands. Lat. 28 deg. lying oppofite to the Canary iflands. Lat. 28 deg. 4
min. ONA, a fmall town of Venetian Dalmatia, oppofite to
the Iffe of Pag with a harbour on the Adriatic fean the IIfe of Pago, with a harbour on the Adriatic fea,
eighteen miles N. of Zara. Lat. 44 deg. 30 min. N . long 16 deg. 41 min.. .
ORCIA, the ancient $N u$
Spoieto and Ecclefiatical flate of Italy, near the Af
 feem they murt undertand neither reading nor wititing,
fury well their principal trade, which is the breeding of vatt numbers of black hoes. It lies thiry
miles E. of Spoleto. Lat. 43 deg. deg. 27 min. E . ORDEN, a well- built open town of Embden and Eat
Friefland, on a fimail guiph, with a harbour for Friefland, on a finaill guiph, with a harbour for vefids
of little buithen. It lies foutteen miles N , of Embden. Lat. 53 deg. 51 min. N. long. 6 deg. 28 min. E.
OREMBERG, a ciry of Franconia. See NUREMBERG.
ORFOLK, in contradiftinction to Suffo'k, as lying N . and S . of each othier; a county of England divided
from the iatter by the W Waveneyand o Cambridgefhire by Oufe the Greater, and is wahed by the Germain ocean on the $N$. and $E$. It is is feparated d
from a fimall part of Lincolnhire on the W. by the from a fmall part of L.incolnfhire on the W. by the
Eiftuarium or Waffes. It is fity-feven miles longz, teituarium or Wafhes. It is fity -feven miles longs,
and thi ty-five broad; containing city, 32 market.
towns, and 7 II villages, with about 283,000 inhabitowns, and 711 villages, with about 283,000 inhabi-
tants.
The air is of various temperatures, as is the foil of diverfe qualities. The principal rivers are the Yare, Thyrm, Waveney, the Geeater and Leffer Ouve, and
the Bure. The Oufe is remarkabie for its overfourthe Bure. The Oufe is remarkabie for its overtlow-
ings, called Eagre, particularly at the equinoxes. They have herring and mackerel in equinotes.
great plenty on the coafts, and firh for them accordingly.
Tlis county was formerly folitigious, ber of attorneys was formerly follitigious, that the num-
King Henry VI. Their manufactautute in the reign of King Henry VI. Their manufactures are woollen and
worted ftuffs, with flockings. wornted fufts, with ftockings. They have plenty of
honey, \&c. It lies in the diocefe of Norwich, and gives titte of Duke to the elder branch of the Howards,
who flill continue Roman Cathol is. It fons wo who fill continue Roman Catholis. It fends two
Knights of the fhire to parliament, and two members Knights of the fhire to parliament, and two members
for each of the following places; namely, Norvich, which is the capital, Lynn-Regis, Great Yarmouth, Thetford, and Caftlerifing.
NORFOLK, a count of Virginia, in North American
If lies on the N, of Carolina.

NORHAM, one of the many ruinous caftes in Nor duced the gentry of it to build their feats ar places, in duced the gentry of it to build their feats as places of
frength againtt the inroads of their neighbours the
Scoorch. Scotch.
NORKOPING, a populous town in the N. part of Ea
Gothland, in Sweden, on a large brook running from the Vetter-lake, called Motala, which falls into Braa wikin-bay. Here they have a good trade in falmion.
It lies eighty-fix miles S. W. of Stockholm. Lat. 58 deg. 25 min. N. long. 15 deg. 29 min. E
NORLINGEN, an imperial city of $S$. pital of CEtingen, in Germany, oabia, and the capitare of Nordgaw. It has five, gates, and was the firft
fines of that
city that received Luthers city that received Luther's doctrine in 1524. The durch of St. George is fupported by twenty-two co-
lumns, with a free-ftone ffeeple, one of the talleft in the empire, befides other handfome ftructures. It lies N. long. Io deg. 12 min. . .E. Lat. 48 deg. 51 min.
NORMANDY, a government of France. It is bounded

NORMANDY, a government of France. It is bounded
on the $W$. by Britany, on the S. by Beauffe, Perche, on the W. by Britany, on the S. by Beaufe, Perche
and Maine, on the E. by Picardy and Ine of France and on the $N$. it is wathed by the Englifh channel
This province is nearly 200 miles long from E. to W This province is nearly 200 miles long from E. to W .
and 10 broad from N . to S , being one of the mot
and and
fritful countries in the king dom. It is fubdivided into
Upper and Lower Normandy. Pper and Lower Normandy.
About the year 912 , the No About the year 912 , the Normans and Danes made
a conqueft of this country under Rollo their firt Duke, who gave it the prefent name, having before that time
been called Neuftria or Weft France been called Neuftria or Weft France.
William, the feventh Duke, furnamed the Baftard, William, the feventh Duke, furramed the Baftard,
invaded England in 1066 , as claiming the fucceffion under the will of Edward the Confeflior, and after de-
feating Harold his competitor, who was flain in bat feaing and granting the Kentifh men their ancient privi-
teper
leres, he poffefled the crown with leges, he pofiefifed the crown with very little more op-
pofition, and fettled it in his family. poition, and rettled it in his family.
Thus Normandy became a province of England, and
continued fo for many years after, the only remains of continued fo for many years after, the only remains of
which to that crown are the infands on the coaft of Norwhich to that crown are the infands on the coaft of Nor-
mandy and in the Britifh channel. This rovince may be fubdivided into the feven fol-
lowing diocefes; Rouen, Lifieux, Bayeux, Coutance, lowing dioceefes; Rouen, Lifieux, Bayeux, Coutance,
Avranche, Seez, and Evreux. The four firt lie near
the coaft of the channel, and the other three are feen in returning from W . to E .
vorMouTIER, an ifland of Franc. See NoirmouTirp. NORRNA, Ferraando de, an in iland of the Brafils, in South
America, belonging tothe Portuguefe, and government of America, belonging tothe Portuguefe, and government of
Fernambucco. In order to get into it, it is neceflary to weather the ifland on the N. Fide, as the force of the cur-
rent to the fouthward is very confiderable. rent to the fouthward is very confiderable. Here are
two harbours capable of receiving fhips of the greatelt two harbours capable of receiving fhips of the greateft
burthen. The one is on the $N$. fide, and the other on
the N . and W . The former is the mott commo the N . and W . The former is the moft commodious;
but both are entirely expofed to the N . and W . At the time there, and even the eafterly winds prevail, they
are impaticable.
 feven elegant forts, the principal of which ftands on a
feep rock wafled by the fea ; and they are well-garrifleep rock wafhed by the fea; ; and they are well-garri-
foned, having alfo a Governor. foned, having alfo a Governor.
The barrennefs of the ifland does not proceed from The barrennets of the illand does not proceed from
any defeet in its foil, which produces grain and the
fruits common in hot climates, but from the want of fruits common in hot climates, but from the want of
moifure, two or three years often pafing there without $\stackrel{\text { any rain. }}{\text { The }}$
common food of the inhabitants here is the Farima. de pat, or wood-meal, made of the root mo-
niato. The harbours or orads abound in fikh. During the feafon in which the turtles lay their eggs, namely,
from December to April, the fhores of the whole inand from December to Apri, the ehores of the whole inand
are covered with them, after which they retire into
the fea, and idiappear. It lies eighty leagues from the
coalf of Brafil. Lat. 3 deg. 53 min. S. and long. 33 deg. W. of the obfervatory. 23 Paris.
ORTGAW, a name given to the palatinate of Bava$\xrightarrow{\text { nin in in Gemanyi }}$

ORTH River, a large fream of New Mexico, its North America, warge frream of New Mexico, in
vince from Florida, and enning S. S. divides that pro二
of the gulph of Mexich itfelf into the W. end
 dom, in Great Britain, lying to the northward of the
firth of Tay, as the be conveniently enough called the to the fouth of ward may
NORTH Scotland ORTH Sea, the gulph of Mexico, fort onominatlated by
the Spaniards, as from it they pafied over the iffhmus
of Darien into the South fea p and the Spaniards, as from it they paffed over the ifthmus
of Daxien into the South fea, and this name has lately
been iven to all the that part of the Aelantic ocean which been given to all that part of the thlantito ocean which
lies N. of Terra Firma, in North America. ar TH Cape, a promontory of the inand of Maggeroe,
and province of Wardhus, in the N. of Norway, the
moft northerly point in
 26 deg. of Wardhuys. Lat. 71 deg. 27 min . N. long. on the E. .ooaland of Keape in the infe of Thanet, and
terbury, and twelve N. miles N. E. of Cand N. long. I deg. 26 min . E. Deal. Lat. 51 deg. 28 min. ORTH, or North-Eaf Pafage to China and Cathay,
though faid to have been firtt difcovered by Sir Mar-
tin Frobiber of tin Frobither of Doncafter, in the reign of Qureen Eli-
zabeth, with fome ftreights to which ho zabeth, with fore frteights to which he gave his own
name, and that of the Queen to a foreland; yet his
attempt, and thofe of attempt, and thofe of ourteen or of forteend more yet his
wards, have moflly failed in finding this vore wards, have moffly failed in finding this very defiftarb-
palfage
fupon feveral accounts, particularly from the unparage upon ieveral accounts, particularly from the un-
furmountable iece and intene: cold of the northern re-
gions, throung which gions, through which the adventurers are neceffrery reb ob-
liged to pals in this refearch, often to the lofs of both liged to pals in
crew and veffels.
The fame may be obferved of the N. W. paflage into
the Pacific ocean or South fea thro the Pacific ocean or South fea through Hudfons bay,
the like number of addenturers having alfo mifcarried
in this difcovery: though there fremms to in this dircovery: though there feems to be the he high-
eft probability for the reality of both thefe paffages. eft probability for the reality of both thefe paffages.
OR THALLER TON, a borough in the North Riding
at of Yorkfhire, and finall territory of the fame name, on
the Wirke. It confifts but of one ftreet about half the Winke. It confifts but of one frret about half a
mile long, and in the N. road to Berwick. It is governeng'y a bailif, who returns two members to par-
liament. Mts market is on Wednefday, and fairs on February 133 Theep, , particularly the , firft artiorned catce. It lies, horfes, and
Thirk, and twenty-four miles from OR THAM, a place-four from Yorke. in the ine in theighbour-
hood of Biddiford, which is a nurfery for hood of Biddiford, which is a nurferf for feamene, and
its church-fteeple a fea-mark for fuch as bear with the bar of that port.
ORTHAMPTO
ORTHAMPTON, a mayor -borough, and the county-
town of the fhire of the fame name, in England. It
fends two town of the fire of the pame name, in England.
fends two members to parliament, and ftands at the
confuence of the Nen with another confluence of the Nen with another rivulet, over which
are two bridges. Here are four churches, of which
Allhallows ins Alltallows is a handfome edifice, befides feveral pub
lic fruetures, as the George inn, built by John Dry
den, Efq; and given the poor, the county hof den, Efq; and given the poor, the county hofpital, \&z.
Its markets are on Wednefday, Friday, and Saturday that for horfes efpecially, there being feven annual
fairs here, exceeoing any in England. Its principal fairs here, exceeaing any in eng
manufacures are fhoes and flockings
In this town the
In this town the late Dr. Dodderidge kept an aca demy, which was alfo a nurfery for young difienting
divines. His paraphrafe on the New Teflament, and mives. His paraphrate on the New Teftament, an
many other writings of his in defence of Chriftianity, for elegance, moderation, judicious criticifm, ortho
doxy, and piety, do his memory a great deal of honour. ooxy, and piety, do his memory a great deal of honour.
Northampton lies forty-four miles from Cambridge and fixty-fix from London. Here feveral parliamen have been hetd formerly.
In this neighbourhood
In this neighbourhood is the ancient royal palace of
Holmy; but having belonged to the late Duchef of Marlborough, it is now occupied by a farmer.
ORTHAMPTON, a county of Virginia, in North America. It lies S. of Acamack county, and form the $S$.
ginia.

3 U
NORTH
$\mathrm{N} O \quad \mathrm{R}$
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, one of the counties of England, and in the very center of the kingdos, Lincoln,
bounded on the N. by the fhires of Rutland, bounded on the N. by the bires of of Huntington and
and Leicefter, on the Ey thof by
Bedford, on the S. by Buckingham and Oxford, and Bedford, on the S. by Buck
on the W. by Warwickhire.
The air here is extremely plearant and healthy: fo
that in it are numerous feats and parks of the nobility that in it it
and gentry.
and gentry.
Its foil is very fruitful for agriculture and pafturage,
tut it is farce of wa but it is farce of wood and coals. It abounds in theep,
other cattle, \&c. The country is level, and fo popu other cattle, \&cc. The country is level, and io popar
lous, that from fome places there is a view of no lef
lose lous, thirty fteeples. Its principal river
than elland, Oufe, Leam, and Charwell.
Welland, Oure, Leam, and Charwell.
Befides two Knights for the fhire, this county fends Bo members to parliament each; namely, for Peter-
two merough, Northampton, and Brackey, with one for
bor borough, Northa
Higham-Ferrers.
Higham-Ferrers.
NORTHAUSEN, an Imperiar city of Thuringia, and
and Upper Saxony, in Germany, on the Zarge or Hartza
The magiftracy and people are Latherans. It lie
 Sor min. E. EWICK, a market-town and royal burgh of
NORTH-ERW Haddingtoninire or Eat Lothian, loading of falt, \&cc land, with a harbour or pier for loadis, belonging to
and an handfome feat of the Dalrymples ber
the prefent Lord Prefident of that kingdom. This in in and an handrome feat orident of that kingdom. This is in
the prefent Lord Prem
the diftrict of burghs with Jedurgh, Haddington, the difrict of burghs with Jedurgh, Aadangton,
Dunbar, and Lauder, which alternately fend one memDunbar, and Lauder, which alternatery
ber to the Britif parliament. It lies eighteen miles
m.
 and in the Baltic fea. NORTHCHURCH, a place about two miles from Berk-
hamftedt, in Hartfordfhire, remarkable for its good rectory, and plenty of black cherries.
NORTH-CURRY, $a$ market-town of Somerfethire, the Tone. Here is an annual fair on Augult 1 , for bullocks, fheep, and toys: it lies 19 miles from the city
of $W$ ells, and 136 from London NOR THEIM, a town of Brunfwick, and Lower Saxony, in Germany, on the Leine, fifty miles S. of Hanover,
to the Elector of which it belongs. Lat. 51 deg. 46 min. N. long. 9 deg. 56 min. E. NORTHEND, a pretty village of Middlefex, near Ham-
merfmith, and in the neighbourhood of the capital, with merfmith, and in the neighbourhood of the capital, with
a fine feat and elegant gardens of Earl Brooke and the late Sir John Stanley.
palace of the Duke of Buccleugh, at Dalkeith, in the palace of the Duke of Buccleugh, at Dalkeith, in the
neighburhood of Edinburgh
NORTH FARA, in contradifinction to South Fara,
juft by one of the Orkney ifles, in the north of Scot juft by one of the Orkney ifles, in the north of Scot-
land
live miles $N$. $E$ of Eglifha, and three miles long. It is but thinly inhabited.
ORTH-HOPE, a harbour in the Ine of $W$ ayes and Hoy, in the Orkneys, and north of Scotland, one of the
beff in the world, and confequently commodious for the
fin fifhery. the Lech, with a large vicarage church, and tall tower. Here is a free grammar-fchool, endowed with 801 . was denied by the truftees. Its weekly market is on Wednefday, and annual affairs on Wednefday before April 23, for cows and fheep; Wednefday before Sep
tember 29, for horfes and fmall ware; and the third tember 2 , for horres and fmall ware; and the thir
Wedneday in May, for checfe and cattle: it lie Leventen miles from Gloucefter, and eighty from
London. NORTHLOUGH, or NORLOCH, a fort of fanding
pool or noxious fink, on the N. fide of the city of Edinpool or noxious fink, on the N. fide of the city of Edin-
burgh, beweeni and Leith : propofals for draining of
which, or making a channel for the water to run from it, has often been talked of.
$\mathrm{N} O$ R has Davis's ftreights on the W. leading into Baifint bay, the latter bounding Nurthmain on the $N$. fo thet
this fhould feem to be an inand ftretching from lat, 62 deg. to 75 deg.
ORTHMYM, where is a feat with gardens of the Dake of Leeds, fors, merry belonging to the great Lord Somers, who for.
muried in the chancel of the church, without any buried in the chancel
fription frription.
ORTHPETHERTON, a parifh of Somerfethite,
feven miles long, between Bridgewater and T T feven miles long, between Bridgewater and TTunton
it carries on a ferge manufactory, with a very handf
 Its weekly market is on Tueflday, and annual fairo on
May I for fhoes and toys. May If for fhoes and toys.
ORR THSTRAND, an Iland adjacent to the duchy of
Slefwick, in the German ocean. It lies oppofite Slefwick, in the German ocean, It liles oppofite of
Hufum, twelve miles long, and four broad, Hurum, twelve miles long, and four broad, more o
Iefs. Its fertility has been much impaired brinundation
 particularly in October 1634 , when the bankeg and
dykes were broken down, and 50,000 head of ardill drowned
diST, one of the weftern ilfands of Scoland not far from South
land. It formerly included all thofe on the N . fide $\mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{n}}$, the Humber; and the ancient kingdom went a fice ond way into Scotland. It is at preeent divided from D Dur-
ham on the S. by the Derwent and Tyn, from Scotland on the N. and W. by the Tweed, the Chering hills, with part of Cumberland ; and on the E. it
wafhed by the German ocean. warhed by the German ocean.
of England, containing about 136,000 tinh of any pant market-towns, 280 villages, and forty-fix very, lagge
parifhes. The air is healthy, but the foil vaious. Te pari-cs. is very fruifful, and the $W$. parars mountii ous, yet affording good pafture for fheep
It abounds more with coals, efpecially about Nem.
caffle, than any- other county f from which artice vaft trade is brought into it ty the etranforataicon o
coals to all parts: fo that London alone, befre it coals to all parts: fo that London alone, before it he
half the number of brewers and difililers as are now in it, confumed annually 600,000 chaldrons. IIfs princi pal rivers
the capital.

Through Northumberland paffed the famous Pia wall to the Solway firth, extending from the German
ocean to the Irifh fea, about eighty miles. See Pice
WALL: The original natives of this county, as has been hintst in their throats, particularly in pronouncing the leter R, hence called the Northumberland wharle; on whic whirring found they value themf
fhews the antiquity of their blood.
NORTHUMBERLAND, a county of Virgini, North America, lying at the mouth of the Patowmad far from Hickling.
VORTHWICH, a market-town of Clefhire, on the
Weaver, with plentiful brine-pits, near the Dan, foom Weaver, with plentiful brine-pits, near the Dan, from
which falt is made, alfo mines of rock-falt in the neight which falt is made, alfo mines of rock-falt in the neidg
bourhood. Here is a free grammar-chlool, and a chz bourhood.
rity-chool.
The week
The weekly market is on Friday, and annual fiis Augutt 2 and December 6 , for cattle, drapery, and
bedding. It itis London. ORTON, a place near Wulpit, in Suffok, where
King Henry VIII. was induced to diy for gold, but was difappointed: the diggings are ffill vifibble. lie be ORWAY, a northern kingdom of Europe. It lies ber
tween lat. 58 deg. and 72 min. N. and between lon 4
deg, and 30 in
 by the Atlantic ocean, on the E. by Swedinh Lappan
and other provinces of that kingdom, on the s. by the and other Provinces of that kingdom, on the s. of
fea called Categate or Schaggerac, which parts it from
Denmark. Denmark.
$\mathrm{N} O \quad \mathrm{~B}$
The air is extremely cold and keen, efpecially in that parere the winter lafts about eight or nine moaths, during which time the ground is covered with frow.
This is a barren country cient for the natives; and in fome parts near Sluyihaven and Fleckery, not far from the Naass, the flace of
the country northwards for chequered with bare grey rocks of equal height, and exactly refembling an arrangement of fugar-loaves: at he bottom of thene fuare, where they fow grain, or fet greens; yet they
have excellent mutton of their own in autumn, and very cheap, with plenty of other provifions, and brandy,
which are imported from other countries and exhb ged for their falt-fifh, the fees here fwarming with-
excellent forts; the filhing for which, and lobters fent excellent forts; the filhing for which, and lobfters fent
toEngland, being the principal fupport of the natives.
their horles are fmall, but miming their mountains like wild-goats. One of their apital difines, next to excelient frefh fifh, is lamb falted and dried in the froke, but not much bigger than a
rabbis, and ferved up whole, being wrapt in fried eggs.
Setween Norway and $S$ Sweden there runs from S . to
N. a high ridge of mountains, called the Dofrine; and Between Norway and $S$ weden there runs from $S$. to
N. hingh ridge of mountains, called the Dofrine ; and
the reft of the country is encumbered witt. fteep rocks the reff of the country is encumbered with freep rocks
and high hills, producing little or nothing for foo. It
however yields excellent oaks and firs, and alfo pitch however yield excellent oaks and firs, and alfo pitch
and tar ; and in their hills are mines of copper, iron, and fome filver.
They dry their ling or fock-fifh upon the rocks, generally without fatting them, for which, and their onther fifh, as has been hinted already, they have all
neceflaries they want, in exclange from other na-
tions. fubjed to the fame Prince, who is abfolute in all his ominions; and he treats the latter like a conquered country, having commonly in it ro,000 of his beft
trooss, and gradually removed their ancient nobility, to prevent any powerful factions arifing againft him.
The religion of Norway, as well as Denmark, is the Lutheran. In of ther churches is a fmall crucifix to be
fen, futheran. Anl the arin anche in the middole of the altar, but
fene, generaly
they pay no adoration to it : and whenever a King of hey pay no adoration to it: and whenever a King of
Denmark dies, they toll their bells twice a day for a twelvemonth running.
twelvemonth running. Arong and courageous, hardy
The inhabitants are frong
famen, dirty on board and cownifh, with fome admixture of the churl : but their women are handfome, and generally lefs unpolite than their hufbands. The failors, hile at fea, are punctual at their devotions, finging or
falms every morning and evening: they commonplams every morning and evening: whey common-
Iy mark very day and night, failing within circles
made by chalk on their charts, by which method of made by chall on their charts, by which method of
reckoning they are often wide of their intended port;
fo that their fkill in navigation does not feem very conderable, at leaft in long voyages.
Oorfhips; Aggerhus, Berghen, Drontheim, and Wardus; befides that of Bahus, which is fubject to Swe den; and the feveral infands depending on Norway.
The whol coaft is rocky, and canniot be approached
witheut without a piloct from lacid, and upon a veffel's artival
in any of their bays, a boat puts off with fome men in any of their bays, a boat puts of winn fome men It, who
foreke rowed st. for fale to paffengers.
NORWOOD, a place in Surry, and neighbourhood of NORWOOD, a place in Surry, and neighbourhood of
London, where was not long fince a- great refort of
thofe cheating people called Gypfies; ;uppored to be a remnano of the vagrant Eyyptians, who impofed on the
egnorant and credulous by fortunc-telling, \&c. of which gnorant and credulous by fortune-telling, \&c. of which
here are fill fome remains thereabouts to be feen, tho' there are thill fome remanns thereabouts to be feen, tho
the wod has been mofly fubbed up.
Of Of the fame name is another place in the parifh of NORW $\mathrm{CH}, \mathrm{A}$, built from the ruins of the Venta Icenorum,
now Caffer, a large rich city, and the capital of Nornow Cafter, a large rich city, and the capital of Nor-
folk, at the confuence of the Windden and Yare, which
$\mathrm{N} \quad \mathrm{O}$
is navigable to Yarmouth, being about thirty milcs by
water. This is the fee of a Biihop, and a county of itfelf
It is governed by a mayor, \&cc. who returns two members 0 parliamient.
Here is a yert
 afterwards brought to to great perfection Ki by the Wallons and hio fled from the Duke of Alva's bloody perfecution Elizabeth fortands, at that this were feetled here by Queen of Norwich, are thought to employ about racouroos
people in the city and county, and produce annually much of the ground is liaid out in pafture-fields and but ens, with twelve gates. It contains tbirty-two pariffes houfes, for dififenters of ail denominiations. The of ang ic Atructures here are numerous and handfome. The Ppre-1teep.e of the cathedral, next to Solififury and
St. Paul's cupola in London, is the highelt in For its antiquities and monuments, fee Sir Triomas
Browwn Over
the river, which runs the fee Sir Tromas fix large bridgce. The no the th-wall of Bridewell is on
one the greatelt curiofities in Norwich, as being a fpeci-
men of the loft art of breaking flints into exac an even furface, the junctures in which are fo colofe, not to admite the point of a knife ; nor does it appear
that the cement ured here is lime. Hat the cement ured here is lime.
This city has fuffered greatly?
cularly by the fagous s rebelition of Kett the Tanne under King Edward VI. but its damages were repaired
nte the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The meadows in the neighbourhood of this city feed
vaft numbers of black cattle, which not only fupply aft numbers of black cattle, which not only fupply
Norwich, Yarmouth, \&c. but the London markept in
 and buy them : fity, what by their narfure graziers t ?
the land, that which before was the land, that which before was let under five fliillings
per acre, has by this means been let for twenty. per acre, has by this means been net for twenty.
The city flands on the fifde of a hill N. and S. To Nor wine, fifh, oil, and all other heavy cools by coals, ine, filh, oil, and all other heavy goods, by mean
of the river Yare. Here are four horpitals. Norwich gives title of Earl to the Duke of Norfolk and its fee contains 112 I parifhes in this county and
Suffolk. Its weekly markets are on Wednefday, Friday, and Saturday. It lies about wenty miles fron rom London. OTEBURG, or SLEUTELBURG, as being the
key from Finland into Ingria, a flrong fortrels and key from Finland into Ingria, a frong fortrels and inanor fown in the latter province, in Ruffia, on an
inland forme by Nieva, near the weftern bank of wides in 1702, and added a fort to it on flom the Swedes in 1702 , and added a fort to it on the fide
Peterburgh, from which city it lies twenty-fix mill to the E. Lat. 60 deg. 15 min . N. long. 31 deg. 46 OTO, the ancient Nefum, on a craggy hill in the Val di Noto in Sicily, and Lower Italy. About three iles S. of it is Noto Novo, built after Old Noto ha
been deftroyed by an carthquake in 1693 : it lios been eftroyed by an earthquake in 1693 : it lics
twenty-two miles S. of Syracufe. Lat. 37 deg. 20 min . N. long. 15 deg. 5 min.
OTO, Yal de, the S. E.

TO, Val de, the S. E. province of Sicily, in Lower
taly. It is bunded by Val di Demona on the N. . V . Mazara on the $W$.
TTINGHAM, a mayor-borough and county of i elf, the capital of the dhire of the fame name. It $i$ one of the pleafanteft places in England, on the afcen
of a rock, clofe by the Trent, which is navigabie b arges to it from the Humber and Hull; and over thy
tiver is a large flone-bridge of nineten andes, bout a mile long including the caufeways; and near it

N 0 U
is cafle of the fame name, belonging to
Newcaftle, but much neglected at prefent. Newcaftle, but much neglected at prefent.
Here King Charles 1. firft erected the royal fanAard in 1642 2. In it Count Tallard was connined for
feven years, after having been taken prifoner at the even years, after
battle of Blenheim.
The principal manufacures here are frame-knitting
ftockings, fome glafs and earthen ware ftockings, fome glafs and earthen ware, particu here
tea-pots and cups. As they brew very good ale here ea-pots and cups. As they brew very good ate here,
fo they make the beft malt, great quantities of which is ent by land-carriage into, the neighbouring counties. Here are
St. Mary.
This town has more gentlemen's houfes in it than any ther of its bignefs in Great Britain, particularly Mr.
Plumtree's, which is admired for its elegant front. It fends two members to parliament, has very conveient clilarage in the rocks, gives titile of Ear to the Finch family, with that of Winchelrea; and Iies 34
miles from Lincoln, and 122 from London. Its markets are on Wednefday, Friday, and Saturday. fon's-bay, in North America.
fon's-bay, in North America. S. E. and S. by Derbyflire on the W. and by YorkShire on the N. W. and N. It is forty-three miles long, and twenty-four broad. It contains nine markettowns, 168 parifes, 450 villages, with 95,000 in-
habitants. The air is mild and healthy. It is watered by at leaft twenty rivers, great and fmall, the principal of Which are the Trent and Idle. It lies in the diocele of the fhire, with two members each for Nottingham, Eaft Retford, and Newark upon Trent. road through which is pleafant, and a hard bottom for thirty miles together, and in fabulous tradition celebrated among the common people, as the refort of
Robin Hood, and the feene of feveral of his exploits, \&c. NOVA, the ancient Novium, a walled town of Galicia, in Spain. It lies between the rivers Tamar and St.
Jufto. See Noya. NOVA SCOTIA (fee AcADIE) in North America,
NOVA ZEMBLA, an ifland in the North or Frozen ocean. It is feparated from the northern part of Ruffia by the Streights of $W$ y yate, which the Dutch call N . and the North-pole, and between long. 50 and 80 deg . E.
E. paflage to Chpts have been made to find out a N . E. paffage to China through this ffreight, which the
Dutch paffed, and in 1596 wintered on the E. fide of Dutch pafied, and in 1596 wintered on the E. fide of
Nova Zembla, but could not penetrate further by
reafon of infurmountable mountain Nova Lemba, but could not penetrate further by
reafon of infurmountable mountains of ice and fnow,
which will always be the obftacle. which will always be the obftacle.
Here are no permanent inhabitants, but vagrant
Samojeds and Oftiacks, who at the proper feafon climb over thefe mountains in the ftreights, in order to hunt
for elks, rein-deer, and whit for elks, rein-deer, and white bears.
in Upper Italy, at the foot of Mount Cenis, on In pper Italy, at the foot of Mount Cenis, on a rapid
river of that name: it has a rich and noble abbey of
BenediAines. NOVARA, city of the Infubres, in Novaria, once, one of confiderable fions of Milan, in Upper Italy ; but of now much re-
duced, though ftill an Evifcopal ftands on an eminence, is a ftrong place, but taken by Prince Eugene in 1700 , after three days fiege: it lies 8 deg. $40 \min . \mathrm{E}$
OVARESE
NOVARESE, a fmall territory of the duchy of Milan,
in Upper Italy. It is bounded on the in Upper Italy. It it bounded on the E . by Milanefe Milan,
Proper, on the W. by Piedmont, on the valleys of Seffia and Ifola, and onst the S. by the Vige-
vanefe. This ia a fertile country the vanele. This is a fertile country.
NOUDBECK, $a$ country of Indof
the boundaries of the ceffion of territories, Afa, one of Great Magul to Kouli Kan, in 1739 , after the batter
had defegated that Emperor in battle.

OVELLARA, a fmall town in the county of the bate name, and duchy of Mantua, in Upper Italy: it lie
twenty-four miles S. of Mantua. Lat. 45 deg. 14 mion twenty-four miles $S$. of Man
N. long. I I deg. 23 min E .
N . long. 11 deg. 23 min E .
The county of the fame name with the has Guaftalla on the N. Reggio on the S. Ferrara on the the
E. and Buffeto on the W. E. and Buffeto on the W
OVI, a town of the Rivie territories, and Upper Itraly, with a wery very ftrong cafefe
in its neighbourhood there territories, and Uper Italy, with a very ftrong caftle.
in it seighbourhood there are elegant country-to of the nobility. It lies on the confines of the dy-hourfe
Milan, twenty-feven miles W. of the capital. deg. 16 min. N. long. 9 deg. 20 min. E. It lies 112 miles S. of Belgrade. Lat. 43 deg. 27 mine.
Sin It lies 112 miles S. of Belgrat.
N long. 2 II deg. 56 min. E . OVIGRAD, a finall town and cafle of Venetian Dal. matia, at the mouth of a a bay of the fame enetiam Dal.
1646 the Venetians loft the place, but rece. following year: it lies thirty-eight miles N. E. Zara. Lat. 44 deg. 27 min. N. long. 17 deg. 33 min. E. to the houre of Autria. It lies eighteen miles N . Buda. Lat. 48 deg. 5 min. N. long. 19 deg. 10 min. E . Ingria and the Ladoga-lake on the N is bounded by Ingria and the Ladoga-lake on the N. by Jerilaw and
Tarer on the E. Rezeva on the S. andLivonia on the W. Its capital of the fame name is a very old, large, and from the llmen-lake. It has deep ditches, and is exit walls. The chief produce here is corn, flax, hemp, hemp
wax, honey; and the beft Rufia wax, honey; and the bett Ruffia leather is manu-
faacured here. This is the fee of an Archbifhop, having 180 churches
and monafteries. Lat. $5^{8}$ deg. 10 min. N. long. 34 deg. 15 min. E. NISI, or LOWER NOVOGOROD, a lordithip or duchy of Ruffia. It is bounded on the E.
by Cazan, on the W. by Morcow and Wolodimir, by Cazan, on the W. by Mofcow and Wolodimir, on
the N. by Czaremife, and on the $S$. by to pe N. by Czaremife, and on the $S$. by the fouthern
partofe torefts, the reft iordva. Truiful. Though in it there are
large large forefts, the reft in fruitful.
Its capital of the fame nam
ftone-walls, towers, and a citadel. Here is a mith cathedral with five cupolas, tiee archiepicoopal palace \&c. In Nifi Novogorod one can live well and cheap,
from the plenty of provifions here. It lies E. of Mof from the plenty of provifions here. It lies and of Mol-
cow, about 800 verts or 60 German miles, on the confluence of the Occa and Wolga. Lat. 55 deg. 30 min.
N. long. 41 deg. 50 min. E. N. long. ${ }^{4} 1$ deg. 50 min. E.
OVOGRODEEK, a town

Poland, reventy-four miles $S$. of Withnania, a Lat. 53 degy og.
P. ${ }^{49} \min$. N. long. 25 deg. 36 min . E.
a fruitful plain, at at the enouth of icia, in Spain, and in
eighteen Tamar: it lies a friutrul plain, at the mouth of the Tamar: it lies
eighteen miles W. of Compofflla. Lat. 42 deg. 54
min. N. long. min. N. long. 9 deg. 50 min. W.
on an eafy declivity, near the rivulet Vorfe, which 2 iitle lower falis intyo the Oife. II cont insins about 4500 Thabitants, and has a good inland trade for wheat and oats fent to Paris.
This is the fee
evenis of the fee of a Bifhop under Rieims, with 23
r.00 livres and 450 parifhes, alfo a fine Epifcopal palace, \&cc.
Calvin, July 10,1509 . It the famous reformer John
fifty-four mile N. om Paris. Lat. 49 deg. 41 min. N. long. 2 deg. 56 NOYONNOIS, a territory in the Ine of France. It is bounded on the N. by Vermandois, on the E. by Laon-
nois, on the S. by Soiffonnois, and on the W. by Rore nois, on the S. by Sois and on the
and Picardy. UBIA, a kingdom of Africa. It is Founded on the N. by Upper Egypt, on the E. by the Red fea, on the S. by Ey Eti-
opia, from which it is feparated, partl by the Nile, partly by a long ridge of mountains, and partly by the defert of Gorham, and on the W. by the kingdom of Garge.
It lies between lat. 12 and 23 der. N, and betwen It lies between lat. 12 and 23 deg. N. and bewewen
long. 25 and 38 deg. E. Its productions are the feme long. 25 and 38 deg. E. Its productions are e thime lime
with thofe of Ahyfinia, contiguous to it : but itte is

N U R
known of this infand country, or indeed of any other in
the midde of Africa. NUMANTIA, anciently one of the moft confiderable
citits of Spain. It lies in Old Cafile, near the fource of cities of spain. Ievery iesin Old Caftile, near the fource of
the Douro, feventy-wo miles N. W. of Saragoffa ; but is at prefent in ruins.
Here the Spaniards affembled their forces, when opHere the Spaniards affembled their forces, when op--
prefied by the Romans, and maintained a war againf
per with reat bravery for feveral years : hence called the Numantine war. of Afica. See BILEDULGER ID OUNEATO N, a market--town of Warwickfhire, on the Anker, with a woollen manufacurwe and a a free-
fchool. Its weekly market is on Saturday, and annual fchool. Ths weekly market is on Saturday, and annual
fiar on May 14 , for horres, coos, and hheep: it lies
16 miles from Warwick, 7 from Coventry, and 100 from London.
NURENBERG,
Franconia, and of a territory of the fame capital of Germany. It is an Imperitial city, near the junction of the Regnitz and Pegnitz. It is about feven miles in circuit, lurrounded by a wall, and defended by a caffie,
vith other works : all which are of but inconfiderabl frength.
This is a 60,ooo, only in two pare, the inheshitants being about
ery ftately Gothic ftructure. It has : the firft is a very fately Gothic fructure. It has the beft inland
trade of any town in Europe, their clock-works, hardyuare, and toys, firft called Dutch toys, are in greate ef-
timation, and cheap. The induftry of the inhabitants timetan, and cheap. The induftry of the inhabitants
trocures them the flourifhing trade which they enjoy, thocures them the flourithing being otherwife barren.
The magiftrates are choffen out of the nobility, and
the capital burgo-maffer is changed every the capital burgo-mafter is changed every month, a
council of 400 of the principal citizens having the legiflative authority in their hands. The regalia uled t the coronation of an Emperor are depofited here.
The town-houfe is a beautiful fabric of hewn-ftone, The town-houe is a beautiful fabric of hewn-fone,
and the arfenal, which contains arms for 10,000 men, is one of the fineft in Germany.
Lutheranifin, which was recived here in 1530, is Lutheraniin, which was received here in 1530 ,
the eftablified religion; , no Papiit is allowed the free-
dem of the city, and Calvinifits are obliged to to oonly a dom of the city, and Calvinifts are obliyed to go only a
litile way out of town to worfhip. TThe Jews sive in village without the city, and are not admitted without paying a forin per hour. The Roman Catholics are
Allowed the ufe but of one church, and that after the Lutherans have dohe.
The juriddiction of Nuremberg extends thirty miles in
竍 length, and twenty in breadth, a ipace containing feveral
good towns and villages. The marquifate is fubdivided good towns and villages. The marquirate is fubdivided
into miany diftricts, which belong to Princes of the
ind into many dilitricts, which belong to Princes of the
houre of Brandenburg. In Nuremuerg are kept two
innual fairs. To it belong two fuburbs, Wehrd and annual fairs.
Goftenhof.
This city has ever encouraged learning; for here is
the college of St. Giles, wit) profeflors in all faculties, The college of st. Giles, with profeffors in all faculties,
befides the univerfity frequienred by Protefants: it ilies
b. beides the univerfity frequented by Proteftants : it ties
forty-three miles S. of Banberg, and fifty-two N. W.
of Ratifon. Lat. 49 deg. 41 min. N. long. it deg. 12 min . E.

N Y S
NUTTUNO, or NETTUNO, which fee; a fortified
town of the Campania of Rome, and Ecclefiaftical town of the Campania of Rome, and Ecclefiatificial
State, in Itraly, with a harbour on the Turcan fea : it
lies thirty-three miles S. E. of Rome. lies thirty-three miles S. E. of Rome. Lat. 41 deg. $5^{i}$
min. N. long. 1 deg. 22 min. E. $\min$. . . ong. I3 deg. 22 min. E.
in Ger NEUSS a large and fortified in Germany, near the Rhine on the W. with of theogne, Erp
on one fide, and a de on one fide, and a double wall on the other, almoft op-
pofite to Dufild orp. Here is a fair colle, pofite to Dufieldorp. Here is a fair collegiate church,
with other public ftructures: : it lies twenty-four miles
N. of Colo N . of Corlogne. Lat. 5 I deg. 12 min. N. long. 6 deg.
12 min. E. UYTS. Land, the moft foutherly coaf of New Hol land, in the Antartic regions, as traced on the pave-
ment of Amfterdam-fladthoufe. ment of Amfterdam-tratthoute.
YBE, a town of Wyburg diocere, and province of Jut-
land, in Denmark, on the gulph of Lymford
 E. of W yburg.
YBORG, or NIBURG, a fortified town on the E. extremity of Funen, in Denmark, on theGreat Belt:
it lies tweive miles E. of Odenfee. Lat min. N. long. 10 deg. 15 min . E. $\quad 55$ deg. 27 YD (fee NrTH, in Scotland) a river of YorkMhire, on which fands Knarefborough, ${ }^{\text {\&cc. }}$
YKOPING (fee Nicopinc) two
which is in Denmark, ahd the other in Sweden. YCOPING, a town of Aallourg diocefe, and province
of Jutland, in Denmark: it lies in the Ine of Mors, which is formed by Lymford-gulph.
YLAND, a fubdivifion of Finland, in Sweden, on the Finnic gulph, W. of Carelia. It is a level fruitful country:
YMPHENBURG, a fine feat of the Elector of Bavaria, bout three quarters of a mile from his capital. tands in a plain, with fine ftables, gardens, and parks;
kc. The furniture of this palace is Indian, and the apartments fplendid
YNE, a river of Nor
town of Northampton, and feveral onthers. TYON (fee N NoN) a town of Dauphiny, in France.
NYON, a bailiwic of Berne, between the lake of Gex and Jura.
Its capi Its capital of the fame name is a very ancient town,
partly on a hill, and partly on a plain near the faid partly on a hill, and partly on a plain near the faid lake.
Here is a fine mofaic pavement, and feveral Roman infrreptions, with fragments of Corinthian pillars in the
houfes, \&c. It has a harbour on the lake, by the navihoufes, \&c. It has a harbour on the lake, by the navi-
gation of which there is a great refort to its fairs and gation of which there is a great refort to its fairs an
markets: it lies about eleven miles N. E . of Geneva. YLOT, a town of conquered Carelia, and Fin-
land, in Sweden, and the only one of Savolaxia, on the lake Saima, with a caftle on a rock in its river, and well-forificied, bclonging to to the Ruffians: it lies, fifty-
ight miles N. of Wiborg. Lat. 62 deg.
 YYSTAD T, a town of North Finland Proper, in Swe-
den, on a fmall bay of the Bothnic gulph, where a den, on a fmall bay of the Bothnic gulph, where a
treaty of peace was concluded between the Czar Peter
and the King of Sweden, Auguft 30, $1 \geqslant 21$ It lies fixty-two miles S. of Biorneborg.

O C H

OKHAM, or OKEHAM, the capital of Rutlandvale, is the ancient feat of Burleigh on the hill,
rebuilt by the Earl of Not lics forteen miles from Leeicefter, and ninety f-fix from
London. Here is a free-fchool, charity-fchool, and hofpital. The vicarage of All-Saints is a fine fructure,
with a fire. The dwarf Hudfon, who was revyel with a fpire. The dwarf Hudfon, who was ferved up
in a cold pye, will ever live in the biftory of OakOAKHAMMTON, commonly OKINGTON, a bomembers to parliament, and lies 22 miles from Exeter mand 193 from London. Its fairs are the fecond Tuef
and July 5, and Auguft 5, for cattle ; but when May 14 or Agult 5 fallson Saturday, Sunday, or Monday, the
fair is kept on Tuefday. fair is kept on Tuefday.
OASIS, a place of Thebais, in Upper Esypt, in Africa,
on the Nile, where the caravans of Nubia firft come on the Nile, where the caravans of Nubia firft come
after thirten days journey. after thirteen days journey.
Lake Merris, called the Little Oafis, and W. fide of Lake Mceris, called the Little Oafis, and roo miles
from this. A third place was likewife called Little
Oafis.
OB, or OBY, a confiderable river of Ruffia, which ifues from Lake Altin, in Calmuc Tartary, in Afia; whence running N. it unites with the Irtis; and continuing rope and Afia, at the fame time receiving feveral other freams in its courfe. Its common dimenfions in its ordinaye parts, when the 2 and 300 fathoms ; and in ome parts, when the flods are out, of a much aimoft up to its fource. After traverfing a vaft tract of
above 2000 miles, it falls into a bay of the Lat. 63 deg. ro min. N. long. 86 deg. 15 min. E. OBDACH, a town of Stiria, and circle of Auftria, in
Germany. It lies twenty-five miles W. of Gratz Lat. 47 deg. 20 min. N. long. 15 deg. E. OBER 4 AERG , 20 min. N. long. 15 deg. E. on the Inn, the refidence of the Bifhop of Paffiaw,
eighteen miles S. of the city of the latter 48 deg. 23 min. N. long. 13 deg. 22 min. E. OBERNDORF, a place of Mente, in Germany. It
ftands in the neighbourhood of Urb, a city of SpofOBERNHEIM, a town of Lower Alface, in Germany but now belonging to France. It lies on the Ergany, from each. $\mathrm{fBERSTEIN}$, a town of the Palatinate, and OBERSTEIN, a town of the Palatinate, and capital of
a county of the fame name, in Germany. It lies a county of the fame name, in Germany. It lies
thirty-two miles E. of Triers. Lat. 49 deg. 37 mint. N. OBERWESEL, or UPPER WESEL, a town of Triers, in Germany, on the $W$. fide of the Rhine, with a large cafte on an eminence commanding it. It lies thirty
eight miles N. E. of Triers. Lat. 50 deg. 12 min. N long. $7 \mathrm{deg},{ }^{1}$,
OCCELLUM,
in Yorkhire. OCH a a river wahing Wantage, in Berkhire.
OCHILL-HHLLS, a ridge of

O D E
he $S$. parts of Perthhire, in the North of Scothand, in which there is abuldance of metals and minarend,
Excellient peats and plenty of wood fupply the want of OCHSENFURT, a town of Franconia, in German, on the Mayne. It lies fourteen miles S. E. of Wuntry,
burg, to the Bifhop of which it belongs. Lat. 4qder. 36 min . N. long. Io dog. 5 min. E. . on the Grana. It lies much about fix miles S. E. of
Caffial. Cafial. CKA, a confiderable river of Ruffia. It runs in 2 N :
direction by Orel and Peremill, when turning E : direction by Orel and Peremill, when turning E . it
joins the Woficowa at Kolomna.
OCN OCKA, or OCKER, a river of Germany, which rifing
in the S. part of Brunfwick, runs N. throung in the S. part of Brunfwick, runs N. through thist
duchy; and paffing by we cities of Goflar, Wolleon
buttel, and Brunfwick buttel, , and Brunfwick, unites with the Aller belown
Gyfhorn. OCKINGHAM, a market-town of Berkhhire, much frequented, has a free-fchool and an hofpital, with h mate
nufacture of filk flockings. Its market is on Tuef. day. The foreft which this place flands in gave birth to the celebrated poet Mr. Pope. It lies eighat miles foom
Reading, and thirty-three from Lond Reading, and thirty-three from London town of Albania, on the confines of Macedon, in Elv
. ropean Turkey, on a lake of the fame name. In Illis
fixty-three miles S. E. of Durazzo fixty-three miles S. E. of Durazzo; it is the fee of an
Archbifhop, and the refidence of a Sangiac. Lat. It deg. 10 min. N . long. 21 deg. 15 min. E .
CTESOUR, a place wher OTESOUR, a place where a a pretty large brand
of the Senegal river, in Africa, parts from the ffream. OCZAKOW, the ancient Ordefus, a frong fortrels of
Oczakow Tara ry, with a harbour near the Oczakow Tara ry, with a harbour near the montur of
the Dnieper. It lies 123 miles N. E. of the nor thern branch. of the Danube, and 15 N . . of Precone
Lat. 46 deg. it 2 min. Lat. 46 deg. 12 min. N. long. 35 deg. 17 min. E. and Funen, in Denmark. It is the fee of a Bifinm
and and han a remarkable carhedral. The Danih anguyug
is fpoken here in its is fpoken here in its greateff purity; and in $1538^{2}$ ?
diet was held at this place, in which the reformaio diet was held at this place, in which the reformation
of this kingdom was fettled. It lies feventy-five mile
W of Coner $W_{\text {He }}$. of Copenhagen.
Here they brew the beff beer in Denmaik, and harc four churches in this town.
long. 1o deg. 30 min. E.
on the confines of Hungary; whepte it mountaing On the confines of Hungary; whence it runs throug
Silefia and Brandenburg; and after dividing Eaten
from Weftern Pomeraniz from Weftern Pomerania, parts itferf into feceral chan
nels, which form the inlands of Ufent nels, which form the iflands of Ufedom and Wollify
below which it falls into the Baltic. In its courie waters the cities of Ratober, Opelen, Brelaw, Glo-
gau, Croffen, Franckfort, gau, Croffen, Franckfort, and Stetin. Bohemia, in Ger many, a town of Silefia, a duchy of Bobemia, in Ger
near the fource of the river of the fame nam It lies eighteen miles S . of Troppaw. Lat. 50 deg. 10
min. N. Iong. $\min$. N. long. 17 deg. 57 min. E.
ODERERG, a town of Silefia, a duchy of Bohemin
in Germany, on the Oder. It lies cighteen miles

O G
Lat. 50 deg. 10 min. N. long. 17 deg. 39 min.E.
ODERNEIM,

M, a town of the Palatinate, in Germany. It lies about eighteen miles S . of the city of
Mentz. Lat. 49 deg. 51 min . N. long. 7 deg. 46 ODIHAM, a market-town of Hampflire, on the weftern road. Its weekly market is on Saturday, weft-
annd
anual fair on Mid-Lent Saturday, July and toys.
This
p This place gave birth to the famous grammarian
William Lilly, who was mafter of St . Pauls fchool in
 twenty miles from Winchefter, and forty-one from
London. CEDENBURG, or SOPRON,
gary, E. from the frontiers of Auftria, and S. W. from
thofe of Mufon. It is thore of Mulon. It is thirty-fix miles long, and thirty
The royal free-town of the fame name is one of
the beft in that kingdom. The inhabitants, by care the beft in that kingdom. The inhabitants, by care-
fully cultivating their vineyards, have excellent wine. fully cultivating their vineyards, have excellent wine.
It is fubject to the houfe of Auftria, and lies thinty
four miles S of $V$ ienna. Lat. 48 deg. 12 min. N. long. four miles S. of Vienna. Lat. 48 deg. 12 min . N. lon
rbdeg. 27 min. E.
CLLAND. Gothland, from which it is divided, by the ftreight cal-
led Calmarfundt. It is about fed Ied Cal to S. but not twelve in ite lenty miles long from yields good pafture for cattfle, and lies fourteen miles
E. of Calmar. Lat. 56 deg. 38 min. N. long. 16 deg 12 min. E. ©LLIELD, a town of Magdeburg and Lower Saxony, in Germany, on the Aller. It lies twenty-four mile
E. of Brunfwick. Lat. 52 deg. 31 min. N. long. 10 deg ${ }_{51} \mathrm{I}$ min. E.
SSEL, an ifland at the entrance of the bay of Riga, or
Livonia, below Dagho, from which a narrow channel Livonia, below Dagho, from which a narrow channe fepartestwo broad. The capital is A Arenflurg. The The
twerl
ind inand ftands in lat. 58 deg. 10 min. N. long. 22 deg. QETING, or GETINGEN, a town of Bavaria, capital of the county of the fame name, in Germany. It lies on the Inn, over which is a bridge, the GEnipons of is very much reforted to by miraculous image, that it is pily yled the Lonectoount of Ger-
many. It lies near Burkhaufen, thirty-ferent. many. It lies near Burkhaufen, thirty-feven miles. N.
W. of Ingoiftadt. Lat. 49 deg. 10 min. N. long. 16 deg. 41 min. E.
ETINGEN, a town of Lower Suabia, in Germany, on
the Wernitz; it lies twelve miles N.
lin the Wernitz; it lies twelve miles N. E. of Nord-
lingen. Lat. 48 deg. 21 min. N. long. 12 deg. 47
min. E. minf's. DYKE OfFA'S DYKE, an entrenchment thrown up by Offa
the Ring of the Mercians, in order to defend the
Englin Saxons from the incurfions of the ancient BriEnglifh Saxons from the incurfions of the ancient Bri-
tons, who had retired into Wales. It extends about ninety miles, from the mouth of the Wye ne near Bleachly,
to the mouth of the Dee, which divides Wales from Chenhire.
OFFENBACH, a town of Hefle, in Germany; it gives
tite of Count. It lies nine miles E. of Franckfort. Lat 50 deg. 10 min . N. long. 8 deg. 28 min. E.
OFFENBURG, a fmall imperial city of Suabia, in Germany, on the Kintrch or Nagolt, within a league of
the Rhine, and is about twelve miles S. Fof burr. Lat. and is about twelve miles S. E. of Straf-
Leg min. N. .ong. 7 deg. 38 min. E. tiers of the county of Thorda. It lies feven German miles N. W. from Weiffenberg. the middle divifion of Incona and Ecclefiaftical fate, in kingdom of Naples. It lies twenty-feven miles S. of
Loretto. Lat. 43 deg. 5 min . N. long. 15 deg. 10 Loretto.
min.E.
OGLIO, GLII, a river of Italy. It rifes in the county of Trent,
in the Alps ; and continuing its courfe S. E. falls into in the Alps; and continuing its courfe
the Po on the W. of the Borgo Forte.

O L E
ANSPACH, a place in Franconia, in Germany. Se ISANS, a town of Upper Dauphiny, in France, twents
miles S. E. of Grenoble. Lat. 45 deg. 10 min. N. long.
6 deg. 5 min. E.
 point, to which Captain Beering croffed the fea from
the moth the mouth of Bolk kaya, in fearch of a N . E. . pa ffigige,
and from thence returned by
Pet deg. OKEHAM and OKEHAMTON, two places in Eng-
land. See under OAK. OKELEY, or OAKLEY
formerly a caftle; and in its neiace in Surrey, where was
King Ethelwolf fought a bloody bourhood the Saxon King Ethelwoll fought a bloody battle with the Danes.
In its church-yard there heads of the eh-yard theres. are many rofe-bufhes at the
hes OKEYHOLE, a f
Mendip-hills and parifh of Wokey, in SomerfetOKIINGHAM, a place in Berkhhire. See Ockive OLDM. SARUM and Winchelfea. See under SARUM and WINCHELSEA, and fo of the reft.
LDELSLO, or OLDESLO, a town of Holfein and Lower Saxony, in Germany, on the Trave, fiftee 10 deg. 7 min. E. a town in a county of the fame, or name, and Holltein,
in Germany, on the Brockaw, and N F in Germany, on the Brockawe name, and Holltein,
Wagrian near the Baltic. It lies twenty-five miles of of Wagria, near the Baltic. It lies twenty-five miles of
E. of PIon, and is fubject to Holttein-Gottorp. Lat. OLDENB 34 min . N. long. 10 deg. 48 min . E . It it bounded by the German ocecan a and mouth of the
Wefer on the N. E. by Bremen on the and part of Munfter on the S , and the by Embden or $\mathrm{E}_{\text {a }}$ twenty broad, along the banks of the wiles long and moofly barren, full of heaths and marhes, where final
ler fized cattle than the ler fized cattle than thofe in Wales are bred; but its
hories are reckoned the beft in Germany, bitants are in general very poor, dwelling The inha made of mud and turf, \&cc. and are fubject now to
Denmark. It is well-fortified fand has a fately ison the Honta or Hunt, It is well-fortified, and has a a fately caftle, once the refidence of its old Counts, but the other houres are mean.
It lies twenty-fix miles W. of Bremen. Lat. 53 deg. 32 min . N. long. 7 deg. 28 min .
and Weftphalia, in Germany, on the We Schaumburg and Weftphalia, in Germany, on the Wefer. It riges
fix miles $S$ of schaumburg. Lat. 52 deg. 21 min. N .
long. 8 deg. 56 min. long. 8 de. .56 min. E.
LDENSEEL, the
Overifiel, in the the capital of Twente and province of
miles $N$, of . miles N. of Deventer. Lat. 52 deg. 26 min. N. long, lerlands. It lies hiry -eight
6 deg. 52 min. E. 6 deg. 52 min. E.
LERON,
France, in the ancient Uliarus or Olicario, an infand of on the coaft of Aunis and Saind Atlantic ocean. It lies
leagues in length, is upwards of five leagues in length, two in breadth, and about three
diftant from the fhore. Its inhabitants having been expert feamen for there 6 or 700 years paft, have drawn up rules for the marine, called the Laws of Oliron,
which have ferved as a model to other maritime powers which have ferved as a model to other maritime powers
with rea
enioyed coirs. Thefe in anders have always enioyed confiderable privileges. The foil producces
corn anid wine in abundance. Great quantities of fale are made here from fea-water. It contains about io or 12,000 inhabitants; and on a headdand in in is a
light-houfe called Chafiron, with a flong cafte on light-houfe called Chafiron, with a flrong caftle on
its. f. fide. Lat. 46 deg. 10 min. N. long. I deg. 26 ${ }_{\text {Lin }}$. W. Berne, in a fmall, but well-fortified Epifcopal city of Berne, in France, and in a diftrict of the fame name,
on the Gave d'Oleton: it it lies twenty-eight miles $S$. of Dax. Lat. 43 deg. 20 min . N. loig. 49 min. W.

O M R
0 L Y
DLESCO, a town of Upper Volhinia, in Poland, finty${ }_{23}$ fix miles. 56 min. .
OL 3 deg. 56 min. town in the latt-mentioned province of Po-
OLIKA, a
land. It gives title of Duke, has a fair cathedral and and. It gives titte of Duke, has a farr cathedral E . of
a cademy for arts and fiences, , ies twenty iniles
Lufuck. Both thefe places are diftinelly marked in our maps.
OLINDA, once the capital of Fernambuco, in Brafil, in
South America, but taken and deftroyed by the Datch; fince which it is but an inconfidideable place. It lies 54 miles N. of Cape St. Auguftine, and 512 N . E.
of All-Saints bay. Lat. 8 deg. 12 min. S. long. 35 deg. OLITE, or OLITE, or OLITA, a fine city of Navarre, in Spain,
on the Cidazo, and in a fertile pain, anciently the on the Cidazo, and in a fertule p pain, anciently the
feat of the Kings of Navarre. It lies thirty miles S. of Pampeluna. Lat. 42 deg .46 min . N. long. I deg. 35
min. W. min. W, a town of Pruffia and Polinh Pomerania, with
OLIVA, harbour on a bay of the Baltic. Here is a famous
a Benediatine (others fay Ciffercian) abbey, with a very
beautiful church, in which are forty altars grandly debeautifu
corated.
corated.
A reaty of peace was concluded here in 1650, between the Emperor, Poland, Sweden, \&c. It lies eight
miles W. of Dantzick. Lat. 54 deg. 26 min. N. long. 18 deg. 29 min . E.
Portugal, having nine baftions, eightr ravelines, a caftle, Portugal, having nine baftions, eight ravelines, a carte, It
and other works, on the E. frde of the Guadiana. It contains above 5000 fouls, and was taken by the Spa-
niards in 1657 . It lies 10 miles S. of Elvas, and 117 niards in 1657 . It lies 10 miles S. of Elvas, and 117
E. S. E. from Libon. Lat. 38 deg. 41 min. N. long. 7 deg. 38 min . E. LVET, Mount, on the E. fide, and not far from Je-
rufalem, in Paleftine, and Affatic Turkey. It is reckoned near a mile high. On its fummit ftands a chapel, in good repair; but the temple over it, and contiguous in good repair; but the cemple over
monaftery, have gone to total decay.
LMUTZ, the capital of Mol
LMUTZ, the capital of Moravia, in Germany. This, though fmat, is a very neat, frrong, and populous
city, on the Morawa, over which is a large bridge. The ffreets are regular, piazzas fpacious, and public Afructures, 8 cc . very handfome. It is the fee of a Bifhop,
which St. Cyril, who lived about the year 880 , filled. which is an abbey fo advantageounly fituated for the defence of the town, as to be fortified and garrifoned.
It lies thirty-two miles S . W. of Troppau, and feventyIt lies thirty-two miles $S$. W. of Troppau, and feventy-
fix N . of Viefnna. By the navigation of its river, Olmutz trades with Bohemia, Hungary, Poland, Silefia, and
Auftia. Aufria.
OLONE, inand, with a very good harbour even for the largeft illand, with a very good harbour even for the largeft
fhips, a cafte, and quay. It lies thirty-four miles
N. W. of Rochelle. Lat. 46 deg. 28 min. N. . long. I deg. 57 min. W. W . a plealant country and healthy air.
Its capital of the fame name was formerly fortified;
but the works were demolifhed in 1648 by the $S$ Swedes It lies tweive miles N . of Breflaw. Lat. 51 deg. 31 min.
in N. Iong. 17 deg. 12 min. E. .
OLSNITZ, a town of Voigtland, and Upper Saxony, in Germany. It lies on the Eifter, fifty-eight miles
S. W. of Drefden. Lat. 50 deg. 36 mi. N. deg. 20 min. E. E. Lat. 50 deg. 36 min . N. long. 12
OLTEN, a town of Solothurn, one of the Swirs CanOLTEN, a town of Solothurn, one of the Swifs Can-
tons, with a fine wooden bridge over the Aar, joined together by iron-cramps, and near it a magnificent con-
vent of Auguftines. OEYMPIA, the mod
in European Turkey, on the Carbon, a little $S$. of the Alphxus. Here the Olympic games were formerly ce-
lebrated: here was alfo a fampus ter Jupiter Olympius, and a grove; but is now an incon
fiderable place. OLYMPUS, now
four mountains of Theffily, celebrated by the ancient
$O$ P D
Arong cafte, about a mile and a half E. of Infpruck,
in the circle of Auftria, in Germany, at in the cirle overlooking the Inn iny, at therly end of that
a fine park, orm-
mer-refidence of the A.chdukes of Aufria, and admerned with ffatues, medals, \&cc. See Inspruck.
ONADAGOES, one of the called Iroquois, refiding near lake Of the Five Nations,
cor nilce, in Canada, North Amefica.
nitar
NEGA-LAKE, a collection of inland waters in Ru-NEGA-LAKE, a colleçion of inland waters in Ru-
beninki, in Ruffa, lying between the Ladoga-lake
and the White fea; witth the former of which ia municates, by means of the river Swir. It is 180 werfts in length, and 80 in breadth. Sea-dogs are found in it,
though the water is frefh. An thioug the water is freth. An attempt was made in the
lifine of Peter the Great, ot unite the rivers Wy ytogra and Kowifcha, and By, that means make a commu-
nication betweerí Onega-lake and the Belofero or White nication between Onega-lake and the Belofero or White
fea; but the death of that inionarch put an end to the execution of that. defign.
ONEGLIA, or ONELIA, a principality in the middle of the Genoefe dominions, in Upper Italy, belonging
to the King of Sardinia. to the King of Sardinia.
Its capital of the fame riame is a well- built and fortiIts capital of the fame riame is a well-built and forti-
fied fea-port: it lies forty-feven miles S. . . of Coni,
and feventy-four S. W. of Genoa. Lat. 44 deg. io min. N. long. 8 deg. 36 min. E . Mogul empire, and on this fide the $G$ the coaft of the Mogu empire, and on this tide the Ganyes, in Afia.
It is hilly, having Decan on the N. Baticala on the S. Garzopa on the E. and the Indian ocean on Its chiptat of the faráe name, alfo called Ananor, ftands
at the mouths of the Mergea at the mouths of the Mergea and Onan, forming a har-
bour for fhips of 2 or 300 tons. It has a caftle on the N bour for thips of 2 or 300 tons. It has a caftle on the $N$.
fide of the river, which commands the entrance into the town. Here is a Dutch factory: it fies, eightieen
leagues S . of Goa, and twelve N. of Barcelor leagues 5 or Goa, and twelve N. of Barle of Hungry
NOTH, or ONOD, a town and cafle of on the Sajo: it lies fifty-fix miles N. E. of Buda, and N. long. 20 deg. 27 min. E. NR Ung, i.e. NOREST, a fmall inand at the mouth
of Batavia harbur, in Afia, where the Dutch build and of Batavia harbour, in Afria, where the Dutch build and
carreen their fhipping.
NTARIO, or FRONTINIAC-LAKE, a large col leation of inland waters, to the $W$. of the country of he Iroquois or Five Nations, in Canada, North Ame-
rica. It communicates on the N. with the river St. Laurence, and on the S. withe the like Erie, by means of the cataract of Niagara; on account of which lati
untoward circumffance, the advantageous comminiticauntoward circumfance, the advantageous communica-
tion between Ontario, Montreal, and Quebec, is ren-
dered dificult, and may be eafily dered difficult, and may be eafily obftructed by the In-
dians ; for dians; for goods muft be landed on each fide of this
water-fall, and refpectively fhipped again, for the carrying on of trade.
The French have a fort of the fame name on this lake ; but this, and all the country of Canada, fince
the taking of Montreal in September 1760 , by General Amherth, is now in pofieffion of the Britifh nation. lands. It flands in a l little iffand divided from Cadfand
lon and by a canal. Here was formerly an harbour; but it is
chooked up, and its fortifications have been demolifhed. chooked up, and its forifications have been demoliihed.
OSTDUYVELAND, a village in the E. part of the
inand of Dyyveland, a diffrict of Zealand; one of the illand of Duyveland, a diffrict of Zealand, one of the
united provinces. OOSTERGOW, the N. fubdivifion of Weft Friefland, one of the provinces of the
OOSTERWICK, the capital of a country of the fame name, in Brabant, and the Auftrian Neherlands, on the confluence of two little rivers, formerly very con-
fiderable, having had 500 weavers looms, and 36 brewhoures in it. Here are three annual fairs.
OOTMERSEN, an old town of Overifel, in the OOTMERSEN, an old town of Overifiel, in the
United Netherlands, feven miles from Odenfeel, to the $N$.
OPDAL, OPDAL, a place of Drontheim government, in Norway.
It flands at the bottom of a narrow"bay, forty miles Ifion the at the bottom of a narrow bay, forty miles
fo the occan, and about fixty-five from Drontheim
to to the S.

PHIR $\quad$ R $A$
pheira, fuppored to be kithe Sofala, the Septuagint's So-
Solomon of Monomotapa, in Afice Solomon had his gold of the fame dapa, in in Affica, whencer
fent from Efiongeber, the prefent Suez, a frip
the Red-fean PON, huge mountains of New. Andalufia and Tern Firma, in South America, fifty leagues broad, ver came into an even and well-cultiyated countryed, and port of Portugal. See Pith Port-a-Port and Porto, a feaPPELEN, a ftrong town of the upper duchy of Silefia
and Bohemia, in Germany,
Oder Oder, over which is a bridese, with a collegiate and the
po-
rochial church, $\& \mathrm{cc}$. It lies thiry Brenlaw: Lat. 50 deg. 45 min. N. . . ong. 17 deg. de. 26
hin. E: min. E: on the N. N. E. and S. F. by the duchies of Rationd
and Traper and Troppaw on the $S$. by that of Grotkaw on the
$W$. and by that of Brieg on the $N$ W. Win by feveral fivers befides the Oder. N . W. It is watered
OPENHEIT PPENHEIM, a town of the Pala
ftanding high, and not far from the Rhine. Hermany,
pfenty of good wine and corn. It has befides convents, \&cc. with a caftle on a bill called Landicron, and a flying bridge. There is no finier fapted
Germany than that between this town and Worms in ties twelve miles S . of Mentz, and thiricen N . of $W$ orms. Lat. 49 deg. 56 min . N. long 8 deg. 12 mmin . Eorms.
OPTATOW, ${ }^{\text {P }}$ a town of Sendomir-palatinate, in Poland on the Pilccaa. The diet of the province met here in 1705 , to declare againht King, Augufus, It has feveral
faiir religious ftuutqures, and lies fifteen miles N . W. of fair religiou
Sendomit.
ORACH, a t
RACH, a town of Upper Bofnia, in European Tur
key, on the Drin : it lies Key, on the Drin: it lies 105 miles from Belgrale to
thes. W. W. RAN, a. province of Barbary and Algiers, in Africa, on
the Mediterranean coaft, about tirree or four miles W . of Mazalquiver, and 150 in the fame dire miles $W$.
Algiers. It is bounded on from Algiers. it is bounded on the W. by the province of
Harefgol, on the E. by Tenez, and on the S. by Tre-
mezen It is mezen. It is a fruitulu country
Its capital of the fame name
2 murket-fhot from the feame and oppofite to port, about in Spain, partly on a plain, and partle to carthagena, the declivity
of a a craggy hill, on the top of which is a for of a craggy yill, on the top of which is a fortrefs; on:
higher eminence a fecond, and on the other fide of the Hiver is a third on a high mountain. It is about a mile and
a half in circuit, walled, and well--fortified, but comb half in circuit, walled, and well-fortified, but com-
manded by the adjacent hifls: : it has but two gates, This place having become a neff of pyrates who infefted
the coat of Spain, Cardinal Ximenes the coaft of Spain, Cardinal Ximenes refolved to teted
it fiom the Moors, and after a flort fiege made him it fom the Moors, and after a hort fiege made him-
fell matter of it in 5 509. Co that the Spaniards kept it
tili 1770 , when it fell into the till 1708 , when it fell into the hands of the Infiels, after a long fiege ; but they lot it again in 1732 , and
the Spaniards flill continue in the pofieflion of it. Lat.
36 dec. 41 min. N. long. 5 min . 36 deg. 41 min. N. long. 5 min. E.
 and is inclofed within the county of Venailin, extending
about feven leagues in length. It came by marriage to the family of Naffau, from which was deficended his Iate Majefly King William HI,
The French King Lewis XI
The French King Lewis XIV. feized it, but reffo-
red it to King Wiliwi by the treaty of Ryficic
Frederick Wililiam King of Pruffia, that monarch's firlt the King of France, by a treaty in in 173. It flill
the the King of France, by a treaty in 173. It ftill
gives stile of Prince to a grandon of his late Majely
of Great Britain, the fon of the late Piince Willami Frifb of Naffau, by our Princels-Royal
Its capital of the fame name is an old bank of the Rhone. It hies in an arace clain, watered
by feveral rivulets, is the fee of a Bifhon and by feveral rivulets, is the feo of a Binhop, and has an
univerify, Its caftle and works were demolifhed by
It univerfity. Its caftle and works were demolifhed by
Lewis XIV. the latter in 1660 , and the former in
Yere councils were celebrated in the early ages of
Chriftianity;
3 Y

0 I
Chriflianity ; and among its Roman antiquities are the lies eighteen miles N. of Avignon, and feventy-four S .
W. of Grenoble. Lat. 44 deg. 21 min. N. long. 4 deg. 5 min. E. RANJEBURG, once a fine palace of the King of Prufia, in Brandenburg, Germany, near the spree and the gardens were neglected in the late reign, and
are going to ruin.
Not far from this feat is a city of the fame name, or Oranjebaum, round which are meadows, with canals cut from the Havel, and
which are feeral long viftas.
ORANSA, or ORONSA, one of the weftern iffes of
Scotland, N. W. of Ila, and feparated from Col Scotland, N. W. of Hla, and feparated from Colonfa
only by the tide of flood. Though fandy, it produce only by the tide of floo. Thongh fandy, it produces
corn and grafs, and belongs to Mr. Macdufty. Here are inland lakes, in one of which is an inand with a fort.
ORATAVIA, the capital of Teneriff, one of the Canary ORATAVIA, the capital of Teneriff, one of the Canar
iflands, in the Atlantic ocean, lying W. of Morocco in Africa.
ORBASSAN, a large village of Piedmont Proper, in
Upper Italy, on the plain of Marfiglia, where a battle pper Italy, on the plain of Marfiglia, where a battle
was fought between the French and the Duke of Savo in 1693 . It lies lies between Pignerol and Turin, eleven ORBE, a bailiwicic of Pais de V Vaud, and Canton of Berne, in Switzerland.
Its capital of the fame name, or the ancient Urba,
is a pretty place, near the river Orbe, commanding is a pretty place, near the river Osbe, commanding
fide-view of the lake Y verdun. The town-houre and college here, which were two
contieuous convents of monks and nums, upon pulling down a little church common to both, there tumbled out, we are told, as many dry bones of infants as would
fill a balket, and a private trap-door was found communicated with the convents. was found, which
ORBITELLO, the capital city of Degli Prefidii, in Tur cany, and middle divifion of Italy, now belonging to
Naples : it is fortified and fands near the nap, on a latek which communicates with the fea by a
canal; has a good harbour, and lies fifty-four miles N. W. of Rome. Lat. 42 deg. 34 min. N. long. 12 ORCADES, the Latin name of the ORKNEYs; which fee. Thefe are iffands in the $N$. of Scotland ,
ORCHIE, the principal place of a bailiwic in French Flanders, and the Netherlands: it was formerly a confiderable city, but now very poor; yet it is well known
for its woollen manufactures: it lies fourteen miles $S$. for its woollen manufactures : it lies fourteen miles S
E. of Life. Lat. 50 deg. 3 I min. N. long. 3 deg. 12 ORCHILLA, one of the Little Antilles iflands. It lie weftward of Tortuga, and caftward of the ines Roca, in the North fea of the Atlantic oocean. Lat. II This inand is divided deg. 25 min . W. channels : on the S. W. part the fea is very deep and the thore fteep; fo that phips may come very near it. ORCI Novi, a good fortrefs of the Bref Venetian teritiories in Upper Italy, on the frontiers of Cremona on the S. and the lake Ifeo on the ORCI Vecchi, near the E. fide of the Oglio, and about
two miles E. of Orci Novi, and as many from two miles E. of Orci Novi, and as many from
the Po. ORCOMENO, in Achaia, the modern Livadia, a pro-
vince of European Turkey, formerly celebrated for its horfes: here was once a flately temple of the Graces.
It fands nineteen miles N. W. from Thebes ; and is now only a village.
ORDUNNA, the only city of Bircay, in Spain. It ftands in a delightful plain, furrounded with high mountains;
has a good harbour, and is $m$, trade than magnitude : it lies swenty-feven miles S .
of Biboo. Lat. 43 deg. 20 min . N. long. 3 deg. 32 OREBRO, an old inland town of Nericia, in Sweden

Proper, on the Hielmer-lake, with a caffle and harbour tion of the river and canal of Arboga, reache navigas Maler-fee: it lies fixty-eight miles W. of Stockhol Lat. 59 deg. 25 min. N. long. 14 deg. 56 min. E.
REGRUND, a port-town of Uplandia, in $S$
Proper, thrice deffroyed and burnt to the giound by the
Rufians, but now pretty well rebuilt. It lies on Bothnic gulph, fifty-eight miles $N$. of Stockholm. $\mathrm{L}_{2 t}$
60 deg. 27 min. $N$. RENSE, or ORTENSE, an Epiccopal city of Gali in Spain, near the mouth, of the Minhoo, over which is
frong bridge, and in a country abounding ftrong bridge, and in a countr
and fruit. Here are baths, fome of which are boiling hot,
called Aque Celenix and Allinx; allo Aquae Urentes,
 E. of Comportell. 27 min. W.
ORFA, faid to be
town of Diarbeker Edefia where Agbarus reigned town of Diarbeker, in Afiatic Turkey, on the
Euphrates, (others fay), on the Scyrtus, about a day journey from it.
a Bafha or Beglerbeec. place, and well fortifed, ha of Aleppo. Lat. 36 deg. 18 min , N. long. 40 deg. 10
min. E. ORFORD, a borough of Suffolk, who returns two members to parliament. It fands $2 t$
the mouth of the Ore but the fea the mouth of the Ore; but the fea has withdrawn from
tis harbour, for which reafon the place declines the towers, of the old caftle, and thafe of the churct
the the
are a fan-mark are a fea-mark; and on its headland of Orfordnesf is
light-houfe; which point of land is alfo light-houre; which point of land is alfo a good fhetr-
for colliers and coafters. It gave title of Earl to Admiral Ruffil, and datel to
the well-known Sir Robert Walpole, whoofe grandion the well-known Sir Robert Walpole, whofe grandion
now enjoys it.
Offord lies thirty-two miles now enjoys it.
Ofrod lies thirty-two miles from Bury, and eighty-
eight fromLondon. Lat. 52 deg. 17 min N. Nong eight from London. Lat. 52 deg. 17 min. N. long. Ideg.
II min. E. Its weekly market is on Monday, and an.
nual fair. nual fair on Mid fummer-day, namely June 24 , for toy RGIVA, a town of Granad in Spain: it lies twa long. 3 deg. 32 thin capital. Lat. 37 deg. 10 min. 1. RGUEIL, Momin. inand of Jerfey; in which one of them, called Reginali in $_{\text {I }}$ 1374, bravely repulfed Gueflin, Conftable for which fervice he ame thither with 10,000 French: with him in the caftle, were knighted by the King in ORIA, a fmall Epircopal Naples, in Lower Italy city of Otranto, a province of
lies thisty for hies thirty-four miles N. W. of gives tite of Marquis, and RIETAL I Ing. 18 deg. 12 min . E.
ted, as the Philippines, Celcebes, Moluccas, Banders and other iflands lying S. Celebes,
ORIETANa.
of Ava, beyond the Ganges, in Afia. Our mans, wh der the name of Orientan, probably the fame, place Orietan on a branch of the river running fiom it. Trom moft parts of the E. and governed by a Vicerol with the tiile of King. city of $V$ alencia, in Spain, on the Segura, in a ve
fruiful plain, furro ed by an old caftle. It is the fee of a Bifhop, has an
univerity univerfity, and lies fourtecn miles N. E. from Murcia
Lat. 38 deg. 22 min. N. long. 5 min. W. Lat. 38 deg. 22 min .
RISA. See ORIXA.
RISTAGMI, a fortif
RISTAGNI, a fortified city on the W. fide of Sardinima
an in Upper Italy: an inhand in Upper Italy. It has an harbour on a bab
of the Mediterranean, is an Archbinap, forty-feven miles N. W. of Cagliari. Lat. 39 deg ${ }^{27}$ min. N. long. 8 deg. 36 min . E.

0 R K


O R S
inland trade. Here the Stanleys, Earls of Derby, had Inand trade. Here and their feat of Latham is in the
their burying-place, and neighbourns, againt the parlizment's forces, but in a
two years
fecond fiege they took and demolifhed it: not far off is econd fiege they took and demolithed.
the mineral fpping called Maudlin-well. from Lancaffer, and 190 from London.
ORMISTON, a thriving little town on the coaft below Leith, with a handfome eftate, feat, and park of the Cockburns, in its neighburrood, dinburgh.
Iong ago was a Lord of Seffion in Edile
ORMUUS, wa indand at the entrance of the Perfic gulph or It is is about ormus, in Afirty, and oppo
miles in circuit.
The Portuguele feized upon it in 1507, under the command of the famous Alfonfo Albukerque. While
it was in their poffefion, it was the richert magazine in it was in their porieffion, it was the richert magazine in
the world for fine fpices, and other merchandife of the
Eaft: and here they built one of the moft elegant Eaft: and here they built one of the moit elegant
cities in Affa : but they hardy held it 100 years, when
Schach Abbas, King of Perfia, afifted by the Englifh, Schach Abbas, King of Perina, aimited bed the Enghin,
drove them out. The citadel, commanded by Francis de Sonza, endured a bloody fiege of two months and a half, upon whole death the garrilon was orceagi-
capitulate, anno 1122. But of the former magni-
ficence of this place, not the leaif veflige is now The inland is entirely barren, being one entire rock; and its furface covered with a folid cruft of falt, two
inches deep ; its hills appearing at a diftance, as if inches deep; its hills app earing at a
covered with fnow,
Here covered win finw.
Here is not a drop of frefh water, but what falls in
ind, and this the inhabitants preferve in cifterns ; fo rain, and this the inhabitants preferve in ciiferns; 1o
that they are obliged to fetch this, and every thing elfe that they are obliged to fetch this, and every thing elfe
from the continent. Great quantities of Orus-fand,
of a black and flining quality, is tranfported into Euof a black and fhining quality, is tranfported into Eu-
rope, and ufed for writing-and. rope, and ufed for writing-land. . Schirras, and 370
The inand lies 240 miles S. E. of
in the fame direction from Ifpahan. Lat. 27 deg. 30 in the rame direction from mipaha.
min. N. long. 55 deg. 17 min. E . canton of Benre, in Switzerland. It has the canton of canton of berne, in witzerland. It as the canton of
Friburg on the E. and the bailiwis. of Mouldon and
Veva on the W. This is a wild country, amon Veva on the W. This is a wild country, among
woods and mountains ; though there are fome fields, meadows, and plenty of wild-game.
ORONOKO, or ORONON
ORONOKO, or ORONOQUE, a large river of New
Andalufia, and Terra Firma, in South America. It confifts of two capital branches or tivers, the moft confiderable of which rifes in Popayan, from the moun-
tains lying. S. of Santa Fé de Bagota, and not far from tains sying $S$. of Santa re be bogota, and not far from
the Equator. It waters in its way San Juan de los Lanos, runs a great way eaftward with various windings, and afterwards directing its courfe N. E. unites with
the Tiver San Pedro, which Has its fource further to the river San Pedro, which has its fource further to
the northward ; and continuing on to San Thomé, falls into that part of the Atlantic called the North fea, in lat. 88 deg. N. and almoft oppofite to the infand of
Trinidad. Its whole courfe, including the various windings, is about 1400 miles.
ORONSA, one of the Weft iflands of Scotiand. See OROPESA, a fmall town of Valencia, in Spain, at the foot of a mountain near the fea : it lies fifty miles W,
of Toledo. Lat. 39 deg. 36 min. N. long. 5 deg. 31 of 1 . Wedo. Lat. 39 deg. 36 min . N. long. 5 deg. 3
min. W.
ORESA, a town of Los Charcas, in Peru, South America. It It fands in the valley of Cocchabamba, on a
little rivulet. The inhabitants drive a profitable on little rivulet. The inhabitants drive a profitable trade
in the produce of the foil, and their fhcer, vented prinin the produce of the foil, and their freep, vented prin-
cipally at Potofi: it lies fixty miles from La Plata to the
N. W. ORSA, or ORSKA, a large timber town of Lithuania in Poland, at the confluence of a river of the fame name with the Nieper, and a flone-cafle on the latter to
defend it on that fide, with pallifiadoes round the res. defens it on that fide, with pallifadoes round the reft:
it lies twenty fix miles from Mohilow, and feventy $W$. of Mies twenty-fix miles from Mohilow, and feventy W .
of Miciflaw. Lat-- 55 deg. 27 min . N. long. 30 deg.
46 min. E . ${ }^{46} \min$. E.
ORSERA, a thinly peopled tow ur Iftria, one of the
Venetian territories in Upper italy, on the gulph of
$O$ R U
Largone, and mouth of the Lemo, between Pareniz
on the $N$ and Rovigno on the $S$. on the N. and Rovigno on the S.
ORSOWA, both Old and New; the former is a middlin town of Walachia, in European Turkey; the ladting
fortrefs on the Danube, almoft oppofite to Belg fortrefs on the Danube, almoft oppofite to Belgrader
lies fixty-three miles S. W. of Temefwher, and lies fixty-three miles.
to the Turks. Lat. 45 deg. 36 min. N. long. 22 deg. ORSOY, ${ }^{\text {Io min. }}$.
Cleves, a fmall, but ffrong town of the Cleves, and circle of Wettphalia, in Germany, on th
W. fide of the Rhine: it lies twenty-four Cleve. Lat. 51 deg. 36 min . Nwenty-four miles S . of
ORTA, a down of Navarefe, in the 5 . 5 min. E . the upper divifion of Navare, in the duchy of Milan, and Arona, on a lake of the fame name, and feven miles R TA, the ancient Hortianu
 of Itely, on the W. fide of the Tiber, neare the juiblor
tion of the Nerva with it. The fee is united with tion of the Nerva with it. The fee is united with C;
vita Caftellana: Fontaninus has written a long treatif
of its antiquities, looking upon it as of its antiquitites, olooking upon it as one of the treatif
Etrufcan cities, and in the fite of Veji: it it Etrucan cities, and in the fite of Veji: it lies himity-
eight miles N. of Rome. Lat. 42 deg. 34 min . N . long 13 deg. 12 min. E .
ORTEGAL, being the moft northern headland of that kinglomi,
lies a being the moit northern headand of that kinglom:
lies thity four miles N. E. of Ferrol. Lat. 44 deg.

dependent Proteffant State, in Bavaria, Germany. Our maps have int, and
that not far from Newburg ; but don't find any oih account of it.
RTEZ, a town of Bearn, in France, on the Gave of
that province. Here was formerly
 but deftroyed by her great-grandfon Lewis XIV. It lieg
twenty-ore miles from Pau. Lat. 43 deg. 8 min. long. 41 min. W. ORTNAW, or MORNAW, that part of Subbia, in
Germany, feparated from Allace to the W. by the Germany, feparated from, Alface to the W. by the
Rhine, is bounded by Briigaw to the $S$. the margat vate of Baden to the N. and the duchy of Wirtemberg to the E. It it twenty-four miles long, and jeigititee
broad. It moftly belongs to the Emperor. ORTON, a market-town and parifporor. Wefmoreland
about eight miles from Kirkbyfteren, and 233 from ORTONA al Mare, as lying on the Adriatic, and in con-
tradiftinction from Ortona di Marfi, the latter rathe tradiflinction from Ortona di $\mathrm{Mar} /$, the latter rather
caftle, both in the Hither Abruzzo of Naples, an Lower Italy, between the rivers Foro and Moro. I miles N. of Lanciano. Lat. 42 deg. 30 min . N. long 15 deg . 10 min . E .
ORVAL, Aurea Valis, a fmall town of French Lux emburg, with a celebrated Ciftercian order in 3
wood, whofe church and monater wood, whofe church and monaftery are very fately, Seven miles from Montmeley. Some of the monks wio
refurfed fubrcribing to the Bull Unigenitus, retired to refured fubcribing to the Bull unigenitis, retired
the province of UUtrecht, and fet up an eftabilimennt
there which is culled
ORVIETANO, or the territory of ORVIETO, a fmall
RVIETANO diftrict on the emoft norrithern of verge of St. Peer's pati-i-
mony in the Ecclefiatical State, and middle divifion on mony in the Ecclefiatical State, and middle divifion of
Italy. It is bounded on that and the E. fide by Ombiit on the $W$. by the Sienefe, and on the $S$. by the remin,
ing part of S. Pere canton is the lake Bolfena, the ancient Volfini.
RVIETO, UJVSS Vetus, the capital of the ORVIETO, UUbS S Cctus, the capital of the laft-mentione
diftrict, and Epifcopal city, on a rock near the iuntion of the Paglia and Chiuna. Here is a famous well df
frefl water, cut into the rock freflh water, cut into the rock 250 fathoms dep, bytion
architect St. Gaill: it lies eight miles W. of Bolenn architect St. Gall: it lies eight miles W. of Bolieny
and forty five N. of Rome. Lat. 43 deg. io min. N .
long. 13 deg. 5 min ORURO, a province of N. W. a province of Peru, in South America, Yying
Nield Plata. The greateft part of it is focold 25 m
 flocks. Its gold and filver mines are for the moft p.
irrecoverably overflown, thofe of Popo excepted.

0 S
The capital, San Philepe de Auftria de Oruro, is large and populous place, form the etrade carried on with
the mines of Popo, from which it is about twelve leagues diffant.
ORWEL, a river rifing in the middle of Suffolk wherce it runs S . E. by Ip Ipiche midde of Suffolk;
German ocean at Landguard fort. OSACCA, a large fea-port of Niphon, in Japan, in Afia,
on the Jedogaw. The place is four miles long, and on the Jecogaw. The place is four miles long, and
tiree broad, being defended by a frong cafle. Lat tiree eroad, bcing defended by a frong caftle. Lat,
35 deg. 10 min. N. long. 135 deg. Io min. E. It
fwarms with artificers, rich merchants, 8 cc . OSERA, an ifland in the Adriatic cea, feparated from Cherlo by a narrow channel, and fubject to Venice.
Lat. 45 deg. 10 min. N. log. 15 deg. 36 min. E .
OSEY, or ST. OSYTH, an intand of Eflex OSEY, or ST. OSY TH, an ifland of Effex, in Malden-
W.ater, a large firth or inlet formed by the Chelmer, Water, a large firth or inlet formed by the Chelmer,
joining with the Black-Water. It abounds with wild-
fowl. Here is kept a fair on Alcenfion-day, for toys. jowi. Here is kept a fair on Afcenfion-day, for toys:
it lies three miles from Malden, and ten from Chelmfit lies t.
ford (
OSKL (re SIMO, an Epircopal city of Anconna, and Ecclefiaftical
Sate, in the midde divifion of Italy, on a hill near State, in the micre ivvirion of taly, on a hill near dral, with fine paintings in the churches: it lies eighten miles W. of Loretto. Lat. 43 deg. 26 min .
N. long. 14 deg. 46 min. E. OSMA a decayed Epifcopal city of Old Caftile, in Spain,
at the foot of a hill near the Duero, over which is a at the foot of a hiil near the Duero, over which is a
handfome bridge. It is watered by the Abio and Uzero, and lies.feventy-two miles N. of Madrid.
Oin the center of Weltphalia, in Germany, by the treaty
of Munfter made an alternative between the Roman Catholics and the Lutherans; the Bithop of the latter
denomination was to be Prince denomination was to be a Prince of Brunfwick-Lunen-
burg, and in defautl of that Brunfwick-Wolfenbuttle: burg, and in derauts of
but the Catholic Bimop is chofen out of different fani-
lies. The chapter, confifining of twenty-five canons, lies. The chapter, confifting of twenty-five canons,
has only three Lutherans. The revenue is between and 30,000 1. and the Bihop can raife 2500 men : the diocefe is forty miles long, and thirty broad, in one of the moft fruitful parts of Weltphatia: The great-
great-grand-fater and great-uncle of his srefent Majefty
George II. both of the name of Erneft, the latter be-great-grand-father and great-uncle of his prefent Majefty
George III. both of the name of Ernetf the latter be-
ing alfo Duke of York, had the alternation of this ing alfo Duke of York, had the alternation of this
binthopric sand now the Elector of Cologne poficfies it.
This diocefe lies between the Wefer and Embs, This diocefe lies between the
bounded by Minden on the E. Munter on the We W, Diephole on the N. E. and Ravenburg on the S. W.
The north parts are marfly, but the fouth mountainous, extending W. to Lingen. The inhabitants have
linen manufatures, with good cattle, efpecially hogs, linen manufactures, with good cattle, efpecially hogs,
of which the bef Weftphalia hams are made. OSNABRUG, once Imperial and a Hans-town, the
 commanded by a mountain.
Here a treaty was concluded between the Emperor and King of Sweden, in 1648 , which was a confiderable branch of the fubfequent famous treaty of Weit-
phalia. In his brother's palace in this city, his late Maphalia. In his brother's palace in this city, his sate Ma-
jefty George I. in his way to Hanover, died June II, jety George I. in his way to Hanover, died June 11,
1727. Befice the traffic above-mentioned, they here
brew a palazable beer called Bufe, and bake the beft white brew a palatable beer called Bufe, and bake the beft white
bread in Weftphalia : it lies feventy-cight miles W. of bread in Weltphalia: it lies feventy-cight miles W. of
Hzanover. Lat. 52 deg. 42 min. N. long. 7 deg. $3^{8}$ min. E.
OSORNO
min. NO, an inland town of Chili, in South America,
on the Rio Bueno. The country about it is not fruitful, but is very rich in gold mines. They have woollen fluffs and linen: it lies eighty-eight miles from Baldivia on the S. E. and as many from the foa on the
But Ulloa has it not, though we find it our maps, as alfo the Volcano of the fame name lying E. of it, in
one of the Cordilleras. Lat. 41 deg. 10 min. S. long. one of the Cordilleras. Lat. 8 deg' 4 min. $W$.
OSSORY, the weft divifion of Queen's county, and province of Munfter, in Ireland : it is further fubdivided into Upper and Lower Oflory.

O ST
pretty large the ancient Uryao or Orforna, an old and
bydisalufia, in Spain, and ftrong prety large town of Andalufia, in Spain, and frong
by iss fituation. Here is only one ppring for all the in
habitants, country any water for fome milcs. It neives title Douncry any water for ome miles. It gives title of
Duke, and lies forty miles E. of Seville. Lat. 37 deg.
T 6 min. N. Long. 5 dee 5 . 16 min. N . long. 5 deg. 5 min . Wev.
Italy: it lies eighteen the Giles N. N . of the capital. Lat. 44 deg .48 min. N . long. 9 deg. 30 min. E .
the Tordera a it mill town of Catalonia, in Spain, on
41 deg. 46 min. N. long. 2 deg. 50 min. E .
TEND, a city of Fanders, , in. the Autfrian Nether
lands, and within the juridietion of Bruges. This is-
 canals, two of which and the largeft almoff furround it, and veliels of the greateft burden can enter them within
It has a ffrong rampart, deep ditch, and eight regu-
lar baftions: from the year lar baftions: from the year 1601 it held out a fifege
trat lafted above three years, againft the whole power
of $S$ paiter of Spain, being defended by the Engliih and vutch,
who were continually throwing in fupplies, and Sir Francis Vere the Governor eminently diftinguifhed Arconduct on this occalion: the Spaniards, under the Archduke Albert and Spinola, are faid to have loft
abou 80,000 mien before the place; fo that at length the belieged were forced to capitulate merely for want of ground, the affaiants having gained foot by foot, Upon the deathoo King Charles
French feized Oftend ; but the allies befieged and tooks Th late of eitablifhng an Eaf India company here; but this giving umb a a to the maritime powers, it was s dropped.
The French under Saxe took Oftend in 1745, but reftored it by the peace of Aix--Ite-Chapelle in in 148 . 8 .
At preernt it is poffefled by a frong French garrtion, this and Newpoit having been given into their hands
ince the eneir jate alliance with the Emprefs Queen, againft
the King of Pruffia and his confederates. Here is no from B ugese, it lying tory they are obliged to fetch in boats Lat. 51 deg. 14 min. N. long. 2 deg. 59 min. E. ept on June 6 , for toys. TERBECK, a village in the neighbourhood of Arnherm, in Geiderlain, one of the united provinces.
OSTERBURG, a fimall town of Brandenburg, at the confluence of two tivers. It has a good corn-market, and lies feventeen miles N . of Stendal.
STIA, a port-town of the Campagna di Roma, in the
Ecceifiaftical ftate, and middle divifion of Italy, at the mouth of the E. branch of the Tiber. The old town was deftroyed by the Saracens, the ruins of which are
ftill to be ieen; and the new confifts only of the cathetral, and a few mean houfes round it. The dean of
drat the college of Cardinals is always Biifhop of Ofta; but
this is an unhealthy pla.e: it lies ten miles S . of Rome, this is an unhealthy pla.e it it ies ten miles S. of Rome,
whofe port-town it ormerly was ; but Civita Vecchia is at prefent the chief port of the Papal dominions. Lat.
4 I deg. 36 min . N. Song. 13 deg. 12 min. E. 41 deg. 36 min. N. iong. 13 deg. 12 min. E. Afiatic Ruffia, divided into feveral tribes, which refide along the rivers Irtis, Oby, and Jenefa. In fummer
they catch as much fifh in thefe rivers as will ferve they catch as much fifh in thefere rivers as will ferve
them all winter, together with what they alfo hunt in the latter fearon with their dogs. They live in low
huts, with a fire in the midde of them ; but they have neither cattle nor corn.
STIGLIA, a fmall place, with a caffle, in the duchy of Mantua, in Upper Italy, on the $N$. fide of the Po,
ffteen miles E. of Mantua, and fubject to the houfe of Auliria. Lat. 45 deg. 5 min. N . long. 11 deg .36 min .
E. It is defended by. marfhes, $\& \mathrm{c}$. E. It is defended by marthes, \&c. part of Dublin. See Dublin.
STROGOTZKOI, a city in the government of Bel-


O T R
OSTUNI, a fmall Epiccopal city of Otranto and Naples, in Lower Italy, on the Adriatic: it lies eighteen miles
N . of Tarento. Lat. 40 deg. 51 min. N. long. 19 deg. Ir min. E.
OSWEGO, a town
OSWEGO, a town of the Iroquois or Five Nations, W.
of the lake Ontario or Frontiniac, in Canada, North America. It lies 231 m miles W , allo of Albany. Hither the Englifin ufed to refort, in order to purchare from
the diftant Indians their fkins and furs ; but the French lately deftroyed the place: yet as Canada, by the taking
of Quebec and Montreal, is now in the hands of the of Quebec and Montreal, is now in the hands of the
Britifh nation, the trade here however is open to them. Britifh nation, the trade here however is open
Lat. 44 deg. 26 min . . . long. $7^{8}$ deg. 12 min . W. Lat. 44 deg. 26 min. N. long. 78 deg. 12 min. W. Wery
SSWESTRY, a very ancient town of Shrophire, de-
fended by a imall cafte, \&c. Its market on Monday is fended by a fmall caftle, \&c. Its market on Monday is
confiderable for Welch flannels and freezes, of which confiderabe for Weich fannels and freezes, of which
it is the faple; and its fairs are on March 15, May 13 ,
A Augult 15, and December 11, for fheep and horned
cattle. Here is a grammar-fchool and a charity-fchool, in
the latter of which a laudable emulation is excited athe latter of which a audable emulation is excited
mong the boys and girls by litte premiums : it lies
miles from Shrewfbury, and 157 from London. miles from Shrewibury, and 157 from London land on the $S$. fide of of the Viftula, and near the Sala,
lat twelve miles from Silefia, and the capital of that part
of it belonging to this republic. It lies among marfhes, of it belonging to this repubilic. It lies among marhes,
and is defended by a wooden cafle. Great lumps of
falt, dug out of the mines, are expoled here to fole ; falt, dug out of the mines, are expofed here to fale;
and it is a thoroughfare from Cracow to Vienna. Lat. 44 deg. 26 min. N. long. 78 deg. 12 min. W. OSYTH. See OsEy, an ine in Effex. America, It juins on the $S$. to to that of of St. Miguel de
Ibarra. Here is a village and parifh of the Ibarra. Here is a village and pariih of the fame name,
faid to contain 18 or 20,000 fouls, and among thefe faid to contain 18 or 20,000 fouls, and among thele
feveral Spaniards.
In this uridiction are manufacures of cottons, carIn this jurifdiction are manufacures of cottons, car-
pets, pavilions for beds, quilts, $\& \mathrm{cc}$. in great repute at pets, pavilions for beds, quilts, \&c. In great repute at
Quito. \&č. and fold to great advantage.
Here is plenty of wheat and barley, with ftuds, Herto, isc. and plenty of wheat and barley, with fluds,
Hace cattle, and fheep, this country happily abounding
blan With pafture.
Riding of Yorket-town under a craggy cliff in the Weft Augut 1 , and November 15 , for horned cattle and
houlhold houthold goods. It lies 15 miles from York, and 157
OTOQUE, an infand of Darien, in Terra Firma, South
America. It lies in the bay of America. It lies in the bay of Panama, fifty miles $S$.
of the city of the latter name, from which it is furnifhed with provifions. But it does not appear upon the face of our maps, nor in Ulloa.
OTRANTO,
and almof, a, a proninince of Naples, in Leing furrounded by the fealy,
on
three fides a and aimota a peninfula, being furrounded by the fea on
three fides, and bounded on the N. W. by the province of
Bari. The inland parts are very Bari. The inland parts are very mountainous, fandy,
and in fome places barren, but moftly fertile in wine, alives, figs, 8 cc . This country is infefted with grafs-hoppers, tarantu-
las, and efpecially Turkifh pyrates, for which reafon las, and efpecially Turkif pyrates, for which reafon
towers are built along the coafts with guards and cannon in them.
Its capital of
Its capital of the fame name, the ancient Hydrun-
tum, lies at the mouth of the Adriatic, coaft of the peninfula. This was a commodious port till deftroyed by the Venetians, but ftill furrounded
with walls, \&cc. and defended by a cafte. With walls, 8 cc . and defended by a caftle.
In 1480 it was taken by Mahomet II
the Archbifhop, who came to meet him at the head of his clergy, to be fawn in funder, and as many of the
latter as he could lay hold of, to be butchered at the latter as he could lay hold of, to be butchered at the
foot of the altar. The Spaniards afterwards retook it from the Turks: it lies 43 miles E. of Tarento, and OTRANTO,
city of the fame, name, a line drawn from which E. lowards the coaft of Albania, being a from which E .
fifty-one miles, divides the Adriatic frout fea: and from thefe two capes King Pyrrhus formed the

O U L
himerical and very extravagant project of joining Greed and Italy, by means of a bridge.
ty, bur now of joining Greed TRICOLI, formerly a large city, buu now an inconfide.
rable town of Ombria, and the Ecclefiaffical fate rable town of Ombria, and the Ecclefiafical fate, in
Middele Italy: it lics two miles from the Tyber, three Mrom its confluence with the Nera, and fory, thre
Rome. Here are grand ruins. Lat. 42 deg. 38 . . of Rome. Here are grand ruins. Lat. 42 deg. 38 min. N.
long. 13 deg. 10 min. E .
OTTERNDORF, the capital of Hadelu, a diftria OTTEERNDORF, the capital of Hadelu, a diftria it
the duchy of Bremen, in Germany. It lies on the Medame. Germany, with a flrong cattle on the Wemme : it lies twelve miles from Clofterfeven. empire of Turkey.
TTONA, an E.
given to the Emperorand
pircopal fee and kingdom of Naples, in Lower Htaly : it lieruzzo sigt
miles N. of Lanciano. Lat. 15 deg .36 min . E. UDEKERK, a village of Duyveland, in Zealand, one
of the united provinces. of the united provinces.
OUDENARDE, a town of Flanders, in the Aulfina
Netherlands, on the Scheld. Here beautiful Netherlands, on the Scheld. Here beautifu taperting
are manufactured and it has five gates, with feveral fine
buildings in it. At this place the Duke of Marlborough and the con-
federates gained a memorable victory over the French, federates gained a memorable victory over the French,
commanded by the Dukes of Burgundy and Ve commanded by the Dukes of Burgundy and Vendome
June 1 , 1708 , in which action his late Maient Georre III of of glorious memory, highly yifitinguifhel
himelf, when Electoral Prince of Hanover, as himfelf, when Eleectoral Prince of Hanover, as a vo-
lunter, at the head of his father's dragoons. The lunteer, at the head of his father's dragoons. The
French had 4000 men killed on the fpot, among whic were feveral General oficers, 5000 wounded, and 8000 prifoners: it lies thirteen miles S. of Ghent, and wenty
eight W. of Brufiels. Lat. 50 deg. 58 min. N. long. 3 deg .4 min . E.
UDENBURG,
UDENBURG, a town of Flanders, in the Auftrian
Netherlands, and lies eight miles $S$. E. of Oftend $51 \mathrm{deg} .20 \mathrm{~min} . \mathrm{N} . \log .2 \mathrm{deg} .48 \mathrm{~min} . \mathrm{E}$.
Leyden, and in the province of Hoilland. It lies
on the Leffer Iffel, about feven miles the S . and produces good hemp.
WERBURROUGH, an ancient place in Lancafhire,
where Roman coins, \&c. have been found the eunction of the Lac with the Lon.
It is fourteen miles an inand of Holland, E. of Goeree It is fourteen miles long, and four where broadef. It
lies at the mouth of the Maes. The capital is Somerf Iies at the mouth of the Maes. The capital is Somerl
dyke, and belongs to Zealand. In the iland there is
mod corn-land. good corn-land.
VERTON, or
GERTON, or CHERRY-ORTON, a village near
Gunworth-ferry, in Huntingdonfhire, where is an old manfion-houfe of the Lovetoffs.
VERTOOM, a place where one of the fuburbs of Amferdam begins, to which fhips
Leyden, on a branch of the Rhine.
VERYSCHE, a fmall town of Brabant, in the Auftian
Netherlands, on the YYche. Here the Duke of Ber Netherlands, on the YYche, Here the Duke of Brz
varia and Marhal Villeroy lay encamped, when the vuke of Marlborough and the allies attacked them in 1705. It lies ten miles N. E. of Bruffels, and twelve
S. W. of I 31 min . E.
OVERYSSEL
31 min. EE
VERYSEL, one of the feven united provinces. Iti
bounded on the N. W. by Friefland and part of thy bounded on the N. W. by Friefland and part of the
Zuyderzee ; on the W. by that part of Gelderand Zuyderzee ; on the W. by that part of Geldernan
called the Veluwe; on the S. by Zutphen; on the by the bifhopric of ; Munfter; and outphen ; on the N . by Goo
ningen. It is full of fands ningen. It is full of fands, heaths, bogs, and lowlands
being fubject to frequent inundations being fubject to frequent inundations.
VIEDO, the ancient $B$ rigetum, the cap in Spain, between the Brigetum, the cand Deval of Afuriss
fied. Here the Gothic Prince being well-forit fied. Here the Gothic Prince Pelayo fixed his refidence This miles N. of Leon. Lat. 43 deg. 36 min . N. long
6 deg. 46 min . W. 6 deg .46 min . W
ULNEY, a mark
W. fide of the Oufe. Here is a manuffacture of bone

0 X
The market is kept on Monday, a
fifer-Monday and June 29, for cattle. Eafter-Monday and June 29, for cattle.
OULX, a town of Piedmont, and upper divifion of lies fourteen miles W. of Sula. Lat. 45 deg. 10 min. N
long. 6 deg. 51 min. E. long. 6 deg. 51 min. E.
OUNDLE, or AVOND
amptonfhire, with a neat church, free--cchool, charity amptonniure, with a neat church, free-(chool, charity-
fchool, and alms-houfe. The river -Nen almoff fur-
rounds it, and has two good ftone-bridges, rounds it, and has two good ftone-bridges, one of which
confifts of feveral arches, with a caufeway leading to it.
Here is a well with a drumming noife. It lies twenty-two
from London.
from London. EUSE, a iver of England, which has its fource on the it runs N. E. through the latter and the fhires of Bed-
ford, Huntingdon, Cambridge, and Noffolk, when paffing by Buckingham, Bedford, Huntingdon, when
and
in Norfolk.
OUSE, a river which rifes in the N . parts of Yorkmire,
whence it runs S . E. by York, and continuing its courfe in the fame direction, falls into the Humber.
USE, a river of Leinfter, in Ireland, navigable by fmall boats; it joins the Barrow a little above the town of
Ros, and afterwards mixing with the Sure, falls into Whaterford-haven.
OUSTIACS, a people of Siberia. See OsTIACKs. E. by Permia and the forefts. of Zirania, on the N. by by provinces of Waga and Dwina on the W. by
Cargapol, and on the S. by Vologda. It is barren, and Cargapol, and on the S. by Vologda. It is barren, and
motlt covered with impenetrable woods, in which har-
houtv vaft numbers of black foxes, the furs of which are moffly covered with impenetrable woods, in which har-
bour vaft numbers of black foxes, the furs of which are
their principal commodity. their principal commodity.
Its capital of the fame name is at the mouth of the
fame Its capital of the fame name is at the mouth of the
Jugh (or Uf Uugh) where it unites with the Suchana.
This is an Archiepiicopal fee, with ten or twelve neat Jugh (or Archiepiicopal fee, with ten or twelve neat
This is and
churches of white ftone; the reft, well as the houfes, churches of white ftone; the reft, as well as the e houfes,
are of woo. Here is a yearly fair for fox-kins and
other furs. It lies 220 miles S. E. of Archangel. Lat. 6r deg. 35 min. N. long. 45 deg. 55 min. E.
OUSTUGA, a river of Ruffia, in the erovince laft-
Ontana mentioned, which falls into the Suchana on its W.
fide.
OUTEMEDA, a place of Bifnegar and the Malabar UTEMEDA, a place of Bifnegar and the Malabar
coaft, in India, where is one of the largeft pagods in coaf, in India, where is one of the largeft pagods in
his country built of free-flone, with three towers and montrous figures.
XEHAL,
XEHALL, a place near Darlington, in the bifhopric of
Durham, where may be feen the pits vulgarly called Durham, where may be reen the pits vulgarly called
Hell-kettles, being only coal-holes filled by water from the Tees.
XENDON
place noted for an eccho that will repeat twelve or thirteen fylllables very diffinctly; and is formed by the
f Guare tower of the church. OXFORD, a city of England, and the capital of the
county of the fame name. It ftands on a fmall emicounty of the fame name. It flands on a fmall emi-
nence and the banks of the Ifis, near its junction with nence and the banks of the Ifis, near its junction with
the Charwell, and enjoys a healthy air. It is the
the the Charwell, and enjoys a healthy air. It in the
fee of a Bifhop, with a celebrated univerfity, confifting of about twenty colleges and five halls; feveral of which, flanding in the ftreets, give the place an air
of grandeur. The private buildings here are neat, and

O Z W
the public magnificent. The city, including the fub
urbs, is of a circular form, and about three miles in circuit; confifing chiefly of two ptincipal ftreets
which crof each ont is the famous Bodleian tibrary, in which are manu
foripts feripts principally, all Dr. Retclif's library, \&cc, the
Theatirum Sheldonianum for public folemities, the Claearitum shen printinnianum for public folemnities, the
befides thouf, and the Arundelian marbles befides the gallery for fine paintings, and innummerable
far.
The principal officers of Oxford univerfity
The principal officers of Oxford univerfity, are a
Chancellor (now the Earl of Weftmorland) and a
Vice-Chancellor : the latter, who is always in orders, Vice-Chancellor: the latter, who is always in orders,
and the head of fome college, exercifing the Chancellor's power, and ogverning the, efudernts, according to the
ftatutes, the conttitution of which is remarkabbly ftatutes, the conftitution of which is remarkabbly regu-
ar, the difcipline flriet, the endowments liberal ; and, in Tort, every thing here well-adapted for the education of youth: fo that it is the principal feat of the mufes in
Great Britain.
The lisis being navigable from thence to London, the
greateft trade of Oxford is in corn greateft trade of Oxford is in corn and malt, large
quantities of which are fent down the river to the mequopolis in capacious barges; coals, provifions, and
and ropelis in capacious barges; coals, provifions, and
other things, being brought back by the fame naviga-
The city is governed by a mayor, \&ce. but fubject to
the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor of the univerfity, in the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, of the univerfity, in
ali affairs of confequence, even relating to the town:
are here parliaments buve been frequantly held, and the
city gave title of Earl to the family of the Veres for the elpace of 500 years, when the 2oth and laff of them,
Aurerey de Vere, dying without male iffue, after a long
interya Aubrey de ere, dying without male ifiue, after a long
interval, the titic was conferred by Queen Anne, with
the a dititonal title of Mortimer, on the famous Treathe a ditional titte of Mortimer, on the famous Trea-
furer Harley, in whofe collateral defcendants it flill Yurer Harre
Here are thirteen elegant parihh-churches, befides the
cathedral of Chrift's church-college. cathedral of Chrift's church-college.
In a flately tower, in the front of In a ftately tower, in the front of the college-gate,
hangs the great bell called T Tom, weighing near $7,7,000$
pounds, being fix feet high. It is tolled every night to give warning for thutting up all the gates of the colleges. warning The univerfity fends two members to parliament,
a privilege given it, as alfo to Cambridge, by King a privilege given it, as alfo to Cambridge, by King
James I.) and the city the like number. It lies fixty
miles S. W. of Cambridge, and fifty-eight W. of miles S. W. of Cambridge, and fifty-eight W. of
London. or Abiamu, in Tartary; the Arabs call it Gihon or Neher Balck. It rifes in Mount Imaus, and northern parts of India, in Afia, and running N. W. through
Ufbeck Tartary, divides it from Perfia; when, after feveral wintings, it parts into two branches, one of
which falls into the lake called Aral Nor, and the which falls into the lake called Aral Nor, and the
other into a gulph of the Carpian fea, in lat. 44 $\min . N . \dot{C}$. a confiderable river of Guiana, in South America. OHIHO , a confiderable river of North Ame-
OYO, or rica, see HN A Pown of Poland See Oswic ZZWE

## 



PABBAY, one of the weftern ifles of Scotland, half
a league W . of Bernera. It is three miles in cir cuit, and has corn, marl, and pafture
the refidence of the fteward of St. Kild
PABLO, SAN, a very difagreeable elake of Otabalo, in
Ovito, in South America, on the banks of which is Quilage, of the fame nmmerica, on the is a leagus of long, and half
that in breadth, with valt flocks of wild that in breades ; alfo fome prennadillas or cray-fifh, without fhell. The lake rececives its water from Mount Mo
janda, and out of it iflues a large branch of the Rio Banda, and out of it juridiction of Charcas, in South Ame-
PACAJES, rica. It lies $S$. W. of Paz, moffly in a cold climate,
producing little grain or fruit, but it breeds fome cattle.
This province is however rich in filver mines, tho only a frall part of them is worked.
talc-mines, called Jarpes Blancos de $V$ beautiful tranfparent white, ufed for wincow, panes ;
likewife mines of gems, particularly one of emeralds, and marble quarries. marble quarries.
In this provine is the famous fiver-mine of Veren-
guela, with the mountains Santa Juana, Tampaya, PACAMORES, a province of Peru, in South America. PACHAMMAC, a temple of Peru, in South America, deed by the Indians to th PACHEGOIA, a lake of New South Wales, in the PACHSU, anciently Paxi or Paxa, a fmall inland in the Ionian fea, near the coaft of Epirus, in European PACHUCA, a place in Mexico Proper, in North Ame rica, in the neighbourhood of whicic there were for-
merly rich filver-mines; but either worn out or danmerly rich filver-mines; but either worn out or dan-
gerous to work. It lies fixty leagues N. of Mexico
PACIFIC Occan, Mar del Zur, or the South Seas, a prodigious ocean dividing Afia from America. It has been
called Pacific, from the moderate weather firf Spaniards who navigated it met with in their voy ages on the coaf of Peru, and within the tropics, where troiscs, towards emather pole, the fury of the without the
ftorms, and the roughnefs of the fea, are equal to thore any other parts. It had the name of South fea from he Spaniards having paffed the ifthmus of Darien or anama, namely, from N. to $S$. at the firf difcovery the Weftern ocean, and with regard to Afia, the
Eattern. ${ }^{\text {ACTOLUS, a river of Lydia, in Afia Minor, the gol- }}$
den fands of which have been very much celebrated by den fands of which have been very much celebrated by
the ancient poets.
PADANARAN, a name given by Mofes to Mefopotamia, the modern Diarbeker Proper, in Afia, or to Syria in general. It is bounded on the E. and W. by
the two rivers Tigris and Euphrates, on the N. by Mount Taurus, and on the S. by the Euphrates and a PADANG, a town on the W. coaft of the inland of Su-
mong its churches is St. Antony, with a very pplendid
chape, where the body of that Saint is depofited.
In one of the cole In one of the cloifters are interred the bowls of
the ingenious Thomas Howard Earl of Arundel, to the ingenious Thomas Howard Earl of Arundel, to
whom we owe torfe noble pieces of antiquity, the
Marmora Arundeliana, now at Oxford.

P A L
St. Juftina is one of the fineft churches in Italy,
and the work of the celebrated Palladio. The Bene dietine monaftery contiguous to it, has a yearly revenu
of roo,000 ducats. of Over the four gates and bufts of four illuffrious Paduans, namely, thatues
mortal Titus Livius, Albertus Pataviand P immort the architect of this ftruelure and an aftronomer
nut with Paulus Patavinus.
The Jews live in a
The Jews live in a feparate part of the city; and
the adjacent mountains yield excellent wine and oil the edjacent mountains yield excellent wine and and,
with the moft delicious fruits. The people however
are in general miferable throug the are in general miferable through the exactions of their
maffers the V enetians. An image of the Virgin Mary, if we will believe
popular tradition, flew hither from Contantinople, when taken by the Turks. Padua lies twenty-four miles
W. of Venice. Lat. 45 deg. 36 min. PADUANO, or the PADUAN, a fertile and well-cultidua is the capital, and a part of Lombardy of Pabounded on the N. by the Treviano, on the E. by
the Dogano, on the S. by the Polefino, from which
the Adige divides it, the Dogano, on the S. by the Polefino, from which
the Adige divides it, and on the W. by the Veronefe and Vicentino. Its, greateff tength from N. to $S$. is
bout thity five miles, and breadth about twenty-eight, about thirty-five miles, and breadth about twenty-eight,
more or lefs, from E.to $W$. PAGO, an inand in the Adriatic fea, divided from Mor-
lachia y a narrow channel, being forty miles long, and PAHAN, or PAHUNG, the capital of a kingdom in the peninula of Malacca, in Afia. It lies twelve miles up siver, at the mouth of which is a pretty large inand,
which forms tivo channels into it. The river is a nile brod, but full of hooals. The adjacent country is low and woody, yet very plentiful withal. The place is tres. It lies ninety miles N . of Jor. PAMMBCEUF, a town of Britany, in France, at the
mouth of the Loire, properly the port of Nantes mouth of the Loire, properly the port of Nantes.
PANSHILL, a pace in Surrey near Cobham, where is a feat of Mr. Hamilton, and a large tract of walte land
indofed and indofed and improved.
PAINSWICK, a place in Gloucefterfhire, on the Stroud being a large parifh, with a handfome church and fire, Its market is on Tuefday, and fairs on Whit-
fun-Tuefday and September 19, for horned cattle and Ihee. It lies four miles from Giloucefter.
PAIS DE VAUD, alfo called the Roman or French PAIS DE VAUD, allo called the Roman or French
country, in Switzerland. It is divided between the country, in Switzerland. It is divided between the
cantons of Berre and Friburg. On the S. it is
bounded by Vallais and Savoy, and on the W., by Gex and the Franche Comte. The length from Ge-
neva to Morat is twenty-four leagues, being in the form neva to Morat is twenty-four leagues, being in the form
of a triangle, with the bafe towards the lake of Geneva, and the apex towards Morat. The part next Morat and Mouldon is a a fine corn-country, and that on the
banks of Geneva lake produces a palatable white wine, banks of Geneva lake produces a palatable white wine,
called Vin de la Cote. This is the beft cultivated
trat of all the Alps, at leaft the moft beautiful part tratt of all the Alps, at leaft the moft beautiful part
of Switzerland. The capital is Laufanne. PAISLEY, a pretty town of Renfrew, in the South of Scotland, on the Whitecart, over which is a bridge,
and in its bottom pearls are found. It is the feat of a and in its bottom pearls are found. It is the feat of a
preflytery, containing fixteen parifihes. It had anciently prebeltery, containing fixteen pariimes.
a celebrated abbey of the mond ancienty
monks of Cluny, who in the year 145 r wrote a hiftory of Scotland, commonly cal-
led the Elack Book of Painfey, and which ends with the led the Black Book of Paifley, and which ends with the
reign of King James I. The abbey-church, gardens,
\&c. are inclofed within a fone-wall about a mile in \&c. . are
compafs.
Here was formerly a Roman pretorium. It lies on Here was formerly a Rom miles W. of Glargow, and
the f. fide of the Clye, fix mem
three from Renfrew in the fame direction. Near it is a three from Renfrew in the fame direction. Near it is a
fin feat of the Earl of Dundonald. PATA, a fmall Spanith fea-port of Quito and Peru, in
South America. It has only one ftreet, and the GoSouth A America. II thas only one ftreet, and the Go-
vernor's houfe alone is built of fone. The foil round vernor's houre alone is built of fone. The foil round
it is extremely barren, and hot; befides the total want
of it is extremely barren, a and hot; befides the total want
of rain, it has not a fingle brook: fo that water is
No,
brought to it from Colan, as alfo the greateft part of
their provifions. thir provifions. Its harbbur is the principal fupport of here. ftands in a
It It fands in a rmall bay, under a pretty high hill,
called the Saddle of Paita, and defended by a fonall which with mufkets only can hinder boats from landing,
On the top of the hill is another fort commanding thic
town town. It has been frequently plundered by the buccaneers,
and burnt by Commodore Anfon in and burnt by Commodore Anfon in 174I, the Gover--
nor refufing to ranfom it. Lat. 5 deg. 5 min. S. long. 80
deg. 5 min. W. AIX, a port-town on the N. fide of Hipaniola, in the PALACHE, or APALACHE France. Indians to the river Spirito Santo, in Carolina and Flo-
rida, rida, in North America. It enterss the gulph of Mexico
about 100 miles about 10 miles from the cod of the bay of Palache at at
the N.W.W. extremity of the peninfula of Florida. Lat. 30 deg .
lies fifteeen a miles $S$. of Seville. Lat. 37 deg. 10 min. It long. 6 deg. 8 min. W
Lower, ST. a fmall town in the diffrict of Amix, and
teen miles S. E , France , on the Bidoufe. It lies four Lewer avarre, in France, on the Bidoure. It lies four-
teen miles S. E. of Bayonne. Lat. 43 deg. 24 min. N. ong. I deg. 10 min .
ALAMBANG, the
the S. E. extremity of of the illand of Java and Eaft
Indies, in Afia. In and Indies, in Afra. Itis parted from the ine of Bally by a
narrow channel, and Mataram or the Dutch. Lat. 7 deg. 36 min $S$, long IIA deg. Io min. E.
EAMBANG
Eatch
factory of Sumatra, in the Eat Indies, in A Afia. Here they have a contra, in the
traffic in pepper, being under contract with the King traffic in pepper, being under contract with the King,
\&c: to take off all their produce of this kind. The town lies about eight leagues from the fea, on the bank of a large river, which empties itfelf by four mouths.
ALAMOS, a fmall, but fortififed fea-port of C Catalon in Spain. It lies abuth fortified fea-port of Catalonia,
it miten miles S. E. of Giin spain. Lt lies about eighteen miles S. E. of Gi-
ronne. Lat. 41 deg. 56 min . N. long. 2 deg. 46 PALANKA, a town of Hungary Proper, formerly forti-
 tria. It lies thiry-four miles N. of Buda. Lat. 48
deg. 20 min. N. long. 20 deg. 1 min. E. deg. 20 min. N. long. 20 deg. 1 min. E
PALATINATE, or PFALTSGRAVAT two dintricts in Germany; which are diftinguilhed by that of the Upper and Lower Rhine. The e palatinate of the
Lower Rhine is bounded on the S. by Alface, Suabian and part of Lorrain, on the N. by part of Triers and Mentz, on the W. by part of Lorrain and Triers, and
on the E. by Franconia, part of Suabia, Mentz, and on the E . by
Wurtemberg.
The Rhine diver
The Rhine divides the Palatinate into two parts; which With the Neckar, and other ftreams watering the country,
render it one of the moft fruifful provinces in the empire, It is only unhappy in its vicinity to France, the amition of whofe Princes has often prompted them to
ecome mafters of it: $f 0$ that in the laft ard become matters of it: Fo that in the laft age, and even
in this, it has been rendered a fcene of blood and diftreff, moft of its sowns having been plundered and de
molifhed: and the poor natives, of which aff molifhed: and the porr natives, of which vaft num-
pers have been tranfported to Georgia and other Britiff fettlements in America, have been fo difcounternanced
by their Popif Princes, that they have been almoft every y their Popifh Princes, that they have been almoft every
ear forfaking their country, to go in pueft of new ha year forfaking their country, to go in quefl of new ha-
bitations. Formerly the Electors Palatine were as for midionle as any of that college, their dominions and re-
venues having been much larger before Frederick $V$. enues having been much larger before Frederick $V$
was diffoffeffed of his crown and effates by the Em peror in 1620 , after the lofs of the battle of Prague,
nd the electoral dignity given to the houfe of Bavaria. Af erwards indeed, by the treaty of Munfer in 1648 , his terwards indeed, by the treaty of Munter in 1 448, his
fon obtained the reffitution of the Elequoral dignity and
Lower Palatinate ; but the upper he could never recover. Lower Palatinate, but the oupper hee could nevern recover
This palatinate, after feveral changes of mafters and ligions, is now, poffefled by the Pince of Sulterbach, a
Roman Catholic. eligions, is now
Roman Catholic. berg, Lutzberg, Neuffadt, Germertheim, Lautern Ale-
zhy, Oppenhim, Creutznach, Stromberg, Bacharach, Siminern, and Kirchberg.
Befides there, the Elector's eftates are the duchy of Neuburg, the bailiwic of Becckelheim, the counties of Veldentz, Lauterick
Juliers and Berg, \&cc.
Uuliers and Berg, ecc.
This electorate if aludivided into thofe parts that ie on the E.fide of the Rhine, of which Heldelberg is the capital on the Rhine, Manheim being the capital
on the $W$. of the Rhine, and on both fides of the Rhine, containing Spires and Worms.
His revenues arife chiefly from a toll
His revenues arire chiefly from a toll on veliels which
pals up and down the Rhine, the Neckar, and other期rs ; as alfo from duties on corn, wine, \&cc.
his whole income being computed at 300,000 1 . his whole income being computed at 300,000 ,
per annum.
Fer the Upper Palatinate, fee Bavaria. It lies on the Danube, and by the treaty of Munfter belongs to the Duke of Bavaria. It is fometimes called the Nort-
gaw, as lying N. of the Elector's other dominions. gaw is lying N . of the Elechors other
It is bounded by V oigland in Upper Saxony on the
N . by Bohemia and Aufria on the E . by the Danube, N. by Bohemia and Auftria on the E. by the Danube, which Separates it from the duchy of Bavaria, on the 8 .
and by Suabia and part of Franconia on the $W$. This is a mountainous rocky country, but with rich
mines of copper, filver, and iron ; the profits of which mines of copper, filver, and iron; the profits of which
are very confiderable. Some of its valleys spoduce corn
and pafture; and they have likewife fome vineyards, are very conner and they have likewife fome vineyards,
and patu were the wine hard and unpleafant. Its capital is
but Amberg.
PALATSCHA, the modern name of Miletum, a city of Caria, in Aria Minor.
PALAZZULO, a fmall town of Brefciano, a province of the Venetian territories, in Upper Italy, on the Og-
Og of the Venetian terntories, in Ppper
lio. It it lie three milise E. of ont ogio, and twenty-
fix N. E. of Milan. Lat. 45 deg. 36 min. N. long. 10 de. Io min. E. a mall city of the Val di Noto, in Si-
PALAZZULO, cily, and lower divifion of near the force of the Bufaro. It gives title of Prince, and dis twenty miles
W. of Syracufe. Lat. 57 deg. 36 min. N. long. 14
deg. 20 min. E.
PALDYKIRK, a place near Fordun, in the fhire of
Mearns, ar.d North of Scotland. It has its name from St. Pailadius the firft Bifhop in that kingdom, whom Pope Celeftine had fent thither in the year 431, to preach the gofpel, and confute the Pelagians. Here is an an-
nual fair, where large quantities of coarfe cloth are bought up and exported to the Netherlands.
PALENCIA, an Epifcopal city of Leon, in Spain, on the Carrio, and in a very fertile country. It lies thirty-
fix miles W. of Burgos. Lat. 42 deg. 14 min. N. long.
PALERMO, the ancient PANORMUM, in the $V$ al PALERMO, the ancient
di Mazara, in Sicily and Lower Itraly, I I lies at the
bottom of a sulph, on the N. coaft of the ifland. bottom of a gulph, on the N. Coaft of the ifina.
This is a well-built city and Archiepicopal fee; alfo
Its the refidence of the Viceroy. Its commodious harbour
is defended by two citadels. Here is a wall round it and other works, but not of any great frength. It has an univerfity, fifty-two convents, and twenty-two
nunneries; and it flands in a very fruitul plain,
but fuffered greatly by earthquakes in the years 1693 and

Here is carried on a pretty good trate and lie Here is carried on a pretty good trade, and it lies
154 miles W . of Meffina. Here are magnificent buildings, a handfome quay, and gate like a triumphal arch
which leads to the fea-fide. Lat. 88 deg. 28 min. N. which leads to the fea-lide.
long. 13 deg. 10 min. E.
ALESTINE, fo called. fro
Iong. 12 deg. 10 min. E.
PALESTINE, fo called from Philifines who inha-
bited its coafts; it is alfo called Yudea from the Patribited its coatts; , it is alfo called Yudaa from the Patri-
arch Judah, and the Holy Land from its having been arch Judah, and the Holy Land from its having been
the fcene of our saviour's life and fufferings. In Scrip-
ture it is called Canaan and The Land of Promife. It is ture it is called Canaan and The Land of Promife. It is
now a part of Afratic Turky, being bounded on the N. now a part of Afratic Turkey, being bounded on the $N$.
by Mount Libanus, which divides it from Syria ; on
the E. by Mount Hermon, which feparates it from the E. by Mount Hermon, which feparates it from
Arabia Deferta ; on the S. by the mountains of Seir and
deferts of Arabia Petraa; and it has the Mediterray
nean on the $W$. This in general is a fruitful nean on the $W$. This in general is a fruitful trac,
where cultivated, and might fupply the neighbourin countries with corn, wine, and oill, as it anciently diid,
were its prefent inhabitants equally induafrion were its prefent inhabitants equally induftrious. Its capi-
tal is the once famous Jerufalem, in the moft rocky al is the once famous jerualem, in the moit rocky par or the country;
flocks and herds, and it yields plenty of honey, exocel.
lent wine, and oil, whilft the valleys bear large croel corn.
cLESTRINA, the ancient Pranefte, in the Campa di Roma, and Eccleffiafical frate, in the middle divifin
of Italy. It flands high, is an Enitconal of traly. It tands high, is an Epitcopal ree, and tuchy or principality in the family of B
 mogenia, where the Sories Preneftinæ were kept. It
lies thirty-four miles E. of Rome. Lat. 42 deg. 10 min. N. 1 ong. 13 deg. 34 min. E. mouth of a river of the fame name. This is the prie.
cipal factory bell cipal factory belonging to the Dutch on the Coroman a fort called Geldria, which is fank
del
with four battions, with four baftions, and wafhed on one fide bya
ver. It lies about feventy-four miles N. of Fort George. Lat. 14 deg. $5 \mathrm{~min} . \mathrm{N}$. long. 80 deg.
min . E. $\min$. E.
Eaft Indies. The Duith have a factory hera, in the
 Lat. 35 deg . S . long. 103 deg .10 min . F.
habiants. It gives tite of Duke to the Porto Carrer-
family, from which the family, from which the famous Cardinal of that name
and Archbifhop of Toledo was a defcendant. PALMA, called Palmela or was almilla, in in contr from the laft-mentioned Palma; a town of Eftremadura, in Portugal, on the Cadoan. It lies owenty mile
E. of Setuval or St. Ubes. Lat. 38 deg. long. 8 deg. 56 min. W.
PALMA, or PALAMODA, a corruption of Palma Now a populous town and flrong frontier of Friulio or Aqui
leia, in the Venetian territories, in Upper THy the canal of Roia. The fortifications confift of nine regular baftions, with ftrong ramparts, and a deep ditch
overflown only occafionally, in order overflown only occafionally, in order to cover this tate
from the infults of the Turks, as well as Auftian lying in the pafs through which the Hunns and othe northern barbarians poured their hofts into Italy.
lies twenty miles N. of Iies twenty miles N . of Aquile
N long. 13 deg. 32 min. E .
ALMA, a city of New Garanda, in Terra Firma, in South America, fify-four miles N. W. of St. Fe,
Bigora. Lat. 4 deg. 39 min . N. long. 74 deg $\min . W$.
PALMA, one of the Canary infands, in the Atantic ocean, belonging to Spain. Here is made the bet
Palm or Palma wine, otherwife called Canary. Lat 29 deg. 10 min. N . long. 39 deg. 5 min . W. C ney, in Africa. Lat. 4 deg. 34 min. N. long. 85 $\min$. W.
PALMAS, Villa de las, the name given by the Spaniurd to Tamalameque, in Santa Martha and Terra Firma, PALMELA, or PALMILLA, a place in Portugal. Ser Palma.
PALMYR
of Syria, in Afia, or TAD, formerly a very noble city of Syria, in Affa, having had a temple, palace, sce
of aftonifling magnificence; but now in ruins. 0 there and of Balbec feveral curious plans and viem taken on the fpot have been pubbifhed by Meff. Din
kins and Wood of Oxford; which indeed do honour
to our nation. to our natio
5 min. E .
5 min . E. . the Atlantic ocean, lying to the W. and befor it if PALOS, a tow of Drgonera.
of the Trin2
From this

P A N
upon the difcovery of the new world. It lies fixty
fix miles W . of Seville. Lat., 37 deg. 5 min. N pang. Cdeg. ape, a promontory of Murcia, in Spain, which firctentes mut a connderable way into the fea. It lie
twenty miles E of Carthagena. Lat. 37 deg. 42 min N. long. 46 min . W. Lower Hungary, near the foref phL Bakony, with a cafté. It is furrounded with a broad
ofich and high wall, being a frontier againft the Turks. dich and high wanl,
It les forty-fix miles S. W. of Buda, and fubject to
the houli of Auffria. Lat. 47 deg. 34 min. N. long. 18 deg. 16 min . E. collection of waters in European Turkey, lying from collection of waters in Eurapean Turkey, lying from
the S. . to the N. E. and the mouth of the Don or Tanais, about 240 miles long. It has Leffier Tartary
on the N. the Taurica Cherfonefus on N. W Crim on the $N$. the W. and Sarmatia Affiatica, now Circaf-
Tartary on the fran Tartary, on the S. and S. E.
It communicates by the flreights of Caffa with the It communicates by the frreights of Caffa with the
Euxine fea, and is a concourfe of waters formed
by thof of the Euxine, and what flows from the river by thofe of the Euxine, and what flows from the river
Don. PAMIERS, or APAMIES, the andient Fredelos, a fmall Epifcopal city of Lower Foix and Languedoc, in France,
on the Auriege. It lies thirty-four miles $S$. of Touon the Auriege. It lies thirty-four miles S. of Tou-
loufe. This fee has been poffefled by feveral illuftrious
Prelates. Lat. 43 deg. 18 min. N. long. 1 deg. 14 min. E. OMPELONA, the ancient Pompejopolis, or Pompelo, as
having been built by Pompey, a pretty large Epiccoal haxing been built by Pompey, a pretty large Epifcopal
city, and the capita of Navarre, in Spaine It lies in
tie Pyrennees, and is defended by two caftles, one of which is on a rock. Here is an wniverfity. It Ities
thirty-four miles S. of St. Sebaftian. Lat. 43 deg. 12 min $\operatorname{minLUNA}$, a city of Terra Firma, and South AmePAMPELUNA, a city or Terra rirma, and South Ame-
rima, belonging to Spain. It lies 200 miles S . of
Maracaibo. Lat. 7 deg. 5 min . N. long. 72 deg. 10 min. W.
AMPHILIA, a maritime part of Caramania, in Afia
Minor. It is bounded by Lycia on the. W. Cilicia on Minor. It it bounded by Lycia on the. W. Cilicia on
he E . Pifidia on the N. and has the Mediterranean fea on the S . It belongs to the Turks. The low-lands
are rich, the ports profitable, and the inlands and
mountainous parts breed numerous herds of goats. mountainous parts breed numerous herds of goats.
Its principal rivers are the Cataractus, Ceftrus, and
PANAMA, one of the three provinces into which Terra
Firma, in South America, is fubdivided; ; the other two Firma, in South America, is fubdivided; the other two
are Darien and Veraguas. It is the feat of every branch
of the government, as lying between Darien on the $E$. and Veraguas on the W. the fame name, on an iffhmus and capacious bay, the
coaft of which is wafhed by the South Sea. Its public Tructures are magnificent. for fimall vefiels, owing to the fhelter from the neighbouring illes of Perico, which ie before it.
John Morgan, an Englifh adventurer, facked and Jonn Morgan, an
burnt Panama, in the year 1670. This misfortune
It rendered it neceflary to remove the city to its prefent
fite, four miles weftward of the old city; the houfes of which are generally of wood, and fome few of ftone.
It has a free-flone wall round it, and is defended by a arge garrifon of regulars. Without the walls is an pen fuburb, larger than the city.
are ftraight, broad, and moftly paved.
This is a flourifhing city, it being the firft place where the treafure and other rich merchandires from
Peru and Chili are landed and lodged in fforehoures,
till they may be tranforoted to Europe: and hither the till they may be trantported to Europe: and hither the
targoes of the galleons from Old Spain are fent from cargoes of the galleons from Old Spain are fent from
Porto Bello, in order to be exported to the feveral Porto Bello, in order to
cities to which they are configned. Lat. 8 deg. 57 min.
48 feconds and a half, N. Jong. $82 . \operatorname{deg} .5 \mathrm{~min} .16$
PANAMACOUR, a fmall town of Beira, in Portugal, about thirty miles from Guarda

ANARIA, one of the inles lying round Sicily, in Lower
Italy, a little to the N.. Eof that of Lipari. Lat. 39
deg. 15 min. N. long. 15 deg. 4 min E deg. 15 min . N. long. 15 deg. 4 min. E.
PANAROO, one of the principal rivers of Modena, in Upper Italy. It rifes in the Appenine omountanans, in
the confines of Turcany, whence it runs $N$. into the
Modenefe, and afterwards divides ihe Modenefe, and afterwards whence it runs N. into the
Romagides that duchy from the Romagna; then turning E . it runs through the Fer-
rarefe by the city of Ferrara, and falls into the Adriatic
fea at rarea by the city of Ferrara, and falls into chie Adriatic
fea at Valona, and hence called the Po di Valona. ANAY, the capital of an inand of the fame name, a-
mong the Philippines. It lies between the infes of $\mathrm{Pa}^{2}$ mong the Philipines. Ilies between the ifles of Pa-
ragoa and Negrin is. upwards of foo miles in circuit,
and fubject to Spain. Lat. II deg. 5 min. N. long.
II9 deg. 10 min. E. JNEAS, the ancient Lefem, and fince Dan, \&c. in
Judea, a apart of Afiatic Turkey. It is now a poor vil-
lage, few of its ancient edifice. lage, few of its ancient edifices. remaining, with which
it had been fo profurely ydorned. ANHEL, a flrong place of Beira, in Portugal, on a hill,
and well walled, with feven towers, \&cc.and a ftout old
caftle : it lies fix miles from Canel Roderion Caftle : it lies fix miles from Caftel Roderigo, and nine
from Almayda. It has declined much from its former
magnifcence magnificence.
fame tite, a pretty feat belonging to an Earl of the
furname of Maul, between the burghs of Dundee the furname of Montrofe, in the north of of Scot-
bund. The prefent Earl forces. The prefent Earl is a General of his Majefty's ANSKO, a place on a gulph of the fame name in Po-
lifh Pruffia, with, ftrong caftle. It lies eighteen miles Nifh Pruffa, with, atrong of Dantzick. ANSOVA, a place of Sclavonia, in European Turkey,
on the Temes, about nine miles from Belgrade to the
N . and fifty-five below Temefwaer to the S. W. NSWICK (fee PAINswICK) a market-town of Gloucefferfhire, fix miles from the city of Gloucefter,
and ninety-four from ANUCO, a city of Mexico, in North America, and the capital of a province of the fame name, in the eulph
of Mlexico. Here is a large harbour, but fuch a bar of Mexico. Here is a large harbour, but fuch a bar
that fhips cannot enter. The river alfo of the fame denomination is however navigable by veffels sof 500 otons.
It lies 200 miles $N$. of the city of Mexico, and is fubject APA, a well-buile town of Lower Hungary, on the
Marzal, and not far from the Raab. Near it is a caftle Marzal, and not far from the Raab. Near it is a caftle
furrounded with a moat: it lies eighteen miles S .of
Raab town. Lat. 47 deg. 36 min. N. long. 16 deg. 5 $\min$. E.
APA-STRONGSA, one of the Orkney ines in the
north of Scotland, a little N. E. of Strongfa. It is very fruifful and well inhabited.
APA-WESTRA, another ine of the Orkneys, in the north of Scotland, about two miles N. E.o of We.fraa . it
is three miles long, and a mile and a half broad, is well inhabited, has a good harbour, and with the
hat In this inand, near st. Tredwell's lough, are two
In the the
ancient obelifks, ufed in time of Heathenifm for ancientobelifks, urear in time of Heathenifm for tying
criminals and victims to, and behind them a hollow criminals and victims to, and behind them a hollow
ftone-trough.
APELS, an idolatrous people of Meli and Negroland, in Africa, They have a Feotif or or idol called Shina, to
which they facrifice dogs. They often come to an open rupture with the Portuguefe.
PDENHEIM, a town of Franconia, in Germany, and
the capital of a fmall county of the fame name, on the the capital of a fmall county of the fame name, on the
Altmuhl: it lies thirty-four miles S . of Nuremburg. It it fubject to its own. Count. Lat. 48 deg. 49 min. N. long. 10 deg. 56 min . E.
APHAGONIA, an ancient province of Afia Minor. It lies N. of Galatia, being bounded on the E. Ey by the
iver Halys, which parts it from Cappadocia; ;o the river Halys, which parts it from Cappadocia; on the
W. by that of Parthenius and the Euxine, fea. The W. by that of Parthenius and the Euxine, fea. The
Turks now call it New Guiney, Dulap, and part. of Thurss now call it New Guncy, Durkey,
 ruption; a city on the illand of Cyprus, in the Levant,
and Afiatic Turkey. It is celerrated by the ancient
poets, and was alfo dedicated to Venus, who had a

P A R
A $R$
temple and port here. It is fill the fee of buthench decayed, and fubject to the Turks.
butine PAPONS S.rruory, or New Guiny, a arge conten eaft-
lying E. of the Spice-inands, the limits of which eat
ward or fouthward are uncertain. The Dutch reprefent ward or fouthward are uncertain. The Dutch reprefent it as a barren unhoofpitiale country, with only few in-
hatitats. No nation however has fent any colonies
and thither. Lat. 5 deg. 15 min . S. long. 130 deg. 10
min.
 Rotourf and Ranpi. It lies 1 ro leagues from
 in the middie of Jura, one of the wout at fea, and are
land. They are feen a pretty way out land. They are
coored with heath and fome grafs, which yields pafture
for cattle. See JURA. for cattle. See JUR
PARA, a captainric of Brafil, in America: it has a capa-
cious bay on the $W$. which the Atlantic ocean forms at cious bay on the W . Which the Atlantic ocean forms at
the mouth of the river of the Amazons. It is bounded on the E. by the captainric of Maranhao, from which
the river Maracu divides it ; on the S. by the unconquered nation of the Pacaxas and Paranaybas; and on
the N. it has the Northern ocean: its extent fouthward is not fixed. PARA, a fortress
mouth of a river of the fame ename and near that of the
Amazons. If thands on a high rock, and commands all Amazons. It ftands on a high rock, and cominat and
the territory beneath. The foot of the rok is watered
by the river, which is about five or fix miles broad, the banks of which towards the fort have only a number
of gabions and fome cannon. The other fides are guardof gabions and fome cannon.
ed by a fone-wall and dry ditc
The place is inhabited by 300 Portuguefe, who cul-
tivate tolaceo and fugar, gathering alfo wild cotton tivate tobacco and fugar, gathering alfo wild cotton.
To the S. E. of this fort is another fimall one, called
Co Commota.
PARAGOGA, one of the Philippine iflands, in the Indian 300 miles long, partly fubject to a Prince of Borneo, and partly to Spain. It lies between lat. 9 and 11 deg. N. and between long. 114 and 118 deg. 30 min. E.
PARAGUAY 2 abvernment of Charcas , in Peru, South
America. It lies S. of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, and E. America. It lies S. of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, and E.
of Tucuman. Southward it joins to that of Buenos Ayres, and is terminated eaftward by the captainicic of Ay. Vicente in Brafil.. It extends 1500 miles in length from N. to S. and nearly the fame in breadth, between
lat. 12 deg. and 37 min. S. and long. 50 deg. and 75 $\min$. W. .
The foil in general is very fruitful, producing plenty of rice, Indian corn, and European grain. The coun-
try is well focked with all forts of cattle, fo that they run in a manner wild.
Weft of the great river Paraguay are extenfive plains
for fcarcely a hill. But to the E. of this river, divided from Brafil by a chain of mountains, there is an agreeable
intermixture of hill and dale, woody and champaign country, which being the property of the Jefuits, is cultivated by the natives, who are their profelytes.
There mifions of Paraguay have increafed fo muc Thate mifirons of Paraguay have increared fo much, 40,000 families: but they are on all fides terminated
by nations of idolatrous Indians. by nations of idolatrous Indians.
The Paraguay mifions occupy
greate extent. The air in general is moit and temperate, though in fome parts it it is rather cold: befides
abundance of.provifions in the temperate parts, cotton and tobacco, the herb Paraguay would alone be fuffi-
cient to form cient to form a flourihing commerce, this being the only province that produces it, and from hence is fent
all over Peru and Chili, where its ufe is univeral. This country has its name from the river Parasuay,
which runs through it from N. to S. alfo La Plata, which runs through it from N. to S. alro La Plata,
from another river rifing in Peru, and running through from another river rifing in Peru, and running through
it $S$. $W$. joins its fream with the former near Buenos
A Ayres; after which junction their united warters are
called Lae Pase called La Plata, and fall into the Atlantic ocean be-
tween the Spanilh territories of La Plata and thofe of

Brafil, belonging to the Portuguefe. Part of the tres.
fure of Peru is conveyed by the ppaniards down $L_{A}$ fure of Peru is conveyed by the Spaniards down $L_{2}$
Plata to Buenos Ayres, and thence elhipped for Spain cogether wifl
chandif. PARAIBA, or PARIA, the moft northern province of
Brafil, in South America. It lies between Rio Grande Brafil, in South America. / It lies between Rio Grande
on the N. and that of Tamarak on the S. With the
ocean on the E. and the Figuares on the W. being fub on the N. and that of Tamarak on the S. with the
ocean on the E. and the Figuares on the W. being fub.
jeet to Portugal. Iss capital of the fame name lies about three leagus
from the cean, on a river of the fame name, from the ocean, on a river of the fame name, being guarded by three forts. Lat. $6 \mathrm{deg} .5^{8} \mathrm{~min}$. N. long 5 deg. 20 min . W.
RAMARIBO, a vil
about two leagues above the mouth of the river Suri) nam, containinges aco houfes, mouth a fort the relled Zer Sunili-
nate It is bounded anovince of Pe Paraguay, in South $A$ merica
fame name fame name; on the N. .t joins to the reporince the of
Guayra, and the unknown tracts of Brafil ; hion Paraguay Proper on the W. It is fubjeet to Sppain.
PARDO, a royal palace of the King of Spain, in New Caftili,e, with elegant gardens, \&c.
PARECHA, the modern name of Paros, a caftle in ifland of the latter name, and Archipelago, in European
Turkey. It is built of pieces of ancient marbe. It port is only fit for fmall craft. See PARos.
ARENZO, the ancient Parentum, a fmall and thinly inliabited, town of Iltria, one of the Venetian teritorics
in Italy. It has a good commodious harbour on in taly. It has a good commodious harbour on a bay
of the Adriatic, and is the fee of a B iflop: it lies
twenty-five miles $S$ of twenty-five miles S . of Cabo de Iftria. Lat. 45 deg.
28 min . N. long. 14 deg. 21 min . E. 28 min . N. long. 14 deg .21 min . E .
ARHAM, a litule town of Suffilk, on the river Ore, near the town of Orford.
AARAA, a province in the archbimopric of Plata, in Perr, South America. It is contiguous to that of Chayanta,
on the N. W. fide of Plata, and feventy leagues difant from the city of the latter name.
grain, yet breeds vaft numbers of cattle; fo that the cheefes made from the milk of their fleep and cows are fent all over Peru. Here are alfo fome filver
mines. mines.
In this province is a very large lake of the fame name,
being an arm of that prodigious collection of waters
. being an arm of that prodigious colle etion of watess
the Titi-caca, which has no vifle outtet; but the many whirlpoos in it fuffieiently indicatet fome futher-
raneous palfage: it lies 100 miles N. W. of La Plate. Lat. 22 deg. S. . . ong. 6 deg. de. W.
Terra Firma, in ANDALASIA, a large province of
Therica. It is bounded br part of Guiana and New Arenaca. it is bounded by
New Granada and Venezuela on the Wy prat of New Granada and Venezuela on the W. with the
North fea on the S. and the river Oronocue on the E. The N. part of this country is called Coribiaiane and
fubjeet to Spain. Ulloa has not this province, fubject to Spain. Ulloa has not this province,
though he mentions that in Peru above defreribed. ARILLA, LA, the fame with SANTA, in Los Reys
and Peru, in South America, about 200 miles foom and Peru, in Sou
Lima on the N.
ARINA-COCHA, a juridiction of Lima and Perr, in
South South America. It lies about twenty leagues $S$. of the city of Guamanga, extending about twenty-five leaguses.
It lies mofly in fo temperate an air, that the foi, It lies mofly in fo temperate an air, that the foil,
befides excellent paffure, abounds in grain and fruit berides excellent paffure, abounds in grain and friit
Here are likewife feveral rich mines of filver and
oold.
gold.
Peru, South America, which was UH Oload to focond flage,
whence the road lies over whence the road lises over a fandy plain for ten
length, and at fome diftance from the coant
length, and at fome diftance from the coaft.
in the middale of the government of the ine of Frnce,
both its capital, and alfo that of the whole findem
both its capital, and alfo that of the whole kingdom,
It lies in a fpacious plain on the Seine
It lies in a fpacious plain on the Seine. This is a very
large, populous, and fately city, built of a circular large, populous, and flately city, built of a circular
form, about two French leagues in diameter, and fix in
circuit, including the fububs

P A R
It is reckoned to contain of 1 freets, great and fmall,
and upwards of 20,000 houres, befides religious frucand upwards of 20,000 houres, befides religious fltruu--
tures, colleges, halls, and fhops ; has 52 parifhes, 56 monafteries inhabited by fryars, $7^{8}$ by pantihes, 56
caaches, and about 14,000 coaches, and about 400,000 inhabitants : there con-
fume annually above 100,000 muids of corn, each muid 2600 pounds weight; 140,000 oxen or cows $, 550,000$
fineep, 125,00 calles, and 40,000 hogs ; 300,000 firep, 125,000 calves, and 40,000 hogs ; 3300,000
muids of wine, each equivalent to 300 of our quarts,
befides brandy, beer, and cyder befides brandy, beer, and cyder.
Though Paris fands on more ground than London,
which may be much doubted find Which may be much doubted fince the great increafe of
new buildings in the latter, it is not fo populous, London exceeding it thy at leaft 200,000 fouls.
The houfes of The houres of Paris are built of white hewn-fone,
and uniform ; the ftreets are of a competent brent and foil of which is conveyed ite of a competent breadth,
a canal, and walhed down by means of a large body of water conveyed from
a neighbouring fountain. As almoft every French nobleman has a palace, or hotel as they call it in this city, with courts and gar-
dens belonging to it, in in thing of that kind to be met with in London. The Louve, the Tuillieries, and other royal palaces here, are indeed large and fpacious, but old and decayed
buildings.
Paris has three capital divifions ; namely, Parns has liree capital divifions ; namely, I. The
town, which lies to the N, of the Seine ; 2. The city, which is entirely furrounded by the river, being in the
center of all, is called LIThe du Palais, i. e. the inland
one the palace, as the royal palace takes up a great part
of it ; and, 3 . The univerfity, which lies to the hie Seine, together with twelve fuburbs. The whole is Parther fubdivided into twenty quartiers or wards.
Paris is the fee of an Arcchbifhop, the feat of the Paris
principal parliament of the kingop, the feat of the the ond other chief
Here courts. Here is an univerfity and fifty-four colleges,
butin only ten of thefe are public exercifes performed butin only ten of thefe are public exercifes performed.
The Sorbonne is one of the finett colleges in Europe, and formerly very famous, by which name the whole univerity is frequently fignified: but it is at prefent
very much on the decline, on account of its civil jurifvery much on the decline, on account of its civil jurif-
diction, and the other privileges it formerly enjoyed, being taken from it.
Befides the royal
Befides the royal academy of fiences, of much the
ame nature as our Royal Society, here is an academy ame nature as our Royal Society, here is an academy
or refining the French language; alfo academies of painting, fculpture, and architecture; with mary
others for the improvement of all mechanic arts and manufatures, as tapeftry, mofaic works in plate, iron,
eel, braffs, embroidery, \&cc. The principal manufactures in Paris are gold and
filver fuffs, alfo lace of the fame materials, tapeftry, bbans, linen, and glafs. The moft confiderable palaces in Paris are the Lou-
ve, behind which is the Tuillieries; beyond that is a
a ve, behind wwich is the Tuillieries; beyond that is a
fie walk called the Oueen's walk, or Le Cours de la
Re Reine; the palace of Orleans or Luxemberg, the
oyal palace, with the palace where the pariament royal palace, with the palace where the pariament
nets.
Beffices thefe, there is the Baftie, $a$ prifon for ftate-prifoners, and fuch as are taken up by lettres-
de-cachet ; the arfenal ; the King's library; the royal de-cachet; the arrenal ; the Kings library; the royal
phyfic-garden; the royal obfervatory; the gooblins for
all forts of manufalures; and the town-houle, in the all forts of manufactures; and the town-houre, in the
fquare called the Greve. Iquare called the Greve.
Its principal churches are, the cathedral of Notre
Dame, St. Genevieve, the abbey of $S t$. Germain, with Dame, St. Genevieve, the abbey of St. Germain, with
hec church and numnery of V al-de-Grace, scr. The firt magiflrate of Paris is called Prevot des In Paris are ten bridges, the three moft confiderable of which are the Pont-au-Change, the Pont-neur, and
the Pont-royal.
On both fides of the Seine are very fine quays in On both fides of the Seine are very fine quays in
feveral places: and in this city are upwards of twenty Ceveral places: and the Hotel-Dieu is the largeft, \&rc.
hoppitals, of which In the fquare called LLa Place des Victoires, is
noble flatue of Lewis XIV. but very much degraded by fattering infcriptions, and the mean proftrations, ac.
ufed formerly, even to a degree of adoration, by the Duke de Feuillade, who erected it,

P A R
Tra the neighbourhood are the palaces of Verfilles,
 tafte and recreation." But vanity and pleafure, the othe gree, doos not feem to ennitle them to any great flare
of the former. It lies 200 miles S. E. of London, 550 W. of Vienn
$680 \mathrm{~N} . \mathrm{E}$. of Madrid, 700 N . W. 680 N. E. of Madrid, 700 N . W. of Rome, af and 1300
in the fame direction from Confantinople. Lat. 48 deg 50 min . N. long. 2 deg. $25 \mathrm{~min} . \mathrm{E}$.
RIUM, once a famous. city of Myyfia, in Afia Mino Hommers Adraftea, on the coart of the Hellefpont; and
it had formerly a convenient haven. URMA, commonly joined with Place
Upper Italy. It is bounded on the Nacentia, a duchy of
duchy of Milan, W, W. bye the nd on the E. .by the duchy of Monoefe dominions,
and . It is fix miles long from W. to E. and half that in breadsia from
to N . The northern parts of Parma are uncommonly fruitpotatoes, and chefnuts; with fine meadows, in which bundance of cattle are bred.
The famous Parmefan checere is no longer made in this
ountry, but in other neighoul ountry, but in other neighbouring parts. Here are
ketwife fome copper and filver mines. It is commonly divided into the duchy of Parma
Proper, that of Placentia, the State of Buffeto, and Proper, that of Placentia, the State of Buffeto, and
part o the val di Taro; and is a fieff of the fee of Rome, to which it annually pays 10,000 crowns. Its revenue,
is reckoned to amount to 000,000 crowns, and its oris reckoned to amount to 400,000 crowns, and its or-
dinary forces to 5 or 6000 men. It is now poffefled by
Don Philin of Don Philip of Spain.
Its metropolis of the fame name is a large and popuIts metropolis of the frame name is a large and popu
lous city, and divided by the river Parma into two parts. The ftreets are long and broad, with feveral good
houfes in them. It is of a circular form, and about three miles round. The fortifications are not confide-
rable, but it has a good citadel to the $E$. with which the ducal palace is joined by a bridge.
This city is the lee of a Bifhop; and here is an uni-
verfity, with an academy of fciences; the latter being a common cafe in moft cities of Italy.
The court of Parma, in the reign of the Dukes of Tarnefe, was one of the mof elegant in Europe. Its
gallery of curiofities, and library, were tritipped by Don
Carlos, and the whole carried to the city Carlos, and the whole carried to the city of Naples.
In 1734, the French and Sardinian army being enIn 1734, the French and Sardinian army being en-
trenched here, were attacked by Count Merci the Im-
perial General perial General, who lof his life in the attempt; , $o$
that the troops which he had commanded, were obbiged to retreat. The cathedral is a noble edifice, having feveral row The cathedral is a noble edifice, having feveral rows
of Corinthin pillars on the outride, and the cupol,
beautifully painted by Coreggio, befides the Duke's palace, and feveral others, \&c.
It lies ten miles S . of the Po, fixty N. E. of Genoa, It lies ten miles S. of the Po, fixty N. E. of Genoa,
forty-five N. W. of Boogna, and fixty-five S. E. of Milan. Lat. 44 deg. 45 min. N. Long. 11 deg. E.
ARNASSUS, $a$ craggy mountain of ancient Greece, rendered famous by bye tooets, and facred to Apectlo
and the mufes. It ities in the W. part of Achaia, the and the murfes. It lies in the W. part of Achaia, the
modern Livadia, a province of European Turkey, and N. of the gulph of Lepanto. Its high tops terminating N. of the gulph of Lepanto. Its high tops terminating
in two points or pics, was hence of old called Biceps Parnaffus. Between thefe abundance of water falls
after rain or fnow, Hee is likewife a plentiful founafter rain or frow. Here is likewife a plentiful foun-
tain continually ifluing out from among the rocks, and tain continualy infuing out from among the rocks, and
fuppofed to be the ancient Caffalia, of which the Py Phian prophetefs and the poets, who pretended to infiriation,
ufed to drink, and whither they commonly went to bathe themfelves.
ARNAU, or PERNAU, a fmall city of Livonia, on a
river of the fame name, clofe by the Baltic. Here they carry on a good trade, particularly in corn to the
Netherlands. It formerly belonged to the Hanfeatic The place is buit almoft entirely of wood, and is
fortified; but its greateff ftrenth confifts in its caftle fortified; but its greateff frength confifts in its caftle,
thoush of timer, as are likewife all its churches. It
has
4 B

P A S
P A T has an univerfity, which was rembved hither from
Dorpt in 168 . It became fubject to the Swedes in 1617 , and furrendered to the Ruffrans in 17188 . it lies
eighty miles N. of Riga. Lat. 58 deg. N. long. 24 eighty miles N. of Riga. Lat. 58 deg. N. long. 24
deg. E.
PAROS, an ifland in the Archipelago and European Turkey. It is the fmalleff among the Cyclades, and
lies almoft in the midde between Morea and Afia Minor. Minor.
Here is plenty of corn, cattle, and game; and on ac-
隹 Bacchus. It was anciently famous for its extraordinary white marble and celebrated Racuaics, as Phid an Praxitiles, who ,ecmed to give live
fome of which became objects of divine worthip. The valuable monument of antiquity, called th Chronicle of Paros, which from its falling into the
hands of the Earl of Arundel, who in 1627 purchafed it of Mr. de Peirefe, was ftiled the Arundelian marbles, ond having been prefented by him to the univerfity of
Oxford in 166 , may flill be feen in the Sheldonian Oxford in 1667 , may ftill be feen in the Sheldonian
theatre there. On this curious piece of antiquity are cut in Greek the moft moted epochas, from the reign of Cecrops, the founder of the Athenian monarchy, down to Diognetes the Archon, comprehending a pace of
30 years, and done in the inland of Paros, 163 years before the Chriftian xra.
The town and caftle of
the fite of the ancient city of Paros, feveral valuabie remains of marble being ufied in its walls and houtes alfo in the neighbourhoud may be feen many ancien The Panagio or Madonnia, without the town, is the larget and moft beautiful church of the Archipelago
On the inand are feveral confiderable villages, Greek churches and chapels. In the harbour of St. Mary a whole fleet may lie at monly anchor inthe port of Drio or Treon, on the W fide of the ifland. Lat. 36 deg. 30 min . N. long. 25 deg ARTENAY, a town of Poitou, in France, fide of a hill, at the foot of which runs the Toue, be tween Thouars on the S . and S. S. Maixant on the N
fix leagues diftant from cach. Here is a confiderat fix leagues diftant from each. Here is a confiderable
trade in corn and cattle. Lat. 45 deg. $45 \mathrm{~min} . \mathrm{N}$ long. $20 \mathrm{~min} . \mathrm{W}$.
PARTENKIRK, a town of Bavaria, in Germany, forty
miles S. W. of Munich. Lat. 47 deg. 30 min. N. long miles S.
II min. E.
PARTON,
PARTON, a town of Cumberland, which has had the piers and harbour, in order to carry for enlarging its piers and harbour, in order to carry on a trade in coals
to Ireland and other parts; which has been accordingly PARTHIA, a country
and not exceeding the bounds of the modern Irak Perfian Irak. Its length is about 200 leagues, and half hhat in breadth, being more mountainous than level. It
contains about forty cities. Parthia anciently contained Comicene, Parthiene and Tabiene: this was the country of the famous
Kouli Kane. PAS, a frall town of Artois, and diftriet of the fame name, in the French Netherlands: it lies twele emiles
S. W. of Arras. Lat. 50 deg. 15 min. N. long. 2 deg. ASARON, a town of Spanifh Eftremadura, in a delightful valley, furrounded with fig, citron, and other
trees ;alfo fertile fields. ASPAYA, PILAYA, or and audience of Charcas, in Peru, , Southince of Plata,
lies S. of Plata about forty leagus ; it lies $S$. of Plata about forty leagues. The Amererica; it better adapted for producing of grain, pulfe ins, is the which, with the great quantity of wine made here, enPASSAGE, a town of Guipufcoa, a fubdivifio cay, in Spain. It has an excellent harbour, though
with a narrow entrance, being with a narrow entrance, being fecure againt all winds,
and very fpacious. It lies a little E. and very $\underset{2}{\text { fpacious. It lies a little } E \text {. of St. Sebaf- }}$
tian, and fixty niles from Bilboa. This is a fation in the laft war between the two nations: they alfo
feized upon it in the year 1719 . Lat. 43 deg $3{ }^{\circ}$ N. long. 1 deg. $53 \mathrm{~min} . \mathrm{W}$.

ASSAGE-FORT, in St. Catherine's parilh, in the
ifland of Jamaica: fo called, as being the ifland of Jamaica: fo called, as becing the greatef
thoroughfare between Port-Royal and Spanim-Towith
fanding
 the is the only place where boats can be had for gum. fron or Port Royal, on which account there is a great
refort of ftrangers to it, and it has a b hits refort of ftrangers to it, and it has a brink trade. ASSARO, the ancient Pachymmm, a headland of Vald
Noto, in
Sicily, near which the Englifh and Spanio Noets, bad an engagement in the year 1735 , when the
flatter were been jatter were beatihop
ASSAW, a biffopric of Bavaria, in Germany. Its
diocefe extends twenty miles on the N. fide of the $\mathrm{D}_{3}$
nube nube, confning on Auftria and Bohemia. I twas con.
fiderably curtailed on the erection of the Archbin fiderably curtailed on the erection of the Archbifloppic
of Vienna, and yielded near 15,0001 . per annum I729 the Pope made the Bilhop independent of the
Metropoo itan of Saltzure Metropolitan of Saltzburg, and allowed him the pall,
as fome indemnification for the lofs of aifhes, two abbeys, \&cc
Its capital
Its capital of the fame name is fubject to the Bilhop,
on both fides of the Danube, at the jung on both fides of the Danube, at the junction of the man $_{n}$
with it on one hand, and the Iltz on the other: thefer rivers divide into three parts.
This is a rich, populous, trading place, and natu-
rally ftrong, being fenced on all fides with roll rivers : and fo pent in by a mountain, as to run ind narrow flip at the bottom of it from E. to W. above a
mile; but it has furrendered feveral mile; but it has furrendered feveral times in the wars
between the houfes of Auffria and Bavaria ; particulat between the houles of Auftria and Bavaria; ; particulaly
in 174 it was furprifed by the late Eleator of the later,
at the fame time the Emperor Chates at the fame time the Emperor Charles VII.
Tions of city is noted for feveral meetings and confultafamous treaty of 1552 , between the Emperor Chates
$V$. and the Proteflant ftates: by $V$. and the Proteflant flates : by virtue of which, the Lutherans, who were only tolerated before, became
now eftablifhed in the free exercife of their religion throughout the empire.
This is the key to
This is the key to Upper Auftria, lying fifteen miles
N. W. of Lintz, and fixty S. E. of Ratifoon. Lat. deg. 30 min. N. long. 13 deg. 30 min. E.
Ecclefiaftical flate, in the mityde divifion of Italy, and
the N. E. fide of the the N. . fide of the lake of the fame name, or of
Perugia, with the fin hood is fupplied one of the moft fouthern diftriets of Popayan, ins South
one America, fubject to Spain. Here apre certain trees, which yied the refin mopa-mopa; of it is made a var
nifh, which befides its excuifite beauty will bear b ing, which befides its exquifite beauty will bear bor
ing-hot water, and even acids. It is diffolved in ones
mouth, and the pencil wed mouth, and the pencil wetted. with it, is antererardid dipt
in the colour to be laid on ; fo that having all hel lufte in the colour to be laid on; fo that having all the lufte
of the Chinefe lacquer, it never wears off. Pafto lis 120 miles N .of Quito . ASSWALCK, anciently POZDEWALCK, a town
of Swedih Pomerania, on the W. fide of the Ucker of Swedifh Pomerania, on the W. fide of the Ucker,
by means of which river the inhabitants fend their goods through the Frifche-haff into the Baltic.
Here are four churches Here are four churches, and it is a provefflhip, with
jurifdiction over ten parifhes. It flands between Prentejuw and Turgelow.
TTA, or PATE, an ifland of $Z_{\text {anguebar, in Afice, }}$ on which ftands a city of te
ol on which flands a city of the fame name, and the capl-
tal of a fmall kingdom, extending a little on the con-
tinent, in tinent, in lat. 2 def. $S$. It it bounded by the kingglom
of Sion on the $S$. the country of Sion on the $S$. the country of the Maracales on the
$W$. the kingdom of Jubo on the N. and has the Eaftern ocean on of the E.
mato
moff fouthern, port of of Sountry America. It is sometines
extended from the mott fouthern part of South America. It is fometine
extended from the Rio de la Plata to Cape Horn, and
fometin fometimes included in Chili, the moft proper limist of $\begin{aligned} & \text { which }\end{aligned}$

P A T
P A V
which to the N . is a line drawn from the Atlantic to
the Pacific ocean, in lat. 45 deg. S. no European nations having any fettlements beyond it: fo that it re mains in theple, of whom we know but ver a very un polifhed people, of whom wee know but very jittle. .
other boundaries are the Altantic ocean on the $E$. the
Soubher ocean, particularly the ftreights of Ma Sother bern ocean, parricularly the ftriecigts of Magellane
on the $S$. and the Pacific ocean on the W. Cape de on the $S$, and the Pacific ocean on the W. Cape de
Verge or Virgin-Cape, being the utmoft fouthern limit.
The in
The inhabitants are of a tawny or olive complexion,
ufually painted with red and black ftreaks ufually painted with red and black in
mer on their faces. They are clad in mer on their aces. fiey, are clad in thins fewed to
gether, when they fit flill, but throw this of when in
any kind of action. Among them are no giants of any kind of action. Among them are no giants or
canibas.
This is a barren country, at leaft it is uncultivated, yielding no corn, and but very little fruit. Spaniards built forts, and fent fome colonies thither but mof of the people perimed: fince which time no PATAN, a city of Guzurat and Indoftan, in Afia. Here is a fortrefs and a molque,
of all the E . its roof moflly marble. It has ang fupported by 150 pillars,
fikfiderable manumata
are of fik fuffs and coarfe callicoes, lying between Mangero
and Dieu: it lies 200 miles N. of Huegly, in Bengal. Lat. 27 deg. 30 min. N. long. 89 deg. E.
PATANA, city in the peninfula of Malaca and Eaft from it ; and is fortified with wooden palliadoes as tall fsi a fip's maft, and houres built of cane and timber.
Here the King of the country of the fime Here the King of the country of the fame name has a
palace.
The country of the fame name with the laft-menpalace. country of the fame name with the laft-men-
The
tioned city is temperate and healthy, but in the winter fubject to inundations and ftorms. It abounds with al the grain and fruit of the Indies.
PATRA, a town of Lycia and
inor, on the eaftern coaft of Telmeflus-bay And not far from the mouth of the Xanthus. It had once a
famous temple of Apollo Patareus, equal in magnificence to that of elph St.
Here St. Leo and St. Gregory were martyred, and
hither Pope Sylvefter was delegated; now an inconfiderable place.
ATAVIREA, a town on the road between Truxillo and Lima, in South America, with only fifty or fixty houres, and a proportionable number of inhabitants,
among whom are fome Spaniards, but very few In-

PATAZ, , or CAXAMARQUILLA, a juriddiCtion of Its produtions are various, according tou its different pally confifting in the xchange of that metal for cor inf coney, efpecial PATAY, a town of Orleannois in France : it lies fourteen
miles N. of Orleans. Lat. 48 deg. 5 min. N. long. I miles N. of Orleans. Lat. 48 deg .5 min . N . Iong.
det. 50 min . E. PATCHUCA, or PATIOQUE, a city of Mexico, in North America, reventy miles N. It the city of Spain.
 PATMOS, now PATMOSA, or PATINO, an inland of the Archipelago, in European Turkey; though
fmall, has feveral very commodious parts, where in fimhl, has feveral very commodious parts, where in
the Canadian war the whole Venetian fleet ufed to
winter.
To this infand St. John the Evangelift was baniinhed by
the RomanEmperor, and here he wrote his Apocalypfe, the Roman Emperor, and here he wrote his Apocalypfe,
a manufcript of which is fill carefully preferved here. a manuicript of which's
On the top of St. John's grewn by the fuperfti-,
tious people, a cleft in- the folid rock, through which, tious people, a cleft in-the ood ryek, his Revelation to
they fay the Holy Ghoff convey.
him. There are not above 300 men in this inland ; but the

Itomen are faid to be above twenty times that number
It W. of Samos, and is fubjeet to the Turks Lat. 37 deg. N. Nong. 27 deg. E. fubject to the Turk. Afia. This is the capital of a terricory of the famm
name, on the Gances have factories for talt-petre and raw fill Ind Dutch miles E. of Agra, and fubject to the Great Mogul.
Lat. 26 deg. 5 min. N. long. 85 det. Lat. 26 deg. 5 min. N. Iong. 85 deg. . . 0 mina, E .
PATOWM MACK, a large river of Virgivia, in America. It rifes in the Apalachian mountains, whence
running S. E. it divide running S. E. it divides Virginia from Maryland,
and falls into Chefapeak-bay. It is navigable abo
200 miles, bein and falls into Chefapeak-bay. It is navigable above
200 miles, being from feven to nine miles in breadth.
The tide, which ebbs and The tide, which ebbs and flows regularly, rifes two feet
perpendicular. perpendicular.
ATRANASA, or PASTRANA, a town of New Caftile,
in Spain: it lies forty-four miles E. of Madrid. Lat. 40 in Spain : it lies forty-four miles E. of Madrid. Lat. 40
deg. 36 min. N. long. deg. 16 min. E. fea-port of the Morea, in EuropeanTurkey, with a caftle fame name, on whole coaff formedly food teon, temples of
Minerva, Panachaida, and Diana Lipathria, having had alfo an altar here, on which human facrifices were offered.
This is the
rooo churches within his diocefe: : it lies twenty-four
miles S , miles S. of Lepanto, and fixty $W$.
ATRAY. See PATAY, in France
An Lower Ltale of, in the Laved favaro and king dom of Naples, caured thefe words tabe engraved, Ingratia patria, \&rc.
ATRICK' $s$-HILL, ST. or KNOCK-PA TRICK, one
of of the tigheft mountains in the county of Limerick,
and province of Munfler, in Ireland, is a fine profpect to the eae, and alond, from which ther
in Shannon. an inand in Loughderk, in the county of cantled on
and an inand in Loughderk, in the county of Donnegal,
and province Uf Ulter, in Ireland. PATRICK's-WELL, ST. about a mile from Down-
Patrick, and county of Down, in the province of U1fort of fuperthtious people at certain feafons. PATRIMONY OF ST. PETER, (fee Peter's
Patrimony) a diftrict of the Ecclefiatical fate, in Italy.
ARTINGTON, an old town in the Eaft Riding of Yorkhire, wim, the promontory of Spurnhead, Pto
lemy's Ocellum; with a fine profpect towards the ocean on one fide, and both fhores of the Humber on the other,
fuppofed to be the fame fuppofed to be the fame author's Pretorium ; and here
the Roman way from the Picts wall ended. Its market is on Saturday, and fairs on March 28 and July market for
toys. It lies 7 miles from Heydon, 54 from York, and toys. 1 thes 7 miles
$17 r$ from London. PATTI, the ancient Puitra, a fimall fea-port of the Val
di Demoni, in Sicily, and Lower Italy, on the Medidi Demoni, in Sicily, and Lower Italy, on the Medi-
terranean, near the ruins of the ancient Tyndaris. Ir
is terranean, near the ruins of the ancient Tyndaris. It
is the fee of a Bihop under Meffina from which city it
lies forty-eight miles to the We. Lat. 38 deg. 41 min. lies forty-eight miles to the V .
N. long. 14 deg. 50 min. E .
N. Iong. 1 deg. 50 min. E.
AU, the capital of Bearn, in France, on the river of
Gave Bearnois; a fimall, but well buile
 reat of a parliament. It lies thirty-eight miles S. E. O
Bayonne. Lat. 43 deg. 24 min. N. long. 36 min. W Bayonne. Lat. 43 deg. 24 min. N. .ong. 36 min. W.
In the caftle here was born in 1557 , King Henry IV. of France, furnamed the Great.
South America. It begins eight leagues E. of Cufco, and is of a confiderable exteng. This province formerly yielded the greateft quantity of cocoa, and is equally
frtile in other produce. AVIA, the capital of the Paviefe, a province in the
duchy of Milan, and Upper Italy. This is a large, duchy of thlan, and ander city on the Ticino, incon-
buto old and inder
fiderably fortified. It has indeed an old fifbioned citadel but od and thiny, It has indeed an old fifbioned citadel
fiderably fortife,
and caftle; but no appearance now of its having been and cattle , but no appearance now Lombardy.
the ancient feat of the king dom of Lom
It the ancient feat of the kingaom on Loms arny.
It is the fee of a Bifop and has aniverity of
feven colleges, befides one founded by Pope Pius V .

P E E
In the neighbouring Cordillera is a very high mount In the neighbouring Cordilera is a very high moun it by lightening, and falling on a mountain, greal
quantities of gold were found among the fragmente quantities of gold were found among the fragments
but its fummit, being perpetually covered with ice and frow, no mine has been opened in PAZ, Nofraa Serora do la, the capital, of the abore-
mentioned diocefe, is in the mid-way between Cufo and Charcas, which are 160 leagues afunder, and twe from the Cordillera. It is fituated in the valley $L_{2}$
Pacafas, and is fecured from the inclement air by it Pacafas, and is fecured from the inclement air by it
happy fite. Other parts are alfo fo well fheitered to produce all the vegetables of a hot climate. In the mountainous parts are large woods, with bears, tygeer,
and leopards; alfo fome deer, \&cc. and on the beatity are guanaca's, vicuna's, llama's, and great numbers of
European cattle.

The city is of a middling fize, and among the
eaches of the Cordillera. When its fiver fwelt huge maffes of rock are borne down, toget fome grains of gold found after the flood has fiul.
fided. In 1730 a by an Indian, for which 12,000 pieces of eight wer
given, and it was fent to Spain. Befides the catherra, given, and it was fent to Spain. Befides the cathed
here are four other churches, with feveral relioion ternities, a college of Jefuits, and alfo another of St.
Jerom for the education of youth, $\% \mathrm{cc}$. Lat. 18 deg. Jerom for the education of youth, ec. Lat. 18 deg.
$\min$. N. long. 66 deg. ro min. W. EAK, a remarikable rocky tract in the $N$. part of Derbyr
fire, noted for feven wonders, called the Wonders Mhire, noted for feven wond
the Peak. EAKERILLS, a bold and daring people inhaviting t gable, and even defperate, in their fearches into the EEARL, the name of feveral inands in the bay of P nama, in South America, where the inhabitants of Panama have plantations which fupply them with fruit
garden-vegetables, and other provifions. They lin garden-vegetables, and other provifions. They
between lat. 7 and 9 deg. .N. long. 8 I deg. W. PEARL, a fortrefs of Dutch Brabant, in the Ne. etherland on the river Scheld, the navigation of which is thereb)
commanded. It lies four miles $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{W}$. of the city Antwerp. Lat. 51 deg. 20 min . N. long. 4 deg. 16 min. E: ECKHAM, a pleafant village of Surrey, in the neigh-
bourhood of London, where are feveral genteel fefht and among there that of the late Lord Trevor, fou merly belonging to sir ECQUENCOUR, a
Netherlands, on the S. fliore of the Scarpe, five mild ouay. Lat. 50 deg. 27 min. N. long. 3 deg. 20 MEDENA, or PENDENA, a town of Ifria, in tie Ve netian territories, and Upper Italy, twenty--ix miles deg. 56 min . E. is to the King of the city. Lnt 5 des. 10 and long. 94 deg. 5 min . $\mathbf{E}$. PEDLAR'S ACRE, a fpot of ground in St. Mary's, in Lambeti, on the S. fide of the Thames, faid to hal and his dog's pictures fhould be perpetually kept tp in painted glais in one of the church-windows ; which is accor, ST.
South America. It confin road to Lima, in Perru, in houres, inhabited by 120 Ind about 130 baxarace eftizos, with twelve of mulattocs. Her ithe priel of the parifin, and his curate. It lies on the
the river Pacafmayo, and all its the curte. It lies on A dance or grain and fruit. Pcdio lies along the flore, at unequal, but not gree diffances from it,
PEEBLES, or TWEEDALE, one of the flires in theul

P E I
South of Scotiand. It contains feventeen parilif-chur ches,
which conflitute a preflytery of the which conftitute a preffytery of the fame name. The climated iemperate,
fwelled with hills, feveral of which have a beautifu verdure, and intermixed with valleys fruitful in corn
and grafs, being well-watered, and adomed with and grals, being well-watered, and adormed with
gentlemens feats. Its grain is oats and barle. Here genaundance of black cattle, with Cheep in vant num
is abun
beed feeing on its hills. Befides the Tweed, which bers feeding on ite ling. Beides the tweed, which
runs E . the whole length of the fhire, there is the ac cefion of feveral rivers to it, which ail abound with
falmon. The Welt-water lough has plenty of eels, falmon. The Weft-water lough has plenty of eels,
\&c. from which iffues the Yarrow. On Genen-hill is another, called Lough-Genen, In this county is Randal's trench, a Roman camp Its principal mountain is Bradalb, from which may be feen the feas on coth of the the laft-mentioned fhire of the
EEBLES, the capital of the
fame name, is a royal burgh, and in the diftrict with fame name, is a royal burgh, and in the diftrict with
Lanerk, Linlithgow, and Selkirk, which alcernately fend one member to the Britifh parliament. This is a fmall place on the Tweed, over which is a to ne-bride of tive arches, and near a river of the
fame name, with two bridges more. It has fome good houfes, and was formerly noted for its three churches, three gates, three flreets, and three bridges. It lies
22 miles S. of Edinburgh, and about 340 N . of LonPEERSBRIDGE, a place in the North Riding of Yorkflire, whence goos the Roman high-way over Stainmore to Appleby and Penrith, \&c.
PEGASUS, one of the fountains of Mount Helicon, in GASUS, one of the fountains of Mount Helicon, in
Achaia and Turkey in Europe, much celebrated by the
mats. ancient poets, and not far from Parnaffius,
FrGITZ, a river rifing in the E. part of Franconia, EGNITZ, a river rifing in the E. Part of Franconia,
in Germany ; whence it runs S. E. by Nuremberg, in Germany; whence it runs S. E. by Nuremberg,
and unites its ftream with the Regnitz, a little below the laft-mentioned city.
EGU, the moft fouthern kingdom of the Eaft Indies, in
Afia, now included within the dominions of Barma. Afla, now incluced within the dominions of Barma.
It lies on the $E$. fide of Bengal bay, is bounded by the kingdom of Ava on the N. by the mountains which divide it from Las of Bengal on the S. and by another part
and the bay on of that bay on the $W$.
This province, as lying between the tropics, is over-
fown when the fun is vertical ; fo that the mud left flown when the fun is vertical; fo that the mud left
by the water renders the low lands fruitful, juft as the Nile does Egypt; but the higher grounds are foon
dried up after the rains are over, being obliged to wa-
ter them by means of little channels from their refer-
voirs.
The grain which they fow mort commonly is rice, as
being moft proper for flooded lands. Befides fome Eubcing motit proper for froode thofe that are ufual in the orrid zone. They have alfo fugar and pepper, with a great variety of melons and garden-vegetables. O the
bills there is plenty of good timber, with bamboos near foot in diameter. They plow with buffaloes and
xen, and thefe carry burthens, having but few horfes. oxen, and thete carry burthens, having
In no place are erreater numbers of elephants, in which
the frengeth of their armies confifts. the frength of their armies confifts.
The Englifh from Fort St. George have commerce
ther The Englifh from rort st. George. Their houfes
here in furs , rubes, and other gems.
are frequently built upon pillars. Their King is abfolute, but tributary to the monarch of Ava. Peru, was Its capital of the fame name on the river Pegu, was
nce very confiderable, but not the 2oth part of it is once very confiderable, but not the
ow inhabited, and that only by the inferior or clas of of people. The ditches round it, at prefent very dry, ex-
tended about fix or feven leagues round the outward tended about fix or feven leagues .
polygon. It lies 304 miles N. W. of Siam. Lat. I7 polygon. It
deg. 26 min. N. long. 97 deg. 8 min. E
CBUS,
PEINA, in Latin Caflrumn Pcynume a a fmall town of Hildeffeim and Lower Saxony, in Germany, on the
Eufe; with a flong cafte on a hill. Fure; with a frong caftle on a hill.
Here, in 1553 , Maurice the Elector of Saxony was Here, in 1553 Maurice the Elector of Saxonden
defeated and $k$ illed by Albert the Elector of Branden-
$\mathrm{N}^{0}$.

P E I
burg. It liss eighteen miles W. of Brunfwick. Lat
5 dee. 41 min. N. .ong. 10 deg. PEKING, the principal province. of all China, and o
the moth northern verge of the empire, being bounde the mot northern verge of the efmpire, biecm, bounded
on that fide by the great wall which parts it from Tar-
tary. It has the prover tary. It has the provat wall which parts it from Tar
on Hone
on the W. the bay or or on the W. the bay or gulph of Vanghai or the Yel-
low fea on the E . It extends from lat. deg. $N$. 35 to 4 eacking is fubdivided into eight fmaller provinces,
minated. which has a capital from which it is denoThe capital of the whole empire of China is Pe -
king, and it has been the imperial feat for bette than 300 years; but before the arra of the Tartar conqueft, Nanking enjoyed that privilege. It lies about fixty miles $S$. of the famous Chinele wall, which fe-
parates China from Tartary, and has a communication parates China from Tartary, and has a communication
by means of the Eaftern rea and a large canal, with
fome of the moft confiderable provinces fome of the moft confiderable provinces in the empire,
lying 200 miles W. of the Cang fea, a bay of the great Eaftern ocean.
The the Cang lea, a bay of the The walls of this city are about forty feet high,
and flanked with towers; the circuit is about twenty miles. It confifts of two larrecuit cities about twenty namely the
Tartarian and the Chinele, befides fuburbs. The number of inhabitants is computed at two millions. The principal ftreets are 120 feet broad, and three
miles long. The gates are nine, and of marble; be-
ing ing very high, and inclofing a alare court with four
ftout walls, over which are Itately cafles, both on the city and the councry fide. All the ftrees, both on one the
crowded from the vally concourie of people that refort to the court, and the prodigious of puantity of that reveriot
of all forts, befides merchiandife, that are pouring in from morning to night, , and to this, may be pouring in from
ftate which the Chinefe in general affe great The Emperot's palace with that affect. The Emperor's palace, with the gardens, lies in the
middle of the Tartar city, being a magnificent ftructure two miles long, and fronting the S. as all public
buildings in this country do, and about a mile broad. This palace is furrounded with two flout walls, the outer of a prodigious height and dhicknels. Here are no
coaches, but people are carried on horfeback, or in coaches, but people are carried on horfeback, or in
chairs; and even tradefmen ride in thicir chaifes, both for chairs; and even tradermen ride in thicir chaifes, , oth for
expedition and avoiding the dirt in the freets, which
renders them as inconvenient in winter as the renders them as inconvenient in winter as the duft does
in fummer.
The filks and China-ware of various kinds, which are expofed to fale in the thops before the trades-people's
houffes, from one end of the flreets to the other, make voures, from one end of the ftreets to the othcr, make a
very grand and beautiful appearance. In their houfes
they ufe floves witb charen they ure fovess with charcoal in cold weather, having
no chimneys in them. But what is moff furpiavis no chimneys in them. But what is moft furprifing in
this vaft metropolis, is the incredible plenty and cheapnefs of all forts of goods.
It flands in a fine, fpacious, but fandy plain, near the foot of the mountains, and has a numerous garrifon
as well in the time of peace as war, befides the ftrong guard which is kept about the imperial palace. Lat. 40
deg. 15 min. N. long. 11 deg. 10 min deg. 15 min the ancient Arlape or Ara Lapidea, hence the name Erlaph of the little river it fands on, in Lower two miles below Ips.
This was once a Roman harbour, called Preclara This was once a Roman harbour, called Preclara,
from which, by corruption, comes its modern name.
It is noted for earthen ware. It lies five miles above it is noted for earthen ware. It lies five miles above
Melck, and forty W. of Vienna. ELICAT, a ftout factory and fort belonging to the
Dutch on the Coromandel coaft, in Afia, to which all the others on this flore and in Golconda are fubordinate. The traficic here is in painted and white calli-
coes, with other linen. The market abounds with rice coes, with other linen. The market abounds with rice
and other grain, \&cc. It lies at the mouth of a river of and other grain, \&cc. It lies at the mouth of a river of
the fanie name, about nine leagues N. of Fort St. George.
PELISA, town of Lower Hungary; which lies fix-
teen miles. W. of Buda, and fubieat to the houfe of teen miles W. of Buda, and fubject to the houre of
Auftria. Lat. 47 deg. 51 min. N. long. 19 deg. 5

min. E.

P E N
P E N
PELLA, an ancient city of Theffaly, in Grecce, and Turkey in Europe. It is now in ruins, out of which fine marbles are daily dug. It lies fifty-fix miles
deg. N . long. 23 deg. 15 min . E.
PELOSO, Monte, a fimail Epifcopal city of the Bafilicate, in Naples and Lower Italy. It hies thirty-ive
miles W . of Barri. Lat. 40 deg. 46 min. N. long. 17 deg. 5 min. E
PELUSIUM, th ated on the eaftern arm of the Nile. It lies four miles
S. of S. of the Mediterranean, and 105 N. E. of Grand Cairo.
This was formerly a confiderable fea-port; but at
prefent the weftern branch of that river at prefent the weftern branch of that river at Rofetto is
moff frequented. Lat. 51 deg. 10 min. N. long. 31 deg. 16 min..
PEMAQUID,
otherwife called William-Henry-Fort, in the province of New Hamphire, and New England,
in North America. It lies about a furlong from the fea-fhore, and on the bank of a river of the fame try.
PEMBA, a fmall province in the middle of Congo Pro per, in Africa. It is conficerable tive country, feat, and burying-place of all the Kings
of Congo. Its capital is San Salvador, or BanzaCongo. PEMBRIDGE, a market-town of Herefordhire. Its
fairs are on May 12 and November 2 , for horned
cattle. It lies 13 miles from Here ord, and 130 from London.
PEMBROKE, the county-tawn of the flire of the fame name, in South Waves, over two points of which are two handfome bridges.
In the caffle here King Henry VII. was born. It gives title of Earl, as well as Montgomery does, to the
Herbert family. It is governed by a Mayor, \&cc. who Herbert family. It is governed by a Mayor, \&c. who
returns one member to parlianient. From its commodious fituation this place employs about 200 veffiels in COmmerce on their own account.
EMBROKESHIRE, in Welch Benvro, the moft wer
tern and maritime part of South Wales. It is furrounded by the Irifh fea or St. George's channel, except on the
$E$. where it joins to Caermarthenfhire, and on the N . E. where it joins to Caermarthenhire, and on the N.
E. to Cardiganflire. It is thirty-three miles long, E. to Cardiganhiire. It is thirty-three miles long,
and twenty-eight broad; containing 145 parifhes, 1
city and city, and 9 market-towns, with 25,900 inhabitants.
The foil is very fruitul, epeecilly towards the E.and the air healthy. It is well-watered by the Teivi, the
Clethy, and the Dougledye, \&c. That part of the county beyond the Rhofs, i. e. a large green plain in
Milford-haven, is inhabited by the defcendants of the Flemings, who were planted here by King Henry $I$. and from Englifh beeing froken here, the We Wecc called
it Little England beyond Wales. This county lies in it Little England beyond Wales. This county lies in
the diocefe of St. Davi.
PEMSEY, where William the Conqueror ias -part to town of Suve firfex land ed in England: fome fay at Bull-hide-haven, other
at Haftings. King Edward IV. gave its old cafte at Hattings. King Edward IV. gave its old caftle to
the Pelhams. Its fair is on July 5, for horned cattle and pedary.
PENAFIEL, a town of Old Caftile, in Spain, on the
Duero. It lies between Segovia and $V$ alladolid, having 700 families in four parifhes, with three monafteries and two hofpitals.
PENBROKE. See Pembrokr.
PENDENNIS, a frong caftle in the county of Cornwall,
regularly fortified, and has generally a regularly fortified, and has generally a good garnifilin,
and a Governor. It lies at the entrance of the harbour of Falmouth, and oppofite to the caftle of St. Mawes.
See FALMOUTH. See Falmouth.
PENDLE-HILL,
the entrance of the Ribble into Lancafhire, which near the entrance of the Ribble into Lancaffire, which wear
Penigent is proverbially faid to be the higheft hill be-PENDRAGON-CASTLE,
berland, which came from the Clifford to the Petm.
broke family, and afterwards to the Earl Thanet broke amily, and afterwards to the Earl
ENE, a river of Upper Saxony, in Germany, from Eaftern through Weftern Pomerania, divides the
Swedifh territories in this province from thofe of Bran denburg. Saxony, on the ine of Uledom, and at the moutho
the Pene. It belongs to the King of Pruflia. I deg. 26 min. N. 1 long. 14 deg .16 min . E., PENEUS, now Selampria, a river of Thefialy, in Eura-
pean Turkey. It it ine in the mountains dividing Epire pean that province, and runs through the celctrined
from the
valley of Tempe; and is one of the clearef, flnoort eff, and moft beautiful rivers in the world.
PENFORD, a market-town of Somer are on May 6 , for cattle, fheep, and horfes; alfo $\mathrm{N}_{0}$ vember 8, for the two latter articles. It lies 10 miles
from Bath, and $\pm 113$ from London. PENGUIN, the name of an indand and bay on the coanf
of Patagonia, in South America. Lat. 47 deg. of Patagonia, in South America. Lat. 47 deg. 5 min.
S. long. 70 deg. 15 min. W. S. long. 70 deg. 15 min . W.
Alfo a river of the fame name off Newfoundlanif, in
North America: and we find both of them fat in North America: and we find both of them fet down in
in our maps. in our maps. PENICHE, a fortified town of Portuguefe Efteemadurn,
on a peninfula furrounded with rocks, and feparated
from the mainland by a canal which is filled wif on a penimuin furrounded whichas, and feparated
from the mainnand by canal which iflild with
ter at high-tide. Here is a citadel, and likewife a fort. ter at high-tide. Here is a citade, and likewife a fort,
It lies forty-four miles N . of Lifbon. Lat. 39 deg. 26 $\min$. N. long. 9 deg. $28 . \min$. W.
PENICK, a town of Mifnia and Upper Saxony, in Get-
many. It lies about feventeen miles S. E. of Altenmany. It lies about feventeen miles S. E. of Alten-
burg. Lat. 50 deg. 45 min . N. long. 13 deg. 12 min.E. of Lancarhire.
high point, of land, called Cabo Forbat. It is is fur-
rounded on three fides by rounded on three fides by the Mediterranean. The
accefs to it on the land-fide is very accefs to it on the land-fide is very dififcult, therfefoe
this place is very ftrong. It lies fifty-four miles $N$, of Valencia. Lat. 40 deg. 31 min. N. long. 1 deg. 16 min. E. crucium of the Romans, a market-town of Stata thordhire, with a fone-bridge over the Penk. HHere is a very
great horfe-fair on September 2 and Ocoober great horfe-fair on September 2 and OCober 1o, for
faddle-horfes and colts. Its market is ket It le-horfes and colts. Sts market is kept on Tueflay.
It lies 4 miles from Stafford, and 121 from Lon. ENLEY-LODGE, in Hertfordthire, a mot delight. ful place of retirement, with fine profpects guire around. precipice hanging perpendicularly over the fea at a pro. digious height; but there is a wall built breaft-hight,
with a road feven feet wide made for paffengers. Şe
CAERNARVONSIRE. PENNAFLOR, a town of Afturias, in Spain, eighteen
miles S. W. of Oviedo. Lat. 4 deg. 20 min. N. long miles S. W. of Oviedo, Lat. 43 deg. 20 min . A. ong.
6 deg. 56 min. W.
ENNON DE VEZ GNNON DE VELEZ, a port-town of Barbary, in
Afric. Africa, on the Mediterranean. It lies in a rocky liand,
and is defended by a fortrefs of very difficult access, Cp .
pofite to the town of $G$. pofite to the town ered in was betrayed to
 of the Streights of Gibraltar. Lat. 34 deg. 39 min. N.
long. 5 deg. 4 min. W. long. 5 deg. 4 min . W.
ENN W. WELL, a parcel of clofes in Herfordfire,
 dations of buildings are ftill difcernible, and where for:-
merly ftood a city, as they fay. See BrockiElHILL.
ENOBSCOT, a river of New England, in Nouth PENOBSCOT, a river of New England, in Nouth
America. It lies to the eaftward of Merimack fire, PEN-PARK-HOLE, a pit in Glouceftemhire, of anar

P E N
row defcent, and near forty yards deep into a rock,
which afterwards opens into a large cave which afterwards opens into a large cave, where is a
pool of good fweet water, about twenty-feven yards pool of good iweet water, about twenty-feven yards
long. The lowetb bottom of it is twenty yards higher
than the higheft tide of the Severn, which is three than the
miles off: PENPONT, a place on the river Nith, in Dumfries
fhire, and South of Scotland. This is the feat of preflytery, ccntaining eleven parifhes.
PENRISE, a market-town of Gla PENRISE, a market-town of Glamorganhire, in South
Wales, with a harbour near Wormfhead point, in Walest wind. It lics nine miles S. W. of Swanfey, and eighteen S. of Caermarthen, Its market is on Thurf
day, and annual fairs on May 17 , July 1才, and December I, for caatle, itheep, and hogs.
I7, Septemb 1\%, and Hecember 1, for cattle, heep, and hogs.
PENRITH, commonly called PERITH, a populous,
well-built, and genteel market-town of Cumberland well-built, and genteel market-town of Cumberland,
near a red hill, whence the name of the place called
per nearith-Fell. It lies not far from the Eden, near the
confuence of the Eimot and confuence of the Eimot and Loder. The market-place
is large, with a town-houfe of wood. A water-courfe has been brought hither from Peat-
ill in tells about Grayttock fill in the fells sabout Grayitock. In the church-yard are two pillars five yards apart, In the church-yard are two pillars five yards apart,
faid to be the monument of a famous warrior Sir Evan faid to be the monument of a famous warrior Sir Evan
Cafarius buried here, whofe flature reached from the
one to the other. one to the other-
In the veftry-wall is an account of a plague which In the teis town and neighbourhood a about the year
nged in
$159{ }^{8}$; but of which our hiftorians make no men1590,
tion.
Here i Here is a good corn-market every Tuefday, and an
annual fair on Whitfun-Tueflay for cattle, \&c. alfo every Tuefday-fortnight from that time to Auguft $I$, for the farme purpofe.
Here are two charity-fchools, to which one Mr. Ro binfon, a ciizen of London, was a great benefactor
Several Roman ruins are to be feen in the neighbourhood; as alfo a grotto on the banks of the Eden The church is fpacious, having been lately rebuilt, and its roof fupported by pi.
ing of one entire piece.
Provifions are here very good and cheap; and at the N. end of the town is a very ancient and fpacious manion, called Dockerill-hall, now converted into
good inn. It lies 18 miles from Carline, 7 from Kirk
ofivald, and 282 from London. ofvald, and 282 from Losdon.
PENRYN, a mayor-borough of

Cornwall, which fends two members to parlianent.. It fands near the en-
trance into Falmouth-haven, and four miles to the W of that town, on the fide of Pendennis caftle; here
trance They drive at this place a confiderable trade in dry-
dens ing and vending of pilchards, as allo in the New-
foundland fifhery Its markets are on Wednefdays and Saturdays, with fairs on May 1, July 7, and Decem-
ber 21, for oxen, horfes, fheep, cloth, and fome few ber 21, for oxen, horfes, fheep, cloth, and forme few
hops. It lies 54 miles from Launcefton, and 264 from hops. It lies 54 miles from Launcefton, and 264 from
London. Here is a free-fchool founded by Queen
Elizabeth. EENSACOLA, a fafe port of Florida, in North America, and the bett on all the coaft of the gulph of Mexico,
between the rivers Coza and Palache, or Spirito Santo.
A. It lies eleven leagues E. of Port Louis and Mobile. On the W. fide of the harbour ftands a poor town, with a
fmall ftockaded fort called St. Mary de Gulve. The
 hence there is a communication by land with Apa-
lachy.
Pachy.
PENSANCE, a pretty market-town of Cornwall, and
the furtheft of any note in the W. of England. It has the furtheft of any note in the W . of England. It has
feveral fhips belonging to it, with veins of lead, tin, feveral
and copper, to the utmoft extent of low-water mark. In
it its neierhbourhood are antiquities like a druidical
temple: it lies 8 miles E. of he Land's-nd, 65 S . W. of
. W . temple: it lies 8 miles E. of the Land's-end, 55 S . it is or
Launcefton, and 290 W . of London. Its market on
Ind Launcelton, and 290 . or Londan anter Trinity-Sunday,
Thurfdyy, and fairs on Thurfay
and Thurday before Advent-Sunday.


P E
fine'y fituated and planted, the river Delaware running
three times PENSYLVANIA, one of the Britifh colonies in Norrth
America, fo denominated from the proprieary Mr America, fo denominated from the proprictary $\mathrm{Mr}_{1}$
Penn, who was of the poople called fect there is here a majority. It lies between lat 39 and 42 deg. N. and between long. 47 and 48 deg.
W . It is bounded on the With is bounded on the E. by Delaware river and bay
with the Atlantic ocean ; on the N. and W. by Ca nada; and on the. . by Marye Man; ; being about zao
miles long, and almof the fame in breadth; but in fome parts very narrow.
This country is well-watered, not only by the De-
lawwre, but ty other navigable rivers, which carry large
fhips up into this province The original founder of this republic, as it were namely, William Penn, orade the moth perfect freedom,
both religious and civil, the bafis of this both reigious and civil, the bafis of this effablifhment
fo that there is a general toleration for all denomina tions of Chrifitians.
The heirs of $P$. The heirs of Penn (who firft obtained the patent for
it in r688) appoint the Governor and his council) ; but
the it in 1680 ) appoint the Governor and his council; but
the houre of reperefentatives are chofen by the freemen
of the province. of the province.
This flourifhin
250,000 people of different religions, nations, and
languages 250,000 people of different religions, nations, and
languages, and among thefe are great numbers of
Germans, Dutch, Swedes yet live together in great harmony; and this has alfo
its yet live together in great harmony;
its due influence on the rude Indians.
In this country there e are trees, cattle, and grain of
all forts. Its trade, with reppe ali forts. Its trade, with refpect to Europe and Ame-
rica, confifts in hores, pipe-ftaves, falt pork, beef,
and and fin. They import in return from the Caribbec
inlands, rum, fugar, molaffe, falt and wind inands, rum, fugar, molaffes, falt, and wine; from
Great Britain, houfhold-goods, cloathing, hard-ware, tools, and toys.
If within five
province, the time years after any law has paffed in this province, the time limited for delivering a tranfcript of
it, his Majefty does not repel it in fix months from the
delivery of delivery of fuch tranfcript, the crown cannot do it afterwards.
Penfylvania is fubdivided into fix counties ; namely,
three Upper, and three Upper, and taree Lower. The Uper ara, Buck
ingham, Philadelphia, and Chefter ; thefe being the Penfylvania fo called in King Charles II.'s grant. The three Lower counties are, Newcaffle, Kent, and Sufftex,
the laft of thele being in $f$ me maps called Effex the laft of thete being in $r$ me maps called Effex.
Te Upper counties end at Marcus-hook, four miles below Chefterer-town. The Lower run along the coaf near 100 miles. The river Delaware, both above and
below the falls for a confiderable way, is called the Trefhes; and near its mouth are mar hhes, which aro
very fertile. The capial of Penfylvania is Philadelphia very fertile. The capital of Penfy lvania is Philadelphia,
the tracts about twenty-five to fixty miles above which the tracts abour twenty-ive to fixty.
are but thinly inhabited and planted.
tains the name of the Picts, a people who formerly pof-
feffed great part of Scotand, is a famous channel lelled great part ocean, about twenty-four mile
of the German ornel
long, long, and from twelve and fixteen broad, lying on the
S. fide of the Orkneys, and dividing there infand Srom that part of the mainland of Scotland called
Caithnefs. Caithnefs.
In this firth are two remarkable eddies or whirlpools,
the force of which throwing bundles of flraw, or fome fuch fubffance into
them ; after which the paffage-boats may clofs then them; after which the paffage-boats may clofs then
fafeeiy: but at high-water thefe whirlpools are fo fmooth, fafeiy: but at high-water there whirlpoois are
that there is no danger in failing over them, if the
weather is not weather is not tempeftuous. In this firth are reckone
about twenty-four different tides, the impetuofity of which no flip can flem. See ORKNEYS.
WENTLAND, or PICTLAND SKERRIES, is. frmall inand of the Orkneys, called South Ronalfa, with fimall inand of the Orkneck on the S. E. fide of it, buit abounding with feals and fea-fowl : it lies about fevce mEPUS, or PEIBUS, a lake confining on Livonia and Great Novogorod, in Ruffia, which is forty miles longt
and twenty broad. It communicates with Wollero
Lake
like in Ruffia, receives alfo feventy-two fivers into its bofom, and abounds very much in fifh. Its outlet goes
into the gulph of Finland by that called the Narwariver. place the Englifilarmy was once entirely defeated; and place the Englimparmy was once entirely deceated,
William Longword, Luke of Normandy, was killed
Why here by 1 nibant Count of Chartres.
In the town is the collegiate church of St. Martin,
and in the neighbourhood they cut tourbes or turf for fuel. It ilis trire legauses below Amiens, and fixteen
S. E. of Abeville. Lat. 49 deg. 53 min. N. long. 2 S. E. of Abevilie. Lat. 49 deg .53 man d.
deg. 20 min. E.
PERA, one of the fuburbs of Confantinople, in Romania, and European Turkey. Fere amballadors from Chrittian powers, and Greeks of quality, have their re-
fidence; having a fine air and beautiful profpects.
PERA, or PERACH, a town at the bottom of a bay
near a river of the fame name, that falls into the near a river of the rame name, that falls into ithe
ftreights of Malacca, and Eata Indies, in Aff. It is the
capital of a kingdom, abounding with more tin than capitat of a kingdom, abounding with more tin than
apy part of India ; has very high mountians, thick any part of India; has very high mountains, thick
woods, and dreadful deferts; with rhinocer fes, wild elephants, tyeers, \&c. alfo crocodiles in ins rivers.
The government here is an anarccy, and the people Mahometans, who are rebellious, treacherous, and
barbarous; fo that no Europeans can fafely keep a barbarous; 1o that no Europeans can farey keep a
factory among them ; the Dutch, who had a fort at
Pulloding, on an ifland at the mouth of the Pera, Pullong been all cut off in 1690.
hERCASLWW, or PEREJASLAWL, a frong frontier town of the Ruffian Ukraine, and government of
Kiow: :it lies forty-feven miles S. E. of the city of the latter name. Lat. 50 deg. 36 min . N. long. 31 deg. PERCHE, LA, a territory, which with Maine forms one of the governments of France. It has its name
from the foreft called Saltus Perticus. It is bounded on the N. and W. by Normandy; on the E. by Timerais
and Chartrain : being fubdivided into four parts, nameand Chartrain: being ubdivided into four parts, name-
ly, Great and Small Perche, Terre Francole, and
Thimerais. The whole is but fifteen leagues in Thimerais. The whole is but fifteen leagues in
length, oy twelve in breadth. The hills are very barren, the valleys produce all
Torts of corn, flax, with large quantities of hay and forts of corn, flax, with large quantities of hay and
apples, of which they make cyder, the common drink of the inhabitants. It is under the jurifdiction of the parliament of Paris. Procopia, the ancient Taphros, by
PERCOP, in Latin Pre
the Tartars called Or or Orkapy, i. e. the Golden-gate; the Tartars called Or or Orkapy, i. e. the Giolen-gate;
a fmall town, with a caftle, on the Ifthmus now called Crim Tartary, in Europe. Ten thoufland Ruffians befreged it once to no purpofe. The caftle is the refidence
of a alalatine of the Hans: it lies 100 miles E. from PERESTA, a town of Romania and Turkey, in Europe, on the freight of Gallipoli, having about 200 houfes, At a church here is a head of Bacchus defaced, with
An fome other fragments of antiquity : it lies ten miles
from Gallipoli to the N. E. Prom Gallipoli to the N.E. province of Turkey in Europe. Ir thas a commodious
harbour, and is fortified on the land-fide with frong harbour, and is fortified on the land-fide with froong
baftions.: The inhabitants are partly Greeks, and partly battions. The inhabitants are partly Greeks, and partly
Albanians. Here is a Venetian garrifon: it lies oppofite to the eaftern extremity of Cortu.
PERGA, or PERGI, a city of Pamphylia, in A fiatic was famous for a fately temple of Diania Pergea eminence above the city. This is the birth-place of the great geometrician Apollonius, who flourifhed in
the year 244, under Polemy Evergetes.
PERGAMUS, an ancient city of Afia Minor, formerly
the capital of Phrygia, and the birth-place of the celcthe capital of Phrygia, and the birth-place of the celle-
brated Galen. It lies on the Caicus, and formerly had brated Galen. I lies on the Caicus, and formerly had
a famous library of 200,000 volumes, which were
written on parchment ; a manufaquere firft invented writen on parchment; a manufacture firft invented
here, and thence called Pergamenum. Here was alfo
a fately temple of Efculataius, noble aquuduas, \&ece
it lies torty-four miles N.W. of Thyatira. deg. 20 min. N. long. 27 deg. 34 min .
PERIGEUX, or PETROCORIUM, PERIGEUX, or PETROCORIUM, the capital of
Upper Perigord, a dirriat of Guyenne, in Prance, on Upper Perigord, a die of a Bifiop; and had formen on
the Ille. It the fee
a temple of Venus, an ampliitheatre, \&sc, it lies fily a temple of Venus, an amphitbeatre, \&ce. it lies filly.
fix milites N . E. of Bourdeaux. Lat. 45 deg. 10 mif. N. Iong. 2 , a province of Guyenne, in France, of
which Perigeux is the capital. It is about twe which Perigcux is the capital. It is about twent.
two leagues long from E. oo W. and cightreen from N,
to S. being bounded on the N. by Angoumoi to S. being bounded on the N. by Angoumois; on the
W. by Saintonge and Bourdelois on the S. by Age-
nois ; and on the E. by Ouercy and Li nois; and on the E. by Quiercy and Limorin..
The Dordog Age and
Ille run acrofs this is mountainoos, with feveral mines of iron, and mit neral fprings. The principal produce is cliefnuts, by by
which their cattle are fattened, and the inhabitanis themfelves moftly fubfirt
It is divided into the Upper and Lower Perigord:
the former called White, from its mountains ; and the 12tter Black, on account of its woods.
PERISLAW, a confiderable town of Rofow, in M. covy, near the confines of the duchy of Morcow : it
lies eighteen miles N . of the capital of the lies eighteen miles N. Of the capital of the latter, and
feventeen S. from Roftow. It is a populous ploce abundance of game about tit, one pop the large provintes
PERMIA, or PERMEKKI, on in the N. E. part of European Ruffia. It is bounted on
the N. by the country of Vogulizi, on the E by beria, on the S. by Vatika, and on, the W. Ep Uy ting.
The river Oby parts it from Afia. It readhes almult The river Oby parts it from Afia. It reaches almo
fiom lat. 52 to 61 deg N . and is in breadth
whirere broadeft; but much narower in the S . pargutes fiom lat. 52 to 61 deg N . and is in breadth fixty leagtes
where broadeft; but much narrower in the $S$. parts to-
wards Cafan. wards Cafan.
Its rivers are very large, and run a vaft length, patti-
larly the Kama. It abounds with prodigious ridges of larly the Kama. It a laounds with prodigious ridges of
mountains, as well as lakes. The inhabitants live on peare, beans, \&c. infead of
bread. They have cuftoms, a religion, and language all peculiar to themfelves.
Its capital of the fame name has a confiderable trade
in falt, carried on by mean in falt, carried on by means of the Kama, on which it
fands, in lat. 62 deg. N . ftands, in lat. 62 deg. N
PERNAMBUCO, a pro
in South America, belonging to Portugal. It is bound, ed on the N. by Itamarica, on the S . by Seregipe,
from which it is feparated by the river $S$. from which it is feparated by the river St. Francis, it
has the Atlantic ocean on the E. the unconquered Maraquites on the $S$. and the Tapuyres on the $W$.
It is fubdivided into eleven fmall diftiets,
It is fubdivided into eleven imall diftriits, denomina.
ted from tlie principal towns or villages of each. The ted from the principal towns or villages of each. The
two moft confiderable of thefe are Olind and Garazu. The whole province of Pernembuco abounds with $\sqrt{2}$ a-
riety of fruit, pafture and cartle : the lower grounds near riety of fruit, paflure and cattle : the lower grounds near
its rivers produce vaft plenty of fugar ; and in the rainy its rivers produce valt plenty of fugar ; and in the rany
feafon the heat is more tolerable in the day than the
cold in the night. cold in the night.
PERNAW (fee PARNAW) a
oulph of Riga, in Swede
gulph of Riga, in Sweden. PERNES, a fmall town of Artois, in the French Nether-
lands, on the Clarence. It lies eighteen miles S.t. of lands, on the Clarence. It lies eighteen miles S. Ee of
St. Omer's. Lat. 50 deg. 36 min. N. long. 2 deg. 31 min. E. Picardy, in France, on the N. bank of the Sommer.
It is one of the keys of the kingdom, and fronely fortifed, alfo between moraffes, and called La Puuclle, or the Maiden, as having never
tains above 17,000 inhabitants.
The fale here of linen cloth, made in the neighbourhood, annually amounts to upwards of 150,000 livese.
In this place there was formerty a palace for te Ne. In this place there was formerly a palace for the Ne.
roviniian Kings: :it lies twenty-three miles N. . . of Amiins. Lat. 50 deg. 5 min . N. long. 3 deg. 15
min. E. min. E.
PEROUSA, naUsA, a fmall fortrefs in a valley of the fine
name, and Vaudois or Waldenfes, in Piedmont, in
Upper name, and Vaudois of Waldenfes, in Piedmont, in
Upper Italy. It lies on the Chefon, twelve miles W .

P E R
W. of Turin. In 163 x it was taken by the French,
but reftured to Savoy in 1696 , by the treaty of Turin. but reftored to Savoy in. 1696 , by the treaty of Turin.
Lat. 44 deg. 47 min. N. long. 7 deg. 18 min. E. Eaft Indies, in Afia : it lies thirty-fix miles S. of Cape Eatt indies, ine Are $:$ lies thirty-fix miles S . of Cape
Negrias They feem overgown with wood, and fo
environed with rocks under water, as to be of dangerous accels.
DERJUGNAN, the capital of Rouffillon, in France the Tet, which a little below falls into the Mediter-
Tanean. It has high and thick walls ranean. It has high and thick walls and baftions, with
a confiderable citadel ; befides which the fuburbs are a conididerable citiadel, befides which the fuburbs are
defended by a fmall caftle. It is the fee of a Bifhop under Narbonne, and has
an univerfity. Since 1642 , the French have been in
 bonne, and 115 N . of Barcelona. Lat. 43 deg. 5
min. N. long. 2 deg. 36 min. E. min. N. long. 2 deg. 36 min . E.
PERROT, one of the rivers of Somerfetfire, along the
hanks of which are moors or marfh-grounds of pretty beknks of which are moors or marfh-grounds of pretty
large extent. large extent. PERRYOOD, famous place on the top of a hill, about PERR $\begin{aligned} & \text { mile and a half fabove the } 5 \text { Se gate of Worcefter , where } \\ & \text { Cromwell's army lay, and from which there is a fine }\end{aligned}$ profpect over the co
PERSEES, a feat of idolators in the Eaft Indies, who worfhip fire, having removed thither from Perfia, upon the conqueft of that kingdom by the Mahometans.
Zoroafter was their founder: one of their diftinguifhing Zoroater was their founder: one of their diftinguinhing
tenet is, that they extinguifh fire of no kind, looking upon it as a very great crime. In their temples are
lamps, which they fay have burnt for many ages.
PERSEOLIS, celebrated ruins in the province of lamps, which they ray have burnt for many ages.
PERSEROLIS, celedrated ruins in the province of
Eyrac-Agem, in Perfia. In incient times it was rec-Eyrac-AAem, in Perfia. In ancient times it was rec-
koned the principal city of the Eaft, furpaffing all others in magnificence, as plainly appears from the plunder
which Alexanders foldiers found in it, and a treafure
with which he himfelf feized, amounting to 120,000 .talents of gold and filver. Confiderable ruins of its moft fplen-
did palace are ftill to be feen, which was the moft fumptuous in the known world, but that brutal Prince, in one of his drunken frolics, at the infligation of the
infamous Thais, the Athenian courtezan, fet fire to it infamous Thais, the Athenian courtezan, let fire to it
with his own hand. The ruins licat the N. E. extremity
of the wide plain where Perfepolis once Atod; of the wide plain where Perfepolis once ftood; and it is generally conjectured to be part of the palace of Darius,
whom Alexander conquered. And thus fell the feat of the Perfian monarchs, who had long given laws to feveral nations, and been the terror of Greece. Thete
nuins are 54 miles N. E. of Schiras, and 216 S. E. of ruins are 54 miles N. E. of Schiras, and 215 d . E. of
Ipphan. Lat. 30 deg. 34 min . N. long. 54 deg. 15 min. E.
on the Avon, and a thoroughfare on the low road from London to Worcefter. Its manufacture is is fockings.
The markets are here on Tuefday and Saturday its The markets are here on Tuelday and Saturday; its
fairs are kept on Eafter-Tuefday, June 26, and Tuefday before All-Saints in November, all for cattle and
horfes. It lies N. E. of Upton, 10 miles from Worhorfes. It lies N. E. of Upton,
cefer, and ro7 from London.
PERSIA, a vaft empire of Afia, lying between lat. 25
and 45 deg. N. and between long. 45 and 67 deg. E. and 45 deg. N. and between long. 45 and 67 deg. E. It is upwards of 1200 miles in length, and almort the
fame in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by part of Ruffare the Caffian fea, and the county of the Ufbeck and
independent Tartars; on the E.by the Mogul empire, independent Tartars ; on the E. by the Mogul empire,
from which a ridge of mountains and the Indus divide it ; on the S. it has the Arabian fea, which is a part of the ocean and the Perfian gulph, and on the W. it has
Georgia and Aran or ancient Armenia, from which Georgia and Aran, or ancient Armenia, from which
the rivers Kar and Aros part it ; and likewife the Tigris and Euphrates, which feparate it from the Turkifh
empire in Aflia.
Anciently Perfia comprehended, befides feveral fmaller
Ataces, the three powerful nations off Media, Perfia, and
Parthia. Its limits Hates, the three powerful nations of. Media, Perria, and
Parthia. Its limits on the fide of India have been ex
tended further weftward by the late Kouli Kan, who tended further weftward by the late Kouli K Kan, who
added to Perfia all the Indian provinces on the W. fide
of the of the Indus; and thefe the Great Mogul confirmed to
ond
himed him, upon relinquiifing, in 1739 , his conqueft of the
provinces lying E. of that river. N. 79.

The boundaries of Perfia, on the fide of Turkey canot be exacily afcertained, of tor tho fide of Turkere the Tky
near its mouth forms part of the weftern limits, the
nurks and Peeform near its mouth forms part of the weftern limits, the
Turks and Perfians are not agreed with regard to the
provinces that lie futher provinces that lie further N, on that river.
The egard to the
ding terature of the air in Perfia varies, according to the poftion of the different provinces. It is
generally extreme hot generally extreme hot in fummer, as lyying under the
tropic of Cancer; and even the winds are fo hot for
three months in the ring abroazs in the year, that there is haraly any firblowing from the neaftward over valt fands, they occa-
fion a winds are equal to that of an oven; but then thefe This fultrineff is is principally fround along the the fea-coafts
of the fouthern of the Youthern provinces; and it often proves mortal
to Europeans, particularly fuch as are addiced to in-
temperance. In Perfia they have very In Perfia they have very little water, and hardly a
river large enough to carry a boat. Sometimes a
traveller niver large enough to carry a boat. Sometimes a
traveller does not mect with water for whole days
together : but no place buland together: but no place hufbands it better than what
they do here; for they collect all their little fleman they do here ; for they colleet all their little freams
and fprings, and turning them into one chaninel, diree their courfe towards sheir towns, cultivated fields and and
gardens, fometimes for the fpace of forty or ffy gardens, fometimes for the fpace of forty or fifty
miles.
tains, fome of which much incumbered with mountains, fome of which are very high, and rocks gene-
rally barren, without tree or herbage : but they have
fever feveral fertile valleys, where he herbage: but they have
ticularly the part on the Cowns ; particularly the part on the Carpian fea cannot be exceeded
by any country in fruiffulnefs: but in other by any country in fruiffulnefs: but in other regions
the barrennefs is chieffy owing to the fraccity of its
prefent inhabitants, and ikewifs to the perent inhabitants, and ilikwife to the cear lloth, for an-
ciently there was not a more plentiful country in the world than Perfia,
Its principal produce is rice, wheat, and barley; Its principal produce is rice, wheat, and barley;
the melons here are exellent, and in in great quantities,
having no lefs than twenty different fpecies, whichit the common people feed on in the feafon ; alfo cucumeers, delicious apricots, and large peaches. Thecun- have
everal forts of wine. The palm-tree is carefully cultivated, erpecially in the gardens, which cefides prouluce a great variety of roots and vegetables. Their dates are
delicious, and, being laid in heaps, they candy themfelves. country produces rhubarb, fenna, and many and have alf pifachio-nuts and The Perfians are more luxurious in their eating than
the Turks; and make great ufe of ice, even in winter, but never of frow. A Areat many take opium. The horfes of Perfia are the finent in all the Eaff:
their camels and dromedaries are the moft ureful anitheir camels and dromedaries are the moft urful ani-
mals for tranfoporting of merchandife over the fandy
deferts, fome of them carying near a thoufan weight,
and traveling for feveral dyys without wate they and traveling for feveral days without water: they have
mules, oxen, buffaloes, and two forts of affes; the one mules, oxen, buffaloes, and two forts of aftes; the one ful , likewife large flocks, of fleep and goats.
They are fometimes vifited with locufs,
They are fometimes vifited with locufts, which fly
ro thick, that the fky is darkened by them ; and they o thick, that the 1 ky is darkened by them; and they
deftroy all the fruits of the earth where they alight.
They have They have a multitude of hawks, eagles, and other
birds of prey, which they teach to fly at game, and birds of prey, which they teach to fly at game, and
even at deer and wild beafts, with the affifanice of dogs
fo that nothing but widd fo that nothing but wild-boars efcape them
Their manufactures are embroidery
Their manuractures are embroidery, efpecially gold
and filver, on cloth, filk, or leather. Silk is the ftaple and inver, on cloth, filk, or leather. Silk is the ftaple
commodity of Perria, of which they miake taffeties,
tabbies, fattins, tabbies, fattins, fuufs mixed with filk, cotton, camel
or goats hair. Their gold velvet, efpecially the curled or goats hair. Their
fort, is very elegant.
The name of merchant is much refpected in the Eaff,
Thd is only given to fuch as employ factors in the re and is only given to fuch as employ factors in the re-
moteff countries ; fo that their greateft minifters do not think the bufinefs of a merchant below them. The
King himfelf has his factors and agents in the neigh King himfelf has his fators and agents in the neigh-
bouring countries, who export filks, brocades, and bouring countries, who export fiks, brocades, and
other rich goods, But the Armenians and Bananians
of

P E R of Iodia, who refide here, carty, on the moff diftant
 Evgland.
 fia company had traded down the Wolga, and over the of the officers that belonged to the company, building of the efincers the the canian foat for the ure of the Per-
fome elins on the fians, the Czarima protibited their traficic to Perria
through her domiminons fince which that trade has
 Perfa is an abofolue monarchy: the crown is hereditary, but the reigning Prince fometitest takes upon
fim to appoint the younger for his fuccefior and as tinis arbitiraty way of proced ding may be juntly fuppeated
to create him many private enemies, the ruling Pince to create him many private e enemies, the rulng thince
cither puts to death, imprifons, or commands the eyes eof all phis relationst to be pe pulled out, to prevent their reading any reblion againt fim. N , dity was the fift of his family that ever mounted a Naire was for fiter a civil war of near thirty years, and fome fuccefive ufurpations, Shach Thamas, the almort only furviving heir or the er royan famiy or Perfia,
defeated dil his enemies : for which good fortune he was in a great meafure obiged to the conduq and valour of his cienerl Kouli Kans in return for which fervices, the
Enperor veffed that officer with an unlinited power; and
 determined to lay him arite. Kouli Kan pretended that the monarch had a deifn bagain hinse, where-
upon he cauted the Sophi to be feized and imprifoned,

He afiembered amore numerous army than Perfa had Iately feen, inv2ded India, and plunderere the country
of the G Great Mogul of immenfe trearure; compeling this Prince, upon a treaty of accommodation, to yield
him all the provinces W. of the Indus. After this he him all the provinces W. of the Tndus. Atter thin he
conquered the Bocharas and Uheck Tartary, enlarging

 Teveral ufurpers have fince fucceeded, thought the public
difiubances in this king dom have hardly yet been pa-
cifidl.
 The Perfans were generally Mahometans of the reat
of Hali; but Shach Nadir being a native of Chorafan of Halli; but Shach Nadir being a native of Chorafian,
a norther province of Perfia, where
and vals, he compelled moft of the Perfins ho declare
thememelves of this feet: but many among them, efreci-
 the Muffi, with feveral more of the inferior clergy, to
be frangled a fier which none dared to murmur at this be frangled; after which none dared to murmur at this
aleration
The forces of Perfia were not very numerous till the
 his new conquefts, at the fame time eafing his Perfan Tubjects of a great part of the ufual taxes; but fuch as

oppofed his ulurpation, were harrafice, and their effates-2 2 conficated, which added confiderably to his revenue, | $\substack{\text { and enne } \\ \text { abetrot } \\ \text { The }}$ |
| :--- |

The church-lands and reventes he appropriated towards paying his army; and there, by an exaet com--
putation were found to and tomans, or upward of three million foetring a per annum. -4e ton publined an edidet commanding all his fubjects P. pleafue

Tire capial of Perfia is Ifpahan. The more general
 Q Drangiana. 12. Caramania. And, 13 . Gedrofia. The modern Perfia is divided into the following pro-
 mife, and Lartnza, Kereftan or Kermanan and Mo-

## P E R

Mekran, Segeftan, Sableftan, Candahar, Con goffan, and Affrabad, with Khoemus. The ufual title of the prefent fovereign of Perfiz


 alternately one member to the Britifl parliament. Thich is alo the feat of the fieriff, and one of the fecond nakk
in the king
indom. It is governed by a provoft and ball It is a genteel well-built place,


 Edward II. after a frong refifance.
It was the principal place of arms and renderposs
 till the Duke of Argle marched with the Kimgis forest gender. In 7745 it was fuccecifively popfeffed bo it
ten Highlanders, under the young Pretender, and the have been confifierably enriched, and its frid both public and private, greatly increafed. The linen manurfaute is much caridid on in tioin The merchants trade confiderably to Norray nadt
 Tamily, who was commony y filed Duter
The town confifts of two principal frects The town conitrs of two principal frects, well.
paved and built, running E. and W. Wefides ines S . and N. It is reckoned to be about twenty conpurd
miles N. of Edinburgh. Lat. 56 deg. 25 min N . long. 3 deg. 16 min. W.
The flice of the fame name, of which Perth is the



 Its greateft lengsh is feventy-three miles, and grazate
 teith, Broadaibin, Athol, statherin, part of Gomms
and Perto Proper
It atoounds booth in corm and pafure, the former intiee

 lakes. phe principal rivers are, r. The Tay, one of tee

 acceffion of other freams by the way.
In this county
are five prefobyteries, contininus eiblty. eight parifics $\mathrm{PERTHAMBOY} \mathrm{} ,\mathrm{the} \mathrm{capital} \mathrm{of} \mathrm{New} \mathrm{Jerey}$,



 Piricataway and Woodbridge: it ities twenty fine nliss
S. W. of New-York. Lat. 40 deg. 51 min. N. leys
PERT ${ }^{\text {min. }}$ W. W. France, and lying on the borders of Lorrain
PERU, formerly a powerful empire, whofe Monatis were prefent a province of Spain, in South Americas, lying bes

 of Terra Firma ; on the E. by the Andes or Cordilition
 Patat, and on the W. Wy the Pacific ocean. Its capital
is Lime, formerly Curco, both which fee. is That part of Peru which lies next the frea, is moffly barren, fome feww valleys excepted, into which the
Arams from the hills are turned, and thercby renfrreams fritie. Thore valleys lying between the hills are
deery extenfive, and yield all forts of grain and fruit, detedy xtenfive, and yield all forts of grain and fruit,
de weather being temperate. The The prodigious chain of


 s . being conftantly calm and ferene, though in highee
hatitedes either to the S . or N . the forms are as wiolen


 While fame diftance all found the globe. On the Cor dellerss it either rains or fows two-third of the year.
The vintage here is in the fair feafon, and the vines
 no rain falls, and which are watered by the rivulets
coming down from the hills, colleeded and turned into
 opporturity, they have ripe grapes whenever they
ppare ; and they make excelent wines, which cannot

 generally carrying about an hundred weight, and walk
and ing a evy reguar pace with remarkable gravity. An
infer beart like this, yeef imaller and lighter, is the vi-
 forts, wiich is la lerer and more bulky, is called guana
cos and a black fort, like the llamas, are denominated Cos, ${ }^{\text {and }}$ and
appuls.
Here
appapuss
Here are alfo red and fallow deer, fome few lions bears, and tygers, with great numbers of monkeyss, but
nithere cats nor rats ; though the latter have multiplied neither cats nor rats, now their crops of corn, as is con
vanty, deftroying monly the care at St. Helena.
Berides the fruit-trees traurflanted hither from Eu-
rope, they have tlorofe of the Caribbe if ind rope, they have troice of the Caribbee ilands, as anananas guayevas, plantains,
nelons ; befides others peculiar to to erus.
melons; befides others peculiar to Peru, is that which funinhes them with quinguina or Peruvian bark, of tho fre of a a cherry-tree, principaly growing in tho proo
vince of Quito, about five degreess.
 but the fruit is not of equal virtue with the bark.
 fugar-canes, palms, and a great
ber Butine
feret forert-tres.
 duced wheat and barley. R
veegrables thive well here.
 But what the Spaniards vilue this county mot for,
is the vaft treariure of gold and filver which they have
sion

 gems, particularaly emeralds and turquoires; , ther


 try, fill they were imported; but had all mannet on
 2. Row called a conder, mea

When their wings are extended, which would kill and delfroy
years ; but of there fometimes cher chin
an In Peru there is a very troublefome litele infect called
pico. It infenfibly gets inth the feet between the fiffih and che R(in, wher
then gnays the pat
 in taking out, thefe will reater about the fore, and dro--
duce as many new infeass But the uful meftod to Cuilct them is by applying of tobacco or tallow.
kitho the Pernver The Peruvians were idolators, prinicipally worthip ing
the funs ; but the spaniards have converted them to

The tudians of Peru were or obut, and much more hardy for labour than the Spanaiard, who
bodidy fabour as scandalous to whice man.
The number of inthbinte
The number of inhabitants in atis salt empire, which hithorians reprefent by millons, is confideraly dit
minifhed fince the conqueft of Peru by the Spaniards


 a territory of the Eccleciaficical fate and midded divifion
of traly. It is bounded on the N . by the duchly of Ur bino, on the E. by Ormbria, on the S. by Ovietano
and on
 E.to W. The principal river in it is the Tyber, which
runs acrofs if from N.W. towards the S S Fund wcras the capital of the lat-mentioned difria of
the the ciame name, is a very old city, and the fee of
Bilhop, with an uiverfity of toree colleges, beifist the
 guality; and one meets here with excellent white
wine, as clear as tpins water, having allavour fome-
 Perugia is remakkatie for the cruel manficere of all ite
inhabitants by Auunfus, when blocking up here Luw cius, , brocher to the Triumvir Marc Antony, he force.
him
 from the former to to te E. Lies the lake Thraimenus,
where Hannibal overthrew the Conful Flaminius. Thi city alfo funtained a reven years fiege azaint Torila the
Gooth, who took and deffroved it: it lies ferenty-twe Goth, who took and deffroyed dit. it lice freventy-two
miles N. of Rome. Lat. 43 deg. 5 min. N. long. 13
 PERousv, in Piedmont
PESARO, a lorddhip of $U$ Hibo, ohe of the teritories of He Eccleciatical ftate, and midare divition of Fraly.

 lous place; being the fee or a The figs in its neighbbourtiood are reckoned the beft in Itrily, and herc is alfo excellent wine. It lies fix-
teen miles N. E. of UTbino. Lat. 44 deg. 5 min. N. long It deg. 5 min. E .
 in the kinglom fan it ities twenty miles S. E. of Atti, and ninety.four N. of N. .ples. Lat. 42 deg. 36 min . N.

 Iar tirn thies on the S. W. extremity of the Lago di
Gard, and on the river. Menzo, nineten miles W, Garda, and on the river Menzo, nineteen .iles.
of Verona. Lat. 45 deg. 37 min. .N. long. 11 deg. 5
 government of Languedoc, in France. If flands high
 and feven S, of Lodeve,

P E T
PESIDA, a river in the E. parts of Siberia, in Affatic Ruflia. It is not fo wide, but as rapid as the Jenizea,
and fuppored to be the boundary of Cathai, Iying beand fuppored to be the boundary of appears to be but
tween India and China; but ther and
little cerrainty yet in this, notwithfanding fome diflittle certainty yet in this, notwithfanding fome dif-
coveries made here by the Murcovits. PEST, a royal free town of Upper Hungary, on the Danube, over which is a bridge of boats oppofite to Buda
It has a wall and ditch. It has a wall and ditch.
In the neighbourhood is the field Rakos, where the
R In the neighbournood an the in former times, on
States of Hungary ufuall met it
horfeback and armed, in order to chufe their King. It horfeback and armed, in order to chufe their King. It
lies eighty miles S. E. of Preflurg. Lat. $47 \mathrm{~d} \% 39 \mathrm{~min}$ ies eighty miles S. E. of Prefourg. Lating
N, long. 19 deg. 20 min. E .
PEST, a county of which the laft-mentioned town is it PEST, a county of which the laft-mentioned town is it
capital, lies on the E. fife of the Danube, W. of the capital, lies on the E. fide of the Danube, W. of the
county of Henecc, and S. E. of Novogorod, being
fifty-feven miles from S. E. to N. W. and thirty-five fifyt-fven miles from S. E. to N. W. and thirty-ive
where broadef. where broadef. PIETALI, a village of Siphanto, one
Archipelago, and EEropean Turkey.
PETAPA, a town of Guatimala Proper PETAPA, a town of Guatimala Proper, and OId Mexico,
in North America, on a river about twenty miles from in North America, on a river about twenty miles from
the fea. It fands at the W. extremity of the valley o Mexico. Here is a large lake of inland water, and full of fifh. The principal fair, as well as feaft, of the
town, is on Michaelmas day, frequented by the mer own, is on Michaelmas day, frequented by the mer
chants of Guatimala, and at which are bull-baitings Here the Indians have a market every day. It lies nea he coatt, twenty-ive miles . . miles off are hot baths.
PETERBOROUGH, a finall city and Bifhop's fee, in Northamptonflire. It lies on the Nen, over wich fruc-
has a bridge. The cathedral is a noble Gothic fruc ture, but much effaced in the civil wars; yet its
W. front is very fately, and the cloyfter windows finely W.f front is very fately, and the cloyfter windows finely
fained with fripture-hiftory, \&c. Among other mofained with frripture-hiftory, \&cc. Among other mo-
numents here are thofe of Catherine, King Henry V III.' numents here aeen, Mary Queen of Scots; allo a figure of one Scarlet the fexton, aged ninety-five years, who
buried both there Queens (the latter of them being afterwards removed, it is faid, to Weftminfter-abbey)
and all the houfe-keepers of the town twice over. The
city is city is governed by a mayor, \&c. who return two
members to parliament. It gives title of Earl, as wel as Monmouth, to the Mordaunt family. By means
of the navigation of the Nen, the ancient Aufona or of the navigation of the Nen, the ancient Aufona or
Avon, coolls, corn, \&c. are imported, and great quanAvon, coals, corn, \&c. are imported, and great quan-
tities of malt, befides woollen loth and flockings, \&c.
exported. Here is one pariflochurch, befides the caexported. Here is one parifh-church, befides the ca-
thedral, a grammar-fchool, and two charity-fchools. At Pedral, a grammar-fchool, and two charity-1chools.
At Peterbough the abbot of Crayland and his
the ard monks, who fled hither, were murdered; as appears
from a tomb-ftone over their common grave. from a tomb-ftone over their common grave.
The diocefe, including Northamptonnhire and Rutlandfirire, contains 293 parifhes. The weekly market is kept in Peterborough on Saturday. It lies nineteen
miles from Huntingdon, thirty-fix from Northampton, miles from Huntingdon, thin
and feventy-fix from London
and feventy-fix from London.
PETEREL, one of the three rivers near Carlife, which
PETERHEAD, a market-town and fea-port in Buchan, in the N. E, A tract of.ABerdeenhire, and on Buchan-
nefs, in the North of Scotland. It lies on the S. fide nefs, in the North of Scotland. It lies on the S. fide
of the Ugie, with a capacious bay or road, befides two of the Ugie, with a capacious bay or road, befides two
piers for imaller veffles at high-water only. piers ere the old Pretender landed in $17 \times 5$. It lies with-
H Calk-inch, i. e. the chalky iland. In the aforefaid
in in Calk-inch, i. e. the chalky infand. In the aforeferaid
bay to the $S$. of the Inch is eight or nine fathoms water, bay to the S . of the Inch is eight or nine fathoms water,
and fecure riding from N. and W. winds, on account of the fhelter of the Head or Buchanneffs, and from eafterly winds by that of the Inch. It lies twenty miles
from Aberdeen. PFom Aberdeen
Ingria, in Ruffia. Hperial are fiace on the confines of be compared with thofe of $V$ Veraiilles.
Peat of goverament, and the Imperial refidence the year 1 ro3, the fite of this now now confiderable city contained only two fmall huts of filhermen. But upon
the Czar Peter the Great's erecting the new fortrefs on
the Nerva, and making himfelf mafter of Livonia, the year atter the famous battle of Pultowa, in which Charles
XII. of Sweden was defeated, he reoflved, on account
of its convenient fituation for trade of its convenient fituation for trade into the Balticont
build a city with a fortrefs, and give it his owni name. This defert iffand was at firft only a heap of mud in the fhort fummer of the efe parts, and in winter a frozen
pool, not acceffible by land, but by paffing over wild pool, not acceffible by
forefts and deep morafles
Above 300,000 men, being Ruffians, Tartars, Cof
facks, and other peafants, whom the Czar had facks, and other peafants, whom the Czar had called
together from all parts of his vaft dominions, weee togeloyed in this work: and thefe laid the foundations
of the new forse of the new fortrefs.
When this ard
workmen employed in tifk had neither fufficient proric
fions, the neceffry torticn foons, the neceffrary tools, nor even huts to fhelter pronem
from the weather : from the weather; 2nd yet the work went on with
fuch expedition, that in five months time the fortrefig
 extremely fcarce in the neighbourhood. It is computed
that no lefs than 100,000 men perifhed in this place: that no ers than 100,000 men periifed in this place;
for the country had been depopulated by war, and the
fual fupplies by the Logada-lake were often ufual fupplies by the Logada-lake were often retarded
by contrary winds. by contrary winds.
The Czar himelf had drawn the plan of the town,
the fortrefs, the port, the quays, and the forts to the fortrefs, the port, the quays, and the forts to to de-
fend its entrance. While the fortrefs was fend its entrance. While the fortrefs was conftrutings
the foundations of the city were laid; and his Maict the foundations of the city were laid, and his Majefly
obiged not only the nobility of Ruffia, but merchinns
and tradefmen of all forts, to refide there, and todte and tradefmen of all forts, , to refide there, and to deal
in fuch commodities as $h e$ tho in fuch commodities as he thought moft advantageus
Artificers, merchants, and feamen, were invited Artificers, merchants, and reamen, were invited hith
to encourage flipping: fo that in one year's time abors 30,000 houres were erected; and now there are abore
double that number. As the Czar inte angel to Peterburg, in 1713 he caule
hither hither from Morcow. He befides offered great advan-
tages to all foreigners, who hould ertlo tages to all foreigners who fhould fettle there; and ho
publifhed an order in all the towns of Rufia, that all goods ufually fent to Archangel, to be fold to ftrangers
or bartered for others, fhould from thect or bartered for others, Thould from thenceforth b beens
to Peterfburg; and that the duties to be paid here were to eteriburg; and that the duties to be paia here werce
in every refpect to be the Tame as were ufually paid be-
fore. The commerce her fore. The commerce however of the merchants was
not entirely tranfplanted to Peterfburg till not entirely tranfplanted to Peterburg till fome years
after. A great number of houfes were built here with
timber. but in timmer; But in $17 x 4$ the C Czares Peter gave orders, that
the walls of houfes to be bilk to the walls of houfes to be buile for the future ffould be of
brick, and the roofs of them covered with ules brick, and the rools of them covered with tiles. At
length all obftacles were furmounted; and Peterfurg
is is now one of the largeft and fine cities in Europe. It out gates or walls. The Czar's palace and cathedral, both built by
Treffini, are fately edifices in their kind. Prince Menzikof's palace is of an uncommon magnificence,
befides feveral others, which are adorned with beautiful gardens, \&c.
The Neiva
The Neiva is in fome places upwards of 300 fathoms, depth; for which reafon large merchant-flips are loaded and unloaded d K Kronfladt, whither thofe built at Peterl-
burg are alfo fent. burg are alfo fent.
The river is divid
ed the Large and Small Neiva, and with there the little rivers Fontanka and Moncka unite; fo that
Fonal Thefe form the different iflands on which Petelburg is
The Czar Peter would not confent to the making of abridge of boats or pontoons over the river, intending to encourage as many watermen as pofible: and to to learn the method of managing fails; but thorem-
ployed being ignorant peafants, many of them were at ployed being ignorant peafants, many of them were at
firf loft. In 1724 the Emperor founded an academy of ficien-
ces and belies letwes at Peterburg, and likewife an ces and belies leties at Peterburg, and likewife an
academy for the marine, where young gentlemen were
inffuted

P E T
infruaded in navigation. Here alfo they learned the languages; ; and
other exercifes.
The linen and woollen manufacures were alfo eftablihede, together with paper and powder mills: labra
tories were likewife fet up for gun-powder and fire-works
and other places for preparing and other places for preparing of falte-petre and brim
fone. Rope-yards for making cables and other marifone. Rope-yards for making cables and other mari
time tackling were alfo eftablifhed, as alfo a foundery for cafting of great guns, mortars, and fmall arms,
vaft uuantities of very good iron-ore hving vaft quantities of very good iron-ore hving been found
near Ladoga-lake. The great forge at Peterfurg furnilhes anchors, \&cc. for fhipping.
A printing-houfe has alfo been eflablifhed here, and A printing-houre has alfo been eftabiifhed here, and
feveral books printed; the government encouraging
their fubeets to enquire into the flate of the world feveral fubeects to encuire into the ftate of the world
ther
abroad, inftead of keeping them in ignorance according abroad, inftead of keeping
to their ancient maxims.
Affemblies, plays, and opera's, have been alfo in-
troduced by the Czar, who, though he had no relifh troduced by the Czar, who, though he had no relifh
himfelf for fuch entertainments, was for encouraging them, in order to foften the natural morofenefs of his
fubjects. fubjects. citadel of Peterfurg is a long and irregular
The
hexagon, with fix parallel baftions, excepting two hene of which, oppofite to Carelia, exas two orillions
one tion
or blinds, and tiat oppofite to the tive or blinds, and that oppofite to the river none; but
each of the other four has one. each of the other four has one. All was at firf built
with earth and turf, but has been fince lined with with earth and turf, but has been fince lined with
flong walls. On the flanks are two rows of arched calements, one above another, bomb-proof. Upon one
of the curtines is a royal difpenfary, among the fineft in

| Europe. |
| :--- |
| In Pinte |

sterfburg are twenty Ruffian churches, and four
an, befides thofe of the reformed; alfo Englifh, Lutheran, befides thofe of the reformed; The five egeneral fubbivifions of this ciey, are the Peterfburg infand, Bafils ifland, the Admiralty inand,
the Morcow fide on the mainland, and laftly, the
Wibwe fide. the Murcide.
Whe frife.
The trade
The trade of this city is confiderable, valt numbers
feen in this port. The inhabitants, befides Ruffians, are of various
countries ; the citizens, properly fo called, are hardly countries; the citizens, properry fo called, are hard1y
200: but the whole number of fouls in the city exceeds roo,000.
In autur In autumn a S. W. wind ufually occafions inundations, which are found to do confiderable damage.
It lies in lat. 59 deg. 59 min. N. long. 36 deg. 6 mETRESFIELD, a pretty populous market-town of
Hamphire. The neighbourhood abounds with oak, Hamphire. The neighbourhood abounds with oak,
and it in ine road from London to Portfmouth, and
therefore has good ins. therefore has good inns. It is governed by a mayor
chofen by the Lord of the manor, and returns two choien by the Lord of the manor, and returns two
members to parliament. Itt church is only a chapel
of eafe, and the weekly market is kept on Saturday of eafe, and the weekly market is kept on Saturday.
Its fairs are on July 10 and December II, for fheep Its fairs are on July 10 and December 11, for fheep
and horfes. It lies fifteen miles from Winchetter, and fifty fives. from London.
EETERSHAGEN, a town of Minden and Weffphalia,
in Germany, on the Wefer. Here is a good caftle. in Germany, on the Wefer. Here is a good caftle.
It lies about five miles below Minden, and thirtyfeven W. of Hanover. It belongs to the King of
Prufia. Lat. 52 deg. 36 min . N. long 8 deg. 46 meTERSHAM, a delightful village of Surrey, in the neighbourhood
the Thames, particularly that of the fame name belonging to the Earl of Harticuarington, on the fire of the Earl of Rochenter's houre, which was accidentally burnt
down in 1720. It lies three miles from Kingfon, and fourteen from London.
PETERSHOFF, a pleafure-houfe belonging to the Czar PETERSHOFF, a pleafure-houre belonging to the Czar
of Mulcovy, in Ingria, and lying between Cronlat and Peterborg, in
PETER'S Patrimony, St. a territory of the Ecclefiaftical fate, and middle divifion of Italy. It is about fority-
two miles in length from E . to W . and about thirytwo miles in length from E. to $W$. and about thirty-
four from N. to $S$. being bounded on the $\mathbb{N}$. by part of
$\mathrm{N}^{\circ}$. LXXX.

P E T
the Orvietano and part of the O-mbria, on the E, by
the Campagna di Roma and Sabina. It can fea on the S. E. and the duchy of Caftro on
the W. It is generally fubdivided into three dilfriats, the $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{a}}-$
trimony properly fo called, the duchy of trimony properly fo called, the duchy of Braciano
and the Ranciglione. The two laft are furrounded
on three fides by the frit on three fides by the firft; and on the S. by the Me-
diterranean. The Patrimony, properly fo called, is the territory faid to have been bequeathed to the Holy See by Coun-
tefs Matida with her dying words. Its capital is Vi PETERWARADIN, a frong frontier of Sclavonia, fup-
pored to be the ancient Auminium pofed to be the ancient A.unminium, on the Danube.
In 1716 Prince Eugene obtained a memoribe tory over the Turks in its neinghborthoom. It is fub-
jeet to the houfe of Auftria, fix miles S. W, ject to the houre of Auftria, fix miles S. W, of Carlo-
witz. Lat. 45 deg. 26 min. N. long. 20 deg. 15 min. E.
Of the fame name is a town belonging to the Ruf to the former, and the ETHERTON, Soutb, a market-town of Somerrethire,
on the Parr. It has a fair on July 5 , for cartle, lambs,
\&c. do. 16 miles from Wells, and about 131 from Lon Tuchy of Tulcany, in the middle divifione and great lies fifty-four miles s. of Siena. Lat. 42 deg. 46 min.
N. Iong. 12 deg. 46 min. E. PETIPOLE, a town on the Coromandel coaft, in the Eaft Indise, in Afia. It lies about a league up an arge
river, whofe winding courle makes it a peninfula. By river, whore winding courre makes it a peninfula. By
it an infand is formed at a league and a half's diftance, it an illand is formed at a league and a half' s diftance,
which is covered with cocoa-trees, and a guide eo the
road, where is good anchorage in fix fithoms water, road, where is good anchorage in fix fathoms water,
defended from the N. wind by a promontory. Its printed and dyed fuffs are highly valued. See PETTIETIT GUAVES, a port-town in a large bay on the
W. fide of Hifpaniola, in the gulph of Mexico. It was taken by the French buccaneers in 1654 . For about twenty leagues, and as far as Cape St. Nicolas on the
N. W. the fea is always calm from thee in the ning till noon, tornadoes excepted, at which time ther211 miles $W$ b of ho. Domingo 2 . 211 miles France. Lat. 18 deg. 16 min . N. . long. 76 deg. 10 PETRAS, the modern name of Pelion, a fimous mounETRAS, the moder
tain of Theffily,
high. ETRIKOW, a neat and well-built town of Siradia,
in Poland, near the Pilcza. It is walled, and fands among marhhes and rivulets. Near it is a royal pllace,
and it is the feat of one of the great tribunals. It lies fifty-one miles S. E. of Siradia, and ninety miles S. W.
of Warfaw. Lat. 5 r deg. 46 min. N. long. 19 deg. 5 PETRINA, a fortified town of the Banat of Croatia, in TRINA, a fortified town of the Banat of Croatia, in
Hungarian Illyrium, between the rivers Culp and PeHungarian thyium, between the rers Culp, and Pe-
trina. It ithject to the houfe of Autria, and lies
forty miles E. of Carlitadt. Lat. 46 deg. 5 min . N. forty miles E . of Cariltad. Lat. 46 deg .5 min. N.
long. 17 deg. 5 min. E .
pETSORA, a vaft territory of Eaftern Mufcovy, from the lako Pezzerkicio on its fouthern extremity, quite to the Northerrn or Frozen ocean, that is, from lat. 63
to 7 deg, It bounded on the W. by Ingria, on the E., by the Riphrean or Obyan mounnain, on the $S$.
by the province of $V$ Ogulizi, and on the N . it has the by the proving
Northerrn fea.
The river Petzora rifing out of the lake of the fime name, runs directly through the province from S . to N .
and empties itrelt into the faid fea by fix different mouthsp near Weigatz frcights, a little above the city
of Petzora, which lies on the fame river, and about of Petzora, which lies on the flame river, and about
thiry yeagues from the fea. The cold here is fo keen, tliry yeagues from the fea. The cold here is fo keen,
that the rivers are frozen about eight months in the
of Aufria, in Germany, on the Drave, fuppofed to be
the ancient $P$ ctavoium which was a Roman colony, and the ancie bundary of that empire. It is fubjeet to the
then the bound Archbifhop of Saltzburg. It lies thirty miles S. E
of Gratz, and ten W. of the froniers of Sclaof Gratz, and ten W. of the frontiers of Scla-
vonia. Lat. 47 deg. 10 min. N. long. 16 deg. 18 min. E.
PETTTIPOLY, a port of the Coromandel coaft, and
Eaft Indies, in Afia. Lat. 16 deg. 45 min. N. long. 80 deg. 10 min . E. Sce Pettipole. Sufficx. Among other feats there is a very magnificent
palace of the fame name, which belonged to the late palace of the fame name, which belonged to the late
Duke of Somerfet. In the church here are buried feveral of the Earls of Piercy; and the living, in the
gift of his Grace, is reckoned between 6 and 7001 . The market is kept here on Saturday, and fairs on Holy-Thurfay for horned cattle, and on November 20
for 1 yheep and hoos. for flueep and hogs.
The late Emperor The late Emperor Charles VI. when nominal King
of Spain, was elegantly entertained at this feat. It lies
fifteen miles from Chicher of Spain, was elegantly entertained at this feat. It lies
fifteen miles from Chichefter, and forty-fix from Lon-
don. Petworth belongs now to the Earl of Egredon.
mont. PEYNDE Lake, an inland colleciion of waters, in $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{a}}$ vaftia, and province of Finland, in Sweden. Its ex
tent from N. to $S$. is about eighty miles. It communicates with feveral other lakes, particularly with Rotzlain, by means of Kymen, and thence int the
PFALTZBURG, a town of Alface. It lies fifty miles E. of Nancy. This place, together with its diftricies of 48 deg. 46 min. .N. . .ong. 7 deg. 25 min. E .
PFEFERS, a town of Rheinthal, in Swizerla PFEFFERS, a town of Rheinthal, in Switzerland. It is
noted for a rich Benedictine abbey, and excellent baths; the former of which fands high on the river Caminge; and the latter are in a valley at the bottom of two
fteep rocks, through which the river Taminne rufhes Iteep rocks, through which the river Taminne rufhes
with a dreadful noife, being accommodated with bagnios with a dreadful noile, being accommodated with bagnios
and lodging rooms, which are much frequented. The
water is hot in the fecond degree, and pood againft fewater is hot in the e fecond degree, and good againft fe-
veral diftempers, either by bathing or drinking. veral dittempers, either by bathing or drinking.
PFIN, a bailiwic of Zurich, in Switzerland, called Fin in Latin, as being the boundary of the Romans, and a ftrong barrier between the Swifs and Rhetians. The are frequently duy up in this neifhbourhood. antiquities
PFIRT, or FORET, in Latin Ferreta, the capital of the fore the Germany, near en milles $W$. of Batil, and is fubject to the Cardinal Mazarine. Lat. 47 deg. 35 min . N. long. 7 deg. 26 min ..
PFORTSHEIM,
circle of Suabia, in Germany, at the confluence of the called Porta Hercynix, as suarding Neckar. It is calied Porta Hercynix, as guarding that part of the
Hercynian foreft called the Black foref. It lies fifteen miles. . of Dourlach. Lat. 48 deg. 52 min . N. long. 8 PFREIMT, a fmall ill-built town of the Upper Palati nate of Bayaria, in Germany, upon a rivulet of the
fame name, which falls into the Nabe here. Juft withfame name, which falls into the Nabe here. Juft with-
out the place is a fine caflle
PFULEENDORF, an Imprial Suatia, in Germany, on the Andelfpach or Sell, which falls into the Ablac, and thence into the Danube. It in a imall, but neat place; fixteen miles N. of the
lake of Conflance, and about ten S. from the Da-
PHARNACIA, a city of Pontus Capadocir, in Afiatic near the coaft of the Euxine fea, with a fragall harbour and vaft numbers of cherry-trees in its neighbourhood
It lies forty-four miles $W$. of Trebifond. Lat. 40 deg. 54 min. N. long. 38 deg. 7 min. E.
PHAROS, a fmall ifland of Lower E.
terranean. It lies oppofite to Alexandria. This forms
with the mainland a capacious hat

P H I
mile from that city, with which it communiates b Here flood the celebrated light-houre (whence ad
fuch ftructures have had the name of Pharos, as the fuch fructures have had the name of Pharos, as thof
of Rhodes and Meflina, \&zc.) built by the famote of Rhodes and Mellina, ecc.) built by the famous arccii
tect Soffrates of Cnidos, with a vaft number of lighty at top for directing of fhips into the harbeor of 1 It
looked upon as one of the feven wonders of looked upon as one of the feven wonders of. the work
and coft Ptolemy Philadelphus about 800 talents. and coft Ptolemy Philadel phus about 800 talents : but
inttead of this noble ftructure, there is now only irregular cafte, out of which clumfey building initer
tower that ferves for a light-houfe, with nothing of the tower that ferves for a light-houle, with nothing of the
beauty and grandeur of the old one ; which bat
flood in lat. 30 deg. 40 min. N. long. 31 deg. 15 min. LiLUS, now PHARSA, a town of The European urkey; anciently famous for a battle fonght in its plains between Pompey and Cxfar, in which h hie
former was entirely defeated. former was entirely defeated.
It is called the battle of $P$ has written a poem of that denomination, It Lutan the Enipeus, and is the fee of an Archbifiop; tn deg. E. PHASIS, one of the mort coniderable rivers in Aft,
which rifing among the ridges of Mount Georgia, traverfes Mingrelia, and winding weftwand difcharges ittelf by two outlets into the Euxine for, where, from the lightnefs of its waters, it reaine ins iss
fweetnefs to a confiderable diftance. At Iweetnefs to a confiderable diftance. At the parating of
the two branches, the river is a mile and a hald in breadth, and its bed above fixty a fathoms and a hal banks and adjacent places are moftly lows, land., and
cevered with thick woods, receiving fint its courfe, the moft confiderable of which are the ancient Hippus, Glaucus, and Sigamon.
PHEASANTS, IJe of, near St. Jean de
cony, in France, ife of, near St. Jean de Lurmed, in by the river Bidafo,
con which feparates that kingdom from Spain ; but it beIongs to neither: for which reafon it was pithed ypon
for concluding feveral treaties between particularly that of the Pyrennees in 1659 , from the vicinity of thofe mountains to it. Hence the French
call it t 'ind de de la Conference call it L'ine de la Conference, and de Paix. It lies fix-
teen miles S. of Bayonne. Lat. long. I deg. W.
PHENEUS, a lake of the Morea, in European Turkey, fanous among the ancients, as from it ifiues the river it are faid to be frozen to death. It likewife corrodss
it river of hell. Phenicia. See Phoenicia.
Mount Tmolus on the N. fide. It was one, fert feven Afiatic churches mentioned in the one of the and the laft place in thefe parts that furrendered to the
Turks, but not till after Turks, but not till after a fix years fiege. Some re-
mains of its priftine grandeur are ffill vifible. It mains of its priftine grandeur are frill vifible. It lies
twenty-four miles. E. of Sardis, and forty of Smyma. Lat. 38 deg. 5 min . N. long. 29 deg. E .
Penfylvania, in North America. It lies on the S, of Buckingham county.
Its capital of the fame name, and that of all Pen-
fylvania, is a largo city. It at the confluence of two fine rivers, the Declaware and Schuilkul, both navigable. It is of an oblong form, and originally defigned by the proprietary Mr. Penn to
be two miles long, from one iver to frewo miles long, from one river to the other, with 2
front to each about a mile in length. The principal frreets, eight in number, and two miles long, he cuf at right angles by fixteen others of one mile in length,
all tpacious; and he left proper fpaces for maikets and all ipacious; and he left proper fpaces for markets and
other public buildings. Each houfe has a large court, orchard, and garden. In the middle of the town is 2 fquare of ten acres. Both the High-ftreet and dhe Broad-
ftreet are 100 feet wide, and feveral canals are cut from frreet are 100 feet wide, and feveral canals are cut from
the rivers, equally agreeable and beneficial. The quaps are fpacious and fine, the principal one being 200 feite,
P. H I
wite, and to this a veffiel of 500 tons may lay her
roadfide. The warehoufes are and the docks for flip-building every way well-adapted fo that a great number of veffels have been built here.
This city contains about 2000 houfes, warehoules and out-houfes, moft of then brick, and
well-built. The number of inhabitants is now about
3,000 .
Here are feveral very wealthy merchants, who carry on a confiderable trade with the Enclifh, French, Azores, the Canaries, and the Madeira ina with the Azores, weat Britain and Ireland, Spain, Portugal, and
with Great
Holland Holland.
Befides
beurfes the produce of all kinds in this province
brought down the Delaware and Schuilkul, the former
of which is navigabie for more then of which is navigabie for more than 200 miles abover
Philadelphia, and the latter very near Philadelphia, and the latter very near 1oo, the Dutch
employ between 8 and gooo waggons, with four horfes each, in
market. market.
Trree hundred and three veffels have entered in-
wards at this port in 1749 , and two hundred and ninetyWards at this port in 1749 , and two hundred and ninety-
one cleared outwards. one cleared outwards of the town facing the Schuilkul
The eaften part of
is the moff poopulous; the greateft part of the inhabiis the moff populous; the greateft part of the inhabil
tants are Quakers, though there are many of the efta tants are Quakers, though there are many of the effa-
blifed religion, who have two churches, befides the
Preffyterians, Baptifts, and one Swedifh church. Here ate all forts of mechanics, a printing-houfe, and a
weekly Gazette. Lat. 40 deg. 50 min. N. long. 74 Hilii F FORT, or PHILIPPINE, a forrtres of Dutch manding the navigation of that river. It lies five miles manding the navigation of that tiver. It lies five miles
$\mathrm{N}: \mathrm{W}$. from Antwerp, and is ffrongly fortified. HiLIPPI, an ancient, city of Macedonia, and on the
confines of Romania, in European Turkey. In its neighbouring fields Brutus and Caffius were
defeated by Marc Antony and O\&tavianus, afterwards ffyled Ay Auftus, by which vietory Rome enterrely loft
her liberty, which had only been thaken in part by the her liberty, which had only been thaken in part by the
batte of Pharfalia, which Julius Cafar pained over
Pompey. St. Paul preached the Pompey. St. Paul preached the gofpel here; and an
epifle written by that Apofle to his converts is fill exittle
extant in the facred canon At prefent it has a caftle on a mountain, and divers fortreffes communicating with it, having walls round
them which extend into the plain. The ruins of feveral magnificent flructures, with an amphitheatre, are fail maible here. It is the fee of an Archbifinop, tho
but thinly inhabited and lies fifteen miles N. of the but thinly
gulph of Contefla. Lat. 4 I deg. 10 min. N. long. 25 deg. E.
HLLPPINA, a town of Veragua, a province of Gua W . of Carlos, on a large bay, with about thirty fmall inainds before them quite derert, the inhabitants hav-
ing beenf forced away by the Spaniards to work in the ing been forced awne mines to work in the PHilinspines, intaids in Afia, lying in the Pacific
ocean, and E. of the great Eaftern ocean. Their numocean, and E. of the great Eattern ocean.
ber is reckoned to be about 1200 , of which about 5 or 600 are pretty confiderable; particularly, Luconia ot
Manilla is 400 miles long, and 200 broad. Thefe Manild is 400 miles. long, and 200 broad. Thei
inands lie between lat. 5 and 19 deg. N. and between
long. Iit and 13 deg. E. being a very little N. E. long. I114 and 13 I deg. E. being a yery little N. E. of
Borneo, and 300 S. E. of China. See MINDANAO and Luconis, \&ce.
They have the name of Philippines from King Philip II, of Spain; and were formerly under the govern-
ment of the Emperor of China, but deferted by him as too remote from his other dominions. lietle difference of
The air here is very hot, with
feafons; the periodical rains generally begin here in May, fearons; the periodicals.
and laft three months. Teveral litetle iflands, which appear numerous on our maps, and are called the New Philippine, or Caroline
ines.

P H O
PHILIPPOLI, or PHILIPPOPOLI,' a pretty large town
of Romania, in European Turkey, It flands on two of Romania, in European Turkey, It fetty large on two
peaks, forming but one mountain; befides which two
are three are three other mountains. It lies on the Maritz,
which here begins to be navigh in ther which here begins to be navigabbe, , and divides Maritz, city
from the fuburbs, but joined to it by a fine wooden briage.
Mof
Mot of the inhabitants are Chrifians, and the place is the re of an Archbilhop. It lies near Mount Harmus,
on the confines of Bulgaria, 200 miles N. W. of Con
ftantinople. flantinople. The Turks took it in 1360. The neigh-
bouring parts produce vaft quantities of rice. Lat. 4 bouring parts produce vaft quan
deg. 20 min. N. long. 25 min.
and on the E fide a city of the Rhine. Palatinate, in Germany,
is ties in a morafs, and
is ftrongly fortificd is ftrongly fortified. It fuiftained feven memorable fieges
within the fpace of 100 years. The laft time the Frencl took it was in 1734 , after a tedious fiege; at which the
famous Duke of Berwick. famous Duke of Berwick, natural fon to King James
II. was killed by a cannon-ball from the fort, whilf he Was reconnoitring the trenches; but it was reffored to
the Emperor the following year: it lies fixteen miles S
W. Lat. 49 deg. 8 min. N. long. deg. 16 min. E.
HILIP-NOR TON, a good market-town in the E. part
of Somerfeuthire, on the confines of Wilts. Here of Somerfethire, on the confines of Wiits. Here ar
kept fairs on March 21, for catte and cloth; March
27, for cloth;
 HILIP's-NOR TON-LANE, a place near Bath, wher a battle was fought between the forces of King James latter are faid to have had the advantage; which, if purfued, would have been a complete vietory. Gothland, in Sweden: being furrounded with Weunt Gothland, in Sweden: being furrounded, with moun
tains and lakes, amidft brooks and marhes, it is con-
fequently a place of difficult accels. it is lies requently a place of duficult accels: it lies 20 miles
N. E. of Carloftadt, aud 120 W . of Stockholm. Lat 59 deg .50 min . N. 1 long. 14 deg. E.
HILIPSTOWN, or KINGSTOW:
Mhire-town of King sscounty, and province of Lepial ander,
in Ireland. Here are barracks for foot-foldiers : it lies fift teen niles from Kil are, and twenty-eight from Dublin,
HILIPPEVILLE, a fmall, but well-fortified town of French Hainault, in the Netherlands. Its works were very much inarceared by Lewis X XV, it tises twonkty-wore
miles S. W. of Namur. Lat. 50 deg. 12 min. N. long. 4 deg. 25 min. E.
HOCEA, now FOGGIA, an ancient city of Afia
Minor, Minor, on the confines of A.o.lis and Ionia. Its in
habitants are faid to have been the founders of Marfeilles, in France. It is now a poor place, yet the fe of a Bifhop, and lies ten miles W. of Nova Phocea, neat place, with a good harbour and caftle. It lies op-
pofite to the Inc of Lefbos.
HOCIS, a province of ancient Achaia, the modern Li HOCIS, a province of ancient Achaia, the modern Li-
vadia, in European Turke.. Afratic Turkey. It lies along the Levant or caftern part of the Mediterranean fea, which is to the W. of it.
Syria Proper bounds it on the N. Ccelofyria and Batanea on the E. and Paleftine on the S. of which latt it is fometimes. reckoned a part. It is a narrow fip from
E. to W. but it made a confiderable figure in hiftory not only on account of its many maritime cities, and commodious ports, the principal of which were Tyre,
Sidon, and Ptolemais, the two former being the firf maritime powers which we read of in facred or profane hiftory; but alfo for the ingenuity of its inhabitants, to whom is generayy attributed the invention of Jetters, navigation, aftronomy, merchandifing, glals-making
and many other ufeful difcoveries. They effablifhed colonies in reveral parts of Europe, Afia, and Africa; among which that of the Car
thaginians is the moft powerful. Its inland parts are called Syrophcenicia, or Pheenicia
ad Libanum, as having feveral towns along that chain of ad Libanum, as having feveral towns along that chain of
mountains ; effecially Damafcus and Heliopolis, now Balbec.

P I C

P I A
Phencnicia is at prefent part of the Beglerbegate of
Tripoli Tripoli.
PHOLLEY Africa, a l little beypond the river Senegal northwards,
beginning at the lake Cajor, and beginning at the lake Cajor, and extending. along the
river from E. to W. about 200 leagues; but ist extent
f.on rex
from N. to S. is not certain, the inland country between
the fivers Senegal and Gambia being little known. the eivers Senegal and Gambia being little known.
Their kingdom lies next to that of the Jolloiffs ; and they are not fo black, tall, and ftrong, as thefe. The are a laborious people, and cultivate their lands ver
well ; feeding alfo vaft focks of all forts of cattle. The Sirotic, or King of the Pholeys, is very power-
ful, the Jolloiffs being his vaffals. He keepo a ftandful, the Jolloifss being his vaffals. He keeps a fland
ing force of cavalry. According to the laws of this kingdom, the crow,
doos not defcend from father to fon, but to the King' brother or nephew
PHRYGIA, the $G$
Afia Minor, now Aratater and Turkey $L$ is, tivo provinces of
Helle boundent on the Afra Minor, now Afratic Turkey; it is bounded by the
Hellefpont on the N. Lydia on the S. and the Archi-
pelano on the W. pelago on the W . Its capital is Pergamus, anciently
a noble city, but now lying in ruins. CENZA, or PLACEN TIA,
the duchy of the fame name, in Upper Italy, mon well watered, and not not a far from the the Po po and Treiobia.
Its fortifications are but inconfiderable. Its fortifications are but inconfiderable; yet it has a
good citadel, the ffreets are fraight, the principal o good citadel, the flteets are fraight, the principal of
which called Stradone is, twenty-five common paces broad, and 3000 feet long in a direct line, with about
600 ffone potts for feparating the foot-path from the This city is above four miles in circuit ; is the fee of a Bifhop, and has an univerfity, together with magnifi-
cent churches and palaces, particularly the ducal one: cent churches and palaces, particularly the ducal one:
it lies thirty miles N. W. of Parma. Lat. 45 deg. N. IAHIRO TH, 24 min. E.
 have entangled the Ifraelites near the Red fea, it is fix
miles long, and at the end of it a p plain reaching to miles long, and at the end of it is a plain reaching to
the fea, which is of the fame breadth. The place where
年 the Egyptians were drowned is about three quarters of
a leanue wide. IANOSA, or PLANOSA, a frall inand on the coaft of
Italy, in the Tufcan fea, about ten miles S. W. of that Italy, in the Tufcan fea, about ten miles $S$. W. of that
of Eiba. It is about four miles lonn, and fracrealy two rocks defend it on the $S$. but it is accefible on the N. and N. W. Lat. 42 deg. 36 min . N. long. ii
deg. E. PIAVA, or PIEVE, a river of Italy, whore fource is in
Tirol. It runs from N. to S. through the Venetion territories into Upper Italy, and falll into the Adriatic
fea by two mouths, a little to the N of Venice. fea by two mouths, a little to the $N$. of Venice.
PIAVA, or PIEVE, de Sacro, or di Cadore, as being the capital of the Cadorino, on a river of the fame name
Tathentioned, between Trifago and Belluno PICARDY, a province of France, and part of the ancient
Gallia Belgica. It is bounded on the $S$. by the Ine of Gallia Belgica. It is bounded on the $S$. by the Ifee of
France ; on the W.by Normandy and La Marche; on the N. by the Streight or Pas de Calais, Artois, and
Hainault; and on the E. by Champagne. This is a level country, without woods or moun-
tains, but by reafon of its, tains, but by reafon of its coldnefs produces no wine from which large quantities of hay are made. Turf is the common fuel In feveral of their towns the woollen
manufactures flourifh. Amiens is its capital manufactures flourifh. Amiens is iss capital. Somme, Oyfe, Canche, Authie, Lis, Ahise Aa, Scarpe,
and Deule. The waters of nor diminifh.
It is commonly divided into three parts, Upper Middle, and Lower Picardy.
Upper Picardy Thierache
Middle Picardy on the Somme, includes Vermand Santerre, and Amienois.

Lower Picardy, on the fea-coaft, contains Pa Boulenois, and the Pais Reconguis, cr recovered country
PICHINCHA, a moft inhoofpitabie defert, and one of the
loftieft crass of a rocky mountio of loftieft crags of a rocky mountain of the Cordililer, the in
Quito, South America ; the latter 100 toics the level of the higheft part of the formier. Here abore
and his companions climbed up with and his companions climbed up with great diffcultry
in order to meafure a degree of the merid in order to meafure a degree of the meridian, who
fuffered not a little, both from the feverity of
cold cold, and that in the torrid zone, nearly under the
equinoctial, and che of equinoctial, and che impetuofity of the winds, wh
on there heights blew with inceffiant violence. fummit being narrow, they were obliged to be cont ted with a hut, fo fmall that they could hardly creen.
into it. Twenty-three tedious days they fent on this rock,
till the 6th of September: and their miferable may be gathered from the following particulars: " 0 urt
feet, fays Ulloa could not even bear the heat; and walking was the with extreme pain. Our hands were covered with chil. blains, our lips 1 wo and chopped; fo that every mo.
tion in fparking or quently we were obliged to a frict taciturnity Con but littele difpofed to laugh, as by caufing an extenfion
of the lips, it produced fuch deep fiffures as wis. of the lips, te producce fuch deep fifiures as were ven,
painful for two or three days after."
Here, by reif Here, by reafon of thick fogs and clouds, they could
not finifh their obfervations; and therefore it was n
cefliary not
ceflary to creat their fignals in a lower fitw was nemore favourable region, but without any abatement the formier inconveniencies till the beginning of Dof
cember, when they happily finifhed their menfurations,
with reard
 of the duchy of Milan, in Upper Italy, with a caffle
the of the duchy of Milan, in Upper Italy, with a cafle on
the Adda. Thither King Francis $I$. of France wa
brought. brought, after he was taken prifoner at the battle of
Pavia it it lies thitry-five miles S. E. of Milan. Lat. is
dea deg. 10 min. N . long. 10 deg. 12 min. E. of Yorkthire, belonging to the duchy of Lancafter,
has a plentifil has a plentiful market on Monday, lor corn and other
provifions. Its fair is on Holy-R provinons. Its fair is on Holy-Rood-day, September
14 , for horned cattle, horfes, and fleep. It fands on
a hill, among the wid, a hill, among the wild mountains of Blackmoor: it
lies 22 miles from York, mand lies 22 miles from York, and 226 from London.
ICO, or IL PICO, one of the Azores in the ocean, and lying, between Europe and North America,
It belongs to Portugal. Here It belongs to Portugal. Here are very high mountains, volcano, at the foot of which to the $E$. is a Pring freflh-water, at times throws out fulphurous hot waters,
with fones and flakes of carth, which have formed the promontory my herious:
This inand drives a
confiderable trade in its excellent as red as fcarlet, with orico, a wood as hard as iron, and Cal is Lagenus, on the S . of the inand, toree leagues $S$. CTLAND FIRTH (fee Pentland Firth) a freight Scotland. ICTS WALL, the ancient limits of the Roman jurif.
diction, in Britain. It becins sat Bof fea, at the entrance of te Solvay firth, on the frim land; it paffes in a N. E. direction by Carline, and continuing on the fame courfe to the river Tyne in
Northumberland, paffes by Newcafte, terminating $2 t$
the German the German o
bove eighty mil ocean beyond it , after ant an extent of a .
es. This wall, or
or rather fence, was thrown up by the ravaging the fouthern parts of the ifland.
It was firft began by the Emperor A It was firft began by the Emperor Adrian, in the
form of a mural hedge, with fakes and huge heaps of turf and earth; alfo a deep ditch before it heaps of Emperor Severus, A. C. 123, ftrengthened it with fone
fortrefles and the fortreffes and turtets, flanding near enough to each other
for giving of an alarm by the found of a trumpet. Some for giving of an alarm by the found of a turumpet. Some
remains of this famous wall are fill vifible.

P I G
PICTS HOUSES, monuments of antiguity fo called in tiED DE PORT, a town of Garco YED DE PORT, a town of Garcony, in France, and
the lat of this kingdom on the fide of Spain. It lies at the mouth of Urdacury, near the foot of the Pyrenean
 a pinincipaity of Uper Ytaly, and part of the ancien
Lombardy. It is bounded on the $N$ by Sap from which the Alps and country of the W aldenfes part it; on the W. by France, from which it is divided by the river
Var and the Alps alfo ; on the S. by the Mediteranean Var and the Alps alfo ; on the S. by the Mediterranean
and the territoies of the republic of Genoa, and an the
b. and and the territeose of the republic of Genoa; and on the
E. by the duchies of Montferat and Milan. It is about
miles long from N. to S. and 70 broad from E. to W 100 miles long from N . to S. and 70 broad from E . to W
The Po divides it into two parts, called Gallia Cif The Po divdesi Tranfpodana. As it it a very rich
padana, and Gallia The
cuntry, fo it is alfo one of tue moft delightful in Italy, pountry, fo it is alfo one of tue moft delightful in Italy,
cond
producing abundance of all forts of corn; likewifte producing abutirity of wines and fruits, with hemp, flax,
rice, great variety
faffron, mulbery-trees for feeding of fik-worms, the raw filk of which is reckoned the beft in all Italy, the
Endif alone having purchafed for many years fuccerf Englifh alone having purchafed for many years fuccef
fively; to the amount of 200,0001 . ferling. Trufles grow here in abundance, fometimes from
twelve to fourteen pounds' weight, being black, white, twelve to fourteen pounds
and marbled with red ftreaks.
The crops in this country are fometimes deftroyed by
hailfforms, called the Plague of Piedmont : but a ftill hail-forms, called the Plague of Piedmont : but a ftill
greater misfortune is, that Piedmont lies fo near the greater misortune
Irench, who have frequently attempted
queft. queft. Country affords good fore of cattle, fome metals and,
light.
It
telo It belongs to the Duke of Savay, who is now filed fin, the capital of Pi It is fubdivided into, 1. Piedmont Proper. 2. French Piedmont; (but this diftinction is only temporary when
that nation happens to feize it). 3 . Lordfhip of V Erceil or Vercelli, 4. Principality of Maflerano. 5. Marquifate of Jurea. 6. County of Afti. 7. Marquirate of
Sufa. 8. Ditto of Saluzzo. 9. Valleys of the Vaudois, as Lucerene, Peroufe, St. Martin, and ten principalities
of Boglio, or Beuil. II. County of Nice, including Tende and Oneglia, together with Nice Proper. 12 .
Certile Spigno.
piedmont
Red PIENZA, or PIENTIA, the ancient Corffinianum, frall city of the Sienere, in Turcany, in Middle Italy
It was made a Bifhop, fee by the famous Ameas Syl
In was It was made a Biifop's fee by the ramous eineas
vius Pope Pius II. who was born here, whilt his fa-
ther was in banifhment ; and hence the name given by ther was in banifhment, and hence the name given
him to this place: it lies thirty miles S.E. of Siena.
. Lat. 4 deg dise min. N. long. 13 deg. 15 min . E. Landes and Gafcony, in France, on the confluence or
the Adour and Gave, oppofite to the abbey of Artonne.
 It is the capital of the IER, ST. a fmall town of Niver-
PIERRE DE MOUTI nois, in France, on a marns.
mountains, about fifteen miles of Nevers.
. miERRE DE CADORE, a town of the Paduano, and the capital of the Cadorino, in the enetian erritiles, N. of
upper divifion of Italy: it lies fifty-five miles Nin.
Venice. Lat. 46 deg. 40 min. N. long. 12 deg. 30
$\min$. E. which the Roman caufeway or Lemming-lane leads.
Here feveral antiquities have been dug up, particularly an old altar-piece. PIGNEROL, a town of Piedmont, and upper divirion
of Italy, on the Chifon, and at the foot of the Alps, in of Italy, on the Chilon, and at the foot of had formerly
the valley of Peroufe, near Dauphiny. It he key both of a frong fortrefs, and was reckoned the key
Piedmont and Italy: but the works were demolifhed, and the place ceded to Savoy in 1696, on condition
$\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{o}}$. 80 .
that it flould never after be fortified: : it lies thirty mila
S. W. of Turin. Lat. 44 deg. 46 min . N. long. 7 deg $15 \mathrm{~min} . \mathrm{E}$.
Ruffia, in Poland, on the Bug, about two leand and Chmiemich. WI, a convenient road in the Severn for fhipping, N.
W. of Brifol, where they generally run back for Ireiand
or Wales PILAW, a
king dom of confiderable port-town of Smazland, and
the mouth Poland, on the Pregel, and at kingdom of Pruffia, in Poland, on the Pregel, and at
the mouth of the Friche-haft, in the unph of Dantzic,
and on the Baltic. Here is, and on the Baltic. Here is a regular citadel of five
angles, being the key angles, being the key into Pruffia on the fitadel of the frea
It is noted for flurgeon-fifling. It lies fifty miles $W$ 5 min. E. $5 \mathrm{~min} . E$.
Pience , and PASPAYA, a province of Plata, and au-
dince of Charcas, in Peru, in South America. It lie dience of Charcas, in Peru, in ounth America. Ind au-
S. of lies
greata, at the diftance of about forty leagues. The greateft part of it being among the breaches. of the
mountane of grain, pulfe, and fruits ; which, with the grea quant ly or wine made here, enables it to carry on
very lucrative commerce with other provinces not fo TILSEN it or BILSEN, arge and a circle or BILSEN, a large and well-fortified town in
fame name, in Bohemia, and empire of Germany, on the Cotbuz. It lies forty-four miles
S. of Prague. It has been taken and retaken feveral times. Lat. 49 deg. 46 min. N. long. 13 deg. 17 ILTYN, a town and palatinate of Courland, in Po
land, on the Anger. It is the refidence of the Bifho land, on the Anger.
of Courland. The
the the richent in the duchy. It lies eighteen miles N.W.
of Goldingen. PILZOW, or PILZNO, a fmall town in the palatinate of Sandomir, in Poland. It lies forty-three milies $\mathbb{M}$
E. of Cracow. Lat. 50 deg. 4 I min. N. long. 20 deg 36 min. E. ERE, an inland lake of Merionethfhire, in North Wales, through whichr it is commonly faid the
river Dee runs without mixing its waters or fifh: river Dee runs without mixing its waters or fifh: it
covers about 160 acres of ground. See MERTONETHsHIRE. NARA, formerly an Epifcopal fee, and one of the
largeft cities of Lycia, in Afia Minor, at the foot o
Mount Crasus sut now much reduced. Mount Cragus ; but now much reduced. in European Teurkey. in European Iurkey.
PINES, a fall indand on the N . coatt of Terra Firma,
in South America. It lies 124 miles E. of Porto in South America. It lies 124 miles E. of Porto
Bello, forming a good harbour with two other little
iflands and the mainland. Lat. 9 deg. 5 min. N. long 80 deg. 15 , win mountain of Yorkhire, on the edge of Lancafhire. . edge or La town of Tras los Montes, in Portugal, on
a mountain near the river Coa. It is walled, and con
PIn. a mountain near the
tains about 1600 inhabitants. Lat. 40 deg. $51 \mathrm{~min} . \mathrm{N}$, INKEY, a fine feat of the Marquis of Tweedale, in the parinh of Inverefk, near the fea, juft as one enter
Muffelburgh, which is $a$ village in the neighbourhood Muritiburgh, whe of Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland.
In the plain near it a a batle was fought between th
Englifh and Scots, being denominated the batle o Pinkey.
PINNEBERG INNEBERG, a town of Holtein, in Lower Saxony,
in Germany. It belongs to Denmark, and lies twelve in Germany. It belongs to Denmark, and lies twelve
miles N. W. of Hamburgh. Lat. 54 deg. 16 min. N. long. 9 deg. 23 min. E.
The county of the fame name with the laft-men-
tioned, is bounded on the N. by the jurifdiction of tioned is bounded o. by th. territories of Segeberg,
Steinberg, on the E.
Tremflutel, Steinhorf, and Trittow, on the S. by Tremfubtelel, Steinhorf, and Trittow, on the S. by
The Elbe, and on the W. by the territory of Krempe. the Elbe, and on the W. by the territory of Nrempe.
PINSK, or PINSKO, a large, but tionberbuilt tow of Briefcia palatinate, and duchy of Lithuania, in Po
land, on the Peripet. It lies in the middle of the val land, on the Peripet. ${ }_{4}$

Inoraffes in that kingdom, and is chiefly inhabited by
Greek Chriftians, who have a Bifhop refident among them. Thefe make feveral trading journeys into Mut covy and Germany. It lies feventy-five miles E. of
Briefcia.
PIOMBINO, grand duchy of Tufcany, and middle divifion of Italy. E. and the Pifano on the W. Ween the Sienele on the
Ehis tmoll peninfula has two principal capes, BaThis fmall peninfula has two principal capes, Ba-
ratta on the N. W. and Piombino on the S. E. beratta on the N. W. and Piombino on the channel of
tween which and the inle of Elba is the
Pimbin Pioen whic, and the frill of fhelves, and of difficult navigation.
Phe gulph finks in land about thirteen miles, and the The gulph finks in land about thirteen miles, and the
fame in breadth. On the other fide is the gulph of scalino.
Its capital. of the fame name, in Latin Plumbinum,
and built from the ruins of the ancient Leffer Populonium, ftands in the middle between the capes Piombino
and Baratta. It has a harbour on the Tufcan fea, is fubject to its own Prince, who is protected by Spain, and receives a garrifon from that kingdom. It lies ten
miles from the ifle of Elba. Lat. 42 deg. 50 min. N
long. IIdd. 10 min. E. Lencicia and kingdom of Poland, on the Befure, among
marfles. Here is a fine monaftery, and is alfo noted for good beer, which is carried all over the kingdom.
It lies ten miles from Lencicia. It lies ten miles from Lencicia.
PIPERNO, built on a hill from the
Privernum, which a flood in a plain, and therefore called Nooo; about two miles from which is the Priver-
no Vecchio, ftill to be feen. It is no Vecchio, ftill to be feen. It is a fmall town of the
Campania di Roma. Here is a miraculous piature of the Virgin, faid to
have been done by St. Luke. It lies fifty-four miles have been done by St. Luke. It lies fifty-four miles
S. E. of Rome, and in the road to Naples. Lat. deg. 34 min . N. long. 14 deg. 5 min. E.
PIPLEY, a town of the Hither India, in Afia, on the W. fide of the bay of Bengal, with a harbour, a little E. of the port of Balifore, where are French and Dutch
factories. Lat. 21 deg. 5 min. N. long. 86 deg. 5 min. E.
PIQIIGN, a town of Picardy, in France. See PEpuiny.
PIRANO, a fmall town on a peninfula of Iftria, in the
Venetian dominions and Upper Italy, with a conveVenetian dominions and Upper Italy, with a conve-
nient harbour on a bay of the Adriatic fea, always nicnt harbour on a bay of the Adriatic fea, always
full of vefiels, \&c. It contains near 6000 inhabitants.
Ut lies ten miles S. of Cabo d'fltia. min. N. long. 14 deg. Cabo d'Iftria. Lat. 45 deg. $4^{6}$
min. E. PIRITZ, a town of Pomerania and circle of Upper Sax-
ony, in Germany. It lies fifteen miles S. of Stetin. ony, in Germany. It lies fifteen miles S . of Stetin.
Lat. 53 deg. Io min. N. long. 15 deg. 8 min . E. Saxony, in Germany, on the the Mifnia, and Upper Saxony, in Gemmany, on the Eibe, over which is a
fine ftone-bridge. It has a flrong cafte, called Sonne-
ftein
Itein. Here, in 1636 , a treaty was concluded betweeen the
Emperor Ferdinand II. and the German Princes. Emper Ferdinand II, and the German Princes. It lies
four miles S. E. of Drefden, and on the frontiers of Bofour miles S. E. of Drefden, and on the frontiers of Bo
hemia.
PISA, a large city of Tufcany, in the middle divifion Italy: it lies beautifully on the Arno; ; but is fo poorly
inhabited now, that inhabited now, that grafs grows in the flreets. Porly was
once a flourifhing republic, till fubdued by the Florentines in 1406 .
In the with
In the 1 th century its inhabitants amounted to
150,000 , but at prefent hardly 1600 . It is the an Archbihihop, has a fine Gothic cathedral, fupported by eighty marble pillars of one piece. It has three
brasf gates, with currious baffo relievos, a beautifully variegated pavement, \&cc.
It is furrounded with di
It is furrounded with ditches and old walls, befides a
modern citadel near the modern citadel near the gates leading to Florence, an
ancient cafle, and a confiderable fort.
The inhabitants reap fome advantage from building
of galleys, and the refidence of the Knights of St. Steof galleys, and the refidence of the Knights of St. Ste--
phen among them, an order inflituted by the firt Cof-
wo de Medicis. From hence

P I S
nal for the conveniency of trade, and draining of the
moraffes. The famous cemetery called Campo Santo, as tit,
earth of it was brought from Jerualem bo fify earth of it was brought from Jerualem by fifter as tifing
galleys, is built in form of a cloffter wally
having marble columns and porticos laving marble columns and porticos, with a coundor
lead at top. Upon one of its walls is an ancien of
frription, which is an order then frciption, which is an order, that upon notice of $C_{2}$.
far's death they flould wer far's death they fhould wear mourning for a y year, $\mathrm{C}_{z}$
during that time abfain from all public games
fhows. flows.
In this
In this city is the famous han ging tower. It ies
five miles E of the fea, twelve N . of Leghorn
thirty-cigt F . the mines E. of the fea, twelve N. of Leghom, 1 lien
thiry- eight W. of Florence. Lat. 45 deg. 37 min
long. 1 deg. 18 min. F long. 1 deg. 18 min. E.
 America. It is alio denominated by Ica and Noothat
One part runs along tite coaft fouthward, and its teritit
tories extend above fixty leagucs, but tories extend above fixty leagues, buit intermixed withit
fome deferts. The country being fandy, out of the reach of trenntres being fandy, thoff prom the rivers,
rally barren ; thoush
rat rally barren, though fome parts are planted, wite gene.
and produce excellent and produce excellent grapes without artififial ${ }_{\text {whe }}$
tering, and from thefe great cuantities
 Some parts planted with olive-trees produce excellefint
fruit. The watered fields yield an uncommon pentr
of wheat, maize and fruits of wheat, maize, and fruits. The Indians neanty
fea apply themfelves to fining, and carre their the fea apply themfelves to fifhing, and carry their fithed
fifh among towns in the mountains, where they vend fifh among towns
them to adrantage.
The town of the fame name with that jutididition
laft-mentioned, or Pifco, has a harbour and fracious
toad Iafl-mentioned, or Pifco, has a harbour and f pacioios
road. It formerly ftood a quarter of a league road. It formerly ftood a quarter of a league furthert to
the S . but having been deftroyed by an carthquake in
682, it was remover 1682 , it was removed hither. It lies 144 miles S . of mim. W. Lat. 14 deg. 10 min. S. long. 76 deg. 5 ISCATAWAY, a town of Monmouth county, and
New Jerfey, in North America New Jerfey, in North America, fix miles county, Rand
river. It contains about eighty families, with 40,000 acres. Thire, in New England, in North America, on a miver
of the fame name. It is noted for ite $f$ form building of fhips, efpecially for England filhery, and for with fifh fent to Spain and Portugal are fordd flip and cargo together in thefe parts. It lies feventy-four milss
N. of Bofton. Lat. 43 deg. 39 min. N. II min. W. near Naples, in the Terra di Luterraneous builing
Lower Italy. It is fupported by nera, a province of near Nappes, in the Yerra
Lower Italy. It in fupported by near fifty fquare pil
lars, and fuppofed to have been anciently a refervoir of lars, and fuppofed to have been anciently a refervoir of
water to ferve the Roman galleys at Baix. PISCO, a place in Peru, -in South . America. Se PISCA.
ISHOBURY, a manor-houfe of the Gardener familr, in Sabworth or Sawbridgeworth parihh, in Herforid.
fhire. It is of remarkable ften in Queen Elizabeth's time, and has lofty rooms ; itlies on a clean foil, and has handfome avenues to it, with cane river in tort behin
cand garden.
PISIDIA, a fubdivifion of Caramania, in Afia Minor. It lies on the $N$. of Pamphilia, is fmall and moun-
tainous, being fituated along the $W$. tainous, being fituated along the W. fide of Mouit
Taurus, but with a good many fertile phains. Its bils afford great quantities of wood, with pafture, and eten lome minerals. It was anciently well-peopled; and is
under the beglebergate of Caramania PISINUS, once the metropolis of Galatia, in Afia Minor, at the foot of Mount Dindymus. Among other
things the Poets celebrate it for Cybele, the latter of which was tranfported to Rone by Scipio Nafica. It became afterwards a Metropoli-
tan fee, but now red tan ree,
lage. PISTOIA, anciently Pifforium, or Al Piffores, once 2
republic; but upon the fate of Pila, the inlabiant

P L A
delivered up the keys of their city to the Grand Duke Cofmo. It lies on a fruitful foil, in Turcany, and
middele divifion of Italy, on the Stella. It is now thin
ofinhabiants, and deftitute of thater of inhabitants, and deftitute of trade and manufactures,
though a p pacious, well-built place, and walled round though a ppacious, well-built place, and walled round,
Here it is proverbially faid, "O The houfes are light, but the churches dark;" from the number of hourfes
and ftreets now almoft uninhabited. It is the fee of a and freets now almoft uninbabited. It is the fee of a
Biflop under Florence, with a fine cathedral, and noble chapel of St. James, where is a prayer made and to
this faint, which ftyles him Head of the Apeltes this faint, which flyles him Head of the Apoofles.
The country about Piftoia, efpecially towards Flo The country about Piftoia, efpecially towards Flo-
rence, is extremely fertile and delightful. It flands
between Lucca and Florence, about twenty between Lucca and Florence, about twenty miles from
each, and about fourteen from the Bolonefe. PITANA, on a gulph and river of the fame 47 min.
PITANA, on a gulph and river of the fame name, be-
longing to Troas, in Affia Minor. It was anciently an Epicopal fee, not far from that of Caicus, anciently an miles E. of Adramyttum. It was once famous for making a peculiar fort of bricks very light.
PITCHFRRD, a well in Shropfhire, on which a liquid
bitumen floats, which the inhabitants fisim off and ufe infead of pitch. PITEA, or Pre at the mouth of a a rivernia, in Swe-
den Proper, fame
name, and W. fide of the Bothnic gulph. It is joined name, and
to the continent by a woodn- bric ge, at at the end of
which is a gate, and beyond that the church. The which is a gate, and beyond that the church. The
freets are efraight; it has a convenient harbour and
good free-fchool. It lies about eighty miles S. W. of goed free fchool. It lies about eighty miles S. W. of
Torne. Lat. 64 deg. 39 min. N. long. 20 deg. 5 min.E.
PITYUS, two iflands in the Mediterranean, about
twenty-fix miles $W$. of Cape $S$. Martin, on the coaft twenty-fix miles W. of Cape St. Martin, on the coart
of Spain; fo called from the vaft quantities of pine they produced. Thefe are Ivica and FERMENTERA, both which fee.
trie of Aberdeenilhire, in the North of Scotland. It gave title of Lord to one who unhappily embarked in
the difturbances of I 745 for the young Pretender the difurbances of 1745 for the young Pretender.
Here a large flhip from Archangel was caft away in Queen Elizabeth's reign, on board of which way the firft Ambaflador fent by the Great Duke of Mufcovy
to any Chriftian power in Europe, in order to treat to any Chritian power in uerope, in order to treat
with that Princefs for a league of peace and commerce The people of Pitfligo ohappily faved the Ambaffador though the fhip and goods, among which was a yery
valuable prefent of furs for her Majetty, were entirely PITTAN, or Necbal, one of the nine northern provinces of Indoftan, in Afra. It is boumded on the
N. and N. W. by part of Kakares and Gor, on thie S. by Patna, on the N. E. by K anduan, and on
the W. by sina. It is upwards of 300 miles from N. to the W. by Siba: It is upwards of 300 miles from N. to
S. and 330 from N. E. to S. W. The river Kandes or Canda from the neighbouring mountains runs thro'
it, and falls into the Ganges at the W. end of the it, and falls into the Ganges at the W. end of the
province. It is governed by two Rajahs, tributary to province. It is governed
the Mogul.
Its capital of the fame name lies on the E. fide of Its capital of the fame name lies on the E. fide of
the river above-mentioned.
PITTENWEEM, a decayed and old port-town, with a very convenient harbour near the mouth of the firth of Forth, in Fifefhire, in Scotland. Here they have a
confiderable fifhery of herring, cod, and other fifh. It is one in the diffriat of royal burght with Anfruther
Eafter, Antrer Eafter, Anfruther Wefter, Craile, and Kilrenny,
which alternately fend one member to the Britifh parliament. For making of a pier, the town being of a low fite, and for widening of the entrance into the barbour, and clearing away rocks, it has had the benefit
of the two pennies Scots act on ale, 8 zc . fince the year 17 wo. It It iles about a mile and a half from, St.
Monan's, and twenty-five N . E. of Edinburgh, the Monan's, and twenty-five N. E. of Edinburgh, the
capital of Scotland. Lat. 56 deg. 15 min . N. long. 2 deg. 7 min. W
PLAEENTIA, a city of Spanin Eftremadura, on the
little river- Xerte, over which are three bridges. It

- P L A towers, twantes in its high walls, and feventy two
two large ftreets, nobble buildings
 minety-four miles S. W. of Madrid. Lat. 39 deg. 48
min. N. Jong. 6 deg. 5 min. W. LACENTIA, a town of Bifcay, in Spain, on the
Deva. It lies forty-four miles E. of Billoa, Deva. It lies forty-four miles E, of Bilpoan, on the
deg. 36 min. N. long. 2 deg. 26 min. W. 43
ACENTIA, a feat. and the S. E. part of of Newfoundland, in North Ame-
rica. The entrance Ane rica. Fhipe entrance into it is fo narrow, that but
one flip can pals at a time but the largeft veffiels. The harbour can containg for
flit hips, where they are fecure againf all winds, and
they may fifh quietly. Before the chand they may fifh quietly. Before the channel is a rond,
but expored to to $N$. and $N$. wefterly winds, always
empeftuous on that tempeftuous on that coaft. A ridge of dangerous, rocks
muft be left on the right-hand muit be left on the right-hand of the channnel ;ocks and
above this the French had built Fort St. Lewis. The
currents the currents through the channel are very frowis; fo that
veffiels muft be towed in. vefiels mult be towed in. Juft by are freveral for trands
for drying of fifl. It lies forty-four miles $W$. for drying of fifh. It lies forty-four miles W. of St.
John's.
min. Wat. 48 deg. 10 min. N. . long. 56 deg. 5 PLACENTIA, a place in Italy. See PIACENzA LAISTOW, a phandoe in Italy. See Priacenza.
neighbourhood of London. To it Effex, and in the
nos been made a great acceffion of new buildings.
on the Aube. It gives titie of Proper, in France an ancient chapter of St Marquis. Here is E. of Troyes.

Cullembach, in Franconia, a circle of Germante near are kept the Brandenburg records, \&c. LASENDAL, a fortrers of Flanders, in the Auftrian
Low Countries, It lies about three miles S. E. of
Oftend LATA, PARAGUAY, or CHUQUISACA, an Archiepifcopal city of Charcas, in Peru, in South Ame-
rica, io called from the filver mines in the neighbour rica,
ing mountain of Porco. It flands in a plain furrounded ing mountain of
by eminences.
In fummiter the aif is sery mild, without much diffe-
tence throughout the year ; but in winter, rence throughout the year; but in winter, from Sep
tember to March, are tempefts of thunder and lighten
tin ing, with rains of long continuance. Water is ver fcarce; the houres are convenient, and gardens de
lightful. The inhabitants, inclucing Spaniards and Indians, are about 14,000 . The cathedral is large and fine, with two priefts,
alfo another parim for Indians, who are thoughe to be about 3000 ; befides feveral fpacious convents and fplen did churches, \& \&
Plata has an
Plata has ani uniterfity dedicated to $S t$. Francis $\mathrm{X}_{2}$
vier, with two other coll Two leagues from the city runs the river Cachimatyo,
with feveral pleafant feats on its banks ; and about fiy with reveral plearant feats on its banks; and about fix
further, in the road to Potofi, is the river Philco Mayo, over which is a large fone-bridge. Here are taken de licious fifh, among which is the Dorado; the othe
provifions are brought from the adjacent provinces. provirions are brought from the adjacent provinces.
The chief tribunal in Plata is the audience. The
masiftracy or corporation confifs of Regidor . magiftracy or corporation confifis of Regidosis, with ${ }^{2}$
Coregidor, \&co. Here is alfo a tribunal of Croilade, Coregidor, \&c. Here
and court of inquiftion.
To this archbiflopric
To this archbifhopric belong fourteen jarifdictions;
among which is that of the city of Plata, and of fuch among which is that of the city of Plata, and of fuch
vaft extent as to include the Imperial town of Potofi, the conftant refidence of the Corregidor, from which
Plata is roo miles E. Lat. 22 deg. 66 deg. 36 min. W.
LATA, or PLETE, a large river of Peru, in South
America, which rifing in the protince of the faime America, which rifing in the province of the faime
name, runs S. E. till it joins the river Paraguay, the name, runs S. E. thill it joins the river Paraguay, the
united tream of which is called Plata for above 200 united tream of which is calted Plata for above 200
leagues, till it mpties iffelf with affoniming rapidity
into the Atlantic ocean below Buenos Ayres. Several into the Atlantic ocean below Buenos Ayres. Several
rivers unite with it along on each fide, fo that it fre-
guently
$P \quad L \quad U$
quently overflows its banks. It is navigable for the largeft veffels, and full of delightful inands. PLATA, a fmall ifland near the coaft of Peru, in South
America, alfo belonging to Spain. Lat. $\$$ deg. 5 min.
S. long. 81 deg. 15 min. W. S. long. 81 deg. 15 min. W PLATAEA, an ancient city of Achaia, the prefent Liva-
dia of European Turkey, at the foot of Mount Cithizeron, between Athens and Thebes. Here Paufanias with a handful of Lacedxemonians defeated Mardonius
the Perfian General, 40,000 of the Perfians being flain on the fpot $;$ which event proved the total ruin o Xerxes's army in Greece. Lat. $3^{8}$ deg. 5 min. N
long. 24 deg. 5 min. E. PLAWEN, a pretty little town of Voigtland and
Saxony, in Germany, on the river Eliter. Here are four annual fairs. It has been often burnt, and lies fixty-y
four miles S. W. of Drefden. Lat. 50 deg. 36 min . N. long. 12 deg. 14 min. E.
PLESKOW, a circle or duchy of Great Novogorod go-
vernment, in Weftern Ruffia. This was formerly diftinet republic. It lies between the duchy of Novogo rod on the E. Ingria and Efthonia on the N. Livoni on the W. and the palatinate of Polokz on the S. be-
ween lat. 56 and 58 deg. N. and between long. ${ }^{28}$
ween ant.
and 32 ded. E. E.
Its capital of the fame name is a frong inland town Its capital of the fame name is a frong inland town
on the river Welika, which here falls into the Plefkowon the river Welika, which here falls into the Plekkow-
lake, communicating with that of Peipus, or rather it is a part and bay thereof.
This place carries on a brifk trade, is populous, and
the fee of a Bifhop. The four quarters into which it is divided are each walled round, and befides defended by a ftout cattle on a rock: it lies 134 miles E . of Riga
Lat . 57 deg. 26 min . N. long. 28 deg. 38 min .. Lat. 57 deg. 26 min. N. long. 28 deg. 38 min. E. in Germany, on the Vitula, and conines of Poland It is pretty well defended by its rivers and marfhes.
The Romanifts and Lutherans have a church each. is fubjematiot the houfe of Auftria, and lies thirty-fix miles E, of Troppau. Lat. 50 deg. 4 min . N, long. 18
deg. 20 min. E. PLEURS, a town of Chiavenna, a county of the Grifons, in switzerland, near the river Maira. This place fuffered a dreadful diafter twice, namely, by an extraordinary inundation, and bua a fall of rocks ; the latter time
between 1500 and 2000 fouls perifhed by this cataftrophe which buried all the inhabitants under the ruins.
lay N. E. of Chiavenna. PLINTHINE, an ancient town of Lower Egypt, in Africa, fince the Arabs tower, on a bay of its name.
From it the Ancients ufed to meafure the depth o Fom it the Ancients ured
Eypt up to lake Serbonides.
PLOCZKOW, a palatinate of Poland, on the W. fide of that kingdom. It lies E. of Mafovia, between the Viftula and Pruffia. Its fenators are the
latine and Caftellan of the fame name.
Its capital of the fame denomination, and an Epifco-
pal fee, with a cathedral, ftands on the high bank of the Viftula, from which it has an agreenghe bank of the has a good trade, and caftle for its defence, and lies fifty miles N . W. of Warfaw. Lat. 53 deg. 10 min .
N . long. 20 deg. 15 min. E. N. long. 20 deg. 15 min . E.
in Germany. It includes the bailiwic of the fame name, and all the eftate belonging to the abbeys of Rethwick principality of Sunderbourg, and caftle of Norbourg, in principality of Sunderbourg, and caftle of Norbourg, in
the Ine of Alfen, given by King Frederick II. in fee
to his brother John Duke of Slefwick and to his brother John Duke of Slefwick and Holifein-
Ploen, the moft confiderable branch next to Got torp. capital of the fame name, is furrounded by a the feat of the Prince of Holltcin-Ploen. The inhable, tants having no fields or meadows, fubfift chiefly on the fifm they catch in the lake, particularly eells, and
with thefe they trade in the neighbourhood. It lies with thefe they trade in the neighbourhood. It lies
twenty-four miles N. W. of Lubeck. Lat. 54 deg. 46 min. N. long. ro deg. ro min. E. and circle of Auftria, in Germany, near the Rhine,

## P O I

rara, and Venice; and empties itfelf by feven mouth
into the Adriatic fea. In its courfe it receives upward into thiry difiaterent rivers; among which, the mof
of thirey conifierable befides the two Dorias, are the O Olio, the
Adige, and the Mincio, watering alfo the towns o Verue, Cala, Valenfo, Pacenta, and Cremona. America.
POCKLINGTON, a fmall market-town in the Eaft Riding of Yorkfhire. Its fairs are on February 24
April 25, July 24, and October 28, for cattle, cheefe cloth, and eathern ware. PODENSTEIN, a town of Franconia, one of the circles
of Germany. It Ilies thirty miles S. E. of Bam-
berg. Lat. 49 deg. $5^{6}$ min. N. long. 11 deg. $3^{8}$ of Germany.
berg. Lat. 49 deg. $5^{6}$ min. N. long. is deg. $3^{8}$
min. E. PODEBROCK, one of the weftern circles of the kingdom of Bohemia, in Germany.
pODOLIA, a very fruitful province of Red Ruffia, in the S. by the river Niefter, which feparates it from Moldavia, on the E. by Ockrakow Tartary, and on the S. by the palatinate of Lemberg, It is 250 mile
long, and near eighty broad; though its dimenfion are varioufly given.
The river Bug or Boeg runs quite through it from The river Bug or Boeg runs quite through it from
W. to E. and is watered by many other confiderable freams. It is divided into the Upper and Lower; ; the former, whic fome parts mountainous; and it itfu, though in fome parts mountainous; and it abounds
with honey. In feveral places it has difterent forts of
marble, and is divided into three diftricts, having marble, and is divided into three diftricts, having
trire fenators. The Lower, or E. part of the province,
is a perfect defert, on account of the frequent ravages tiree fenators.
is perfect defert, on awcount of the frequentrovances
committed here by the incurfions of the Turs, Tarcountry would have no reafon to envy the plenty of Italy or Hungary. This and the Ukrain are reckone minine
moGGANTZ, one of the mine-towns in Upper Hurgary, formerly a fair pinc, warfions of the Turks, fo that the miners were forced to defiff from their work
POGGIO IMPERIALE, a city of Tufcany, in the middle divifion of Italy. It lies eighteen miles S. of
Florence. Lat. 43 deg. 26 min. N. long. 12 deg. 20 min. E. a fortrefs of Siberia, in Afiatic Ruffia, on a higer mountain near the Northern ocean into the Toool. The Murcovites inhabit the place, which has frile foil round it, with feveral woods, it which are ney northward from Tobolfka, and near the conifinc of of intia, a town of Majorca, one of the Spanifh ifands in the Mediterranean. polnts TRES, Cafe. See CApe Tres Points, a Britifh fort on the GorINO, a town of Piedmiont,
POIRINO, or POVERI the upper divirion of
of Turin. Lat. 44 deg. 50 min. N. long. 7 deg. 34
 Seine, and five leagues below plfo a fruitlests conference was held in 1561, before King Charles IX, and the Royal Family, between the Romanifts and Protettants, in which the famous Beza argued for the latter, \&\&c.
confounded his difputants on tranfubtantiation, \&eries, It was formerly a royal renidence, \&cc. A famous market is kept in whis place the capi-
Thurfay for black cattel. fent atterward so to
tal. At one end of the city is a very broad bridge over tal. At one end of the city is a very broad bre,
the fecine. cient Lemunum, or Auguforitum, and modern Pilta laim, on the little river Clain.
largeft places, except Paris, in the whole kingdom,
Nio LXXXI.
yet thinly inhabited, having corn-fields within the
walls; fo that great part of it lies ruinous, from the devaftation occarioned by ty the ce civil wars. This is a feat
of the principal couts of the principal courts, an Epicopal fee, and it has an
univerfity founded in 143 . Here are feveral remzins of Roman antiquities, as an amphitheatre, $\& \mathrm{cc}$. In the neighbourhood of Poictiers Edward the Black
Prince obtained a fignal victory over the French in the year 1356 , and at the fame took prifoners John their
Kither King, and his fon Phil
fupported by four pillars, being twenty-five feet long,
and fove apported by four pillars, being twenty-five feet long,
and feventen broad in all its four fides.
Poiaies 46 Poictiers lies feventy miles N . E. of Rochelle. Lat. OICT. 46 min. N. . 1 ng. 18 min. E.
Poictiers, the capital of which is the laft-mentioned Poitiers. It it a government or province of France,
bounded on the S. by Saintonge, Angoumois and Au nis, on the E. by La Marche and a part of Berry, on the N. by Touraine and Anjou, and on the W. if has
the Aclantic ocean. This province is about 150 miles long, and to
broad: it abounds in corn and cattle, with fome wine, \&c. and was part of the old kingotom of Aquet wine,
Henry II. of England marrying Elcanor, hieires of the laft Duke of Aquirain, it, together with Guyenne and Gafcony, became annexed to the crown of Eng
land; but having been loft with all the reft of France by the unfortunate Prince Henry VI. about the year
I416, it was reunited to the crown of France. Here are but two navigable rivers, the Vienne and Sevre Niortoife, both having their fource in Poitou The Clain, formerly navigable from Poietiers to Cha
telleraut, might eafily be made fo again. The province is fubdivided into Upper and Lower
Poictou, for the whole of which there is a Governor
 in the Venetian territories, and but poorly inhabited
Among its antiquities are the remain Among its antiquities are the remains of a temple de-
dicated to Auguflus, an amphitheatre and triumphal ${ }^{\text {arch. }}$ This is the fee of a Bifhop under Aquileia. I flands on a promontory of the fame namer nauieiax. fixte mile
from Triefte, and ninety S. E. of Venice. Lat. 4 deg. 10 min . N. long. 14 deg .36 min . E. middle of Poland, and watered by the river Boar. I
lies on the E. fide of the country, between Mafovia lies on the E. fide of the country, between Maffovia
on the W. and Lithuania on the E. with the palation the . And Lithuania on the E . with the palati-
nates of Polefia and Lublin on the S. and Pruffia on
the N. Its extent from N. to S. is. 120 miles, but the N. Its extent from N. to S. is 120 miles, bu It is divided into three diftricts, and its fenators arc OLAND, a large kingdum, 200 miles eeither way wis It is bounded on the No by Pruffia, Livonia, Courland, Ruffia, and the Baltic, on
the E. by another part of Ruffia and Little Tarthe E. by another part of Rufiaia and Little Tar
tary; on the S. by the river Moldaw, Tranylvanii Upper Hungary, and Walachia, being feparated from
 The country is almort level throughout, with exceed ing fruitful fields, fine meadows, and pleafant woods.
In general it produces all forts of grain, particularly
wheat and rye, feveral hundred fhip-loads of which are wheat and rye, feveral hundred fhip-loads of which are annualiy exported by corne here they have e alfo cattle in
have a accarcity of cont have a carcity oith which they fupply Germany; like-
vaff numbers,
wife falt, honey, wax, wool, and otner uffeful commo-
 and naval fores; bringinghome in return, wine, fices loth,
filiver, copper, tin, fteel, furs, \&sc. But the balance of trade is much againft them, hav
But
and ing very few ships or port-towns, beor, lead, quickfilver,
They have fome mines of iron,
. vitriol, and fulphir, yet they make more advantage
of their falt-minies and forings than of any other
Poland

Poland in general produces all kinds of fruits and valry are numerous and well-mounted.
The woods are ftored with The woods are ftored with hares, rabbits, foxes,
fquirrels, deer, bears, wolves, and boars. The Maf fovian forefts have plenty of elks, wild-affes, Uri, an buffaloes; the flefh of which, when falted, the Poles
reckon a great dainty. In the Ukrain are allo wild reckon a great dainty. In the Ukrain are alro wild-
horfes, whore fefh is equally prized by the nobility. The wolf or European lynx, called lupus cervarius, affords the beff fur in Poland.
The form of government i monarchy, ariftocracy, and democracy. It is monar
chial, becaufe they thave a chial, becaufe they have a King at their head; but he is no more than the prime regent in a free repub-
lic: ariftocratical, becaufe the King cannot refolve upon any affairs relating to the interefts of the flate without the confent of the nobility and gentry: and
democratical, by reafon of the power theere have in the diets convened by the Monarch, which are feldom affembled, but for the election of a King: and it it they
who prefribe the rules called pacza conventa, by which he muft govern.
The King cannot raife forces without the concur-
rence of the gentry, who are petty fovereitgs in their rence of the gentry, who are petty fovereigns in their
own territories; and the crown-general will obey no commands but thofe of the dyet: and every Palatine - or officer
he pleares.
Armies

Armies and officers of ftate are all maintained by the
republic, and accountable to it al republic, and accountable to it alone, though nomi-
nated by the King ; with this limitation, that he can prefer none but gentlemen, and thofe natives, and not relations to his Majefty, without the confent of the
dyet: nor can any be deprived but by the unanimous dyet: nor can any be deprived but by the unanimous
confent of the fame.
The King of Poland's revenue is reckoded The King of Poland's revenue is reckoned r40,0001.
a year, befides his patrimony, crown-lands, and what he a year, befides his patrimony, crown-lands, and what he
makes by difoofing of places.
The fenate confifts of the mate, who is chief, the ten great officers of flate, the palatines, caftellans, and deputies of the nobility, whom
in all public acts the King confults. The general dyet of Poland is compofed of the King, fenaht to aflemble once in three years , and t, who ought to anemble once in three years, and then fit
only fix weeks. In thefe the leginative power is lodged Every province has alfo its provincial dyet, which
makes laws for its makes laws for its refpective territory.
There are alfo fome free ftates
cities, which are governed by their own Princes and
magiftrates, as D , magifrates, as Ducal Pruffia by the King of that name, giftrates.
The religion of Poland is Roman Catholic. In Red
Ruffia, \&cc. are many Greeks. obliged to be a Papift, muft tolerate Lutheranifm in Polifh Pruffia, where are whole cities of that denomination, as Dantzick, Elbing, Thorn, and Marien-
burg; alfo fome Calvinitts, efpecially in Ducal
Pruffia.
The main frength of the Poles and Lithuanians con-
fifts in their horfe: yet thefe are fifts in their horfe: yet thefe are erather a militian, conffiting
of the gentry and their vaffals, than a body of of the gentry and their vaffals, than a body of regular
troops, fince they quit the fervice whenever they pleafe. They have alfo Coffacks.
other nations ; for their own hired from Germany and by flavery, that they are not fit for fortdiere fo difpirited The Polifh tongue, which fit for foldiers.
vanc, is not copious, and at the fame time that Scla-
hard
low pronounce, having fix or feven confonants and
The kingdom of Poland conf
I. Poland Proper in the W. II. Pruffia on the fhore
of the Baltic of the Baltic. III. The great dukedom of Lhe fhore
ithuania
in Ete E. IV. Samojitia and Courland in the N.
$V$. V. Warfovia, Polachinita and Courland in the Nolefia, in the center.
Vi. Red Ruffia and Podolia in the S. VII. Volhi VI. Red Ruffia and Podolia in the S. VII. Volhi-
nia and the Ukrain in the $E$.
The more general divif. The more general divifion of this vaft country is
3
into Poland, Lithuania, Polifh Prumfia, and Coito
land ; and thefe again are fubdivided into, 1. Great Poland, confifting of, five palatinates of Pofen, Kalifch, Siradia, Lenozich and Rawa. 2. Cujavia, a part of Great Poland, including to 3. Murovia, which contains the palatinates of $\mathrm{C}_{2 \text { enf }}$ 4. Polifi Pruffia comprehends four provinces,
Little Pomerania, or Pomerellia, Culmerland, Mais Little Pomerania, or Pomperelilia, Culmerland, Maxtiens-
burg, and Ermeland or Wermeland. burg, and Ermeland or Wermeland.
I. The three palatinates of Cracow, Sandomir, and
Lublin ; and thenfe conflitute that properly called Litt Lublin; and there confitute
Poland. It alfo comprehends,
3. Little or Red Ruffia, the latter containing th palatinates of Chelm, Belz, and Lembertaing, ang the thic
again further divided into the diffricts of Lember Przemyf, Sanock, and Halicz. 4. Podolia, containing the palatinates of Podolia 5. The palatinate of Kiow, a part of the Ukain,
to which belong the diftricts of Zytomierz 6. Volhimia, containing the diftricts of Krzeminiec and Lucki. II. Great duchy of Lithuania. It includes, I. Withuania Proper; to this belong the palatanates
Lidzkino, containing the Palatine diffriet, thato
 Trokie, to which belong the Palatine territory, hiknof of
Upitzki, KowienRki, and Grodzienkin Upitzki, KowienRki, and Grodzienki.
2. Lithuanian Rufitry, thatof Ruffia, and White Ruffia, with feveral fuboordingte 3. The palatinate of Livonia, being a part of the
province of that 3. The palatinate of
province of that name
4. Samoitia.
4. Samojitia.
IV. Duchy of Courland, containing Courland
Proper, to which belong Proper, to which belong,
I. The fupreme juridiction of Goldingen, contain-
ing nine parifhes. ing nine parithes.
2. Seelburg, with four parihes.
2. Seelburg, with four parihhes.
3. The diftritt of Pilten, containing feven paz POLDER, ter Pauwels, a village belonging to the OLDER, ter Pauzuels, a village belonging to the jurif.
diation of Hulf, in Flanders, one of the provinces in the Auftrian Netherlands. a A hire of Scotrand. or rather PALDYKIRK, in the Mearn,
POLFMONT, a fire of Scotland.
province of Amaffa, in Affontus Polemoniacus, and
the Euxino the Euxine fea, a laia, itlte e blow Minor, on the coaftro of
and fuppontory of Jaton, and fuppofed to be the modern V Vatiza.
It is bounded on the N: by Polachia and great diud
of Lithuania of Lithuania, and on the S. by Volhinia. The mo-
raffes here are fo large, that they raca.
fere are fo large, that they appear like an open OLESINE di Rovigo, a peninfula and part of Lom-
bardy, belonging to the Venetian territories, in Uppr Italy. This is a very fruitful tract teritories, in Upper by the Adige, Po, Tanaro, and Caftagnaro; alfo interfected by canals cut from thefe rivers. It lies on
the $W$. fide of the Adriatic-fe? the W. fide of the Adriatic fea.
It lies 20 miles from $W_{\text {arwick }}$ town, and 104 ffom
OLICANDRO, the ancient Policantros a of the Archipelago, in Eurient Policandros, a rocky ifand
in circuit. In in circuict. In it is only European Turkey, eight mill
fide. It yields its inhabitants creek on the S. E. fide. It yields its inhabitants all the neceflaries of lifi
and they carry on fome trade in town upon it, and the only one in the inand, contain
1000 Greek faniliss and two monafieries; It has three well-built churches,
It between the inand of
Milo and Morge, being about twelve miles from San-

P O M
torini, towards the N. W. Lat. 36 deg. 36 min . N
long. 25 deg. 15 min. E. POLiCASTRO, in Latin Palcocafrum, a fmall Epifoo pal city of the hither principate of Naples, in Lowe
Ialy, on the Traan fea, and about the middle of gulph of the fame name. It rofe out of the ancient
Bruxentum. It lies fixty miles S. E. of Naples. Lat. 40 deg. 26 min. N. long. 15 deg. 46 min. E. Lat OLICASTRO, a bay of Naples, which, extending on one fide into the Baflicate, reaches from the Torre
Calabianca on the W. to Capo Cucco towards the N. E.
POLITIO, or POLIZZI, a town of the Val di Mazaro
in Sicily, and Lower divifion of Italy in Sicily, and Lower divifion of Italy, at the foot o
Mount Madonia and on the econines of Val di De mon. It iles thirlong. 13 deg. 26 minermo. Lat. $3^{8}$ deg. Iomin. N. long. 13 deg. 26 min. E.
POLOCK, or POLOCCZKO, a fortified town of the
palatinate of the fame name, in Lithuanian Ruffia, in palatinate of the fame name, in Lithuanian Ruffia, in
Poland, on the Dwina, and at it confuence with the
Polefa. This is the bulwark of Lithuania asainf the Ruffians, and lies 130 miles W. of Smolenfko. Lat ${ }_{5} 6$ deg. $36 \mathrm{~min} . \mathrm{N}$. long. 31 min . E.
The palatinate of the fame name lies in the N.E.
part of Lithuania, being N. W. from that of Witeplk part of Lithuania, being N. W. from that of Witepfk,
and with part of Ruffia on the N. and E. It is di-
vided into two difricts, viled into two diffricts, and has two fenators, the Pa-
latine, and Caftellan. POLine, and
inconfiderable ASPlace of the or ASTRIZZA, now an
Romania, in European inconfiderable place of the Romania, in European
Turkey. It lies on the Archiplago, anciently called Turkey. It ines on the Archiplago, anciently called
Abdera, one of the moft celebrated cities in Thrace In ite neighbourhood were famous mines of gold and
filver. filver.
POMALLACTA, a place in the province of Quito and
Perut in South America, where are fome remains of Peru, in South America, where are fome remains of
an Inca palace or forrteff, about fix leagues from another of the fame kind at Atun-Canar.
tOMBO, or CONDE DE OCANGO, a province of Congo, in Africa. It is watered by the Coanza, which is very rapid, and falls into the Zaire.
According to an ancient cuftom, none but a woman can govern that province, and is dependent on the Viceroy of Bata
North of Germany, fo called Upper Saxony, in the
Iying on the fea or Baltic. It it bounded by Polifh Pomerelia on the E. © the
Baticic on the N. the marquifate of Brandenburg on the Batic on the $N$. the marquifate of Brandenburg on the
S. and by the duchy of Mecklenburg to the W.
The air is the coldeff of any part in Germany. The foil in many parts is fandy and barren, and the arable
lands near the fhore frequently over-run with fand; yet in other parts they have corn enough for confump-
tion and exportation, befides good paftures full of cattion and exportation, befides good paftures full of cat-
tic, with many large woods and forefts abounding with tel, with many large woods and forefts abounding with
deer and other game. It is well-watered by rivers and lakes, and has plenty
of falt and frem-water fifh, particularly falmon and of falt and frefh-water fifh, particularly falmon and
lampreys. But the greatetft advantage of this country
aiss lampress. But the greatet advantage of this country
is its fite on the Balcic for a foreign trade having fe-
veral good hatbours, the principal of which are Stralveral good harbours, the principal of which are Stral
fund and Stetin. They have excellent mum and beer, but no wine of
their own. It abounds with amber, and has no mines their own. It abounds
but fome few of iron. Its principal rivers are the Oder, Pene, Rega, Per-
fant, Wiper, Stolp, Rekenitz, and the Barte. It is divided into Eaftern and Weftern Pomerania.
The former, lying E. of the Pene, alfo called the The former, lying E. of the Pene, alfo called the
Lower, and Brandenburg Pomerania, is fubject to the King of Prufia; and all to the W . of it, or the Up-
per and Swedihh Pomerania, to the Swedes. per and Swedirh Pomerania, to the Swedes.
This country, taken all together, extends upwards
of 200 miles from E. to W. and but about 70 from N. of 200 miles from E. to W , and but about 70 from N
to S . being of unequal breadth.
Upper Pomerania is divided into the territories of Stetin and Wolgaft, containing Stetin, Jazenitz,
Ukermund, Paffewalk, Dam, Gartz, Anclam, Gripfwald, Kentzing, and Wolgaft.

P 0 N
Gin. Inlands of Rugen, Ufedom, and Woilin.
Lower Pomerania is divided into the territories of
Pomerania Proper, containing Stargard and Camin.
Duchy of Caffubia, containing Colberg, Belgard, and
Conin. Duchy of We Belgard, and
Eaftern or Ducal Pomerania lies between the Bal-
tic and the Oder, and betwixt the Eaftern or Ducal Pomerania lies between the Bal-
tic and the Oder, and betwixt the marauquiate of Bran-
denburg and the kingdom of Pruffia Upper, or the Royal Pomerania, extends from the
Oder to the frontiers of Mecklenburg, and from the marquirate of Brandenburg to the Baltic.
This country is the feat of war at prefent between the Swedes and the King of Pruffia. longing to the Bihhop of Bamberg, near the city of this
name name, in Franconia, a circle of Germany. a borough of Yorkine.
OMONA, the largert ifland of all the Orkneys, in the North of Scotland, and therefore called the Main-land, on whicwn in it.
only his ifland
,
from fix to nine broad, Here are nine pariles long, and from inx to nine broad. Here are nine pariih-churches,
with feveral mines of good white and black lead. It is
in in general fruitful, and has four excellent harbours at Cairfton. The E. part, called Deernefs, is a peninfula joined to the other by a narrow neck, with a
church and feveral feate church and feveral feats on it,
In this ifland are lakes and mon and otrier fifh, alfo divers bays and headlands,
particularly the high proment particularly the high promontory of Mull, the fea in a
tempeft dafling fo againft it as to tife higher than the cape. In this ifland are two temples, fuppofed to have been
. one lies on the E. and the other on the W. fide of Lough-Stennis; both which have trenches round them. a femi-circular form.
OMPEY'S BRIDGE, built by that Roman over the Nera at the city of Terni, in the duchy of Spoleto,
and Ecclefiaftical ftate, in the middle divilion of Italy. POMPE'S PILLAR, fill fanding on a high hill, 200 paces from Alexandria, in Lower Egypt, a province of
Africa. It is one entire flone 125 feet high, and of the Corinthian order. Nand in the neighbourhood of Sardinia.
ONDESTURA, or PONT ESTURA, a town of MontONDESTURA, or PONTESTURA, a town of Mont-
ferat, in UPper Italy, on the S. bank of the Po. It ferat, in Upper ${ }^{\text {lies fix miles } W \text {. of Cafal, and thirty-three E. of Turin, }}$ fubject to the King of Sardinia. Lat. 45 deg. 10 min.
N. long. 8 deg. 10 min. E. N. long. 8 deg. 10 min. E.
PONDICHERRY, a town of the Hither India, on the Coromandel cootat and bay of Bengal, in Afia, where
is the principal French factory and ftrong fort in this country but rettored it by the treaty of Rylwick.
In $15^{8} 8$ Admiral Bof cawen befieged it; but by rea-
竍 fon of tre periodical rains then coming on, he was
obliged to abandon it. It lies fixty miles $S$. of For obliged to abandon it. It lies fixty miles S. of Fort
St. George. Lat. 12 deg. 26 min. N. long. 80 deg. 14 ONFERRADA, the ancient Interamnium Flavium, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ frall city of Leen, on the confines of Galicia, in Spain. It lies in a valley between high mountains on the river
Sill. It lies thirty-eight miles S. W. of the city of
Leon. Lat. 42 deg. 36 min. N. long. 7 deg. 5 min. W. W, an iffand of China, in Afia, with a good
inands round it are quite barren, and muft be fupplied
with provifions from China. The Dutch, when fetwith provirionsfram built alfo a fort at one end of Pong PONS, in Latin Pontes, a f flall town of Saintonge, in ONS, in Latin Pontes, a mall the foot of which runs
France, it tands on a hill, at the
the Suigne. It was formery a very confiderable place the Suigne. It was formerly a very confiderable place,
furrounded with a ffrong wall and has an antique
and caftle, now difmantled, It is divided Lower, called Les
city, called St. Vivien Aires or St. Martin. Over the river are feveral bridges.
It lies four leagues from Saintes to the $S$. It ies four feages
PONS, St de ITmieres, a town of Languedoc, in France,
belonging to the diocere of the fame name, on the belonging to the diocefe of the fame name, on the
Jaur. It is the fee of a Biflop. It lies twenty miles N . Jaur. It is the fee of a Bifhop. It lies twenty miles N.
of Narbonne. Lat. 43 deg. 36 min . N. long. 2 deg. 36 min. E. Delgada, the capital of St. Miguel, one of the
PONTAA D.
Arores, in the Atantic ocean. It ttands in a plain at Azores, in the Atlantic ocean. If ttands in a plain at
the mouth of a fpacious harbour defended by a citadel, and fubieet to Portugal.
ONTAELLA, a town of the Venetian territories, in
the upper divifion of Italy. It lies twenty-five miles N. of Friuli. Lat. 47 deg. 10 min. N. long. 13 deg. $3^{6}$
$\min$. E. min. E MOUSSON, an Imperial city of Lorrain, in
PONT
Germany, and fubject to France. It lies on the Mo$\Rightarrow$ felle, fifteen miles N. of Nancy. Lat. 49 deg. 20 min. N. long. 5 deg. 56 min. E. Franche Comte, near Mount Jarten, on the connines
of Switzerland, through which is a commodious road defended by a caftle half a mile from the town.
PONT BEAUVOISIN, a fmall town of Dauphiny, in PONTCHARTRAIN, a lake of Canada, in North America, by which, the French found out a more fafe
communication with the Miffifpi, to avoid the danger and dificulty of failing up that river by its princi-
pal mouth: but it feems to be not fo quick and eafy a paffage, from its being in a great meafure abanPONT DE SÉ, Cexfar's Pons Ligeris, a fmall town of
Anjou, in France, on the Loire, over which is a bridge Anjou, in rance, on the Loire, over which is a bridge
partly fone and partly timber, 1000 paces long, and partly fone and partly timber, 1000 paces long, and
near it a frong caftle. It lies about eight miles $S$. of
Angers. Lat. 4 deg. 24 min. N. Long. 36 min. W. Angers. Lat. 47 deg .24 min . N. Iong. 36 min . W.
PON DE L. ARCHE, a mall town of Normandy,
in France, wilh a ftone-bridge over the Seine, and, in France, with a ftone-bridge over the Seine, and a
frong caftle upon an ifland. 1 tlies about ten miles $S$. of
t.onen Rouen. Lat 49 deg. 20 min . N. long. I deg. 15
min. E. PONT DU CHATEAU, or PONS CASTELLI, a town of Lower Auvergne, on the Allier, by the navi-
gation of which iver a trade is carried on here from Auvergne to Paris It gives title of Marquis. Auvergne to Paris It gives title of Marquis.
and CENTESMMO, t town and cafle of Spoleto,
and Ecclefiaftical fate, in the middle divifion of Italy, and Eccleliaftical fate, in the middle diviion of Italy,
on a little river that falls into the Topino, feven miles
N. E. of Foligni, and the tame S. E. of Radicofani, in PONT ELAND, a corruption of Pons Oclii, a bridge
built by the Emperor Adrian, on the Northumberland.

- PONT ST. ESPRIT, a fmall town of Languedoc, in bridge of nineteen large, and feven fmall arches. It lies
forty-three forty-three miles N . of Arles. Lat. 44 deg. 26 min.
N .1 Iong. 4 deg. 45 min . E. NONTEFRACT, commonly
a large and well-built borough, pronounced Pomfret, a Yorkhire, on the Aire, at its junction with the Dan.
It is governed by a mayor, \&c. and fends two members to parliament.
Here Here was a famous caftle, but now in ruins, wher
Henry, the great Earl of Lancafter, was beheaded by
 Was very cruelly murdered here, though after a ftout
refiftance, by that Prince: likewife Antony, Earl Ri-
vers, unce to Kin refirance, by that Prince: likewife Antony, Earl Ri-
vers, uncle to King Edward V. \&ic. was beheaded
here by Richard Crookback.

P 0
This place fuffered much in the civil wars. The
church is a handfome Gothic fabric, the men church is a handrome Gocthic fatric, the mars. Thet-plec
fpacious, and its market on Saturday well-flored wiee fpacious, and its market on Saturday well-forepplace
meat, corn, and other provifions. Its fairs
turday after February 2 , Saturday after Pare on $S_{4}$. St. Giles' day, September t ( (if on a a a Sunday-Sund thy,
lowing day) Saturday after St, And lowing day) Saturday after St. Andrew, November ${ }^{3}$ o,
and Saturday a fter 20 days from Chrift and Saturcay after
title of Earl to the Fermors family, has a chasity- flive and a fund left ty George Talbot Earl of Shrewhoung,
for 5 l. at a time to be lent for three for 5 . at a time to be lent for three years to poont
artificers. Between this town and Doncafter are feveral virible
traces of the Ermin-ftreet. It §ies 18 miles from York,
and 166 from London. ${ }^{\text {and }} 169$ from London.
Its 5 neighbourhood abounds with lime-ftone, liguorice
and fkirrets. and firirets.
ONTELIMA, or PONTE DE LIMA, a walled town of Entre Douro è Minho, with a noble wridide tovern
the Lima. It contains 500 inhabitants, and lies
miles miles N . of Lifbon.
pondes ura. PONTEVEDRA, a town of Galicia, in Spain. Its in.
habitants amount to 1500 families. habitants amount to 1500 families.
PONTE VICO, a fmall, but handfo
fied town of Brefciano, in the Venetian tercritori-s upper divifion of Italy, on the Ogecian territiories, and
commodious port on the Adriatic fea. with a fmal and commodious port on the Adriatic fea.
ONTGIBAUD, a fmall town of Lower
France. Near it is the filver-mine of R Auvergne, in fiderable, and a four mineral fpring. It lies anoon-
four leagues from Riom on the E . and fix S. font Clermont.
ONTHIE
This is a count fubdivifion of Lower Picardy, in France This is a county along the Somme. It lies betweer
Amienois, Boulonois, Artois, and the Brition Chan-
nel. ${ }^{n} \mathrm{nel}$ It rear the fea, has corn, fruit, and pafture; and, being
Abbeville. ON TIPOOL, a fmall town of Monmouthhhire. Here are feveral iron-mills, and its morket is kept on Sature
day. It lies 14 miles from Monmouth, and 140 from London. I'ARCHE.
ONTLEVEQE, an open town of Lificux, in Normandy, in France, on the rivulet Toques, which is
called Lezor from its fource to Lifieus. It is famou for a fort of excellent cheefe. It lies four teagues be1ow Lifieux on the $N$. and five from the fea,
ONTMUSSON, a town of Lorrain. See Poxte. Mousson.
territories and Upper Italy
ONTOISE, the ancient
$V$ exin François, in the Ife of $F$ Iranx, the capital of of hill, wish two parochial chunch, on the declivity one; alfo religious foundations. Its bridde consegifs 49 deo. arches. It lies fixteen miles N. of Paris. Lat. $49 \mathrm{deg} .10 \mathrm{~min} . \mathrm{N}$. long. 2 deg. $8 \mathrm{~min} . \mathrm{E}$,
of Normandy, in France, on the Couefnon, and cone. fines of Britany. It lies nine miles S. of of Avanchere,
and near the Englifh channel. Lat. 48 deg. . 30 min. N . ang. 1 deg. 36 min W .
IonTREMO 1 .
ONTREM. I , mia fmall town of Parma, in Upper
Italy, among the Italy, among the Appennine mountains, fifty miles E
of Genoa. Lat. min. E. borough of Lower Picardy, in France, on the somer
It has a bridge leading to an inand in whic is antle a pallage of confequence.
In the neightourhood are the ruins of Julius Cx .
fart's camp. It lies fix miles far's camp. It lies fix miles from. Abbeville.
the Trieu, about three leagues fritany, ine Brance, on
nel, and
and feven from St. Brieux ne trieu, about three leagues from the Britihh
nel, and feven from St. Brieux on the $W$.
PONT SEINE, or SUR SEINE, a town of Chan

P O P
Proper, in France, with a bridge over the Seine. It lies feven leagues Paris. Here is a noble con. W, and nineteen from Paris e Chavigny.
fite eardens of M. de
ONTSEE, a town of Anju, in France. See Pont ONTSEE, a town of Anjou, in France. See Pont
DESEE. in the Ine of France, on me Oife, over which is a bridge. Here is a very good trade. It lies two leagues
from Senlis to the N. E. from Senis the N. A Confide Roman colony in North-
PONON, a
amptonflire, through which the military road paffed amptonflir
northward.
northward,
PONTU, a province of Afia Minor, contiguous to,
and interwoven with Paphlagonia. It lies N. of Gaand interwoven with Paphlagonia. It lies N . of Ga-
latia, o. of the Kuxine f fae, and is divided on the E.
from Cappadocia by the river Halys, and on the W. by that of Parthenius.
PONTSURYONNE, a mall city of Senonois and PONTSURYONNE, a mall city of Senonois and
Champagne, in France, with a bidge over the Yonne.
It is two leagues diftant from Sens to the N. and toPONZA, or PONCIA, an ifland in the Mediterranean, near the entrance of Gaieta bay. Here is a large high tower, in which the inhabitants fhut themfelves up,
when threatened with an invafion from the Barbary when threatened with an invafion from the Barbary
Corfairs. Lat. 4 I deg. 16 min. N. long. 3 deg. 10 $\min . \mathrm{W}$.
POOLE,
PoLE, a confiderable borough of Dorfethire, and a
county of itfelf, with one of the beft harbours on the county of itelef, with one of the beft harbours on the
conf. It is furrounded every way by water, but
northward, where it is defended by a northward, where it is defended by a wall. It fits out
a great number of flips cvery year to the Newfoundland a great number of fhips every year to the New ouncland
filiery, is governed by a mayor,, aud fends two mem-
bers to parliament. bers to parliament.
Here is plenty of
Here is plenty of good finh, particularly large oyf
eers. Its weekly markets are on Monday and Thy ters. 1ts weekly markets are on Mondy and Thir
day, and a fair or free market the firlt Thurday in November, for toys. It lies 5 miles from Wareham,
24 E. of Dorchefter, and 10 W. of London. Lat. 51 deg. N. Dong. I deg. 50 min. W.
POOLE'S-HOLE, one of the wo
PODLE'S-HOLE, one of the wonders of the Peak, in
Derbybhire, at the foot of a great mountain Derbyhhire, at the foot of a great tountain, has a low
and narrow entrance, dilating itfelf into a wide and and narrow entren, fie roof of which water drops
loffy concavity, from the
continually, inculting the flones with cryftals, \&cc. continually, incrufting the ftones with crytrals, \&cc.
Here is that called the Queen of Scots pillar. Along the middle runs a frream among the falling rocks, with
an hideous noife.
POOLOWAY, one of the Spice or Banda iffes, in the Eaft Indian ocean. It lies forty-three miles S. of Ceram.
min.
OPA.
E. Lat. 3 deg. 34 min. S. long. 128 deg. 5
ADRE, a town of Carthagena, a province of Terra Firma, in South America, on the weftern bank
of the river Santa Martha.: It lies fifty-four miles E. of the river S
of Carthagena
In one of the chapels is an image of the Virgin
Mary richly adorned, to which the Spaniards from all Mary richly adorned, to which the saniards from anh
parts of America make pilgrimages, afcribing many
 5 min. W.
SOPAYAN, a government of Quito in South America,
enem terminating it on the N. It is divided into two jurif-
ditions, of which that on the N. and E. belong to diitions, of which that on the N. and kingom of
the audience of Santa Fé, or the new kingom of
Granada, Quito having only thore parts which lie Granda, Quito having only thofe parts which lie
towards the S. and W. The jurifdiction of Popayan towards the S . and W. the river Mayo and to Iprales,
reaches fouthward to
where it confines on that of the town of San Miguel where it confines on that of the town of San Miguel
de llarra; N . E. it terminates with the province of
Autioquia, and contiguous to that of Santa Fé; and Antioquia, and contiguous the government of Carthagena. The territory of Barbaco is the only part or
which reaches to the South fea, its weftern limits having been contrated by the new government of Choco;
eallward it fpreads itielf to the fources of the Coqueta, caltward it fpreads itfelf to the lources of Ne ro.
thought ot be thore of the Oroonoo and Negro litle thought to be thore of the Or eighty leagues, and little
From E to W. it is about
$\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{o}} .8 \mathrm{r}$.

P O P
lefs from N. to S. This large jurifdition is divided into eleven departments, for each of which the prin-
cipal governor nominates a deputy. Through the country y unn a c chain of barren moun-
tains from N. to S , and the foil near the fai is flat, marfhy, and continually flooded. vince, which abounds with gems, balm, dragon's lood, jafper, and a kind of agat.
OPAYAN, the capital of the lat-mentioned provine of the fame name, flands in a large plain, having on
the N. fide an uninterrupted prest he $N$. fide an uninierupted proforece of the coun-
try, and on the $E$. fide of a moderately cay, and on the E . fide of a moderately high mountain
califd M , from its refemblance to that letter, being
being covered with being covered with a variety of trees. The W. fide in
alfo diverfified with fmall eminences. The city is of middling fize, with mall eminences. The city is of a
moad, ftraight and level freets,
the foot-path near the foot-path near the houfes being paved, and th middle compofed of gravel. The boutes are of un-
burnt bricks; all thofe belonging to perrons of diftinc tion have one florey, but ali the reft only a a ground
floor. The furniure in then is. floor. The furniture in them is magnificent, being all
brought from Europe by fea, and befides that a prodigious way by land-carriage. Its cathedral is the only parochial church; befides feveral convents, with a Je-
fuits college, all having churches ; and in the late is a grammar-fchool: an univerity is allo in great forwardnefs, under the direction of the fama fathers.
From themountain of M . and runs through the city, having a bridge of flone and another of timber over it. The waters have pecclaiar medicinal virtue. In this mountain there is
alfo a p pring of excellent water, but it is conveyed to
he Above a league N . of Popayan runs the river Cauca, Above a league $N$. of Popayan runs the river Cauca
with a very large, deep, and rapid current, and is fub-
ject to dangerous fwellings. Ject to dangerous swe lings. 25,000 in and its nume cist daily increare., on account of
the employment which the many gold mines worked all over its juridietion afford the indigent, and con-
fequently occafions a great refort. Here the Governer conftantly refides, and he is allo the chief magiftrate. This is alfo the feat of a chamber of finances, $\& 8$ gota, has a fettled revenue or booo dollars annuualy. It lies 121 miles S. W. of the city of Bagota, and $23 r \mathrm{~N}$
E. of Ouito. Lat. 2 deg. 28 min. 2 deg. D . of of the meridian of Quito, or 76 deg. 10 min. W. of London.

DPEDOM, dominions of the Pope, or properly the
Ecclefiaftical ftate, is a part in the middle divifion of Leclelantucal touted is a part in the middle divifion of Venetian territories on the $N$.
Ine Adriatic fea on the E. the kinglo the Adriatic fea on the E. the kingdom of Naples on
the S. E. the Mediterranean on the S. and by the grand duchy of Turcany and the flates of Modena on he W. Its extent from S. to N. or from Monte
Circello, to Corboia or the mouth of the Po, is abot Circello, to Corboia or the mouth of the Po, is about
246 miles; but its breadth from S. W. to N. N. varies, being in fome parts fcarcely 20 , and in others
120 miles. The foil is very rich, producing corn 120 miles. The foil is very rich, producing corn,
wine, oil, filk, figs, and other excellent fruit; yet the country is but thinly peopled, and badly cutlevivated
The nooft healthful part of the Ecclefiaftical fate is Bo logna, lying N. of the Appenine niountaiiss; but the duchy of Ferrara contiguous to it is a mere bog: ne is the Campania of Rome much better in fummer, from
the great number of lakes and flagnated waters which the great numbecr of hekes and fragnated waters which render the country inflaturious to live in. Notwith-
ftanding the coafts belonging to the Pope are commodiounly fituated, both on the Adriatic and Tufcan feas
yet his fubiects have hardly any ports or tradin though, in order to invite foreigners porto traffic with this though, in order to invite foreigners to trafic with thi
ecountry, Civita Vecchia has becen declared a free port. The Pope of Rome may be confidered not only as
the friititall head of the Romifh church, but alfo as a
 abfolute: for though he holds a confititory of Cardi-
nals, who are his council on eccleciaftical aftairs, there
4 H

P O R
have nothing to do with the temporal adminiftration.
His prime minifter is the Cardinal Patron, and only one of his relations, who has thereby an opporThe principal prerogative of the Cardinals is that of hath by degrees been augmented to the number of feventy; but the Pope generally takes care to keep fome vacancies in relereve, or in petto, as it is com-
monly called: fo that the colleve is never complete. monly called: fo that the college is never complete.
Their title is that of Eminence (as the Pope's is his Holineff) and each endeavours to get himfelf chofen a manage their affairs at the courr of Rome.
manage their affairs at the court of Rome.
In the Papal dominions are five legations or principal
overnments, namely, Bologna, Urbino, Ravenna, governments, namely, Bologna, Urbino, Ravenna,
Ferrara, and Avignoon; but the Compania of Rome
is under the immediate government of the Pope himis under the immediate government of the Pope him-
felf. He alfo appoints a commander over the forces in every province and city; but the judges and ondther
infer
inferior officess are eleted by their refpective inhabiinferior officers are elected by their refpective inhabi-
tants.
Though the Pope engroffes all the corn in the country, the farmers being obliged to fenit to is agents
at the price he fixes on it, and he retails it out again to the fubjects, yet bread is not dear at Rome.
The Pope's fpiritual dominion extends to every country where the Romifin religion has gained footing:
and though many temporal Princes and their lat fuband though many temporal Princes and their lay fub-
jcets of that commurion, have lately difputed the Pope's fupremacy; yet the monks, Jefuits, and regular clergy
in every country, ftill continue inviolably attached to the fee of Rome, and thefe amounting to near two
millions of fouls, make a formidable body millions of fouls, make a formidable body. ling per revenues are computed at ant int including calual profits by offer-
ings. ling per
ings.
Befide
Befides the Ecciefiafical fate Arially fo called, as
mentioned further on, the Pope is alfo mentioned further on, the Pope is alfo poffeffed of the
duchy of Bencerento in the kingom of Naples, the counties of Avignon and Venaifin, in the South of
France ; and a confiderable number of fief France ; and a confiderable number of fiefs in Italy,
the principal of which are the kingdom of Naples, and the principal of which are the kingdom of Naples, and
the flates of Parma and Placentia. fiderabse beginning, gradually grown up to the prefent exceffive height of ecclefiaftical power, chiefly through the inundation of berbarous northern nations upon the
declenfion of the Roman mpire from declenfion of the Roman empire, from the liberality of
Chriftian Princes, as Pepin, Charlemagne, \&c. and the great increafe of a valt variety, of religious orders, The Pope's revenues muft be very confiderable, and
out of them he could maintain a frong militiary but quite different methods are taken for fupporting the. grandeur of the Romifh court: fo that very few land-
forces are kept up, though the arfenal at Rome contains arms fufficient for furnifhing arfenal at Rome con- 30,000 men horfe
and foot. The naval force of the Ecclefiafical ate only of twenty galleys, and thefe are generally fationed
at Civita Vecchia. at Civita Vecchia.
In the Ecclefiaftical State Proper In the Ecclefiaftical State Proper are included, r. The
duchy of Ferrara. 2. That of Bologna. vince of Remagna. 2. 4. The duchy of Uubbino. The pro-
marguifate of Ane marquifate of Ancona. 6. The Perugiano. 7. The mony of St. Peter. 10. Campania di Roma. II. Saina. 12. The duchy of Spoleto or Ombria. And 13. The country called Citta di Caftello; befides the
countries in and out of Italy, with the ready mentioned.
The capital of this flate is the once-famous city of
Rome, and the Pope's refidence. Rome, and the Pope's refidence.
POPENBURG, one of the towns belonging to the Thop of Hidetheim, in Germany.
POPERINGEN, a town of Flanders in the Auftrian Ne therlands. It lies feven miles W. of Ypres. Lat. 50
deg. 48 min. N. POPO, a diftrict of Guiney and Negroland, in Africa.
It lics W. of Whidat.

P $O$ R
South America DE POPA, in the Terra Fimp of South America.
the Malabar-coaft and Mogul empire, in the province of dies, in Afiaa. This is an unhealthy, but fruitfalt coum-
try in pepper and rice, extending about try in pepper and rice, extending about feventy moomery.
length. The water which forms this inhand jis in ength. The water which forms this inand is an in.
land branch of the fea running parallel with it from
Cocheen to Carnapole, where Cocheen to Carnapole, where it receives the friter,
which together make a very good harbour to which together make a very good harbour to the tomery
of Porca, where the Dutch have a factory. took it from the Portuguefe in in a factory. The
min. N. long 75 deg. 36 min. E, Lat. 2 deg.5 $\min . \mathrm{N}$. Iong 75 deg. 36 min. E. and the Eaft Indies, in Afia. It flands on the Mem near 320 miles $N$. of Siam. It is faid by the French $M$ Jenait, to be a confiderable city, of great commerce, and dea
fended by fourteen baftions. ORCO , ore of the fourteen the archbifhopric of Plata, and audience of Charas
in Peru, in South America in Peru, in South America. It begins at the $W$. fide,
of the town of Potofi, and about twenty fie from Plata city and, extending about twenty lumulus
The coldnefs of its fituation oceafion The coldnefs of its fituation occeafions a fearcityer of
grain and frui, but it abounds in fine eanale of In this juriddiction is the mountain of Porco, the mines of which the Yncas extraited all the friver for their expences and ornaments; and it whes ikewige
the firft which the Spaniards worked: but it has bee ince abandoned for thofe of Potofi.
The town of the far
jurifdiction, is about twenty miles W. of Potontioned 22 deg. 5 min. S. Long. 68 deg. Io min. Wotofi. Lat
OORENTRU, PONRENTU. ORENTRU, PONRENTU, or PORTRENTRU, city in the bifhopric of Bafil and Switzerland. Itlise
on the Halle, fixteen miles S. E. of Mond Lat. 47 deg. 36 min . N. long. 7 d deg. 15 min. E . ORLOCK, or PURLOCK, a fmall fea-port tat the Its lannual fairs are on Thurfday befire Maynd. Thurfday before OCtober 9 , and Thurfday before No. No. vember 12, all for cattle. It lies 23 miles from Bridge-
water, and 164 from London. Water, and 164 from London.
ORMAIN, a pretty large trad
one of the provinces in the fouthern divifion of Indof, tan and Eaft Indies, in Afia. It lies on the ocoaft. Alentejo, fortified with wallient Pand towers in Althe antiouve tafte. It is the fee of a Bifhop, and lies eightyy-four deg. 5 min. $W$.
the dreaful min. N. long. 8 PORT TAFERRY, i, e. the dreadful port or ferry, a town
in the county of Down, and province of Uliter, in Irein the county of Down, and province of Uliter, in Ire-
land. It lies on the narrow neck of Stranford bay,
betwen that and the lake. It has fome Iand. It lies on the narrow neck of Strangford bay,
between that and the lake. It has fome trade and excellent fifh.
ORTANGEL, or ANGEL'S PORT, a harbour on
the South fea, in the South fea, in Guaxaca, a province of Mexico, in
North America. It lies central to St. Pedro and Capo. lita. It has a broad open bay, but with good ancliorage, but bad landing. a frall town on the N . part
PORTARLINGTON, of Queen's county, and province of Leinfter, in Ireland,
on the Barrow. This is a flourifhing plantation, boout on the e arrow. This is a flourifhing plantation, abour
nine miles from Kildare. POR TDEESIRE, an harbour on the E. coaft of South
America, where fhips in their voyages. to the South America, where fhips in their voyages to the Sounh
fea frequently touch. It lies 154 miles N.E. of Port Sea frequently touch. It lies 154 miles N.E. of Part
St. Julien. Lat. 47 deg. 5 min. S. long. 90 deg. 10
min W. Min. W. ORTDIEU, a fmall town of Limoin, in
far from Bort.
PORTE, the title ufually PORTE, the title ufually given to the city of Confanti-
nople, the metropolis of the Turkify empire. The nople, the metropolis of the Turkifh empire.
court here is rather fo denominated by way of eminence, on account of a famous gate in the Empecoris palace leading to the feraglio; others fay from this
city having one of the finelt harbours in Europe. See city having one of the fineft harbours in Europh
Cosstantinople. ORTEL, a town of Alentejo, in Portugal. If fands
high, is walled round, and has alfo a catte at the top of
the

P 0
the hill. It contains 500 inhabitants in two parifhes,
with two monafteries. It lies tweive miles S. W. from Wiano, and eighty S. E. from Lifbon.
PORTENBESSIN, a town of Normandy, in France, with an harbour on the Britifh Chamnel. It lies eigh-
teen miles E. of Caen. Lat. 49 deg. 26 min. N. Iong. ${ }^{56 \text { min. W. WORTEND }}$, or PORTNADOWN, a town of PORTENDO county in the province of Ullter, and
Armagh, a
kingdom of $I$ Ireland, with a bridge over the Bann, to which above 1300 Proteftants being driven at times, and pricked forward by the rebels fiorors, were forced
into the river and drowned. It lies eight miles from Chartemont.
PORT-GLASGOW, a village in the neighbourhood, and PORT-GLASGOW, a village in the neighbourhood, and
under the jurididietion of the city of Glargow, in the
und under the juririnction of the city of Glargow,
Wert of Scotland.
PORT JULIAN, or ST. JULIAN, a harbour on the PORT JULIAN, or ST. JULIAN, a harbour on the
Magellanic coaft, in South America. Magelianic coaf, inloun indin, which name it fill
PORTLAND, formerly an
retains, though now only a peninfula, in Lorfetflire, rand oppofite to W eymouth. It is hardly feven miles,
in circuit, and bat hinly inhabited. in circuit, and bat thinly inhabited. Though it yields
plenty of corn and pafture, they have no firing here plenty of corn and pafture, they have no firing here
but dried cow-dung. From its E extremity, where is
church and feveral houfes, the fea has thrown up a a church and feveral houres, the fea has thrown up a
vaft ridge called Chefil-bank, not above half a ftone's valt ridge called Chefli-bank, not above half a fone's
throw from the fhore to which they pads over by a
boat and rope. It runs weftward about feven miles boat and rope. It suns weftward about feven miles
to Abbotfoury, 1eaving an inlet in fome places near a
mile and a half over, in the broadeft part of which is a to Abbotibury, leaving an inlet in fome places near a
mile and a half over, in the broadeft part of which is a
fwannery of about 7 or 8000 Wwans. Here the laind fwannery of about 7 or 800 Twans. Here the land
lies high, but by reafon of dangerous rocks it is only
iccefibibe on the N. fide, where it is defended by Portaccedirie on the N. Iide, where it is defended by Port-
land cafle on one fide, and Sandsfoot cafte on the
other ; both which absolutely command all haips that other; both which abfolutely command all Ahips that
come into this road, which, wrom its frong current, is
called Portland-Race. This is reckoned the moft dangerous part of the Britifh Channel; for due S. there is
a frong fetting-in of the currents from the Englifh and a frong fetting-in of the currents from the Englifh and
French coafts, fo that many vefficts have been driven
On whe French coants,
unawares W . of Portuand on the each. On the two
points of it is a light-houfe, the one oppofite to the points of it is a light-houre, the one oppofite to the
other, for the guiding of mariners. In the inland
parts are quarries of the whiteft free-fone, conumonly part, are quarries of the whiteft free-ftone, conmimonly
known by its name, and much ufed in the public fructures of London, ever fince the burning of tha
metropolis, as in St. Paul's, the Monument, \&sc. This innand of which fome nobleman is generally
the Governor, gives title of Duke to the Bentinck fathe Governor, gives title of Duke to the Bentinck fa
mily. It lies twelve miles S. of Dorchefter. Lat. $5^{\circ}$ mily. Thies welve . 2 deg. $48 \mathrm{~min} . W$.
deg. 30 min. N . long.
ORT LOORENT, a fea-port-town.
PORT L'ORIENT, a fea-port-town and fortrefs of Van-
nes and Britany, in France. It lies at the mouth of the
Scorf, and oppofite to Port Lewis. This is the princiScorf, and oppofite to Port Lewis. This is the princi-
pal fation for the flips belonging to the French Eaft India company, and hence calle PORT LOM. . .ong. 3 deg. 18 min. W. W. the river of Britany, with a very good harbour, which the largeft_lhips enter eafily, and a facious road or bay, at the end of which is, the above-mentioned Port
L'Orient. It is defended by a citadel and other works, L. Orient. It is defended by a citadel and other works,
being a tation for part of the royal navy : it lies feventyfour miles $\mathrm{N}, \mathrm{W}$. of Nantes. Lat. 47 deg. 46 min. N.
long. 3 deg. 18 min. W. long. 3 deg. 18 min. We. in a the $S$. W. coaft of Hifpa-
PORT LOUIS a fors
niola, in the Weff Indies. It belongs to France. Adniola, in the Weft Indies. It belones
miral Knowles took and demolifhed it in 1747 : but it fort MAhton, (fee MAhon and Minorca) an PORT MAROUSS, a good harbour of Mexico, in North America. It lies about a league E . of Acapulco, where Amips from Peru generally run in contraband goods. ORT MONTAGUE, as Dampier calls it, in New
Britain, and the fouthern regions of North America. Britain, and the fouthern regions of rich valleys and
It in mountainus and woody, having
fine brooks, with plenty of fea and freflhtwater: fiflo,

P O R
vegetables, fowl, hogs, \&z. Lat. 6 deg. 10 min. $S$.
and 15 m miles $W$. from Cape St. George.
PORT PATRICK ORT PATRICK, in Galloway, in Scoolland, the ufual
place for paflige to Belaft and other ports in Ireland.
The harbour is tolerably The harbour is tolerably yood, and the road fifere but
the packet-boat, and fome few fifhing-veffels, are the
fum of fum of its navigation.
PORT SETON, a place
coaft E. of Edinpurghe, with a mole or pier, on the that capitial of edsconburgh, and in the neighbourhood of
falt, and in fuch ina is made very good whit carried on to Norway Hlamburgh, Bremen, the Batic,
and even Holland ; belides other and even Holland, befides other goods.
ORTSOY, a neat town or village of Bamifire, in the
North of Scotland It it forth, with a harbour or pier for fhipping of the Mere coaft-
ing and other veffels are very frequent, befideg ing and other veffels sare very frequent, befides thole be-
longing to the inhabitants, and give the place
bufing air of butinels. It yields plenty, of fea--ifich, and lies fix mix mites
N. from Bamft. NOR from Bamff. the Tyber, and three mirtus Augufil, on the right fide of
It was once a foom the Mediterranean. It was once a confiderabbes place, and is an Epiccopal
fee belonging to the Dean of the college, in S. eee belonging to the Dean of the college, in Sc. Peter's
Patrimony, nd the Ecclefiaftical State, in the middle divifion of Italy. It has fince gone to ruin, to which, among other caufes, contributed the withdrawink of
the fea from it for the pace of two miles. It lies about ORTO, OPORTO, and commonly called PORT A
PORT, a city and well-known feat port Entre Douro e Minho, in Portugal, at the mouth of the Douro, and on its $N$. fide. The entrance into its harbour
called Barra, or the Bar, is dancerous, by rocks and fand-banks, except at high-water in the winter ; and it is defended by a caftle. .
This place is furrounded with walls next to Lifbon is the richeft city of Portugal, and the fuburb on the oppofite fide of the river; hence called Portucale. Here is a good trade, particularly in wine, The harbour is fafe againft all wind ; but when the foods or frefthes in the river come down, no anchor
can hold, at which times the fhips are fqueezed and faftened to each other along the walls, in order to ayoic e impetuofity of the torrent,
The ftreets of this city are
well paved, the natural rock making up part of the pavement, and in other places even the walls of the
houfes. The edifices are antique, but graceful, and all houfes. The edifices are antitique, but graceful, and a
of foone. The churches, efpecially the cathedral, ar fately and magnificent. Its inhabitants amount to a-
bout 4000 familifs in five parifhes, with nine monafbout 4000 families in five parifhes, with nine monar
teries, and other religious foundations. It lies thisty eight miles S. of Braga. Lat. 40 deg. 53 min. N. long.
8 deg. 35 min. W. 8 deg. 35 min . W.
ORTO
BELLO, or ST . PHILIP DE PORTO BELLO, a town of Darien, or Terra Firma Proper, on the narroweft part of the ifthmus which join
North and South America. Here is a large commo dious harbour, from its extent and fecurity denominated the Fine Harbour by Chriftopher Columbus.
It has good anchorage and fheter for hhipping, and,
though its entrance is very wide, it is well-defended though its entrance is very wide, it is well-defended
by Iron cafte, which flands on the N. point thereof The $S$. fide if is full of riffs of ockse, the middle of the channel has bottom
On the S. fide of the harbour is Gloria cafte, to
he E . of which begins the town, having before it the $E$. of which begins the town, havinge before it
point of land which projects into to the batbouration pois point Itood fort St. Jerom. All thefe were demio-
tised in 1739 , by Admiral Vernon and Commiodore
lifer
 only. North-weft of Gloria caftle is the anchoring
place for large flips ; but fmaller veffels come furcher P; and 150 toifes from St. Jerom's fort W. $1-4^{1}$ N . is a a fand-bank, on which is only a fathom and a har North-weft of the town is the little bay Caldera, $\begin{gathered}\text { with }\end{gathered}$

P O R
with four fathom and a half of water, very proper for
careening of vefiels, and quite fheltered from all winds. North-eat of tie e eown is the mouth of the river Cafcajal, which affords no freth water within a quarct
a league or upwards from its mouth, in which are alligators, The tides here are very irrgular.
The town of Porto Bello flands on the declivity of a mountain furrounding the whole harbour, the houfes
are moftly of timber, and about 130 in number, but are moftly of timber, and about Iso in ocnifis of one
the greateft part of them fpacious. principal freet, extending along the frand, with fome
others croffing it, and running from the declivity of the mountain to thie thore. Here are two large rquares, a
cufom-houfe of flone, and three churches, with other cufom-houre of
religious foundations, and
At the E. end of the town, which is the road to PaAt the E. end of the town, which is the road to Pa-
nama, is a quarter called Guincy, where all the negroes, The piace is very urkealthy, not only to frangers, But to the natives, as numbers of Europeans have woo-
fully experienced. It is under the urifietion of a Gofully experienced. It is under the juridiction of a Go-
vernor, who bas the title of a Licutenant General, Vernor, who has the titite of a Licutenant
as becing fuch under the $P_{\text {refident }}$ of Panama. During the time the Spanifh Galleons are here, which
is called Porto Bello fair, above 1oco crowns have been iven for a nilidaling chamber ant clofet, and for
fome large hourcs 4,5 , or 6000 , provifions being alfo fome large houres 4,5 , or 6000 , provifions being alfo
proportionabiy dear, and brought hither from Carthagena and Panama.
Among the mountains round this harbour, one is
particuarly remarkable by its ove.topping loftinef particularly remark able by its ove.topping, lofuinefs. It
is salled Capiro, and flands at the extrenity of the harbour, in the road to Panama. Its fummit is always co--
vered with thick dark clouds; and this, like a natural vered with thick dark clouds; and this, like a natural
barometer, indicates every change of the weather. It is a current opinion here, that parturition is. dan-
gerous, therefore women in that condition remove to gerous, therefore women in that condition remove to
Panama; and that animals from other climates ceafe to procreate there. No horfes or anfes however are
bred at Porto Bello. bred at Porto Bello.
The heat here is
The heat here is exceffive at all times. The fre-
quent torrents of rain, which are fudden and impatuous, are accompanicd with tenmeftes of thunder and
lightening, the repercufions of which from lightening, the repercuffions of which from the caverns,
with the fllieks of monkeys, are very dradful. It lies fith the inrieks of monkeys, are very dreadful. It lies
feventy-two miles N. of Panama. Lat 9 deg. 34 min.
35 fec. N. Iong. 35 fec. N. long. 277 deg. 50 min, from Paris. 296 deg.
4 r min. from the Pic of Tencriff, and 82 deg. 5 min. W. of London.
From feveral obfervations made by the Pole-flar and the fun's azimuth, the variation of the magnetic needle
in this harbour was found to be 8 deg. 4 min, eafterly, in this harbour was found to be 8 deg. 4 min, eafterly.
John Morgan, an Englifh adventurer, took Porto Bello; but in confideration of a ranfom fpared the forts
and houfes.
Adirial Hofier, in. 1725, with an Englinh fquadron
in the Baffimentos, formed the blockade only of this in the Baftimentos, formed the blockade only of this
harbour fo long, till he inclenenceof the feafon weep-
ing off half their hands, were obliged with the remainder to return to Jamaica, the Spanifh mips, being moored all the time in a line
within the harbour within the harbour.
The number of rable, and the of inhabitants here is very inconfide-
there being fcarcely thit part negroes and mulattoes, there being fcarcely thirty white families, thofe who
by commerce or their eftates are in enfy removing to Panaina; fo that fuch only cly fay whates employments oblige them to it.
4) flfh , of which there is a geneat in this neighbourhood is
 -onitrvivest The forefts almoft confining on the houfes of the 2. town, the tygers often make incurfions into the very
Areets during the night, and carry off whate can micect: thefe the negroes and mulattoes, befides the
fnares taid for them, ing with lance and fcimitar, hamfroinging them with the latter at two blows.

P O R
crico ligero, or nimble Peter, ironically fo called from
ts extreme floth, never firring till compelled ger. It is of the flape of a middling monkey. Wy hun-
ever he moves, his cry is ever he moves, his cry is fo difagreeable, as Whane once
produces pity and difguft, In this confifts his whot, produces pity and dirgut, In this contifts his whols
defence, for it being natural for him to get away the firft hoffile approach of any beaff, he mawes at
every motion fuch howings as are infupporables zt every motion fach howings as are infupporable even
to his purfuer, who foon quits him to be out of
reach of his horrid nie reach of his horrid noife. Huits His food to is generally whe the
fruits; and when he can find none on the erold fruits ; and when he can find none on the ground wild
looks out for a tree well-loaded, which he climns a grect dear of pains, and, in order to fave chimbs with
another toilfome afcent, plucks off all the fruit fuch another toilfome aicent, plucks off all the fruit, and to
avoid the pain of deccending the tree, forms himfers into a ball, and drops from t the b branches, consthimetelf
the foot of the tree till all the fruits are, confumued, at the foot of the tree till all the fruits are, confumed, ard
never ftirring hence till hunger compels him never ftirring hence till hunger compels him
Serpents are here as numerous and deadly
thagena, and toads innumereable every where, fwarm-
ing even in the freets and ing even in the frreets and all open places, after the
leaff flower of rain; and when any has hampent the nightr, the ffreets and fquares in the mopping feem ian
paved with thefe reptiles; fo paved with thefe reptiles; fo that one canonoting fewing
out treading on them, which fometimes is prodit. out treading on them, which fometimes is propudith
of troublefome bites; for, belides their poifon, tiey
have large teeth, thefer reptiles being have large teeth, thefer reptiles being generaily fixi inches
long. So great are the numbers of then long. Se ogreat are the numbers of them, that noction
can be imagined more difmal than their croakings ring the night in all parts. At the time of the galleons being at Porto Bello, it
is one of the moft populous places in all South A.me rica, this being the rendezvous of the jointrut commerec of Spain and Peru at its favir, fo that it then becocones
the flaple of the riches of the old the ftaple of the riches of the old and new world, and
the fcene of one of the moft confiderable branches of commerce on the whole earth: whereas, at the dof
time, it is a folitary, poor place, and a perpetual flecee
reiening every where time, it is a foitary, poor place, and a perpetual fletence
reignng every where.
The principal articles of The principal articles of commerce are bales of goods
from Old Spain; and from Peru by the way of $P_{\mathrm{s}}$. nama, chefts of gold and filver, with cocoas, quinquina
or Jefuits bark, veecuna wool, and bezoar flones, $\langle c$ all thefe being piled on heaps in the bezoar flones, \&\% frees;
which time no thets. which time no thefts, lofs, or difturbance, amidf; the
hurry and confufion of fuch crowds, is ever known This fair is limited to forty days. PORTO CAVALLO, or CABALLO, a town of Ve.
nezuela and Terra Firma, in South America, nezuela and Terra Firma, in South America, with 2
harbour on the Caracca coaft, and a bay of the North fea.
In
far In the late war with Spain, Commodore Knowles
with a Britifh fquadron made an unfuceresur on this place. It lies about 25 miles from St. Jago de Leon to the N. E. and 124 S. of Bonaire. It is if fibjed
to Spain. Lat. 10 deg. 39 min . N. long. 67 ded $\min . W$. Lat. 10 deg. 39 min . N. long. 67 deg. 3 ORTO CAVALLO, or DE CAVELLOS, a fmall
town, with a large harbour on the gulph of Hondun town, with a large harbour on the gulph of Honduas,
in New Spain, in North America, It was taken and its magazines burnt by Captain Newport in I599, and
fix years anterwards by fix years afterward by Chptain Shirely: upon which
the Spaniards removed the trade to An the Spaniards removed the trade to Amatique, where
they built and fortified the village of St. Thomas de Caftilla, a place ftrong by vature, at the bottom of the
bay ORTO D'ALE, or PORTUDALI, a fea-port townof Guiney and Negroland, in Africa. It lies about twedre
leagues from Rufico fouth wards. leagues from Ruficico louthwards.
PORTO FARINO, a town of T.
a harbour a little, a town of Tunis, in Africa, winh
thirty-four of the river of Carthage, and tharty-four miles N . of the city river of Tunisthagd, and fuje d
to that republic. Lat. min E. republic. Lat. $36 \mathrm{deg} . ~$
0 min . N .-long.
ORTO ORTO FERRAIO, or FERRARIO, a town and for-
trefs on the N fide of the Ifle of Elba, in the Tuvan
fea, and middle divifor trefs on the $N$. fide of the Infe of Elba, in the Turana
fea, and middde divifion of Italy. It belongs to the
great Duke of Flo great Duke of Florence, though the it inand is fitbeat to
Spain. It lies forty-four miles Spain. It lies forty-four miles N. W. of Orbitello
Lat. 42 ded. 40 min. N. long. II deg. 28 min Lat. 42 deg. 40 min. N. long. Ir deg. 28 min. E.
PORTO FINO, a fmall town on the coaft of Genoz, in
$\mathrm{P} O \mathrm{R}$
the upper divifion of Italy. The mouth of the port in
defended by a fquare fort, and is capable of containing about ten galleys only. It it acceffible only with a N . E. Wind and
PORTO GALLETE, a Imall fea-port town of Bicay, deg. 29 min. N. long. 3 deg. 8 min. W. W. Lat. 43 deg. 29 RECO, the ancient $A g a j u s$, a rmall port of
PORTOGRECO
the Capianate, and kingdom of Naples, in Lower the Capianae, adritic fea, between Vieftes, and Lower
Iraly, onte the Arem
St. Anglo, being about twenty miles N. E. of Manfredonia . the middle divifion of Italy. It flands on a bay of the Tufcan fea, fixty miles S. W. of Siena, and fubject to 12 deg. 5 min. E.
ORTO LONGE, a fortres and port-town at the PORTO LONGONE, a fortrefs and port-town at the
E. end of the Ine of Elba, in the Tuccan fea, and fubE. end of the Ine of Eliba, in the Tufcan fea, and fub-
jeft to the King of Nappes. Lat. 42 deg. 36 min. N. long II deg. 28 min. E.
ORTO RICO, one of the great Antilles inlands of America, in, the Atlantic ocean. It is beautifully di-
verffified with woods, hills, and valless; is extremely
fertice abounding in fine meadows, and well-ftocked fertile, abounding in fine meadows, and well-flocked
with cattle, goats, hogs, and fheep, $\$ \mathrm{zc}$, but the periodical with catte, goats, hogg, and hieep, sce. but the periodical
rains render it unhealthy, like other countries of the torid zone. It bears good fhip-timber, and a variety
of fuit-trees. A ridge of mountains runs through the ifland from
E. to W. E. to W. W. natives, at the fiiff arrival of the Spaniards here, are faid to have been no lefs than 600,000 ; but they
were reduced and gradually extirpated by thefe newcomers, who even hunted them down with dogs, like
wild-beafts or other wildbeatss or other game. $T$ the principal articles of trade in Porto Rico, are fugar, ginger, hides, cotton-thread, or raw cotton,
cafia, mattic, \&sc. Here they have likewife great
cuantities of falt, and make a confiderable profit of quantuties of alat, and make a conduerabie proint of It has feveral veffels, in which they trade to different parts of America.
The number of its prefent inhabitants is not above 10,000. It is liable to great droughts, hurricanes, and
the defcents of privatecrs ; by which all their ports the defcents of privatecer From Cape Samana, the moft N. eafterly point of
Hirpaniola, to Cape Aguada, the moft wefferly point of Hiripaniola, to Cape Aguata, the mott welterly point of
Poron Rico, is about eighteen leagues, being 150 miles
from E, to W, and between 40 and 50 in breadth,
 from lat. 88 to
65 and 67 deg. W Weg.
Its capital of the fame name flands on the $N$. fide of Its capital of the fame name flands on the N. fide of
thi iand, upon another fmall one, joined to the conti-
nent by a caufeway which runs acrofs the harbour. nent iy a caureway fleantly fituated on an eminence, command-
ing the occan on one fide, and the main inandon the ing the occan on one fide, and the main inand on the
other ; it is about a mile and a half in circuit, and almoft impregnable by fea.
In 1595 Sir Francis Drake only burnt the fhips in the harbour, but thee the town, though with great berland actually reduced the hawno of his own life, by a
dificulty, and even at the hazard fall from the caufeway into the fea. In a month's time he abandoned it, after the demorition or the forts, and
carried of eighty pieces of brafs-cannon, and an immenfe booty in plate.
Here is an excellent harbour, which is defended by a very frong cafle, as is the town by another on its
S.
This.
Thity being the center of the contraband trade
This city being the center of the contraband trade
carired on by the Englifh and French with the King
King
 habited than moft of the Spanifh cities in America. It
is alfo the fee of a B Bifhop and the refidence of the
Governor. Befides its cathedral, it has a good moGovernor. Befides its cathedral, it has a good mo-
naftery. Lat. 18 deg. 5 min. N. long. 65 deg. Io naftery. Lat. 18 deg. 5 min . Ninler
min. W. .
PORTO SANTO, one of the fmaller among the Ma-

[^0]cor + - $x^{2}$
$P O R$
deira iffands, in the Alantic ocean ; and is fubjeet to
the Portuguefe, who difcovered it in
twenty mues twenty miles long, and eight broad. Upon it is a lit-
tle town of the fame name good fhelter for fuch flips as come tron the Tadies Lat. 33 deg. 5 min. N. long. 16 deg. 5 min. W . America. It is divided on the N. . from that of South
by the Rio Grande, on the S. by Rio by the Rio Grande, on the S. by Rio Dolce from the
captainric of Efpirito Santo : it hath the ocean on the
E. and on the W the are faid to extend themelves a valted way weftward, who
northward northward into the inland. Befides the above-men-
tioned river, there are eight more. Its capital of the fame name f
of a fmail river, and top of a white rock, near which
is a very high land, is a very high land, feen far, and ending in a flat
frand. In the town are about 500 Portuguefer
whore whore principal employment is carryign provilions
about to iell along the coaf, having plenty of thefe,
though but little fugar The , to be feen in the maps, and pretended to be infamous
on this on this coaft for flipwrecks, are only imaginary, and
a mere ccheme, calculated by the Portuguefe
ftrangers frangers from approaching thefe parts. Here is a Je-
fuits colleve. ORTO VECCHIO, the ancient Portus $\mathbb{S}$
 Mediterranean. Here veffils are fhelteredon on all hands
from the wind. It is eafily known at a dif from the wind. It is eafily known at a difance by a
high mountain indented at top, a little to the S . of
which ftands the haven. which ftands the haven, but the entrance to the $N$.
is fomewhat dangerous by reafon of rocks is fomewhat dangerous by reafon of rocks.
In 153 the French took it; and 1736 the Corg-
can malecontents, who improved its fortifications and can malecontents, who improved its fortifications and
harbourc. It lies forty miles N. of Sardina, and nc-
cording to M. de Chazell, in lat. 4 I deg. long. 16 deg. 5 min. W.
ITO NUOVO
with the former, in Corfica. It lies between coaft
facio facio on the $S$. and Porto V Vecchio on the N. about ter
miles from each. Lat, 4 I dec. 22 min. $5^{8} \mathrm{~min}$. E. ORTO VEJO, a harbour of Peru, in South America,
and on the South fea, where begins and on the South fea, where begins a ridge of very
freep mountains, reaching quite to Carthagena on the North rea.
ORTO VNERE, a fmall fea-port in the Genoefe
territories, and upper divifion of Italy a mountain, and mouth of Spezza gulph, on its weftern point. It has an old catte on the top of the hill.
It lies forty-five miles S. E. of Genoa. Lat. $\min . ~ N . ~ l o n g . ~ I o ~ d e g . ~$
66 min . E.
ORTO PRINCCPE, feab-port of Cuba, one of the ATO PRINCIPE, a fea-port
Antiles, in the Atlantic ocean.
Mor Antiles, in the Atlantic ocean.
Morgan and his adventurers took it after a fout re-
fiftance. It Ilise about 300 miles S. E. of the Havannah and I80 N. W. of Baraco.
ORT ROYAL, an ifand of Granville county, and South Caroina, in North America. If forms with the contiguous mainland one of the moft fecure and convenient
harbours in this country. It is about fifteen miles long, and on its N. E. Thore flands the town of Beaufori:
Lat. $3^{1}$ deg. 45 min. N. Jong. 80 deg. W. The above-mentioned hatbour, which is of the fame
name, is very fafe for flipping, and runs into a fine frume, is verytry, branching ittelff out into feveral other
farge civers. Yt lies 1.5 miles N . of the river May, and
land large rivers. It lies 15
180 from St. Augutine.
ORT ROYAL, formert
mT ROYAL, formerly Coquay, in the iffand of Ja-
maica. It was one of the finetit fea-ports in the Weft
Indies before its deftuwaion bye maica. It was one of the finett fea-ports in the Weit
Indies before its deftrution by aerthuakes, hurricanes,
and fire ; but is now in a tolerable cond, and fire ; but is now in a tolerable condition, having
been fivee rebuilt. It fands on a narrow neck of land been firiee rebuilt. It tands on a narrowv neck of land,
in the S. E. part of the inand, which runs out ten
or twelve miles $W$. into the fea. It has or twelve miles W. into the fea. It has three hand-
fome freets befides lanes, a fine church, an hofpital for fome flreets befides lanes, a fine church, an hofpital for
failors, and King's yard. The ifthmus is guarded by
Fort Charles, which has a line of Fort Charles, which has a line of neer roo cannon,
and a frong garrifon.
4 The Harbour, which is a bay
en
on the $N$. is three leagues broad, very deep, and per-
haps one of the fineft in the world, where vefiels of 7 hoo tons may lie clofe to the fhore: and it has the Atlantic ocean on the $S$. with the mainland on th N . and E. alfo the town on the S. and is only open on
the S. W. but defended from foutherly winds by fandy bays. It wa It was deffroyed by an earthquake in 1692 , by fire in felt a dreadful hurricane all the night of October 20 ; fo that out of 105 vefiels, none but the Rippon man of war
rode out the florm, tho' without mafts, befides other rode out the florm, tho without marts, berides other
confiderable damage done to the town, 8 cc . The in
俍 habitants were for removing to Kingfon, on the op-
pofite fide of the harbour ; but the convenient fituation pofite iide of the warbour,
of Portugal has induced many to fettle here a gain, being oftter defended now againf inundations. This place is reckoned very unhealthy, the air and water being both
bad fo near the coaft, however sood they are in the in bad fo near the coaft, however good they are in the in-
land parts. Lat. 33 deg. 5 min. N. long. I6 deg. 5
min. E. $\min . \mathrm{E}$. ORT ST. MARY, or Puerto de Santa Maria, a fea-port town of Andalufia, in Spain, at the mouth of the river
Guadalette, and in the bay of Cadiz, directly oppofite to that citt. Lat. 36 deg. 32 min. N. . long. 6 deg
30 min. W. The Englif plundered it in PORTSDOWN HILS, eminences of chalk in the neighbourhood of Portfmouth, in Hamphire, and at a
moderate diftance from the fhore: they extend themmoderate difance from the fhore : they extend them-
felves into Suffex. From the top of them there is an agreeable profpect of ports, creeks, bays, the ocean,
caftles, and fhips ; alfo the Ine of Wight, Porthent cafles, and fhips; alfo the 1 Ine of W ight, Portchefter,
Gofport, Portfmouth, Southampton, Goport,
flort, all the coaft from Portland Ine to Suffex, ORTSMOUTH, a mayot-town and fea-port of Hamp-
Bire. It is the key of England on that fide, and a regular fortification, at the entrance of a creek of Portfe ifland, which is about fourteen miles in circuit, and fur-
rounded at high tides by the fea-water, of which fait is rounded at high tides by the fea-water, of which fait is
made here; alfo joined to the continent by a bridge where was anciently a fmall coaftee and town called
Port Perus or Porthefter, at which Vefpafian landed. it lay at the upper end of the creek, but upon the retiring lay at the upper end of the creek, but upon the retiring to the building of the prefent town. Here is one of the principal chambers for building and laying up the royal
navy, being furnifled with wet and dry docks, and vaft magazines of naval and military ftores, \&c. It has a ood counterfcarpe and double moat, with ravelines in place where moff acceffible.
The town is frong on the land-fide, by the fortifi-
cations round the docks and yards; befides mone has been lately purchafed for additional works ground leaft number of men continually employed in the yard
is 1000 ; which number is 1000; which number is greatly increafed in time of
var. In fhort, the docks and yards are a kind of maThe fite of Portfinouth is lelves.
The fite of Portfmouth is low, and fo full of water and
ditches as to be reckoned aguin. The freets itches as to be reckoned aguifh. The freets are not
over clean, and confequently the effluvia not oury: but the continual refort of feamen, foldiers, \&c. render it always full of people. The inns and taverns
are perpetually crowded; but the lindlords not the moft moderate. The place ind in want of frelh
water ; and though fituated water; and though fituated in a plentiful country, yet as are alfo lodgmings and fuels
Here is a provifions dear ; deputy-governor. The town fends two members to parliament. The church is large and dair. From the
watch-houfe on the top of the fteeple is the harbour, as well as of of Spithead, where phips ride of before they come in, lying between Portfmouth and the
Ine of Wight. Here is a fine new cannon. Aght. Here is a fine new quay for faying up
A thound fail of fhips may ride fafe in the harbour, the mouth of which, not fo broad as the
Thames at Weftminter, is fec for Thames at Weftminfler, is fecured on Gorport fide by
four forts, and a platform of above tern level with, and a platform of above twenty great guns
fea caftie:

P O R
The markets here are on Tuefday, Thurfday, and $S_{z}$ milliners, mercers, cuttlers, cabinetmakeres, linethers,
woollendrapers, filverfiniths, apparel ready made, nnd
bed woollendrapers, filverfmiths, apparel ready made, and
bed-furniture, \&\&. On the adjoining heath a fuburb has been built, which for number of inhabitants and beauty of the howfing in
like to ourftrip the town itfelf: heree the failors are
terntained by the ladies of pleafure as
 fterdam, \&ce. and is independent of the garrififon.
Portfmouth.gave title of Duchés to King Charles II, Portmouth., arave titie or Duchers to King Charles IL's
favourite miftref Louifa de Querouaille. It ties wenty
miles S. of Wincheffer, and feventy-two $S$. Whty miles S. S. Winchefter, and reventy-two S. Wenty
London. Lat. 50 deg. 48 min . N. long. I deg. 6 OORTSMOUTH, one of the principal towns of Nem Hamphhire, in New England, North America, Newtere
the fuperior and inferior courts are held. the fuperior and inferior courts are held.
ORT ST. JOHN, or SAN JUAN, outlet of Nicaragua, river into the North feart at Gue
timala and Old Mexico, in North timala and Old Mexico, in North America.
PORTUGAL, the Roman PORTUGAL, the Roman Lufitania, a kingdom in EV.
rope, which is bounded northwards by Galici, in
Spain, and divided from it by the river ' Spain, and divided from it by the river Minho next the
fea, and by fome fmall rivers and hills fur fea, and by fome fmall rivers and hills f forthert thand
towards the E. The weft and fouth fides are wanhed the Atlantic ocean, including the lietle king wafled by
Algarve on the $S$. And on the weft the rive Of Algarve on the $S$. And on the weft the river Guadian
parts the laft-mentioned kingdom from Andlu parts the laft-mentioned kingdom from Andaulufa;
whence drawing a line northwards, Portugal Whence drawing a line northwards, Portugal con
on Andalufia, Spanif Eftremadura and Leon. Its whole extent from N. to S. is about 300 m m
that is, from lat. 37 to 42 deg. N . that is, from lat. 37 to 42 deg. N. and 18 in brasesth
from E. to W. namely from E. to W . namely, about the middle; whichtia is
from long. 7 to 9 deg. W. and where narroweft next
Alarve, Algarve, about 60 .
This kingdom of
Years, in in fucceffion of 24 Princes ; the firt above 600 years, in a faccefirion of 24 Princes; the firf of which,
Alfonfo, began his reigh 1140 . Its monarchs are abio-
lute at home lute at home, and own no fuperior abroad : in both
their power is defpotic, and their will the olv their power is defpotic, and their will the only law.
The Portuguefe dominions abroad were formely very extenfive and rich, but they have been very much
curtailed by the Dutch. They fill curcerica the vaft province of Brazil, being fo poffers in along the fea, though extremely narrow towards the inland. The produce and profits of it are reckoned very
confiderable in fugar, tobacco, singer confiderable in fugar, tobacco, ginger, cotton, ind very
hides, and dyers-wood, \&cc. They have alfo the Atorese or Tercera iflands, and that of Madera WW. of Portugal :
in Africa the Cone in Africa the Cape Verd inands, the fort of Marzagce,
on the coafts of Barbary ; Mina and Arquin on thoolef on the coafts of Barbary; Mina and Arquin on tholo of
Guiney, with feveral more on the coafts of Congo and Angola; Mozambique on thofe of Zangucbar: and in
Affia, Goa, Diu, Daman and Chaul, on thofe of TonAria, Goa, Diu, Daman and Chaul, on thofe of Ton-
quebar ; and on the coaft of China the town of Macao
but this quebar; and on the coatt of China the town of Maca;
but this laft, though moffly inhabited by Portuguefe, is
entirely fubeca to the Chinefe. The Dutch have not only w
of the traffic of Aave not only wrought the Portuguefe out
their of the traffic of Africa in India, but feized upon fome of
their poffeffions in the latter, fuch as the ifland of Cej.
lon, the Molucas lon, the Moluccas, the town of Molucca, \&c. Beifides,
they never ceafed till, by their reprefentations, witich feem to have been injurious and falfe, they perfuaded
the Emperor of Japan to extirnate thent the Emperor of Japan to extiripate theren entirily out of
his dominions ; where they had carried on very conhis dominions; where they had carried on a very con-
fiderable trade, and had made feveral proflytes to Chrifianity
The only
The only religion proferfed in Portugal is that of
the church of Rome, no other being fo much as fuffered, or hardly known throughout the country. The mountains of greateet note in this kingdom are, Serra de Eftrella, Serra de Marvao, the rock of Sintr, Cape Roca or the Cape of Libon, Serra de Arrabid be.
Monte Junto, Serra de Algarve, and Mont Garve ; be.
fides others that fides others that are fmaller.
Its rivers are the Duero,
Its rivers are the Duero, Minho, Tajo, Guadians,
Mondeco, Livinia, Sadao, Vanga, Lefa, Ave, Ci-
vado, Zezere, Alla
vado, Zezere, Alba, Goa, Laura, \&cc. Tagus, there are many natural golden fands of the ragus, there are many natural curiofities, as lakes

P O R
P O T
fouintains of peculiar note, \&c. . Here are likevife feve
ral mineral and medicinal fprings of great virfue, and much reforted to.
The foil in Portugal is the very worft in Spain ; bu upon the whole, it never produces corn fufficient for the maintenance of its inhabitants; but muft be fup-
plied from Spain, England, or other not tries. Pafture is no lefs frarce, except fome coun northern parts, and along the banks of fome of their large rivers, where the
the fouthern fide they are fmall and lean. fed ; but on Here are valt quantities of wine made, the beft commodity of the kingdom. They have eil likewewife in
great abundance, but far inferior to the Spanifh and great abundance, but far inferior to the Spanifh and
lalian. Lemons and oranges are exported in great quantities, though the latter be nothing foo pleafant as
thofe from Seville ; nor indeed are any of their fruit fo thofe from Seville, nor indeed are any of theiraf fruit fo
large or fo well tafted as the Spanifh. Herbs and fowers are here very good ; and perfumed waters diftilled fowers
the oforiferous kinds are the odoriferous kinds are in univerfal requeft, being ufed in almoft every thing that is eaten, drank, or worn
This country produces alum, white marble, alabalter and efpecially falt, vaft quantities of which are exported The woollen manufactures of Portugal are but in
different and coarfe, being worn only by the meane different and cioarfe, being worn only by the meaner
fort. Their fiks are in fome places much better, but every way inferior to thore made in Spain.
An author of their own nation, M. de Faria, thus peaks of his countrymen. "The nobility think them elves Gods, and chatlenge a kind of adoration. The
entry think themfelves equal to them, and the commonality difdain to be thought inferior to either. What
then nuit the Prince be, who is head of fo many then muft the Prince be, who is head of ro many
petyy Gods? An intance of this, is that the women of
quality are ferved in every thing on the knee by their petty Goare ferved in every thing on the knee by their
quatity are
maids and flaves, and they will hardly be fpoken to by mean people, but in that pofture,"
Poreign, and efpecially Spanifh authors, characterile hem as very treacherous, even to one another, bu much more fo to ftrangers; extraordinarily crafty in
heir dealings, much given to avarice and ufury, unmercifully cruel where-ever they get the upper hand Ind the meaner fort univerfally addiceded to thieving;
befides all this, they are taxed with malice and revenge. ormer times; and fince then, they are no lefs famed for their fkill in havigation, and for the many difcoveries
we owe to them in the Weft and Eaft Indies. Nor did
 their kingdom from Philip II. of Spain, when in 1640
they fet John Duke of Braganza, the lawful heir of the crown, upon the Portuguefe throne, which flill
till continues in that line. The language of Portugal is like that of Spain, a cor-
ruption of the Latin; only this of Portugal is much uption of the Latinn ; only this of Portugal is much
pore remote fron it than the Caffilian, and fo more more remote fropn it than, the Caftilian, and fo more
fough and harrht to the ear, with an admixture of Cel-
tic, Moorifh, Gothic, and other northern idioms. The country in general is well peopled, and filled The country in general is well peopled, and filled
with goodly cities, towns, and villages, tho' not in cerry part alike.
The kingom hath three archbihopprics, as Braga,
Lifoon (now alfo fplit into a patriarchate) and Evora; The kingdom hath three archbifhoprics, as Braga,
Lifon (now alfo fplit into a patriarchate) and Evora;
nine bifhoprics, as Miranda, Leira, Oporto, Coimbra, nine binhoprics, as Miranda, Leira, Oporto, Coimbra,
Lamego, Vireo, Elvas, Portalegre, and Faro. Three
of thote cities are likewife univerfities, namely, Lifbon, of thofe cities are likewile univerities, namely,
Evor, and Coimbra.
The ancient divifion of Portugal, with regard to the The ancient divifion of Portugal, with regard to the
tiver Anas, now Guadiana, was into the three provinces iver Anas, now Guadiana, was Interamnis. At prefent
of Tranftagana, Citagana, and Inder
is commodiouny divided into thefe following provinit is commodiounf divided into thefe following provin-
ces .. Entre Douro e Minho. 2 . Trat los Montes.
Beira. 4. Eiftemadura or Extremadura. 5. Alen3. Beira, 4. EAtremadura or Extremadura. 5. Alen-
tijo. And, 6 . The kingom of Algarve. All thece are
again minutely fubdivided into certrain diftritss called ajgain minutely fubtivided into certrain difficts called
auvidorias and Correçaots, which it is fufficient here
to have mentioned without entering into the tedious PORTUS Salutis, the name given by the Scottifl hifto rians and gatogeraphers mome given by the Scotifh hifto-
the Murray
thrarty-fircth, a branch of the Murray- firth in int the N Nof Scotland.
OOEN, or BOLSENA,
 min. $\mathrm{OSEN}, \mathrm{POSNA}$ OSEN, or POSNA, the capital of Pofnania or Pofnin,
in Great Poland, on the Warra, in a plain amidid litele
hills. It is next to Crecow hills. It is next to Cracow the beft in the kingdom, is the
fee of a Bifhop under Gnefna Yee of a Bihhop under Gnefna, has an univerfity, and in
well fortified. The principal public ftruetures are in the
fuburbs whic fuburbs, which are encompan pubdic tryucturces are in the
times incommoded by inund out foreares an geommotel as any by in innoldations. The in Polanabitants
at has a confiderable
trade, and is well built. The trade, and is well built. The. Starofta, or confiderable ma-
giftrate, is Ayled General of Great giffrate, is fyled General of Great Poland. They ma-
mofly Papits; but here are many Jews. Both the
town and fibubs ander mowty Papitts; but here are many Jews. Both the
town and fububs called $V$ Viliovia, are buile fo flong as
to be able to fuftain a fiege. reforted to to from Germany. The firft is about Lent reoroted to from Germany. The firft is abour Lents,
and lafts a month ; the fecond and third at Midfummer
and Michaelmas, and Michaelmas, each continuing five weeks. In S.
Magdalen's is the tomb of Duke Miceflaws, Maggalen's is the tomb of Duke Miceflaus, who intro-
duced Chritianity into the kingdom. The freets are fpacious, and it has a fine town-houfe, The fre. Potes are
on the confines of Brandenburg. on the confines of Brandenburg, 150 miles W. of War-
faw. Lat. 52 deg. 30 min. N. long. 17 deg. E. OSNANIA, POSEN, or POSNAN, 17 deg. E.
Poland, of which the lat-ment a patinate in Poland, of which the laft-mentioned city is the capital);
and of it King Auguftus made Stanilaus, afterwapds his
 rania, on the E. by Pomerelia, and hy the palatinate of
Kalich, part of which, together wth
Silefia, bound it Kalich, part of which, together wth Silefia, bound it
alfo on the $S$, and on the WW. partly by Silefia, and partly
by the mare by the marquifate of Brandenburg,
OSSEGA, or POSON, a county in the middle of Scla-
 Waradin, and Zeyrab; being about 70 miles S. E. and
N. W. in length, and 46 broad. Its capital of the fame name, and of all Sclavonia,
fands on the Oriana, in a very fruitful country. It contains above rooo houfes, is walled and fortified, has a good trade, and 40 villages under its jurifdiation.
The Turks took it in 1544 and kept it it 1687 , when being befieged, they furrendered it to the Germans.
OTENZA, the ancient POTENTIA, a fnall Epifcopal city of the Bafilicate, in Naples, and Lower Italy, pat city of the Bailicate, in Naples, and Lower Italy,
at the foot of the Apenine mountains. In 1694 it was
almoft ruined by an earthquake. It confines on the almoft ruined by an earthquake. It confines on the
Hither Principate, near the fource of the Bafiento, 80 Hither Principate, near the fource of the Bafiento, 80
miles S. E. of Naples. Lat, 40 deg. 46 min. N. long. 16 deg. 40 min . E.
OTOSI, a town of
OTOSI, a town of Plata, and audience of Charcas, in
South Americ. It fland at the foot of the famous
mountain of the fame South America. It trands at the foot of the fanous
mountain of the fame name on the S. fide, well known
for the immenfe treafure which the Spaniard for the immenfe treafure which the Spaniards have
drawn from thence. The difcovery of thefe mines was at firft merely fortuitous; upon which people from all
parts, particularly the city of Plata, retired hither: fo parts, particularly the city or Plua,
that at prefent the circuit of the town is near : two that at pretent the circuit of the town is near two
leagues, having many noble families among its inhabi-
tants, and thofe concerned in the mines. The air of tants, and thofe concerned in the mines. The air of
the mountain being extremely cold and dry, renthe mountain being extremely cold and dry, ren-
ders the adjacent country remarkably barren, produ-
cing neither grain, fruits, herbs, or other efculents. The cing neither grain, fruits herbs, or other efculents. The
town however is plentifuly provided with abundance of town however is plentifily provided with abundance of
every kind from all parts, there being no want of filver to give in exchange; fo that the trade for provifions is
greater here than in any other place, that of Lima alone greater here
excepted.
This mo
This mountain has four principal veins; and it ap-
pears from good accounts, that fince ethe ificovery of the mines, which happened about twelve years after the firt entering of the Spaniards into this country, to the year
1574, the King's fiffh part alone amounted to feventy-
fix millions. A fet of perfons here called Aviadores, find their ac-
count in advancing to the maffers of the mines coined fiver for their neceflary expences, receiving in ex-
change filver in ingors and pinnas. Another article of
great confequence is great confequence is the erade of quicktilver for the ufe
of thefe mines; which branch the crown has referved to of thele
itcelf.
In
hort, enormous fums are annually bartered for
fent hither, its whole trade conffifing in filver ex goods fent hither, its whole trade confifing in filver ex-
tracted from this mountain; and if fome dimunition has been perceived in its produce, it is ftill very conA little way from Potoff áre the hot medicinal baths
called Don Diego; whither fome refort for health, and others for amufement.
Potofi lies 25 leagues from the city of Plata, and about 100 from Arica. Lat. 22 deg. 5 min . N. long. 67 deg.
5 min . W. ${ }^{5} 5 \mathrm{~min}$. V of Cambridgethire. Its weekly market is on Saturday, and annually the thind Tuexday in January is a l large
horfe-fair ; but Tuefday before Eaffer, firtt Tuefday in July, and Tueflay before October 29, are for cattle in general. It lies ten miles from Bedford, and forty-three
frmm London. and Upper Saxony, in Germany, on 2n ifland formed by the Spree and the Havel. The freets are fraight, them, the houses sreuniform, and of brick. Here in a
targe hofpital for foldiers orplans ; alfo a confiderable large hotpital for foldiers orphans; allo a confiderable
fabric for making of fmall arms. Here the King of fabric for making of fmall arms. Here the King of
Pruffia has a hunitig-feat, now improved to a fine pa-
lace. It lies ten miles S . W. of Berlin. Lat. 52 deg. Iace. It lies ten miles S. W. of Berlin. Lat. 52 deg.
25 min. N. . $\operatorname{long}$. I3 deg. 38 min. E.
OOULCHEES, or PARVAS, mifrable faves of Malabar, and Eaff Indies, in Afia, who are very vicious, ig-
norant, and flupid. Their wives and daughters are norant, and flupid. Their wives and daughters are
common proftiutes for hire, without any reproach.
OULDON, hills in Somerfethhire, which abound with corn-fields, as the Mendip do with lead and coals.
OULTON, a market-town of Skippon, and at the mouth of the Wire, near the Skippon, and at the mouth of the Wire, which ad-
vances ist trade. It it noted for a pearl-fifiery. It lies
6 miles from Kirkham, 15 from Lancafter, and 175 6 miles from Kirkham, 15 from Lancatter, and 176
from London.
OURSELUI, a city of Siam, a kingdom of the Eift Indies, in Afra. It lies 300 miles N . of Siam city. Lat. 28 deg. N. long. 100 deg. E.
OWDERIAM-CASTLE,
belonging to the Courtenay-family, ancient and large feat
the Earls of Devon, of that name. It the Earls of Devon, of that name. It was built as early
as the reign of King Henry III. PRABAT, a place of Siam, and the Further India, in Afia, where the King goos annually in great pomp to
worfhip a mark in the rock, pretended to be worthip a mark in the rock, pretended to be the print of
the foot of their idol Sommonacodom. It lies of tream which falls into the river Menan, and res on a
N. of Siim.
miles N. of Siam. Lat. 16 deg. 6 min . N. long. 101 deg. 15
min. E.
PRACEL, or PARACELS, a dangerous on the Cochinchina coaft, and Eaft Indies, in Affia.
Thefe breadth; with fome limall inlands at et ench exthe and 15
PR/TORIUM. See PATRINGTON, in Yorkfire. Italy. It lies eight miles W. of Town of Piedriont, in the King of Sardinia. Lat. 44 deg. 5 I min. N. . long.
ade. d deg. 5 min . E.
PRAGUE, one of
of Bohemia, and tempire of Germany. of Bohemia, and empire of Germany.
kingdom, as well as the ancient feat of the Kings of
Bohemia, in Latin Praga, the Rubienum, and Cufiurgis: It lies in a pleafant and fruit ful country, amiditi gardens and fine fields, furrounded fruit-
with palaces and pleafure-houfes, which rativer divides pleafure-houfes, and on the Muldaw,
This int otwo parts. This is one of the largeft cities
about twelve miles in clircuit, and next nexpe, being
Paris, and Conflantinopte, the Paris, and Conftantinople, the moft populous. II It has
roo churches, befides nike Jewiha fynagogues, and a

## P R A

famous univerfity, which fands in the old town, and
was founded in 1358 , by the Emperor Charles IV. be
ing the ing the only one in Bohemia, with 1409 fudents com.
monly now in it. But when the Was rector here in 1400, it is alledged to have had lefs than 44,000 . And afterwards, when the ${ }^{\text {and }}$ no
Cbarles $V$, would have retrenched the privileseror Iturents, 24,000 of them are faid to have left it in the week, and 36,000 more foon after.
Here are feveral monafteries
Here are feveral monafteries and colleges, of which
there is a very magnificent one belonging to the nere the bery magnificent one belonging to the fefritu
neer them belfy of whole chorch is the
beft profpect of the city, and in and befr theofpect of the citty and in and about it there is is no
lefs than 2000 of that order. Prague is divided into the Old, New, and Little Ci being fiurrounded with a wall, balfions, and Little City,
which render the place as which render the place as ftrong as its prodigious workent
onn admit of. But it is commanded by maty oan admit of., But it is commanded by many of the
neighbouring hills. Befides the churches, it is adornel
with feveral e elegant public buildins, with feveral elegant public buildings, as convents, paz
taces, $\& 火$. The Old town, which is as large as the other two
has narrow and darkkome ftreets; but is very populo has narrow and darkfome ffreets, but is sery poptuloos,
with fair, though antique houfes. In this quarter live
great great numbers of Jews, hence called Judenflade
and Polnite was aflured, when there in 1729 , there
were no less than 80,000 . They have the trate were no lefs than 80,000 . They have the trade, of therl
city all in their own hands: they deal city all in their own hands : they deal in ald If ofts of
commodities, efpecially the gems of the Botem mines ; and by receiving all old-fafhioned thingss payment, quite ruin the Chriftian handicraffifmen. Bur
having been furpected of correfponding wait in the laft reduction of Prague by the King of Prufify they were ordered to quit this city and kingdom in a
limited time : but the inaritime ceded for them, and prevented that blow. Prague has been often taken and plund fiegers bombs having alfo greatly damaged its the be-
tures. The laft time but once this in 1744, the King of Pruffia had almoft battered namely,
 arter fitting down for a fhort time before it, he in 1758 ,
and liged to raific the fiege, a contiderabile reinforcement hay-
ing been throw into the place ing been throw into the place.
Few cities have more noblity
Few cities have more nobility and wealthy perfons re-
fiding in it, nor has any place undergone greater cala mities.
The
The
The Bohemians frili keep medals in remembrance
of John Hufs and Jerom of Prague, on one of with is the prophecy of the former at the frake: "An on on which
hundred years hundred years nence ye fhall anfwer for this to God
and me." And this was thought to be fuffiled on tho church of Rome by Luther's reformation.
The new town is the
The new town is the beft built part of the whole,
has fpacious ftreets, with gardens and vineyards be has fpacious frreets, with gardens and vineyards, becing
feparated from the old one by a ditch, into which the reparated from the old one by a ditch, into which they
can let the water. Here is a citadel well furnihhed parts.
The leffer town is on the W. cafle and the ramThe lefler town is on the W. frit of the Muldaw,
and joined to the old one by a bridge of twenty-four arches, being 1700 feet long, and about thirty-five in
On a rifing-ground called Ratfchin hill, is Uper Prague, where is a magnificent palace of the Emppor,
\&c. from which the Bohemian States flung three Auff trian deputies out of the window, three floreys high, in 1618, without their receiving much hurt : and here is the cathedral of St. Veit, and in it are the bodies of
St. Wencellaus and St. John de Nepomuc the latter being in very high veneration among the Bohemians, and his fhrine much reforted to. The brats flatuo of
him, as big as life, is erected on the bridge, whence he him, as big as life, is erected on the bridge, whence he
was caft into the river. This city is the fee of an Archbifhop, whofe fiff
fragans are the Prelates of Leitomeritz, Konigrate, and
Here are Bohemian cryftals, which make very good


P R E
Int-glaffes, that are vended all over Europe. Prague
lies about 50 miles S . of the confines of Lufatia,
 PRAKEN, one of the nine weftern circles of the kingdom of Bohemia, in Germany. switzerland, half a leagoue from N Non, with arna antique
caftle' on an eminence, feen from Geneva lake. It cattle on an eminence, reen from Geneva lake. Its
mineral waters are very much in requeft in fummer.
PRAT, mer. a grove in the neighbourhood of Vienna, a cir-
PRAT,
cle of Auttria, in Germanhy on an if cle ontaus, which is mightily reforted to in fine weather
Danut and near it is another walk called the Emperor's sar-
den, where are the ruins of that noble palace which den, where are the ruins of that noble palace which
was burnt by the Turks and adjoining to it is a very frATO, in Latin Pratuma, walk, \&c.
PRATO, in Latin Pratum, a manall, but delightful city
of Florence, in the middle divifion of Italy, and the of Forence, a Biflop, on the Bifentio, and in a fertile the
fein The cathedral has feveral fine paintings and fculptures, wih the Virgin Mary's girdle, to which great venera-
tion is paid. It lies eight miles from the city of Flo-
rence. Lat. 43 deg. 53 min. N. Long. 12 deg. rence. Lat. 43 deg. 53 min. N. long. 12 deg. 10
$\min$. E.
det $\underset{\text { min. }}{\text { In the }}$. In the neighbourhood of the laft-mentioned city lies
Pratolino or the Litle Meadow, a fine palace of the
Grand Duke of Tufcany, the work of Buentalento, Wind gakens, \&c. particularly a a grotto which coft
with geor
3,000 ducats, being of coral, mother of pearl, and other gems. The water-works are the moft elegant
in all Italy. From this delightful fpot there is a noble PRAPA, a town on the ifland of Tercera, one of the Azores, in the Atlantic ocean. It lies in a plain, upon
a large bay, being furrounded with walls and four baftions. Of the fame name is likewife another town on the inand of Graciofa, alfo one of the Azores, lying on
a bay of the Atlantic ocean, and defended by a frong PRECOP, or PEREKOP, once a fortrefs on the ifthmus which joins the paninfula of Crim Tartary to the main-
land of Litle Tartary, in European Turkey, and for which joins the peninfula of Crim Tartary to the main-
land o Litle Tartary, in European Turkey, and for
that reafor accounted the key to that country. It takes its that reafon accounted the key to that country. It takes its
name from the ditches cut acrofs for the defence of the
peninfula. The Rufifans took it in 1736 , and demolifhed peninula.
the town; but the Tartars have fince rebuith it, yet
the houfes are mean. In the houfes are mean. In 1738 the Ruffians made
themfelves mafters of it a fecond time, but abandoned themelves mafters of it a fecond time, but abandoned
it oon after. Lat. 46 deg .46 min . N. long. 37 deg. 46 PREGEL, or PERGELL, the ancient Pragallia, as lying on the confines of Cifalpine Gaul, a community of
the Grifons, in- Switzerland. It is a large valley fretching from E. to . called a free country of he
empie from the erivileges formerly granted to it,
time out of mind. It is fruiful, and of near refemlance with the foft climate of taly. The Mera
waters it from one end to the other, $a$ river formed of two frreams rifing from Mounts Septimer and Majolus,
and then running into the county of Chiavenna. There and then running into the county of Chiayenna. Ther
mountains defend it from the keen N. winds; and it is
remarkable, that the E. wind commonly blows in this remarkable, that the E. wind commonly blows in this PREMISLAW, or PREZEMYSL, a well-built, trading, and populous town of Lemberg palatinate, and
Red Ruffia, in Poland, on the San. It is the fee fended by frong walls, and a ceafte upon a rock on
the other fide of the river. Here the Jefuits have a
colleger It has feveral famous annual fairs. college. It has feveral famous annual fairs.
In its neighbourlood is a pacious park b
In its neighbourhood is a fpacious park belonging to
the King, which is foutly walled, and full of wild
beafs. beafts. The country hereabouts abounds with caftles,
to keep off the Turks and Tartars. It lies 48 miles
W of 49 deg. 5 min. N. long. 22 deg. 6 min. E. Rrance, with a famous abbey of regular Auguftines,
Fran
France, with a
No. LXXXII.

PRE
which is the principal of the order of Priemonffraten-
fes, and dedicated to So. Tohn the Baptift ; hence called Promonflicatedum So St. John the Baptift, hence cal-
wood of Voannes Baptifa. It lies in the wood of Voy, in a little, maprity, and deep in valley.
Their revenue is about 40,000 livers, and the rcligiols Their revenue is about 40,000 livres, and the religious
are very conveniently accommodated, but remote from
all other fociety all other fociety
RESBURG, by the inhabitants called Pofen, the capi-
tal of Upper flungary, and of the whole kiogdom, a royal free city, andy anry ancient, fanding high, is
the N. fide of the Danube, and in the midt lightful and fertile country. It is large and populouse
but but meanly built; the town. It is large and populous,
clufive of the fuburbs, not clufive of the fuburbs, not connfifting of above 200
fioufes. Its fortifications are
 baftions, four round towers at the angles, in the
frongeff of which are depofited the regalia and crow of Hungary, under feven locks, and the keys of them kept by a like number of Hungarian nobles. In the
middee of this citadel is a deep well dug in the rock mito which water comes from the Danube, and on the
inills to the N. and W. are excellent hills to the $N$. and $W$. are excellent vines.
This city is the fee of an Archbifhop and fine gardens in the fuburbs. The Jefuits have two colleges, with a difenfary in the cathedralts have tho
is a bere is a beautiful fquare with two fountains. Of the five
city-gates, two of them are only pofterns defigned for
fallies. fallies.
Prefburg is the refidence of the Palatine of
Hun for Prefburg is the refidence of the Palatine of Hungary,
who is the King's vicar, and alfo of the Burgrave Count
Palf Who is the King's vicar, and alio of the Burgrave Count
Palf. It lies fity-three miles E.of Vienna, and eighty-

four N. W. of Buda. | four N. W. of Buda. Lat. 48 deg. 26 min . N. long. |
| :--- |
| $\mathbf{1 7} \mathbf{~ d e g} . ~$ |
| 6 min . E. |

The county of the fame name with the laft-men-
tioned city, lies on the N. fide of the Danube tioned city, lies on the $N$. fide of the Danube, having
Auffria on the W. Its extent is about forty-five miles from E . to W . and thirty-five from N. to S . RESCOT, a large market-town of Lancafhire, but
thinly inhabited; 16 miles E. of Lancafter, and 190 from Londoned
ESENSANO, a town of the Lavoro, and king-
dom of Naples, in Lower Italy. It lies twenty-cight dom of Naples, in Lower Italy. It lies twenty-cight
miles N. of the capital. Lat. 41 deg. 12 min. N. long. RESLIII, Stato de gli, or the fate of the garrifons, a
fmall territory on the coaft of Tufcany, and middle Imall territory on the coaft of Tufcann, and midd
divifion of Italy. It conffis of feveral towns, the
rineipal of which are OObbitell . Principal of which are Orbitello, Tclamon, and Porto and darrifoned by his troops. RESOVIA, or PROSZOWICE, a timber-town of
Little Poland, on the river Sozienova, where his Poolin Little Poland, on the river Sozienova, where his Polin
Majefy has a palace. It lies twenty -four miles E. Cracow. Lat. 50 deg. 5 min . N. long. 20 deg. 15 min. E. St. Andrev/s, a well- built town of Radnorfhire, in
South Wales. It is populous and Jarge, the affizes
It South Wales. It is populous and large, the affizes
and county.goal being kept there. It tands in a rich
valley on the Lug and has a very good foil for tarley valley on the Lug, and has a very good foril for barley, of which they make fore of malt here. If lies
3 miles from Radnor, 20 from Hereford, and 145 from 3 miles fro
London. PRESTER Gobn, an appellation under which the Em-
peror of Ethiopia or Abyfinia, in Africa, is commonly
know peror
known
PRESTO PRESTO, a town of Seeland, in Denmark, at the bot-
tom of a bay of the Baltic, oppofite to the inand of tom of a bay of the Baltic, oppolite to the ifland of
Mona or Mon. It has frade, and lies twenty-
fix miles from Koge, fix miles from Koge, on the N. . REETON, a mayor-borough of Lancainire, which
fends two members to pariinement. It rofe rrom the
ruins of Ribblechefter, and flands on the Ribste, over
 which is a large fone-brigge. coals, and other commodities. This il a clean, neat
and very gay place, hence vulgarly called Proud Prefton.
Near it the Duke of Hamilton, who came to refcue
Charles I. from imprifonment, was defeated in 1648 ,

P R O

2s were also the Englifh rebels under General Fofter, on November 12, 1715 . Its market on Saturday (having other
is confiderable for corn, fifh, fowl, 8 cc . On the neighbouring common are frequent horferaces, where are erraces of a Roman military way ov it from Ribchefter to the mouth of the R dangerous to
The fords of the Ribble being very dom pafienegers, by reafon of the fremes and tides, a new
bridge has been built over it by act of parliament in I75 5 , between this town and Penwortham, near place called the 20 miles from Lancafter, and 2 II from
 South of belonging to the Duke of Douglafs. Near it is the foreft of Dye. It lies about two miles from Duns.
PRESTON-TOWN and PRESTON-PANS, in the fhire of Edinburgh and South of Scotland, about
feven miles E. from the capital. The Town feven miles E. from the capital. ${ }_{\text {weekly }}$ market, and the Pans an harbour or pier, wher weekly market, and the Pass an harbour or pier, where
confiderable white-falt works are carried on. It is no ted alfo for good malt-liquor.
On the 2 Ift of September
On the 2 rft of September 1745 , the rebels under
the young Pretender defeated his Majefty's troops con manded by Sir John Cope, on a common in this neigh-
burbood called Glaidfimuire, under which that of Prefton-pans this battle is commonly known In this battle the very gallant and pious Colonel Gardiner was killed, having alighted and joined the foot, after (his own troop excepted) and Hamilton's, had made off towards Berwick.
REVESE, a town of Epire, in European Turkey, at
the mouth of the gulph of l'Arta, and with a harb the mouth of the guph of Adratic and with a harbour
at the entrance into the Ariatic fea. It belongs to the Venetians ever fince 1684, when General Moro
fini took it fini took it
In this ne
a city which the Emperor Auguftus built after obtain ing the victory at Actium over Marc Antony and Cleo-
patra. It lies twenty-fix miles N of the il and of Ce patra. It ilies twenty-fix miles N . of the iiland of
phalonia. Lat. $3^{8} \mathrm{deg} .5^{1} \mathrm{~min}$. N. long. 21 deg. PRIAMAN , a populous town of Sumatra, one of the Indian iflands, in Afia, abounding with pepper and
provifions. It lies oppofite to Good Fortune inand, 120 miles W. Of Jamly, and belongs to the
Lat. Ideg. 5 min. S. long. 98 deg. 5 min. E.
PRIDEAUX-HOUSE, a very ancient feat belon the family of that name, near Padifow in Cornwall. PRINCE GEORGE and PRINCE CHARLES, names of two counties of Virginia, in North Ame-
sica. They lie N. of James' river, and oppofite to rica. They lie N. of James river, and oppofte e-
Henrico county on the N. fide, containing three paPRIThes. It lies 255 miles S . W. of Loango. Lat. 2 deg. 5 min .
N. lons.
deg. 6 min . E. PRINCESS A Ane, a county rica, lying S. of the mouth of James' Iriver on the coaft.
Itcontains but one parifing bel It contains but one parifh below Cape Henry.
PRINCIPATE. Of this name there are two
in Naples and Lower Italy, diftinguihed by the Fur in Naples and Lower Italy
Trom N. to Sther, and foripaty-extends itfelf thirty miles
bounded on the $N$. fo Moight from E. to W. It is bounded on the $N$. by Molire and the Capitanate, on
the Se by the Hither Principate the S. by the Hither Principate and part of the Bafili-
cate, on the E. by the fame Capitanate and Bari, and cate, on the E. by the fame Capitanate and Bari, and
on the W. by Terra di Lavoro. Further Principality, and by part of Campania Felix, Further Principality, and by part of Campania Felix,
on the S. and W. by the Tyrrhenian fea, and on the
S. E. by the Bafficate. Its greateft length from N W on the S. and W. by the Yyrrhenian fea, and on the
S. E. by the Baflicate. Its sreatefl length from N. W.
to S. E. is about feventy-five miles, and greateft to S . E . is about feventy-five miles, and greateft
breadth from No to S about fifty.
PRISI, or PRIZZI, a fmall inland zara, and inland of Sicily, in Lower Italy, on an emi-
nence, near the fpring-head of the Platani, and a litite
N. of that of Termini, about twenty-three miles S. of
p. PRISTINA, a handfome town of Servia, in European
Turkey, on the Dtino. It is the fee of a Bifhop, and Turkey, on the Drino. It is the fee of a Bilhop, and
lies feventy-two miles N. E. of Ragufa. Lat. 43 deg.
I8
 cuit, on the $W$. coaft of Naples, between that of II.
chia and the continent of Itraly. Lat. 41 deg. 5 min. N. long. 14 deg. 51 min. E.

PROCUPIA, or PROCUSSIA, in Latin
pulous city of Servia, in European Turke pulous city of Servia, in European Turkey. It ftands
in a plentiful country, partly hills, and parly in a plentiful country, partly hills, and partly plains,
on the Vardar or Axius, over which is a fine bridge
of twelve arches. It lies at the foit of welve arches. It lies at the foot of Mounn Orridge
near the confines of $M$ acedonia near the confines of Macedonia. This is a placeus of
confiderable trade between Bulgaria, Macedonia, grade, \&c. efpecially in tanned leathere, there being upwards of 700 tanners employed about that arting
Among feveral public ftructures is a very marn Among feveral public ftructures is a very mangiicecert
mofque on a hill, and in the neighbourhood is a pobte aqueduct of ftone over a valley between two is hills, noble
fupported by 200 arches. fupported by 200 arches. The principal l market-phace
is covered with lead, and the trading flreets with is covered with lead, and the trading ftreets with wood,
with delightful walks round the town. It was formelt
 It lies feventeen miles W. of Niffa, and ninety-fixs.e.E.
of Belgrade. Lat. 43 deg. 49 min. N. long. 21 deg. 4 . $\min$. E. or PEROEM, a city on the frontiers of Ara, PROM, or PEROEM, a city on the frontiers of Ava,
and the Eaf Indies, in Al Afa, on the fiver Menan. It
lies 200 miles N. of Pegu. Lat. 19 deg. 17 min. N. lies 200 miles N . of Peg
long. 94 deg. 10 min. E .
dies, in Affa, with a great trade, and a capaciovs hnbour. This is the feat of a very defpotic Gocious harn-,
bho keeps a court like a Kina who keeps a court like a King. If lies sinar the coofh,
affer croffing the gulph from Mount Mawn. atter croffing the gulph from Mount Mawn.
ROPONTIS, or Sea of Marmora, a part of th terranean, having the Hellefpont or caral of the Medi-
danelles on the S . W. by which danelles on the S. W. by which it communicaes with
the Archipelago, and the ancient Boffhorus of Threces the Archipelago, and the ancient Bofphorus of Thrace,
now the ftreights of Contantinople, on the N. E. communicating with the Black or Euxine fea. It has
two cafles, two cafles, that on the Afia fide is built on a cape,
where formerly flood a temple of where formerly trood a temple of Jupiter. The caftle
of Europe is on an oppofite cape, and had alfo anci-
ently a temple of S Serais ently a temple of Serapis. the circle of Auftria, in Germany. This with the neighbouring country the Romans. Talled Pencuinume The houre of Auffria has a noble revenue from the
wine made and fold here. It was famous in wine made and fold here. It was famous in Augurfu's
days, and ufed as a cordial by his fpoufe Livia when above feventy. It will keep for the age of man. It
lies feven miles N . W. of Triefte. lies feven miles N. W. of Triefte.
PROSZOVIE,
in Poland, on a the banks- of the Sozianow palatinate,
King has a palace, in whict the King has a palace, in which is held a provincial diet
It lies ten miles N. of Cracow, PROVENCE, a government, or
province, of France, which or gives the wort den of Countses, now
in the King of France, in the King of France, to whom the fuccecfion came,
formerly comprehending all Languedo, Dauphiny, and Savoy, as far as Geneva. It is bounded on tie N. by Dauphiny, on the E. the Alps and the fiver Var part it from the dominions of Savoy, and on tie
S. it has the Mediterranean fea, and on the W. it incolese the flate of Avignon belonging to the Pope, and
is feparated from is feparated from Languedoc by the Rhone. Pope, and
The trade of this province is very confiderble, for almot the whole of that which they drive in Franceto Italy, Spain, and efpecially the Levant, is carried on 2t Marreilles: and it is faid that they fend into Italy three
millions and fifty thoufand liveres worth of cloth and millions and fifty thoufand livres worth of cloct and
other woollen fuffs manufactured in Dauphiny, Languedoc, and Provence; befides almonds, plums, brandy,
figs, honey, capers, olives, figs, honey, capers, olives, anchovies, oil, and cotoon-
linens. In return of which, they fice, fulphur, manna, and filk. Their trafic to

Spain is fill more confiderable, amounting to about
$9,170,000$ livres. The merchandife which they ex9,170, all forts of linen made in France or elfewhere,
porld and filver Iace, fine filks, gold and filver bro-
gol gold and filver lace, fine filks, gold and filver bro-
cades made at Lyons, other filks manufatured at
Avignon, hats, toys, cottons, and all forts of drugs, Avignon, hats, toys, cottons, and all forts of drugs, They alfo drive a confiderable trade to the Levan
whither they fend above 100 veffels of miore or le urthen to Conftantinople, Smyrna, Candia, Aleppo Cair, Alexandria, \&c.
The climate and foil is not the fame over all Provence. In the upper part the air is temperate, and the
country abounds in pafture and cattle, producing alf country abounds in patture and cattle, producing ald
corn, apples, pears, and very little wine; but what
here is, the beft in all Provence. corn, apples, pears, and very
thetere is, the beft in all Provence.
In Lower Proverce the air is extremely hot, and called La Brife, blow generally from nine or ten in the morning till night. The north wefterly wind alfo cools this part of the country, fo that it does \%ot produce half
the quantity of corn neceffary for the confumption of its the quantity orrn its in dry and fandy ground is covered
intaitants with pomegranates, oranges, lemon, olive, cyprus,
palm, fig, gnd feveral other trees, which are peculiar to
this country. Here is a great deal of wine; but it is frong, heady,
and fweet. The finh taken in the Medtectan by a great deal fo good as that of the ocean. Here are thought to be mines of gold, filver, cop-
per, pewter, and lead, the latter of which have been
per, pewter, and lead, the latter of which have been
atually worked.
Notwihtanding the exceffive heat of this country, Notwithttanding the exceffive heat of this country,
here are many woods, which furnifl a great quantity of here are many woods, which furninfes. In the wood of
timber for fhip-building and other ure Sault there are feveral glafs-houfes.
The rivers in this province are, the Durance, Sorgue, Largens, Lare
and the Var.
Provence is ufually fubdivided into Upper, Middle,
and Lower. Its feveral parts, however, may be more and Lower. Its feveral parts, however, may be more
eafily diftinguifhed by the following dicefes eafliy diitinguifined by the following dioceces, Aix,
which is the metropolis of the county, Riez, Senez, Digne, Arles, Marfeilles, Toulon, Frejus, Graffe,
Vence, Glandeves, Sifteron, Apt, with one archbifhopric, and three bihhoprics, in the territory of Avignon and V enaififin.
RROIDENCE
PROVIDENCE, an independent colony of New Eng-
land in North America, is iscluded in the fame charland, in North America, is included in the fame char
ter with Rhode-inand. Though fmall, it is in a flou-
rifhing condition riihing condition. The inhabitants are chiefly Brow
nits, their paftor, Mr. Roger Williams, having been
driven out of Maflachuetes government, fetttled her dirven out of Maflachurets government, fettled her
with his followers. Its capital is Newport, where al the Society for the propagation of the Gofpel maintain a miffionary This is a diftrict in the Narrhagauret country, of about twenty miles fquare on the neighbouring continent
and feparated from Connecticut on the W. by an imaginary line drawn from N. to S. and from Maflachufets ginary line drawn from N. to S. and
by another line drawn from E. to W. Here are two large thriving towns near the mouth of
the river Patuxet, one called Providence, and the other Warwick. PROVIDENCE, formerly ABACOA, one of the $\mathrm{Ba}-$
hama or Lucaya inands, in the Atlantic ocean, in Ame hica, amidft fome hundred more; fome 160 miles long, and others no bigger than rocks rifing above water. It is well planted and fortified dy the Englith, yiles from the
E. fide of the gulph of Florida, and 206 mile continent of that name. Near this infand are feveral others, which are fettle-
ments made by the Englifh, but not fortified; fo ment upon the approach of an enemy, the planters are obliged to withdraw to Providenee for fecurity, whic
lies in lat. 25 dea. 16 min . N. long. 78 deg. 5 min . W lies in lat. 25 deg. 16 min . N . long. 78 deg. 5 min . $\mathbf{W}$.
It is about twenty-eight miles long, and eleven broad where wideft; having the fmall in ind of Lucayenequa on the $N$. that of Aleblafters on the E. the northern
point of Ardrofo on the W. and the great bank of Bahama on the S .

Its chief profit arifes from the misfortune of fuct
hips as are driven on its coafts, or in a voyage merica are forced to put in for provifions. They $\mathrm{A}^{2}$ wife make advantage of the wrecks thrown in upon
them. Their provicions like the The inand produces little elfe than falt and Brafiletto wood, which they export to the above-mentioned co-
lony. They fow peare and Indian wheat, the form lony. They fow peafe and Indian wheeat, the former
of which is fit to gather in fix weeks, and the latter in twelve. This ifland abounds with variety of fifh, fowl, trees, and plants unknown among us: befides, whales have
been found dead on the fhore, with fierm all orer bodies. Its principal town is Naffau.
ROVIDENCE, an inand fo called by Dampier, in New Guiney, and the fouthern fo called by Dampiors, in of America. It is
fmall, but pretty high, about $f$ ifty leagucs. fmall, but pretty high, about fifty leagues E. of the
Cape of Good Hope in that county We find two infands of the fame
map, the one called Great, and the other Little Prom vidence. They are at a finall the other Little Pro- from each
other ; but he gives no particular defrin er ther, but he gives no particular defcription of them
ROVIDENCE, a fmall inand of difficult accefs in the American ocean, and formerly fortified by the Buc-
caneers againft the Spanifh Guarda Coftas. Lat. 12 deg. 39 min. N. long. 77 deg. 52 min. W.
PROVINCES, AUSTRIAN and UNTED. Netherlands, and United Netherlands. penois, in Champagne, a government of France, on the little rivers Morin and Voufie, about three e eegues
from the Seine to the N. It is divided into the Uper and Lower town, having four parifhes, and eight re-
ligious foundations ind ind ligious foundations. The ouly trade here is of corn,
conveyed to Paris by the navigation of the conveyed to Paris by the navigation of the Seine.
In this place prevails a tradition, that the Eng
upon quitting of France, took from Provins feveral artificers, who taught them the art of working wool,
and making coth but the mera of this art feems to
be of an earlier date, though it muft be allowed that and making cloth; but the rera of this art feems to
be of an earlier date, though it mutt be allowed that
the improvements tave been the improvements have been gradual, and an accef-
fion might poffibly have been made at this time to it fion might poffibly have been made at this time to it.
The rofes of Provins are very famous, the conferves of which were former'y much in requeff; but that trade has fince greatly fallen. It lies forty-feven miles S.
E. of Paris. Lat. 48 deg. 38 min. N. long. 3 deg. 26 min. E.
PRUAT, a town of Bulgaria, in European Turkey, on a
little river near the bottom of a gulph about eleven miles ittle river near the bo
from $W$ arna to the $W$.
GUCH, or BRUGG, a town of Auftria, a circle of
Germany, on the river Leyta. It lies twenty-four miles Germany, on the river Leyta. It lies twenty-four miles
S.E. of Vienna. Lat. 48 deg. 18 min . N. long. 16
deg. 51 min. deg. 5 I min. E. CHCH , a town of Upper Stiria, in Au tria, a, circle of Germany, on the Mur. It lies fixty-
four miles S. W. of Vienna. Lat. 48 deg. 18 min. N. long. 16 deg. 5 I min. E.
PRUM, or PREM, a Benedietine abbey of Triers, an
俍 electorate of Germany, and in the Upper Rhine. It
lies near the fource of the river of the fame name. RusA, or Prula ad Oypmpum, by the Turks called
Burfa, the capital of Bithynia, in Afra Minor, and the feat of the Turkiif empire, till tranlated by Mahomet
IV. to Conftantinople. It extends along the declivity IV. to Conflantinople. It extends along the declivity
of the famed Mount Olympus from E. to W. with a noble fpacious plain before it, both it and the moun-
tains behind it being covered with fruit-trees; the latter tains behind it being covered with fruit-trees; ;he latter
alfo furnifhes plenty of fweet fprings. It is well-built, alfo furnifhes plenty of fweet fprings. It is weill-built,
and the ffreets well -paved, the houfes being handfome, and caravanferas large. The mofques are noble and
aumerous, with cupulas and minarets or fteeples to numerous, with cupulas and minarets or
the amount of 300 . one of the mofques is a magnificent building, in whis
Turkifh monarchs.
Prufa
fill retains a great fhare of its ancient opulence, a carivan going every two months from it to
Perfia, befides being a fage for feveral others from Perfia, befides being a itage. for feveral others from
Aleppo, Conttantinople, \&rc. to Ifpahan.
The Bezeftine, a alarge edifice for warehoures and Aleppo, Beneftine, a large edifice for warehoufes and
The Ber
fhops, exhibit to fale all kinds of merchandife from the
Levant,

Levant, befides thofe manufactured here from the $\mathrm{Bi}_{i}$
thynian filk, which is by far the finett in all Turkey together with great quantities of filk from Perfia, we.
ved by the Prulan workmen, in tapeftry, carpets, \&c. in ved by the Prulan workmen, in
great requeft throughout Europe.
great requeft hroughout Europc.
The city is computed to contain between 10 or
ched 12,000 Turkiih families, which are reckoned to be
above 40,000 fouls, befides about 4000 Jewifh houfes, above 40,000 fous, befides
500 Armenk, befidides other foreigners
000 Greek Seotled here. It is about three miles in circuit, being
furrounded with walls and fquare towers. Muflulmen furrounded with walls and fquare towers.
alone are permitted to live within thofe walls, and the alone are permitted to live within thore walls, and thie
reft in the fuburbss ; which are fpacious, and better buit
. than the city, and adorned with gardens, orchards, \&rc.
All kinds of provifions are here in great plenty and All kinds of provilions
variety, being very cheap and god. The wine is
vile fife ectially carp and
 trout, are very large and exquifite. Mahomet IV. The
Here is a noble feraglio, built by Mahe town is governed by a Baffa and Janiffary Aga, befides
a Moula or Great Cadi. Here are hot baths, highly a Moula or Great Cadi. Here are hot baths, highly
commended for their medicinal virtues; befides others commended for their medicina vighbourhood. In the fuburbs are three handin the neighbourhood. In the viburbs are The Jews
fome Greek churches, and one Armenian. The lome alfo four fynagogues, and preferve their ancient
have
Spailh pure from Granada, whence they were ex-
pelled. The city is defended by a good flout cafte, for-
merly on a hill in the middle of it, but fince gone into merly on a hill in the midane fortiont
decay, as well as its other fortifications. Though this is the ancient Prufa, not a fingle anti-
Thith in it ; but this may be attributed quity its having undergone fo many vicifitudes both beto its having after it fell into the hands of the Turks, thofe enemies to all ancient monuments. The moft difmal happened in 1490 , that confumed twenty-five wards in it. In a Greck church, fince turned into a morque, are the tombs of the in marble coarfely wrought, together with that warrior's drum, three times the magnitude of the common ones which when moved makes a loud rumbling noife, b It It lies about twenty miles from the fea of Marmora, twenty-five from Nice, and about fifty-eight almoft $S$. from Conftantinople. Lat. 40 deg. 16 min . N. Iong
29 deg. 35 min. E.
PRUSSIA, a country of Poland, fo called from the Boruff its ancion habitants, extending from lat. 52 deg. min. to 56 deg. N. and from long. 16 deg. 50 min. to
23 deg. 54 min . E. It is bounded on the N. by the ${ }^{23}$ deg. 54 min . E. It is bounded on the N . by the the S. by Poland Proper and Maffovia; and on the W. y Pomerania. It is upwards of 250 miles long, and
140 in breadth on the W. part, and more than 170 on the E. It contains a vaft number of fine errading towns, as Koningtberg, on the Frifchehaff, Elbing, Dantzic,
Culm, Thorn, sic. befides many populous villages. It has the moft inland navigation of any country in Eu-
rope, the Netherlands excepted; its foil is various, and rope, the Netherlands excepted; its foil is various, and
moftly barren. mottly barrens i cattle, wild beafts, and fruits, \&ce. It is
It abounds
fiid to be watered with above 20 or 30 rivers and lakes, faid to be watered with above 20 or 30 rivers and lakes
fupply ying the inhabitants with all kinds of filh. It has a confiderable trade, by means of many con-
It venient ports towards the Baltic, as well as by the
Weiffel or Viftula, which falls into that fea at Dantzic, after dividing witfelf into feveral branches, and
forming the three Werder iflands. Its woods furnifl plenty of venifon, and its fea-coafts a great quantity o amber, which is tranf forted all over Europe, and found floating on the
air, grows hard.
In this country they make a deal of glafs, with wood-
afhes, and the largeft pebbles. afhes, and the largeft pebbles.
It is fubdivided into Royal
former lying to the W. is ffill fubject to the tha. The former lying to the W. is fill fubject to the crown of
Poland; and the latter to the King of Pruflia, bein Palfo called B Brandenburg Pruffia, in contradififinction from Polif Pruffia; when Albert Marquis of Brandenburg,
Great Mafter of the Teutonic order, made peace with
oland in 1525 , on condition that he fhould be created ereditary Duke of that part which he then porferefied thus till 1657 , that George William Elector of $B_{\text {ra }}$ denburg, and his fon rederick william, obtained br treaty the full fovereignty of this country, which bed $_{4}$
confirmed to them and their heirs at Konigfbers, ber 18,1663 , on condition, that, in cale of gailure of fiue, it fhould return to the Poles, and upon thater of pre
 ceared to be Duca, and is the kingdom of Prufir,
which title has since been recognized by moft of the
powers in Europe. Here he is abolute, and his
 that formerly called Regal or Polifh Pruffia. Since the above event, for the avoiaing of Ion, that part of Pruffia, which urfed to obe called confic,
is now-with more propriety termed Polife is now-wi reerene prolled Royal Pruffia, is larger That
which at prent
Polifh Pruffia; but not fo fruiful. Its capital is $\mathrm{K}_{0}$. Polifh Pruffia; but not fo fruitful. Its capital is $\mathrm{K}_{0}$
ningfoerg.
Prufia Schaak, Tapiau, and Interburg, Brandenburg, Ranten burg, Seheft, Olethkoi, Ortellburg, with thole of Moh. ung and Mariemwerder; and thefe again contain be
veral fubordinate diftricts. The ancient inhabitants of Pruffia have been long fince extirpated, and the prefent occupiers are a mixed
people, fprung from the feveral colonics of the Swedes people, Mrung from the reveral colonies of the Swedes,
Poles, Germans, and other neighbouring nations. In 1520 Albert Marquis of Brandenburg, the 2 hf Marfuaded moft of the Knights to marry, and introduced the reformed religion into this country. Froderick William, grandfather to the prefent King. Fredede-
rick III. being a Calvinift, encourad his country, where it is promoted by the unitrine in Koningherg, but his prefent Majefty, thought ity de dedared a veneration both for Luther and Calvin in alate minifters in the dyet at Ratifoon, chole to be called 2 Reformed Chriftian, rather than, a Calvinit or Luthe-
ran. Among other great qualities, he is and ran. Among other great qualities, he is a confunmuate
General, the fame of whofe exploits now rings throughout Europe.
In Dantzick, and other towns on the Viftula, fubject to the crown of Poland, the people are LutheTheir language is much the fame as that of the Poles, Polifh Pruia
King of Poland, being bounded by thu king to the
Pruffia on the E. Brandenburg Pomeranion Pruffia on the E. Brandenuurg Pomerania on the W.
Poland on the S. and the Baltic fea on the N. Poland on the S. and the Baltic fea on the N. It is
130 miles from E. to W. and 110 where broadet, 130 miles from
from S. to $N$.
It is divided into the four palatinates of Pomerelliz,
or Polifh Pomerania, Culm, Marienbur, and W Wrmia. ${ }_{\text {PRUTH, a river rifing in Red Ruffia, in Poland, and }}$ on the confines of Tranfylvania; whence it runs $S$. Tube. now a province of Afiatic Turkey, with a harbour on
the Levant. It lies twenty-four miles Lat. 32 deg. 33 min. N. long. $3^{6}$ deg. 5 min . E. UCARA, aplace fo called by the Indians. It lies in the road from Guayaquil to Quito, in South Ameriea,
at the end of the acclivity of a mountain, being a narrow pafs, and naturally ftrong by its fituation,
The defcent was now The defcent was now more eafy towards the province the former. ten miles in circuir, anciently a royal villa, and the re-
fidence of fome of the Saxon Kings fidence of ome of the Saxon Kings, the ruins of whicty
buildings are fill to be feen. Its church is pretty large, with feveral good monuments, \&zc. Here is islion PUCKRIDGE, a fmall hamlet-town of Harffordhire,

## pir

but a great thoroughfare on the Herman-ftreet, where
are feveral good inns. PUEBLA, a town of Spanifh Efremadura, on the Gua-
diana. It lies fifteen miles W. of Merida. Lat. $3^{8}$ diana. It lies fifteen miles. W. of Merida. Lat. $3^{8}$
deg. 56 min. N. long. 6 deg. 5 min. W. deg. 5 min. N. Iong. 6 deg. 51 min . W.
PUEBA A Nuvad a town of Veragua, a province of
Mexico, in North America, and on a bay of the P Mexico, in North America, and on a bay of the Pa-
cific ocean. It lies 211 miles $W$. of Panama. Lat. 8 cific ocean. It lies 21 I miles W. of Panama. Lat. 8
deg. 5 min. N. Iong. 8 deg. 6 min. W.
pUENTE del Regya, a town of Navarre, in Spain, thir-
 ten miles S. W. of Pampelona. Lat.
N. long. I deg. 33 min. W.
NORTO. See PORT and Porto. N. long. I deg. 33 min . W.
PUERTO. See PorT and Porto
PUFFALORA, or PES FALARIUS, a place of the Grions, in Switzerland, where is an iron-foundery,
and the caftle of Wildenberg, near which are ironmines, with a mixture of filver.
PUICERDA, a town of Catalonia, in Spain, and the
principal place in the juriidiction of Cardona. It lies principal place in the jurisdiction of Cardona. It lies
on the river Segre, and is a place of no confiderable
Atrenth; it is eighty-two miles frtenth ; it it eighty-two miles N. of the city of Bar-
celona. Lat. 42 deg.. 52 min. N. long. I deg. $\min$ min. ELI, or SALT-POOL, a little bailiff-town of Caernarvonhhire, in the peninfula on the $S$. fide of
Caernarvonfire, in North Wales. It flands between two rivers, on the eaftern fhore. This is a pretty well
built place, with a market for built place, with a market for corn and other provi-
vifons, and fome trade by fea. Its annual fairs are
fo May 13, Auguft 19, September 24, and Novem vilions, and Auguf 19 , September 24, and Novem
on May 13 , Aur cattle. PULTOWA, or PULTOWSKI, a town of the Uk-
rain and government of Kiow, in European Ruffia, It
is built in the Cofflack manner, being walled, and but Inin and governmentfack manner, being walled, and but indifterenty fortufied. Here refides the ill is a parge con-
fko. Without the town upon a hill $\underset{\substack{\text { rent. } \\ \text { In thin }}}{\substack{\text { lin }}}$ In this neighbourhood the Czar Peter totally routed
Charles XII. of Sweden in 1709 , when the latter fled Charles XII. of Sweden in 1709, when the latter fled
to Bender. This action is commonly denominated the
battle of Pultowa. It lies 115 miles S. W. of Bel battle of Pultowa. It lies 115 miles S. W. of Bel-
gorod. Lat. 50 deg. Io min. N. long. 35 deg. 5 gorod. Lat. 50 deg. 10 min. N. long. 35 deg. 5
min. E.
PUNA, an ifland at the mouth of Guayaquil river, on the
great numbers of mangrove-trees, whofe interwoven
branches breat numbers on thank trunks cover, all the plains here-
Braths, which lying low, are frequently overflown abouts; which lying low, are frequently overflown.
The mangrove wood is folid and very durable finking
allo in water ; and with it the Indians pay their annual The mangrove wood is folid and very durable, finking
alfo in water; and with it the Indians pay their annual
tribute. tribute.
Puna if
Puna ifland is a lieutenancy, extending N. E. and
S. W. between fix and feven leagues, being of a quaS. W. between fix and feven eagues, being of a qua-
drilateral figure. Its inhabitants are faid to have been
once between in and once between 12 and 14,000 , but now it has only one
fall town at the head of its harbour in the N. E. part, confifing chinefly of Cafts, and fome Spaniards, but
very few Indians. Here great flips load by reafon of very few Indians. Here great hhips load by reafon of
the depth of its harbour, which cannot be done at the depth of its harbour, which cannot be done a
Guayaquil, on account of the fand ; while others come
hither to load with wood. It lies twenty-fix miles N. of hither to load with wood. It lies twenty-fix miles N. of
Payta Lat. 3 deg. 20 min. S. long. 80 deg. 15 min. W. Paz, in Peru, in South America. The Indians here
weava bags with their wool, and fell them to great advantage. Wrifiction confines fouthward on Chuquito,
This jurili have recourfe to other provinces for the greateft part o its grain and elculents; but it abounds in all kinds on catte. The mountains in this province contain feveral
filver mines.
INTA de Santa Elena, a lieutenancy of Guayaquil, in UNTA de Santa Elena, a lieutenancy of Guayaquil, in
Quito, in South America. It extends all along the
隹 weftern coant, from the talena; thence it ftretches
the fame Punta de Santa Elena
along the N. coaft formed by Guayaquil bay, comprehending feveral other towns befides Punta. The civi
lieutenant refides in the town, which is two leagues $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{o}} .82$.

## P U Y

from the port, where are fheds for receiving of falt and
other goods, but no The port of Punta has fo many fall-works as to fup-
Ther ply the province of Qaito many falt-works as to fup-
quil. Thitdicition of Guaya-
very well. On the coaft belonging to this lieutenancy is found that exquifite purple fo highly efteeneded among the an-
cients. It is in a fpecies of flell-fing wafhed by the fea. They are of the magnitude ofs Rut fuil of juice, in which a thread of cotton, \&cc. eing dipt, it becomes of a moft vivid colour, that im-
proves by wafling, and does not at all fade by ween ing. iin channel, and commonly called an inand. Ir is the river Frome uniting with the Langford lake, whakes
it only a peninfula. It is abour it only a peninfula. It is about ten miles lon, and
fix over; being better inhabited than the fea-coant
geneally is generally is in this $W$. part of the country. The foil
confining on the river and lake is fertite. onnining on the river and lake is fertile; but the
other parts are full of heaths and woods, which are great harbour for faflow deer and woods, which are
marble, and plenty of that fording alfo marble, and plenty of that fone which was much uffed
in the rebuilding of the city of London after the great fire and foilt exported in ity of great quandon after the great
as allo to that cither parts, from Weymouth and Poot as allo to other parts, from Weyymuuth and Pool. Itrs
principal manufacture is ftockings. It ave ore
Vite of principal manufacure is ftockings, It gave title of
Viccount in King James I.'s reign to Vilars Dule of
Buckingham's elder brother. In the Buckingham's elder brother. In the midalie of it is the
market -own of Corf, now Corf cafte. marker- town of Corf, now Corf cafle.
URMEREN, a tow of North Holland, at one end of
the Purmer, formerly the Purmer, formerly a large lake, ute now drained.
It is well-fortified with a rampart and ditch. Since draining of the Beemfler, a fertile tract of land has been added to it, being now planted with gardens lies about fourteen miles N. of Amfterdam, and about five from Edam to the W.
in North America, fo called from one Mr. Purry of
Switzerland Switzerland, who brought over fome of his country men hither in the year 1732 , at the charge of the
Englifh truftees of Georgia, and by the encouragement of the affembly of South Carolina : but he met with great dificiculties in the profecution of this scheme, notwithtanding the apparent advantage of it to that co-
lony. It lies 30 miles W. of the mouth of Savannah, and 130 S . W. of Charles-town. Lat. 31 deg. 51 min
and N. $10 n g .8 \mathrm{deg}$. 10 min . W
USCHIAVO, in Latin $P e f c$

Grifons, in Swizzerland. It has a populous town of the fame name, on the river Purchinvo, and is the
feat of the regency. The community lies near a fmal Yeat of the regency. The community lies near a fram:
lake abounding with fifm; and here the language is Very much like the Italian.
bourhood of handrome village of Surrey, in the neigh-
on the That four miles $W$. of it and on the Thames, being joined to Fullham on the Mid
defexe fide by a wooden bridge. Here is a delightfiul dlefex fide by a wooden bridge. Here is a delightfu
bowling-green with a fine profpect, now turned to a bowling-green with a fine
modern breakfafting-houfe.
UYCERDA a town Catalonia, in Spain. See PurCRRDA.
PUYLAURENS, a fmall city of Languedoc, in France,
on the borders of Roufillon. It was long in the pofon the borders of Roufillon. It was long in the por-
feffion of the reformed, who fortified it in the time of
the civil wars, and had here a famous univerfity till the the civil wars, and had here a famous univerity till the
tevocation of the ediat of Nantz in 1685 . Iies
reven VYux NOTRE DAME, or PUY EN ANJOU, a fmall city orn and chapter, with a priory and convent of Car melite nuns. It lies about a league from Moncreui Bellay.
Aviciciam, an En Pifcopal icity of Languedoc, on a mounAnititum, an Epiccopal city of Languedoc, on a moun-
tain near the Loire. The cathedral of St. Mary is ${ }^{2}$
noble
$4 . \mathrm{L}$

P $\mathrm{Y} \quad \mathrm{R}$
P Y
Y＇T
noble pile，and famous for a great refort of pilg grims to
i．Here are feveral parochial churches，with a great number of monafterics．They make at Puy vaft quan－ tities of lace to great advantage．It lies about two
leagues from the village of $S t$ ．Paulhan，and four from the confines of Auvergne．$P_{\text {uteoli，}}$ ，once a famous fea－ port of Lavoro，and kingdom or Naples，in Lower Italy，but now an inconfiderable place，though an
Epifcopal fee；earthquakes，wars，and the devaftations Epitcopal eee ；earthuques，
of the fea having reduced it to its prefent condition，by deffroying its noble fructurtes．The cathedral was an ciently a temple orn fhew its priftine magnificence，efpecially an amphi－ thew itre，and the Mole or Caligula＇s bridge．It lies nine miles W．of Naples．Lat． 41 deg． 15 min．S．long． 14
deg． 40 min．E．
PYRAMIDS of Egyt，prodigious piles on the W．fide of deg． 40 min．E． ．
PYRAMIDS of Eryigious piles on the W．fide of
the Nile，and almoft oppofite to Grand Cairo，in the Nile，and almoft oppoite to Grand Cairo，in
Egypt ；they fand near the fite of the ancient Mem－－ phis．Thefe are the moft magnificent，as well as monl
ancient，buildings in the world；are at this day ftill entire within，though greatly damaged on the out－fide． One of the．e pyramids，conniderards of ten acres of ground with its bafe： but whether they were temples，fepulchral monuments or build for afronomical
mined In the neighbourhood of there is the famous Sphinx
PYRAMIDS of the Sun and Moon，remarkable pieces of Indian antiquity，about feven leagues from Mexico，in New Spain，in North America．It is not known with
any certainty who were the founders of them．In fe－ any certainty who were the founders of them．In Ye－
veral particulars they refemble the pyramids of Egypt veral particulars they refemble the pyramids of Egypt
and they had formerly at top gigantic figures of the fun and moon，idols under which thefe luminaries wer
worfhipped． worfhipped，

Within that of the moon were vaults，in which tho
buried their Kings．They fand about a aunded afunder． YRENEAN Mountains，or PYRENEES，a valf chin
of hills，the principal of which are in the kingdom of of hills，the principal of which are in the kingdom of
Spain，dividing it from France．They equal the Alp
in height，and extend from the Mediterane in height，and extend from the Mediterranean feat the Atlantic ocean，being 200 miles long，and 18 broor
They begin near the lon，and run as far as Fuentarabian Near Routit they divide into two princiepal branches，one ouffillon
feparates Rouffillon from Languedoc，and is feparates Roufillon from Languedoc，and is called $\mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{c}}$－
ti－Pyrennee；and the other，which parts it from lonia，is denominated Col de Pertuis．Onverthem Cozr
five paffages or roads，but all extremely difficulte five pafiages or roads，but all exturemely difficult； 2 and
between them lie feveral fertile valleys PRFORD，a fine feat on the banks of miles from Guilford，in Surrey，with a beautiful gardens，and adjacent grounds，much improved pyit hes
late Denzil Onflow，Efq；and a charming intermixte of wood and water．
YRMONT，in the county of Lippe，and circle of Wett．
phalia，in．Germany．It is alfo the capital of
of the fame nem phalia，in Germany．It is alfo the capital of a country
of the fame name，and famous for its mineral The place belongs to the Prince of W aldeck．Hithern，
is a great refort of $G$ Heme is a great refort of German and other nobility，Hitter
drink its waters，and they are exported abroad for drink its waters，and they are exported abroad foom
Bremen，to which city they are brought by the iven Bremen，to which city they are brought by the fiver
Wefer，particularly our water－waregoufes in London have them among others of that kind．
Is Majefty＇s iron and filver mines are not fatt－pits；offy
Pyrmont lies on Pyrmont lies on the confines of Brurfick，and about forty miles S．W．of Hanover．
fo called from the number of Mine or fir－trees whit grow in them．They belong to ppain．The principd
of thefe are Ivica and Fofmentera．



（2）ㄹN 2a 2
潾数际淡


## 家  （3）



Q U A
UADAY，or CUADAY，meaning a grand port，
lies in Tonquin and the Eaft Indies，in Afia， on the N．fide of the Lucan，near its iffue into the bay of Tonquin，and about fixty miles S
of the capital．Here all the large fhips lie，the en trance of the river Checho being quite barred up with QUADROL，an inland about three leagues W ．of the
coaft of Cambodia，and the Eaft Indies，in Afia．It coafr of Cambodia，and the Eaft Indies，in Afia．It is three leagues song，and one broad；having fine fandy
bays for good harbours，plenty of wood and water，alfo bays for good harbours，plenty of wood and water，alfo
a loil that is black and fat ；ail recommendations pro－ per to invite a fettlement here．
UUKA，or OUAOUA，i．e． ney Proper，in Africa，extends from Cape Palmas to the river Mancha，Rio Cobre or Golden river，for about
cighty leagues in lenth． aighty leagues in length．
The principal trade here confifts in the manufacture of cotton habist，commonly called
ing made up of five or fix breadths． ing made up of five or fix breadths．
The whole coaft is under a King called Saccoo， Who is very much refpected and dreaded by his neigh－ bours，as he paffes for a great magician，who at his
pleafure can，by his enchantments，deftroy his enemies． pleafure can，by his enchantments，deffroy his enemies．
One fundamental law in this country is，that every one is obliged to continue all his life－time in the con－
dition in which he was born． dition in which he was born．
QUAKENBRUGGFE，a town of Ofnabrug，in Weft－ phalia，a circle of Germany．It lies twenty－fix miles
N. of the city of Ofnabrug，and is fubject to the Bil N．of the city of Ofnabrug，and is fubject to the Bifhop
of flis later name．Lat． 52 deg． 55 min ．N．long． 7 deg．E． QUAMBIN，a river of Afia，which parts Tonquin from
Cochin－china． QUAMCHIEU，or QUAMTUM．See CANTON．
QUAMSI，or QUANGSI，a province of China，in Afia． It lies directly E ．of Yunan，having Quenchew on
the N ．Quangtun on the E ．and Tungking with Co － the $N$ ．Quangtun on
chin－china on the $S$ ．
Among its many mountains are fome fruitful plains， which yield great quantities of rice，corn，fruits，\＆cc．
effecially its S ．parts，which fupplies the province of efpecially its $S$ ．parts，which fupplies the province or
Canton．It is watered by a great number of rivers， Which flow from the mountains eartward into the $\mathrm{T}_{\text {a }}$ ，
and fwell it fo that it forms the famed port of Quang－ ton or Canton．Thofe rivers on the E．part are navi－
gabbe，and the inhabitants more given to traffic than gon or Canton．Thore and the inhatitants more given to traffic than
gable and fide，which is inhabited by a rude fort of
on he mountainerers：
This province was once very populous，according to the Chinefe regiffers．It produces everal orts of wood，
particularly cinnamon，which is faid to excel that of particularly chnnamon，which is aid abound with metals，and the gold mine here is the only one in the empire which is
fuffered to be opened，and now in the hands of the Emperor．Thefe mountains produce alfo plenty of that wood with which Japan cabinets are made，and another
fort of tree，the pith of which is ground into a kind
of meal．Here fwarms the infect that yields white


Q．

QU E
The whole province is divided into twelve diftrias， cach under a particular capital：thefe have about 100
cities of the fecond and third rank under them，befides
military cities and fortreffes． military cities and fortrefles．
QUAMTUM，or CANTON
Afia．It is bounded by the Chinerefe ocean on the in $S$ ．
by Hugquam on the N．by Foker by Hugquam on the N．by Fokien on the E．and by
Tungking on the W． It is very confiderable，not only on account of its
Ixtent，but alfo its feritily extent，but alio its fercility，opulence，populoufnefs，
and commerce，；to the city and river of which name our Eaft India fhips very much refort．
UANTOCK，an high down not far from Watchet， UUANTOCK，an high down not far from Watchet，
in Somerfethine；from which，befides the Steep－holms In Somercethire；from which，befides the Steep－holms
and Flat holms，and an extenive view of the Channel，
there is a wide profpect of the Welch coaft for many there is a wide profpect of the Welch coaft for many
leagues together． QUAR－ABBEY，in the Ifle of Wight，a part of Hamp－ fire，beautifuly fituated in the midft of fine woods and
meads．It is now in ruins，and what femains of it meads．It is now in ruins，and what remains of
is converted into a farm－houfe．
UARDEN，or OUARENDON，a fmalt villace of UUARDEN，or QUARENDON，a fmalt village of
Derby为ire，where is a chalybeat fpring，likewife a Derbyझhire，where is a chalybeat firing，likewile a
cold bath．In the feafon numbers of people refort to this pathece for drinking the waters and bapthing．
UUARLEY Hills，eminences on the confines of Ham ARLEY Hills，eminences on the confines of Hamp－
fhire and WWilthire，W．of which are the remain of a large fortification，confifting of two outward trenches， UARN，a place about half a mile W．of Cirencefler， where are feveral antiquities to be feen worth the curio－ Ity of the virtuofi．
LBEC，the capital of the province of Saguenay，and
of all Canada，in North America；alfo the fee of Bifhop．It lies at the junction of the river St．Laurence and St．Charles or the Little river，and on the N ．Iride
of the former，being about 140 leagues difant from he fea．It has a large haven，capible of containing reo Thips of the line．Here the river St．Laurengl
fhrinks from a breadth of four leagues to that of a fingle mile：and hence the reafon of the name of the town．
Below the town is a calcade called the Leap of Mont Selow the town is a calcade called the Leap of Mont－
norency，and at the entrance of the litele channel of morency，and at the entrance of the litte channel of
the lle，of Orleans f Ito be forty fort liinh，and
thirty broad，thoush cauled by an inconfiderable brook． Alirty broad，though cauled by an inconfitderable broon the Ine of Orleans is a baton a full league every way， into which the river S．Charles empties itfelf from the
N．W．fo that Quicbec fands between the mouth of that river and Cape Diamant．
At the firft，building of the town in 1608 ，the tide
An came quite up to it；but fince that the river hath
funk and left a dry large fpot on which the lower town is built，at the foot of a rocky mountain，and
eight fathom high．．This is mofly inhabied by，mer－
chants，but is too much crowded，and defended by platorm about the middle，level with the water，an commanding all vefiels that go and come．The way
from the lower town to the higher is fteep．This 1 aill from the edifics．as churches，palaces，\＆ce erpecially
has noble eding
the houfe of the Knights Hoppitallers，a fone building，
wifin
with two flately pavilions, and faid to have coft 40,000 livres, but untinifhed.
The cathedral, which is clunfey, and in a mean
arys, ftyle, has a large, high, and well-built tower, feen at
a great diftance. a great diftance.
This is the refidence of the Viceroy of Canada, who
A Fryles hime and Louifinana, with a falary of about 12,000
Francer
crowns, befides prefents, perquifites, $\& \mathrm{cc}$. crowns befides prefents, perquifites, \&c.
Befidese the lower and higher towns, there is ano-
ther beyond the latter on the banks of the river St. ther beyond the latter on the banks of the river St.
Charles, along which there are feveral noble country-
 Forty fathom above the town, but irreg no ditch built, and the town, the garrifon being inconfiderable. It has allo another fort on Cape Diamant, a folid rock, which is 400 fathom high, with only fome few works and
redoubts. commanding both it and the town: but the place owes its ftrength more to nature than art; and
yet it feems not to be very tenable. yet it feems not to be very tenable.
About the midde of the year 1760 the Britifh troopps under General Wolfe, though with the lofs of that
gallart young officer in the beginning of the action, nanded afterwards in the town, went out to meet a Arong body of the French from Montreal, who were coming to attack Quebec, in which encounter many
lives were loft on both ffides, our men then retiring lives were loft on both firdes, our men then retiring
within Quebec.: but Admiral Lord Colville appearing
in the river St. Laurence, the French retreated to in the river St. Laurence, the French retreated to
Montreal with the utmoft precipitation: and foon after Monteal wenal Amhert coming up by land from the
that, Generem
Britifh colonies, took Montreal upon the furrender of Britifh colonies, took Montreal upon the furrender of
the French commander, without friking a blow; fo the French commander, without fliking a blow; fo that this country is now
feffion of the Englifh,
Quebec lies 300 miles N. W. of Bofon in New
England. Lat. 47 deg. 35 min . N. . England. Lat. 47 deg. 35 min . N. long. 74 deg. 10
min. W. QUEDA, or KEDA, a port-town of Malacca, in the
Eaft Indies, in Afia. This is the capital of a country, Eaft Indies, in Afia. This is the capital of a country,
being the refidence of its King, and fands in a good
foil cut by feveral channels which come from a navibeing the refidence of its King, and ftands in a good
foil cut by feveral channels which come from a navi-
sable river, but narrow. gable river, but narrow.
Thir religion is Mahometanifm, with 2 great ad-
mixture of Paganifm. The produce of the country is
tin, pepper, elephants teeth, canes, and damar, a kind tin, pepper, elephants teeth, canes, and damar, a kind
of gum which is uffed as pitch and tar for fhipping. It
lies Iles on the W. fide of the penind tala, 300 mippes N. It of
Malacca city, and fubject to the Dutch. Lat. 7 deg. QUEDAM, one of the weltern illands of Scotland, in the rocks, of which is a vein of adamant. And Martin
tells us, that mice, if brought hither, will die immeQUEDLINBURG, a fmall fate in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Germany. It lies between the principali-
ties of Anhalt and Halberfadt, with the title of an abbacy, from a religious foundation here of very great
note, inflituted by the Emperor Henry I, the Fowler If belongs now to the Elector of Brandenburg, and ever fince 1539 Lutheranifm is the religion of the ald
bey; the abbels, who was Countefs of Stolberg, having introduced it at that rea. Here no vows are made, and all the nuns muft prove their noble extraction for
eight defcents. Their revenue doess no eight defcents. Their revenue does not exceed 50001 .
the effate belonging to them, befides the little city the eftate belonging to them, befides the little city of
Quedlinburg, being only the villages of Ditfurt and QUEDLINBURG, the capital of the laft flate of the fame name, and refidence of the atobers,
ftands on the Bode. It was formerly a Hans town, but is now fubject to the Elector of Brandenburg, who is the King of Puffia. Here is a fchola illuftris, and
in 1085 a famous council was held at
lies eight miles S. St of place. It lies eight miles S. E. of Halberfadt. Lat. 51 deg. 50
min. N. long. II deg. 15 min. E. min. N. long. 11 deg. 15 min. E.
tion of Kent, built by King Edward III. in honocir of
his Queen Philippa. It lies on the S. W. five of Inand of Sheppey, and on the bank of the Mive of thy
It fends two members to parliamen It fends two members to parliament. The main (6py.
port of the inhabitants is now by fifhing, the traders here being oyfter-draggers and vieuaul priciecipd
weekly markets are on Monday and Thurfiay. Is weekly markets are on Monday and Thurfiay.
anuual fair is held here on Augut anuual fair is held here on Augutt 5, for toys. Iflige
twelve miles N. W. of Canterbury, and thiryy-fres
of London. Here wis for of London. Here was formerly a caftie with a a not $\mathcal{R}$, hall, now in ruins. kingdom of Ireland; fo called from Ceof Leen Manfer, and
fort of King Philip, in whofe reign it was made ann It is bounded by, King's-county on the made a Ahice
part of Tipperary pare or ipperary on the W. paunty on the $N$. and W .
therlagh on the F on the S . It is thirty-five miles where and Cathochat to S. and nearly the fame from $E$. to longeff from W N.
divided in divided into feven baronies. It fends two members.
the Irifh parlion Portarlington, Maryburgh, and Balland two caich for In $16_{4} 1$ fome hundreds of the Proteftants county were maffacred by the Irifh rebels. It was $h$ merly full of woods and bogs; but is now well-instobbit
ted and much improved. Hence the Itrin ted and much improved, Hence the
their native orngue Leafe, or the Garden.
USENSFERRY, QUEENSFERRY, a royal burgh of Went-Lochian, and the South of Scotland, at the point of St. Mang, ant
bay, and in the narrowett part of the firth of Proth
where bay, and in the narrowett part of the firth of Forth,
where the ferry is but two miles aver: and this, tho
a little round about, is the mof foll a little round about, is the moft fecure pandigig this, tho
burgh form- Fife, $\mathcal{O}$ vice verfa. Here Margaret burgh from Fife, ${ }^{\text {o }}$ vicice evfa. Here Margaret Quveen
of Malcolm Canmore ufed to ferry over to Dumierm of Malcolm Canmore uied to ferry over to DUumerm.
ling, where hle built a monafter,, \&c. and from her
this place takes its name. It is in the this splace takes its namie. It is in the diftrict fof burgh
with Inverkeithen, Stirling, Dumfermling with, Inverkeithen, Stitling, Dumfermling, and CCl.
rofs, which alternately fend one member to the Brith
parliament. It lies ten miles W of parliament. It lies ten miles $W$. of the city of Edinn-
burgh. burgh. QEICH, a river of Alface, running
into the Rhine near Germerheiming
QUEILING, fee QUESLING in Cnina.
UEILING, fee Quesing in Cinina.
QUEMADO, Puerti, the name given by the Spaniards
to the port of Ica, in Peru, in South UEMADO, Puerto, the name given by the Spaniards
to the port of Icr, in Peru, in South America, which
lies about fix leagues frem lies about fix leageues from the town. Hitherias is brought
the wine made in the valley, whence it the whe ther in the valley, whence it is tranfporte
into the other provinces, and efpecially to Lima into the other provinces, and efpecially to Lima.
UERCY, in Latin Traezus Cadirrcenfst, province in government of Guyenne, in France. It is bounded
on the W. by Ayenois and Perien on the , by Agenois and Perigord, on the N. by the S. by Languedoc. It is the S. E. part of Guydenne, and is fertilie in corn, wine, and fruit; being
fubdivided into Uper and Lower Ouerct fubdivided into Upper and Lower Quercy. The for-
mer lies on the N . fide of the river Lot, and the latter on the $S$. Its capital is Cahors.
UUERFURT, or OUERNFURT,
Upper Saxony, or in GerrnfurT, a principality of
Sermany, belonging to the Duke of Upper Saxxony, in Germany, belonging to the Duke of
Saxe-Weiffenfels. The town of the fame name belongs to the Elecoor
of Saxony by the treaty of Prague in of Saxony by the treaty of Prague in 1635 , haxing
come to him from the Archbirhop of Magdeug.
lies twelve miles S. E. of Mansfeldt. Lat. 5 dee. 30 come to him from the Archbifhop of Magddburg. It
lies twelve miles S. E. of Mansfeldt. Lat. 5 deg. 30
min. N. long. 12 deg. 5 min. E. $\min . N$. long. I2. deg. 5 mani. E.
UUERKYNES, an infand in the $T$
rica. It is inhabited by poor Bercberes, is confsy in Andfy and barren, alfo of dififucult acceff on account of the
frength of the current about it. Here frrength of the current about it. Here are fome wells
of fweet water, for which reafon it was feized by Don of weet water, for which reafon it was feized by Don
Pedro de Navarre in 1510 , and it hath been fincer fubject to the Chriftians.
QUERN, a place about half a mile W. of Cirencefter,
in Gloucefterfhire, where are feveral antiquities on tie N. fide of the Foffieway. a province of China, in Afia, on a river of the fiame name, which is very rapid, and runs near its walls. It is large and well-built, being alfo the refidence of the
Viceroy, with nine cities under ith juridigion. If lies

Q U I
400 miles N. W. of Canton. Lat. 26 deg. romin. N long. $109 \mathrm{deg} .5 \mathrm{min.E}$.
QUESMO, an ifland of Farfiftan, a province of Perfia, in Afia, not far from the coaft; the land here lies
low. It is fruitul and well-inhabited, the W. end of it being not above a league and a half from Congo, ndter the E.end about a league from Gombron. On the
hart, before which flips may anchor in latter part is a fort, before which fhips may anchor in
fix fathom depth to take in frefh water, which is very good at this place. The ifland produces abundance of
wheat and barley, with which Ormus is furnithed that otherwife would be flarved.
OUESNOY, or QUENOY, in Latin Quercetum or Caf. QUESNOY, or QUENOY, in Latin Querctum or Caft
netum, an irreguarly built town of French Hainault,
in the Netherlands, but well-fortified, ofien taken and retaken in Queen Anne's wars, concarries on a pretty, good drade for its manufantures of
linen and fuffs. It lies feven miles S. E. of Valenciennes. Lat. 50 deg. 26 min. N. long. 3 deg. 36 min. E.
UUYY-ANG, the capital of Quecheus. empire of Afia. It lies in a weil-cultivated and well. inhabited territory, was formerly a royal refidence, and in it buildings, \&cc. fill retains fome marks of its prif-
tine fplendor. Without the walls is a magnificent tine plendor. Without the walls is a magnificent
temple built by the Tartar family of Yven, befides feveral other rarities in its neighbourhood. Under it are
eight cities. It lies 451 miles N. W. of Canton. eight cities. It lies. 45 I miles N . W. of Canton.
Lat. 27 deg. ${ }^{15}$ min. N . Iong. 106 deg. Io min. E.
QUEY-CHEU, a province of China, in Afia. It lies on QUEY-CHEU, a province of China, in Afia. It lies on
the S.E. of Se-cheu, betwen Kiangfi on the E. Yu-nan the S.E. of Se-cheu, betwen Kiangfi on the E. Yu-nan
and Sec-cheu on the W, and Quang-fi on the S. This
as is the mof craggy and mountainous province of the empire, and is another siberia, where often the man-
darines, \&cc. guilty of fate-crimes, are banifhed for life. darines, zc. guilty of fate-crimess, are banifhed for life.
The natives are a rude and lawle's people, who live in perpetual defiance to the Chinefe laws., The moun-
tains in which thefe people commonly refide, produce great quantities of quickfilver, coppere, tin, gold, filver, great quantities of quickfilver, copper, tin, gold, filver,
sc. which they exchane with the Chinefe who live
among them in walled towns, \&c. for falt, filk, cotamong them in walled towns, \&ce. for falt, filk, cot-
ton, and other things they want. This province breeds ton, and other things they want. This province breeds
large herds of cattle and hogs : their horfes are recKoned the beft in all China.
QUIBO, an iland on the coaft
QUIBO, an ifland on the coaff of Peru, in South Ameri-
ca, into a fine bay of which, bearing the fame name, ca, into a fine bay of which, bearing the fame name, or
Coyba, as the Spaniards call $i$ it, Commodore Anfon ran, and anchored in thirty-three fommom water
QUIETO, a river of Iffria, in the V
QUIETO, a river of Ifriz, in the Venetian territories,
and Upper Italy, between the mouth of which and Lemo fands the town of Parenza.
QUiLLEBEUF, anciently Haricarville, in Latin Henri-
capolis, a fmall city, and the capital of Roumois, in chpolis, a fmall city, and the capital of Roumois, in
Normandy, a goverment of France, on the Seine.
Thoum its walls Though its walls and fortifications have been demolifhed,
it is till defended by a little fort. The women here it is till defended by a little fort. The women here
make lace, and the man fih for fmelts. The quick-
fands in the river makes it very
dificult for veflels of fands in the river makes it very dificicult for veffels o
any burthen to come up from Havre-de-Grace to thi any burthen to come up from Havre-de-Grace to this
place. It lies twenty-four miles below Rouen, and twenty-one above Havre.
QULOA, one of the fix kingdoms of Zanguebar, in
Africa. It lies between the rivers Cuabo and QuifimaArrica. It lies betwen the rivers cuabo and en that part called the coaft of Mavinda, havin the coaff
the N .
the N . . apital is called Old Quiloa, in contraditinetion from another of the fame name in an inland. Quiloa has been tributary to Portugal ever fince
1502. From hence the Portuguefe of Brafil purchafe faves for that country.
After pafing by Morambique, in going northwards
one comes to this inand and city. The middle of the one comes to this inland and city. The middle of the
former lies in lat. 8 deg. 22 min. S. It is sery fertile in all kinds of fruit and provifions. The air here is all very good. Mof of the people are idolators, though with many Mahometans among them. They are fair, and go de-
cently direffed. Their houfes are magnificently built, with gardens to each. The foil of the Inte of Quiloa is
like that of the continent. The town lies in lat. 10 deg. 5 min . 5 . long. 39 deg. 5 min . E.

QUILON, or COILOAN, a province and finall principality of the Malabar coaft, in India, in Afia. This is
a pleafant and fruitful country, in a wholefome a
though the land though the land is low cund full, of in a revers. Tolerome air,
it has the W .
 tain above 100 families ; but thof name does not conover the country exceed 1000 . QUIMPER, or QUIMPER CORENTIN, in Latin a fmpll territory called Corrnuailles or Cornugallie, af
as
jutting out like chion jutting out like a horn into the fea. It is the fee of a
Bifhop, under the title of Cornaile, the Oder, into whicl the little river Benaudet fall furrounding the place; at high tides large barks get up
to its port at the confluence of the two rivers, where to its port at the confluence of the two rivers, where
flands the fuburb of Duke's-land, inhabited by rich merchants. The cathedral, though antique, is fately,
with large towers ; having befides feveral other churches and monafferies. The Epifcopal palace is magnificent and monafteries. The Epircopal palace is magnificent ;
and the diocefe contains 2oo parifles. It lies thity-fix
miles S. E. of Breft. Lat. 48 deg. 10 min. N. long. 4 deg. $5 \min$. W. Iaft-mentioned, at the connluence of the Ifotite and
Elle. It is fituated at the extremity of Elte. It is fituated at the extremity of a gulph has a Be-
nedictine abbey, and lies fourteen miles V , p Pos nedictine abbey, and lies fourteen miles N . of Por
Lat. 4 deg. 58 min.
N. long. 3 deg. 30 min. W
UINGEY, a fmall town of the Franche-Co
UNGGEY, a fmall town of the Franche Compté, a
province of France, It lies on toure, ten miles
S. W. of Befancon. Lat. 47 deg. deg. 5 min . E. .
QUINQE ECLESE. See the Five Churches, a town of Hungary.
QUINTIN, ST. the
gary.
the ancient Augufa Veramanduorum, a
y of Middle Picardy, in France, on a rifing ground near the Somme, which is on one fide,
and a very and a very feep valley every where on the other, except
towards St. John's-gate, at which is a large baftion with Ir is a froong place, and contains about 800 fouls.
Here are divers manufactures, efpecially of linen. Th Here are divers manuufatures, efpecially of linen. The
collegiate church of St Quintin is one of the fineft in collegiate church of St. (minntin is one of the hinett in
all France, befides other noble churches and monafte-
ries. It is the fee of a Bifhop, and here is an cleation, ries. It is the fee of a Bifhop, and here is an clection,
independant independant provoffhip, \&cc.
This town being befieged b
This town being befieged by the Spaniards in 1557 ,
the Conftable Montmorenci came to its relief, who
foubt atal fought a fatal batene, in which he was to taken reliiener wio
the Dukes of Montpenfier and Loncuevile, the Dukes of Montpenfier and Longueville, and the
Marfhal de St. Andre, befides feveral other gentlemen taken and killed, with the lofs of 3000 private men.
In memory of which viotory King Pitip In memory of which victory King Philip, II. of
Spain built the fuperb palace and convent, \&cc. of the
Efcurial Efcurial.
St. Quintin lies thirty-five miles E. of Amiens, in St. Quintin lies thirty-five miles E. of Amiens, in
lat. 99 deg. 55 min. N. 10 ong. 3 deg. 16 min. E.
 in France; it flands in a valley on the Goy. Heree are
five large fuburbs, and the parochial church of St. Thufive large fuburbs, and the parochial church of St. Thu-
rian, 2 Carmelite convent and hoppitil. Its trade con-
fans in rian, a Carmelite convent and hofpital. Its trade con-
fifts in linem. It formerly gave title of Duke to the famous Marthal Lorge.
QUINTZ, or KINT, a river of Suabia, in Ger-
many, which with Schouler furrounds Fort Keill, and many, which with Schouler furrounds Fort Keill, and
afterwards falls into the R Rine on the S. fide of it
and territories of the great duchy of Tufcany, in the midde divifion of Italy, frituated on a hill near the Orcia. It it in
chiefly famous for fome Roman ruins lying about a chiefly famous for fome Roman ruins lying about a
fuaare tower, in the midft of which is the fatue of Pallas,
隹 iquare tower, in the miate of which is the latue of Pallas,
alfo a bull in marble, with his horns triking againt the
then of trunk of a tree,
fine ffructure.
ine trructure.
This town lies about twenty miles N. E. from Siena
and Radicofani on the S. E. In the road to Rome, and and Radicofani on the S. E.
but three S. W. from Pienza.
Qut three S. .from Pienza.
QURIMBA, indands lying along the coaft of Meiinds, in
Zangubarar, a province of Africa, fiom Cape di QUIRIMBA, iflands lying along the coaft of Meiinda, in
Zanguebar, a province of Africa, from Cape del Gads,
4 M

- U I
in lat. 10 to 12 deg. $S$. or about 120 miles from $N$. to The largeft of them is of the fame name, where the Portuguefe have Fort Quirimba. To the $N$. of it are
feveral others, as alfo to the $S$. fome being larger, and fome fmaller ; fome nearer the coaft, and others further
off. The channels between them are fo narrow and fhallow, as to be fordable at low water. In Quirimba Ine, which is the moft populous of all,
are twenty-five houfes very well built, but fattered up are twenty-live houles very werm-hourfe. The church
and down like oo many farm
ftands in the middle, and in in a prief fiom Goa officiflands in the middle, and in it a priett fiom Goa ofiti-
ates. None of thefe inands is above two or three leagues ates. None of there inands is incuit; but they are extremely fertile, producing plenty of dates, oranges, citrons, grapes, put-herbs, \&cc. They alfo abound in good paftures, where large
herds of great and fmall cattle feed. Here are wells of herds of great and the fea is well focked with fifh. Thefe
fremh water
iflands likewife abound wwith game. The inhabitants receive wheat, rice, and dried fweet-meats from Ormus.
Thefe inands were formerly inhabited by Arabs, as ftill appears from the ruins of the houfes, which were built of fone, bricks, and mortar.
QUISPICANCHI, one of the juridictions of Cufco, in Peru, Sonth America. It begegins at the fouth gates of
Cufco, ftretching from E. to W. above twenty leagues. Cufco, fretching from E. to W. above twenty yeagues.
The lands of this juriddiction belong in general to the gentry of Cufco, producing plenty of wheat, maize, and
fruits. Here are allo manufactures of boys and coarfe woollen fuffs. Part of this province borders on the forefts inhabited by wild Indians, and produces great
quantities of cocoa, which forms one of the principal branches of its commerce.
QUISTELLO, a fmall place of Mantua Proper, in Upper Italy. QUITO, the moft northerly province of Peru, in South America. It is bounded on the N. by the province of
Santa Fé de Bogota, and includes part of the government of Popayan ; on the S. it borders on the governments of Piura and Chachapoyas; eaftward it extends
over the whole government of Maynas, and the river over the whole government of Maynas, and the river
of Amazons to the meridian of Demarcation, which divides the dominions of Spain and Portugal in this country. Its weftern boundary is the fea, from the coaft of
Machala in the gulph of Puna, to the coaft of the goMachala in the gulph of Puna, to the coaft of the go-
verment of Atacames, and the juriddiction of Barbacoas, in the bay of Gorgona. Its greateft breadth from N. to
S. is about 200 leagues, and its length from E. to W. S. is about 200 leagues, and its length from E. to W.
the whole extent from Cape de Santa Elena in the South fea, to the meridian above-mentioned, which is 600
leagues. But a very great part of thefe vaft dominions leagues. But a very great part of thefe valt dominions
are either inhabited by favage Indians, or hitherto not
fufficiently peopled, if indeed thoroughly known by the are either inhabited by favage Indians, or hitherto no
fufficiently peopled, if inded thoroughly known by the
Spaniards. All the parts actually fubject to Spain, are thofe intercepted by the Cordillera of the Andes, which
comparatively fpeaking, are no more than a ftreet or comparatively fpeaking, are no more than a itreet or
lane, extening from the juridicicion of the town of
St. Miguel de Ibarra to that of Loja, the country from St. Miguel de Ibarra to that of Loja, the country from-
hence to to te government of opayan, and alfo that comprehended between the weftern Cordillera and the fea.
With this limitation the extent of jurifdiction from E . to W. will be fifteen leagues or fomething more, being
the diftance between the two Cordilleras. But to this the diftance between the two Cordilleras. But to this
muft be added the countries comprehended in the governments of Jaen de Bracamoros, confining on the jurifdietion of Loja, and the extremity of the whole
province, and fituated on the E. fide of the eaftern province, and iituated on the E. fide of the eaftern
Cordillera, and to the northward the government of Quixos, and that of Maynas to the eaftward of it, but
feparated by valt tracts which wild feparated by valt tracts which wild Indians inhabit ; and
on the N. fide of the province, from that of Popayan, though this is properly a diftinct province. Thus on the W. fide of that interval between the two Cordilleras,
lies the government of Atacames, and the jurifdiction of lies the government of Atacames, and the jurifdicion of
Guayaquil ; and on the E. fide the three governments above-mentioned; and on the $N$. that of Popayan.
This province, exclufive of thefe five
This province, exclufive of thefe five governments,
confits of nine juriddictions, beginning from the moft
northern ; namely, the town of San Migul de Tbarra northern; namely, the town of San Miguel de Ibarra,
the village of Otabalo, the city of Quito, the affiento of the village of Otabalo, the city of Quito, the affiento of
Latacunga, the town of Riobamba, the affiento of Chim-

Q U I
bo or Guaranda, the cities of Guayaquil, Cuenes QUITO, the capital of the laft-mentioned province of the fame name. It fands in the inland partince of
continent, and on the eaftern fkits of the W the continent, and on the eatiern ikirts of the W. Co
dillera of the Andes. Its diftance from the South about thirty-five Jeagues W. in lat. 13 min. 33 fee es
and in long. 78 deg. 44 min , I5 fec. W , and in long. 98 deg .44 min . 15 fec. W. from London,
being 146 miles N . of Guayaquil, and 722 in the fim direction from Lima. Contiguous to it on the N. W. is the mointain 2 ond
defert of Pichincha, on the acclivity of which the cith is built, and furrounded by others of a middling theit among the breaches; fo that a great part of the bebuidd
ings ftand upon arches, which rendes the ings tland upon arches, which renders the freets imp gular, and extromely uneven, and confequently fopil
iss appeararice. This city, with regard to magnitude, may be com.
pared with one of the fecond rank in Europe. Near pared with one of the fecond rank in Europe. Near it
are two plains, the one on the $S$. three leaguses inlenceit and the other on the N. about two. Both rere interpengild
with feats and culcivated lands, there bein with feats and cultivated lands, there being herere $\begin{aligned} & \text { petese } \\ & \text { petual fpring. The fcene is diverfified wigh harge per }\end{aligned}$ petual frping. The freene is diverfified with large nour
bers of cattie feeding on the emininences, It flands on the fite of the ancient capital of the Incians, it znand was on
merly more flourifhing than at prefent; is is inhabbice merly more foutiifhing than at prefent; ; is in inabititant
particularly the Indians, being very much decred particularly the Indians, being very much decreate,
and whole ftreets of their huts now forfaken and in
uins.
ruins. W. From Quito is an eminence called Panccill
S.
or Little Loaf, not above 100 toifes high, from theS or Little Loaf, not above 100 toifes nigh, from the $S$, and
W. fides of which iffue feveral freams of excellent water, and from Pinchincha flow many brooks excewn then
breaches, that by conduits and pipes plenis
 fream, forms, the river Machanagara, whining when ons her
S. parts of the city, and is paffed by bridge. S. parts of the city, and is pafferd bya a buicge
In one of the fides of the principal fquar In one of the 11des of the principal fuuare in Q pirion
fands the cathedral, and in the oppofite the Epilcope
palace the third fide is tiken palace; the third fide is taken up by bite the town-hopife,
and the fourth by the palace of the audience. It is yop and the fourth by the palace of the audience. It is ver
fpacious, and has an elegant fountain in the center. The four freets terminating at the ingles are etreright,
broad, and handfome; but at the diftance of broad, and handfome, but at the diftance of about top
yards begin the declivities, which deprive the inhabi tants of the ufe of coaches, or any other wheel-arain age. A large umbrelia is borne over perfons of rank, and
ladies of the firt quality are carried in ladies of the firt quality are carried in fedans,
other ftreets are crooked, and fome are croffed breaches. The principal ftreets are paved, but tho which are not, become unpafiable after rain.
Befides the above-mentioned foure
Befides the above-mentioned fquare there are tim
others, both very fpacious; befides feveral that others, both very fpacious; befides feveral that 22 ,
fmaller. In thefe fand the convents, which are elgan fructures, particularly that of the Francif cans, widil)
of free-ftone, and of exquifte architecture. The principal houfes are very large, though none are above one forey high, and feldom without a ablonyy
towards the ftreet ; but their doors and windows 26 towards the ftreet ; but their doors and windows 2ur
very low and narrow. The materials in building art very low and narrow. The materials in builiang ite
unburnt bricks and clay, the former lafting long ife fended from the rain. Thefe are joined together wiit The city is divided thedral city is is divided into feven parifhes. The cer didly adorned with tapeftry, \&\&c. . but in this seffeet
other churches are mean. The chapel De Sarmio other churches are mean. The chapel De Sarrind
is very large, wholly of fone, and its architeaure dhe gant.
onvents of monks are thore of Augutions
ns, and the Fathers of Mercy; befides widic there is another of Francifcan Recollects, alfo of D. minicans, and another of the Fathers of Merey. I this city is inkewire a college of Jefiuits; all of them fity
large and fplendid; two colleges for feculars, the fiftu which is an univerfity, scc. Here are feverala numeriè The churches aifo are large, and magnificently decer
rated, particularly on folemn feftivals. Theretenuw neries exceed, if not in the quantity of their rithes, ?cm in the elegancy of their ornaments. It is quite otherimur
in the pariilh-churches, where poverty is conficious in the parifl-churches, where poverty is conficioult

QUI
$Q U I$
Here is alfo an horpital, with feparate wards for men and
women, under the care of the order of our Lady of
Bethelehem, who go barefooted Bethelehem, who go barefooted, \&
The principal court at Quito is audience, whofe jurifiction extends to the the royal
mits of the province. Next to the mits of the province. Next to the audience is the exchequer, or chamber of finances. Here is a tribunal
of Croifade, and alfo a treafury for the effeeds of fons deceared, whore lawful heirs are in effects of per-
is alfo a commiflary of the inquiftion, Here is allo a commiffary of the inquifition, \&cc.
The corporation confifts of a corresidor, two ordinary alcaldes and regidores,
Thie revenue of the Bifhop of Quito is 24,000 dollars. Among otnan maificence, are thofe of Corpus Chrifti, and he Conception of our Lady; in the fingular pomp of the proceffion of the former, are the dances of the Indians
seing aukward capers with bells at their heels, to the eing aukward capers, with bells at their heels, to the
nufic of pipe and tabor, 8 zc . This city is very populous, with fome few families of high rank, the poorer fort bearing here too great a pro-
portion. The commonalty may be divided into spaiards or whites, Meflizoes, Indians or natives, and
aerroes with their progeny, to the amount of between negroes with their progeny, to the amount of between
50 and 60,000 . The Meftizoes here excel in all arts and trades, par-
Ticulary painting, culpture, \&cc. Among thele was ticularly painting, iculpture, \&c., Among thele was
the famous painter. Miguel de Santiago.
The heat in Qiito, though under the equator, is not The heat in Quite, though under the equator, is not
only very tolerable, but in fome parts the cold is painful, hilft others enjoy This country in general is a delightful habitation,
chiefy from its elevated fite above the level furface of hiefl from its elevated fite above the level furface of
he earth; and thus not only the reffection of the heat is diminifhed, but the winds are morece fubtile, conelation more natural, and the heat abated.
The winds are healthy, and blow continually, but never with any violence; ufually N . and S. .though they
fometimes fhift to other quarters : yet here are amazing foretimes fhift to other quarters: yet here are amazing
tempefts of thunder and lightening, and ftill more detrupetive earthquakes. The whole morning till one or
two is ferene but afterwards the vapours begin to rife, two is ferene, but afterwards the vapours begin to rife,
forming black clouds, which difcharge themfelves in forming black clouds, which difcharge themfelves in
impetuous torrents of rain that continues till fun-fet, when the weather clears up.
This city is entirely free from Morchitos, or other This city is entirely free from Morchitos, or other
infeets of that kind, and even a flea is feldom feen here; nor are the people moleteded with venomous reptiles.
The only troublefome infect in Ouito is the pique or nor are the people molned wincet in Quito is the pique or
Thigua. nigua.
Here are malignant fpotted fevers and pleurifies.
Ander Another difeafe common in this city is the Mal del
Valle or Vicho, which is a gangrene in the rectum, Valle or Vicho, which is a gangrene in e mof liable.
to which thofo e labouring under a fux are The cure for it is a peflary, made of gunpowder, Guiney-
Teper, and a peeled lemon, changed two or three pepper, and a peeled lemon, changed
times a day. The venereal difeafe is here fo common, times a day. .ins are free from it; even little children
that few perfons and
have been known to have it communicated to them. During the continuance of the N. and N. E. winds, the
inhatiants are aflicted with very painful catarrhs. As inhabitants are afflicted with very painful catarrhs. As A pettilence is unknown in Quito and throughout all
Ameria, ofo is alfo the madneis in dogs: yet on the other hand, here is a diftemper reckoned among the
pefts; its fymptoms are convulfions in every part, an petts ; its fymptoms are convulfions in every part, an
endearour to ite, a delirium, and a vomiting of blood.
As there is no fenfible difference throuthout the ear, A sthere is no o fenfible difference throughout the year,
he fruits and beauties of the feveral feafons are here feen he fruits and beauties of the reveral eaano sece here the the the the foil, as naturally to produce great plenty of fruit and corn of every kind, all very good, as appears from the delicacy
of the beef, veal, mutton, pork, and poultry of Quito. Here is wheat-bread in fufficient plenty, but generally
not well kneaded nor baked. Provifions of the meat not well kneaded nor baked. Provifions of the meat
kind are extremely cheap and good, being fold by the
俍 kind are extremely cheap and good, being fold by dhe
lump without weight or meafure. The only ommodity
of which there is any fcarcity is pulfe; but this defiof which there is any fcarcity is pulfe; but this defi-
ciency is fupplied by roots. ciency is fupplied by roots.
The maneacures of this province are only cottons;
fome white, called tucuyos, and others ftriped bays and
cloths, which meet with a good market at Lima, and
thence are fent over all the inland The returns are partly in filver, partly in oid and dilver.
thread-fringes made in that city, wine, brandy, oil, copper, tin, lead, and quil The products of the Goods fabricated in Goods fabricated in the public manufaalures, or
made by private Indians, are, with vifions, thivagh in fmall ' quantitities, fene kinds of pro-
Thefe provifions are exchanived Thete provifions are exchanged for gold, afterwards
fent to Lima. Their fuffs find a vent in Santa Fe; but the only return in the ablence of and New Splia fupplies this province with indigo, blue
being a colour univerally appare. They alfo import by the way of Guayaquil,
iron and fteel, both from Europe and the coaft of Goa-
 The inuments of agriculture, fumption of the prodiprocel of ommerce confifts in the con-
This tidition in anotier. This trade in the manufactures of the country, which.
are only cloth, bays, and linen, is very profyable; are only cloth, bays, and linen, is very profitable; as
all the poor people, who are remarkably numerous, and
perions of fubtance, except thofe of the capital, wear
 fortune can afford to purchare them. The jurifdiction of Quito confifts of twenty-five pa-
rifhes, befides thofe in the city. Its lands are as it
were coved were, covered with plantations, foite. Its in lands are as as it
the come in
the capacious breaches, and others on the fimmit the capacious breaches, and others on the fummit of the
mountains. Thoofe the the temperate plains yield fruitul
crops of maize ; thofe at the bottome of crops of maize ; thof af at the bottom of deep breaches, be-
ing hot, are planted with fugar-canes, ing hot, are planted with fugar-canes, from which
large quantities of fugar and rum arg extrated. From large quantities of fugar and rum arg extrated. From
the friuts peculiar to fuch a temperature, are made a
va:iety of fweatmeats, of which there is a great convatiety of fweatmeats, of which there is a great con-
fumption among the inhabitiants. want of a requifitite degree of heat for ite fipeedy ma-
wurity; fo that it is three vears before the curity; fo that it is three years before they are fit to
be cut, and never but once; the fecond crop producing the germs for replanting. is the juice of the cane from he mill, and afterwards furmented, is very pleafant,
with a wweetifh aciility, and very wholefome; but inebriating, if frank to exceff. It is a favourite regale
among the vulgar. Thong the vulgar.
The plantations near the fummits, from a variety of temperature, produce wheat, barley, pot-herbs, and po-
tatoes. Above thefe plantations are fed numerous focks of fheep, producing that wool which employs fuch num-
eers of people. Some farmers folely breed cows, for he making of cheefe and butter. In others are carried and manufactures of cloth, bays, and ferges. From what has been faid, it is evident that this ju-
rifdiction has not any general tempecature, the degrees of cold and heat depending on the fituation.
Mof of thea villagending on this juriditiation. . are built with
very little regularity. The principal part of them is the very little regularity. The principal part of them is the
church and parfonage. There have fome appearance of decency; but the other pertse are a number of of huts with
mud-walls, fcattered all over the country, with nud-wals, fcattered all over the country, with a fpot
of ground to each, which is tilled for fubififtence. A great part, and in fome villages the whole of the inhabitants, are Indians, though in orme there are
Meffizoes, and here and there a Spanifh family, but
extremely extremely poor.
UIXOS, a government of Quito, in Peru, Soutin Ame-
rica. It lies on the E. fide of the Cordillera of the rica. It lies on the . ine of che dirrialera of nely,
Andes, being divided into two ditics
Quixos the N. part, and Macas the S . with the country of Camelos between them. Popayan, eaftward it reaches to the river Ag Auvarico, and
weffward it is feparated from the jurid ditions of Ouito, Popyyard it is feparated from the juriddietions of Quito,
weflwarn
Latacurga, and the town of San Miguel de Ibarra,
by

QU I
by the Cordilleras of Cotopaxi and Cayamburo.
The firft difcovery of Quixos was in 1536 , when it The firf difcovery of Quixos was in 153 , when it
was found to abound in gold and caftia-trees, but
the Indians were not reduced nor fettlements made till was found toen aot reduced nor fettlements made till
the Indians were not
1559; at which time the town of Beaza, the capital of the government, was founded; and this was foon
followed by other towns and villages, fill exifting, but with very little improvem ent.
The occafion of the low fate of the places here, is
is the nature of the country, which being inferior to that
of Quito in air fertility, and other enjoyments of life, few fettle here who can live in the other Berides Baezza, Archidona the teat of the Governor,
and Avilla, there are fix other towns, which conflitute the principal part of this government. It allo includes the towns of the Mifion of Sucumbios, which from
ten are now reduced to five.
The inhabitants of all thefe places are obliged to be ten are now reduced to five.
The inhabitants of all the places are obliged to be
continually upon their guard againft the infidel Indians, continually upon their guard againit the ininidel Indians,
who frequently commit depredations among their
houfes and plantations. Thefe compofe different and numerous nations, being difperfed all over the country.

QU I
This perpetual danger may alfo be reckoned among the
caufes which have kept this government in fuch low cautes wir
circumftances.
The temperature of all the country is hot, and very
moift. The rains are almoft continual. moift. The rains are almoft continual : of, and that the
only difference betwixt it, Guayaquil, and Porto is, that the fummer is not fo long here. But Bello,
tempers and inconveniencies are the fame tempers and inconveniencies are the fame.
The country is covered with thick woods,
are fome country ises of a preved with wious magnitu woods, and in thele
$W$. part of the jurifdiction of $Q$ In the $S$. and W. part of the jurirdicioion of Quixuos. In the the S . and
cinnamen-tre, from which the country was cinnamon-tree, from which the country was canled or $C_{2}$
nelos; a name which it ftill retains. A great nelos; a name which it it itill retains. A great quantity and Valles. It does not come up in quality io thitio
the Eaft Indies; but in every other particular to the Eaft Indies; but in every other particular very much
refembles it. The other products in Quixos are the very fame e vith
thofe in all the parts lying in the fame climate with it thofe in all the parts lying in the fame climate with it
The like may be faid of fruits, roots, and grain,
wheat, barley, \&cc. which require a cold air, The like may be faid of fruits, roots, and grains
wheat, barley, \&cc. which require a cold air and
dom thrive much in any of an oppofite quality.


R.

R A A
AAB, GYOR, or JAVARIN, a county of Lower
Hungary. It lies N. E. from Vefprin and Sharwar, Hungary. It lies S. E. from Vefprin and Sharwar,
and S.. from Comora, being forty-four miles
long, and twenty-five broad Its inhabitants long, and twenty-five broad. Its inhabitants are
Hungarians, Germans, with fome Rafcians and Croats.
AAB, GYOR, in Latin Ұatrinum, the capital of the Hungarians, Germans, with ome Rafcians and Croats.
RAAB, GYOR, in Latin farimimu, the capital of the
former county of the fame name. It is a royal free town former county of the fame name. It is a royal free town
and frong fortreft, both by nature and art, on the river
Raab, where it and ftrong fortrefs, both by nature and art, on the river
Rab, where it unites wwith the Danube and Rabnite,
by the waters of which it is furrounded ; forming alfo the ifland of Schutt. Bi hop under Gran, and it has college of Jefuits. It is defended by feven large baftions, and four cavaliers or mounts, which overlook
them. The country round it is champain, and only them. The country round it is champain, and only
commanded by a neighbouring hill, that may be fapped and blown up a afily. The Turks thok it by be fapped trea-
chery or cowardice of the Imperial General, who was chery or cowardice of the Imperial General, who was
beheaded for it at Vienna in 59 r. The Emperor
Rudolph befieged it in vain in 1593 . but in Rudolph befieged it in vain in 159 . 5 . The in Emperor 1606 the
Imperialifts recovered it by furprice. In an fomething further, there is a watch-tower, from which the approach of an enemy may be feen at a good dif-
tance ; and here the Turkifin couriers generally ftay for their difpatches from Vienna. Raab lies oppofite to the Ifle of Schutt, and is fifty-
feven miles W. of Buda. Lat. 48 deg. 10 min. N. foven 18 deg. 15 min. E .
RAAB, a river, which rifing
RAAB, a river, whici rifing in Stiria, falls into the Da-
nube at the town of the fame name in Hungary nube at the town of the fame name in Hungary.
RAARSEY, one of the weftern iffes of Scotland, N.
Scalpa and Sky. It is feven miles long, and thre Scalpa and Sky. It is feven miles long, and three
broad. On it it plenty of wood, and the ooil is fitter
for pafture than agriculture. furnning down from a rock, which from its continual
bubbling makes a fine white yunning makes a fine white loam, by a violent abrafion
baparently of the fubdance of the rock, of apparently of the

R A C
through which it flows. Of this fubflance it yiddagreal quantities. Here is alfo a good quarry of ftene. On
the W. fide of the illand are feveral caves, which area Thelter in fummer for fifhermen, and cow or fheep herds
Here are many forts in ruins, fome of which nare are many forts in ruins, fome of which have been
family of Mranorg. The proprietor is a cadet of the
fand is ftiled the Laird of Raarefe,
 by the inhabitants his vaffals, as if he were a Prince,
an homage which the Highlanders carry to a grat height.
 Here, however, is fome trade, particularly in wine,
which is very Rhich is very good.
Africa, the ancient city, in the province of Temeffan, in
probably P Proterania Tingitana, and probably Ptolem's's Oppifum. It is a l large and ftong
place, and the key of Barbary, fituated place, and the key of Barbary, fituated on a rock at thio
mouth of the Gueron, and defended by a frong cafle, mouth of the Gueron, and defended by a froong catlle,
with the fea on one fide, and the river on the other ;itis
built much in the form of buile much in the form of Morocco, though faller.
Here were fine palaces, \&cc. The tower of the pinciHere were fine palaces, \&cc. The etower of the pindi-
pal mofque is the higheft in all Africa, from the batle-
ments of which ments of which a chip may be feen twenty leagues off
This was once a very populous city, and had a fately This was once a very populous city, and had a fately
aqueduct, fupported by a vaft number of lofty arches, aqueduct, rupported by a vaft number of lofty arches,
but in ruins, and the number of its inhabitants is novy
reduced to 600 families. reduced to 600 families.
RABY-CANSLE, an ancient feat of the Nevils, now of
the Vanes, near the little market-town of Staintorp,
in the bifho in the bilihopricar of the little
RACKELSBURG.
ACKELSBURG, a ftrong town of Stiria, and cirde of
Auftria, in Germany, on the Drave, about twento
three miles $S$. Auftria, in Germany, on the Drave, about twentry
thre miles S . E of Gratz, Lat. 47 deg. 8 min. N .
long. 16 deg. 16 min. E . three miles
long. 16 deg. 16 min, $E_{\text {. }}$.

## R A G

RACLIA, one of the leart inlands in the Archiplago,
European Furk. $y$, near tiat of Nio ; but uninhabited, and very rocky. -
RADICOFAN , , a town of Sienefe, and great duchy of Tufcaly, in the middle divifion of Italy. It flands on
an high mountain, and confines on the Ecclefiattical
State. The territory about it is State. The territory about it is rocky, and moffly
barren, fome parts excepted, which product birreng fome parts excepted, which produce an exceltent
white wine. It tils between Siena and Orvieta, but
pither thelatter nigher the latter, and forty-four mies S. S. Orvieta, but
 Walcs. The Welch call it Sir Vaes or Maes y Ved. It is bounded on the E. Fy Shrophhire and Herefordhhire;
on the $S$ and $W$. by Brecknockfhire and Cardiganfhire; on the S. and W. by Brecknockinire and Cardiganihire;
and on the N. by Moontgomery hire, in North Wales.
It is about twenty-nine miles in length, and eighteen It is about twenty-nine miles in length, and eighteen
breadth; has thirteen rivers, four market-towns, in breath ; has hirteen tivers, four market-towns,
fify-two prifies, and about 19,00 inhabitants, all in
the diocefis of Hereford and $S t$. Davidis. the diocelfs of Hereford and St. David's.
The air in tbis county is fharp and
The air in this county is fharp and pietcing. Its $E$.
and $S$ parts are well cultivated, and pretty, riuitful in
orn but the foil elfewhere, elpecially in the $N$,
W. paris, is rocky and mountainous, being only fit to
feed cattle and heep; though it is well -frored with
woods, and watered by fivulets, having allo fandingwoods, an fome places. Its principal commodities are
lakes in fore
cheefe and horfes. The river. Wye, which divides it cheefe and hor fes. The river Wye, which divides it it
from Bricknockhire, has in its rappid courfe feveral
cataraas, receiviny the Ython, Weverly and other cataraass, receiving, the Ython, Weverly, and other
ffreams. The Trent parts it from Shrophhire; but the tiver peculiar to it it the Y thon, into which, runs the
Dulas, Clowdock, and Cameran ; after which it falls Dutas, the $W$ yo.ck, In thefe tivers there is plenty of falmon
ito and other filh.
This county fe
capital of the fame name, called Rador, NEW, in contradifininction from the Old Radnor (which was burnt down in the reign of King
John) is aborough that fends one member to parliaJenn. This town is thought one member to parlia- its name from
ment
Rhaidr Gwy or the Rhaidr $G w y$, or the catarat of the $W$ ye, near the
town of R haidr. A deep trench cut out of a rock, in a nook of the river Somerg ciln near the faid cataract, in-
dicates the fite of its old cafle. dicates the fite of its old cafle.
The town, which is well-built after the manner of the The town, which is well-built after the manner of the
country, and the houfes thatched, flands in a fruitful Yalley at the foot of a hill, where numbers of fheep are
fed. The manor belonging to it contains eleven town fed. The manor belonging to it contains eleven town-
flips, with a jurifilition of ten or twelve miles. It Thips, with a jurirdiction of ten or twelve miles. It
gives tithe of Eart to the Robartes family, and lies
owenty-five miles N. WW . Hes Heford RADNOR, an inland town of Philadelphia county, in RADNOR, an inland town of Philadelphia county, in
Penfylvania, North America. It is finely yituated, and
well-buit, containing about fifty familics. Here. is a well-built, containing about fifty familics. Here is a
church of England congregation. The Dutch who church of England congregation. The Dutch who
began builing here firt called it Amftel. RaDOM, or RANDOM, the capital of its diftrict of
the fane name, and palatinate of Sendomir, in Poland. the fane name, and paiautinate of Sendomir, in Poland.
If flands in a plain, on a rivulet which falls into the It flands in a plain, on a rivulet which falls into the
Viffula or Weiflet, and is walled round; befides other works. It lies forty-three miles N. N. of Sendomir,
feventy-four S. of Warfaw. Lat. 51 deg. 41 min . N long. 2 deg. 9 min. E,
RADSTADT (fee RASTADT) a town of Baden-Baden, in Subbia, Germany.
Alfo another of the fame name, in Saltzburg, in Ba Radiai
tinate of or ROZSCHOWA, a town of the pala-
tinatifaw, in Poland. The houfes are moft ly of timber, and it is the feat of its provincial diets.
It fands on a large lake, twenty-eight miles N. W. RAGADAR. See Rhacadar, in Radno:fhire, Sout WAGAZ, or RAGATZ, a pretty large place of SarRAGAZ, or RAGATZ, a pretty large place of Sar
gans County, in Switzerland, not far from the Rhine,
oppofite to Meyenfield, in the Crifons. It lies in the gans County, in suizze, in the Crifons. It lies in the
oppofite to Meyenfield
great road from Sargans to Coire, whither great quan-


R A J
infand of Sicily, in Lower Italy, on the Giarrana Whe fea, is called hence to the place where it falls into
te. Ragula, or de Mauli. It
lies about thite lies about thirteen miles from the s. coaft, fourteen
N. of Modica. Lat. 37 deg. 8 min. N. long. 14 deg.
56 min. E. ${ }^{56 \min .}$.
key. It is of great antiquity, is called Ragulan Dul-
mati, matia, *and lies on the coaft, being partly illand and
peninfula peninnula, which latter is called Sab oncello ; and partly
on the mainland of Dalmatia, which bounds it on the E. and partly on the N. as the bay of Narenta and the
ifland of Lefnia do on the N. and W. and the Ads fea on the S . The country belonging to it Adriatic miles long, but not pountry belonging to it is. fixty
not over fruitful, having mofto broad tof The foil is not over fruitful, having moft of their provifions from the
neighbouring countries of Turkey; but the air is neighouring countries of Turkey; but the air is
healthy, and the country indifferently populos.
The government is arittocratical The government is ariftocratical, and this fate has
been upwards of 200 years under the Grand Signior's Sen upwards of 200 years under the Grand Signior's
protection, to whom it pays an annual tribute of 25,000 golden crowns, or 20,000 zequins. Its outher protectors
are V enice, the Pope, the Emperor, Spain are enice, the Pope, the Emperor, Spain, and Naples.
It is fomething like the republic of Venice, only that the
Doge or Rector of Ravufa is changed Doge or Rector of Ragufa is changed every monly that the
the other officers every fix weeks and the other officers every fix weeks; as is alfo the Gover-
nor of the caftle every month. The noblemen dare not
ioe no of the caftle every month. The noblemen dare not
lie out of the town nt night, without giving the fenate
notice of it. All frrangers at Ragula are flute ap all notice of it. All ftrangers, at Rayura are thut ep all
night under lock and key; the gates likewife are flut night under lock and key; the gates likewife are fhut
as foon as the fun fets, and not opened till it rifcs.
Its capital of the rame name, by the Sclavonians
called Dulvonic, in Latin Raguffum, formerly Rarzi-
 um, fuppofed to be the ancient Epidaurus, or built by
the Epidaurians, and ftands on a peninutula of the gulp
of Venite, and in the fite of the old city, which was of Venice, and in the fite of the old city, which was
built long before the Chriftian mera, afterwards beeame Built long before the Chrifian rera, afterwards beeame
a Roman colony, but in the 3 century defroyed by the Scythians. It is not very large, but very well built,
with fome beautiful edifices in it; and is the fee of an with fome beautiful edifices in it; ; and is the fee of an
Archbilhop. It is defended by frong bulwarks, and
te fortrefs of St. Nicholas fecures its harbour againtt he fortrefs of St. Nicholas fecures sits harbour againft
ney hoftile attempts. The cety is furrounded with large uburbs, and has a. garrifon of about 200 men ; the burghers alfo keeping conftant guard. Iss port, which
s called Santa Croie or the Holy Crofs, is fecured by he little rocky ifland of Chiroma, about half a mile diftant in the ea on one firde, and the headland of the
peninfula on the other ; the latter is fortified, and were peninfula on the other ; the latter is fort
The place is very fubject to earthquakes, from which
has more than once fuffained great damage, particu thas more than once fuftained great damaza
larly in 1667 ; but it foon recovered itfelf.
From this city the Turks have all the goods they
want, efpecially arms and military fores. They ant, erpecially arms and military ftores. They al
porefs the Roman Catholic religion; but the Greeks Armenians, and Turks, are tolerated for advantage
rake.
The common language of the Ragufans is the Scla-
The vonic; but they alfo fpeak for the generality the Itaiian
The burgher-cla/s of the inhabitants, that, is the com The burgher-class of the inhabitants, that, is the com
monalty, carry on all kinds of traffic, and their manu factures are excellent. Only the Rector, Nobles, and Doctors, are permitted to wear filks. W. of Cataro, an
Ragufa lies twenty-feven miles N. W. fixty-eight S. E. of Spoleto. Lat. 42 deg. 48 min . N. long. 18 deg. 40 min. E.

RAJAMAAAAL, a city of the Hither India, in Affia. It
lies on the Ganges, 100 miles N . of Huegly. Lat. 24 les. 36 min. N . long. 108 deg. N . of Hineg. m .
deg.
RJAPOUR, the capital of Jefial, one of the eaftern
provinces of Indoftan, in Afia, on the Gundrunk, fomeprovinces or
times vifted by our Eaft India merchants.
AJAPOUR, a town of Candich, a province of the
Hither India, in Afia, with a very convenient harbour Hither India, in Alia, with a very convenient harbour
on the river Dandee Rajapour. This was the refidence of the famous rebel Sevagy, who in the laft century made
great difturbance to the King his mafter, and the Great great difturbance to the King his mafter, and the Greak
Mogul, plundering Surat in 164 the Englif and
Duch

 RAJAPOUR, DANDEE, a town of Cuncan, a province of Decan, in the Eall indies, in Aira. It has good harbour, where the Mogul has generaily d , The adjacent country feeds great numbers of black cattle, with which the factory of Bombay is moftly fupplied;
and from that place it lies about fourteen miles. and from that place it lies about fourteen miles.
RAIN, a well-bilt and fortified town of Bavaria, in Germany, on the Acha, near the Lech. This is one of
the keys of the electorate. The Confederates took it after the keys of the electorate. It Conter twenty miles W. of Ingoldtadt. Lat. $4^{8}$ deg. 51 min . N. long. iI deg. 10 RAKAH, NEW, a town of Diarbeker, the ancient. Mefopotamia, in Affiatic Turkey. It lies on the Euphrates,
is the refidence of a Baffa or Beglerbeg, with a ffrong is the reindence of a bafle, but partly in ruins, having a garrifon of 1200
con caltte, but partly in ruins, having a gapon the higher
Spahis. The ruins of the old town upon
grounds, Thew it to have been as magnificent as this is grounds, fhew it to have been as magnificent as this is
mean. It lies ros miles S. W. of Diarbeker. Lat. 35 dea. 54 min. N. long. 39 deg. 58 min. E.
deg. 54 min. N. long. 39 deg. 58 min.
RARELSBURG (fee RACKELSRURG) a town of Stiria, and circle of Auftria, in Germany. It is a frong place,
with an arfenal, and a bulwark againft the Turks, with an arfenal, and a bulwark againft the Turks,
who here were remarkably defeated by Archduke Erneft who here. Were belemargs so the Prince of Eggenberg, who
in 146
has a caftle on a neighbouring hill. RAKONNCK, one of the weftern circles of Bohemia, in Germany. Germany.
Its capital of the fame name lies twenty-five miles W
of Prague. Lat. 50 deg. 10 min. N. long. 13 deg. 46 $\min . \mathrm{E}^{2}$
ALCONDA, a town of Onar, a province of the Mala-
bar coaft, and Eaft Indies, in Afia. Here is a mine bar coaft, and Eaft Indies, in Afia. Here is a mine,
from which are dug the cleaneft diamonds, and thofe of the whiteft water. It is about fifty leagues, E. of Goa, and five days journey from Golconda.
RALEIGH. See RochForD, in Effex.
RAMADAH, a town of New Granada, and the Terra Firma of South America, with a harbour on the Martha. Lat. II deg. 36 min . N. Iong. 72 deg. 36
$\min . W$.
RAMANCOIL, an ifland on the Coromandel coaft, in AMANCOIL, an ifland on the Coromandel coaft, in
Afia, ten leagues to the $S$. of Tondy; its extent is two leagues long, and one broad, lying in the way to Cey-
lon. Its chief produce is cattle, being in fome parts exlon. Its chief produce is cattle, being in fome parts ex-
tremely fandy. On it is a frong calte, oppofite to the tremely fandy. On it is a frong cattere, oppoite to the
coaft of Madura, commanding a freight which leads to
Manar, \&c.. on the coaft of Ceylon: Manaar, \&rc. on the coaft of Ceylon: not far from
hence is a ridge of rocks and fand-banks as far as Manaar, fometimes paffable by fmall boats, and called
AMMBERVILLERS, a fmall town of Lorrain, on the Mortagne. It belongs to the Biihop of Merz, and is
the feat of one of the fineft chattell the feat of one of the fineft chattellanies of that bifhop.
ric: :it lies thirty-four miles S. E. of Nancy. Lat. 48 deg. 26 min. N. long. 6 deg. 36 min . E .
AMEKINS, a fortrefs of Zealand, one of the united
provinces. It lies on the S . coaft of the ifland of F cheren. It was once one of the cautionary towns siven to Queen Elizabeth for the repayment of the charges
which fhe had been at for the defen which infancy. It fands pleafantly, amidft villages, fields,
ith and meadows. On one fide is a creek, which is a fecure deg. 34 min. N. long miles E . of Flufhing. Lat. 5 I
ANiMELSBER 41 min. E . deg. 34 min. N. long. 3 deg. 41 min . E,
in Brunfsic ang, a town and rich mine of the Hartz,
in Brund Lower Saxp in Brunfwic and Lower Saxony, in Germany. It lies
between Brunfwic, Gollar, and Thuringia. between Brunfwic, Goflar, and Thuringia.
RAMERU, a ffall town of Lower Chan France, on the Aube with a Ciftercian abbey; and it
gives title of barony to the gives title of barony to the houfe of Luxemburg; : it lies
eighteen miles N. E. of Troyes. Lat. N. long. 4 deg. 22 min. E.

RAMILLIES, an inconfiderable village of Brabant, in
the Auftrian Netherlands, but render the Aultrian Netherlands, but rendered famous for a
compleat victory obtained there on Whit-Sund

I2th of May 1706, O. S. by the Duke of Maribo,
rough and General Auverkerke, over rough and General Auverkerke, over the Duke
Bavaria and Marfhal Villeroy. It was of fuct

 acknowledged King, Charles III. afterwards twe E Empere
Charles VI. as their fovereign. The enem Charles V1. as their fovereign. The enemy loptor the
greateft part of their artillery, baggage greateft part of their artillery, baggage, and flat thard
though it the beginning they broke through our
line, the Confederate line, the Confederatese having alfo taken though ourf fift
fo great was the confurion after fo great was the confuruion after this battle, apdilionets
tate flight, that the Duke of Bavaria and find tate flight, that the Duke of Bavaria and feveral octiph
Generals could not forbear Thedding of t twelve miles N. of Namur, and twenty-two S. It lioc
Bruffels. Lat. 50 deg. min. E. RAMELBERG. See RAMELSBERG, in Brunfwick, AMSEY, a mall market-town of Huntingdon firie, on 2o
ifland of the fame name, in the Fens, and confningo
the Ine of Ely. It is oined on the W, by a caureway. It was formerly famous for its wenl abbey, dedicated to St. Dunftan and St. Ofwald; Which little now remains, except a part of the of old
gatehoufe, and a neglected fatue of its founder Alwin called the Alderman of all England, coutin to K in
Edgar, and fon of $D$. Athelt Edgar, and fon of D . Athelftan, furnamed half-kin
The keys and ragged-flaff denote his offic.
 Its market is on Friday, and the beft and cheppeterer in
England, for fat cattle and wild-fowl; ;its annual firi in on July 22, for fmall pedlary. It lies ten miles fin Hutingon, and fixty-feven from London. mile from
H721 great ouantities of Roman coins have ber 1721 great quantities of Roman coins have been duy
up; and a fire in 1731 almof defroved the endece up; and a fire in 1731 almoft defroyed the place
AMESYY-MEER, or LAKE, abounds with filh ; particularly eeis and large pikes, called folkeds
A caufeway called King's-delf hence to Peterborough.
RAMMEY, a l little illand of Pembrokefhire, in South
Wales, and S. W. part of tat Wales, and S. W. part of that countryy in the Iriflot St. George's channel, two leagues N . of Scawmori, ond
one S . E. of the Bieh hop and his Clerks ; alfo fifteen miles N. W. of Milford-haven.

RAMSGATE, a port-town of the Ine of Thanet, in
Kent, near the Downs, and W. of the North Fore
land. A commodious harbour is building here, one erit being a cafe of timber, and another a cale of tone, with on a fpring-tide.
RANCHERA, a denomination given to an affemblageof
cattered Indian huts, under the jurifdiation of a vililge in Terra Firma, South America. Thefe lie fouthwird
in the fmall breaches of the mountains, and are very Rumerous, being each from four to fix leagues afundery Firma, in South America, with a harbour on the Tera Firma, in South America, with a harbour on the North
fea, between the Rio de la Hacha and Cipe de Velh. Near it was a pearll-fifhery, when the Spaniards fiftem. 72 deg. $10 \mathrm{~min} . W$. ANDERS, or RANDERSEN, a very ancient city of Arhufen and Jutland, in Denmark, on the Guder and thus affords a fit conveniency for navigation. This place has a brifk trade, and the beft falmonin
the province. Its frons afle of the province. Its Atrong caftie of Dronningborg is wel
known in hiftory; and the firft mention made of to town was in 1247, when the enemy burnt it.
RANDOM. See RADom, a town in Poland.
RANDOM. See Radom, a town in Poland.
RANALSHA, one of the Orkney Ines in Scotland, and the moft northerly of the Orkney Ines in Scotand, and
ine is a flreipht between which and Pirline io a frreihht of about, between which and leanaus ; and betreen
Fair-ifle and Shetland five Fair-ife and Shetland five more. Through the fatter
the Dutch Eaft India fips turn from India, and there the men of war meet them. ANDAL's TRENNCH, a Roman canp, or fome otider
antique entrenchment, in the coun antique entrenchment, in the county of Twedale, and
S. of Scotland, from which a caufeway leads for haf 3 mile together to the town of Lyne.
RANCAGUA, $a$ juriffiction of Chili, in Sout Ameriaj

R A R
R A T
fo called from the inhabitants living in fingle houfes,
without the appearance of a village without the appearance of a village, every family in
their lonely cottage, four, fix, or more leagues from
each other. It is not however, without elomer each other. It is not however without a capital, con
fitting of boout fitty houfes, and between fifty and lirtng of abour mot of them, Meltizoes, though thei
fixty families,
caft is not at all perceivable by their caft is not at all perceivable by their complexion lies, Spaniards, Meftizoes, and Indians included. RANELAGH, a place of public entertainment at Chel fea, near the college, and in the vicinity of London
It is a noble rotunda, and one of the largeft rooms in the world, being 130 feet in diame larg, built in the
gardens of a houfe of the fame name, gardens of a houre of the fame name, belonging to the
fate Earl of Ranclagh. Here mufic, yocal jate Earl of Ranclagh. Here mufic vocal and inftru
mental are in great perfection, as ridota's, oratorio's acc. the chief intention being to propagate found
for fenfe, and to regale the eyes of the belles and
RANOCH, a large diftrict of Athol and Perthhire, in the North of Scotland; fo called from its being moftly
over-run with brackans or barren fern. At Aulich over-run with brackans or barren fern. At Aulich in
the pariil of Kilichoan, is one of the Society's fchools, containing feventeen boys; alfo another of them, partly in the united parifines of Fortingal and Kilichoon, and
partly in that of Blair of Athol and Strowan, each of
atich inted parithes is about fifteen miles long parthich united parilhes is about fifteen miles long,
contanining twenty-feven boys and cight girls in the RANTIPORE, a place in Indoftan, and the Eaft Indies, RANTZOW, a town of Wagria, in Holfein and RANTZOW, a town of Wagria, in Holfein and
Lower Saxony, in Germany. It belonss to the Duke
of Holftein-Gottorp. It lies twenty-one miles N. of of Holfein-Gottorp. It lies twenty-one miles N. of
Lubeck. Lat 54 deg. 43 min. N. long. 10 deg. 20 mini. E. NDA, a city of Golconda, and Hither India, in Afia, famous for a diamond-mine. It lies 150
miles E. of Goa, and 120 N. W. of Maffulapatan Lat. 1 deg. 20 min. N. Iong. 79 deg. 10 min. E.
RAPALLO, a little neat town on the Genoefe coaft, in Upper Italy, and on a gulph of the fame name. It lies ten miles. 5 . E. of Genoa, and three from Porto
Fino. Lat. 44 deg. 30 min . N. long. 10 deg. 5 $\min . \mathrm{E}$.
RAPHO, APHO, a Bifhop's fee in Donnegal, a county in the
province of Uifer, and kingdom of lreland. The
Epicoel province of calle is fatatly, and here is a handfome freeInhool, but otherwife a poor and forfate
about eight miles from St. Johnton.
RAbOLLA, a fmall and ruinous city. of the Baflicate
Rof Naples, in Lower Italy. It is the fee of a Bifhop, of Naples, in Lower Italy. It is the fee of a Bifhop,
and lies fixty-two miles W. F . of Barri. Lat. 41 deg. 5 min. N. long. 16 deg. 27 min. E. .
RAPORE, a tow of Orixa, a fouthern province of Indoftan, in Afia, on the Cartack, has a harbourf, in
not much frequented, by reafon of heavy impofs, in the mid-way between the points Palmeira and Fallo. RAPPAHANNOCK, a very broad and deep river of
Virginia, in North America, on the $S$. floore of which
 miles inland, and contrary to the fource of other rivers
from mountains, iffies from the low marfly grounds from mountains, iftues from the ow marhy grounds
W. of this province, and after running in a courferom
N. W. to S. E. through the fame, it empties iffelf into Cheafapeak-bay.
RAPPERSW YL, the ancient Raprecbt fugl, and in Latin Ruperti Villa, a pretty city of Zurich, in Switzerland, upon a fpot that thoots a good way into the lake of Among its curiofities is a wooden bridge a mile and a Among inge oure the lake from hence to the village o
laif long
Hurden Hurden, reparating the upper from the lower, properly
called the lake of $Z$ Urich; it it is twelve feet broad, , ut hals no rails. Roman coins and other monuments have
been dug up in this city. It lies eighteen miles S. E. of Zurich city. Lat. 47 deg. 18 min. N. long. 8 deg RARAVAURE, one among the highef mountains of

Merionethnire, in North Wales. The nime imports its vaft height,
AREN, a diftrit of Valais, which is a county in alliance with the Swifs Cantons. It is is full outy in allili-
and vineyards,
are ilding excedlent white wime. Here RARITAN, a river of Middlefex counes. rey, in North America, at the mouthty, and New Jer-
Amboy. It falls into Sandyhook to Amboy. It falls into Sandyhooid bay, capacious enoulgh
to contain 500 fhips, and never freezes. RARSAY, one of the wetfern infes of Scotland. The
fame cattle, fowl, and finh, are here as in the Ine of
 ing, to and ance. The cuifhing-lines here muft, accord-
To the Laird's houft, be all of the fame length. common in thefe parts: and when any Lathing not family dies, a pryamid of fone is erected over her, and
hher name annexed to it. her name anhiexed to it.
RASCIANS, a people inl
nia, in Hungary, and on the banks of parts of Sclavo-
RASEBURG, a finall fea-port town of Ne ASEBURG, a f finall fea-port town of Nyland, a diffrie
of Finland, in Sweden. It is the cental of Finland, in Sweden. It is the capital of a county
on the Finnic eulph. It lies forty-fix miles S. W
of Abo. of Abo. Lat. 60 deg. 25 min. N. long. 23 deg. 10
min. . ASEN, a market-town of Lincolnfhire, about 12 miles from Lincoln city, and 139 from London. 12 miles
RASSENGHIEN, a barony of Flanders, and the Auftrian Netherlands.
RASTADT, or RADSTADT, a town in the marguifate of Baden-Baden, and circle of Suabia, in Germany, Prince's magnificent caflle or palace here were fettled
the preciminanies for the the preliminaries for the peace concluded at Beden
betwen the Emperor and King of France in 1714.
The fair-cale is
 rated and furnihhed. It lies twenty-one miles S . W. of
Philipfourg. Lat. 48 deg. 42 min. N. lons. 8 deg. 5 $\min$. E. , or RADSTADT, a town of Saltzburg, ASTADT, or RADSTADT, a town of Saltzburg,
and circle of Bavaria, in Germany, on the Ens. It and circle of bavaila, in Germany, on the Ens. It
lies thirty-eight miles S of the city of the latter
name. Lat. 47 deg. 35 min . N. long. I4 deg. 8 $\min$. E. part of the ancient Natangia. It includes sthe four ca-
pital bailiwicc or amts of Bartenntein, Gerdauen and
Nordenburg, Barten, and Raftenburg Proper. Its capitial or the fome name is a frine city on the
Guber. It is furrounded with a wall, and fince the Guber. It is furrounded with a wall, and fince the year 1629 alfo with a rampart. The German church
next to the cathedral of Marienwerder, is the largeft next to the cathedral of Marienwerder, is the largett
and beff in all Pruffa, as the church of St. Catherine
in the Konigfoerg fuburb is the oldeft. Here is a in the Konigfferg fuburb is the oldeft. Here is a
large hofpital for the poor. The fchool has a rector large hofpital for the poor. The fchool has a rector
and three colleges. The burghers confift of 20 and and
almolt the whole of them are Lutherans. Their prinalmoft the whole of them are Lutherans. Their prin-
cipal fupport arifes from traffic, brewing, agriculturc, cipal fupport arifes from traffic, brewing, agriculture,
and hand labour. A conference was held here between the Lutherans and Anabaptifts in 153 r.
ATHDRUM, a well-inhabited market-t
County of Wicklow, and lind Barony of market-town in thic
colinacur, belong county of Wicklow, and Barony of Balinacur, belong-
ing to the province of Leinfer, in Ireland. It fiands eight computed miles from Wiiklow, and twenty-
eight meafured from Dullin. There are five annual
fairs held here, for flannels, blankets bole
 cattle, \&cc. on the 5 of April, 5 th of July, 10 th of
October, and I Ith of December; and a good weekly market on Thurfdy. It is plearantlly fituated on a hill,
and commands a profpect of a beautiful well-intiabited and commands a porppect of a beautiful well-inhtabited
country. A fine river runs at the bot:om of the town, country. A fine river runs at the bot:om of the town,
which abounds with falmon and trout. The innabi-
tants are chiefly Protectants, and difinguin tants are chieffy Proteftants, and diftinguinh thensfleves
by their loyaly to his prefent Majefly and his illuft iby their loyaly to his prefent Majefty and his illutti-
ous family. The principal manufatures of this place
Ore fannels, broad-clothe bit ous famity. The principal manufactures of this p.ace
are flanels, broad-clote, blankets, and freeze. There
is a handfome church here; and the living, which is a are lamnes, broad-clothe, $\begin{aligned} & \text { is ankets, and androme church hereze. Thd the livine, which is a } \\ & \text { vicar ge, is in the giff of the city of Dubin. }\end{aligned}$.

R A T
For the above correct and circumflantial account, we are obliged to an ingenious correipondent, who is ans good liking and efteem of our work,
turn him our due acknowledgments.
turn him our due acknowiedgments.
RATHMINES, a place in the province of Leinfler, and RATHMINE, a place in the province of Leinker, and
about a mile and a half from Dublin, in Ireland, a -
and mous for the defeat of the Duke of Ormond, who lay
encamped there with 19,000 men, and was attacked
Colonel encamped there with 19,000 men, and was Colonel
by the parliament's forces commanded by Colol
Jones, in 1649, having killed 4000 , and taken near Jones, in 1649 , having killed 4000 , and taken ne
3000 orifoners, with their arms, ammunition, \&cc. 3000 prifoners, with their arms, ammunition, $\alpha$.
RATHVEN,
Aberdeenflire, and and North of of Scotiand. It is eordyce, in
ant Aberdenngire and three broad; having 1800 examinable perfons, and 900 Papitts, with one of the Society's
fchools, containing eighty-four boys and eighteen girls. chools, contaning, ighty-four boys and eighteen girls.
RATHFRRYLAND, or KATHON-ISLAND, a town
in in the county of Down, and province of Uliter, in Ire-
land; fo called as fanding high, and being thereby a place of flrength, infulated, as it were, from the lower place of frength, with a remarkable declivity every way. Four
grounds
geeat roads well
aid out nearly in fraight lines run great roads well laid out nearly in fraight tines run
up to it, concentring in the town. The church at one up to it it is built on a free-ftone rock of compact grit, with which the parts hereabouts anound. cafte, from
higheft peak of the hill are the ruins of a which this place feems rather to take its name. On
the fide of the hill is a warren well-ftoeked with excelthe fide of the hill is a warren well-ftoeked with excel-
lent rabbits. lent rabbits.
Rathfryland is one of the egreateft marts for linen in
all this county, and the high-road from Newry to all this county, and the high-road from Newry to
Down-Patrick. Two miles from hence is a inall Down-Patrick. Two miles from hence is a imall
lough, with a large plantation of young foret-trees on
its verge called Ballyrony. The town lies about eight lough, with a large plantation of young forett-trees on
its vere called Ballyrony. The town lies about eight
miles from Tullamore and. Newry. RATIBOR, a duchy of Silefia, in Germany, with fix
towns belonging to it. This diftrict extends itelf.f to
the the mountains of Bobemia and the confines of Moravia.
Upon the demife of the laft Prince in 1516 , it was anUpon the demife of the laff Prince in 1516, it was an-
nexed with Oppelen to the kingdom of Bohemia. nexed with Oppelen to the kingdom of Bohemia.
Its capital of the fame name is a pretty good town, in a pleatant plain and fruiiful foil on the W. Fide of
the Oder. Moft of the houfes are of timber; but the the Oder. Moft of the houfes are of timber; but the
ducal palace, the cathedral, and fome other public ducal palace, the cathiedral, and fome other public
buildings, are.of toone. It hms ftill a Popifh monaftery,
but the Jefuits were driven from thence but the Jefuits were driven from thence at the refor-
mation. Here are feveral churches, befides a caftle on
He mation. Here are feveral churches, befides a caftle on
the Oder. It lies eighteen miles N. E. of TropRAWF.BOR, RATIPORE, or RANTIPORE, a city of
Malva, Malva, a midland province of Indoftan, in Afia, and
its capital. It ftands on a moountain, and hither the Mogul fends condemned traitors to be thrown down
from its caftle on craggy flones, which miferably tear from its cattle on craggy flones, which miferably tear
their bodies before they reach the bottom. It lies II miles S. E. of Agra. Lat, 25 deg. 5 min . N. long. 80 deg. 5 min . E.
perial city in this electorate. It is alfo called Regenf-
burg, as flanding on the Im . burg, as fandingo on the $S$. fide of the Danube, where
it receives the Regen, which runs through the It is large, populous, and well fortified with a double wall, ditches and ramparts. II ftands in a foil abounding with corn and pafture, having alfo vineyards, whofe
grapes produce a frong but palatable wiffe, fcarcely ingrapes produce a flrong but palatable wiffe, fcarcely in-
ferior to Rhenih. The houfes are generally well -built, and the ftreets fpacious. It is a place too large to be de-
fended without an army; and therefore it mits to whatever power is matter of the field. Here the Imperial diet often meets in a large upper room, which is properly decorated with tapeftry, and the Em-
peror's throne with cloth of goid, $\&$.c. but by reafon peror's throne with cloth of gold, \&c. but by reafon of
the civil wars in the laft reign, the flates have been pre-
vented from meeting ter They have a conididerabl
They have a confiderable trade by the navigation of he city, and with other neighbouring rivers that all aound in fif.
Ratifoon is
are Lutherans, the exercife of which religion who introduced here in $\mathbf{5 5 5}$, the Aughurg confeffion hav has

R A V
ing been previoully accepted in 1546: and it has eon
tinued ever fince, though the Po ifh Bi hiop of Ration fays mafs in it once a week; and the Roman Cation are in pofieffion of moof of the city-churches. It is
plentifully furnifhed with provifions, and furtion plentifuly furnihed with provifions
with the Duke of Bavaria's territories.
Here is a ftone-bridge of fifteen arches over the $D_{2}$
nube, the moft fubtantial fructure of that nube, the moof rubtantial fructure of that kind, citibur
on this river or on the Rhine : it is 23 feet broen about 1001 in length. It is fupported by fquare pillarar
and defended by butrefles asuin and defended by buttrefies againit the force of the flitem
and floais of ice. and hooals of
Here aie the and the Elector Palatine has alfo city, befides feveral others that are in it, belong in thog to neighbouring prelates.
Here is
which are feveral ancient and curious MSS. partiof writy a Latin copy of the four gorpels, in gold perterern written in 870 , an
la 's exploits, \&cc.
On
On the other fiste of the Danube are ftill to be feen
fome monumentsof the Jews, of which 4200 wer
Atoved after their Tome monuments of the Jews, of which 4200 we eeren dey
ftroyed after their banifhment from this city. It lies fixe
five five miles N.E. of the city of Munich. Lat. 49 deg. 1 .
min. N. long. 12 deg. 10 min. E. min. N. long. 12 deg. 10 min. E. Germany, near the $W$. extremity of of of Saze Subt, in
fance, and that part of it called the Cellerec. Confance, and that part of it called the Cellerree. It is is 2 lig
defended by the impregnable caftle of defendec by the impregnable caftle of Hohen Dwiel ulyon
a hill in the midft of a plain, and the rock of which is
of a hill in the middt of a plain, and the rock of whicicon is
of flint; fo that there is no fpringing of mines, and a
few men may hold
 a good anual crop of corn and wine, and lies yweded
miles $N$. W. of the city of Conftance, and is fubjet to
the houfe of Auftia RAT TAN, or RUAATAN, an ifland of North Americz
RUA in the bay of Honduras. It was lately ylanted America,
tified by the Englifh, as having a good harbour, for tified by the Englifh, as having a good harbour, for
thips which reforted to that bay for logwood; butithay
fnce been abandoned It fips which reforted to that bay for logwood, butit has
fince been abandoned. It lies feveny-eight miles N.
W, of Truxillo, in the province of Honduras. Lat io deg. IO min. N, . long. 89 deg. 15 min . W. Saxony, in Germany. It is furrounded by a lake of the fame name, and belongs to the Duke of Lawenburg.
It has becen feverat It has brenn feveral times pillaged, particularly in in 15s马2,
by Francis Duke of Saxe-Lawenburg by Francis Duke of Saxe-Lawenburg, on account of
the canons refufing to chufe his fon Magnus their Bithop: it lies nine miles S. of Lubec. Lat. 54 deg. io min N. Iong. 11 deg. 3 min. E.

Me all in the duchy of Meckenhbur territories of which RATZIA, the eaftern fubdivifion of
habitants, who dwell on the banks of the Save, int
called Rafcians, and are fubjeeg called Rafcians, and are fubject to the houfe of Auvtria
RATZMARK, the name formerly of Savoy Ine, in the
county of Bud county of Buda and Lower Hungary.
RAVA, a palatinate of Poland, E. fro AVA, a palatinate of Poland, E. from Lencicia. It liss
between Lefler Poland, Mafovia, and Cucis. parated from Sendomir by the river Piltza, To it be-
long four fenators. long four fenators.
Its capital of
built of wood, and pretty name ftands on the Rava. It is buit of wood, and pretty populous, being guarded by
ftone caftle, flanked with four towers, which is aftat--
prifo prifon and repofitary for the crown-revenues. It liss
fity miles S. W. of Warfaw. Lat. 52 deg. $\mathbf{t o}$ min. N. long. 20 deg. 5 min. E.
AUCOUX, a village of Liege and Weftphalia, in Germany where, in October 1744 , a battle was fought to-
tween the allies commanded by Prince Chartes of Lorrain, and the French under Marfhal Count Saxe. It
lies three lies three miles N . of Liege-city, and eleven S. of
Maeftricht. Lat. 50 deg. 40 min. N. $\min . E$. hither principate in Naples and Lower Italy, with
harbour on the N. fide of the gulph of Salerno. In are fome noble edifices. It hies twenty -wwo miles S . of
Naples -city. Lat. Nappes-city. Lat. 40 deg .35 min . N. long. 15 deg. 5
min. RAVENGLASS, faid to be of an Irift or Erfe origind, $\begin{gathered}\text { denoing }\end{gathered}$

R A V
denoting a braky green on which it fands. This is
well-built market-town of Copeland, in the couns Cumberland, between the Ekl, Ert and Mute, which
Curround three parts of the place Yurround and Mute, which here fall into the Irime o forms a good harbour for fhipping. Its market is on horned cattle, and yarn. It lies 15 miles trom Corker mouth, 28 from Cariille, and 272 from London.
Here is a Here is a good free-fchool, founded by Archbifhop
Grindal, a native of the place; who, with y Grindal, a native of the place ; who, with feveral others,
endowed it very well, Its library is very valuable, and encreafng daily. Tho the parifh is large, the vicarage is
but poor. but poor.
RAVENNA State and Pope's comital of Romagna, in the Ecclefiaftical traly. It fands on a plain, was anciently very confiderable, but now greatly declined, its houres being old
and ruinous, and its inhabitants fcarcely amounting to
14 or 15,000 . 14 or 15,000 .
In the time
flanding on piles in the midft of marfhes ormed by the Adriatic fea, having no other communica tion with the land than by a caufeway. It had once a fa-
mous harbour, but the fea has long fince retired three or mous hiarsour, but the feat has long fince retired three or
four that this part is now turned into a
delightul and fertile plain It delightful and fertile plain. It was the feat of many
Kings ofthe Goths, and in 567 or 568 became the capital Kings of the Goths, and in 567 or 568 became the capital
of the Exarchate, or dominions of the eaftern Emperors Among the monuments remaining of Among the monuments remaining of its ancient
folendor is the celebrated maufoleum ereded by Amalafuntha, in honour of her father Theodoric, King of the been converted to a little church, which from its figure is denominated the Rotunda. On its cupola, confilting of a fingle ftone 114 feet in circumference, and four
thick, ftood the porphyry farcophagus of that prince, now thick, 1 tood the porphyry farcophagus of that pronce, now
furuonded with the flatues of the twelve Apoftles. It was thrown down by a cannon-ball when Lewis XII.
of France laid fiege to the place in the year of france laid fiege to the place in the year 1512, and
afterwards. placed in the wall of the monatfery of St. Apollinaris, whofe church, with that of St. Vetail, are
the two fineft in the city. The large market-place is the two fineft in the city. The large market-place is
decorated with three fatues, two of which are of granate, reprefenting the tutelary patrons of Ravenna-
namely, St. Victor and St. Apollinaris ; and the third of namely, St. Viator and St. Apollinaris; and the third of
metal, for Pope Alexander VII. In the fquare before the metal, for Pope Alexander VII. In the fquare before the
cathedral is an inage of the Virgin Mary, on an high
pillar, and reprefented like a Oueen, with a fcepter in pilar, and reprefented like a Queen, with a fcepter in her hand, and a crown on her head ; a having once de-
fended this place from a peftilence which raged throughour the neighbourhood.
The Papal Legate, who is Governor of Romagna, Archbihop.
In the pardens belonging to the Benediactine cloyfter
ofst. Vitalis is a beautiful chapel, built by Galla Placidia, daughter to the Emperor Theodofius the Great, in
which there are three large and high farcophagi of white which there are three large and high farcophagi of white
marble, where is buried that Princeff, together with
then the Emperors Honorius, Conftantius, and ValentiNotwitt
Ravenna, it has twenty-four convents. In a corner of
he Benedictine abbey is the tomb of the celebrated poet
Dante Alighieri.
King Pepin having fubdued this country, gave RaKing Pepin having fubdued this country, gave Ra-
venna, with moft of the territories belonging to the eaftern Emperors in Italy, to the Pope, who ftill con-
tinues in poffefion of them. Thues in poffeffion of them.
thing meliorated by conveying the rivers Montone and Ronco along the fides of the town, by which means the finking water fr
off the better.
At prefent it is not a confiderable place, either for
俍 raffic of ftrength. It lies three miles W. of the Adriatic
fa, fifty-three E. of Bologna, and fixty N. E. of rea, fifty-three E. of Bologna, and fixty N. E. of
Florence. Lat., 44 deg. 66 min . N. long. I3 deg. ro

It lies S. of Ofnabrug and Minden, N. W. of Lippo
and N. of Rheda. Its extent is thirty-eight miles and $N$. of Rheda. Its extent is thirty-eight milespg $N$ N
and $S$. and forty E. and W, It belongs to the King o Pruffia, being mofly rocky and mountainous. Its capital of the fame name has a ftrong fort upon Its capital of the fame name has a ftrong fort upon a
hill, near the river Hefflel It lies twenty-eight miles.
S. W. of Minden, and thirty N. E. of Munfter. Lat. 52 deg. 20 min. N. long. 8 deg. 5 min. E . many. It is a pretty place, and city of Suabled round, in Ger-
Schy then the Schufs. It has four gates, and its churches, are well-
built. In the middle of the town is built. In the middle of the town is a watch- tower
from the top of which the watchman fell down receiving any hurt, though his wife and fon were killed
by it. This town lies twenty miles by it. This town lies twenty miles N. E. of Conftance
and is fubjeet to the houre of Auftria. Lat. 47 deg. 45 $\min . N$. . $\operatorname{long} .9$ deg. 35 min. E.
AVENSBURG, a town faid to
on the Yorkfhire coaft, not far from Heydo fomewhere
Hull Hull, from which Baliol fet out to recover Scotland a gaint Bruce, and alfo for the landing of Hencry Duke o
Hereford, afterwards King Henry IV, and the reception he met with fromards King Henry IV. and the reception King Richard II.
AVENSBUROUGH-CASTLE Hexton, in Hartfordflire, being a fort of of oblong, con-
taining about fixteen taxining, about fixteen acres, the a fortification flill entire,
where rooo men may defend it againt an army where 1000 men may defend it againt an army. Itrire, is
encompaffed with a valley and a very fteep hill, inaccef fiblempany where but at the point of entrance, and gra-
fually alt incending for a dually arcending for a quarter of a mile.
AVESTEIN, a fmall city, and the cep
 villages, in Dutch Brabant and the the Netherlandsh, on the
river Maere. It belongs to the Ele river Maefe. It belongs to the Eleetor Palatine, as Duke
of Newburg, but the Dutch have the keeping of it, or Newburg; but the Dutch have the keeping of it,
and have built a cafte there. It lies ten miles S. W. of
Nimeguen, and fixteen W. of Cleves. Lat. 5 I deg. 46 Nimeguen, and fixteen W. of
min. N. long. 5 deg. 46 min.
AYLEIGH, a market-town of Effex. It has a fair on
Trinity-Monday for horfes and toys. It lies ten wile Trinity-Monday for horfes and toys. It lies ten miles
from Chelmsford, and thirty-five from London from Cheimsford, and thirty-five from London.
AWDIES, a long dith, about half a mile $S$. from
Leiceffer, upon the edge of meadows on the banks of Leicefter, upon the edge of meadows; on the banks of
which, it is faid, that King Charles I. ftood to behold the forming of that town.
EA, country of Lord, or Lord EA, country of Lord, or Lord Rea's country, a denomi-
nation given commoniy to tstathnavern, in Sutherand-
flire, and tive Noo Scotland It belongs to tord Rea,
chieftan of that clan ; but it holdd of the Earl of Sutherland. See STRTHNAVEN.
 on the coaft and belonging to the government of Aunis,
in France. It lies about a league from the continent,
and three from the city of Rochelle. It is four leagues long, and between one and two in breadth. In Latin it is called Radis, or Infula Ratenfs. It produces a great
deal of wine and falt; the former indeed but indifferent, yet ferves tom make brandy.
This idand lying well for trade, is very populous. It contains ix parimes, feveral villages, and four pretty
good forts. The inhabitants pay no taille or tallage; there is however an office for receiving the duty on falt.
Lat. 46 deg. 15 min. N. long. 1 deg. 33 min. W. Lat. 46 deg. 15 min. N. Iong. I deg. 33 min. We. . near the Thames, which juft by receives the Kennet,
that paffes under feven bridges in the town and neigh-
bourhood. It is governed by a mayor, \&cc. who returns two members to parliament.
This is the moft confiderable and largeft place in the county; and though they muft have e great trade into
the neighbouring country, their principal traftic is with
large barges by the navigation of the Thames to the neighouring country, their principal tramic is with
large barges by the navigation of the Thames to Lon-
drow, whither they carry vaft quantities of malt, meal, den, whither they carry valt quantities of malt, meal,
and timber, and bring back coals, falt, tobacco, gro-
cery, oils, \&\&c. Here is fome remnant of the woollen cery oils, \&\&2. Here is fome remnant of the woollen
manufacture, for the encouragement of which Mr. manufacture, for the encouragement of which Mr.
Kenrick, a merchant of London, and the fon of a cloKenick, a merchant of London, and the fon of a clo-
thire of Newbury, left 7500 . and 4001 , to his na-
tive place, befides other confiderable legacies to the tive place, beidides other coniderabie legacies to the
poor, zce.
Reading gave birth to Archbifhop Laud and Lord

Chief Juftice Holt, \&cc. Here are three churches, two large
meeting-houfes, befides that of the Quakers; and it contains about 8000 people, including a little hamlet
at the bridge over the Thames. Here is a county-infirmary. Its market is on Saturday, and fairs on Febuary $\mathbf{I}$, for cheefe and horfes; May 1 , chiefly for horfes; July 25 , for ditto and other cattle; and Sep-
tember 2I, for cheefe. In the neighbourhood is a contember tinued body of opfere- hhells, for the frace of five or fix
acres. See the Philo-ophical Tranfactions. It lies forty acres. See the Philofophical Tranfactions. It lies forty
mites W. of London, and fix from Maidenhead. mites W. of London, and fix from Maidenhead.
EAL, or CHIAPA, a city of Mexico, in North America, and the capital of the province of the fame name. It
lies fixty miles S. of the bay of Campeachy, and fubject lies fixty miles S. of the bay of Campeachy, and fubject
to Spain. Lat. 17 deg. 10 min. N. long. 97 deg. 5 $\min$ W. Mexico, or RIA LEXA, a town of Nicaragua and Mexico, in North America, with a fine capacious har-
bour, on a bay of the Pacific ocean. Its principal traffic in pitch, tar, and cordage ; there articles being exported from thence to Carthagena, Porto Bello, La
Vera Cruz, and the Havannah. A river with eight branches runs into the haven, and in it are five ifights for careening of fhips. The old Volcano, which is
feven Jeagues inland, and feen twenty leagues at fea, feven leagues inland, and feen twenty leagues at fea,
when brought to bear N. E. is a good direction for
filing into the bater failing into the harbour, which is the moft reforted to
of any in all thefe foas efpeciell bet of any in all there feas, efpecially between Acapulco and
Panama. An illand at its mouth breaks off the fea, and forms two channels, one to the S. E. and the other to nation the latter being by much the beft for navigation, and none but fmall craft going into the former.
It lies fixty miles W. of Leon and the lake of Nicara gua. Lat. 12 deg. 10 min . N. long. 91 deg. 27 REALMONT, a frall town of Languedoc, in France. It
lies thirty-two miles N. E. of Touloufe. Lat. 43 deg. REAR-CROSS, i. e. ROYAL-CROS
quity on the edge of Stainmore, in Yorkhiire, and confines of Weftmoreland. It is at prefent only a pile of form, near a fteen declivity and deep valey it ar have been originally a boundary between England and Scotland, when William I. gave Cumberland to the
Scots Scots, upon condition of their holding that county of
him by fealty, and attempting nothing againft the crown of England.
REBEL, a town of Mecklenburg and Lower Saxony, in
Germany. It flands on a lake, thirty-two miles S., Germany. It flands on a lake, thirty-two miles S.E. of
Guffrow. Lat. 53 deg. 3 I min. N. long. I2 deg. 46 REBNICK, or RIBNICK, a confiderable city and Epifcopal free of Walachia, on the Alanta or Alt. It It ines
fixty five miles from Buchoreft to the W. and forty-five from Torgowifk to the S. W. in Germany, It lies oppofitenburg and Lowe Lomgarton.
RECANATI, formerly RICINETUM, an city of Ancona, and Ecclefiaftical frate, in the middle di-
vifion of Italy, on the Mufone. Between it cerata are the ruins of the ancient city of Helvia Rica(particularly an amphitheatre) deftroyed by the Goths.
Here is a pretty Sepere is a pretty good trade : and it has a fair in relorted to. The fituation is pleafant, and the air ferene,
with a wide and delightul with a wide and delightful profpect.
Here is a grand cathedral
Pope Gregory XII. who was depofed by the the tomb of
Pifa in I409. It lies about fix miles W. Pifa in 1409 . It lies about fix miles $W$. of Loretto. Lat.
43 deg. 18 min. N. long. 15 deg. 5 min. E . 4 deg. 88 min . N. long. 15 deg .5 min . E.
RECH or ROACH, a market-town of Camb where begins a ditch with a very large rampart, extend-
ing over Newmarket-heath ing over Newmarket-heath, fuppofed to have been the
boundary of the king monly called the Devil's-dyke, by others Kech-dyke. Its
fair is on Rogation fair is on Rogation-Monday, for horfes.
RECKBERG, a county of Suabia, in
pital is Gemund a county of Suabia, in Germany. Its caRECKLENHAUSEN,
many, twenty miles
many, twenty miles from E. to W. and ten from S. to
miles fands on the E. fide of the Rhine, about twen that of Cleves on the W. and the county of $M_{\text {arck }}$ E
the S the Its .
Its capital of the fame name is a flrong place is a nunnery, whofe Abbers can punih offenders Here
death : fhe alone is obliged to take death : The alone is omiged to take the vow of chaflity?
but the nums may marry, after flaying here number of fears. If lies thirty-two miniles N. N. E. of C C
logne, and thirty-five from logne, and thirty-five from Nuys.
RECULVEN, the ancient Regyl one of the beacons was ereeted, upon the ants, whent Spanifh invafion in 1588. It lies nine miles from th terbury. Here
often found.
RED or LITT ED or LITTLE RUSSIA, a province of called. It is bounded on the S. by brovince of Pungary, Moldand
and Beffarabia ; on the E. by the and Beftarabia ; on the E. by the Scythian deferters, pat.
ticularly Mufcovy ; on the N. by White Ruta which it is sarcoved by on the rivers Stiro and Pripeczia fand
the W. by Leffer Poland the W. by Leffier Poland, from which it is divizited on
the rivers Vifocz and Vepre. It is abouts the rivers Viflocz and Vepre. It is about 200 mild $^{\text {m }}$
long and roo broad; including the palatinates of Chel
Belea, and Lemberg Belez, and Lemberg.
ED-SEA, the name
rates Afra from Africa. The Arabians which fep.
of S S
 of it. mous for the reliques of Amphibalus the mantenty fhe: mous for the reliques of Amphibalus the martyr, whic
were found here. It ftands on the Wating-ftree,
near near the brook Wenmer or Womer, on the fiveling
or overflowing of which the voliter or overflowing of which the vulgar are apprelenfing
of a dearth or troublefome times, event to be an infallible prefage of fuch public calami-
ties. REDCASTLE, the remains of an ancient for near the feat of Sir Rowland Hill, incient frorification
ftands on an high hill, and furroinde. I ftands on an high hill, and furrounded with a deep
ditch, which may be plainly traced ditch, which may be plainly traced. The walls fiil
flanding are of red bricks, and very thick. places are fmall cells, juft large very thick. In feverenl
perfon, and in the middle is a deep widh to hold one perfon, and in the middle is a deep well.
Of the fame name, and
Ied Caiftel Ruame name, and in the native language cal. Erfe, is an ancient and fout feat belonging to in $M$ Mr
Mackenzie of Redcafte. Mackenzie of Redcaftle; fout callet, as beonging to Mr. Mr .
reddifh fort of free-ftone, of which there are plentififul quarries in the neighbourhood of the church po Kilifurnan and Black-ifland, in R Rof- of thire, and North of Scot-
land. The handfome bridqe of arches, was fupplied from tridge of Invernefs, of with ftoenes for its
conftruetion burgh, to the It lies about fix miles N. W. of that eat of Zettoch, belonging to the fame gentlemmerlittle way W. from the ferry of Keflack. inclufive, are fand neighbourhood, as far as Ferintofh or aquavite, of which liquor there is here 2 grent and confumption; alfo noted annual fairs, formerly much reforted to by the Highlanders, are held at Red. caftle, where frays have at times. been frequent, and
ot without blood. EDGRAVE, See RETFOR
EDGRAVE, the feat of the defcendants of Sir Nicho-
in the road from that called High Sulfollk to Norfolks.
In its
In its church is a fine marble monument for Lord Latin infcription by $\mathrm{D}_{\text {r }}$. Halleys \&cc. EDRUTH rendered pretty poniderablous from the refort of the tinnet, to it ; lying between St. Ives and Truro. It fairs are
on May 2, September oxen, fheep, cloth, and fome few hops. It hies 50 miles from Launcefton, and 273 from London folk, had formerly three churches market-town of Norbelonging to the lord hips of Repeham, Hackrordid and
Whitwell, of which onily the The principal manufacture of this place is malt, great

R E If
quantities of which are fotd in its market, kept here on
Saturday. It fies two miles from Callon, 8 from NorREES, once a fortified town of REES, once fortified town of Cleve, and Weflphalia,
in Germany, was taken and reftored by the French,
but dimantled. but difmantlec. In the Proteffanted church the French, is an excellent piece of culpure in wood gile, reprefenting
the hiftory of our Saviour's slife. It llies on the E .
fide of the Rhine, eight miles E. of Cleve, and about the fame N. W. of Wefel.
REGEN, a river of Germany, rifing in the mountains
which divide Bohemia from Bavaria, and running firm E, to W. through part of the laatier, falls inning the Da Da nube at Ratibon, hence called alfo Regenfourg. See
RATISBONE, $G$, an ancient barony and bailiwic in the
REGENSBERG
canton of Zurich, in Switzerland. This is canon of Zurich, in Switzerland. This is a fine
country, with feveral plearant villages, as far as within balf a mile of Baden. Its capital of the fame name is frong by nature, and
fortified with a cafle, the bailiff's relidence. This is a pretty little town on a hill, which is a part of Mount
Jura or Leberberg, remarkable for large quantities of Jura or Leberberg, remarkable for large quantities of
ftones, refembling finh, their fipawn, multels, \&c. From
thore of the form and colour of fall thote of the form and colour of fall Ihot found on
this mountain, it is conjeaured that here is an ironthis mountain, it is conjeatured that here is an iron-
mine. It lies ten miles N. W. of $Z$ urich.
 Reggio Proper, the marquirate of Scandanio, the county
of Canofla, the primcipality of Correggio, part of that
of Carpi, and the marquifate of San Martino; all in the houfe of EAfe. Its capital is of the fame name, the ancient Regium
Lepidi, a well-built, populous, and rich city, in a fertile plain, though ist air be not very falubrious. It is If a circular form, with the Appenines on the S. and
a fpacious plain on the N. It is the fee of a Bifhop a pacious. plain on the N . It it the fee of a Bifhop
under Bologna, of which St. Profper was once Prelate.
The cathedral is a Gothic fructure, decorated on the The cathedral is a Gothic frrucure, decorated on the
infide with fatues and fine paintings. It has a flrong infidd with thatues and fine paintings. It has a ftrong
citadel, the refidence of a Governor, and on its citywalls a cannon-ball can make but little impreffion: fo ftrong place.
frong place. In in the heart of the city is a ftatue of
Ine amous Brennus, highly valued \& he famous Brennus, highly valuee, \&cc. The inhabitants were formerly famed for their fine ivory works,
now dwindled to bawbles. It belongs to the Duke of
It Iodena, and lies fifteen miles N. W. of the city of the latter nam
min.. .
REGGIIO, an ancient city of the Brutii, in the Further
Calabria of Naples, in Lower Italy. In Latin it is Calabria of Naples, in Lower Italy. In Latin it is
called Rhegiojulium, and fands oppoite to the ITe of
Sicily,
Ment the other fide of the coaft of the Pharos of Meffina, almoft fix miles E. of it. Its harbour is only for fmall vefiels. Here is an archiepifcopal fee
founded by the ancient Patriarchs of Conftantinople. In this city there are two colleges, the one of Jefuit, and the other of Dominicans; both for humanity, phi-
lofophy, and divinity. The cathedral is funall, but
俍 lofophy, and divinity,
neat, and its pavenent has a remarkable declivity from
the altar to the W. front. In it is a noble chapel and the altar to the W. front. In it is a noble chapel and
flately cupoo, in which neither marble, \&ze. .nor
workmanhlip have been fpared. Here is a fingular tiately cupota, in ween foared. Here is a fingular
workmanhip have beuc
manufacture of lana fuccida, or fifh-wool, taken from a
hairy fhell-fifl, and wrought into waiftcoats, hofe, hairy fhell-fift, and wrought into waiftcoats, hore,
caps, gloves, \&c. which are extremely warm, and good
againt deafnefs from colds, \&tc. Lat. $3^{8}$ deg. 28 min. apaint deafers from colds, \&cc. Lat. 38 deg. 28 min.
N. long. 15 deg. 50 min. E.
REGINA, a town of the Hither Calabria of Naples, in Lower Italy. It lies fourteen miles N. of Cofenza. Lat. 39 deg. 36 min . N. long. 16 deg. 35 min . E.
REHOBOTH, the Indians call it Saconet, by whichn it frequently geos, a town of Brifol county and New
England, North America. It is large and populous, being of a circular form, upon a plain a mile and a half in
diameter, with the church, minifter's houfe, and fchool diameter, with the church, miniter hid the routon is a plain three miles over, admired for its evennefs

R E N
REIFNITZ, a town on the confines of Carniola, in
the circle of Auftria, in Germany. Zirnickerfee. It is the principal place of a barsny of the fame name. Here the Imperial trained bands of the
country ufoally mufter. The The down in 1480 . an inand in that called the Lake of Zell, within two miles of Confance, in Suabia. It is the the
anci. ancient Augia, andextremely fertile in corn, wine, fruit,
and all the accommodations of life. It has two capes and all the accommodations of life. It has two capes,
the one to the $S$. and the other to the $N$. with feveral creeks for landing. It is about two leagues in cirevit.
Here is a large and rich Benedictine abbey, founded in 724 , and united to Contance in 1540 In in its church Italy, and France, was depofed, and reduced fo as hardly o have fuftenance. Here is a factitious emerald two feet
broad, thirteen inches high, and tre broad, thirteen inches high, and three thick, which is
fecured in the church-wall. In its library are feveral
manucipts manufcripts, particularly a Virgil between 8 and 900
years old years oid, RHEIMS, the ancient Durocortoram, and
CIMS, or RHEIT
Civitas Remortum, the oldeft and moft celebrated city of Fritas Remortam, the oldeft and moft celeortroted cem, city of
Frince, and the capital of Champagne. This is the largeft place in the province, being well- -uilt and popu-
ous. Here are feveral fpacious courts, with large trees and magnificent churches. The cathedral of St. Mary ture, to which belongs a very fately gate and portico.
In this church the French Kings are ufually crowned in this church the French Kings are ufually crowned and anointed by the Archbirhop of Reims, who is the
firf Duke and Peer of the realm. Here is the feat of a prefilial court and dailiwic, has alfo an univerfity of
four faculties. The Jeffuits have a apaticular college for
pol ite literature, philofophy, and In this city are feveral remains of antiquity, particu-
larly three of the city-gates, which retain the names hry three of the city-gates, which retain the names
of the Pagan deities, sol, Mars, and Ceres, a criumphat arch, \&cc.
The principal trade of Rheims confifts in wine, and
feveral thin woollen ftuffs, or thofe mixed with fik, which are manufactured here. It lies feventy-five triles N. E. of Paris. Lat. 49 deg. 23 min. N. long. 4 deg. 3 EINECK, the principal town of a county of the fame name in Franconia, Germany. If fands ond
ies thirty miles N. E. of Archaftenburg.
INSTADT, an important pabs at the entrance of the
and Black Forerft and circle of suabia, in Germanc. It hes
been fortified not long fince, by the foundations marked been fortified not long fince, by the forn.
out for a town .
EEITING. See Retinc, in Suabia.
REMASTEN, a well-peopled town on the E. coaft of RENDELSHAM, anciently the refidence of Redwald, King of the Eaft Angles. It lies in Suffolk. Here, not
many years ago, was dug an ancient filver crown weighmany years ago, was dug an ancient filver crown weigh-
ing fixty ounces, which was melted down for the fake ing fixty ounc
of the metal
REMIREMON
RMIREMONT, the Mons Romarici in Latin, and the
ancient Avendi Cafrum, a fmall city of Lorrain, at the ancient Avendi Cafrrum, a fall city of Lorrain, at the
foot of Mount Vague, on the left bank of the Mofelle,
with a nunnery, the Abbefs of which with a nunnery, the Abbefs of which alone makes a
vow of chatity. It lies forty-five miles $S$. E. of Nancy. Ow of chattity. It lies forty-five miles S. E. N. Nancy.
Lat. 48 deg. 6 min. .N. long. 6 deg. 28 min. E. Orleannois, in France, on the brook of the famie name, which falls into the Sauldre. Here is but one parachial church of St. Mary, with a confiderable manufactory of ferges and woollen-cloth for the French army. It lies a-
bout twenty-four miles o . flois .
ENFREW, or REINFRAW, a fhire in the Weft of cotland. It is bounded on the $S$. by Cunningham ; on the $W$, and $N$. by the hisire of Dunbarton or Lenox,
from which it is parted by the Clyde; and on the E. by Lanerkfhire.
It is called the Barony by way of eminence, and was
part of the ancient inheritance of the Stuats, before part of the ancient inheritance of the Stuarts, before
they came to be Kings of Scotland. It accordingly
tave title of Baron to the Prince of Scotland before the gave title of Baron to the Prince of Scotland before the
Union, as it does now with that of Snowden in Wales
to
twenty and thirty miles long from N. to S. and thirtee
where broadeft from E. to W. but its dimenfions ar varioufly given.
The part of Renfrew lying next the Clyde is fruitful, with only fome few rifings, but no mountains ; that to
the S. S. W. and W. is more barren, hilly, and हnoorifh. the S. S. W. and W. is more barren, hilly, and inoorin
It however abounds with all neceflaries, and has a fa It however abounds with all neceflaries, and has almof con-
lubrious air. The nobility and gentry here ald tinually intermarry. The conveniency of the Clyde and Firth, there being fafe riding on all the coaft, has not
little contributed to the improvement of there parts. Selittele contributed to the improvement of thefe parts. Se
veral finall rivers water this fhire very well; the principa among thefe is the Cart and Black Cart, which join be-
fore they fall into the Clyde. From both which rivers Lord Cathart, originally Cartcart, takes his name and (itle, having his eftate and manfion-houre on their banks The hereditary fheriffdom lately in the Earl of Egling
on, is now by act of parliament vefted in the crown ton, is now by act of parliament vefted in the crown
This is a populous dhire, and has feveral feats of gentle men in it.
Its hire the diftrict with Glafgow, Ruglen, and Dunbarton, fend one member to the Britifh parliament by turns. It ftands on the Cathcart above-mentioned. This is thought to
be Ptolemy's Randvara : it is fmall, but ancient, and the feat of the Sheriff's court, about four miles and a quarter RENNEBERG, a town of Coburg, and Uper Saxony, Germany, belonging to the Duke of Saxpe-Gotha.
RENNEBURG, a pretty town of Heffe, in Germany
Armorici, and the ancient Condate. It is the capital of all Britanny in France, as alfo of the upper divifion. It
ftands at the junction of the Ine and Vilaine, which diftands at the junction of the Ine and Vilaine, which di-
vides the city into two parts. To it come up large boats from the fea, which is above fourteen leagues. It is is the
fat of the parriament of the province, and the fee of feat of the parliament of the province, and the fee of a
Bifhop under Tours, containing 263 pariihes, befides bithop under Tours, containing 263 pariites, befindes
two abbeys in Rennes, a college of Jefiuits, \&c. Befides the cathedral of St. Peter, here are feveral parochial
churches. The great fair-cafe of the parliament-hufe is very much admired. The country in which it flands is very much admired. The country in which it flands
is fruitful, and it is furrounded with pafture-grounds and
forets: it lies 52 miles N. of Nantes. Lat. 48 deg. io forefts : it lies 52 miles N. of Nantes. Lat. 48 deg. 10
min. N. long. 10 deg. 48 min. W. $\min . N .1$ long. I deg. $48 \mathrm{~min} . W$.
RENSBURG, or RENDSBOURG, a town of Holitein Proper, and Lower Saxony, in Germany, in its weftern
part, and fubject to Denmark. The road to it from part, and fubject to Denmark. The road to it from
Itzeho is thro a charming country. Izeno is thro a charming country. Artois, in the French
ENTY, a town and marquifate of
Netherlands, on the A. It lies nine miles S. W. of Netherlands, on the Aa. It lies nine miles 5 . W. of
St. Omer's. Lat. 50 deg. 32 min. N. long. 25 deg. 10 St. Om.
min. E.
EOLE, a town of Gafcony, in France, on the Garonne
. It lies thirty miles S.E.E. of Bourdeaux. Lat. 44 deg. $3^{1}$
min. N . long. 16 min . W. REPULSE Bay, a very deep gulph in New North Wales,
and the artic regions. It reaches from the low beach on the eaftern fide, and oppofite to Cape Hope, quite round tern hhore.
EQUENA, a town of New Cafille, in Spain, near the confines of Valencia, on the river Oliana: it lies 39
miles W. of Valencia city. Lat. 39 deg. 26 min long. I deg. 19 min . W,
RESCOW, or RZEVA, a province of Weftern Murcovy. It is bounded on the N . by thofe of $T$ were and Mofow,
on the S . by the principality of Biela, and the palatinate on the S . by the principality of Biela, and the palatinate
of Vitept, on the W. by the lordhhip of Plefkow, and
on the E. by part of the territory on the E . by part of the territory of Mofcow.
The capital of the fame name, called the having been ruined and abandoned, food oon the We W.
fide of the province, and S. W. of Velikie Louki. See RESCHT, or RASCHAT.
Ghilan, a province of Perfia, in Afia, populous city of W. of the Cafpian fea. The houfes here are hid by
fruit-trees, and covered with tiles, quent rains. It is not walled; and lies 120 miles N.
of Carbin. Lat. 38 deg. N. long. 50 min. E.
 tries of America. Red Ruffia, in P in the palatinate of Lemberg, ftrong caftle, an annual fair, and a linen manuef is $\mathrm{s}_{3}$ managed by the defcendants of Germans whom C
mir the Great fettled here. It lies fix miles Lanflut. RESUND, one of the moft confiderable villages of Jempry
terland, in Sweden Proper, and a former terland, in SWeden Proper, and a fortrefs; it lies farty.
fix miles from Hernofund towards the W.
RETEB, a canton in the province of Se
river Ziz . It lies $S$,
river $\mathrm{Ziz}^{2}$. It lies S . of Matgara, being flizut in on te
ward by a barren uninhabited by a fandy defert. The natives here are bafe and did
trate tardly, and ufed by the Arabs in the moff frevile and diff.
This territory extends itfelf about lengtherritory y extends itrelf about twenty leagus in a aood number of vil lages. length, and has a good number of vi lages.
RETEL, or RETHEL, anciently Reitefte, alro Mazarini, the capital of Reteloois, in Chaw calke
a government of France, on the Aifne
 Pratory which the French under Marfhal du Plop
Pralin obtained over the Spaniards in Pralin obtained over the Spaniards in 1650 . It is the
feat of an election, to which 296 Here they make nearly the fame fort of fuffs ang ic
Reims, from which city it Reims, from which city it lies fixteen miles N. Lat
49 deg. 29 min. N. long. 4 deg. 25 min 49 deg. 29 min. N. long. 4 deg. 25 min . E
RETELOIS, a diftrict of which the laft-men
is the capital. It lies near the confines of Luxumber pagne. Part of it is woody, where are part of Cham The reft abounds in pafture.
TETFORD, or REDFORD,
ETFORD, or REDFORD, Eaf, an ancient borocogh
of Nottinghamflire, governed by two of Nottinghamhire, governed by two bailiff, dce. wing
return two members to parliament. It lie return two members to parliament. It lies on the E .
fide of the river Idle, over which is a flonebilige joining it to Wefl Retford, and in the midfen- of ho
plantations, in which, plantations, in which, and in barley for malt, it dires
a good trade. Its Trinity fair lafts for eight days, and
its market is its market is on Saturday.
In Weft Retford is a Trinity-hofpital, founded in
1666 by John Dorrel, M. D. and governed by a 1066 by john Dorrel, M. D. and governed by a maf
always the fub-dean of Lincoln. It has ten brether inhabitants of it, with a garden and orchard divided into ten fhares, \&c. It lies 25 miles from Notion ham town, and 133 from London.
WETLING, or RETLINGEN,

INGEN, an imperial city of the foot of Mount Alchamack, on the river It liess near the Neckar, with fine buildings; and twenty
miles S. of Stutgard. Lat. 48 deg. 18 min. N. long.9 ${ }^{\text {deg. }} 5 \mathrm{~min}$. E.
ETTMO, one of the four territories ito ifland of Candia, on the coaft of Greece, was fubdividet under the Venetians; it lay next to that of Candia oa
the $W$. Its capital of the fame name, the ancient Ritbrmm
fands on the N . coaft of the ifland. It has a portang citade, alfo a fort ; with the fee of a Bifhop underCai 1647 , fince which it ip rock. The Turks took it The country round is all rock on the $W$. fide, bur along the fhore are gardens. Cherries here are eari)
ripe. Their fruit is better tafted, their filk wool wax, laudanum, oil, \&c. are preferred to all onters About a quarter of a league off is a handoome molquy and caravanfera in a valley, from which suffest the were
which fupplies the place. The Malmfey wine of Reti mo was formerly in great efteem. Ite lies twenty-ing
miles from the city miles from the city of Candia to the W. Auftria, in Germany, on the N . fide of the Save. Hert are feveral Roman antiquities. It lies in the neighboure hood of Crainburg
RETZ, a country-
in Badenoch, a diftrict of Invernefs-fhire and ; the north of Scotland. This and the name Cluny or Cluffy, in
this countrit this country, another feat of the Laird of Cluny, and
chieftain of the clan of M•Pherfon, a confederate branct

R E Z
of the Clan Chattan, indicate fome French original very
plainly. This clan are defcendants of fome prieft pparion, as their name imports.
city of Lauragais, a diftrict of Languedoc, in France The Proteflants fortifificd it, but it it was difmantled in REVEL, It lies about fix miles from St. Papoul. a diftrict of Livonia, at the S. entrance of the gulph of Finland. It flands partly in a p plain, and the partly on
arck, at the top of which is a flrong caftle with a rock, at the top of which is a flong caftle with fre-
veral towers. This is a rich trading place, and furveral towers.
rounded with high walls, deep ditches, and ftrong baftions. Murcovites took it in 1y 1I, at which time
The
moft of the inhabitants of the country having taken holter here, it alpears from the town-regifters, that
50,000 men died then of the plague and ever fince 50,000 men died then of the plague; and ever fince
a part of their fleet is commonly laid up in its fine harour. The houfes, efpecially in the upper part of the own, are well.-built, and moflly of bricks. Here is a Ruflitan garrion of 3 or 4000 men. It is the fee of a
Bifhop, whofe cathedral, with the houfes of the nobility in the upper town, is new-built. It lies 100
miles W . of Narva, and 140 N , of Riga. deg. 10 min . N. long. 24 deg. 5 min. E. REVERO, a fmall town of the duchy of Mantua, in
Upper Italy, on the S. fide of the Po, diriectly oppoUpper Italy, on the S. fide of the Po, directly oppo-
fite to Oftiglia, and fubjeat to the houfe of Aufia. It lies fifteen miles $S$. E. of the city of Man$\min$. E.
EUTLING. See RetLing in Suabia.
EUX, a fmall, but fortified town of Hainault, in the
Auftrian Netherlands. It lies in and gives title of Count to the houre of Croy, with feveral villages in its jurifdiction. It lies about ten
miles N. E. of Mons. REY, once a famous city of Perfian-irak, or the ancient
Parthia, in Perfia, and the largeft in all Afia; but is Parthia, in Perfia, and the largeft in all Afia; but is now in ruins. It lay nine miles W . from Sawa. The
wonders told of it by the Perfian hiftorians are increwonders told of it by the Perfian hiftorians are incre-
dible ; one of which from Sir John Chardin is, that in the 9 th century of Chriflianity this city was divided
into ninety -fix quarters, each of which contained forty-
fix freets, \&cc. It was deftroyed before the end of the into ninety-fix quarters, each of which contained forty-
fix freets,
\&cc. It was deftroyed before the end of the
6th are of the Hegira, in the wars between the two feat age of the Hegira, in the wars between the two
fetr onetans. fects of Mahometans.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { falls at crecklade into the Thames. } \\
& \text { REYGATE, abough of Surrey. } \\
& \text { REZAN, or RHEZAN. a duchy or }
\end{aligned}
$$

REYGATE, a borough of Surrey.
REZAN, or RHEZAN. a duchy or circle of Weftern Rufia, lying between the Don or Tanais and the
Occa. It is bounded on the N. by the duchy of Mofcow, on the W. by that of Smolennko, on the S. by
Little Ruffia, and on the E. by Nifi or Little Novogood and Ruffian Tartary. It extends itelelf along thofe ivers, efpecially the Occa, near 100 leagues, and is
reckoned by the Ruffian writers the moft fertile foil in reckoned by the Ruffian writers the moft fertile foil in
he world, its ffalk of grain being fo thick and frong as to be unpaffable by a horfe. It produces alfo plenty
and variety of very good fruit; owing, if the accounts and variety of very good fruit; owing, if the accounts
are not exaggerated to much, to the nitrous and fuetifying particles of the fnow. The inhabitatans are likewife faid to be warlike, civil, and fo numerous as
to be able to fend 15,000 foot and 40,000 horfe into to be fild.
Stince its fubjection to the Czar, having before had
its own Dukes, it has declined much from its ancient its own Dukes, it has declined much from its ancient
folendor and traffic; yet it fill continues fertile in grain, abounds in all kinds of game, as its rivers do with filh, particularly the Don, which riing in this
province, almoff croftes it , and after a long ferpentine courfe, falls into the Palus Moeotis at Afoph.
Its capital of the fame name was anciently a confide-
abbe city on the Occa. It made a noble fland againft rable city on the Occa. It made a noble hand againft
the Tartars in 1568 or $\mathbf{1 5 7 0}$, by which the whole emire was preferved from their fury, though itfelf, and almoft the whole dachy, were then deftroyed.
The modern Rezan, or Perefta Rezanki, fands eight leagues from the ancient, the latter retaining only
No. LXXXIV.

R H I its archiepiccopal fee, where its Metropolitan fitl re-
fides. It lies eighty-five miles S. E. of the city of
Morcow. Lat.
min. 55 . Leg. 10 min. N. Iong. 41 deg. 10 $\min . E$.
HAYADAR, or RHAJADER-GWY, alfo RHAGA-
DAR-WILDERNESS, northire, in South Wales, on the market-town of Rad-
led
led fit is fo called from its water-fall, and is fameus among the
Welch for the deftruetion of Vortigern in it by lightning, whofe memory they deteft, for having invited the Saxons oyer into Britain. Its market is on Wednef-
day, and day, and it has fome annual fairs. It lies 16 miles
from Radnor, and 162 from Londen. Near this place is Gwaftedin mo three large kairns, or confuffed heapps of tontene, fore are com-
mon in Wales, the North of England, Scotland, and
Ireland have reland; having been generally intended, it is thought,
as memorials of the dead. Of thefe we have given an account in feveral parts of this work as we have gone
along, particularly in Scotland.
Hé, an ifand on the coaft of France, and in the AtlanRHE, an in
tic ocean.
RHEBAN, and in the onec a confiderable place of Queen's county,
Barrow, a fort. HEDA, a lordhip of Lippe-Detmold, in the circle of
Weftphalia, in Germany. It lies $S$. of Ravenferg?
 HeE, a river of Hertfordhire, which rifing not far
from Caldecot by the confines of Cambridgelhite, out from Caldecot by the confines of Cambridgethire, out
of a rock at feveral fprings, forms a remarkably cleas
fream, but very cold.
HENEN, a town of Utrecht, one of the feven united
Provinces, thought to be Tacitus's Grinnes Provinces, thought to be Tacitus's Grinnes. It is fur-
rounded with walls and baftions. In its church-fteeple
is is a fine clock and chime of bells. It lies feven miles
E. of $W$ yck-te-Overftede.
 teen miles S. E. are dug moft of the turfs that ferve
the neighbouring country for fuel. HEIMS, the capital of Champagne, in France. See Rerms.
HINE, in Latin Rhenus, a celebrated river and confi-
derable ftream, in Germany in the country of the Grions, and the very boform of the Alps, which falling into Switzerland, , unite about
eight miles from Coire , when continuing on its coure eight miles from Coire, when continuing on its courfe,
it foon after dilates itfelf into a large lake called the
Boden-fe of boden-fee or lake of Conftance; , whence paffing weftward to Bafil, it turns up to the N. and runs between
Suabia and Alface into the Palatinate, receiving the Neckar at Manheim, and the Mayne at Mentz; then toes to Coblentz, where the Morelle falls into it.
The Rhine afterwards waters Cologne, and paffes on through the duchy of Cleve, receiving the Roer and the Lippe, and other fmail frreams by the way. It about five leagues below Cleve, where it is very broad, and its courre extremely rapid. Anerer this it divides
itfelf into feveral channels, the two largett of which itfelf into feveral channels, the two largett of which
are called the Lech and Waal; they run W. through the United Provinces, and empty themelves into the German Ocean below Rotterdam; its ancle
W. of Leyden being entirely choaked up. Itf navigation in interrupted by babout nine cataracss,
the moft dangerous of which are two in Swizzerland ; the one near Schafhaufen, where the fall is feventy-five feet, and the other near Luaffenburg. Here the water-
men haul their boats afhore, and launch the men haul their boata aflore, and launch them on the
part above the fall, or, in coming with the ffream, let
Them down by ropes.
Thect courfe of this noble river is upwards of 400 miles, and windings included 600 The courfe of the Rhine for 500 miles is from S. to
N. till it paffes the city of Cleve, and then its courfe N. till it pafles the city of Cleve, and then its courfe
is due W. It is a quarter, and in fome places half a
竍 mile broad; and from one and a half to fix or feven
fathom in depth. It wafhes the fineft countries of the empire, as the Palatinaze, the
and Cologne, alfo the duchy of Cleve, and Alface, be-
fides the Low Countries. Many fair cities and villages
are built on its banks, to molt of which boats that navigate it are obliged to put in, and in reveral parts on each fide are vincyards which produc
many kinds of excellent wine, and rich paftures covered with herds of cattle.
It is navigable for upwards of 400 miles, as far as
Bafil in Swizzerland by long and round-bottomed veffels of confiderable burthen. Thefe carry paffengers at the rate of four or five miles for a penny; but about
the cevening they commonly put in to fome town, and the evening they commonly put in to fome town, and
lodge at an inn. In floods or bigh frefles, alfo with contrary winds, the paffiage upwards is fomewhat tedious; but in falling down the river, or with a fair
wind, they go at the rate of five or fix miles an hour. wind, they go at the rate of fin
The water is commonly thick.
Its fifh are moflly of the fr Its fifl are moflly of the frefh-water kind ; having
abundance of fine-falmon, of which there are feveral abundance of fine-falmon, of which there are feveral
profitable fifleries. This river is diftinguifhed by fome into the Upper,
Middle, and Lower Rhine: the firft of thefe rifes from Middle, and Lower Rhine: the firft of thefe rires from
an ice-pit in Switzerland, being two leagues in length,
upon the top of a dreadful mountain called Paradife; upon the top of a dreadful mountain called Paradire; Grions denominated Rhinwald, and thefe, atter runDifintis.
RHINE, Lo
RHINE, Lower, one of the circles of Germany. It in-
cludes the palatinate and electorate of the Rhine, with the three archbilhoprics and electorates of Mentz, Triers, and Cologne. another circle of Germany, including
RHINE, UPper, another
the landgravates of Alface and Heffe, the Wetteraw, the landgravates of Alface and Heffie, the Wetteraw,
with feveral other territories; for which fee GERMANX under its general divifion.
RHINBERG, a pretty large town of the Lower Rhine and electorate of Cologne, in Germany, with a canal paffing by it which runs quite acrofs from the Rhine
to the Maefe; by reafon of this to the Maefe; by reafon of this conveniency it has
a good trade. Being on the confines of Guelderland, a good trade. Being on the confines of Guelderland,
and claimed by the Dutch as covering their frontier,
it is ftrongly fortified. It lies eighteen miles E. of it is Atrongly fortified. It lies eighteen miles E . of
Gueldres. Lat. 51 deg. 36 min. N. long. 6 deg. 5 min. E. a county of Heffe, giving title of Prince to a buranch of that family, in the Upper Rhine, in
Germany. It has a flong cafte on the top of a mounGermany. It has a frong caftle on the top of a moun-
tain, a litte N. of St, Goar or St. Gewers, which it defends; and it commands alfo the Rhine. It lies fixteen miles N. W. of Mentz. Lat. 50 deg. 20 min . N.
long.
deg. 28 min. E. RHINFELDEN, a fmall, but flrong city of Suabia, in Germany, and the capital of a county of the fame
name, on the S. fide of the Rhine, over which is name, on the S. ine of the Rhine, over which is a
bridge. The Swedes took it in 1638 , and it fuffered much from the French in 1678, but was reftored to the houre of Auftria by the treaty of Munfter. It lies
ten miles E. of Bafil. Lat. 47 deg. 36 min . N. long deg. 10 min. E
RHINGAW,
RHINGAW, a populous teritory of Mentz, and the
Lower Rbine, in Germany. It extends along the Rhine, being intermixed with gardenild vineyards. The wine here is preferred to the famous mountains and the Rhine.
mountains and the Rhine.
RHINGRAVESTEIN, the capital of a county of the
fame name, in the Palatinate and Lower Rhine, in fame name, in the Palatinate and Lower Rhine, in
Germany. It fands fix miles S . of Creutznach, and Germany. If frands iix miles S. of Creutznach, an
in the way to Eberenburg, and eighteen miles N. W of Worms.
RHINLAND, a difrich near Leeden, in Holland, one
of the united provinces, in which city there of the fame name, where the dykegraaf and his affirt
of ants meet to take care of the fuices, banks, \&ce. in
that part, whofe inhabitants are obliged to maintain
them. This territory is bounded on the W. by the coaft of Holland, on the E. by part of the province of Y , along the courfe of the dyke which goes from
as far as Beverwick; and on the S. by a and wiab bey from Montfort to Oudewater, from thence to Cram and afterwards to the Hague. It is called P hind From the middre branch of the Rhine. It containg 6 HINOCOLURA, a fmall town of the tribe of Sime in Paleftine, and Afiatic Turkey, on the river Beron,
and near its mouth, called in Scripture the Bron the Defert.
RHINSBURG,
in Holland, a place in the neighbourhood of Leyden in Holland, formerly a frong place, partro of fhore werl
is fill remaining. It lies about four miles N . that city.
RHINWALD
the country of the Grifons, in Switzerle valley in tends from that of $S$ chams to the cource of the $U_{p p e}$.
Rhine, containing feveral tood vill Rhine, containing feveral good villages. All the lapent
they have is a little meadow-ground ; they have is a little meadow-ground, but lying in the
rood from Italy to Germany, they drive a grate tred,
and are the carriers between both, fome villages hyt and are the carriers between both, fome villages havry
ing about 500 carriers horfes.
HINZABERN, a town in the binhoric of Palatinate of the Lower Rhire, in Germany Ites , at lify
on the W fide the Rhine, eiohteen on the W. fide of the Rhine, eighteen miles S. It W.
of Spires. Lat. 49 deg. 5 min . N. $\min$. E. RHODE-ISLAND, a charter-colony of New Enghand
in North America. It lies in the Narrhaganect in North America. It fies in the Narrhaganfet byy,
being about fifteen or fixteen miles long, and four on
five broad. being about
five broad.
It is deferv
It is defervedly called the Paradife of New England,
for the fruitfulnefs of the foil and tempert for the fruitfulnefs of the foil and temperature of form,
climate. From hence they drive trade to the fugar-colonies drive a very confidersb
trith butter and chef horfes, fheep, beef, pork, tallow, timber frames for
houres, \&c. Its capital is Newport. hODES, a confiderable inand on the
Minor, and about eight miles from the coaft of Afis
Caria and Lycia, and feventy-five E. of the Ine of Can .
dia, in the Levant or Mediterranean fea
ciently very much celebrated, in particular for the eany
figure its inhabitants made at figure its inhabitants made at fea, and in the time onf of
the Romans for that reafon called by Florus $P$ ophliss the Romans for that reafon called by Florus PPephum
Nauticuss; as alfo for their maritime laws, by which
differences on that Nauticuss; as alfo for their maritime laws, by which
differences on that element were decided, till they were
afterwards fuperfeded by the afterwards on tuperfeded by thofe of the the Ife of Oleyeron on on
the coaft of France. It is about ffty miles long twenty-fix in breadth.
Rhodes is likewife remarkable for the fertility of
its foil, producing the beft wines, and all forts of deli
cous fruit, its foil, producing the beft wires, and all forts of d deli
cious fruit, except corn, with which it fs furplied ffon cious ruit, except corn, with which it is fupplied from
the continent. Lat. 36 deg. 37 min. N. long. 28
min. E. $\frac{\min . E .}{\text { Its cap }}$ Its capital of the fame name is about three miles in
circuit, had a triple wall, and the like number of moats but the fortifications are now ruinous. It flands onn
the N. E. fide of the ifland, with a converiend then the N. E. fide of the ilind , with a convenient and dife
harbour. Its prefent inhabitants confifit of Turks, , harbour. Its prefent inhabitants confift of Turks, Jews,
and Chriftians; but the laft of thefe are not fuffered to remain within the walls at night.
On the mouth of the harbour
On the mouth of the harbour, which is fifty fathoms
ver, was erected the famous Coloffus, of cyoffial fthover, was erected the famous Colofius, or colofilil fth-
tue of Apollo, reckoned one of the wonders of the world. It was feventy cubits high, and bewernen its
legg failed flips both into, and out of the harbour. Its legs failed fhips both into, and out of the harbour. Its
head reprefented the fun; in one hand it held a lighte houre for the direction of fhipping, and in the other a ceeptre. It was the work of the celebrated architited about twelve years in making and rearing it. Butit had not ftood fixty-fix years before it was thrown domn
by an earthquake. Some idea may be formed of its by an earthquake. Some idea may be formed of is huge dimentions from the circuit of its thumb, which
two men could not fathom. The brafs is faid to have loaded 900 chariots.
Tonfiderable was formerly looked upon as a place of
politength, and famous for the le confiderable frength, and famous for the learning and
politenefs of its inhabitants, having had one of the
moft celebrated academies, to which Julius Cafar and

R H O
many other illuftrious Romans reforted to fudy. It
was the bitrt-place of Cleobulus, one of the feven wife men of Greece,
Rhodes had un
Tuhodes had undergone feveral vicififitudes, before the St. John of Jerufualem, who defended it wie Knights of their ufual
valour, beating off Mahomet valour, beating off Mahomet the Great from it with
fhame and lofs in the year 1480 . But Solyman Magnificent, who attacked it a few years afterwards with 200,000 men and 300 fhips, obliged them to
furrender January 1 , 1523 . 90,000 men during one yearts fiege, and the garriion dwindled to 600 Knights and 5440 mend ; Etho garrhilon the
Turks loft a much greater number. After its furrender moft of the Rhodians left the ifland, while the Kirender of Jerufalem went and fettled in the Infe of Malta,
which was granted them by the Emperor Charles V
where their where their lucceffirs have contitued ever fince.
The Turks granted great privile The Turks granted great privileges to fuch as would
recolony Rhodes, which invited great numbers
Greeks to fettle here. In the church of St. John, now corecksted too a more. In the, the hources, of Sts. John, now
colloning to the Rhod arms, \&c.
belian Knights belonging to the Rhodian Knights, are ffill preferved,
and the city continues to be a very handfome place and the city continues to be a very handfome place,
though much declined from its ancient fplendor. Here a fquadron of Turkifh galleys, commanded by
a Bey, is always fationed to cruife on the flips of a Bey, is always flationed to cruife on the fhips of
Malta, Lat. 36 deg. 24 min. N. Nong. 2adeg. E.
RHONE, or RHOSNE, in Latin Rbolanus, one of four confiderable rivers in France. It rifes in Mount
la Fourche, or the Fork, at the eaftern boundary of the la Fourche, or the Fork, at the eaftern boundary of the
countr of Vallais, which it parts from the canton of
Uri, in Switzerland. It is now found to have its oriUri, in Switzerland. It is now found to have its ori-
gin from two brooks produced by a large quantity of gin from two brooks produced by a large quantity of
melted ice and fow, whence the waters of this river
are of a whitifh colour in Vallais. It runs in a narrow are of a whitifh colour in Vallais. It runs in a narrow
country, among rocks, directing its courfe weftward country, among rocks, directing its courre weltwar
winh gratidity, diving Vallais longitudinally. It
runs by Leuck, noted for its baths, through Sion capital, and St. Maurice; then turning to the N. W. iear Bouveret, it falls into the lake of Geneva, which
it crofles from one end to the other, namely, from $E$.
Whe fr to W. for the fpace of eighteen leagues. Aboum E .
French leagues above the city of Geneva, it begins to French leagues above the city of Geneva, it begins to
fow again out of the lake, and at that city refumes its
rapidity and former name, and there it receives the flow again out of the lake, and at that city refumes its
rapidity and former name, and there it receives the
Ave. Four leagues. below is a cataraca or prodigious Arve. Four leagues. below is a cataract or prodigious
chafin in a rock a quarter of a mile in length, but not
above three fathoms in breadth, where narroweft, and betweent wenty and twenty-five fathoms dee. Over
this chafm is a very thick fog, occafioned by the conthis chaffris a very thick fog, occaifioned by the con-
tinual dafhing of the water, running here with great tinual dahing of the water, running here with great
fwiftefs and a hideous noif. The chaniel of the
隹 Rhone gradually widens, after coming out of that abyfs
at the bridge of Arlou, and becomes navigate near
a at the bridge of Arlou, and becomes. navigable near
Seificl by boats. Then running S. W. to Lyons, here
it receives the Soane, then the Ifere, the Sorgue, the Seire
itrecives the Soane, then the Iffere, the Sorgue, the
Durance, and other ftreams; paffing by Orange, ADurance, and other ftreams; paffing by Orange, A-
vignon, and Arles, it falls to the weftward of Marfieiles
not that part of the Mediterranean called the fea of vignon, and Arles; it fals to therranean called the fea of
into that part of the Medter
Provence, by three mouths; namedy, the Graz de Trovence, by three mouths; namey, the Graz
Sauze, S. Anne, and Le Grand Grass, thefe form a
mall inand called Bauduf. None but very fmall vefrels can enter this river by the $S$. W. mouth of Gras
it de $S$. Anne. It is known by two fifhermens huts,
which are on the left as one goes in, and by a kind of long pier, where a fignal is made to the vefiels that
come in. come in.
The fhe
tain, from the flifting of the current and and uncerenerally kept here. The entrance N. W. of the Ine
俍 of Bauduf is the deepeft; and by this the Tartans and
other fmall veffels which go to Arles, enter the Rhone.
This river, only from its coming into the country of Gex, and from the place where the Arve falls into
it, till it empties itfelf into the fea, carries fome gold fand; in gathering of which a few country-people
during the winter get from twelve to twenty-pence a
day.
$R$
$I$
$C$
The Rhone, contrary to moft other rivers, fwel as the days lengthen ; its waters being at the higheff
when the days are RMelting of the frow on the Alps. RHYEN, a diftrict of the marquifate of the Holy Em-
pire, in the Netherlands. pire, in the Netherlands.
RILTON, a place in Cornwill, near the N. coaft,
abounding with tin-mines, from which the late Earl abounding with tin-mines, from which the late Ear
of Godophin had his title of Baron, and then Vircount
It is and has a bailif franchifes of the duchy of Cornwall and not IA, a town of Galicia, in Spain, on the Avia,
and not far from the Minho. It is a noted place for
excellen excellent wine. In it are about 400 houfs.
RIBADEO, a fea-port of Galicial rias, in Spain. Iea-pist of wall-walled, containing joing to the Afu= 350 houfes,
and Weft a river rifing in the hills of Craven, and courfe through Lancafhire, and falls into the Irifh fea Relow Prefton.
RiBEMONT, or RIBLEMONT, a town of Upper foot of which ftands an abbey of Benedietine at the in a fine meadow. It is the feat of of provotine monks
particular Governor. The are attorneys, notaries, and peoplel oblongitants here
law. It ilise betwee Guife and La Ferre, being four
leagues E. of St. Oentint IBNA, or ROMA NOVA, a town in the ducly of Jaronlaw, in Ruffia. It flands ow the Wolga, on the
oppofite, fide to Jaronlaw, and about ter oppofite fide to Jaroflaw, and about feven leagues W .
from it. RIBNITZ, a town of Mecklenburg, a duchy of Lower
Saxony, in Germany. It lies on a bay of the Baltic,
thirty-four miles N. long. i2 des E. of Wifmar. Lat. 54 deg. 26 min the Via or ARpia, and near Monte An city of Latium, on pania di Roma, and Ecclefiatical fate, in the middle
divifion divifion of Italy. It was once famed for its neighbour-
ing foreft confecrated to Scythian Diana Tauris, and whered the wasthian Diana, or Diana of
Torhhipped. Her prieft was to be a fugitive, who obtained that officer ey murier-
dering the incumbent, and fo continu dering the incumbent, and fo continued till another
ferved him in the fame manner. It had alfoa lake ;
though nothing now remains but its old cafte though nothing now remains but its old caftle. It
flands about three miles from Alba Longa, and one about a mile from CASTLE, the ancient Rutupie, about a mile from Sandwich, in Kent, was formelly a
famous city and port of the Romans, being a very nobld amous city and port of the Romans, being a very noble
rempinan of antiquity. Here Roman coins, both gold
and filver, have been often found and and filver, have been offen found, and in the latter times
of the empire the Legio II. Aug. was quartered. of the empire the Legio II. Aug. was quartered.
ICHLIEU, a town of Poictou, in France, reg
built from a village, where the famous Cerdinal of the
fame name was born, with a confiderable cal fame name was born, with a confiderable caftle, on
the little rivers Amable and Vide. It gives title of
Duke Due int ale rivers Amable and Vide. It gives title of
Doffeffor being a the head of the family, the prefent
prlal of France, under poffeffior being a Marfhal of France, under whofe com-
mand the French took Minorca in 1756 , \&ce. It lies
 N. Tong. 28 min. E.
ICHLIEU, indands upwards of one hundred in tumber, lying clofe together at the mouth of the river St. Lau-
rence, in C rence, in Canada, in North America, and oin the lake
of St. Peter, twelve leagues above the town of the of St. Peter, twelve leagues above the town of the
Three Rivers, and where the governmient of Montreal begins. Thefe ferve as retreats to the wild Iroquois :
and they abound in game, particularly the mulk rat, and they abound in game,
which they hunt about April ICHMOND, a very pleafant healthy town of Surrey, and in a delightful neighbourthood, this name having,
been given it by King Henty VII. in room of Sheen. been given it by King Henty in. in room of sheen. Queen Confort improved confiderably; allo a parke
with a lodge in it for Princefs Amelia (of which hhe is ranger) and gardens. The town runs up Riche
elining to the Thames which runs at the botom, the tide reaching jutt for far, anc about fixty miles from
mouth. The church is a chapel of eafe to Kington.

 prop about are feveral fine feats
and
and
RICHMOND, a well-built bobrough in the hire of the flame name, and a part of whe ich is a good ftone-bridye. Inite as mayor-town, and fends two members to parlia-
ment. The market- place is fpacious, the fltreets neat ment The market-place is pacious, the freets neat
mand well paveci and it has three gates leding to as
many fuburbs, which are populous. Here is a good
 trade in ftockings and fialors woolen caps. 1 trs market
is on Saturday, and fairs on Saturday before Palm-Sun-
 tember tu, for horred catle, horres, and fheep. In
the neighbourhood are frequent horfe-races. It gives


 miles from Northallerton, 34 from York, and 262
from London Through Richmond pafies the famous Roman caufo-
way called Leeming lanane for about twenty miles to-
RICKMANSWORTH, anciently RICKMEARESWEARTH, denoting a rich pool of water formed by
 a market-town of Hartfordhire, and confnes of Bucks,
Its market is on Saturday. By its fanding low, the Its market is on Saturday. By its fanding low, the
meadows are cold and mofly, nor are the higher prounds much more fertile, efipecially on the $N$. fide.
TIs church is handome, and here is a charity-fchool Its church is handiome, and here is a charity-flchool
for twenty boys and ten girls. The Warren-hill above
 twelve times. Near it is More-park, formerly belong-
ing to the Duke of Ormond, and afterwards to the late ing to the Duke of Ormont, and afterwards to the late and twenty from London. Tr gave e irtht to Sir Thomas
White of $L$ London who founded Gloucefter-hall St. John's college at Oxford.
 mouth by the city of Glouccefter into Yorkhhire.
 which abounds with excellent wine and fruit perane divers infcriptions and monuments of antiquity have
been found. It is the fee of F Bifhop under Aix, and lies twenty-feven miles N. E. of that city. Lat. 43 deg. 4 min. N. 1 .ong. 55 deg. 5 min. E.


 min E.
RIEUX, in Latin Rivi or Rivena, a fmall city of Tou-
lourain and Lan uedoc, in France, lourain and Languedoc, in France, on the Rire, which
a litte bave fals into the Garonne. It it is an Epirco-
tal pal fee, with the cathedral of St. Mary. It lies twenty-
two miles S . of Toulloufe. Lat. 43 deg. 20 min N long. Ideg. 5 min. E .
RIGA,
R populo
 wix miles above its mouth, which makes a commodious hix mies sibove its mouth, which makes a commodious
harbour fron that guluh of the Baltic called the Bay of
R Riga or Livonia. It is well-fortified, having frong
walls, bulwarks, a very large trench on the landffide, wals, bulwarks, a very large trenct on the land fife,
and afforg cafte on the river, the refidence of the
Get Governor Generl of LLivonia. Here erectence off the
well provided with fores, and a marine college. well provided ed ith fores, and a marine college. On.
the ther fie of the iver facing the town is Fort The other fide of the river facing the town in Fort
Koober or Kobruns The Dwind
fort near the mouth of the river-munder-chans, or fort near the mouth of the river, commands its navi-
gation and the paffige to Riga.

The trade which they drive here with Englond
Scotland, Holland, France, Germany, Murcowb, towns of the Balti, sxc. render it exterenuly poyp, ,
The houfes are moftly of flone, and ther The houres are moftly of flone, and therer arepulume
as many flops as dwellings. Provifions at Re Riaca very plentiful and cbeap. Above rooo oefless cont

 are exported to the counties above-mention whicd
exchanged for the commodities of mor foud exchanged for the commodities of more fountere, ade
mates.
Here arrive every year upwards of




 from Revel on the S . and 165 from Narva oun the S . 1 V

 tong. 1 dieg. 5 min. E.
There is
in the territory of Florences, if this is not the name, the former.
RIMINT, the
ofinl, the ancient Ariminum, a franll, but elegant diy
of Romagna, in the Ecclefraticical fate and midde on vifion of Italy, very pleafantly fituated on the coated of the Adriatic fea, and at the mouth of the rivec Arimit nus, now La Marecchia, which runs clofe by its wilh
on the W. and the Aufa on the E. This was a confiderable place, as appears from the reminet of
fits antiquities, $a$ ffately bride of fine marble oret thic amphitheatre of brick, 2 Corinthian pedeffal of mind
 to have been part of the fugenefum or riofor ippetas
 Ravenna , alfo feveral other antiquitices.
It it is the fee of $a$ Biflhop under $R$ Pe
It is the fre of a Bithop under Ravenna, Here.
 of the fathers were frightened into amean compliances
whilt the founder part tetired to a neighbouriguviliger thence called Cathort parica.
Rimini was formerlic, a good port, but the fea is now
abore 1346 paces from it
 choaked up with rand. It lies thity miles S. E. of
Ravenna. Latt. 44 deg: to min. N. long. 13 deg. 58
min NGSTED, a place of Seeland in Derne Ne midde, a place of Seland, in Denmark, about
 In the church of St. Canut. The towns. new yonn
the decline for want of trade. It lies frxeen nive the decline for want of trade. It lies fixteen miles
from Roofhild towards the S . and thirty from Coperhagen to the S. W.
NGGCOPING
On a bay of the German occan umand in Denmikg on a bay of the German ocean made by n neck of
land ; fo that hiips ride in the port fafe from all wind.
lit It lies forty-five miles N. of Rypen, and tweny-four
from WVand INGWOOD, a large
S. W. part of al Harge thiriving place on the Aron, and
It tands in in a valley peter
 overflown. Its weekly marken on Wednectay ispler.
tifully fupplied with corn and cattle, its annul fiin are on July 10 and December it, for pedlary and foo
reft colts. Here is Yet octs. Here is a pretty good manufacurre in
gets nad narrow voloths, flockings, and leather.
Nean gets and narrow cloths, ffockings, and leather.
Naer this place the unfortunate Duke of Morm

 RINTEEL, or RENTEIEN

R I P and circle of Weftphalia, in Germany, on the W. fide
of the Wefer. It lies thirty-five miles $S$. W. of Hanover, and is fubject to Hefli-Cafiel. Here is a noted
academy. Lat. 52 deg. 15 min . N. $\min$ E. E.
MiOAMABA, a juridiction in the province of Quito
Ind Peru, in South America. It lies S. of the and Peru, in South America. It lies $S$. of the Afiento
Latacunga, the capital of which is the town of the
fame name. The jurifdiction is divided into two departments.
ROO GRANDE a captainric of Brafil, in Sout A rica. It lies on the E. of that of Siara, winting itfelf from E. to S. being bounded on that fide by the cap-
tainic of Parayba, from which it is divided by the river of this latter name.
The province is denominated by the Portuguefe from
a river which runs through it, and difcharges a river which runs through it, and difcharges itfelf into
the ocean between Cape Punta Negra and the fortrefs
of Tres Reys. of Tres Reys.
The government is divided into four parts from fo
many ruver, and its coafts face the Northern and Eaftern oceans. It is but very thinly peopled, either by the Portuguefe of the natives.
RIO GRANDE, a river of the
mentioned province of Brafil. Its mouth alone is capable of receiving fhips of burthen; mutt its entrance is
difficult and dangerous, though deep and wide enough dificult and dangerous, though deep and wide enough
futrther in. It rifes almoft under the equator, from
which it runs E . through the which it runs E. through the province, and falls into
that called the North fea, between Carthagena and $S$ S Martba. Hacha. See HACHA
Ne la Hat
RIO de le Hacha. See HACHA.
R1O de fanceiro, a captainric of Brafil, in South America. joins to that of Efpiritu Santo on the $N$. and St. Cabo de $S$. Thoma to that of Ubatuba on the W. of Cape St. Thomas to that of Frio, and on the $S$. from
Crom N. W. lie the barbarous natives Guaitigues, Arapes, and Tupinikinfi.
and Tupinikinfi.
This is one of the richeff provinces belonging to the
Portuguefe in Brafil ; whence they annually import Portuguefe in Brafil; whence they annually import
diamonds and other gems, befides a great deal of gold and filver.
he river of the fame name rifes in the mountains W. of Brafil, and running E. through this province, falls
into the Atlantic ocean nearly under the tropic of Capricorn. Upon this river the Portuguefe have built
feveral forts. feveral forts.
RIO de faneiro,
province of the fane name, ore, on a frall bay, about two
peagues inland from the main leagues inland from the main ocean, and, on a plain
fpot, furrounded by mountains; but to it there is an eefy afcent. The place is fecured from an enemy only
by four forts; the firit on the E . fide of the bay, the fecond on an ifland on the W. the third on a rock on
the $S$. W. and the fourth on the N. W. fide of the the S.
town.
It is
It. is divided into three parts; in the firft of which,
, called the Upper, ftands the beft church, and a colliege
of Jefuits, who teach divinity, philofophy, Latin, \&ce.
here here, the fecond or Lower is in the valley, and called
St. Antony's ward; and the third or Lowermoft rung St. Antony's ward; and the thirr or Lowermonf runs
along the edge of the bay. Here are but few fugaralong the edge of the any. He principal commerce of
mills and plantations; but the Brafil wood, and provithe place confifts in cotton, Brafil wood, and provi-
fions; of all which here is great plenty. It lies 190
leagues S. of Bahia or St. Salvador. Lat. 22 deg. 30 leagues S. of Bahia or St. Salvador. Lat. 22 deg. 30
min. S. long. 40 deg. Io min. W.
RIOM, in Latin Ricomagus,
,i. e. the rich city, a wellbuilt, but thinly peopled tow of Auvergne, in France. It tands high, and is fo pleafantly fituated as to be
called the Paradife of this country. Here are three called the Paradife of this country. Fere are civil courts; alfo a
collegiate churches, and the ufual college. It lies eight miles N . of Clermont. Lat. 45
deg. 5 min. N. long, 3 deg. 18 min. E.
R. mous Carthufian monaffery, on the S. fide of the lake of Gencva, built by Duke Amadxus VIII. after he
had laid down the Papal dignity, which he poffefied
No. 84 .

R I P
under the title of Pope Felix, and where, under the
name of Cardinal St. Sabine, he refided anno 1450; but in fuch a courfe of luxury and jol-
lity, as has rendered the phrafe "F Faire la Ripaile" proverbial, with regard to phate "tare maner la Ripaille"
in that place, and tikewife liver in that place, and likewife making of good cheer
in general. It lies twenty miles N. E. of the city of Geneva. Lat. 46 deg. $3^{6} \mathrm{~min}$. N. long. 6 deg. $3^{2}$ PA TRANSONA, a fmall, but well-peopled and for-
tified town of Ancona, and the Ecclefiaftical fate tified town of Ancona, and dhe Ecllelefeopled and for-
the middle divifion of Italy. It in in the fee of a Bifhop and lies on the confines of Naples. It lies fix mile
W. of the Ad 15 deg. 19 min. E.
IPEEN, or RYPEN, a diocefe of North Jutland, RIPEN, or RYPEN, a diocefe of North Jutland, in
Denmark. It is bounded on the N. by thofe of ArDenmark. It is bounded on the N. by thore of Ar
hufen and Wiburg, on the $S$. by the duchy of Sler-
wic; extending iffelf E. and W. from the Baltic wic; extending itfelf E. and W. from the Baltic to
the German occan. It includes thirty prefectorfhips or Its capital of the fame name, is an old town on the river Nipfaw, which, before e it reaches Ripipn, on the
itrelf into three branches, which uniting a little lowes fall into the German ocean, and form a commodious harbour. This is the fee of a Lutheran fuperinten-
dent, and is a place of confiderable trade. The neigl bouring parts produce abundance of cattle and corn the corn they export into the neighbouring countries,
and nearly all the black cattle from many parts of Jut
lat and nearly all the black cattle from many parts of Jut
land are yhipped off here abroad, efpeciallyy for Holland all there articles affording them great profits. This
place is very fubject to inundations from the tides. To place is very fubject to inundations from the tides. To
the W. there is a cafte flanked with four bulwarks.
the The houfes are pretty well built, and the cathedral is
The a noble pile, with a lofty fteeple, and within the church
are feveral marble pillars, and the tombs of fome Kings. Here are two publicic fchools for polite literature, and college for divinity, with a public library. The
juftice of Ripen was formerly proverbial, as expreffin juftice of Ripen was formerly proverbial, as expreffing
a rigorous execution of the laws. The Danilh is the ommon language, though many of the merchant Ipeak the German. It lies fixty-three miles S. of W W $i-$
burg. Lat. 55 deg. 36 min. N. long. 9 deg. ro min. E. . or HYPERBOREAN mountains, by the Rufians called Zimnnopoiass, i. e. the girdle eo the earth
chain of very lofty hills in Murcory, N. E. of the iver Oby. In this tratt are bred hawks, and other birds of prey, in all the empire.
IPLEY, a market-town in the Wefl Riding of York-
hire, on the Nyd, over which is a bridge. It Confifts Thire, on the Nyd, over which is a bridge. It confifts
of one long ftreet; it is noted for irs liguorice, and as of one long flreet; it is noted for iss liquorice, and
the birth-place of Sir George Ripley, the famous che mift and canon of Bridlington, who is idly believed to have found out the grand magiftery or magnum arca-
num in 1470 , and in confequence of that miftaken no
 annually for carrying on theer wars againt the Turks,
scc. Its market is on Friday, and fair on Auguft 25 , 26 , and 27, for fheep, horned cattle, and linen. It lies 20 miles from York, and 183 from London.
PPON, the ancient $I$ Iurium, a mayor, \&ce. boroug which fends two members to parliament, in the Weft Riding of Yorkhire. It is a well- built, large, and po-
pulous place, between the Ure and the Skell, with two bridges over the former, one of which has at leaft thireen arches. It was formerly famous for its noble mo
naftery, founded by Wilfrid Archbinioo of York; it
 and a chapter; and it is alfo parochial, this and South-
well in Nottingham being the only two on England that are fo. St. Wilfrid's Needle, or a ftrait paffage into a core-vaulted room in it, was infamous in the ting money: this being made a teft of female continence; ; for it was fo contrived that none could pas
hrough it but fuch as they pleared; and accordingly as the women threaded it through, or fuck in the paflage, they were reputed chafte or otherwife ; and this was
vulgarly called one of St. Wilfrid's wonders. The
church
church is a venerable Gothic pile, but all plain, and
 flergyman or other needy perion was to be relineved and
one night only, and to be gone in the moning ; every poor body who came craving of alms on St. Mary Magdalen's -day, hould have a loaf, value an halfpenny,
when corn was five flillings per quarter, and one When corn, was five thillings per quarter, and bed
herring, sc.. It was to keep all lepers born and bred in that flire.
Here in 16 Here in 1695 a confiderable number of $\mathrm{S} 2 \times \mathrm{xon}$ coins
was found, particularly thofe of brafs, called fticas eight of which made a penny. They were thofe of the narchy. Rippon is a ffaple for wool, bought up here every
weck by the clothiers from Leeds, Wakefield, Halifax, sc. It is noted for its horfe-fairs, and making good Ipurs, with rowels which will frike, they fay, through
fhilling, and break fooner than bend; hence a perton a hilling, and break fooner than bend; hence a pertion
of due mettle and frico fidelity in any matter, is proof cue mettde and frict ficeity in any matter, is pro-
verbilly indicated by being "as true treel as Rippon-
rowels." Here are fold great quantities of tanned rowels,. Here are fold great quantities of tanned
leather. Its market is on Thurfday, and annual fairs Theartiday after January 24, Thurfday after March 21, for horfes, horned cattle, and leather; May 12 and 13 ,
for horfes and fleep; Holy-Thurfday, firft Thurday for horfes and Ileep; Holy-Thurfday, firft Thur Mr. Zachary Jephfon, who gave this place a be faction of 2000 . bas a fhort infeription on bis gravefone that he was aged forty-nine, coneludes, "He ived, alas! but a few years.'.
Here, or hereabouts, refided the ancient family of
the Everinghams, whofe origin is deducible by undlubt ed records, from Knights in the time of the immediate fucceffiros of the Conqueror, and afterwards in a long milies in England.
The market-place of Rippon is reckoned the fineft qquare of its kind in Britiain, adorned with an obelifk the corporation, whofe fine feat at Studley is about a mile off, with a very elegant garden and other deco-
rations.
Lest shan a mite from Rippon is the frately feat of
Newbie, built by Sir Edward Blackett, from a plan of Newbie, built by Sir Edward Blackett, from a plan of
Sir Chriftopher Wren's, with a large park, \&tc. Sir Chritopher Wren's, with a lorge park, co.
In the neighbourhood of the town is a comion
nien horfe-races, much frequented. It lies 22 miles from
York, and I 90 from London. matia, at the further end of a gulph of Venetian Dalbut the place has been fo ruined by the Turks, that the gulph is now denominated from Cataro on the fide oppofite to the extreme part of Italy.
hammhire, on the Wendover. Here is an annual fair on May 6 , for cattle. It lies. twelve miles from Aylef ITBERG, a town of Schaumberg.
phalia, in Germa It lies thing a county of Weft er-city. Lat. 5 I deg. 56 min . N. long. 8 deg . RITZBUTTLEE, or RUTZENBUTTLE, a bailiwic of caftle and fourteen villages, belonging to the Hf He Chers; it ies on the coaft where the South Elbe falls into of land in this country; miles from the utmoft poin Stade.
Here the Hamburghers have a pretty good harbour vice to fhips coming on the Elbe in winter, great ferriver is full of ice ; and here flhips from long voyares the fop, before they go up the Elbe: at this place the
privileged pilots refide, who privileged pilots recide, who have always a yacht at fea,
ready to put one or two of their number an boal every hlip coining into the river.
Auftria and Italy. It lies on the N. fide of the lake De

R $\quad \mathrm{O} \quad \mathrm{C}$
Garda, and at the mouth of a rivulet which falls ind Lat. 46 deg .36 min . N. long. II d deg. city of $\mathrm{T}_{\text {te }}$
IV ADEC, a fea-port town of Galicia thirty-feven miles N. W. of Oviedo. Lat. 43 det.
min. N. long. 7 deg. 16 mins. W. $\min$. N. long. $7 \mathrm{deg} .16 \mathrm{mins} . W$.
Longe, on the coaft of Zara, in Venetian Dalloged
To thefe, which were for bo there, which were formerly uninhabited, great num fions of the northern nations into that country inclur IVERHEAD, a fmall town of Kent, lying on thent LIVOLDon-road to a m unbridge.
a royal country-houfe ftanding high, at the end of
broand broad alley of fofty limes, in a flraight row end of a prom Turin
which is feven miles to the which is teven miles to the E. Lat. 45 deg. 10 min
N. long. 7 deg. 28 min. E. VOLO, or RIVOLTELI
in Upper traly, and on the E. fide of Gardar Veronefy miles W. of Verona. It belongs to the repubicic
Venice. Lat, 45 deg. 46 min. min. E. or ROUANE. 46 min. N. long. 11 deg. OANNE, or ROUANE, in Latin Rodumnn, the onfy
confiderable place of Lower Forez, in condiccrabe place of Lowcr Forez, in Lyonnois in
France. The country where it fands is called Roo.
anez. Ptolemy mentions this city as one of anez. Ptolemy mentions this city as one of the prindi.
pal places belonging to the Segufiani. Here pal places belonging to the Segufiani. Here the Linei-
begins to be navigable, which renders the trade frien hence to Lyons, then 10 Paris, Orleans, Nantes, and
other places in the neio venient. It gave - title of duchy-peerden conDuke de Feuillade, whofe fycophantic berdom to the wards the fatue of Lewis XIV. in the Place des Vic.
toires at Paris, nearly to a degrec of ado toires at Paris, nearly to a degree of adoration, has ren.
dered him well known. It lies forty-three miles $N$.
$W$. W. of Lyons. Lat. 46 deg. 7 min. N. long. 4 deg. 10
min. E. min.E. EA . KE a river of Carolina, in Nor rifes in Virginia, and falling into the Atlantic ocean in lat. 36 deg. N. forms a long and narrow bay called Al-
bemarle Sound. Oemarle sound
 the firft fettlement made in America by the Englifin in
1585 , but were obliged to 1585 , but were obliged to quit it. It lies in lat. 3 l
deg. 46 min. N. .long. 75 deg. 10 min . W. ROBINHOOD's HILL, now. alfording a plearant walk
to the citizens of Gloucefter; ;it fands above a mile ot to the citizens of Glouceffer; it fands a bove a mile our
of the city. From hence attempts are making to fupl the place with water, which it has greatly wanted. Coaft of a parcel of fmall uninhabited iflands on the
cenezuela and Terra Firma, in South Americhen They lie about lat. II deg. 40 min . N. 8o miles foan the Main, and 120 N. W. by W. from Torruga.
They freteh E . and.W. about fivel lages, They fretch E . and. W. about five leagues, and are abour
three leagues in breadth. That inand lying furtheft the N . is the moft remarkable, on account of a white high and rocky hill at its $W$. extremity, which may be feen a great way off; and on it there is plenty of tropic
birds, men of war, OCA D'ANFO, a finall but frong town of the Berf. iano, and Venetian territories, in Upper Italy, on the N. which falls into it.
in the middle, a fmall town of the Campania di Roma, where the fubtle Dr. Thamas A is noted for its cafle, roner by his mother for three years, in order to obilige him to lay afide his defign of turning Dominican. ROCA DEL PAPA, a fortrefs in the Campania laft-
mentioned. It ftands on a high hill, where the ancient Algidum flood; and fo called on account of the exceefiric cold which reigns all over that ridge.
of Sufa, in Piedmont and Upper Italy. This is rece koned one of the higheff in the country, on the top of
which formerly foood a which formerly food a famous temple of Jupietr. At
prefent here is a chapel to th prefent here is a chapel to the Virgin Mary, with 3
brafen fatue, much reforted to by pilgrims and devotes.

ROCELLA,
R. $0 \quad \mathrm{C}$

ROCELLA, a fimall fortrefs of the Further Calabria,
and kingdom of Naples, in Italy. paces from the Ionian fea, upon a hill fands about 500 the Capes of the fame name. It hies nine miles $S$. E.
from Gierace, and eighteen $S$. W. from C C Lat. 38 deg. 26 min. N. long. 17 deg. 10 min. E.
ROCHDALE, a market-town of Lancal on the Roch under the hill, called Blackftone-edge a place of good trade, particularly of in Auguft. It is a phproved in the woollen manufactures of Baron to Lord Biron. It lies 12 miles from Man-
chefter, and 175 from Londor ROCHE, or ROCHE EN ARDENNE, as $f$ foreft, one of the beft fortiifed towns in Luxemburg and
the Auftrian Netherlands. It has ftrong bulwarks and the Aultrian Netheriands. It has frrong bulwarks, and
wet ditches from the river Ourte, which wet arches from the river Ourte, which runs acrofs the
place. It is alfo defended by a cafte, which commands
the town It place. It is alio defended by a caftle, which commands
the town. It gives title of county, and has four lord-
fhips, with fifty-one villages or fhips, with fifty-one villages or hamlets dependant on
it. Befides the parochial church, here is a convent of
in Recoirects.
ROCHE, a frreight in the $S$. part of America, formed by
an inand of the fame name, on the $W$. whether of an inand or continent is not of a allip of land, Captain de la Roche being the only perfon who forwn, Captain
it in his return from the South fea into Europe angh 1675. It is about 120 leagues E. of freight Le Maire, in lat. 35 deg. 5 min. $S$.
ROCHE, a prinh guftine's oak ftood, under, which a conference was
holden by the monk of that name and the Britilh fithops, about the celebration of Eafter, adm iltring of baptirm according to the rites of the church of Rome, Of the fame name is a river of Lancafhire, on which
fands the town of Bury ROCHEFOUCAUD, in Latin Rupes Facaldi, a town and caftle of Angoumois, in. France, upon the rivulet Tar-
douet. It gives title of duchy-peerdom, having four
buronies, \&zc. dependant on it. It lies five leagues from Angoulefme to the N, E. Lat. 45 deg .51 min . N.
long. 41 min . E. ROCHELLE, in 4
a very confiderable port and trading city of Aunis, in France. It is fituated on the bay of Bircay, and about
two leagues from the Ine of Rhé. The city is welltwo leagues from the Ifle of Rhé. The city is well-
built, with broad and ftraight ftreets; the houfes are neat, being fupported by piazzas, and the porticos with
fhelter from fun and rain. Thelter from fun and rain.
The cinhabitants embraced the reformed religion in the
I6th century, fortified and often valiantly defended it in 16th century, fortified and often valiantlly y defended it in in
the civil wars, till at length Lewis XIII. after a long and the civil wars, till at leng th Leww XIII. after a long and
memorable fiege, made himfelf mafter of it October 8, memorable fiege, mede himfelf matter of it October 8 ,
1628 , chiefly by means of a bank of carth raifed againft it on the fide of the ocean by Cardinal Richlieu, Upon
this the walls and works were all demolifed, two mis the walls and works were all demolifhed, two
owers excepted, which deferded the port. But Lewis XIV. raired new fortifications about it.

The port is nearly round, and about 1500 paces; one
of the aforefaid towers is a flate-prifon, and the other is alled the tower of the chain. A confiderable trade is carried on here into the French Forts, and bring back from it the produce of thofe counries; and the Englifh, Dutch, Swedes, and Danes, fend hither yearly a vaft number of thips to load
ne, brandy, falt, paper, linen-cloth, and ferges. The chief manufacuure of Rochelle is refining of fugar ; alfo a fabric of earthen ware.
It is the fee of a Bifhop under Bourdeaux. Here is a
and college of Jefuits, another of phyfic, with. a fchool of
anatomy and botany, likewife a feminary, in which the anatomy and botany, likewife a feminary, in which the
Jefuits teach divinity Here is a prefdial court, \& \&.
Rochelle is feventy miles S. W. of Poitiers. Lat. 46 deg. 16 min. N. long. I deg. Io min. W.
ROCHESTER, Antoninus's Durobria or Durobrevis, a very ancientecity of Kent, on the E. fide of the Medway,
and the fee of a Bifhop, the moft ancient in England, next to Canterbury. It is opverned bya mayor, recorder, twelve
aldermen, \&c. and fends two members to parliament.
$\quad \mathrm{ROC}$
It gave title of Earl to reveral families, but Jaft to the
Hides, defcendants of the Earl of Clarent the Medway is a fine flone-bridge of eleven arches
with $2 n$ with an iron pallifade or coppe-brigge of eleven arches
dral of St. Andrew is fately and dral of St. Andrew is fately and ancient, being of of the
original conffruction before the conqueft. Here
two two churches more, but united into conqueft.
In Rochefter is a hand In Rochefter is a handfome town-houfe and charity-
fchool allo a mathematical fchool and alms-houre for
poor travellers, with 601 ,
 one or that profeffion, who was employed by Mr. Ri
chard Watts the founder to his will
hei heir to his effate : which fraud he found out whinn he
recovered; The town connifts of of one princinpal broad freption. ill-built, with targitse of one purbs trincipal broad tfreet, but
The Watids the S. E. and W. Shooter's-hill, near Black-heath, to Dover. The the
chalky clift under the chalky cliff under the old caffleath, being wa waver. The away by
the rapidity of the etreal the rapidity of the fream, huge traccs of the wall have
tumbled down ; the ground on that fide it marfhy, being overfown every tide.
In fiveral of the creeks and b
within the jurifdiction of Rock andefter, there is an oevfert
fihery, the opening and within the juridicition of Rochefter, there is an oyffer-
fifhery, the opening and fhutting of which grounds,
with the quantity each ded with the quantity each dredgerman fhall take in a grounds,
is regulated by the mayor ; whof juridiain a is regulated by the mayor; whofe jurifdiction in this
refpect having been contefted, it was confirmed by an
act of parliament
 the firhery flourihhes now. It is contiguous to Chatham
and Stroud ; and lies twenty-two miles from Canter-
bury bury, and thirty from London. Wednefday and Friday,
Its weekly matkets are on .
with annual fairs on Mis weekly markets are on Wednefday and Friday,
with annual fair on May 30 and December 11 , for
horres, bullocks, and all forts of commodities. a town in Lancafhire, faid to thave been once bretonomacum, richetf
in Chriftendom. Several pieces of Roman in Chriftendom. Several pieces of Roman antriquett
have been dug up in its neighbourhood. have been dug up in its neighbourhood.
oCHFORD, a market-town in the marfhes of Effex,
where a court called lawlefs-court is holden on King Where a court called lawlefs-court is holden on King's-
hilf, in the manor of Raleigh, the Wednelday morning
after Michaelmas at cock-crow alloreded, but a coal ferves for pen and no fire or candle is
alt and fuitors whifpering to each other all the time\%; whoever does not attend that owes fervice here, forfeits
double his rent for every hour's abfence. doube his rent for every hour's ablence.
Rochford gives title of Earl to the fan
de Naffau, originally created by King William III.
Its annual fris are ts annual fairs are on Eafter Tuefday, for toys ; airel
Wednefday after September 29 , for wholefle saylo glovers, and toys. It ftands fifteen miles from Chelmf.
ford, and forty from London. OCHFORT, in Latin Rupifortium, a city of Sain-
tonge, in France, but under the Governor of Aunis. It Tonge, in France, but under the Governor of Aunis. It
was built from a village by Lewis XIV. about a legue
and a half for and a half from the Charante, has a very commodious
harbour, deep enough for the largeft veffels; is one of the fations for the royal navy, having magazines well-
furnifhed with all forts of nayal fores, befides the Hotelcazernes for educating $30 \circ$ gentlemen to ferve in the
King's fleets, at his Majiefty's expence ; King's fleets, at his Majefty's expence ; allo an hofThe entrance of the river and road is defended by feveral forts, which render any attacks from the fea almoft
impopfible to be made on the ecity with any fuccecf.
About a league below Rochfort the river, defended by a fort of forty-four guns. It min. N. long. I deg. Io min. W.
OCHFORT, fo called from its being furrounded with OCHFORT, fo called from its being furrounded with
rocks on every fide. It is fituated on the confines of rocks on every fide. It is hituated on the conges of
Liege and in the dich of Luxemburg, belonging to
the Aufrian Netherlands. It lies feven miles from the Auftrian Netherlands. It lies feven miles from
Marche on the S. W. and fixty-fix from the city of
Luxemburg on the N. W. Here is an old caftle, and a convent of Carmelite nuns. In the neighbourhood is the famous abbey of St.
Remigius, originally defigned for Ciffercian nuns ; huls Remigius, originally defigned for Ciftercian nuns ; but
now monks of the fame order are fettled here.

ROCK of Lifbon, a promontory on the N. fide of the Tagus, in Portugal market-town of Northamptonfhire,
ROCKINGHAM, a me No the Welland. It gives title of Marquis to the
Wentworth family. Here is a charity- -chool; its
Hat Wentworth family. Here san and fair on Septem-
market is on Thurfay, and annual
ber 8, which lafts for five days. It fands nineteen miles from Northampton, and eighty-three from Lon-
don. time of the Britons extended aimorl fom the Wor ilan to the Nen; having been formerly famous for iron-
works, as appears from the great quantities of flag or works, as appears from the great quantities of flag or
refure of the iron-ore to be met with in the adjacent fields.
From From a furvey made in 164 r , it was found to be
fourteen miles long and four broad; but is now difmembered into finall parcels by the intervention of
fields and towns, being divided into three bailiwics fields and towns, being divided into three bailiwics.
In it is ftill a fpacious plain called Rockinghamhtire, In it it still a fpacious plain called Rockingham mire ,
one of its lawns called Benefield having excellent grafs
for deen
for deer. vaird or Bavaird, in Fiffefhire, in Scotland. It was a large round ftone inferted by an oval protuberance into another flat ftone, the mortice or focket being very ex
aetly proportioned, fo as to make the upper flone move round. The mechanifm was concealed by the
hage magnitude of the fuperincumbent ftone, as alfo huge magnitude of the fuperincumbent ftone, as alfo
by three furrounding fat fones, the better to impofe by three furrounding flat fones, the better to impofe
on the vulgar. In times of fuperftition and Popery on the vulgar. by this pretended miracle, either con-
perfons were,
demned or acuitted of demned or acquitted of perjury, as intereft or affection
biaffed the prietts, who were the judges ; and often Biafied the priets, who were the judges; and often
criminals were by it brought to confers what could no
otherwife be extorted from them. otherwife be extorted from them.
this flone off as a relique of Papacy, when the true caufe of the conifruction came thereby to be known. the provinces of the Auftrian Netherlands. It flands
eight miles E. of Mons. Lat. 50 deg. $3^{8}$ min. N. long. dideg. 5 min.
ROCRO
of Yunan, in Afia of Yunan, in Afia; whence it runs S. through the
kingdom of Tonquin, and falls into the bay of CochinROCROY, a fortified town of Remois and Champagne,
in France. It is fituated on the confines of Hainauls in France. It is fituated on the confines of Hainault.
Near it the famous Prince of Condé gained a complete Near it the famous Prince of Conde gained a complete
viatory over the Spaniards May 12,1643 , and fix victory over the spaniards May 12, 1643, and fix
days after the death of Lewis XIII. It lies thirty-four
miles S. of Namur. Lat. 50 deg. 10 min. N. long. 4 deg. 26 min. E. thumberland, fituated on the river Coquet. It lies
about 30 miles from Newcafte, and 281 from LonRODENBURG, a town of Upper Heffe, in Germany ehur here on the rulaa. Here is a collegiate the Heffe-Caffel family. It is divided in the and new town; in the former of which is a cafte, with fine gardens, and a church built throughout with white marble dug out of a quarry in the $n$
It lies about thirty miles
ODER E. of C Cafiel.
ODERIGO, Cividad, the ancient Merobriga, and fince
Augufobriga, in Leon, a province of Spain. There Auspufoobriga, in Leon, a province of Spain. There
were two confiderable cities of the fame name in the time of the Romans; the one mentioned by Ptolemy
near the fource of the Mond, the other the near the fource of the Mond, the other the Itinerary
places between Merida and Toledo, on the Ta places between Merida and Toledo, on the Tagus;
but on which fide we are not told. The former of
thefe is that which hath fince changed thefe is that which hath fince changed its ormere ond
condition; for having been totally ruined by the condition; for having been totally ruined by the
Goths, Don Roderigo Gonzales Giron rebuilt it, \&c. It flands on the Agueda, having giro rebuilt it, \&cc. nine gates, three fquares, fifty-four ftreets, eight pa-
rifhes, two monafteries, \&c. It is the fee of a Bihop
under Compofella, with a yearly incon under Compoftella, with a yearly income of $x 0,000$ du-
cats. It is about 12 miles from the frontiers of
Portugal, and 100 W . from Madrid. See CTVIDAAD RoDERIGO ODES, in Latin Sogodumum and Ruteni, the capital
city of Rouergue, a province of Guyenne, in Francl city of Rouergue, a a province of Guyenne, in Fapital
It is fituated on a hill, between the river Avelrou and a
little brook which runs into it httle brook which runs into it,
Rodes is divided into the city, is Lord; and into the borough, which now belonges is Lord; and into the borough, which now belongs to
the French King. The prelate is under Albi, and takes the title of Count, having 40 pariihes in his diocefe, dral is handomem, and has a very high fteeple. In the neighbourhood are fed valt numbers of mule in which there is a confiderable traffic, faid to bring y
during the two annual fairs about 300,000 crowns Here are many other churches and monafteries, befide ftately college of Jefuits. They alfo make in thit place a great guantity of grey linen, ferges, and other
ftuffs, which they fell into Languedoc, tuffs, which they fell into Languedoc, and even Itely,
It lies fixty-two miles N. E. of Touloufe. Lat. 44 deg. $26 \min$. N. long. 2 deg . 10 min. E.
Germany, which is famous for producing the beft wing
in thefe in the fe parts.
RODESTE a
ODESTE, a town of Romania, in European Turkey
lt fituated on the brow of a hill bay, making a good appearance towards the fea. In of are ten or twelve molques; and here are alfor find to be
many Greek churches. From this place the Prononis many Greek churches. From this place the Proponiis
or fea of Marmora turns eaftward. It lies ten miles N . or fea of Mar
E. of Chora. ODIA, or RODIA, a town of the capitanate and ancient Hyria, but at prefent inconfiderable. It is ituayted on the Adriatic coaff, N. E. of Varano-lake. weftward of Londone ow the meveral flieatant villages to the fo fcattered about as to appear like a ftreet or town ; which latter circumftance, according to fome, is too
much the blemifh of villages for rural retirement in the vicinity of large cities.
ROER, a river of Germ
OER, a river of Germany. It ries in Juliers, whence it
runs N. through that duchy, and pafing by runs N. through that duchy, and pafing by the city
of Juliers, falls into the Maefé at Roermond. ROER, another river of Germany. It rifes on the con-
fines of Heffe, whence it runs W. through Wefthaliz, fines of Heffe, whence it runs W. through Weftphalin,
and falls into the Rhine below Duybburg. and falls into the Rhine below Duyfourg. Wur, in the
AuERDORP, one of the villages of Limbian Netherlands, which with the city of Roleduc Auftrian Netherlands, which with the city of Roleduc
belong to the Queen of Hunary.
OER MOND belong to the Queen of Hungary.
ROERMONDT, or RUREMOND
the junction of the Roer with the Maefe, in
one of one of the United Provinces. It is a populous neat
town, with ftrong walls, and the fee of a Bihop under town, with frong walls, and the fee of a Bihhop under
Mechlin ; the church of S. Chriftopher, the only paMeching ; the church of St. Chrifopher, the only pa-
rochial one in the town, has a very high fteeple. Here
are are feveral convents of both fexes, among which. that of
the Carthufians is very large and rich. It belongstot the the Carthufians is very large and rich. It belongs to the
houfe of Auftria, and lies twenty-two miles S. .E. of Geldres. Lat. $5^{1}$ deg. 20 min . N. long. 5 deg. $3^{6}$ min. E. ted on the river Nieper, and lies 146 miles N. of Kiof.
Lat. 52 deg. 47 min. N. long. 30 deg. 15 min. Lat. 52 deg. 47 min. N. long. 30 deg. 15 min. E.
ROHAN, a town of Britany, in France. It lies twenty two miles N . of Vannes. It gives title of Duke. Lath two miles N. of Vannes. It gives tite of
40 deg. min . N. long. 2 deg. 46 min. W.
AHITrSCH, a market-town of Cilley, and circle of
Autria, in Germany. It has a fort, and confines on
Croatia
ROIANNEZ, a county of Upper Dauphiny, and diocele of Cap, in France. It lies $W$. of Graifivaudan, and is it the little town of Pont de Roians, formerly a pinci-
pality, is now only a marquifate. The inhabitants of pality, is now only a marquifiate.
Roiannez are free from the tiille.
ROIE, a town of Middle Picardy, in France, on the Auregue, between Nefle, Noyen, and Mondedier.
Here are three parochial churches and a collegiate, alfo
an academy for Greek and Latin, and an hofpital.
has aparticular Governor, and is, the feat of a bailiwic has a particular Governor, and is the feat of a bailiwis
ROLEDUC, or RODEELEDUC, by the natives calle $S$ Hoctogernode, a city of Limburgy in the Autues calle
thertands, on the river W theen ruined as well as a great part of the town, whe is a cafle for the dolfart or olicief magiftrate. It lites five
miles N. of Aix-la-Chapelle. miles N. of Aix-a-Chat.
long: deg. 18 min.E.
ROLL-RICH-STONES,

## ROLD.RICH.STONES, an antiquity in the W. part

 Oxfor dinhere, being a n number of huge iftone wp placed ina circle like thofe at Stonehenge. It is uncertain whether they are monuments of a victory, burying-ground, place
of coronation for Rollo the Dane, or veftiges of Britifh temple, conjectures vary fo about them.
ROLLE, a barony in the bailiwic of Morges, and canto of Berne, in SWitzelland, by the fide of lake Bre whe whe it makes a confiderable indenture ind land. This sis on
of the finefl lordflips in the canton, as feveral gentle men are vaflals to it.
The town called Rotulum has a great many fin
hourfes in it, and abundarice of people of fafhion hourfes in it, and abundatice of people of farthion refort
hititer in fummer, not only to its mineral waters, bu hither in fummer, not only to its mineral waters, bu
alfo for its pleafante fite at the foot of a hill, where is an excelient vineyard.
ROM, or ROEM,
cean, and on the coant of Slefwick. He it in about feven
miles long, and four broad with miles long, and four broad, with about 1500 inhiabi
tants, and feveral villages. Its eaftern coalt has goo tants, and reveral villages. Its eaftern coatt has goor
paftures, and on the weltern are harbours capable of re ceiving middie-fized veffels.
OMAGNA, or ROMANDIOLA, the ancient Felfina which was she name of Bologna, of whofei eteritiony i
then conftituted a part, and afferwards Flianinita, fron then conntituted a part, and afterwards ivaminio, fron
the famous cuafeway of that name: it is one of the pro the famous caufeway of that name: it is one of the pro
vinces of the Eccleciafical flate, and middele divifion o
Iraly. It is bounded on the E. by the marquifate of An Italy. It is bounded on the E, by the marquifate of An-
cona, atong the river Foglia; on the S. Sb the Appe-
nine mountains, which parts it from Tufcany; on the W. by Lombardy, alengl the Panaro; and on the N.
by the fens of Verona and the Po, and by parto of the by the fens of Verona and the Po, and by partiof the
Venetian gulph. However, fince the Duke of Tufcany has pofiefeded fome of the territories lying towards tho
Appenines, that part has been called Komandiola FloAppenines, that part has
rentina; and this we are now treating of, by way of
the eminence, Romagna Propria. Cifpadana, and the ancien
formerly part of the Gaflia feai of the Boiji. Pliny calls it Toguta. It is now iab
eighty miles in fength, and the fame in breadth.
This whole country is very rich and pleafant, the
plains and valleys producing abundance of corn, wine, plains and valieys producing abundance of corn, wine,
oil, truit, and pafture. The mountains yield mines of
fereal metals. Here are alfo fonie large woods, with feveral metals. Here are alfo fonie large wo ods, with
plenty of all kinds of game. And thof parts contiguous to the Adriatic fea fornifh a fufficient quantity of fal
for their oww for their own confumption, and that of alt ithe neigh
bouring inland trades. The fea, as well as its numerous rivers, ffuply the country with plenty and variety of
fifb; and fome of thefe being navigable, contribute to the carrying on a profitablec traffic. The people here are frong and laborious, and equally
fit for arms, trade, or learning ; and the countryy having fit for arms, trade, or learning ; and the country having
feveral hot mineral waters of excellent virtue, the ufe of
thefe keeps them healthy. Its capital is Ravenna. thefe keeps them healthy. Its capital is Ravenna.
ROMAGNANO, an inconfiderable town of the valley of of
Sefl Sefina, and duchy of Milar, in Upper Italy. It is fitua-
ted about fix miles $S$. of Lake Orra. OMANIA, a arrs of the ancient Thrace, by the Turks
called Rumelia or Rumncli, a province of European Turkey. It is bounded on the N . by Monte Argentaro, the ancient Mount Hormus, a continued ridge of high
mountains divfding this country from Bulgaria: abranch hountains ditdding this country from Bulgaria: a branch
of which alfo running fouthwards, parts Romania from Macedonia, with the river Strymon on the W. This
Branch is the ancient Mount Rhodope. It has the baranch is the ancient Mount Rhodope. It has the
Archipelago on the $S$. and the Propontis or fea of Marmora, the Thracian Boffhorus or ftreight of $\{$ Conftanti nople, wi h the Euxine or Black fea, on the E. Its ut-
mofe xetent from S. E. to N . W. that is, from Con-
Cont
moft extent from
fantinople to the etmot extremity of Macedonia, is
about 300 miles, and about 152 in breadth.
about 300 miles, and about 152 in breadth
$\mathrm{N}^{0}$. LXXXV.

R $\quad \mathrm{O} \quad \mathrm{M}$
The air of Romania is pretty cold, though fituated betwen lat. 39 deg. and 43 min. No. The forl lowever,
is pretty fruitilul in, corn and palfure; but producing
litte wine. The mountains dividing it from Bulgaria and Macedonia are extremely cold and banren ; and being ex-
tremely dificult of accelf, form a kind of natural
to to, the reff of the Turkific empire on the fide of Europe In the ere are mines of filver, lead, and allum; but thropegh
the hazinefo of its prefent inhabitinnts, the treafure that
might be procured from thence is entirely

 Its principal river is the Mariza, anciently Hebrus,
Which rifs
is Cotbe Coot of Mount Rhodope, and its capital Thine Bafa of Romania, who generally refides at So

 crowns; but then, his authority extends over part of
Bularia, Macedoniz, Greec, and theMorea; having
twenty-four fangiacs under him. The Greek.raifios under him generally phofeffed in Roma-
nia, though it is all under Mahometan government. There are alfo here many Jews, and fome gopernment.
OMAN HIGHW AY, an ancient people in Britain, the, remains of wad made by that are fill per-
ceivable ceivable at the entrance into Doncafte, in Yoikhuire ;
running from hence acrofs. Barnfale-moor, in a direç
Iine
 in anotier divectline to Aberforth, Tadcater, and York.
Its cource overt meors and open grounds which have no
been
 und oubredly had commupication between all thcir fla-,
tions indthis county by cmeans of fuch ropds, whicl thro
the the dampnefs. of ourcilimate, and a negleet of repairing
them after they quiticed the inand, havegreatly decayced:
yet in yet in feveral places they appear to be afonifing mo
numents of the Roman indufty and magnificence, being
entirely, perfeet ; and in other places, where broken up entirely perfect, and in other places, where broken up,
the coupres are of difierent materials, the bottom being
of clay er earth,

 in it hrou thout all its orher parts in Britain* b
ROMAN, WALL, or-GRAHAM's DYKE, between at the firthe of Forth and Clyde, in the fouth of Scotland It begins at Abercorn, and running through Lenox-
fhire nends at Kilpatric on the Clyde, of the Venctian territorics, in Upper taly, and on its eafiemp limits. It it is fituated on a a litetle river betwen
the $O$ glio and Serio. It has three confiderable markets the a week, chiefly for corn, a great part of which is brought hither from the other neighbouring conntries; and with which it fup-
plies all this diftriet. It has alfo a good traffic in other commodities.
OMANS, a fhall town of Dapphiny, in France, and
fituated on the Ifere. It lies fifiecen miles S. W. of Gre fituated on the $\begin{aligned} & \text { noble. Let. } 45 \mathrm{deg} .14 \mathrm{~min} \text {. N. long. } 5 \text { deg. } 8 \mathrm{~min} \text {. E. }\end{aligned}$ noble. Lat. 45 deg. 14 min. N. 1 ns. 5 deg. 8 min.
MMANWAZAR, or ROMANIWIVAR, a town of
Moldavia, in European Turkev. It is fiut Moldavia, in European Turkey. It is fituated near the
mouth of the Mifone, into which the Sereth falls, and mouth of the Mifone into which the Sereth falls, and
on the confines of Walachia. It lies sios miles from
Trenad to the S. Targorad to the S. E.
OMBURG, a place in
OMBURG, a place in the neighbourbood of Leyden,
and province of Holland. It is fituated between Aland province of Holland. Pr is inuared between Al-
phen and Leyden, called Pratorium $A$ grippine, ,y Velz.
ferus; where feveral Roman coins of fiver and brafs, Terus; where feveral Roman coins of fily
with antiquef fatues, \&c. have been found.
 city, once the mintrefs and conquerefs of the world,
and he feat of the Roman empirq. It has fince beenthe
refidence of the Pope and had and the feat of the Roman empire it has ince beenth
refidence of the Pope and head of the Roman Catholic
church, and is fituated in the Campagna di Roma, a pro


Italy. With it no city can compare for the magnifi cence of its buildings and antiquities, the number
its monuments and curiofities, together with the finguits monuments and curiofities, together wents.
larity and importance of its hiftorical event
Rome is the center and repofitory as it were of all Rome is the center and repoifory as and architec-
that is exquifite in painting, culpure, and
ture. According to fome, it was founded 753 years ture. According to fore, and that be Romulus its firft
before the Chriftian zra, and King. The form and fite of this city have been fre-
quently changed, particularly after the devaftation of i quently changed, particularly a fter the devaltation of
by the ancient Gauls, V andals, Heruli, Eaft and Weft
Goths; and laftly by the Germans under Charles of by the
Goths; and laftly by the Germans under Charles of
Bourbon, in the year 1527 , when it was taken and Bourbon, in the year 1527 , when it was taken an
miferably facked; and the Pope being clofely befiege in the caftle of St. Angelo, was obliged to fubmit to the Conqueror. It fands at prefent upon twelve (anciently but feven)
hills; a great part of which being wafhed down or moulddered into the valleys, the Tarpeian rock, once a
frightful precipice from which malefactors ufed to be

This city is furrounded with a wall, on which ar upwards of 300 antique towers, many of them decayed,
and about ten Italian miles in circuit, having in in and about ten Italian miles in circuit, having in
twenty gates; but not the half of this paceo of ground
is occupied by houfes, as many places where flately is occupied by houres, as many places where ftately
ftructures once ftood, are now turned into gardens, fruccures once ftood, are now
fields, meadows, and vineyards.
According to an account taken by Pope Clement
AI. in I7I4, the number of its inhabitants was found
Xind XI. in 1714 , the number of its inhabitants was foun
to amount to 143,000 . The Tyber runs through the city from N. to S. forming an illand. That part franding on its right fide is not above a frte or hixend the Tyber, having a com-
called Traftevere, or beyono
munication with the oppofite fide by means of five munication with the oppofite fide by means of five
bridges, one of which is called II Ponte Rotto, or the broken, bridge, being now quite decayed. The others, which are fitll entire, are Ponte Sixto, De S. Bartolo-
meo De Quatro Capi, and S. Angelo. meo, De Quatro Capi, and S . Angelo. of its religious
In the magnificence and plendor or In the magnifcence and fplendor of its religious
ftructures, the modern Rome it at leaf equal to the ancient. The number of churches are reckoned about
300 the nobelet and moft magnificent of which is St. 300 , the nobleft and moft magnificent of which is St.
Peter's, for the harmony of its a rchitecture, finenefs and
and great variety of carved and gilt work, pictures, fratues,
8 c. that cannot be viewed but with a pleafing aftosc. that cannot be viewed but with a plearing afto-
nifment. It ftands on the fite of Caligula's Circus,
nes and was firft dedicated by Conftantine the Great to the
and
 Angelo, and it was finifhed under the Papacy of Ju-
Lius V . fo that it was the work of 100 years. The Bus V . fo that it was the work of 100 years. The
ornaments alone of St. Peter's chair coot $107,55 \mathrm{I}$ Roman crowns, at 5 . and 6 d . value each. It is remark-
able, that on occafion of the indulgences granted by he Popes for raifing the neceffiry fums for this purpore
the reformation in Europe was begun by Luther Much after the plan of thise noble flructure Sir Chriftopher Wren built the fine cathedral of St. Paul in Lon-
don. It is 722 feet long, and 86 broad, the breadth on. It is 722 feet long, and 86 broad, the breadth
f the front is 400 feet, and the whole height from the floor to the top of the crofs that flands over the ball 432 feet. Before this church is a fpacious and maggranate or black marble from Ehypt, reared at an
mis and immenfe expence in the Papacy of Sixtus $V$. by Do-
menico Foutana. It is eighty feet high, menico Foutana. It is eighty feet high, and flands on
a pedeftal of thirty more, and at top is a brafs-gitt a pede
crofs.
St. P. St. Peter's church coft $40,000,000$ of crowns in building, befides the daily repairs and decorations made to it.
The annual revenue belonging to it is upward of $20,0001$.
The P The Pantheon, commonly called the Rotunda, tho,
it hath loft much of its priftine magnificence, is one of the moff entire antique ftruetures in Italy. Near St. Peter's is the Vatican or winter-palace of
the Pope, with a famous library of the choiceft books

R O M
ahd MSS. and a charming garden, called by way of
eminence Belvidere, having the fineft collection of of tics in all Europe.
The Capitol, vulgarly called Campidoglio, is a mo.
dern ftrucuure, raired by Michael Angelo on dern fruucure, raired by Michael Angelo on the monos
and even fome of the foundations of the old fifts of three feparate edifices, full of the rareff tation.
ties. About and behind the Capitol are vaft ties. About and behind the Capitol are vaft numbury
of ancient ruins, as the Tarpeian rock, Titus's triumbly of ancient ruins, as the arpeian rock, Titus's triumphes
arch, Conftantine's arch, the vaft amphitheatre called
Collifunts which could con Collifeum, which could contain 85,000 reectaters, bed
fides thofe who ftood in the paflages to to the numb
20,000.
Among the innumerable flatues in Rome, are thofe of affixed, the witty queftions being put on the butuly affred, the witty queftions being put
and the anfwers to them on the former.
fyled the Mother of all the churches in the word anf tyled the Mother of all the churches in the world, It
fands on Mount Coelius. Here the Pope takes poffer.
fion of the Peal
 tiny. The catacombs, or ancient burying-places, are Aill
in great numbers here; but in many of them the earti has fallen in:
The different hofpitals in Rome amount to aboun
fixteen. bed of the Tyber being raifed by the ruins of The bed of the Tyber being raifed by the ruins of
reveral fltructures that have fallen into it at times, the city is liable to frequent inundations, particulurasty when
a foutherly wind blows, which hinders its fltram from a foutherly wind blows, which hinders its thream from
falling into the fea, and the volume of its water in falling into the fea, and the volume of its waters is
fwelled by the melting of the frow in the Appenine mountains.
Rome in
Rouncans. in general is magnificently built, and the
Rtreets fpacious and well-paved; but among thet are mean and dirty. No part in the world is beteres provided with fine water than Rome; for befides good fprings, here are three grand aqueduats which
convey water into the city. convey water into the city
The government of R
and temporal. In the former the Pope in his condare regulates every thing of moment; and wish reand inferior matters, he has his vicar, who is a Cardinal ;
and under him is his affiftant. The temporal rule of the city is his affiftant. The temporal rule of the city inp com.
mitted to a Governor, who is fome Cardinal or Prelate, and he is obliged to give his Holinefs an account every week of whatever paffes. Befides bis own guard, he
has a Barigello or Captain of the Sbirri, to has a Barigello or Captain of the Sbirri, to keep all in
order and awe. Rome is divided into foutten quartess called Rioni or Regions.
The citizens here are more complaiant than in any other place in Europe, and far from having that finin
of bigotry and perfecution which prevails in other Roof bigotry and perfecution which prevails in other Ro-
man Catholic countries. Here is plenty of all forts of
provifions, provifions, and a great variety of excellent wines; bur
in Rome they are drank very moderately, and penenerame they are drank very moderately, and gene
neraxed with water. It flands about 17 miles
from the Tuifcan fea, neraly mixed with water. It trands about 17 miles
from the Tufcan fea, 142 N . W. of Naples, 30 S.
from Vienna, 560 S . E. from Paris, and 74 foom from Vienna, 560 S . E. from Paris, and 740 from
Amfterdam, 810 from London, 730 W . of ConAmmertinople, and 900 E . of Madrid. ${ }^{730}$ Lat. 41 deg .47
flon min N. long. 3 deg. 5 min . E.
two members called Barons to parliament. This is the members called Barons to parliament. This is
place of the marhh-groundss formerly 3
part of the fea, called Romney-marh Oid Ronney part of the fea, called Romney-marh. Old Romang
and Lech are members of it. Itt is fituated on a billof aravel and fand, and on its. W. fide it hat hance alarge harbour, fecure from moft winds before the fea reiurd
from it. from it. fea deftroyed men, cattle, and houffes, befides other damage done in the neighbourbood, and removed the
Rother, which emptied itrelf at Romney, fopping us Rother, which emptied ittelf at Romney, flopping uf
its mouth, and opening a nearer pafface for it into tie fea by Rye; it left here only a littile bay for fifling
boats. Romney is twelve miles from Dover, wenty
from Canterbury, and feventy-three from London. It
has a yearly fair on Auguft 2 II for pedlary has a yearly fair on Auguth 21 for pedlary.
ROMNEY-MARSH, a trate in Kent, Sandgate or Sandfoot caftle near Hythe, to Battie in
Sufiex, is a rich foil, and full of feeding Sufiex, is a rich foil, and full of feeding grounds for
valt numbers of large Aheep and bullocks, efpecially thof denominated ftalled oxen, fent up to the Loondon
markets. From Romney-marfh the thore extends markets. From Romney-marfh the thore extends a
great way into the feas forming that point of land
which is called Dungennefs great way into the fea, forming that point of land
which is called Dungennefs. In this marfh are alfo
found large trees, lying at their length underfound large trees, lying at their length under-ground,
as black as ebony, and when dried in the fun and air, as blak ase.
is fit for ufe.
poMONT, in
is hif ror , in Latin Mons Roturdus, a handfome town
ROF Fribourg, one of the Swifs cantons. It fands on a of Fribourg, one of the Swifs cantons. It flands on a
rifing-ground, with a very agreeable profpect. Its fairs riing weglilfrequented; and it has two monenafteries, the
are
one for friars in the town, and the other for nums of one for friars in th
Urfula without it.
OHfula without it.
ROMSDAEL, or ROMSDALEN, a town of Drontheim government, in Norway. It flands in the bot-
tom of a bay, forty miles from Opdal on the W. and feventy from Drontheim on the S. W.
ROMSEY, an ancient town of Hampfhire, in a delightdows, and paftures. It is in the neighbourhood of Winchefer. The river and brooks hereaboutsod have
a rapid courfe. The church is a noble pile, in form of a rapid courfe. The church is a noble pile, in form of
a crofs, with femi-circular chapels in the upper angles. It is in the tafte of the antique part of $W$ inchefefter cathedrat. lare appleatsee, which bears an good quantity
a prett late fent about for prefents, and as a great cu-
of fuit, fent riofty.
RONA,
ONA, one of the weftern iffes of Scotland, only a mile
long and half a mile broad. It is remarkable for the primitive innocence and fimplicity of its inhabitants, there being but five families of them, the utmoft num-
ber that can fubfift here. They live a contented life, ber that can fuomoneye. they barter for what they want with one another; and not knowing what it is to be
luxurious or coverous, they poffeis that tranquillity of luxurious or coverous, they pofiefs that tranquillity of
mind which others can fcarcely artain by great labour mind whe beft infruction. A charactere this applicababour to
and
many of the inhabitants of the other iflands. Their many of the inhabitants of the other iffands. Their
houfes are of ftone cemented with clay, and thatched. houres are of itone cemented with clay, and in obferving the rule of property. and none of them injure one another. Their fuper-
numerary iflue they fund to the Ine of Lewis, from which it lies about wenty leagues to the $E$. and but lititle N . W. of Raarfa, which is clofe to the Ine of
Skie, and in the fame direction. Skie, and in the ame ancene race of people here were
Some years the ancient
all deffroyed : firt a fwarm of rats came into the inand, Soll deftroyed: firft a fwarm of rats. came into the inand,
and eat up all their corn, and next fome feamen landed,
and roubed them of what provifions they had left: fo that they died before the ufual time of the arrival of he boat from Lewis annually for collecting the mar-
ter's rents; but another colony was fent thither foon terts rents; bet another colony was ent thither foon
after. The author of the Tour makes two inand of
this this in his defcription ; but our maps and
but one.
RONALHA, or RANALSHA, the moft fouthern of RONAL one.
ROAL the Orke RANALSHA, the moft fouthern of
alles, in the North of Scottand. It is fix miles long and five broad, being fruifful in corn,
paffure, and cattle. It is indented by feveral bays, and has two good harbours; the one on the N . is st. Margaret's Hope, a very fafe harbour, with a good road
to it, except a rock called Lippa, in the middile of the
竍 to it, except a rock called Lippa, The common ferry to ${ }^{\text {to }}$ Sund, betwixt this and Burra. The Duncan's bay in Caithnefs, is from Burra at the $S$.
extremity of the ifland. It is populous, and has two exremity of the inand. St. Peter's at the N. . end, and a ruin-
kirks namely,
ous kirk called Lady-kirk, at the S. end for which ous kirk called Lady-kirk, at the $S$. end, for which the natives have a high veneration, chufing rather to
epair this old church than build a new one in a more convenient place, and at a cheaper rate. It is feparated on the E. Wy a narrow channel from forta, And
has the Ine of Waes on the W. RONCIGLIONE, a county in the Ecclefiaftical fate, and middle divifion of I

R 0 s
Its capital of the fame name is a fmall town. Not
far from it is Lago di Vico, the ancient Lacus $C$ yminuus. far from it is Lago di Vico, the ancient Lacus Cyminurs.
It lies twenty-five milies N. of Rome. Lat. 42 deg. 12
 Spain,
rounded by the river Guadiaro, with a ftrong caftle.
It is walled and hate It is wallee, and has a deep ditch full of water. The
afcent to it is by means of too tteps hewn in the rock.
It It lies fix miles from the ancient Arunda, and twenty-
two N . two $N$. of Gibraltar. Lat. 36 deg .30 min . N. long. 5
deg. 46 min. E. $\xrightarrow[\text { deg. } 46 \text { min. } \mathrm{E} \text {. }]{\text { Here is a nob }}$
delightful poplar walks, and feveral fountains. Here
is a populous fubur is a populous fuburb. The inhabitants in the whole
are $x 600$ families in three parihes. 8 . are 1000 families in three parihes, \&e.
ONSE; or RENAY, a town of Flander
trian Netherlands: Here is a a very noble feat of Prince
Naffau-Siegen; alfo a collegiate curch Natfau-Siegen ; alfo a collegiate church and two paro-
chial churches, all in orec church-yard. It lies fourteen
miles from Grand miles from Grandmorti on the W. and feven from $\Theta u-$
denarde towards the $S$. denarde towards the $S$
ODINGS, a denom
ping-foreft fide, where are no lefs than ten towns almoft contiguous, calted by the name of Rooding, fa-
mous for good land, good malt, and ditty roads; the mous for good land, good malt, and dirty roads; the
latter being hardy paftable for either man or horfe.
In the midith of this tract is Chippoing-mar, In the miditt of this traet is Chipping-ongar, Hatfield-
broan-ook, Epping, and many foreft-towns, noted for hroad-oak, Epping, and
hutandry and good malt.
OSAY, or ROSOY; in
OSAY, or ROSOY, in Latin Rofeftum, a towni of Brie
Francoife, in the Ine of France. It flands in a fruit-
ful plain, on the Jerre. It Francoire, in the Ine of France. It flands in a fruit-
ful plain, on the Jerre. Its paroohial church of the
Holy Virgin is harge and well-built. Here is Holy Virgin is large and well - buritc., Herer is an annnery
and fine fountain in the market-place. It is the fat of an election, \&re. and lies five leageues from Meaux or
the S. and the fame from Paris on the S. E. About a quarter of a leaguen's diftance from the town is is the
tately caftle of La Fortelle, with three draw-bridges over the ditches, which are filled with running water,
alfo large avenues of trees, and a large park, witha fine
fifh-pond; the whole being incloied witbin frong walls. many, famous for a victory obtained November 5s,
1757, after a forced march, by the King of Puffia, over the French commanded by the Prince of Soubires,
in which 10,000 of the latter were flain and taken prifoners, with the lofs only of 500 Pruffians.
OSCACH, the principay town of the ancient territories
of the Abbot of St . Gall an ally of the Swits can of the Abbot of St. Gall, an ally of the Swifs can-
tons, in Latin Rofacum. It is as confiderable as many fine towns in Swizerland. It flands in a fruitful coun-
try, on the edge of the lake of Conftance, oppofite to try, on the edge of the lake of Confance, oppofite to
Lindaw. There is hardly to be feen a place where are finer houres in proportion to its magnitude, here
being a good harbour and great markets, much frebeing a good harbour and great markets, much fre-
quented by number of people from the neighbouring
俍 quented by number of peoppe from the neighbouring
towns and villages round hee lake. Here is carried on
a confiderable traffic in corn, fruit, cattle, linen, and a confiderable traffic in corn, fruit, catte,
good wine.
In I499,
 like lions, till all were eut to pieces, and then it was
taken and burnt; but it was afterwards rebuilt with taken and
free-flone.
On an
nificent convent, with a college for inftrueting of youth, nificent convent, with a coilege for infrrueting of youth,
a fine orchard, and large cellars, where are generally
feveral hundred cart-loads of excellent ted-wine. Above everal hundred cart-10ads of excellent red-wine. Above
the convent is an ancient fort, which with all the neighbouring places belongs to the Abbot of St.
Gall. of Seeland, in Denmiark. It was formerly the capital
ond and royal refidence; but fince the removal of the
Kings to Copenhagen, and of the Epifcopal fee hither Kings to Copenhagen, and of the Epircopal fee hither
alfo, it has gone to decay. It ftands at the bottom of
IIS ailo, it has gone choaked up with fand, fo as to have
Irfford bay, but
but little trade. Here were once twenty-feven churches, but litle e trade. Here were once twenty-feven churches,
reduced now to two only. It is the buyying-place for
the Kings. The cathedral is old, but a fine building, in
in which are the tombs of many Daniff Kings, parti-
cularly the marble pillar which Queen Margaret ere cularty the marbe pillar which Queen Margaret erec
ted to hang the whetfone on, which Albert King o
Sweden had fent her in mockery to whet her needles Sweden had fent her in mockery to whet her needies
but fhe took and detained him prifoner feven years, obliging him to renounce his right to the crown Sweden. On the altar is the hiftory of the gofpel
particularly the pafion in carved-work, very well gilt particularly the paffion in carved-work, very well gill
Here is a Lutheran nunnery, the nuns all of good fa milies, , ute wear no diftinct habit, nor are under vows.
Near the cathedral is the college, but in a declinin Near the cathedral is the college, but in a declining
fate, and where philofophy and divinity are only taught. Here a treaty of peace was connluded between
Sweden and Denmark in 165
. It lies twenty Sweden and Denmark in 1658 . It lies twenty miles
W of Copenhagen. Lat. 55 deg. 30 min . N. long. deg. 15 min. E.-
naught, and kingdom of Ireland. It has Mayo Gallway, with the river Suc between them, on the W
King's county King's county and part of Gallway on the S. and S. ford, Eaft Meath, and part of King's county, on the E. together with part of Leitrim, from which it is fepa
rated by the $S$ St twenty-eight broad; being for the moft part ang, an paign and fruitful country, which with little cultivatio produces plenty of corn and grals; it is alfo well-floc
ked with cattle. ked with cattle
are two market--towns, with the three boroughs of Rof are two market-towns, with the three boroughs of Rof-
common, Boyle, and Tulk, which fend each two
members to the Iring parliament, weifides the twi members to the Irimp parliament, befides the two Knights
of the fhire. On the N. fide of the county are the of the fhire. On the $N$. fide of the county are th
Curlew mountains, which are feep, and formerly un paffible, till M.. Bingham with great difficulty cut
raad through them.
In 1641 the Popifh rebels mafficred many Proteftants of this county, having, it is faid, put fire intot fome of their mouths, and then ripped up their bellies. It
gives tide of Earl to the family of Dillon, one of whom gubes uhted a very elegant effay on trannated verfe, much admired and applauded by the learned.
ROSCOMMON, the capital of the
county of the fame name, is fortified with cione county of the hame name, is fortified with a caflie,
but the houfes here are all thatched. It fands ten miles fron Tulfk.
ROSEBRUGGG, a town of Flanders, in the Nether lands. It fands twelve miles N. W. of Ypres. Latt. 50 deg. 49 min. N. long, 2 deg. 38 min. E.
ROSELYN, a place in Syria, and Afatic Turkey, where ROSELYN, a place in Syria, and Afiatic Turkey, where
very ancient cifterns fland that fupplied Tyre with ROSENDHAL, i. e. the valley of Rofes, a remarkable Wood in the neigithourhood of Leipfic, in Upper Sax
ony, and empire of Germany. It confilts of fourteen walks, all aldreeably diverfified, with a large meadoen
in the middle, each walk having in the middle, each walk having a noble vilia.
ROSAS, or ROSES, the ancient RHODA, Catalonia, in Spain. It is confiderable for its freng of
trade, and convenient hatrbour on trade, and convenient harbour on a bay of the Medi-
terranean. The French have often made themfelves mafters of this place, on account of its vicinity to them;
but were always obliged to reftore it again upon the but were always obliged to reftore it again upon the
conclufion of a peace. It conclufion of a peace. It was the only town in all
this province that held out for King Philip during the conteff for the Spanifh crown, as the French fillil topk
care to fupply the Spanifl care to fupply the Spanifh garrifon in it with freh for-
ces and provifions. On Crur point not far of ces and provifions. On Cruz point not far of fretood the
Old Rhoda. It lies fixty-four miles N. E. of Batce-
Ohole lona. Lat. 42 deg. 30 min. N. long. 2 deg. 43
min. ROSETTO, a city of Lower Egypt, in Africa, on the weftern fide of the Balbutic (now Rofettic) branch of
the Nile, and about four miles from its mouth. This
is looked upon as one is looked upon as one of the moft delicious fpots in in
xhere parts, and though under lat. 3 I deg. the N. there parts, and though under lat. 3 x deg. the N .
winds that blow from the fea render it quite healthy.
Though this is not a very large 1o Though this is not a very large place, it is full of in-
o habitants, the buildings flately, and the houles modious; being defended dagaint the Corfairs by two
good carlles, one upon each fide of the canal, by whic
merchandife is brought hither from Cairo. circular form, and about fix miles in circuit. Is of 7 an
Nile runs by, one fide, whillt the onther Nile runs by one fide, whilft the other circuit. The
rounded with delicious gardens, and fometimes are furwith rain. The territory round it is fupplied proded every conveniency of life in great plentyplied with
cheap: but they are fearce of water in fuly and leyy cheap: but they are fcarce of water in July and fity
guft, the fea in thofe months impregnating the mater
with its faltenefs ; fo that they are oll with its faltnefs; fo that they are obliged to memerg
poovifion before-hand of water, and keep it in leaze
cifterns. The Nile is fo fhallow here at times as to only faicks and Greeck caramoufals, except in the timit of its inundation. The town is much infetted wime conflant watch, elfe they would foon be fript of evep 2 thing that is valuable. and coarfe linen: but its chief bufinefs is of tiped of European merchandife brought hither from Alryang-
dria towards Cairo in boats; for dria towards Cairo in boats; for which purporater.
Europeans have vice-confuls and faciors here or confequence are conveyed by land acrofs the dhers directly to Cairo. It ftands about 100 miles N. W. of $\min$. E. OSHEIM, a town of Lower Alface, in Germany, to now fubject to France. It fuffiered much in the lize
wars: Mansfeld's troops amongft others tol Itorm, plundered it, and put part of the inhabiek ith near Molihcim, and four leagues age or fex. It flanis near Molh Cim , and four leagues from Strafurgh.
ROSIEM, or ROSIENNE, a mall and ill-bwit Samojitia, in Poland, on the river Dubifa (Dubifis)
It is the feat of the provincial dive It is the feat of the provincial diets. II lies forty-eigigit
miles N. from Kowna, and 100 S. fiom Rig? 55 deg. 56 min . N. long. 23 deg. 36 min. E. OSSKILD, a place in Denmark. See Roschild. OSLIN, a place in the Thire of Edinburgh or Mid Lo.
thian, in Scotland, whiere is a flately and faciou Co thic chapel, and one of the moft curious pieces
workmanhi workmanibip in Europe, there being not two cuts of
the fame fort in the whece the lame fort in the whole flruciure. It was foundel
in the year 1440 by the famous Willims Prince of Orkney and Duke of Oldenilurg, St. Clair, who
had erected many other public had erected many other pubbic workens, and was de. whifion-
guifhed for the honours conferred on him by the guifhed for the honours conferred on him by the great-
eff Princes in Europe. Each buttrefs on the out-fide is
adorned with adorned with fatues as big as the life, others-1ide is
the niches, and on cach fide of the windows, which 2 and the niches, and on each fide of the windows, which $22 e$
fpacious. The moft curious part is the choin wis
 voft and feven cannons regular, with confiderable rere-
nucs from the Lairds of R OSS, a populous town of H
 on account of its weekly market on Thurchay, and an-
nual fairs on Holy-Thurfiay, for horned catrle and fheep; on Corpus-Chrifti, or June I3, for hormei cattle and cheefe; July 20 , for horned cattle horles,
fheep, and wool; October 10 , for horned actle ches theep, and wool; OCober 10, for horned cattle, cheeffer
and butter; ailo December 11, for horned cattle and pigs. Here are twe charity-cchools, the one for thirty
boys, and the other for boys, and the other for twerty girls, both taught and
cloathed by fubfription. It con freets, which interfect each other in the midde. Itis famous for' cyder, and formerly in Camden's time for
iron-ware. It has itron ware. It has a handfome church. Oppofite to this
place ftands Wilton, where was an ancient cante from
which which feveral families of the Grays were ofriginated
No country can be more plean No country can be more pleafant than that which the
Wye flows through, mouth. It fands II miles from Hereford, and II7 foom
London. Per London. Pope celebrates very much the man of Rofs: but, now ree city and bifhoptric, fince to a vilited to Corkg, It of now reduced to a village. It fands in the county
of Cork and province of Munfter, in Ireland, clofe to
the fea, where is the fea, where is a road for fhipping, formelly much
frequented; but frequented; but by reafon of a fand-bank it is now

## $R \quad 0$

difurfed. Rols gives title of Vifcount to the Parfons fa mily. It lies fixteen miles from Bandon-bridge, and
twenty-two W. from Kinfale. Lat. 5 deg. 20 min. twenty-w.
N. long. 8 deg. 56 min. Wh.
ROSS, ROSS, or NEW ROSS, a town of good trade in the
county of Wexford, and province of Leinfter, in trecounty of Wexford, and province of Leinfter, in Ire-
land. ftands on a river formed by the junction of land. It lands on a river formed by the junction of
the Nure and Barrow, which brings up velfels of bur-
then to its quay. then to its quay.
Moll fays this w
Moil ays this was a bifhopric, fince united to Cork; but the immediately preceding Rofs feems rather to be
that united to the fee of Cork. Here are barracks for a troop of horie, alfo a charter working-fchool, opened
in 1741 , in which aie forty boos brought up in the
linen-weaving trade. It lies fourtech giles from Ene nicory. $f$ all 1 ROSS Yrevor, a fmall church-village in the county of
Down, and province of Ulfer, in Ireland, on the N . fide of Carlingford harbour, being defended from the winds by the hills, which are cloathied with woods and an arm of the fea forming a noble bafon a
the foot of thefe hills, affords an agreeable profpect, Here is a quay for fhipping, that may fafely ride at
anchor within a few yards of the fhore; alfo a faltanchor within a few yards of the fhore; alfo a falt-
houre, and a pottery for white earthen-ware, made from
the fine clay found near Carrickfergus, and exported houre, and a pottery for white earthen-ware, made from
the fine clay found near Carrickfergus, and exported
from thence to foreign form thence to foreign parts,
ROSSANO, in Latin Ruyciantum, an Archiepifcopal fee
in the Hither Calabria of Naples, in Lower Italy, but
has no fuffragan. It ot ho she fufner Calabria of Naples, in Lower Italy, but
has tho fand on a tiill almof furrounded
with rocks, and on a river which falls a litte belo it into the Celano. It is pretty well inhabited. This city was the laft in tealy thar quitted the rites of the
Greek church. It flands tighty-four miles S. W. of Greek church. It flands eighty-four miles S. W. o
Tarento. Lat. 39 deg. 41 min. N. long. 17 deg. 10
$\min$. EIIRE, or ROSS, one of the counties in the North of Scotland. It is extremely well-watered
(hence its appeliation) with rivers and inland lakes, being interfected allo by feveral bays or firths, man ocean, the latter lying on the N. and N.E. as allo by thofe formed by the great Weftern ocean on the
W. the country reaching quite both ways from W. the country reaching quite both ways from E. to
W. It has Invernefs-flife, from which Bewley firth

 navern on the $N$. Its form is very irregular, being
above fifty miles from N. No S. on the W. fide, and
about fixty where longedt from E. to W. Wut of unabout fixty where longeft from E. to W . but of un-
equal dimenfions both ways, and by confequence variequal dimenifor.
ounly reckoned.
It inclades
It includes the peninfula's of Tayne, Cromartie (though this be a antinct me, wich alteriately
with that of Nairn fends one member to parliament as alfo Ardmeanach, a continuation of Cromartie. Its largeft town is Tayne, a royal burgh; as are
Dingwall and Channery, both of them now venerable Dingwall and Channery, both of them now venerable
for their antiquity; and by turns the hherifst courts are
held in all three. There are the only towns in this held in all three. Thefe are the only towns in this
fhire.
Round flire.
Round the town of Tayne, and all along the Ger-
man occan, Rofs-flire lias feveral fruifful fields of corn, but it is moftly mountainous and woody towards the
Weftern ocean, as in ftraths or valleys near the fivers particularly on the water of Carron above Tayne, and the water of Brahan or Connon above Dingwall. Some of thefe woods, which are of fir, \&c. extend fifteen or
twenty miles in length. In the champaign country are
 nombers of black cattle, theep, horfs, goats, and large
rein-deer. It is well-fupplied with frefh-water fifh from rein-deer. It is well-upplied white-fifh from the fea;
its irever and l lakes, as alio
and it has plenty of land and fea fowl. The lought or akes on the weftern coaft abound with herring in au
amn, particularly Lough-Ew, Lough-Breom or Bryan Loch, particularly Lough-Ew, Lough-Bram orloch, \&c. and a confiderable fifhery is
Lochal The feveral fubdivifions of Rof 3 -fthire are, befides the traats on the W . which are denominated from the innumerable loughs and bays there above-mentioned

R $O \quad \mathrm{~S}$
Coigach and Affynt on the N . which are mountainous,
but abounding with middle orn hing wieft parts, large deer and other cattle. Its name Ardrofs imports,
is moftly palture and heathy groume is moftly patture and heathy grounds; though latterly a great part of it has been made arable e ince it has
come into the poffiefion of Mr. Cuthbert of
nefs. The N. . The N. E. parts, on the waters of Ochell and Carron, and firth of Tayne or Dornoch, are prety) frait-
ful, abounding with villages and many rich farm-
houfes.
Strathcarron, an inland tract denominated from this gg in horfes and black cattecle. Three remarkably large bays from the Murray fith
run up into this flire, as the firth of Tayne the moft northerly, which makes an indenfion of about twenty-
five miles on the E. fide from the cape of Tarbat to
Tarbat-nefs, reaching, It divid-nesf, ref reaching a good way above Tayne
Irom the flire of Sutherland, and is up wards of feven miles broad at its entrance, but by rea-
for of quickands and flallows is unfore for naviga-
tion. The next is Cromartie-firth, called Portus Salumis by of Cromartie up to Dingwall and the watend of Co tow for upwards of fourreen miniles; where the royal navy of Great Britain might fecurely anchor wixh fullieien
fea-room, and be land-locked from all winds. At ite thitd and moft foutherly is is the firith of Bewley At its entrance near the ferry of Keffock, it it semmerk
abty tempentuous, thore or lefs according as the wind
abl blow, and itseous, more or lefs according as the wind
waters extrenhely agitated by the con trary courfe of currents in in, and known from a Hon
line of froth perceivable on its furfice. A lintle wal line of froth perceivable on its furface. A litete way
to the N. E. of this entrance is a fafe creek for yonall
 earwwards is a fine road or bay before the town of Chan
nery, not far from Arderfeat-point, or the new fort built there on the oppofite fide, where is good ancho-
rage. rage. $\begin{aligned} & \text { In the } S \text {. W. Aiffric of Rofs-fire is Glenelg, near } \\ & \text { which the }\end{aligned}$ which the government has buitt anf out-fort, where a
garrifon is always kept: and upoon an inhand in a bay garrifon is always kept: and upon an infand in a bay
fronting the Ine of Syk, ftood the caftle of Ealan
donncan where, donncan, where, after the revclution, an out-party of
his Majefty's forces long kept a garrifon, commanded his Majefty's forces long kept a gar
by Lieutenaft William Macbean
This cafle, which was formerly the refidence of Seaforth, was blown up, with the magazine he thad placed there, in 1719 .
Another difriet is Kintail, the land of which were
given by King Alexander III. of Scotland to an Irifi given by King Alexander III. of Scotland to an Irim
gentleman, ancefor of the prefent Seaforth, who ar-
fifted him in defeating Acho King of Norway at Kyle ${ }^{\text {lifted }}$ him in defeatitn
Its principal rivers are the Connon, Carron, Alters
or Anas, Altgrade, Skiack, Foheran, \&c. The foul or Anas, Altgrade, Skiack, Foheran, \&cc. Tret fout
firtt have falmon, and all of thenin plenty of trout. In this shire are three prefloytefies, nanimely, Tayne, provincial fynod of Rofs, containing thirty-five parithes, with four of the Society's charity-chools at Glienurquhart, Kilmorac, Creech, and Contane.
The principal thaffic they have is from their cattle and corn, great quantities of the lattre being taken of
by the brewary and diftillery in Ferintofh, Ardmean by the brewery and diftillery in Ferintofh, Ardmean
ach, Redcaftle, and other parts; and their black cattle arch, Redcartte, and other parts; and their black catil
are vended chiefly to the drovers, and at their public
fairs, befides cult fairs; befides curing of white-fin and fome falmon
about Newmore, Balnagown, \&cc.
It is offervable, that the names of feveral places in It is obfervable, that the names of feveral places in
this fhire are the fame with many of thofic in Uliter and this shire are the fame with many of thofe in Uliter and
other parts of Ireland, which plainty indicate a coony other parts of Ireland, which plainly indicate a colony
from that kingdom to have been trandplanted liither
with Mackenneth or Mackenzie, predeceffior of Seawith Mackenneth or Mackennie, predeceffor of Sed-
forth; a s alfo with the progenitors of Foulis, Donneri. forth; as alfo with the progenitors of Foulis, Donntid
or Mac Donald, $i$.e. the fon of Donald, if not with thofe of the other inhabitants of the north-eafterly parto of Rofs-hire: all which might be made appear, weet
this the place for fuch a difcuffion.
ROSSING

ROSSING. a donation given to the poor by one Robert Byrk, a ala-
mous man of that town, in the chucch of which is an epitaph for him and his wife Margaret, who is called
Fere, concluding thus, "That 1 fpent that had, that
FThen
 " 1597 : quoth rober reign threefcore years and feven, but lived not " did re.
ane." ROSTA, a lake in the duchy of Saxe-Weymar, in Upper Saxony, in Germany.
ROSTOCK, a free Imperial towns, in the duchy of Mecklenburg and Lower Saxony, in Germany. It itands on the river
which falls below it into a bay of the Baltic. It is walled, but has been offen taken by the Imperialifts, Danes, and Swedes
The univerfity here is one of the beft and largeft in
Germany, having been founded in I4.19. The city Germany, having been founded in 14ra. Me city
being at half the charges with the Duke of Meckenberg, chufes half the profeffirs, the whole number be
ing eighteen. One of them is Rector Magnificus, elecing eighteen. One of them is Rector Magnificus, elec-
ted every half year by turns. For thefe two laft cented every hai year very flourihing. The Biflop of
turies it has been veryancellor, and he deputes one of
Swerin is perpetual Chancello Swerin is perpetual Chancellor, and
the eldeft profeflors Vice-Chancellor. Roftock is divided into the Old, New, and Middle
the elder
towns, conifing of fourteen wide and towns, confifting of fourteen wide and long ftreets, be-
fides fmaller ones, and many ftately houles. It boafts of the following remarkable things, namely, feven doors in St. Mary's church, feven large freets that center in the great market, feven gates, feven bridges over the
Warna, feven towers on the town-hall, feven great ells belonging to the town-clocks, which chime a certain hours, and
mon garden.
Their principal manufacture is beer, the fame with hat formerly called Lubec beer, of which they expor vaft quantities. For fome years paft they had no lefs
than 250 privileged brewers, who, we are tuld, brewed as many thoufand tuns a year, befides what particular perfons brew for their own ufe; fo that the Duke's re-
venue from the excife is greater than that from all the venue from the exciocther.
other articles put toger walls; but large
The river is navigable to the very wall
The river is navigable to the very walls; but large
fhips come no further than Warnemunde, i. e. the mips come no further a a little town feven miles sower,
mouth of the Warna
where the Swedes formerly built a fort, and by their where the Swedes formerly built a fort, and by their
garrifon there demanded a toll of all fhips, which very garrifon there demanded a toll of a.
much leffened the trade of the city.
much iefiened the trade of the city.
It is governed commonly by wenty four aldermen,
from the nobility, univerity, and merchants, called the upper houre, but upon extraordinary emergencies
there is a lower houfe of 100 common councilten there is a lower houfe of 100 common council-men
chofen from among the trades, who are fummoned to give their opinion. It tands twenty-feven miles E. of ROSTOW, or ROSTOFF, a duchy of Mufcovy. It is bounded on the S. by that of Mofcow Proper, on the
N. by Jaroflaw, on the E. by Sufdal, and on the W by Twere. It is a rich and plentiful country, formerly governed by its own Dukes, till the Czar I Iwan Bafilo-
witz put the laft of them to death, and feize witz put the laft of them to death, and feized on this
territory anno 1564. It was afterwards the ufual appenage or maintenance of the young Czarowitz, allo in great variety of game, which made the late
Czar Peter come frequently hither in the huntin fate $\underset{\substack{\text { Czar } \\ \text { fon. } \\ \text { in }}}{ }$
The peafants of this duchy live almoft entirely on
garlic and onions, which they fow every quantities.
The capital of the The capital of the fame name with the laft-men-
tioned duchy flands on lake Roftow or Colorei, fo cal led fron the fmall river (Weda) which iffuces, from it,
land runs into the Wolga and runs into the Wolga about fix miles off, towards
Jaroflaw. Here are fome handfome churches, buits of Jtone, efpecially the cathedral, wich ishurches built of
fle Archiepifcopal fee. It fands 122 miles N . E . of the city
$\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q}$ T
of Morcow. Lat. 57 deg. 26 min N. long. 40 deg. mo ROTA, a fmall town and cafle of Andalufia, in Spain It flands on the coaft, at the entrance of the bapin,
Cadiz, eight miles N , of that city. Lat. 36 dey of min . N. long. 6 deg. 66 min. W.
ROTAS, or ROUGHTAZ, a famous cafle of and Indoftan, in Afia, at the confluence of two riven It flands on a lteep hill, the afcent to which is cut o liquely out of a rock three miles in compaff, and
rendered impregnable both by art and nature. forrified with fix baftions, twenty-feven carin.on, It three moats full of water. It was taken by flntangend
in Ekbar's time by men in womens habit. at top is half a league in circuit, being watered w about twenty fprings, and producing good corn and OTELEN, or ROTHELIN, a town in the lower marquiriate of Baden, though fome place it in the $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{p}}$.
per Briigaw, in Suabia, a circle of Germany, wibh per Briigaw, in Suabia, a circle of Germany, with
very fine caftle, about a league from Bafil, the refib very fine caftle, about a league from Baifi, the refidenee
of the Marquis of Baden-Dourlach. It ftands feren miles from Baden-W eiler. OTENBERG, an Imperial city of Anfpach, in Fran.
conia, a circle of Germany. It ftands on the T is a very pretty trading place; but has been offen th. ken and retaken in the laft century, and fuffered gready The government confifts of forty perions, and is $L: /$
theran; but there are fome Calvinits in the place. It commonly called the granary of Nuremburger. has fing
public edifices, very ufeful canals, and regularly.buil
public e.
On Good-Friday 1397, the Jews here were all turned out for being concerned in a plow. It it is thirty-five mile
W. of Nuremburg. Lat. 49 deg. 26 min N. deg. 11 min. E .
Of the fame name is a cafte three miles from N . remburg. and circle of Auttria, in Germany; it flands on the banks of the Inn, between Kuffftein and Schwas, and a rock. From this fort the river Here is a cafle oi fant and populous valley to Infpruck, between high mountains, with houfes on them inhabited by miners, which look as if nothing but a fwallow or goat coull
come at them ; yet in the valley below them are pretty villages, caftles, and country-feats. It lies twenty-nine R miles N.E. of Infpruck. Verden and Lower Saxony, in Germany. It fands on the Wein, is walled, being, pretty populous, And a place of trade. It lies about twenty-feven, miles E . of
Bremen. Lat. 53 deg. 36 min. N. long. 9 deg. 5 min.E.
ROTENBURG, a town of Heffe-Caffel, in Germany.
See RoDEMBERG. Lat. 50 deg. 48 min. N. Jong. g deg. ROTENMANN, a town of Upper Stiria, and circle of Auftria, in Germany. It ftands on the confines of Saltzbourg. In its neighbourhood are abundance of
red hills and rocks, with a Roman infcription upon one red hils and rocks, with a Roman infcription upon one
of its mountins ; hence fuppofed to be Antoninuss
Cafte Caftra Montana. The Lutheran church formely near
it, was deftroyed in a quarrel with the Calvinits in 1599. It lies eight German miles W. of Leuben. RTSERRDAM, or ROTTTERDAM, in Latio Retatrive
ROMRD, the third city of Holland, one of the United
drovinces, having been confiderably enlarged of late, damum, the third city of
Provinces, having been It fands at the mouth of the little river Rote, and N,
bank of the Maefe, and is of a triangular form. It bank of the Maefe, and is of a triangular form. Itis
faid to be more conven faid to be more conveniently fituated for trade than
Amferdam, the Maefe being fooner free from ice than Amferdam, the Matel being fooner free from ice lian
the $W$ ye and its canals, which run into the heart of the city, bring veffels up clofe to to the mercrahnts doors ;
and hence much frequented by Britifli veffiel, paticuland hence much fre
larly from Scotland.
Herc
Herc are fine buildings and fpacious freets, alomed
wth lofy trees and noble canals, being very broad and $w$ th lofty trees and noble canals, being very broad 2
deep, and always full of hlips.
$\mathrm{R} \quad \mathrm{O}$ T
The Haaring-vliet is the fineff freet in Rotterdam,
moft of the houfes being new, and built of hewn-tone. mof Boomties or Boomquayss-ftreet, lies delightfully
The
tlong the Maefe, which here is near along theadh. It is upwards of half a mile long, extending from the New to the Old head or poing, extend- two two
places where the water of the Maefe enters the city places where the water of the
and fills the canals, riting and falling twice a day with
 mangificent row of trees (whenceits name) and houfes
refembling palaces ; and on the other runs the river, refembling palaces; and on the other runs the river,
with flips continually failing in or out, or lying at anchor. This quay or frreet is extremelely clean, and of
fuch a breadth, that it has diftinet walks for coaches fuch a breadte, that it has diftinct walks for coaches
and foot-pafingers. This is the platee of general re-
and for people of condition, to whe and foot-paliengers. This is the plazee of general re-
fort for people of condition, to whom it ferves as a
mall. mall. The principal public buildings in Rotterdam are the
bank, thie Eatt and Weft India houfes, the arfenalj, and the exchange, a new fructure.
Here are eight cllurches for the reformed Here are eight churches for the reformed, na mely,
four for the Dutch, one for the French, one for the Your forch, and another for the Englifh Prefbyterians; the
Scorch
minters of which are all paid by the magifrates: miniters of which are all paid by the magiftrates:
and likewife another church for fuch Englifh as are of the church of England, whofe muinifer rhas roo pounds
Serling from the King of Great Britain, befides furs Stering from the King of Great Britain, befides fur-
lice-fees faid to amount to near 2001., more, there plice-fees fatid to amount to near 2001 , more, there
bieig a great number of Englifh families at Rotter-
dime dam. . larget church here is St. Laurence, from the
The
feele of which there is a fine profpect of the towns of frepe oorgertch whirce is a fine profpect of the towns of
Delft, Leyden, Dort, and the greatef part of South
Den frepele, Leyden, Dort, and the greatef part of South
Delf, Ley . This fteeppe leaned formerly toone fide; but
Holland. Holland. This fleeple leaned formerly to one fice ; but
an architect, we are told from an incriprotion at the bot-
tom of it, found means to fet it upright. A magnificent
 brafs baluiftrade of excelient workmantip parts the choir
from the nave of the church. In this choir the mini-
fers catechife, marry, \&c. and the prefloytery or confers catechife, marry, \&c. and the prefbyytery or con-
fffory of the town, al alfo the provincial fynod, af-
for femble.
fions.
The
fions. fyng fyogue of the Portuguefe Jews, not long
Tince built, is a very fine fructure, though not fo magnificent as that in Amfterdam.
The town-houfe is antique, and but an indifferent building. The market-place is a large fquare; in the middle
of it is a long bridge, at one end of which flands the fatue of the celebrated Erafmus; it is of brafs, , int plain, and bigere than the life. It reprefents him ftanding in the ha-
bit of a Doctor, in a fur-gown and cap, with a book in one hand and the other upon it, as going to turn over a leaf. On its pedeftal is a magnificent infcription in
paice of this great man. Here they have alfo his picpraife of this great man. Here they have alfo his pic-
ture, fent from Bafil four years before his death.
 where Erafmus was born, which is denoted by his picture, and a Latin diftich over the door, which gives
us ounderfand, " That the native of this houfe ho-
" us
"
" oured and graced the world with the noble or libe-
" "rai arts, religion, and integrity; with other
tions of like import in spanik and Dutch. In the choir of the great church are celebrated, with no
fmall degree of folemnity, the promotions which are fmall degree of folemnity, the promotions which are
made in the Latin fchools, thofe feminaries of learning being very much the object of attention and the frrictett care, in the government of the United Provinces. The
fcholars, with the principal or rector, and the mafters Chholars, with the principal or rector, and the matters
of all the forms, repair hither twice a year at ftated imes. They perform fome exercifes before the curators, namely, the reigning burgomafters, with three or
four deputies from the body of the fenate, always the moft eminient men for literature, and attended by fome
of the clergy.
The Rector opens the affembly by a fhort fpeech in praife of literature, and the civil magiftrate under whore encouragement it is made to nour. When fuch of the youths as are to receive a prize, which and are to
fome clafical author finely git and bunnd, and
be promoted to the univerfity, pronounce each an ora-
and the magiffrates; and laftly, take leave of their fellow ichoo ars, \&c. The juniors, who are to advance
to a higher form, and tave allo carried a prize, make
the magiftrates and the the magiftrates and their mafters a fiort Latize, compli-
ment, $\$ \mathrm{Cc}$. And this laudable price ferved in all Ane cithiss of Houdland. practice is generally ob-
The fenate of counfellors, out of which are chofen the High B-ailiff
or counfellors, out of which are chofen the High Bailiff
or Schout, four burgomatters, and feven aldermen,
\&c. In this city are 3 other tribunals,
 are to fuperintend the dykes, \&cc. of Schieland, who lying
between Delffland, Rhincland to the rivers Maefe and
Iffel Iffel, including the diffriets of Rotterdam, Schedam, and Gauda: The third tribunal is that of the judges
of Shieland, who determine in civil and criminal cyes not cognizable by the courts eftablifhed in the vil-
lages.
lages. the E , fide of the city is a large bafon or dock, whene they are continually building or repairing veffills for the admiralty or Eaft India company. On the $W$. $W$.
fide there is alfo another canal for private flip buidn with a fope for piting up the neceflary timbers : but
fide the the for the largeft thips betonging to the admiralty ors Rotter-
dam are kept at Helvoetfuys on the ocean, as the moft commodious ftation for them.
This city is in in offiffion of the trade to Great Bri-
tain, as has been hinted, and of that tain, as has been hinted, and of that to Ireland al.
mott to the exxlufion of all the reft. Its commerce to
France is allo very France is allo very confiderable, and much fuperior to
the traffic of any other town in the provine the traffic of any other town in the province. Here
they drive alfo a confiderable trade to the Eaft and they drive alfo a confiderable trade to the Eaft and
Weft Indies, the Levant, Italy, Spain, and Por-
tugat ugal. The glafs-houre of Rotterdam is one of the beff in
the feven provinces. Here they make abundance of glafs toys and enamelled bowls, which are fent to India,
and exchanged for China-ware and other oriental merchandife. Rotterdam lies fourteen miles S.E. of the Hague, and
thirty-two S. of Amfterdam. Lat. 52 deg. 10 min. N. long. 4 deg. 26 min. E.
OTHERRHAM, a market-town in the Weft Riding of
Yorkhire, with a fine flone-bridge over the Do Yorkhire, with a fine fone-briage over the Don, near
its juntion with the Rother. Ont it Rotherham, Arch-
bifhop of York, who wis a mative of this phace, founded college, now an alms-houfe. Its market is on Monday, and fairs on Whitfun-Monday for horned cattle
and theep, December I for cattle and horfes, Here is a charity-fchool for forty-two boys. It flands
4 miles from Sheffield, 33 from York, and 281 from London.
OTHES. a place and parifh in the friire of Elgin, and
North of Scotland, which gives title of Earl to the ancient family of Leflie, the prefent poffeffor being a cient family of Leline, the pretent poinetior being a
General of his Majety's armies, It flands upon a ri-
vulet which falls sinto the Spery, and is nine mies from vulet which ans ine
the town of Elgin.
OTHSAY, the principal place in the fhire of Bute, the town of Elgin.
OTHSARC, thel place in the fhire of Bute,
and Weft of Scotland. It gave title of Earl to the and Weft of Scotland. It gave title of Earl
Princes of Soctand of the Stuart family, the firt of Princes of Scotland
whom that, enjoyed it was David, fon to King Ro-
bert III. about the year Is ${ }^{2}$. it afferwads bert III. about the year I390. It afterwards gave hime
title of Duke, and was confequenty the fylle of the
eldeft Prince of Scotland before the Union. Mary Queen of Scots conferred the fame title on her coufin Lord Darnley before the married him \& fo that at pre-
fent it is alfo one of the ducal titles of the Prince of Wales, who is alfoc called Steward of Scotland. This town is a royal burgh, and in the fame diftrict with
Air, Irwin, Inverary, and Campbell-town, which al-
 Here are two forts, the one called the caftle of Roth-
fay, and the other that of Kermes ; with the ruins of fay, and the other the of Kermes; wide, a chapel we whith feveral
an old one upor the
, fide an old one upon the N. Nide, a chaper with reveral
houfes, and onie of four foreys high. The town flands
near the midde of the inand, on its E . fide, where are near the middle of the inand, on its E, fide, where are
an hundred or more fanilies, whofe fidfifitence arifes
an an hundred or more familes, whore fiblinence
chiefly from flaing and agriculture, Rothfay lies about
thirty,
$R \quad O \quad U$
$R \quad 0 \quad \mathrm{~V}$
hirty-eight miles from Glafgew, and feventy-four from Edinburgh to the W.
ROTHWELL, or ROUWELL, a place mentioned in Doomiday-book.
ROTING. See Rotenburg
ROTTERDAM. See Roterdam, a city of HolROTWELL, or RODWELL, a neat market-town of Northamptonimhire. Here is a fine houfe of anter ftone
for holding a market, which is on Monday; and it for holding a market, which is on Monday; and it
has a noted fair for hoifes. It lies two miles from Kettering, and about feventy from London.
ROTWEIL, a fmall limperial city of Suabia, in Germany, being fortififed in the ancient maanner, and enfar from the Danube, and at the end of the Black foreff. This is the capital of the county of Hohenberg,
nd in the territory of Hegow, with a chamber or court and in the territory of Hegow, with a chamber of court
of juftice. The neighbouring foil being very fruifful in wheat, the people apply much to agriculture. It has the Swifs, and under the protection of the houre of the Swils, and under the protection of Schaffhuufen.
Auffria. It lies about five miles from Sch.
and forty-two S. W. of Stutgard. Lat. 48 deg. to min. and forty-two S. W. of Stut
N. long. 8 deg. 36 min . E.
N. long. 8 deg. 36 min . E.
ROVEGO, a piace in the Venetian territories. See ROUEN, the ancient Roftomagus, the capital of Normandy, in France. It is the fee of an Archbifhop, and
feat of a parlianient, who have lately diftinguifhed thenh eives in flanding, up firmly for their country againft the French Kings oppreflions. It frands on the $N$.
bank of the Seine, in a valley furrounded with high hills, and covered with woods, being open orily on the fide of the river. It is alfo watered by the rivulets Au
bette and Robec. Veffiels of 200 tons can come up on the Seine to a large quay built along the city. Over
this river is a bridge of boats near the this river is a bridge of boats near the ruined one of
flone. It rifes and falls with the tide, and is paved flone. It rifes and falls with the tide, and is paved;
but tis very expenfive to keep in repair, as they are obliged to take it to pieces in winter eleft the ice ef hould damage it. Round the city are only antique wall
and towers, with irregular baftions to defend the gates on the land-fide. Here is an old caftle, begun by King Henry V. of England, after making himfelf maf-
ter of Rouen in 1419 , and finifhed under the reign of ter of Rouen in 14.19, and finifhed under the reign of
his fon Henry VI. in the year 1443. It has a drawbridge, the whole being furrounded with water. Her is a particular Governor, though no no gariron.
Rouen contains upwards of 7200 houfes,
are 60,000 fouls. The freets in general are very clofe and narrow; but the place is enlarged by fix fuburbs. Ameng its many noble pariles is, and the cuburbs five. Mary, the choir of which is lined with copper. Over it are three lofty towers, particularly the pyramid, the
fpire of which being of wood covered with gilt, tead has 200 fleps, and the whole edifice above 600 . The bell called George d'Amboife, is thirteen feet high,
weighing 40,000 pounds. On the great weighing 40,000 pounds. On the great gate is a tri-
umphal arch in honour of King Henry IV. with emblems of his conqueft over the league. Twenty pillars fupport the body of the church, in which, and in
its chapels, are the ancient Dukes and Archbilhops ; as alfo of Join Duke of Bedford, Regent of France under King Henry VI. of vent of Cordeliers, the Jefuits church, the old palace or caftle, the church and abbey of St. Owen, and the parliament-houfe; alfo the Archbifhop's palace, called Rouen has
almoft entirely burnt thirteen or fourteen times. In 1418 the Englif made themfelves maffers of it, But
turrendered it Co Charles VII. in French Proteflants formed and took it ; but it wards the taken and piundered under Charles IX. in 156 . Antony of Bourbon, King of Navarre, received a mortal
wound before it, but his fon Henry IV, took it in t Here died William the Conqueror.

Ting no fuop of Rouen is Primate of Normant having no fuperior in France, and immediateldy d ,
pendant on the Pope; his income is 60,000 live
 parts, namely Vexin, Normand, Roumois, Caux, and
Bray. In the firtt of thefe lies Rouen. Bray. In the firtt of thefe lies Rouen
The city is commodiofy being very extenfively carried on here and thro, whici the diftrict, Rouen is accordingly looked upon as woollen and lineri cloths, leather, hec. It conifts veral other merchandifes. The woollen manuts ermploy many thoufand workmen, and confequuremy
thefe are very profitable to the province there are very proftable to the province, and to tien $n$ ?
tion in general, only fo far as from their yon the king onom, they keep the money fram being $?$ abroad ; but the linen manufactures of various kind
which are exported into Spain, are extreme which are exported int in
ficial, the returns of them being commonly caff. It fands forty-fix miles S. E. of Havre de drade and fixty-feven N. W. of Paris. Lat. 49 deg. 36 min
N. . long. 1 deg. 10 min. E. N. long. I deg. 10 min. E
OVEREDO, in Latin Rov
in the bifhopric of Trent, and circle of Aultria; ;ity
ftands at the botom of the mount many and Italy on the E. fide of the is a flone-bridge guarded by two ftrong towers full embrafures, and by a cattle on a rifing ground, whit commands the wbole city, and flanked with four laraz
towers, that are very ftrong, as well as their curing
with embran with embrafures likewife.
This is a pretty handfome place, godverned by Po
deftat. Here a fpinning-houre for a filk manufucture, in whit they have a confiderable trade, a curious machine being
worked by water for that purpofe. It throws or worked by water for that purpote. In throws or wings
off at leatt 600 pounds weight at once; which male it a vaft quantity in a day. After dying of the filk,
it is manufactured into fattins, dan it is manufactured into fattins, damanks, velvets, 2 nh
other ftuffs, which are fold at the fairs of Bolatal thence tranfported to Germany. It lies teiz miles $S$. of the Tre
min..
About half a league off to the $S$ the foreft of Roveredo the to the $S$. is a country called is covered all over with pieces of rocks, and a very bad
road leading to OUOERGUE, the S. E. divifion of Guyenne, in Fraine It is bounded on the W . by part of Quercy, on the N by part of the fame and by Auvergne, on the En. by the
Upper Sevennes and Languedoc, and on the S. by Albigeois. Its greateff lengeth is about an thiry league and its breadth twenty. II is fubdivided into oagues,
parts, namely, the County, the Uper parts, na
Marches.
in the Vene a fimall city on the weftern coaf of Iftrin,
in in the Venetian territories and Uppern Itayly, of thene $\delta$.
fide of the mouth of the Lemo. It ftands upon a fmil
ina ifland communicating with the land by a bridge. Itis much cried up for the goodnefs of its haven, the fine vines and olive-trees which grow about it, and parit -
cularly for a quarry of fine fone with which the Venecularly for a quarry of fine flone with which the Venie-
tians build moft of their houfes. It is chiefly inhbabi-
ted by mariners, ted by mariners, who are excellent pilots for conduating the vefiets to and from Venice through all thole
difificult banks and channels. It is the fee of a Bifop inder Aquilceia The women here wear fardingals, aff
ied the Spanifh mode, ter the Spanifh mode, and moft of the men are
lame. Italian provinces in OOO, Il Polefino dit, one of the Italian provinces in Upper Italy. It is called in Iralim
Polefino, or in Latin Peninglla Polefino, or in Latin Peninfala Rbodigina, as lying be-
tween the Po, Adige, and Adigetto. This teritory is very fruitful in corn and cattle, which re is
 upwards of fifty miles; and from N. to S. E. where
broadeft, about twenty-five. It is bounded on the N . by the Paduano, on the E. by the Dogado, on the
S. by the Ferrarefe, and on the W. by the Vero S. by
nefe.
$R \quad 0 \times$
Its capital of the fame name, in Latin Rbodigizim, is
2 fouall city on the Adigeto, and confines of the Padug final City on the Adigeto, and confines of the Padu-
ano. Here refides the Bilhop of Adria. It is fortified ano.
in the antique manner, with a caffle, and has a ruin-
ous wall: the flreets and houfes are pretty neat ous wall: the flreets and houfes are pretty near, but
the city is dirty and ill-peoppled, being furrounded with think cing marthes. The celebrated Ccolius Rhodiginus
Itink was a naive of ch. It lies twentyes buried in the Francifan church. It lics twenty-two miles S. of
Padua. Lat. 45 deg. 10 ni.in. N. Iong. 12 deg. 28 min. E. ROUSAY, an inand in the prefbytery of North Ines, and
the Orkneys, in the North of Scotland. It contains 543 catechiitable perfons, principally ond. It conte coaft whins
it is fruiful, and has one of the sciety's fchools, in it is fruifful, and has one of the Sciett's fchools, in
which are ninten boys and eight giris. It lies on the
N. W. of Kirkwall, eight miles long and fix brod which are nineteen boys and eight gir's. It lies on the
N. W. of Kirkwall, eight miles olong and fix broad.
Here are feveral promontories and high hills. It allo Here are feveral promontories and high hills. It alfo
abounds with fowl, fifh, and rabbits.
ROUSELAER, a town of Flanders in the Low Countics. F . deg. $8 \min . \mathrm{E}$.
OUSILLON, now a government of France, but anciently belonging to Spain, Lewis XIII. having taken
it in 1642 : it was afterwards ceded for ever to the French by the treaty of the Pyrennees in 1659 . It
is bounded on the N. by the Little Prene is bounded on the . by trom Langucdoc, on the m. E. by
tains, which divide it
the Mediterranean fea, and on the S. and W. by the mountains of Catalonia and Cerdagne, as alfo by a part of the Great Pyrennees; fo that it it one large plain,
fify-five miles long and thirty-fix broad. As it is on
ifl fides, except towards the fea, furrounded with
 mountains, the heat is excenive here in uummer, ren-
dering the inhabitanss tawny, meagre, and wan, The
 parts is fo rich, that after gathering the wheat, they
fow a vaft deal of millet and other grain, fo as to have two or three harvefts fucceflively. Here they plow the ground cnly with mules; but their oil-olive is of moft
value to the inhabitants, the olive-trees being in great numbers here, alfo lemons and oranges are very com-
num
nut mon; yet wood is very farce, to country having
coly thickets and fmall groves. For want of navigable only thickets and flmall groves. For want of navigable
river, all the wood they ufe muft be brought upon
wele wacks Sheep are very numerous here, and their mules backs. Sheep are very numerous here, and their
fiflh exquifite. They alfo feed fome oxen ; but there are for the ufe of the rich. They keep few cows, the
milk being but indifferent, and uldd only by the poorer milk being but indifferent, and urcd ony by the poorer
fort. Quails, id pidgeons, and partridges, are here of an excelcent-ret. Tec, and Agly, which are no other than torrents, become very rapid, and do great damage when
fevled by the melting of the ice and fow in the
Pyrennees. fwelled by
Pyrennees.
Pyrennees.
The greateft trade here is that of their oil; they
allo export wheat and millet. Though the wine be alfo export wheat and milec. Though the wine be
very good, little of it is vended abroad, unlefs there is an arny in Catalonia. Their wool, which is very fine and good, they fell within the kingdom of France; but
they have fet up no manufacture in this province. Its capital is Perpignan.
ROWTE, a country extending from the Glenns, in the county of Antrim, and province of Ulifer, in Ireland,
as far as the river Bann, was a territory that belonged to the Maguillins, but they were driven out by the OWDRICH, ftones of great antiquity, in OxfordROTire. fheriftdom hereditary in the family of Douglafs, but of Jate years vefted in the crown. It it fubdivided into
Teviotdale, Ldddeldale, and Eufale or Efkdaie. The whole together conftituting what in the law-writings is
called the fhire of Roxburgh, is thiry miles fiom Ridding ioune on the E. to Annandale one Blue-cairn
ffiteen in breadth, from the borders to the

R $O \quad \mathrm{Y}$
in Laudermuir. It is bounded on the E. by Northum-
berland, on the S. .E. by part of Cumberland, on the
S. and S. W. .t. A. A. . S. and S. W. by Annandale, on te. W. by Tweedale,
and on the N . by the Merfe and Lauderale It abounds in pafture arid good corn, e eppecially oats,
great quantities of which are carricd to England. Here great quantities of which are carried to England. Hcre
theep, large black cattle, and horfes, are bred in valt
numbers. It has feveral mounaine the numbers. It has feveral mountains, the moft remakr-
able of which are Cockraw, whence the
we well ward, dividing Scoolland from Eng England, and in in
many parts impaftable. Sill many parts impanable. Sor.e of thefe are ever hinh,
but affording excellent grafs; and they have plenty of
lime and free-flone The inhabitants were always noted as a warlike
people, and their country joining to Enand by people, and their country joining to to England by by dry
marches, was frecuently the fene of between thofe of the name of Scot and Ker, or Carr, as
they they write it in Northumberland, for werth or Carr, as neigh
bouring fhire of Berwick, they could raife 10,000 horre bourng fhire of Berwick, they could raife to, ooo horien
in twenty-four hours. Here tre many families of dif
tinction and gentlemen, fere in wenty-four hours., Here are many families of dir-
tinction and gentlemen's seats, which be ore the union
were built in the form of caftees, for were built in the form of caftles, for fecurity againft
inroads. This fire has three prefhyteries, containing twenty-
five parifies, and with the Merfe conflitutes a provincial fynod of fix preflyteries, and in alt feventy-ons
parimhes. On the confines of this flire are the deba-
table pable lands, about which were fo many contefts and
tickerings formerly bet bickerings formerly between the borderers of each
kingdom; but adjudged fince to the Scorch. Kingom;
OXBURGH, a town and cafle giving tite of Duke
to the fanily of Ker, and fometimes and to the farnily of Ker, and fometines called Marchisun
or Marchmont, giving fitle to the Marchmont herald,
and of and of Earl to the family of Hume, flands in the fhire
of Roxburgh, having been anciently a royal burgh, including feveral lavirihes and ffhools: But by reaton
of the wars between the two nations, the caftle was razed, the town ruined, and ins privileges cransfoefrred
to Jedburgh. At the fiege of this place King James 11 . to Jedourgh. At the fiege of this place King James II.
of Scotland was kilied. In the fhire of Roxburgh are confiderable remains
of Romian encampments, \&c. it has alfo a military way called the Roman, but by the vulgar the Regy way cauteway, which runs from Hounam to the
Tweed. The principal proprietor of this fhire is the Duke of Buccleugh. ROXENT Cape, or the Rock of Lijorn, a remarkable
mountain and headland of Portugal, in the Atlantic ocean, and at the N. entrance eino the river Tagus.
It fands twenty-three miles W. of Lifbon. Lat. $3^{8}$ deg. 42 min. N. long. 9 deg. 25 min. W.
ROYAN, a frall town of Aunis, in France, on the
Garonne. It was formerly well-fortified and defended Gatonne. It was formerly wei-fortined and aefende.
by the Proteftants. It lies thirty-four miles S. of komin. W. Springs of the Moreail. Here is the feaco of a goo ernor,
provotthit, bai iwic, \&ce. In Roye is a collegiate provolthip, bai iwic, \&cc. In Roye is a collegiate
church, three parifi-churches, two horpitatls, and a community. It lies 23 miles S. E. of Amiens, Lat
49 deg. 44 min. N. long. 3 deg. 20 min. E. ROYST ON, a town of Harfordibire, on the confines of Cambride effire, and partly in both counties. The foil
round it is rich. Here is a handfome church with feveround it is rich. Here is a handome church with feve
ral monuments, which formarly belonged to a priory
erected in honour of Thomas a Becket and when madt erected in honour of Thomas a Becken, and when mate
parochial by fatute, five parihhes were reduced to one, parochial by fatute, five parifhes were reduced to one,
called that of St. John Bapift. The reetory is a confaderable living, and in the gift of the Dean and Chap-
fider werly market her
ter of St. Paul in London. The weekly ter of St. Paul in London. The weekly market her
on Wednefday, is ffill confiderable for barley and malt on Wednefday, is frill confiderable for barley and math,
and all forts of provifions. Its annual fairs are Ain
Wednefdyy, Wednefday in Eafter-weck. Wedrefdav in Wedne fdy, Wednefday in Eafter-weck, Wednefday in
Whitfun-week, tie firft Wednefday in July, an WedNeflay after Sepptember 29 In the reign of King H-nry
VI. Norden fays the beft wheat was fold here for a Norden fays the beft wheat was fold here for 12 , it a quarter; ; thoughl.
was 8 s . a bufhel.
Here was lately difcovered a fubterraneous chapel of
one Royfe, a Saxon lady, that fixed up her crofs here, one Royre, a Som
from whom this town t takes its name, having altars and
imares cut out of the chalky fides of the cave, which images cut out of the chalky fides of the cave, which
was in the form of a cone, with the entrance a-top, and into it people went down by means of a ladder. Several inns are in this town; and it gives title of Baron to the
eldeff fon of the Earl of Hardvicke. eldeft fon of the Earl of Hardwicke.
The Roman way calted $V$ Vis Confularis and Erminefreet pars through this hundred and Stow directly to
Huntingdon, and was formerly the pott-road to BiggleHuntingdon, and was formerly the polt--owad to miggle-
fwade, ill turned through Royton; by which, aniong fwade,
other means mened became populous. The fields about
the town have almoft upon every eminence a burrow, the town have a'moft upon every eminence a burrow,
of which there's a great number by the Ickening-ffreet,
on running E. of this pace, near which Roman coins have
rut been dug up. It lies thinty-eight miles N. of London,
with chalky foil two miles on each fide of it WOZAN a well-builc town, with fair freets,
tinate of Noorougodec and Littrle White Ruflia, in
Lithuania, in Poland. It lies fifty-five miles S. W. of Novogrodec.
ROZIERES, Aux: Salines, a town in the duchy of Lor rain, now fubject to France. It ftands on the Meurt, fourteen miles S. E. of Nancy. Lat. 48 deg. 40 min
N. long. 6 deg. 18 min. E. RUATAN, or RATAN (fee the latter) an inand in the bay of Honduras, and gulph of Mexico, North Ame-
rica. This fettlement of the Englifh made here, as com rica. This fettlement of the Englifh made here, as com-
modious for flipping that come for logwwod, has been fince abandoned by them.
RUBICON, the modern Pifello, called alro vulgarly Rugon, a river of Romagna, in the Eccieliaftical state,
and middle divifion of Italy. It was celebrated under the former nanee in the Roman hifory, as the boun-
dary between the Italian provinces and Cifalpine Gaul. dary between the Italian provinces and Cifalpine Gaul.
For this reafon the fiofile views of Julius Cæfar plainly appeared, by his pafing the bridge over this river with
his army: for by the Romian laws, no General. could
march the legions under his command tories of his province into another, without an order from the fenate and people of Rome; like wife in returning from an expedition, the army was not permitted
to crofs this river without laying down their arms, on pain of being adjudged enemies to their country. Cæfa having refolved to break through this law, faid, fagaa e aica, i.e. the die is calt, as after that no accommoda-
tion was to be expected, but fate and war muft now decide the event. It is but a fhallow ftream in any traet of dry weather, and it runs but flowly. It is bounded on the N. by the province of $D$ wina ; on the E. by Syrianes; on the S. by Belozero ; and on the
W. by the Onega-lake. RUDNO the Onega-lake. RUDNO, a town of Temefwaer and Turkey, in Europe,
on the river Temes, twenty miles below Temefwaer on RUDOLPHWERT, a town of Carniol Auftria, in Germany, It flands on the Gurk, forty-fix
miles S. E. of Laubach. Lat. 46 deg. 20 min. N. long. 16 deg. 5 min . E.
RUDOLSTAD T, a lordhip in Upper Saxony to the younger branch of the Hohenloe.
RUEL, in Latin Rotalium, a fmall town in the Ife of rance, on the Seine, about two leagues from Paris on
the E. and as many from St. Germain-en-laye N. Here is a pretty charch, and fome gentlemen's reats well-built; but chiefly remarkabbe for a nombe
palace ereated here by Cardinal de Richelieu, with magnificent gardens in the Italian tafte, and now belonging to the Duke of that name.
RUFFACH, a fmall town of Alface,
fubject to France. It flands thirty-fix many, now Strafburg. Lat. 48 deg. 10 min. N. long. 7 deg. 20
min. E. RUFFORD-CASTLE, or ROGFORD-ABBEY, in Nottinghamfhire, formerly the feat of the Marquis of
Halifax, but now of Sir George Savile, Bart. It is one among the magnificent, though availe, Bart. It is one
this country, as Thorefloy, Welbeck, RUGBY, a market-town of Warwickfhire. Its annual
$R$ U M
fairs are on Auguf 21 and November 22, for hor cows, heep, and cheele
UGELY, or RUDGLE

R ${ }^{4} \mathrm{P}$
above one anchoring-place. It lics four leagues S. of
the Ife of Skie, near the Iffe of Cannay on the N the Ife of Skie, near the Ine of Cannay on the N.
W. and that of Egg on the S. E. It belongs to Maclean of Coll. Perthhire, is called by the natives, from the noife which the water of the calcaace over whicit it is thrown ufually
makes. The fall here is about thirty yards high: $a$ rock on each fide almoft meeting at top forms a natural bridge,
over which is only made a wooden contrin over which is only made a wooden conftruction for foot
paffengers and hortes, when the river of Almond is not fordable above two or three miles lower down. Not-
withfanding its height, the torrents from withntanding its height, the torrents from the moun-
tains fome few weeks ago, namely in Nomber 1760 , rofe fo furprifingly as to fweep it entirely away by their rapidity, the floods at the fame time having done confiderable damage in' other parts of the kingdom; but
efpecially to Wade's fine bridge over the Tay at Aberfeldy, a part of which has been wafhed away.
RUMELIA, or RUMELI, the modern name of the ancient Greece, a part of Turkey, in Europe. of the
RUMFORD, a market-town and great thoroughfare of Effex. Though no corporation, its bailiff and wardens keep court weekly for the trial of treafonis, felonies,
fmall debts, \&c. Here is a charity-fhool by fubcrip-
tion, for ffity boys and twenty girls; but the church is tion, for fifty boys and twenty girls; but the church is
only a chapel of care to Horrchurch. Its wekly maronly a chapel of eare to Hornchurch. Its weekly mar-
kets are on Tuefday for cattle, and on Wedneefday for corn. It has an annual fair on June 24 , for cattle; and
lies five miles W. of Burntwood, and twelve E. of lies five miles W. of Burntwood, and twelve E. of
Lomion.
RUMIBAMBA, i. e. a fony plain in that of InnoQuite, hear he city a ejections of the Volcano in Pichincha-mountain. RUMILLI, or RAMILY, one of the principal towns of Savoy
defription of
it. RUMSEY, or ROMSEY, a market-town of Hamphire, on the Tefe. It is pretty large, as well as ancient, and
governed by a mayor, \&c. being much inhabited by governed by a mayor, \&cc. . eing much inhabited by
clothiers. Here King Edward the Euce founded a monaftery, which his grandfon King Edgar turned to a
nunnery in 907 , of which King Stephen's only daughter nunnery in $9 \circ 7$, of which King Stephen's only daughter
Mary was the abbefs, whom Matthew of Alface, fon to the Earl of Fianders, privately conveyed away and married: but after he had two children by her, he was
obliged, for fear of the Pope, to let her return to it. In obliged, for fear of the Pope, to let her return to it. In
the old church, a nobbe pile, arched in form of a crofs, with femicircular chapels, \&cc. are buried King Edward and his fon Alfred. The woods, corn-fields, meadows,
and paftures, all round this place, render its fituation delighfful. Its market is on Saturday, and its fairs on Eafler-Monday and Auguft 26 , for horfes, cattle, cheefe
and fwine. It lies in the road between Southampton and fwine. It lies in the road between Southampton
and Salifinury, ro miles from Winchefter, and 78 from London. The famous Sir Willam Petty, the mathe-
matician, was a native of this place, from whom are dematician, was a native of this place, from
fcended the Barons Shelburn of Ireland.
RUNAL, a town of Savolaxia and Finland, in Sweden, thirty miles W . of Suminge. Some reckon it the prin-
cipal place in the province; tho' others do the latter. RUPINEY-MEAD, Running-Mead, and fometimes Counn-cil-Mead, a place on the $N$. fide of Egham, now divided
into inclofures. Here King John figned the Magna Charta. RUNWAY; a place under the hill, not far from the De-
vizes in Wiltonhire, where is an excelient fring, which vizes in Willthire, where is an excellient fring, which
might be eafily conveyed to that town, they being in great want of water.
RUPELMONDE,
RUPELMONDE, a town of Flanders, in the Auffrian
Netherlands, on the Scheld, and oppofite to the place Nether the supel falls into it, as the name imports. It ghere the Rupel fals into it, as the name impors.
gives title of Cuunt, and ftands eight miles S. of An-
twerp. Lat. 51 deg. 20 min. N. long. 4 deg. 10 twerp. Lat.
RUPERT Fort, an Englifh fettiement on a river of the
RUPE It fands at the bottom of Hudfon's bay, and belongs to It fands at the bottom of and 12 miles N . of Quebec
the company of that name, at.
Lat. 5 Ideg .10 min N . long. 86 deg. 5 min . W.
${ }^{2} U^{-1 / S}$
RUPERT River, in the laft mentioned dintria of Nofrth
America, near which is the fort of the fald Andians who dwell upon it are more fimple thane. The Canda, and generally peaceable, not given to quarerel ways, a barbazous nation on the confines of Hudfon's
ffrei hht.

## frei hh. UPPLE.

 formed, by ther of Brabant, in the Auffian Netherlards, ning W. falls into the Schelel at Rupelmonde.RUSCOY, a town of Wermeland and Wer Proper, in Sweden : about twenty-five filles to the $S$ of Philipftadt. OUSSA Sithe Ruffia is is fuppoia, of Old to Rukfa, from which the counttry of
lous towne, is a well-builc popuz lous town of Novogarod, in Mucrovy, flanding on the
fhore of the Ilmen lake, whence ifuls the
which Thore of the Ilmen lake, whence iffus, the river Lovat,
which runs through the town. From it the intabitants which runs through the town. From it the inbabitants
make a good falt, and drive a confiderable trade in that commodity: it lies forty-two miles S. of Novogotod,
The New Ruffi is fitauted on the fame river, and about ten miles from the Old.
USSE, a river of Ruffia, confifining of the united frream
of the Wilia and Berezina; which runnini fiom of the Wilia and Berezina; which running form E. to
W. falls into a bay of te Baltic, near Memel. Ac'its
mouth is a fine fin mouth is a fine falmon-ifihery.
Bufching makes if alfo Burching makes it alfo one of the principal branches,
which iffues from the Memel in Prufri, about a thile below Pillit, running into the Curifche-hiff, on the Bal our maps.
RUSSIA, Grat, or Mirfoovy, a valt empire, the latgeft
under one covernment perta, under one government perhaps in the whole world
part of which lies in Europe, and part in Afia. It i
alfocalled Mofovite orWhite Roft , in coniltailt.
 che Frozen, Northern, or White faz ; on the E. . b
Great or Chinefe Tartary, and that part of the Patific
ocean, called the Japonefe fea; on thes, by the Calmucl ocean, called the Japonele fea; on the S. by the Calmuck
and Cuban Tartary, Perfia, Georgia, the Carpian and
End and Cuban artary, Perina, Georgia, the Cappian and
Euxine feas; , and on the W. by Poland, the Baltic fea,
Swedifh Finland and Lapland. Its extent from E. ot W Swedifh Finland and Lapland. Its extent from E . to W.
that is, from the confines of China to thorfe of Sweden, that is, from the confines of China to tho of of Weden,
is computed at 3000 miles, and from N No So S. that is,
from the Frozen fea to the Euxine, about 256; tho others circumfrribe this empire within much narrower
limis limits : however, not a third part of this valt tract of
land, at leaft, is cultivated or inhabited; the eafler part being a mere wildernefs, on account of the vicinity
of the Tartars, and the N. part much the fame, if no
worfe, from the extremity of cold there. That part of Ruffia, which may be properly faid to be
well peopled and cultivated, namely the S.W. part, is not well peop
much above 600 miles fauare. The whole country lice between lat. 47 and 70 deg. N. and in fome parts caftwards beyond the t: from Wy yurg on the W. buindary
Kam'zatka on the E. between long. 30 and 160 . thuy extending from the 7 th climate of the temperate zane, to the 2 d of the frigio. The longetf day in the S . par
is atout is hours, and in the N . two montis long, tho fun not fetting all that time, when near the tropic. Beyond lat. 60 deg. N. corn ripens in few places, and miferable fhrubs, nor-vegerables; though they abound miferable frubs, nor
in wild beafs, game, fowle and fih. In the middle tracts, the air is pretty moderate, producing corn, anh
all forts of fruits that do not require a warm fun. In the all forts of fuits that
lower and foutherly parts, the air ir very warm: and though even in there there many, waie tralts, $y c$ they a abound with vegetable productions. Ald
provifions are reafonable, efpecially felh-meat, which is remarkably cheap. Though the cold in the middle and northerly parts of
The Ruffia is very keen in winter, and the days fiort; or the other hand, their fummer is more agrecable an warm, and the twlight ord she N . fnow and ice continue
More particularly, towards More particund nearly three quarters of a year, the effece
o, the ground
of its inclement air being often fitt by the lofs of hands of its inclement air being often flet by the lofs of hands,
feet, nofes, \&c. if perfons come too hantly near a firc feet, noes, $h e$. if perrons meomed then, is to rub the part
or flove: the propereft methen

## R U

with frow, or cold water. The cold weather generally begins in Auguf, and daths sill the next May; durin
which interval rivers are frozen up four or five fee deep, \&ci. On the contrary, the S. provinces, though very cold during one half of the year, have very fiorch
ing heats for fix weeks or two months in fummer. ing heats for fix wecks or two months in fummer.
The moft confiderable acceffion to this empire, erpe Tilly towards the $E$. and fome from Sweden towards the
W. is not V. is not abooe a centur's s fanding, more particularl
by the conquefts of the late Czar Peter the Great. by the conquefts of the late Czar Peter the Great.
Befides grain and fruit of various forts, the countr produces plenty of rhubarb, flax, hemp, good pafture for
cattle, honev, wax, befides Ruffion and buff-leather cattle, honey, wax, befides Ruffian and buff-leather,
potafhes, tallow, cavear, made of the roes of fturgeon potafhes, talliow, cavear, made of the roes of furgeon
and the belliuga, finglaids, fpermaceti, horfes teeth, rrain-oil, iron, zc.
The Ruffians have few merchant-flaips, their naval fures, manufactures, and the above-mentioned profures, manufachures, and the above-mentioned pro-
duce of their country being exported in foreign bot-
toms, together with thofe of other nations, and returns toms, together with thofe of other nations, and returns
made in the commodities of the fouthein parts of Europe. As Rufia is full of large woods and forefts, fo there whofe furs are in great requeft, and which form a con fiderable branch of commerce: all which are conveye rom one province to another, by means of their many
navigable rivers in fummer, and Acdges in winter; ;and the latter being drawn on the filow or ice by horfes, The principal rivers in the country, beides innume rable fmall ones, are the Wolga or Rha, the Don or Tanais, the Dwina, the Dnieper or Boriffenes, the Occa, Succhana and Juga, the junction of which three
latter ftreams form the Dwina aforefaid, the Kamy, the Oby, and the Jenefaida.
Its largeft inland lakes, not to enumerate any other, are the Ladoga, the Onega, and Peipus in Livonia; all
abounding in fifh. But the lakes of this country in general breed fuch innumerable fwarme of fies, gnats, and other infects, during two or three months of in
tenfe heat, as makes their fummer almoft as trouble fome as their winter.
Contidering the vaft numbers of forefts, lakes, 8 zc . the year, befides other inconveni-ncies, the late $\mathrm{Cza}_{2}$ Peter ordered houfes of entertainment to be built at
every twenty or thirty miles diftance on the high-roads every twenty or thirty miles diftance on the high-roads
leading fom one great city to another, commonly not leading from one great city to another, commonly not
Ifls than Ico mies afunder. He alfo ordered pofts to be ret up at every mile's end, with the diftances from
place to place, and other directions in Ruffian and Ro man letters. The method of travelling here is chiefly by fiedges in winter, which are drawn on the ice or fanow by ories or rein-deer, and move very eafily for 100 miles, parf.
Among the natural curiofities of Ruffia, is a fort o melon found in and about Aftracan, Cafan, Samara, plant, deftroying, they fay, all herbs and grafs which ie within its reach. The hare called Zaits, alfo mof ter. Amorg its artificial curiofities, the moft remarkable church, and the great bell of Mofcow weighin Jerualalem pounds, which requires 100 men to wraite it.
The Rufians bear but an indifferent charater among The Rufians bear but an indifferent charafter among
othations, having indeed given feveral too flocking
infances of their barbarity, not othier nations, having indeed given feveral too fhocking
infanceso of thir barbarity, not to be denied in the pro-
fent confederate war which they carry on with the pre fent confederate war which they carry on with the houre-
of Auftria againf the King of Pruffia ; fo that their oficers of Auftriagaint the King of Pruffia; fo that their officers
have been obliged to hang up numbers of them. They have been obinged to hang up numbers of them. They
are in general quite ilititate, brutal, and fo given to
drunkennefs, iddenefs, and fmoaking of tobacco, even drunkennefs, idlenefs, and fmoaking of tobacco, even
to a degree of intoxication; and no lefs than 4000 to a degree of intoxication; and no lefs than 4000
fhops were formerly reckoned in Mofow, where they
fmoaked that weed, and drank wine or brand Imoaked that weed, and drank wine or brandy as thy
as their heads or pockets could hold out. Though it as their heads or pockets could hold out. Though it

U s
Wift be owned that the Crar Peter enaaed very ferere laws againft thefe and the like vices; yet it may ferere
be quettioned, whether this reformation has far, an invincible fondnefs for their barbarous anciefty cuftoms fill remaining aniong them.
notiors of theirs They are bred up with fuch high notiors of their $S_{0}$. hem, and fo prepoff fled with an opinion of their unerring widdom and knowledge, as will as of their own ignorance and imperfection, that it is a conmon fyewn
mong them, in all doubtul cafes, "God and the C Coze molg then, in
Such is the nature of the Ruffian government an confitution, that the people are kept ulder thene grend
flavery; for the Boyars and Nobles, whole entire affitid tavery; for the Boyars and Nobles, whole entire valilil hem, and the Czar exacts fuch heavy taxes and ferviceal
from the people, efpecially in time of war, indief from the people, efpecially in time of war, infict ng fee
vere punifhments for non-performance, that it is great difificulty that they make thife, to the it is witi retche, arts and frienc commerce, railed Ruuffia to fome degiee of wealit, yet did his many projects, travels, and wars, oblige him,
to defray thofe expences by fuch heavy taxes, far greater part of his fubj:cts were quite beg ared the the Ihe Ruffians are extremely fond of hor-bachs and
wweating-houfes, to which lweating-houres, to which they conftant'y go twice a
week, and oftener, if they can afford it, the women and men making no fcruple to oo into them promicuonondy; The pails of water poured upon their tiver, if near, of have pails of water poured upon their bodies to render
them hardy. They are both of a robuft and helle confitution. They will travel many days on the ftrength of oat-meal mingled with water or fome raw.
oot, efpecially rye-bread, much uled here; travelling they come to any water, there they when in
theileat their repaft,
The Ruffia
ell-fhaped, well-hhaped, very dutiful to their lordly, humbands, and
patient under their correction, which fome churlith ones carry to fuch exceffes, that they fometimes die under it; for which there is here no punilhment. But if 2 fevere treatment, the law condemns them to be put into
the earth in a flanding pofure , and the earth in a flanding pofure, and covered with it only
up to their necks ; fo that fome live fix or eielt milery, it being death to afford them any fulfenampe. They are befides reprefented as loofe in their behaviour, ing-bouts. So loetrle decorum is ufed towards the faitrex, that no refpect is paid them, though they be ladiries parents take care in chance they have is, that their the huband under fome penalty to to fe them well; but all thefere precautions fo often prove to ineffectual, well; but it is
not with garland of wormwood, to put her is crowned with 3 nefs of the married flate; and the bridegroom with one of hops, to intimate its fruifulneefs, in default of which,
he may divorce her or hus her he may divorce her or thut her up,
According to the Ruffian laws, though feldom practifed, it being looked lon is permitted, of incontinence and a bafe mind. The grateft vitue
in wives is locked avoiding all converfation with other men, and fudyin all poffibie ways of obliging their hufbands. Their courthip is generally very hort, and is begun by
prefent, which, if excepted, the man goes to her the preient, which, if excepted, the man goes to her the
next day, and the matter is finimed out of hand; but if The Ruffians boaft, that a denial.
according to the pure ancient rites and doatine of the Greek church, thouzh in many refpeats they have To far deviated from it, that they have iniroduced creen
more fupertitious and ridiculous ufages, and lyy grater more fuperititious and ridiculous ufages, and lay graat
ffrefs upon them, than the moff bigotred Papiffs. In the year 989 Chriftianity was introduced among them under the great Duke Volodomir, the Emper
Bafilius honouring him with
$R$ U S
the fame time fending with it a Birhop and other clergy
men for that purpofe. The Athanafian creed men for
make the rule of their faith, and have St. Bafil's 1 if
turgy, which they ufe three times a day, turgy, which they ure three times a day, and thei
fervice is in the Sclavonic language. They obferve fout lents in the year with great Atrictuness, befides fafting every Wednefday and Friday. They began the yea
in September, and antedated the creation 1500 years in September, and antedated the creation 1500 years
before any other Chriftian nation; but the Czar Peter
introduced the Roman Caiculation before any other Roman Caiculation; January $I$, 1700 , if
introcuced the
which a trand jubilice was celcbrated at his polis. They have fifteen fentivals in a year, much the fame veneration, during the whole eight days prefenting eact other with painted eggs, fome very curioufl done.
Their manner of keeping ail holidays confifts chiefly Their manner of keeping ail holdays confilts chiefly
in going to church morning and a ternoon, and being
dunk at night. The very women indulge in it at fuch in going to church morning and alternoon, and beng
drumk an tight. The very womene indulge in it at fuch
times, as well as at all entertainments public or private. The prieffs in baptifin ufe exorcifm, dip the chiti crament in one kind, and this they continue till feven years old; afterwards they give it in both kinds. The
fame they do to dying perfons, together with extreme unction. They pay a great veneration to a vaft num-
ber of Saints, among whom St. Nicholas is paramount, bec of Saints, mong whom Mary has no fmall fiare of their devotion, as alfo reThe Czar Peter, upon the denife of the laft Patriarch of Motcow, would have no more Prelates raifed to that dignity, but made himfelf the fole head and governor of tre Ruminn church;
troduced learning among his Bifhops and clergy, who bifore were grolsly ignorant.
Since the rime of that Czar Since the time of that Czar all frangers are invited
to conice and fetle there, of what country or to come and fetle there, of what country or religion
foever. The Lutherans and Calvinifts have the free exererife of theirs, and the Roman Catholics, after ruce
interceffion in their behalf, have at lentth obtained the interceffion in their beehaif, have at lengtti obtained the
fame privilege; there being great numbers of artifts, merchanss, foldiers, and officers of that religion, fettled
in Ruffia: but tho the are tolerated, the Jefuits

 Mhametans art of the inhabitiants; but the Pagans are
thitteth part of
fill more numerous, effecially towards the N . Some of thefe are fo flupid and ignorant as to bo but one remove if not upon a evc,,
Their goverment in monarchial, hereditary, and
defpotic, under a Prince caled Czar. The predeccefiors of Peeter I. were ofyled Grand Dukes of Murcovy, but
have fince had the tille of Emperors of Rufia. Not have the eftates and fortunes, but the ef ives of all the Crar's fubjects, are wholly at his difpofal. And the
greatef knez, or noblemen in his kindom, are proud greateft knez, or noblemen in his kindom, are proud
to own themfelves his galopes or llaves, and execute his commands with an entire and implicit obedience. The
legifative, as well as executive power, is lodged folely legifative, as well as executive power, is todged focel
in him. He appoints the Wayodes or Governors of
province, and all civil and military, as well as new provinces, and
ecllfiatical officers. The nobility, which are very
nore numerous, and were formeriy ate foriped of their exceffive power, as to be now wholly dependant on their
monarch. At prefent the principal degree of nobility monarch. At prefent the principal degre ef the Czar's
is that of the Boyars, who have a place in
council and from amons whom he nominates his Waycouncil, and from among who
wodes and other high officers.
The ordinary revenues of Rufia do not amount to
three three millions Sterling per annum, which fall very
flotro of thofe of the Grand Signior; and confequently
the Czar is not in a condition to cope with the Otthe Czar is not in a conditus.
toman Porte upon equal terass. toman Porte upon equal terms.
The Czar's revenues in general arifes, I. From his
monopoly of all the fables and other furs, the mines monopoly of all the fables and other furs, the mine
and minerals in his empire. 2. From his farming out all the tobacco, wine, brandy, beer, and other liquors even the inns, ale
$\mathrm{N}^{\circ}$, LXXXVI.
ports of all meerchandife, efpecially for fom Archangel an Aftracari. 4. He is heir to all that Aiechangel an under the accufation of any criminal praticices. 5 . The
crown-lands. 6. The tanga and podat crown-lands. 6. The tagla and podat ; the former an
import on corn, and the other on every town.
draws ade draws a duty yroom all law-fuits. 8. He town. Fath lands ap-
propriated for his puards, 8ce. And
 can levy what taxes, and impofe what fervices, he pleafts,
and punifh them fevercly for no and punift them feverely for non-payment.
The government being entirly fovereignovernment bircimferibe entirely arbitrary, and the
punifiments inflicued on crimi any writen laws, the punifinments infliiled on criminals are very fums, the
and fometimes barbarous: chance of a fair trial ; for when evidence is wanting confefifons are extorted by racks and tortures. Wanting, Men of
diftinction are liable to be whiped with which tears the fliable to be whipped wich an infrument
from their bones, or baftina ced with the knout on their foles, till they cannot fland;
punifliment which was for punilhment which was frequently uled by the Czar
Pcter.
The number of inhabitants that pay the poll-tax, and
are obliged to find recruits, is computed at $5,100,000$ in the whole empire. The late Czar Peter was at an incredible expence in
carrying on his wars, buildoing of vaft navies, cities, and fortrefles, draining of fens and lakes, making camals sand
rivers navi iqable, entertaining vaft numbers of forcien troops, officers, artificers, \&cc. all, which mult have
amounted to inmenfe fums annuall The Czars had formerly a guard conffiting of 20,000 Strelitzes, not unlike the Trukkif janizaries: but for
their frequent revolts and outraces, Peter the Grcat wholly fupprefied them, and appointed a new guard, con-
fifling of regular troops, better cloathed, mounted, and Public affairs are chieffy managed by the grand coun-
cil of the Boyars; in which are ieveral incrior council of the Booars, in which are fiveral inglerior coun-
cils with their diftinct deparuments ; as for embafies, cils with their diftinct deparuments; as for embafies,
military affairs, the public revenue, trade, and the de-
termination of civil and criminal caufes; for which latter purpole a code has bren compiled in 1747 , by Right; and by this the judges are to regulate their rentence: fo that the courts of judicature are neither expenifive nor long-winded.
All the peafints and buifo the Cares, the Boyars, the monafleriess, or the genury;
the value of effates bcing computed fon the value of ctates being computed from the number
 whatever bufinerfs they think fit. The Czar u.ually
rewards fervices done him by his nobles or officers vitit rewards tervices dene nim
a number of thefe villages, from which he can in forty days raire 2 or $300,000 \mathrm{men}$, by fummoning each The language of Ruffia is a dqalceca. of the old Sclavonic, as that was of the old Scythian: but it is very
corrupt. Beffides retaining in it their divine fervice, corrupt. Affect any degree of learning or politeness, both fpeak and write in it. Though ignorance former!y covered the race of arts and fciences by this late late greac
has been given to art monarch, and three academies ereated by him in the capital, with a few colleges or
fome other principal cities. At the fame time he fente the yourg noblemen and gentiemen into foreign coun-
tries for education: but his deatio gave fome check to tries for education: but his death gave fome check to
thefe faluary views for polifhing Ruffiz, and it has althefe falutary views for poliming Rulfin
mof returned to its priftine barbarifin
The ancient inhabitinnts of R Rafia, Scythians by ex-
traction, were a fiecce, warlike, and uncracable nation, tracion, were anerce, wields and in covered watgons,
living only in the open fiel and ranging from place to place with their flocks, the milk of which was their principal
try was formerly much harrafied by the Tartars, who try was formerly much harrafted by the Tartars, who
held it it in cruel fubjection; but Volodomir began the great change, and fucceeding Dukes, particulary Bat
Demetriowitz, the 12 th from him, drove tie Tartars out of Mufcovy.
$R \quad$ U T
The Poles oppreffed them next, Uladifaus a Prince of that kingdom being their ruler; But theie
driven out alfo, the nobles chofe at Mofcow Michal Federowick, fon of the then Patriarch Philaretes Ni,
ditz of the houfe of Romanow, who began his reign ditz, of the he was grandfather to Peter the Great; and he alfo obliged the Swedes to reftore thofe. provinces which they had feized in times of confufion, But
the Czar completed whatever his predeceffors had left the Czar completed whatever his predecefliors had ent
unfinifhed, particularly by the entire recovery of the
provinces which the faid to maintain a guard of 18,000
Rufini.
The Czars are Toot and 5000 horfe at Mofcow: their garrifons on the frontiers amount to 100,000 men ; and in time of war
they generally keep an army in the field of about they
3o0,oc.
faries.
Iaries.
Before the reign of the late Czar Peter, the Ruffians had not a fingle thip; whereas that monarch furnihhed himfelf foon with a areat number, and variety of them,
particularly on the Baltic. They however feem hitherto particularly on the Baltic. The however feem t.
to have made no great figure on that element. Ruffia is divided by Burching into that part of it
R which lies in Europe, and that in Afria.
The part of the Ruffian empire in Europe contains, The provinces taken from Sweden at the begining of this century, namely, the duchies of
vonia and Ethonia; both which are fubdivided into the two general governments of Riga and Reval, alfo the province of Narva. Ingria, or the govern-
ment of Peterfburg, where flands that capital: and the conquered part of Carelia, or the government of Wi-
burg. burg. The provinces anciently belonging to Ruffia are, The Great Novogrod government. 2. Thofe of Archangel. 3. Mofcow. 4. Nifchneinowgorod. 5.
Smolenko. 6. Kiow. 7. Bielogorod. 8. Woronez and Afoph; with an infinity of fubdivifions.
III. The part of the Ruffian empire in Afia, III. The part of the Ruffian empire in Afia, which Thcludes ane Some of the rivers in this country fall into the Calpian fea, as the Volga, the Jaik, or ancient
Rhymnus, the Jem, the Gihun, and the Sihun : others Rhymnus, the Jem, the Gihun, and the shun: others dircharge themielves into the White or Frozen fea, as
the large and famous river Ob, the Jenifei, and the Lena. Thofe which run into the EEatern occean, are
the rivers Amur, the U, the Penfchina, and the the rivers Amur, the Ud, the Penfchina, and the
Anadir. Its pri
the Alin. It comprehends the wefterly and foutherly parts of
Ruffian Tartary, in which dwell feven or eight different nations of Tartars.
Its particular governments are, r. Afracan, 2. O-
renburg, and . Cufan, the latter comprehending about eighteen circles.
eighteen circles.
The northerly and eafterly parts of Great Tar-
tary, or Siberia, the inhabitants of which confift of the tard, natives, Tartars and Ruffians. The old natives include about twelve different tribes. The provinces in this part are Tobolk, Jenifeifk, and Irkutzk: all
which are variouly fubdivided into feparate circles and diffriets.
Rufia is by others divided into, I. Weffern MurRufia is by others divided into, I. Weftern Mur-
cory, containing twenty-two provinces. 2. Eaffern covy, containing twenty-two provinces. 2. Eaftern
Mufcory, including nine provinces. Mufovite
T. Martary, in which are fix provinces. And, Tartary, in which are fix provinces. And, 4 . into
Ruffian Lapland, containing four provinces. But as Ruffian Lapland, containing four provinces. But as
little more than the bare names of moft of them are
known, we fhall not repeat them here. North Wales.
RUTHIN, a town of Denbighflire, in Nort tulands on the river Clwyd, is a large and very po-
pulous place, nearly in the middle of the flire, and the greateft market for corn in the valley of Clwyd. It is corporation, has a good free-ichool endowed by Dr. Goodman Dean of Weftminfter, and an hofpital.
Its market is on Monday, and fairs on March 19, Fri-
day before Whitunay Its market is on Monday, and fairs on March 19, Fri-
day before Whitfunday, Auguat 8, September 30, and

## R Y E

notwithhnanding three or four acts of parliament, and
very expenfive efforts to reftore it, there is fcarcely envery expenitive efforts to reftore it, there is farcely en-
reance left for the fmalleft veflels: fo that his Ma-
iefly King George I. was under treat jefty King George I. was under great difificulties of
landing here upon his return from Hanover, January $1725-6$, after a very dangerous and tempeftuous paffage
the fleet not being able to follow him, or to make Do ver. About two-thirds of the town are furrounded by the eides, which with
form a orrt of peninfula. The $S$. fide is ise wafhed by
that branch of the tide that branch of the tide called Tillingham water, over
which was formerly a ferry, but now a bridge. The mackarel and herrings taken here are reckoned the beft of their kind ; and all the reft of the year they trowl for foles, turbots, brills, \&c. which are earried up every
day by the rippiers or fifhermen to London, which dhey perform in three flages. Thes have alfo a trade
tere in hops, wool, timber, kettles, cannon, chimney here in hops, wool, timber, kettles, cannon, chimney-
backs, \&c. caft at the iron-founderies of Bakely and bred in the neighbourhood. Rye lies oppofite to Dieppe, in Normandy, and was formerly the moft con-
fiderable haven betwixt Portimouth and Dover. Here liderable haven betwixt Portfimouth and Dover. Here
is a free grammer-fchool, endowed with thirty-two
ger is a free grammer-chioo, encarity-fchool for thirty
pound per annum, befides a chat
poor children poor children. Here alfo is plenty of good water, con-
veyed by leaden pipes into two conduits from the neighbouring hills. Rye has of the largeft parifh-churches in England, part of it being was and converted into ${ }^{\text {a }}$ magazine for planks, \&cc. and here is a fmall fettlement
of french refugees, mofly fihhermen, with two meet-ing-houres, the one for Prerbyterians, and the other for Quakers.
It fends two members to parliament, lies two miles from Winchelfea, thirty from Lewis, and about fixty-
four from London. four from London.
RYE, manor of Hertfordhire, in the parihh of Stanftedabbots, on the right-hand fide ot the road from Hodf-
den to Ware. It is famous for the Rye-houfe plot

R Z E
faid to have been formed for affifininating King Charles if in his return from Newmarket. Among feveral perfons
who fuffered on this account, was Rumbold the who fuffered on this account, was Rumboid the
tenant of the place, who was a RETYit. a borough of Surrey in the valley
fends of Holm「dale, which YPEN See R1p e in North Jutland, in Den mark.
RYSWICK, a fine village of Holland, one of the united
provinces, provinces, where is a grand palace belonging to the
Prince of Orange, in which the famous treaty called
the treaty of Rywick the treaty of Ryiswick was concluded between the Con-
federate and France in 1697 . 15 lies between the Hague and Delft.
WY RZECZYCA, a fmall city of the Great duchy of Lithuania, in Poland. It flands on the Nieper, 134 miles
N. of Kiow. Lat. 53 deg. 10 min. N. long. 30 deg. 15 RZEVA, or RESCHOW, a province of Weftern Mur-
it is bounded on the N. by thofe of Twere and Mofcow, on the S. by the principality of Biela and palatinate of VitepRk, on the W. by the lordhaip of
Plefkow, and on the E. by part of the territory of MofRZEVA, the defert, fo called as having been ruined and abandoned; it was the capital, and ftood on the weftern
fide of the province, S. W. of Velikie-Louki; it has
piven way to RZEVA VOLODEMERSKI, a town fanding on the eartern fide of the province near the fmall lake Wolga,
one of the fources of the river of the fame name. The buildings are but indifferent, though well-peopled. It drives fome trade in hemp, fifh, 8 cc . It lies eighteen
leagues $W$. Mofcow. Lat. 55 deg. 48 min. N. long. leagues $W$. of Morc
37 deg. 30 min. E . liament , and fends two Knights of the hire to parliament; and in it are feveral fine feats, particuarly
that of the Earl of Gainforough at Exton, and the
Eat Earl of Winchelfea's at Burley on the Hill, both near
Okeham. The latter has noble ftables, and a walled park five or fix miles in circuit, with woods, rich paff ture, game, \&c. the houre itfelf whith woovgs, beer revinilt,
and elegantly furnihed with curious paintings, a lib and eleganty furnined with curious pantings,
ravy, \&c.
UVO, anciently RUBI, an old Epifcopal city of Bari, a province of Naples, in Lower Italy. It fands between Acerenza on the E. and Conza on the W. alfo twelve
miles W. of Bitonto or Bidrunta, between which and Canufium, now Canofa, the Itinerary places it. Lat. 41 deg. $10 \min$. N. $\operatorname{long} .17$ deg. 20 min. E.
the North Riding of Yorkfhire, pleafantly, fituated, be the North inding of Yorkinite, Plearantly fituated, , be-
ing in a fine fruitul valley of the fame name, in which there are twenty-three parifh-churches; and in it fands
the borough of Malton : Hovingham, Hemfley, \&c. being not far off.
a borough of Suffex, on a hill, near.
of Kent. It is encompafied with, rocks YE, or RHIE, a borough of Suffex, on a hill, near
the borders of Kent. It is entcompafied with rocts
inacceffible on the fea-fide; is a mayor-town, fends two members to parliament, and was one of the appenWages, Winchelfira being the other, to Haftings 25 ,
Cingue-port. The houfes are well-built, and of brid, Cinque-port. The houfes are well-built, ane of mider
though mofty antique ; but there are fome neat modn though mootly antique; but there are fome neat mot hat
oncs. The port here is fo choaked up with fand, that
not


S A G




According to fome, it includes Gaur and Candah
and then it has Choraflan on the N .

#  <br>   

 ABA, a place in the road towards the townTombuto, in the kingdom of the fame name, an it. See Tombuto.
SAAL, or SALLA, in Latin Colonia Solvenfis, an ancien
city of Carinthia, and circle of Auftria, in Germany now in ruins, near St. Veit, Attila the Hun having deftroyed it in the year 451 . Roman coins, medals, and $t$ wo fone feats and Romian infrriptions on them. church of Saal is flill fanding, and in it is the SAAMI, or SAMI, a town of Negroland, in Africa name. Here is a good trade, efpeciaily in flaves. fands about eight miles from Cuttejar by land, but great many more by water. Fo thican phace the Englin SAAMI, a river of Negroland, in Africa, on which
fands the town of the fame name. It is about fix or feven tides above Yanimarew, rifing a valt way nland. It abounds with crocodiles, and is faid to part
Upper and Lower Yany. It enters the river Gambi tween Bruce and Yamiamocunds two town on the S. fide of the Gambia.

Caribbees, in the A Amall, but pleafant ifland of the belongs to the Dutch, and is about four or five league in circuit. At firft fight it looks to be only a rock, but in it has been found a valley large enough to employ
and fubfift feveral families, though no port. The fifhing about it, efpecially for the bonetta, is very plentiful, ions. The coaft is fo fhallow all around, that nothing but frall foops can come near it, and that only at
litte fand-creek on the $S$. fide of the ifland, into which the inhabitants draw their canoes.
A road is cut out of the rock, fo feep to the top, that only one can climb it at a time; and in many places by the fide of it are piles of fones on fcaffolds, fo
difoofed, that by only pulling a rope they may be dif. difpofed, that by only pulling a rope they may be dif
charged into the road to crufl any affailants to pieces. Labat, who was here in 1701, informs us, that the inand was then divided into two parts, containing not
above fifty families, who lived in convenient houfes above fifty famines, who : fo that the Governor, and
and traded mofly in hhoes he believed the minifter himfelf, did not dirdain working fometimes at the crat. With this trafic however, be-
fides a little indigo and cotton, they have procured
The inhabitants live in good harmony, and dine at
one another's houfes, killing their cattle by turns; and one another's houres, killing their cattle by turns; and
fo fupplying alternately each others wants. It lies a fo fupplying alternately each others wants. It It lies a
little W. of St. Chriftopher's, and thirten miles N. W. of Euftatia.

ABA, the ancient feat of the Tobais or Kings of Yemen,
in the principality of Xael, a province of Arabia Feliis in Affi.

## S.

S A B
which flands eighteen miles above Kockiclaga: and ABATHA, or SABOTA ABATHA, or SABO TA, faid by Pliny to have becan
feated in the heart of Arabia Felix and Affatic Tuta upon a hill, very large and populous, with fixty Templd,
in it. ABINA, a province of the Ecclefiatical fate, and lo divifion of Italy, is only a part of the tenitiory of tio ancient Sabines. It is boun ed on the S. by Camppriag
di Roma, from which the river Tiverone din di Roma, from which the river Tiverone divides it; ca
the W. by St. Peter's patrinony and the Tiliet N. by Ombria; and on the E. by the Further Abreze zo. Its extent at prefent is above twenty-fix milss in
length, and nearly the fame in breadth. length, and nearly the fame in breadch.
It is commonly divided into Sabina Nova, Iying tween Ponte Mole and the litile river Aja, and sitiona
Vecchia on the ofther fide of ihat rive The Vecchia on the other fide of that river. Though ore of
the finalleft provinces in all the Popes very fertile, being watered by a good number of great and fimalle, rivers
of the B ABIO, a town of the Brefciano, one of the Venctian
territories in Upper Italy. It fanis on the rie over which is a handfome bridge on the S. five of
1feo lake. Ifeo lake ABIONETTA to the territory called Val de Sabio. Mantua, and the Cuchy on the confines of that of Italy. This tersitory conefe, in the upper divilion of bout eight or nine villages, and beiongs to the Emput ABIONETTA,- in the duchy of the fime name, 2 town well-fortified, with a cale. S.
miles N. W. of the Po, and ten S. 45 deg. Io min. N. long. II deg. 5 min. able, a town of Lower Maine, in France. It Aands
on the Sarte. It was formerly confiderable ffrength ; and contains two parifihes and about 500 fis. milies, with a nunnery., it was the native place of William Menage, King's advocate at Angers, and
father of the famous Giles Menage, hiftory of Sable. It lies twenty miles N. of Anges.
Lat. Lat. 47 deg. 56 min . N. long. 18 min . W. Nova Scotia, in North America, near of Acadic or Nova Scotia, in North America, near which is 2 fie
cod-fifhery. Lat. 43 deg. 56 min. N. long. 66 dig. 25 $\underset{\text { There }}{\mathrm{min} . W}$ twenty-five ilo a fmall inand of the fame name, abcy E. of Canfo. but briers, being very, and without any portor promet pow. In the middle of it is a lake fue le torm on is a fand-bank lie itfelf about ten. At each exremily the other S. E. alfo fand hills, which m. and by E. a3o
feven ABLESTANt leagues diftance at fea
 W. by Segeflan; on the S. by N. Mecran ; and on tic L .
by the high mountans by the high mountains which feparate Perfia froun Indin.

The country is watered by feveral rivers, fprings, and lakes, being full of mountains, known by the name o
Montes Paropamifi, a branch of Mount Taurus, and all covered with forefts. The inhabitants are fill as rude as they were in the time of Alexander.
SAWBRIDGEWORTH, or SABRIXTEW it is called in Doomfday-book, a market-town of Hartfordfhire, with a hand fome church, and monuments,
patticularly one for General Lumley, the Earl of Scarborough's brother, whofe infrription informs us that he was in every battle and fiege with King William and he Duke of Marlborough in twenty campaigns, in Ireant, has its market on Wednerday, and annual fairs on April 23 and OCtober 19 , for horfes. It lies about
fix miles from the town of Ware. SACCAI, a city of Japan in Afia, with a port on Meaco-
bay. It lies 300 miles $S$. W. of Jeddo. Lat. 36 deg. bay. It lies 300 miles S. W. of Jeddo. Lat. 36 deg.
$10 \mathrm{~min} . \mathrm{N}$. long. 135 deg. 2 I min. F . SACHSENBERG, a place in UPper Heffe, in Germany, where are the ruins of an old fort built by the ancient the French garrifon at Frankerenbert the incurfions SACONETT, the Indian name by which the town of Rehoboth, in Briftol county, and New Plynnouth colony,
in New England, in North America is frequently led. See Rehoboth. -2 gulph of Mexico, belonging to Spain. It lies forty-eight gulph of Mexico, belonging to Spain. It lies forty-eight
miles E. of La Vera Cruz. Lat. 18 deg. 20 min. N. SACUNDEE, or ZACUNDY, a village of Guine Proper, in Affica, where the E Eglifif have a fort mounted
with twenty pieces of cannon, with a good landingwroth twenty pieces of cannon, with a good landing-
place and gardens. On a neighbouring hill is the Dutch fort call Orange, about a mulquet-fhot from the other.
SADBERG, a place in the bifhopric of Durham, on ADBERG, a' place in the biffopric of Durham, on
rivulet which runs into the Tees, and flands in the orad rivulet which runs into the Tees, and flands in the road
from Darrington to Stockton. It gives title of Earl
to the Bifhop of Durbam, which he holds by bato the Bifhop of Durbam, which he holds by bat
rony.
rony. a rmall iffe in the river Senegal or Niger, in
SADLE,
Afica, about four or five leagues E. of the inand of Bilbas.
SADRASPATAN, a port of Coromandel, and the Eaft Indies, in Afia, where the Dutch have a minall fatary
for buying up lony cloch. The town is populous, the for buying up long clocth. The town is populous, the
freets large, but the houfes are mean, being chiefy in hreets large; but the houres are mean, being chieny
habite b Pagans. The eair here is healthy, and the
foil fuitful, furnifing Fort St. George with falletin foil fuitful, furnifhing Fort St. George with falleting
and potherbs, ffom which it lies forty-tbree emiles to and pot-herbs, from which it lies fory-tbree miles
the $S$. and about eight leagues $N$. of Pondicherry. Lat
 a city of Paleftine, in Afratic Turkey, the ruins o
which ffill fhew the extent of that once magnificen
paFcer $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { pan-WARDEN, the ancient } W \text { aldenburgh, then }\end{array}\right)$ Chipping-Walden, and in Doomiday-book Waleduna, or
fimply Walden, a market-town of Efiex, which has the fimply Walden, a market-town of Effiex, which has the
firt y name from its fituation amidft fields of faffron, which was brough int England in the reign of Kin which was brought into england in the reeign of King
Edward III. and has fince thriven in this foil prodigiounly.
This good church. It gives title of Baron to the eldeft fo goo church. Ef Suivesk and Bindon. IIs market is on
of the Earl of
Saturday, and faits on Midlent Saturday, for horfes \&c. and November I for cows.
In the neighbourhood is the grand feat of Andley Inn, formerly a monaftery. Walden lies twenty-fiv
miles from Chelmsford, and about forty-two from Lon don. $D$ D SAGALASSUS, once a noted city of Pifidia and Cara-
mania, in Afia Minor, whofe inhabitants the Romans mania, in Afia Minor, whofe inhabitants the Romans
looked upon as the beff foldiers in this part of the world The neighbouring country was very'fertile in mot

S A
things, efpecially corn; but at prefent both city and
country are poor and defore SAGAN, in Latin $D_{\text {wratus }}$ Zeganterifs, a duchy of Silefia in Germany. It is fruitful in corm, and well-waterect
by the Bober, Queifs, Tcchirn, and Ne.fe. It is bounded on the W. by Lower Luffatia, the marquifata the duchy of Great Glogav, on the S. by the territor It belongs to the heir of Lobkowiz. ducny of Croflen. GAN, or ZEIGAN, the capital of the laft-mentioned
duchy of the fame name, flands near the confines of Luffatia and the rivers Bober and ioar the confines of merly a large and populous city; but it has been often
burnt, and tie laft urnt, and the ladt time in 1442, by red-hot bullets
when befieged by Don John the Ty taken and retaken in the civil wars, it is now muci
decayed. Its prine decayed. Its principal frucculures wars, the cafle, St. Mary",
church, and the two old monafteries, miles N. W. of Breflaw. Lat. 5 I deg. 46 min. N. long. ${ }^{15 \mathrm{deg} .} 36 \mathrm{~min}$. E.
fica, in Upper Italy. It thands on a fine The of Cor
four fica, in Upper traly. Ie tiands on a fine plain, abou
four miles trom the mouth of the fiver Limone, be ween Calvi on the $N$. and Adiazzo on thinone, be
bout fixteeen miles diftant from each. Th Imoft ruined; its Prelate, who is under the place cathe, refrates is now at $V_{i c o}$ a neighbouring town, and the
chated triither alfo. SAGUENAY, a province of Canada in North America
It is a part of the EAftern Canida, and is divided on
the W on the N. E. dwell the nation called river Silefgemenay Creffinaux, on the $\mathbb{N}$. W. that of the Elquimaux, on S. W. that of Saguenay, at the mouth of which is the own of the Three Rivers. Its extent is compitted from this laft-mentioned place, which is the frontier of C. Ca
nada Proper, quite to the further end of the bay call nad Proper, quite.
ed the Seven Ifles.
The river of Saguenay iffues from the lake of St
John, and falls into that of St $I$. Tadouftions into that of St. Laurence, at the the fown the encouraghement the French firt fertled, but found Quebec, they from thence gradually poonled the acoun This river is not above three quatets of a mile deep; but an it runt higher up, grows witer, and by an common rapidity, infomuch that it prevents th de from coming in, though Charlevoix pells us, that
is navigabie by the largett veffers thove eagues upwards. In enterinity it, the port of Tadoul Yac mult be left on the right pand, where is ohly alarge
French houre, with fonie buts about it. This haven is capable of containing twenty -five men of wat, with goo an chorage and helicer from form, , being nearly of a
circular form, deep, and tikewife furrounded with very high rocks: , deep, and inkewife furrounded with ver The foif, climate, and inhabitants of Saguenay, aro
much the fame with thofe of Canada Proper ; but it was formerly better peopled than it it at prefent, the atives mofly of the Abenic tribe having been almon defroyed by the Iroquois. It yields great p'enty of
marble of various kinds; fo that not only the principal towns, forts, churches, \&c. but even privite houtes,
are buile of it. Quebec is its capital. It is now part tre built of it. Uuebec is its capital. It is now part
the Britifh doinimions. AGUUNTUM, once a famous city of S. Szin, from the
ruins of which was built the nodern MORVYEDRO, which fee. AID, a town of Upper Egypt, in Africa. It fands on
the river Nile, and is fuppofed to tave been the ansien the river Nile, and is fuppored to have been the ancien
Thebes. It lies 200 mifles N. of Graid Caiio. Lat 27 deg. .5 min. N. 10 ong. 32 deg. 26 min. E.
SAINTES, the ancient Xaintes, in Latin AINTES, the ancient Xaintrt, in Latin Sartones, of Urbs Santonica, the capitalal of Saintonge, in France, on
the river Charante. This city is not very well built,
and now, fince the perfecution of the Prot in and now, fince the perfecution of the Proteflants, bu
thinly peopled. It is the fee of a Bifhop under Bour thinly peopled. It is the fee of a Biflop under Bour-

S A L
deaux, with an income of 12,000 livres per annum, whore bailif adminifters high, mean, and low-juftice
over thiee parts of the city, and fome of the country-parifhes. Here are feveral aqueducts, an amphitheatre,
a triumphal arch over the bridge of the Charante, with a triumphal arch over the brige ond other Roman monuments, \&cc. In this town are made great quanti-
ties of brafs-guns, is the feat of a fenefchalfhip and ties of brats-guns, is the feat of a fenetchalihip and
prcidial court. It tands about thirty-five miles S .
E. of Rochelle. Lat. pe of Rochelle. Lat. 45 deg. 56 min . N. long. $3^{8}$
E. SAINTFIELD, in Irim Tullaibnancave, which is nearly of the fame import with the firt name, i.e. the Hul
of the Saints, is a town in the county of Down, and
one of the Saints, is a town in the county of Down, and
province of Ulifter, in Ireland. To this place the late
General Price was a great benefactor, who got it erected General Price was a great benefactor, who oot it erected
into a town, made the roads paffable from Belfaft to into a town, made the
Down through it, encouraged the e linen-manufature, its ruinous church. Though the country round it is coarfe and hilly, it however produces plenty of rye,
oats, and flax ; affording alfo pafture for theep and oats, ack cattle. The elowmen carry their furrows up to
blo
the the eps of the hills, and the marfhy bottoms yield
plentiful crops of rye. It flands eight miles from Belplentiful crops of rye.
faft and $D$ oww-Patric.
SAINTONGEE, anciciently Xaintonge, a province of France, under the government of the parliament of Bourdeaux
and having the fame Governor with Angoumois. It bounded on the $E$. by Angoumois and Perigord, on
the $N$ by Poitoou and Aunis, has the ocean on the W. the N. by Poietou and Aunis, has the ocean on the W.
and Bourdelois and the Gironde on the E. Its extent from W. to E . is about twenty-five leagues, and from S . to N. twelve. This is a fruitful country, producing
plenty of corn and wine, with faffron and great cuanplenty of corn and wine, with faffron and great quan-
tities of falt.
SAL One of the Cape Verd iflands, in the Atlantic ocean. SAL, one of the Cape Verd iflands, in the Atlantic ocean.
It lies 315 miles W. of Negroland, in Africa. Lat. 17 deg. 6 min. N. long. 23 deg. 5 min. W. W. of Weftmannia, in Sweden Proper, on the Sagriver. Its
ftreets are ftraight and paved, with a neat and regular freets are ftraight and paved, with a neat and regular
market-place. The number of its inhabitants may be anket-place. Finely fituated lands belong to the town,
and the commodities from the villages have a good fale. The market is toll-free. Here are mineral
fprings, and at this place the court refided during the prague, an 17 Io. Not far off is a filver-mine, which
plat formerly yielded 24,000 loth or marks of filver in a
year ; but it has fince much declined. It lies thirty year; but it has fince much declined. It lies thirty
miles W. of Upal. Lat. 60 deg. 10 min. N. long. 17 SALA. See Sallee, in Africa
SALA, or SAAL, a river of Germany, which rifing in Franconia, and from thence running N.enters Saxony,
where traverfing Saxe-Altenburg, Naunburg, Merrewhere traverfing Saxe-Altenburg, Naunburg, Merfe-
burg, and Hall, it falls into the Eibe below Deffau The inhabitants on the banks of this river were part
of thofe Franks or Franconians who conquered France, of thofe Franks or Franconians who conquered France,
and brought their own laws with them, particularly the and brought their own laws with them, particularly the
Salique law, ftill in force in that kingdom, whereby females are excluded from inheriting the crown.
SALAMANCA in Latin Salamis, or Salamantica, the city of Leon in Spain, on the river Termes. It is of a circular form, built on three hills and two valleys, having fine proipects on every fide. In its walls are thir-
teen fately gates, with handfome towers in The number of ffreets is faid to be be 16 , 6 , with circuit. 5000
houfes; fome of thefe very grand, feventeen noble houfes; fome of thele very grand, feventeen noble
fquares, twenty-five pariihes, twenty monafteries, eleven Iquares, twenty-ive parimes, twenty monatieries, eleven
numeries, two houfes of retirement for penitent fe-
males, fixteen chapels, and fix hofpitals. Here is the males, fixteen chapels, and fix hofpitals. Here is the
greatett univerfity in spain, and perhaps inferior to greateft univerity in spain, and perhaps inferior to
none in the world, having twenty-five colleges in it,
moft of which are nobbe fructures, and well endowed; the great public fchools in particular, \&cc. very magnifi-
cent. In Marineus's time it was reckoned to have cent. In Marineus's time it was reckoned to have had
7000 fudents. If enerally maintains feventy-five pro-
feffors, wift feffors, with plentiful falaries, and has proucuced a vart
number of men eminent in all kinds of literature : fo

S A L
hat perfons of diftinction and merit, not only fend theis
ons to be educated here, but are proud to viftit elves, anat make fome fray in it.
Salamanca is the fee of Bifhop under Con
including 240 parifhes, with a revenue of 24,000 oftels The cathedral hath ten dignitiaries, \&cc. Hiooduce tht
brought all forts of provifions from the fome furnifhing wines, others cattle, corn, fruit, phrts; three times a week which come pouring in two three times a week. It fands 114 miles W . of $\mathrm{M}_{2}$ or
drid. I.at. 4 I deg. 5 min. N. long. 6 deg. ALAMANCA, a city of Jucatan, a province ofMex. in North America. It frands near the Gulph of Mexico, min. N. long. 93 deg. 10 minach. W. Lat. 17 deg. 20
SALAMIS, the ancient SALAMIS, the ancient name of Coluri, one of the inand in the Streight of Eugia and Archipelago, in Eirupopeng
Turkey. See ColurI. It is about fity cuit, and famous for the defeat of Xerxes's fleet by Athenians under Themiftocles. It was tee by the
place of the Athenian laweiver Solon place of the Athenian lawgiver Solon, and antive
Ajax, who reigned here. It lies nearly Aja, who reigned here. It lies nearly oppoofitito of
Athens, and about ten miles S. of it. Lat. 47 dee.
min. N. long. 24 deg $\min$. N. long. 24 deg. 10 min. E .
principal cities of the inand of Cyprus, in the Levant and Afiatic Turkey.
ALANCHES, or CLUSE SALENCHE FALANCHES, or CLUSE SALENCHES, a town of
Faucigny and Savoy Proper, in Upper Italy. It fandid
on the river Arve. on the river Arve,
ALLANKEMEN, a town of Sclavonia, in Hungary. ALANKENEEN, a town of Sclavonia, in Hungay. It
fands near the D anube. In its neighbourhood Prites
Lewis of Taden obtained a memorable vithory in over the Turks, as did alfo Prince Eugene in 1776 ,
and near Peterwaradin. and near Peterwaradin. It lics twenty-three miles ${ }^{2}$.
W. of Belgrade. Lat. 45 deg. 22 min. 55 min . E. SALHAM, a town of Weft Jerery, and colony of New Jerfey, in North America. It tands
about half way up the river of the fame name; and ont tains upwards of 120 families, being one of the beff
towns in this county with regard to towns in this county with regard to its fite, buildings
and trade. It lies twenty miles from C Chanz and trade. It lies twenty miles from Cohanzy.
SALEM, the principal town of Eflex county, and Mb fachuret's province, in New England, Norlh Americg.
It flands on a plain, between two rivers, with the fame It tands on a plain, between two rivers, with the fame
number of harbours, called the $W$ inter and the Sum number of harbours, called the Winter and the Sum-
mer Harbour. Here the planters of the Maflachufess
colony mate colony made their firff fettement. It is the feat of the
courts, and was formerly the place for the courts, and was formerly the place for the trial and exe-
cution of witches; of which poor creatures, hanged at this town, through a kind of eepiedemed
phrenzy feizing the inhabitants, than in all New Eng. phrenzy fizing the inhabitants, than in all New Eng.
land befides. At Salem is a great trade for building fhips, efpecially finhing-ketches; and and they dirivea a ood
trafffic hence to Barbadoes and the Sugar Ilands. A market is kept here every Wednefday, and two annue
fairs; namely, the laft Wednefday in tember. It lies eighteen miles N . of Bofton. Lat. 42
deb. 26 . deg. 26 min. N . long. 70 deg .5 min . W
Sicily, and lower divifion of Italy. It in the iland of Sicily, and lower divifion of Italy. It flands high, near
the fource of the river of the fame name, or Rio Grande, which falls into the Delia, on the W. fide of it. It Hies. eighteen miles $N$. of Mazara, and on the road to
Caftel a Mare and Palermo.
ALERNO, the capitial of the Hither Principte, in
Naples, and Lower Italy: an ancient cin Naples, and Lower Italy: an ancient city of the Pitien
tini, afterwards a famous fea-port and Roman co lony. It fands converiently, upoon a rifing ground,
and a bay of the Tyrrienian and a bay of the Tyrrhenian or Turcan fea. Itit har-
bour is ffill very good, though much neglected; and is trare by fea ivery fallen very muct off; as alato the refertit
it is lefs, fince the feat of government has been remired it is lefs, fince the feat of government has been remond
to Naples. It has a good trade by land, and hath $f$ (en
veral penal veral ainhuil fairs, much requeated. It is the fee ofinn
Archbinop fince the tenth century, and has a conf
 having produced feveral learned men in that faculyt
and here the celebrated poem, intitled the Salerian fchool, was compofed in 1190, in which are given thed

S A L
beff rules for prolonging life, and rendering it healthy.
The reincipal buildings are the cathedral, the townhoule, and fome convents. The freets are narrow and unceven, and has only two capital ones, which run pa-
rallel, and into thefe run all the others on both fides.
The city is well- inhabited, The city is well-inhabited, and defended by a ffrong
caffe. On a neighbooring hill are feveral ruins. It
lies twenty-eight miles S. E. of Naples
46min. Nong. 15 deg. 26 min. E. Upper Italy, withal only a trincipality of the Mantuan, in
fome few villages about it upper Italy, with only a town of the fame name, and
fome few yillages about it.
The town is neither The town is neither large nor frong, and fands
on the N . confines of the Mantuan, towards the on the N. confines of the Mantuan, towards the
Bretciano and the Veronece between Caftiglione delle
Stevere and Capriana. It belong Stevere and Capriana. It belongs to the houfe of
Auffia. Auflia. SALIN/s, the fort of Sandy, fo called by Ptolemy. It
Ands in Bedfordhire, and was built by the Romans,
as feveral urns and Roman cis. as feveral urns and Roman coins have been formerly dug up hereabouts.
SALILE, or SAILLES, in Latin Salinc, a fmall town
of Bearn, in France, and in the diocefe of Lefcar. It of Bearn, in France, and in the diocere of Lefcar. It
if noted for a falt-prind, whence its name, and fur-
nithes this province and Navarre with falt. It lies ten is noted for a aat--pring, whence its name, and fur-
nifhes this province and Nayarre with falt. It lies ten
leagues from Pau. leagues from Pa
SALINA, SALINA, LA, the ancient Strongyle, one of the inands
about Sicily, in Lower Italy, is about twelve miles in ciruut, and eight miles N . of tipari. It is is uninhatitited,
with only a chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and with only a chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and
fome vines growing upon it. Near this inand the Fome vines growing upon it. Near this inand
Dutch fleet was defeated by the French in 1676 .
SALINA, the ancient Salamis, a port-town, on then
SALINA, the ancient Salamis, a port-town, on the $S$.
fide of the Ine of Cypus, in the Levant, and Afatic
Turkey. It lies 112 miles W. of Tripoli, in Syria Turkey. It lies 112 miles W. of Tripoli, in Syria.
Lat. 34 deg. $3^{6} \mathrm{~min}$. N. long. 34 deg. 32 min . E. See SALAMIs.
SALINAS, a fmall town of Guipuzcoa, a fubdivifion of SALINAS, a rmall town of Guipuzcoa, a fubdivifion of
Bifcay, in Spain. It fands high, on the river Deva,
and has its name from the falt--frings near it. It lies and has its name from the fall-flprings near it. It lies
twinty-nine miles O . E. of Billoa. Lat. 43 deg. 18 twenty-nine miles S. E. of Bilboa: Lat. 43 deg. 18
min. . long. 2 deg. 54 min. W.t
SALINGSTADT. See SELINGENSTADT, a town of SALINGSTADT. See SELINGENSTADT, a town of
Ment, in Germany,
SALINS, in Latin Puteus Salinarum, or Saline Sequanorum, fo called from its falt-fprings, which are confiderable. It is a pretty handfome town, on the rivulet Furieufe,
(Forica) and the feat of a provincial court, \&cc. has four
 college, and an hofpital. If flands in a valley between
hills. In the neighbourhood are quarries of fine jafper, alabafter, and black marble. Near the town per, alabater, and black marble. Near the town
on a hill flands Fort Belin; and upon another is a re-
doubt called Fort Bracon, and the cafle or fort of St. doubt called Fort Bracon, and the cafle, or fort of St.
Andrew, which both defends and keeps it in awe. It Andrew, which both defends and ke
lies twenty-two miles Sof Beancion.
min. N. long. 6 deg. 5 min. E.
min. N. long. 6 deg. 5 min. E. . . . Sarum (which fee) the capital of Witthire, and the fee
of a Bithop: it is a large, well-buit, and pleafant city, of a Bihop: it it a large, well-built, and pleafant city,
at or near which four rivers unite their flreans and
and at or near which four rivers under, Willy, and Ayon,
three of then, namely, the Nader
run thro' the ftreets by canals. It owes its rif to the run thro' the ftreets by canals. it owes its rife to the
church, the foundation of which was laid anno 21219,
under Bifiop Poor, by Randulph, the Pope's legate, and finithed in 1228 . According to an account de-
Iivered in to King Henry III. who with his nobility, livered in to King Henry III. Who with his nobility,
\&c. was prefent at its confecration, September 30 , it dc. was prefent at its confecration, september 30 , it
cof 40,000 marks, near 27,000 . Fterling of the pre-
tent cont moone. This, of a Gothic. fructure, is the prof
fentone mone
elegant and regular in the whole kingdom. It is built elegant and regular in the whote kingdom. It is built
in the form of a lantern, with the fire in the middle,
and
 not a bit of wall. The crofs aile is very beautiful and
lightfome. The doors and chapels are faid to equal the ingtritome. The dear ; the windows, the days; and the
month in the pillars and piliafters, the hours. The latter are of fufile
marble. The outtide is truly magnificnt, but the inn-
fide is not anfwerabie, the painting being but indifemarble. The outide is truly magninicent; but the in-
fide is not anfwerabbe, the painting being but indiffe-
rent; tho the carving what title there is of fit in isood.
The

S A L
the buttreffes, \&c. is 478 feet, height of the vaulting 80
feet, breathth of the W. front 889 ; the fpire, which is of, free flone, 410 , being twice as high from the ground as the Monument of London. The cloytter is of cu
rious workmanflip; fome of the windows are of fin rous workmanhip; tome of the windows are of fine
painted glafs; and eight bells hang in a hight-built
fteeple on the $N$ fide of the church-yard fteeple on the NN fide of the church-yard. The chap-
ter-houfe, which is an octagon, is 50 feet in diameter ter-houfe, which is an octagon, is 50 feet in diameter,
and 150 in circuit, the roof bearing all upon one fmall pillar in the center.
The poft of Chancellor of the moft noble order of the
garter, which is annexed to the Bifhop of this ree, was
fift firt conferred on Dr. Richard Beauchamp, till Cardinal Campegio, by oppofing King Henry VIIt's divarce,
loft it and his bifhopric : fo that the chancellorfhip continuing 130 years afterwards in laye-chancs, , it was refto-
red to Dr. Seth Ward, in the reign of King Charles II. red to D. Seth Ward, in the reign of King Charles II.
and to his fucceffors. Biflop Jewel built a library for
 John Coldwell, M. D. Dean of Rochefter, was the
firt married Bifhop of this fee. The above-mentioned Dr. Ward contributed very largely towards making the voon navigable from Salifbury to Chriftchurch in Hace p
Shire ; and a quay was buite at Harnham-bridg ge, to Which barges come up with eare: he alfo buile an hofpi-
al for poor widows of clergymen, among which lived Refide the ine in Bith genteel houfes, and boarding t-fchools chor young gentlemen and ladies, more of the latter being educatee
in this city than in any other in England ket-place, in which flands a fine town-houre, is a ppacious fquare, and well fupplied with all neceffaries. Be-
fides the manufacture of fannels, fides the manufacture of flannels, druggets, and the
cloths called Salifury whites, for the Turkey trade here is a confiderable manufacture of bone-lace: fo that is looked upon to be as flourihing a city as any in the It is goverued by a mayor, \&cc, and it fends two men bers to parliament. The number of its inhabitants is
reckoned at 10,000 . The clofe adjacent to the cathereckoned at 10,000. The clofe adjacent to the cathe-
dral in which live the canons, \&ec. is large, and well-
built. built.
Among the monuments in the cathedral, is a figure of
one lennet, who endeavouring to faft forty days and one Bennet, who endeavouring to faft forty days and
orty nights, being reduced to fkeleon, at lat fell a
oretim to his prefumptuous folly: as alio of Lord Stouron, who, for killing a gentleman and his fon at his own table, in the reign of Philip and Mary, died at the gal-
ows like a common malefactor ; and the filken halter ows like a common malefator ; and the filken halter
in which he was hanged, was p paced over his grave, inin which he was hanged, was placed over his g
ftead of which here is a wire, ftill to be feen. This city has given the title of Earl to feveral families,
but laterly to a branch of the Cecils. Here are three charity-fchools: its weekly markets are on Tuelday and Saturday; its annual fairs are Tuefday after January 6,
or cattle and woollen cloth, Monday before March 25, for cattle and woollen cloth, Monday berore March 5 ,
for broad and narrow woollen cloth, Whiffun- Monday nit Tuerday for pedlary and horfes, and Tueflay after
Oetober Io, for hops, onions, and cheefe. It ffands ach
about 15 miles from Andover, 35 S. E. of Briftol, and
83 W . of London. 83W. of Londo
ISBURY Plains, a tract of downs or open country in libury 25 miles, from thence to Dorchefter $2 I$, thence O W eymouth 6 ; fo that they jie near 50 miles in length
and breadth, reaching alfo in fome parts from 35 to 40 and breadth, reaching alio in fome parts from 35 to 40
miles. They are generally cloathed with focks of fineep
from 3000 to 5000 each, feveral farmers hereabouts rom 3000 to 500 e each, feveral farmers hereabouts
having two or three fuch flocks. From a calculation having two or three fuch flocks. From a calculation
made, we are told, at Dorchefter, 600,000 head of fleep
are fed within the circuit of fix miles are fed within the circuit of fix miles round that town;
from which we may form a conjecture at the number
frem from which we may form a conjecture at the number
over all thofe plains. A great part of the downs bieng made arabie, by folding hheep upon
fulcrops of wheat, rye, and barrey.
In pafing this open country, one meets with the ruins
of feveral old Roman and Byitifh camps, \&ch LISBURY, a town of Effex county, and Maffachurfet
Proper, in New Enyland, in North America. It flands Proper, in New Enyland, in North America. It fands
oppofite to Newbury, on the other fide of the Merri-
mack,

S A L
mack, which ri
a ferry over it.
a ferry over it. SALISBURY, an in ind in Hudfon's freight, and New
North Wales, in the arctic regions of America: and this is all the account we have of it.
SALKELD, the name of two villages, anciently forts, in Cumberland, a little below the junction of the ri-
vers Eden and Eimo. At little Salkeld is a circle vers Eden and Eimot. At little Salkeld is a circle
formed by feventy-feven fones, each about ten feet high, and before thefe, at the entrackec, is a a ingle ftone
by itfelf, fifieen feet in height above the ground, vulby iteleff, fifieen feet in height above the ground, vul-
garly called Long Megg, and the reff her daughters. garly called Long Megg, and the reft her daughters
Within are two heaps of fones, which in other coun tries are called kairns, and are faid to be monumental tumuli, in meniory of fome victory, \&c. See Nichol-
fon's Antiquities of Cumberland, and under INVER-
SALLEE, SALA, or CELE, an ancient city and feaSALLEE, SALA, or CELE, an ancient city and fea-
port of Morocco and Fez Proper, in Africa. It ftands
on the Atlantic ocean, on a river of the port of Allantic ocean, on a river of the fame name,
on the
fince called Barragrag, which divides it into two parts. fince called Barragrag, which dives
That on the $S$. hie, or the old town, has two caffles
on a bill neear the fea, and joined by a fout wall from the one to the other, with about thirty pieces of cannon in both for the derence of the Sallee rovers or robbers,
when purfued by the Chriftians, this being alfo a flation of fmall galleys belonging to the former. This part called Rabbata is a large town upon a rock, with high
walls, but now running to decay. Here are fome pa walls, but now rofues, hofpitals, inns or ftews, and a
laces, feval mofque vaft number of well-ftored fhops. To the S. E. flands a tower, which ferves for a land-mark in the day-time,
and a light-houfe in the night; ; and under it is the dock.
The new town, on the other fide of the river, has a doublic wall towards the land, and a large intermediate fended by rocks and towers. The harbour is broad, but flallow, and has a bar not above eleven or twelve
feet deep at high-water: fo that the Corfairs of this place generally moor about the inand Fedale, not far off. The town of Sallee, formery independent, is now foverctior. This officer, and the alcaids, chofen from among the townimen, have a right to make peace or war, having juriddiction alro over a fmall territory merchandife imported or exported pay a tenth part of their valke to the government; but the principal wealth
of the place arifes from its pyratical trade. It flands of the place arirics from its pyratical trade. It ftands
about 3 leaguus S . W. from Fez, and 156 miles S . of
Gibraltar. Lat. 34 deg. 10 min. N. long. 7 deg. 20 SALLENT, a town of Aragon, in Spain, and in a valley of the fame name, otherwife called Val de Tena. It
contains 200 houfes, and flands about four miles from contains 200 houfes, and flands about four miles from
the fource of the Gallego, which runs through it. In the fource of the Gallego, which runs through it. In
the neighbourhood a prodigious water-fall of the
river Aqua--limpa; whence the town probably takes its name. valley of Sallent lies in the very heart of the
The
Pyrennees, being the higheft and moft remote towards Gyrennees, being the higheeft and moft remote towards
Gafcony in France. Here are but 500 houfes more, and yet a confiderable trade is carrired on all the fum-
mer, though the vaft quantities of fnow which mer, though the vaft quantities of fnow which cover
thefe mountains render the country impaffable near fix months in the year. From thence two paffes lead into
France, the one to the W, France, the one to the W. over Gallego towards Bearn;
and the other on the E. over a chafm of Mount Forqueta, leading to Be Biyorre. Above 200 Mprings water
and fertilize the grounds, and fertilize the grounds, fo that the feed upwards of
30,000 head of cattle. Befides, here fire vaft 30,00 head of cattle. Befides, here are vart numbers
of deer, hares, rabbits, and wild-fowl. They alfoer, hares, rabits, and wild-fowl. They have
alitlle wheat. little wheat.
SALM, a county or earldom of Lorrain, in the Wafgaw
mountains. It mountains. It belongs at preient to the empire of Ger-
many, and was formerly a fief poffeffed by the Bifhop parts by John Count of Salm inved into two equal

S A L
The E. part of the county lying towards Alface belong
to the diocefe of Strafburg, and the W. confining to the diocere
Lorrain to that of Toul.
mentioned, ftands forty-five miles N. E. ${ }^{\text {mat. } 48 \text { deg. } 32 \text { min. N. long. } 7 \text { deg. } 5 \text { min. E. Nang }}$ where is the richett Ciffercian abbey in the empmon, The town, though fmall, is well-poopled we with Capte
lics, and has a good traffic in corn. It flands butho lics, and has a good traffic in corn. It fands aboutforit
miles E . from ffulendorf
LO, in Latin Salodium,
netian province in Upper Ituly. It flands on the $W$. T .
of the Garda lake, and is noted former of the Garda lake, and is noted for its manuifature of
fine needles, which are in great requeft fine needles, which are in great requeff, and bring
good profit to the inhabitants. It lies forty-five N. E. of Milan. Lat. 45 deg. 46 min. N. N. Hong. 10 deg. 48 min .
ALO, Rivera
siano, in Upera di, a territory of the laft-mentioned Pree
lake, It lies adjacent to the lake, extending from the town of Salo to Prardar
Fame, where the prelates of Trent, Veron Fame, where the prelates of Trent, Verona, and Bret
cia, may fhake hands each in his own diocefe cia, may hake fands eaction being fheltered by very high mountains to th N. produces fine olives, citrons, oranges, pomegranates
and other fruit in great plenty, and other fruit in great plenty.
ALOON, a fmall town in the diocefe of Arles and Prow.
vence, in Franice. It is the capital of Crau. Hereio vence, in Franice. It is the capital of C Crace Hert Preis
cafle, a collegiate church, and feveral convents. cafte, a collegiate church, and feveral convents.
Noftradamus, refiding in Salon, died and was but in the Francicican church of this place, in 1566, whecee
is a -monumient and enitanh for is a. monument and epitaph for him, which tells user
" That he alone was worthy in the opin "That he alone was worthy in the opinion of all manा
kind to write with his almoft divine pen, the fint events of the whole world, from the motion and influ-
ence of the fars." . It fands betwe ence of the fars." It flands between Arles and Aix,
and lies twenty-four miles N . WW of Mater 43 deg .35 min . N. 1 ong .5 deg .8 min .
European Turkey; it flands on town of Achii, in European Turkey; it Mands on a rock, at the eop of
whick is a cafte. The Chriftians and Turks tepe equal in number, the former having fix churches, wd
the latter feven mofques ; but no Jews are perniued the latter feven mofques; but no Jews are permited.
The trade confifts in fome cotton, but chiffy tobacco, and that a very cheap kind.
Burching has a place of the fame name in Venetian the Kings of Hllyrium ; now a fmall porter efidence d of the Adriatic, a lietle E, of Spalatro; ;unlefis both the be one and the fame place. Lat. 43 deg. 20 min. N .
long. 18 dec. 5 min. . ALONICH1, the ancie
Macedonia, in European Turkey. This is a famols
trading city, trading city, at the extremity of the bay of the faim
name, the ancient Sinus Thermious, in the or'Ægean fea. Here are remains of celebrated antiquil ties and magnificent churches. It is the feated of a Turu-
kihn Baffa or Prefect, and the fee of Greek kifh Baffa or Prefeet, and the fee of a Greek and Ro-
mifh Archbihhop, moft of the inhabitants beid Chrifians. woot, leather, wax, cotton, \&cc. and chiefly manaze
by the Jews ; and it has an Englifi Coaful. This cit is faid to be upwards of ten miles in circuit; its walh are flanked with towers, and defended by three caftloo
towards the fea ; and on the land-fide is forte cowards the fea ; and on the land-fide is a fortrefs.
Salorichi are reckoned forty-eight mofques, amon which is $S$. Demetrius's church, a moft noble ftrue-
ture, fupported by cure, fupported by columns of marble, jafper, and porr
phyry;; alfo the Rotunda and Santa Sophia. Among
 figures of the Emperor Antonine.
The Greeks
The Greeks have thirty churches, and the Jew
thirty-fix large fynagoguss, befides fimall ones, and two
 the gotpel here, two cpinfles of his to the Thefralonims
being foill extant in the facred cand the commentator on Homer, \&\%c. was born. This place having been fold to the Venetians in 133 , Sul-
tan Amarath II. took if from them, and the Turk hare

S A
pofieffed it ever fince. It lies 264 miles W. of Con-
flantinople. Lat. 4 I deg. 10 min. N. long. 24 deg. 5 flantinople. Lat. 41 deg. 10 min . N. long. 24 deg. 5
min. E.
SALOP, a name given to Shropflire, one of the counties of England.
SALPE, the ancient Salapia, in the kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy. It thas been long fince deftroyed, and its ruins are fill to be feen beAntonio, and the mouth of the Offane, the
SALSES, a town of Rouflill
SALSES, a town of Rouffillon, belonging to France. It
flands on the confines of Languedoc, having an old flands on the confines of Languedoc, having an old
fort, which defends the great road from Perpignan to
Narbonne aid the Salfes Sake. It Narbonne aid the Salfes lake. It flands twelve miles N. of Perpignan. Lat. 43 deg. 11 min. N. long. 2
de. 38 min. E.
SASSE T, North, an inland on the coaft of Decan and Eat Indiess in Afia. It is an alfo called Conorean, and
wahted on two fides by the water of Bombay-harbour walhed on two fides by the water of Bombay-harbour.
It is twenty-five miles lons and ten broad make it of greater dimenfions. The inand abounds in game, peacocks, footted deer, \&c. with feveral feats.
Befides garden-vegetables, here are excellent water-meBeides garden-vegecables, here are excelient water-me-
lons, and freet onions, with which it fuplies the
neighbouring iflands and Goa. It is full of villages and neighbouring iflands and Goa. It is full of villages and
churches, \&e. and is parted from Bombay by a narrow churches, ac. and is parted from Bombay by a narrow
channel about half a mile over, and fordable at lowwater. In it are the remains, of an ancient temple of furpifing workmanhip, and an aqueduet cut out of a
fock. It belongs to Portugal. Lat. 19 deg. 15 min.
 Which is annexed to the crown of Portugal. It lies op-
pofite to Goa. The mouth of the river between both, forms a noble harbour from fix to eight fathom water. Its N. end is very frong, having two royal forts. It is
faid to contain 50,000 fouls in fify vilages. Its produce, like that ofGGo, is arrack and falt. .The neareft
port of Salfette is but three leagues from Goa. port of Salfette is but three leagues from Goa.
SALSONA, the ancient Caleg, $\begin{aligned} & \text { city of Catalonia, in } \\ & \text { Spain, on the river Cardonero (Lobegat). It is an }\end{aligned}$ Spain, on the river Cardenero (Lobbegat Catonia, it in
epicopal ice. It ies forty-fix miles N. W. of Barce-
loma Tona.
min. E .
ALT A, a town of Tucuman, in Paraguay, South, Americ It ffands on a fmantr irver, over which is a bridge. It it is
inhabited mofly by Spaniards, with about 400 houfes, and ife or fix churches or monafteries. 1ts only de-
fence is the ftoutnefs of the inhabitants, who by their fence is the ftoutnefs of the inhabitants, who by their
frequent wars with their neighbours bave become exfrequent wars wits teir neighbours have become ex-
pert foldiers. Here are about 500 men able to bear
Her arms, befides triple that number of faves, negroes as
well as mulattoes. This is a place of great refort on
 account or great
falt, meat, fent from hence, into Peru and other
parts. If flands but a little way S. E. from San Salvaparts. It ftands but a little way S. E. fron
dor, and about fifteen leagues from Eftero.
daLTASH, a borough of Cornwalt, governed by a
Mayor, \&cc. which hends two members to parliament. Mayor, $\& c$. which Tends two members to parliament.
It is a league from Plymouth-dock; to which there is a ferry over the river Tamar, and called Crimble-paffage. Here is an llandfome market and town-houfe,
with a church and free-fchool. The inhabitants traffic
 mued in Newfoundland fifinery. The market here is on
Tuedday, being very plentiful; and the fairs are held Tuefday, being very plentiful; and the fairs are held
February 6 , and Auguft 5 , for horfes, oxen, fheep, coth and fome few hops. It fands twenty miles
crom thancefon, and 18 from London. from Launcefton, and 218 from London. Lincolnhire.
SALTHORP, or SALFORD, part of the town of Manthe other fide of the Irwell. See Manchester. SALTO, a place in the road to Lima, in Peru, Southt Ameftands at the head of fome creeks, particularly Jambeli, thands at the heace and fifteen leagues from the coaft; but is entirely deftitute of inhabitants, no freit water
being found in ornear is: 50 that it only ferves for
No.LXXXVII.

S'A L
landing of goods for Tumbez, to which place they arc
carried on mules, its whole trade confiling carried on mules, its whole trade confifing in this ar-
ticle. It does not afford the leaff flelter, all the goods
being depofited in falling here, they receive no damage, but no rai Here, $2 s$ along all the creeks, $m$ ngrove-trees fland
very thick, with as to be impenetrabie, and fwarming with interwoven an
the only fhelter againt thefe ivareets is pitching a tent reach, are covered with forefts of the tides do no taining great numbers of deer, but at the fame time in-
fefted with tygers. ALTON, a leat in Mid that land, belonging to the late Lord Juatice-Clerk of that
king tom. ALION, gives alfo ticle of Lord to a branch of the
Lovat family, who refide near Fraferluwab in nd the $N$. of Scotland.
which Stangate, a part of the Herman-Atre, between great woods. Here wis a religious foundation of SiNorthampton; among the ruins of which lie buried Robert Bruce, Lord of Annandale in Scotland, and whom the Royal Family of Scotland is defecended, from tsburg. See alsburg. LTTWOOD-CASTI Hychbifhop of Canterbury. It fands abour a mile from lements, with a deep ditch :-wichin fands the main ody of the palace, at the gate of which are two Courtney, the founder. This inner-work has a flit higher wall, with a broad embattelled parapet a-top
The lodgings are all demolifhed. The floor of The lodgings are all demolithed. The floor of the
ruined chapel is flomgly vauited. Anchors have been dug up hereabouts.
AL VADOR, Sann, called by the Portuguefe, hut by Proper, in Africa. It ttands on a very high and ftee wountain, even and fpacious a-top; at is foot fouthand broad, regularly planted with palm-trees ; the oures are low, and white-wafhed within and without
The Portuguefe buile here very fortrefs, oin the higheft part of the mountain; byt now, nly the walls of one of there churches remiains. The cegroes nave eurned the fortrels into a palace for their
ing. The Europeans have been obliged to remova another part of the town; the edifices which the ave raifed are very well-buile, and they themfelve mufketos, nor bugs; but they have vaft numbers of our Lady, St. Pcter, and St. Antony, \&c. Upon the our Lady, St. Peter, and St. Antony, \&c. Upon the
death of almoft every King, the choice of a fuccefio occarions fuch cin wass, as rencer ins town deflate deg. 23 min. S. long. 17 deg. 10 min. E. LenADOR, San, a town of the captaintic of Rio do
Janeiro and Brafit, in South America. It Aands on the N. fide of Cape Cold, or Cabo Frio Lital of all, Brafil, in South America. This is the caf the Governor and Archbillop of this country. tands on the bay of All Saints, near the river Pitangi, large, round, upon an eminence be bay to that cranes, \&cc.
med by the E. fide of the bay convey the goods up and down form the city to the ort. Though the frrets are fraight, an be mall
readth, moft of them are fo feep as to be imprael cable by coaches or chairs ; to lupply which derect tio ich caufe themfelves to be carried about in a kind
cotton hammocks called ferpentines, which hang b cotton hammocks, called erpentines, which hang by
the onds to a long pole, and are carried by two ne-
groes

## S A

S A I
groes on thieir heads or floulders. This bed has a tef-
ter and curtains, with a velvet pillow. ter and curtains, with a velvet pillow. This irregular fituation liowever does not hinder the
place from being one of the moft trading and richeft place from the country; and it moreover contributes
cities in the
muich to its ftrength. The E. fide is almoft inaceef much to its frength. The E. fide is almoft inaccef-
fible, and the other parts are well-fortified both by art fible, and the other parts are well-fortified both by art
and nature, the avenues to it being defended by feveral and ature, the avenues to town are no more than fix
forts, in which and the town are companies of regular forces.
The commerce of this
The commerce of this capital is very confiderable,
confifing in woollen and linen cloths of all forts, hats,
flockings flockings both of filk and thread, wheat, barley, meal,
bifcuit, Port wine, houfhold and kitchen furniture, bifcuit, Port wine, houfhold and kitchen furniture,
Guiney flaves, \&ec.. oil, cheeef, beef, and pork falted; in return for which they export gold, fugar, tobacco,
fnuff, Brafil wood, hides, tallow, balfam of capivy, hipecacuanha, \&sc. Thefe are conveyed up and down upon fledges, which are dawn by cranes turned by ffaves, and the way, being 140 fathoms in length, is
boarded, that the fledges may meet with no obftruction. The
The inhabitants above the common rank are courte-
Tis but the lower col ous; but the lower clats are infolent, and the foldiery are
given to all manner of vice, and fome of them are dangerous alfafins. The women here are kept even more
trrielly than in Portugal ; yet they find means to elude trricty than in Portugal; yet they find means to elude
the watchfulnefs of rheir keepers. Hufbands however
make no feruple to ftab or poifon their wives if they make no feruple to flab or poifon their wives if they
catch them a-tripping. The generality of the people catch them a-triping. The generality, of the people
here are rich, and much given to traffic; yet many
of the wealthy citizens breed fome of their fons to the church, who are obliged to prove themfelves old Chriftians, that is, of a family which has never been tainted with Judaifm or Moorim.
The houfes here are
brick or ftone, and richly furnifhed. The city is fuppofed to contain about 2000 of thefe. Here poor wretches of both fexes among the negroes are expofed
ffark naked to public fale, and of blacks there are twenty to one white,
The churches, monafteries, \&c. here, are not only every thing rich and coftly. The upper town has many
fuch folendid fuch fplendid fructures, the moft confiderable of which is the to the Jefuits college is all built of marble brought
from Europe from Europe, the facrify is very rich. The Viceroy's palace is a moft fumptuous building, as are the
Arcbibiflop's palace, the courts of judicature, horpi-
tals, sc. The traffic of this place is ftill much enhanced by
its correfpondence with Rio de Janeiro, the gold mines called Pauliftas. Though the inhabitants are forbid to wear any gold or filver-lace, yet they
have ornaments of mafly gold about themfelves, and have ornaments of mafiy gold about themfelves, and
they will fometimes hang them about their black women flaves. Strangers are not permitted to refort thither to carry
buy it wie produce of the country, though they would
buch lefs to carry their goods to fell or exchange here. The bay of All Saints is in general rich and populous, but the climate is exceflive hot rich and popu-
Herhealthy Here are great rains in winter, and provifions are
fcarce and bad. The fruits and greens are caten up fcarce and bad. The fruits and greens are eaten up
by pifmires.
The Portuguefe are fugar and tobacceo, that fome have upwards of 500
flaves, whote flaves, whofe labour is fo hard, and fuftenance for mall,
that they are reckoned to live long, if they hold it fever years. So great is the application of the Portu-
guefe to this trade guefe eo this strade, that they take no care to fow or plant other kinds of vegetables, which makes all pro-
vifions exceffive dear. For fifh, though their fwarm with various forts, For finh, will be the the pains their catch them; and as so flefh, the pafture being for far off,
the cattle either die by the way, that time they are brought to town. This being the principal city and province in all

Brafil, the above particular detail may ferve to give
clearer idea of the reft of the country, its trade, go SLVADOR, San, or XUXUI, in the province of T cuman, near the confines of Peru, in South America
It ftands at the foot of a mountain, which of the Andes. By it runs a confiderable river a parn above its junction with the Leon, from which both
defcend into the Rio Vermejo or Red river. It con defcend into the Rio Vermejo or Red river. It con-
tains about 300 houfes, and is the mooft northerly in anl this province, and within a degree of the S . troppic,
and about eighty and about eighty-three leagues from Potofi. timala Proper, and Mexico, or New, Spain, of GuzAmerica. Its fifuation is varioufly given by georm phers. Here is a Spaniih Governor, but it is a peoprar
place. On its N. fide are the high mountan place. On its $N$. fide are the high mountain of phon
tales, inhabited by poor Indians. In the botto the town flands there are manufactories of fugar where
indigo, and fome farms for cattle. In its neighbourhood
in LLVATERRA, a town of Spanifh. Eftremadura lies twenty-four miles S. E. of Badajos. Lat. 36 des $36 \mathrm{~min} . ~ N . ~ T o n g . ~$
7
deg. 10 min. $W$. the river Minho, and confines of Portugal. In Spain, of fix milies S. of Comportella. Lat. 42 deg. 20 min. N long. 8 deg. $50 \mathrm{~min} . \mathrm{W}$.
ALLUCES. Se $\operatorname{SALUzzo,~a~marquifate~of~Piedmer~}$ in Upper Italy.
LeUGIO, a town of fome note in the duchy of Mont-
ferrat, in Upper Italy; and this is all we aye infont about it.
LURN, a town in the bifhopric of Trent, and circde of Auftria, in Germany. Near it is a fteep rock on
which there is a fmall cafte, with anly which there is a Imanic caftie, with only one tower,
fands ferves a redoubt, but very well defended. It flands about two hours journey from Newmarkt.
ALUZZO, by the French called Saluces and in Marchionatus Sy Shlutiarum, French called Salçuces, and din Late and foald dition of Piedmont, in Upper Italy. It It lies and the foot of the Alps, being, bounded by Piedmont Proper on the $E$.
by Dauphiny on the W. the county of Nice on the $S$. by Dauphiny on the $W$. the country of Nice on the $S$.
and the valley of Lucerne on the N. It belongs to ane
the Duke of Savoy. Here is a fuberrancous road cut hrough the folid rock about four miles longs road chis fa-
cilitates very much the pafface of beafs of $b$, from France to Italy. It is hevn thro' parten, tc .
Vifo, one of the higherf of Vifo, one of the highert of the A'ps, and from which
the Rhone iflues. Its capital of the fame name, the Salutit, or ancient Auguft Vagiennorum. It flands alfo at the foot of the
Alps, about a mile from the Po fhop under Turin. The cathedral is rich and magihicep under The cartin. The cathedral is rich and magni-
ficent
eminence eminence is a fout building.
In 16000 the $F$ rench
In 1690 the French took this place, and demolithed
ts walls; and on the its walls; and on the 7 th of July 1206 , a bloody
battle was fought by the French and Piedmontef in
the plain between Salw the plain between Saluzzo and the city of Lucerte, in the banks of the Po. It ftands feventeen miles s. of
Turin. Lat. 44 deg. 56 min. N. long. 7 deg. 5 $\min$.E. the S. E. corner of the circle of Bavaria, in Germmy. Through this country runs the river Salz from Tirol, pafing to the Inn. It is bounded on the E. by Stiria and
Upper Auftria, on the W. by the county of Tirol, on Opper Auttria, on the W. by the county of Tirol, on
the N. .y the duchy of Bavaria, and on the S. by that
of Carintaia and the biflopric of Briven the N. by the duchy of Bavaria, and on the S. by that
of Carintia and the bifhoprico of Brixen. Its extent
100 miles from E. to W. and 64 from N. to S. This 100 miles from E. to W. and 64 from N. to S. This
is a dry, rocky
cepted bat barren country, fome valleys exis a dry, rocky, and barren country, fome valleys ex-
cepted; yet it abounds with falt, mines of copert
and iron, alio a little fiver. It has excellent quaries, and iron, alfo a little filver. It has excellent quarices,
from which is dug a fone not inferior to japper. Here from which is dug a fone not inferior to japer. Her good for the fone, the colic, the venereal, and otber
malignant diftempers, by only bathing in them. They are very hot, and tafte otrong of feveral minerals.
The Archbifithop is one of the richeft Prelates in Ger-
$S$ A
many, a Prince of the Empire, perpetual Legate to
the fee of Rome, and Primate of Germany. He fits the tee of Rome, and Primate of Germany. He fits
in the gencral diet on the firtt bencl nixt to the
Eecors, and after them he tas Eleciors, and after them he has the firit voice: he
and the Archduke of Auftria prefide by turn in the and the Archduke of Auftria prefide by turns in the
college of Pinces. He is co-direntor of the circle of
Recer colicge with the Elector of this name. His ecclefiafti-
Bavia wive
cal privileges are very great : from him lies no apcal priviteges are very great: from him lies no ap-
peal to the Papal Nuricios, as from the other Bimhops, He nominates to the canonicates vacant in the Pope's
months, and has the difpofal of the four bifhoprics of months, and has the dirpolal of the four billopprics of
Gurck (but this alternately with the Archduke of Auf tria) Chiemfee, Lavant, Seggau or Seccau. His flif-
fragans sare the Bifiops of Ratifon, Freifingen, Paffau, and Brixen. "His revenue anounts to 80,0001 . the
very falt which is carried into Bavaria Yery
bringing him in 30,000 of it annually. He bas better thinan 60001 . a year for his pirate purfe; and for offi-
ciating at three folemn fervices he has 2000) each He can raife 8000 men ; and, as he is abolute, he is mafter of all the revenues of the country: befides,
he holds the deanery in commendam, which brings
he he holds the deanery in commendam, which brings
him in 2000 . . more. His chapter is compofed of
. twenty-four canons, who muft be noble by eight decents s but admits of no Princes to be mem-
bers. The Archbiflop at bers. The Archithop at coming to this fee mult
pay 100,000 crowns to Rome for the pall ; but the country generally raires it for him, befides a free gif
of the like fum at the fame time. He Has his ree of of the like fum at che fery numerous retinue. He confers alfo the order of St. Rupert, inflituted in 1702, by Archbiliop John Ereet, having annexed thereto fix commenderies or prebends of a coniderabie revenue.
He has two pleafure-hoofes, namely, Geifine and
Heilbron, both magnificent ftructures, efpecially the Heillibro, both magnificent frrueures, efpecially yhe
latter, not above a mile from the city of Salzburg latter, not above a mile from the city of Salzburg,
worth vifiting on account of its carcades, fummer-
houfes, flatues, \&c. houfes, flatues, \&c
Since the year 1730, all at once upwards of 20,000
perfons abandoned this country with their eflates and fortunes, declaring themfelves Lutherans, and were obliged upon this to remove, going to other parts of
Germany, Pruffia, Holland, and Great Britain; the latter having fent great numbers of them to Carolina,
" The rigid Archbifhop," fays Baron Pollnitz
"knew not there was a fire, till it was too late to " puew it out ; and indead of the compasfion and cha-
" rity, which, like water, were neceflary to extinguifh "pity, which, like water, were neceflary to extinguifh
" it, he poured in the oil of hatred and violence, "it, he poured in the oil of hatred and violence,
"abandoning himfelf entirely to a furious perfecuting
" zeal." " zeal." Its metropolis is of the fame name, and flands at the
confluence of the Salz and two other rivers. By rea
Ber confuence of the Salz and two other fivers. By rea-
fon of the mountains about it SSazburg is not near fo
broad as long. It is well. fortified thaving the caffle o broad as long. It is well-fortified, having the caftle of
Munichenberg on an eminence, forming a kind of citadel, furninied with a good arfenal and ammunition At the caflle there is always a guard of fifty men, and
the garrifon of the town commonly confifts of 600 men the garrion of the town commonly coninits of 600 men
in barracks. Here are fine ftructures, and its public inss are very ppacious.
fabric of free-ftone, with a flately front. It has four
 S. Virigilus ; the two latter being formerly its Bihhops.
The infide of the whole church is adorned with pilafThe infide of the whole church is adorned with pilat
ters of the Corinthian order. It is built in the form of ters of the Corinthits wome. Here are four organs, befides a large pair ; fo that the mufic is always shoice.
Its high altar is of marble, which on grand feftiyals Its high altar is of marble, which on grand feftivalas
bears a fun of gold, adorned with precious ftones to the value of 100,000 crowns, with a large crofs of folin
gold, four gold candlefticks, \&cc. The pavemen gold, four gold candlefticks, \&cc. The pavemen
of the church is large marble fquares of various co
$\qquad$ lours. The palace is very magnificent, containing 173 rooms richly furnifhed; the Archbifhop's apartment is tatately,
with a large matble ftair-cafe, and the cielings finely painted and gilt. The furniture is furprifingly rich.
Another apartment ftill more magnificent, if poffible,

S A M
is ufed in days of ceremony. The principal rooms are
a large falon, and next to it another, \&c. Over the Archbifopos's is an apartment for lodging of foreign
Princes, confifting of a fuit of Princes, coniming of a fuit of rooms hung with very
rich tapeftry, particularly one fett reprefenting the
wars beeween Pompy
 horles in two rows, with a pretty high roof, fupported hortes in two rows, with a pretty high roof, fupported
by wo ranges of flone-pillars ; alfo two grand riding-
houres. Near Trinity-college church, at the palace of Mira-
bel, a fummer-retirement, are fine gardens, and it bel, a fummer-retirement, are fine gardens, and its
chapel is magngificent. Here the Capuchins have a con-
vent worth vent worth ceeing. In St. Sebaftian's church- - yard is
the tomb of the tomb of Paracelfiss , who Sebave away's church-yard is all his eltate to
the poor, and died September 4, 1541 . the poor, and died September 4, 1541 .
Salazurg is built on both fides of
whiczburg is built on both fides of the river, over
of the univerfitere is wooden bridge. The government
Here the hands of the Benediقe of the univecrity is in in ten hands. of the Benernment
Here are fecular profeflors o the civil lawe ; but the Heere are fecular profefiors o the civil law; but the
rector is always a friar, and the other profeflors, to the number of tiinty, are taken from feveral abbeys. Here
ftudy great numbers of young friars, as well as of the fucy great numbers of young friars, as well as of the
neighbouring nobility Here is a good trade, particularly in falt from the
neighbouring falt-pits. It fands about feventy-one miles neighbouring falt-pits. It ftands about feventy-one miles
E. of Munich. Lat. 47 der. 45 min. N. long. 13 deg. 5 min. E. SALZBURG, or SALTZBERG, a fmall town of Aggerhuus,
falls into Coriftianay, bay, from the city of which name
it lics it lies about fifteen miles to the N. Here is a pretty
confiderabie e frade from the eneighbouring copper and iron mines. To called from the falt-pits in its neighthbourhood, which
yield a yo cald a confiderable revenue to to the Prince. It flands
yibout a about a German mile from Hermantadt.
ALZDAHL, a fine palace of the Duke of Brunfwic, about a league from Wolfenbuttel and the city of Brunt-
wict the wic; the road to which is lined with a very fine row
of trees, It has rich furniture, and a choice collection of piatures in a large gallery. Here are two cabinets,
the one full of the fineft porcelain, and the other of vafes and urns painted by Raphael.
ALZUNGEN falt-pits, in Franconia, a c circle of Germany. It flands
on the river Werra, and belongs to a branch of SaxeGotha.
ilandinachi, the ancient Samothracia, a fmall
inan illand of the Archipelago, in European Turkey. It
lies N. of Lemnos, about half way between ic and the
coaft of Romania. pretty well cultiaated ; but has no convenient port no pirates.
ARMARCAND, formerly the capital city of Maurenner, the moft northern province of UIbeck, Ta attary
It lies N . and was the feat of Tamerlane's empire eight-two miles E . of Biockara. Lat. 40 deg. 10 min.
N . long. 66 deg. 5 min. E. N. long. 66 deg. 5 min. Eeafte, a name given it by $\mathrm{He}-$ rod, and the ancient feat of the Kings of Irrael atter
the diviser the divifion of the ten tribes, in Paleftine and Afratic
Turkey. It has been long fince buried under its ruins but the nobie remains filll to be feen of the fine efructures which Herod built here are fufficient proofs of it ancientis pen Paleftina Secunda, and under the Carif
tropolis of tians an Archiepifcopal fee. It ftood on an oval mount now turned mowy into gardens; on
large fquare piazza encompafied with pillars, and on large rquare piazza encompalied with pulars, and on
the E. ome por remains of a great church built by the Emprefs Helona over the place where J Jhn the Bap
the Eme
tit is faid to have been impriloned and beheaded. Here refide a few poor Turkifh families. Samaria lay o refice a few poor half tribe of Manamfith, forty-fix
the confines of the hall
miles N. of Jerualem, the capital of the Kings of miles N. of Jerufalem, the capital of the Kings of
Judah. Lat. 32 deg. 46 min. N. long. $3^{8}$ deg. io min. E.

[^1]- M

SAMARIA, or SAMORJA, the principal town in the ifland of Schutt, in Hungary. Here the provincial die meet. It carries on a brivk trade, though it has been
ofien burat, and is under the juriddiction of the caftle of Preflurg: SAMBALLAS, or SAMBLAS, feveral inands in the fea. They lie not far from the coaft of Darien, are uninhabited, but claimed by the Spaniards as belonging to that continent. Thefe lie eighty-four miles E. of
Porto Bello. Lat. 10 deg. 10 min. N . long. 8 I deg. io SAMBALUT, one of the places on the left fide of the river Nile, in Africa, between the town of Aruana
below the catarafts, to that of Chilacan, where the Nil begins to divide itfelf into the two ffreams which forn the Delta.
SAMBRE, a river of the Netherlands. It rifes on the
confines of Picardy, in France, and running N. E. conines of Picardy, in France, and running N. E. Charleroy, and at length it falls into the Maefe at Na SAMBUCA, La, formerly called Zabuth, a fmall town Italy. It gives tilie of Marquis, and flands about ten miles from the $\mathrm{f}, \mathrm{a}$, on the road from Sacca to Pa SAMIEN AMIEN, a fimall ifand of Dronthiem, a province of
Notway It ies about 120 miles to the N. E. of the
Ine of L.offoten. life of Loffoten
SAMMARA,
It flands on the lefy fhore of the river of the fame name, It tands on the left hhore of the river of the fame name,
E. of the Wolga, into which it falls a litte below. It
flands on a moderate declivity is flands on a moderate declivity, is large, but wretched
built of wood, as well as its walls and towers. The built of wood, as well as iss walls and towers. The
town almoft covers the whole hill, and its fuburb ex-
tends along the river. It lies forty miles S. of Bulgar. tends along the river. It lies forty miles S . of Bulgar
It. 5 2deg. 40 min. N. Nong. 50 deg. 30 min . province of Great Poland; thes on the N. of Prufiia lia on the N. Lithuania (in which fome include it) on the E. and S. E. and Ducal or Polifh Pruffia on the S . W. with a fmall part of it extending W. quite
to the Baltic. Its greateft breadth from S. to N is about 90 or 100 miles; but it is much contracted at both extremities. Its foil is marfly, as the name in the native language fignifies. It abounds with rivera
and lakes, which at fome feafons overflow the land ; the country is in general mountainous and woody, but it has feveral tracts that yield corn and pafture, with un-
ufually- $\mathrm{-reat}$ tuantities of honey, almoft utually-great quantities of honey, almoft every tree hav-
ing a fwarm of bees, and the wax produced from thef is whiter and purer than that of Lithuania or Livonia. firiolthty, fwiit, and hardy: Though their are are yet prightly, fwit, and hardy: Though their arable land
is very thift, the inhabitants ffill ufe only wooden plowThares, in oppofition to all endeavours ufed by their Starotta's for introducing iron ones, from which they
were obliged to defitt, for fear of an infurrection. It is at prefent fubject to Poland; and in the late The cons min The common people live in low longif cottages,
mofly near lakes and rivers, and covered with thatch molly near lakes and rivers, and covered with thatch
or boards: the bearth is in the middle of the hut, and one room ferves them and their cattle. Moft of the
inhabitants differ but little in manners guage, from the Lithuanians. Though Chriftianity which was firft preached here by Meinardus in the year 1200 , prevailed in many places ; yet fome, efpecially
in the deferts, retain the in the deferts, retain the mort ridiculous Pagan ido-
latry, workhipping a four-footed ferpent called Givofit.
About the clofe of OQober, men, women, children,
and fervants, meet at a place appointed, where a cloth and fervants, meet at a place appointed, where a cloth
being fpread upon fraw, feverap loaves are fet, and be-
tween every tween every two a large pot of beer; then divers
beafts being facrificed, after cutting off a bit part, which they fcatter about the room, they eat and drink heartily.
The peafants are not fo laborious as the Lithuanians

To that inftead of bread they ufe green turnips as bigza a man's head, that grow wild. They quench freeal
red-hot flones fucceffively in their mead and beer boiling a whole night, in order to render them bexa fater and this drink they put into veffiels made of barke
Hard drinkers they reward with prefents. Ther Hard drinkers they reward with prefents. They liee
to a good old age, fome reaching to 100 and
©c. The Samojitians, as well as the The Samojitians, as well as the Poles, plow, fow, and
harrow, all at a time; and the ground being once in harrow, all burning, will bear feven or eight crops ins ind out manure. When they burn the wood ons thiti
lands, they only prune off the fide-branches to lands, they only prune off the fide-branches to let in
the fun. This a peafant does with great det having a feat of rope like a flirrup faffened to a lopmy cord, which being caft over an arm of a tree, a a borgong
the ground draws him up and down ; and the ground raws him up and down; and then he cefly
hifts himfelf by his hook to the next tree. They wo parts of barley with one of wheat, fo that the lo layrey may be cut down in one harveft, and the whet
eaped the next. In time of war they bury they end
under ground, and dry it with far they beyry their corn
und up in their granaries.
a Staroff, with the power of a Woywode, and a Ca and of Samojitia. It contains three diftriets or captelin.
laniss, hips, without any palatinates.
AMOIDIA, or SAMOIEDA,
Ruffia. It lies on the N . of Siberia, quite to Afiatic Tartary. It is the mort northern part of the Ruffian empire, extending itfelf to the Frozen or
N . ocean, which bounds it on the N . as Sibecin on the $S$. Its boundaries on the W. fide ase the fimed Rora. It is divided into Obdora, the ancient fat of the
V ogulici and Hugrilici, on the W. fide of the Vogulici and Hugrilicci, on the W. fite of the rier
Oby and Manamo, and Loppa on the E. fide of the
The people are called Samoids, fignifying in the Ruf. flearly made out, and with adequatere certainty is not not unlike the Laplanders and Greenlanders, both inflarable, if if not a beafly even manners, leading a mile. rable, if not a beafly life, their habitations being in
huts and caves under the fnow: hunting is teir employment in winter, as fifhing is in fummer. In . ftead of bread they eat dried finf; and they have no
towns. They travel in leds towns. They travel in Aeds drawn by rein-der, ,
as to go 200 miles a day. They are excellent archem and very nimble after their game. Their drefs conffts
only of deer--kins, with the fur only of deer-Rkins, with the fur outwards, but of diffeck
rent colours for the women, who add fome fips of red, yellow, and blue cloth, or fome woollen lift, \&c. with a large fur-cap on their heads. Their courrfhips are fhort and eafy, three or four rein-deer purchafing ${ }^{2}$
wife from the parents; and they are generally contented with one or two, \&8c.
They have an imperfect notion of a fupreme Being, or milery; but they worhip the fun, moon, and fass They are given to feveral other kinds of idolatry, and efpecially forcery: but this the Ruffians, whereeerer
they have conquered, have forbidden under fevere per naly have conquered, have forbidden under fevere $\mathrm{pe}^{p-}$
nalties.
The Samoids fpread eaftwards all along the N . The Samoids fpread eaftwards all along the N.
coafts, as far as the river Argnu, which is the boundary
between Rufia ries reach in breadth from the arctic circle, quite to the Frozen or N. Tea. They have chiers among them, whom they pay $A$, Among them is a great number of tribes, differing
much in their language, though not in their man ners.
In th In their fubterraneous habitations they are confned eight or nine months in the year, being fififed with
ftench and finoke.- They are in fhort, of a low the ture, broad-fhoulders, fquat nofes, hanging lips, fiight
ful eyes, brown complexions, hin ful eyes, brown complexions, thin beards, and long
clotted hair: unlefs fome improvements have been made among them under the reigns of the Cara Pectry
and his Emprefs Catharine, \&cc. with the additional in-
fuence of Cbriftianity. SAMOS, by the Turks called Sufan, an inand of the
Archipelage, on the coaft of Aira Minor It Archite to hhe S. parts of ITnia, being feparated from the main-land by a channel three leagues over. It is fub-
jeft to the Turks, but inhabited by Greek Chriltians, the number of which may be about 10 or 12,000. For-
merly this ifand was a celebrated commonweal merly this ifland was a celebrated commonwealth, the
lands about which employed 1 roo, oooo hands. During
and the height of Grecce's glory, it was well cultivated and
penpled. It ftill produces corn, wine, penpled. It ftill produces corn, wine, olives, and other
fruits ; efpecially mufcadel, with very fine filk. The fruits : erpecially murcadel, with very fine filk. The
French purchare wool here for their manuactures of thischind. They have honey, feffroir, fonue minerals,
drugs, fine onions, garlick, red-bole, emery, ocre, drugs, fine onions, garlick, red -bole, emery, ocre, and
a biack infipid earth for dyeing ; all which are generally exported to Scio, Simyrna, \&8c. The inhabitants are greatly opprefled by the Turks, and often infefted by
pirates. This inand is about eighty miles in circuit, pirates.
and thirty miles $S$. of Smyrna.
and thirty miles s.of ormyrna.
This was the birth-place Juno, the Sybil Samia, Py-
thasoras, and Polycrates. Here are ffill fome flately thagoras, and Polycrates. Here are ytill fome ftately
ruins; particularly of the temple of. Juno, who was the protectrefs of the inland.
Its capital is Samo, which flands on the S. E. part of the illand, near a com of pirates, who fwarm in
frequented now by realon on frequents of Great and Little Bogas; fo that from a
well-inhabited city, this place has dwindled to a poor village.
SAMOSATA, once the capital of Comagene, a province of Syria, in Afiatic Turkey. It ftood on the Euphrates,
near the confines of the Greater Armenia, and was . the refidence of Antiochus Affaticus. This was the
birth-place of the fatyrit Lucian, and of the herefiarch birth-place of the fatyrift Lucian, and of the herefiarch
Paul, Biflop of Antioch; and commonly called Samofata. It was an epifcopal fee. Its prefent name is Scempfal, but the place is now only a poor village,
furrounded with a heap of ruins belonging to the an-
cient city.
SAMOTHRACIA, a fimall infand of the Archiplago or
Egean fea, near the coaft of Romania, or the ancient Egean fea, near the coaft of Romania, or the ancient Thrace, in European Turkey.
SAMPION, or SAMPLON, one of the four Beaten roads, over the Alps into taly. It lies between the
Upper Vallais, and the valley of Offola, in the Milanefe.
SAN MIGUEL DE IBARRA, a jurifdiction of Quito, ht principal village
or parithes.
The town of the fame name flands on the extremity
and of a very large plain or meadow, a little way from
chain of mountains to the eaftward of it, and between tha rivers. The foil is foft and moift. It is of a
middling bignefs, with flraight broad fleets, and the middling bigneff, with ftraight broad flteets, and the
greateft part of the houfes ftone or unburnt bricks, and greateft part of the houres onn or unform, though, low,
all tiled. They are neat and unle
having only a ground-floor, except thofe in the fquare, having only a ground-floor, except thofe in the fquare,
which have one forevy. It fis furrounded with fuburbs, being cottages inhabited by the Indians. The parifh-
church is large, elegant, and well decorated. Here are church is large, elegant, and well decorated. Here are
feveral convents, with a college of Jefuits, and a nunnery. Its inhabitants are reckoned at 10 or 12, ,
The air in this juriddietion is very mild, lefs cold than that at Quito, and the heat is not inconvenient.
Moft of the farms have fugar-plantations and mills. Moft of the farms have Some have the rults commoned. Thore fituated in a
others cotton only is cultivate. lefs hot part cultivate maize, wheat, and barley. Here
are large numbers of goats, but not many fheep: and are large numbers of goats, but not many fineep: and
the Indians weave a confiderable quantity of cloth and
cotton.
SANAGA, or ST. LEWIS, an ifland and fort of Gui-
ney and Negroland, in Africa. Here the French had ney and Negroland, in Arrica. Here the French the
their principal fettlement till lately difpoffed by the
Englifh. It flands in lat. 16 deg. 10 min. N. and End princtipal flands in lat. I6 deg. io min. N. and
Eng. 16 min. E. in the midde of the river Senegal,
long long. 16 min . E. in the middle of the river Senegal,
two, three, of four 1egues from the bar, according as
that river opens itfelf a paffage, through the fip of land that river opens itfele $x$ paffige, through the flip of land
calied the Point of Barbary. It is but 1150 fathoms
No.
long from N. to S. but its breadth is unequal. The rit
 210. The foil is low and fandy. On the extremity
towards the bar, the current and Nothhwinds have towards the bar, the current and Northewinds. hhe
heaped up fand, which form a kind of downs. The
northern point is covered with black mangroves. For northern point is covered with black mangroves. For
above half the year there is no frefl-water in this above half the year there is no frehl-water in this
inland, the tide rendering the water falt from Decem-
ber till July. During the other months, the river be ber till July. During the other months, the ricer be-
ing fwelled by the rains, the ftrong current prevento ing fwelled by the rains, the frong current prevents
the tide from coming up; and then the water is very fwect. During the dry feafon, the water from well
dug in the fand, is always brackifh; and they filtre it ugg in the fand, is always brackifh; and they filtre it
through a fort of porows ytone.
The fort confifts of four round towers of abowt wenty feet in diameter, making an obtufe angle affed, under part of which the are are ill-contrived baftions, This fort doess not afford
lodging for the company's fervants, who live in litle logging for the compan
ftraw-huts without it. batterics, befides ammnnition; and the gariion keep guard very exand againf any attempts of the negroes.
ANAGO, SENEGA , or SENEGAL, the fame with the river Niger, in Affica. Sce NIGER.
SANAH, the only city of Thamah, a part of the pro-
vince of Higiaz, and formerly the metropolis of Ar vince of Higiaz, and formerly the metropolis of Ara-
bia Felix, in Afia, long before the birth of Mahome tirm. It flands among the mountains, N. E. of Aden, throughout the year. It was formerly the refidence of the Kings of Yemen, the ruins of whofe palace are ftil
to be feen, upon an hill in the lieart of the city. Hero are feveral mofques.
This is a populous
This is a populous and wealthy place, trafficking, we
re told by Oritutal authors chandife. Lat. 16 deg. 4 min. N. and long. 46 deg ${ }^{50} \mathrm{~min} . \mathrm{E}$. SBAL, or SANBAT, one of the fourteen mid-lana provinces of Indoflan, in Afia. It is bounded by Baca,
on the N. the Ganges on the E. the river Semana on the N. the Ganges on the E. the river Semana on
 is very fruitful, and was formerly a populous pro
vince. Its capital of the fame name flands in the Eaft part of the province, on a river which falls into the Ganges.
ANBENEDITO, a town of the Mantuan, in the UP. per divifion of Italy. It fands on the Po, nine mile
S. of the city of Mantua. Lat. 45 deg. 5 min. N S. of the city of Mantua. Lat. 45 deg. 5 min. N
long. II deg. 12 min. E. ANCERRE, in Latin Saxia, as being peopled b Charlemagne with a colony of Saxons, or Sacrum Cas--
faris, or Cereris, as Cafar lodged his Houhld Gods and facrificed here, and as Ceres was formerly wor-
fhipped in it, a c city of Upper Berry, in France. I tands on a hill near the Loire, and on the confines of
Nivernois. It gives title of Count, and belongs to the Nivernois. It gives titte of Count, and belongs to the
houfe of Bourbon-Conde. The yearly income of the manor, with the barony of Vailly, amounts to 20,000
livres. It is a confiderable bailiwic. This was formerly one of the ftrongeft bulwarks of the Proteftants; but in 1573 , after two unfuccefsful affauls by Claud de la Chatre, Governor of Berry, who turned the fiege
into a blockade, it was at laft, through famine, obinto a bockade, it was apon its furrender, the caftice
liged to capitulate. Upon ill fortifations were razed. It flands nine
and
leavues from Nevers, to the N. leazues from Nevers, to the N.
ANDA, one of the OOFkney iflands N. of Papa-Aroma,
in the Nort of Scotland. It is about twelve mile in the North of Scotland. It is about twelve milhes
long, and eight broad; it is well-inbabited, and has wo harbours; it abounds with cattle, hay, and fifh two harbours it abounds with catcle, hay, and filh:
but the intrabitants bring their fuel from Eda, which
lies W lies W. Of it.
ANDBACH, a pretty market--town of Chehire, on the
river Wheelock, a branch of the-Weaver, which comes in three channell from Mowcop-hill, near Congleton,
and falls into the Dan a little above this phace. Its market is on Thurday, and fairs on Eafter Tuefday

S A N
and the firf Thurfday after September IO, for catte and horfes. In the market-place here are two fmal
ftone-crofles on fteps, with certain figures, and the hif tory of Chrift's paffion engraved on them. The ale made here is deferverdy cried up by judges in fuch mat-
ters. Sandbach is 5 miles from Congleton, 22 from Chefter, and 153 from London.
SANDBECK, a place in the Weft Riding of Yorkßhire where is a remarkable yew-tree in a field called Cuc
kold's Haven; its branches rife one above another in natural circles, and is hedged in.
SANDBECK, a f fine feat of the Earl of Scarborough, in
Yorkfhire, with a beautiful lawn before the houfe Yorkfhire, with a beautiful lawn before the houfe, and
fpacious woods
SANDDECK, or SANDECZ, a town of Cracow Pala-
tinate, in Little Poland, on the river Donajeck, and at tinate, in Little Poland, on the river Donajeck, and at
the foot of the Crapach mountains. It is walled, has a the foot of the Crapach mountains. It is walled, has
collegiate church and feveral monafferies; alfo note for its trade, the induffry of its inhabitants, and fome
gold and copper mines. gold and copper mines.
Sandeck lies thirty
Lat. 49 deg. 20 min. N. 1 long. 20 deg. 5 min. E.
SANDGATE-CASLLE, a fort buitit by King Hent
VIII. at the bootom of two hills on the coaft of Ken VIII. at the bottom, of two hills on the coaft of Kent.
It fands a little $S$. of Folkfone. About it are feveral good houres, and upwards of fixteen guns protect the
fifhing-craft from privateers in time of war.
SANDOMIR, or SENDOMIR, a P Palatinate of Upper or Leffer Poland. It is bounded by that of Cracow on the $W$. and S. W. by Hungary on the S. by Mazo-
via and Great Poland on the N. and by Red Ruffia and the palatinate of Lublin on the E. It is divided into eight diftricts, and has nine fenators. It abounds with
mines of gold, filver, copper, iron, lead, fteel, and marble. capital of the fame name ftands high on the W fide of the Weiffel or Viftula, near its confluence with
the San. It is defended by a ftrong caftle on a ftee the San. It is defended by a ftrong caftle on a feep
rock, befides walls and out-works. The fort was
tol bown up by the Swedes in 1659 . Here is a Domi-
blow
nican monatery a collegiate nican monaftery, a collegiate church, which is very
rich, a fchool where the Jefuits teach, and other religious houfes.
The Tartars plundered the town in 1240 and 1259 , on which latter year a bloody battle was fought between
them and the Ruffians. King Auguftus difmantled the place in 1704. The inhabitants here are looked upon as polite ; and here are two churches, both ftanding
in the midft of a foreft, much frequented by Pilarims in the midft of a foreft, much frequented by Pilgrims,
It lies eighty-four miles S. E. of Cracow. Lat. 49 deg SANDOWN, or 26 . $20 \mathrm{deg} . ~ 5 \mathrm{~min}$. E.
SANDOWN, or SANHAM-CASTLE, which gives
name to the bay, is one of the ftrongeft in the Ile of
Wight. Here is a garrifon with a Captain and G nor; alfo thirty warders, befides gunners. fiffs of four lunettes of very thick archeal, in Kent, conwith feveral port-holes for great guns. In the middle is a large round tower, with a ciftern at top, and underthe whole, over which is a draw-bridige. Aitch inclofes
SANDRIDGE, a village of Hertfordhire SANDRIDGE, a village of Hertfordhire, a little N. W.
of Hatfield. It gave title of Baron to the Great Duke of Hatfield. It gave title of Baron to the Great Duke
of Marlborough, whore late Dowager Sarah was a deof Marlborough, whofe late Dowager Sarah was a de-
fcendant from the Jennings of this place. It lies three
miles N. of St. Alban's. miles N. of St. Alban's.
Auffrian Netherlands; it flands on the river Scheld, tuitrian Netherlands; it flands on the river Scheld,
ten miles N. of Antwerp. Lat. 51 deg. 30 min. N. long 4 deg. 8 min. E.
SANDWICH, the
ANDWICH, the moft eafterly of the Cinque ports, in
Kent. It is governed by a Mayor, and fends two BaKent. It is soverned by a May or, and fends two Ba-
rons to parliament. It flands. at the mouth of the
Stour and Stour and bottom of a bay, being well-furnifhed with
gardens and water. Here in 1015 King Canute fit the nofes and cut off
the hands of the Englifh hoffages which were given the hands of the Englifh hoftages which were given
his father Swweno. It has three churches, three holpi-
tals, his father Sweno. It has three churches, three hiven
tals, and a free-fchool, from which in an exhibition for
two fcholars to Lincoln college, in Oxford wit
two fcholars to Lincoln college, in Oxford, with a

## A N

cuftom-houfe and quay. The feveral members de Want on the port of Sandwich, are Fordwich, D title of Earl to a branch of the Montague f gainidy
The port has been for many years paft fo chookedly The port has been for many years paff fo cocoatedy)
with fond, and a large flip of the channel, that it cannot receive veffels of any grtar
burthen. burchen. From this place the London markets are fupont
with the largeit and fweetent with moft of their feeds. Some Wallooin feeds.
perfecution, have fet up the manufacture of clotert from he principal trade of the town is now in flipping bext malting; and here are two charity-fchools fop tivg end
five boys and as many girls. Its markets are onffive boys and as many girls. Its markets are on Wenty.
nefday and Saturday; its fair is annualy nertay and Saturday ; its fair is annually on Decem.
ber 4, for drapery, haberdahhery, floes, and hard
It ftands ten miles former It trands ten miles from Canterbbury, and feventy from
London. London.
the ifland of, one of the moft confiderable places on the ifland of, Bornholm, in Deninark, and on its nor.
thern coaft. thern coaft. at the foot of a a high fandina, a town hill, by the bameretething,
river Yvil river Yvil. Here vaft numbers of Roman and Brition
antiouties, with antiquities, with coins, have been found. ward of formerly a ftrong fort, about four miles fouth-
Temsford, in Bedfordfhire, but ruined Danes. This fome fuppoferd to hare, but ruined by been tice
Domans, by the Pe Ptolemy's Romans, and Ptolem's, Salina; but whether it or the
former be fo, anticuarians urns and Roman coins however have been dueveral the grounds hereabouts; ; and the tike been dug up in
ftill found. Here is children. SANEN, a large village in the bailiwic of Rougemont,
the laft place on the German fide the lalt place on the German fide in the cangomont, of
Berne, in Switzerland. Here are feveral annual fairs, and a weekly market.
SANGANIA, a province of Guzurate, in the fouthern
divifion of Indoftan, and Eaft Indies, in Affia. In diviiion of Indoftan, and Eaft Indies, in Afia. It pro-
duces cotton and corn, but admits of habitants being a fert, of criminals who have fled thith from juftice. They endeavour to board all veffils thar
they can come up with they can come up with; and before they engage they
drink an intoxicating liquor called Bang them mad. They are governed by a Princeefs which makes hair, and when they let it hang loofe, they give mo
quarter in cafe of any refiftance; otherwile they quarter in
pretty civil.
ANGAAR, a freight dividing the inand of Niphon
in Japan, in Afria, on the N . fide from the land of in Japan, in Afia, on the N. fide from the land of others, the only town of Cambate, in Moncemugh, in
Africing ind ANGUAY, or MECAS, a fouthern mountain of the Cordillera, in America. It flands in the jurididition
the fame name. It is of a prodigious height, and the che lame name. It is of a prodigious height, and tio
far greateft part of its whole furface is covered winh
fnow. From its fumber panied with explofions, which are heard at Pintacin Quito, and near forty leagues diffance. The adiaarren from the cinders jejete
In this parama or defert rifes the river Sanguy, which cannot be accounted fmall; but after its juntion felf int Upamo the Marms
fell fion
America. IY, a province of Eaffern Canada, in North America. It is divided oo the $W$. from Canada Pro-
per by the river Sanguenay. It nation Kileftenoas or Creftinaux, on the N. W. Eqqui-
maux, it is bounded on the Laurence, and on the $S$. We $S$. by that by the rive of ffit
the mouth of when the mouth of which is the town of Three Rivers.
extent is reckson the frontier of Cand from this laft-mentioned place and
of of the bay of Seven Infes. The the feritory and and lands on

S A N
each fide of the river the French at their firf fetting
found but judifferent, till failing up to Quebec, they found but judifferent, till railing up to Quebec, they
have fince peopled this country,
SANGUENAY, or SAGUENAY, a river in the laftmentioned province of the fame, name. It in iflues from
the lake of St. John, and falls the lake of St. John, and falls into that of S. Lau-
rence at the town of Tadoulfa. See SAGUENAY.
TANGUESA, the ancient SANGUESA, the ancient Iturija, a city in the diftrict
of the fame name, and Navarre, in Spain. It fands on the river Aragon, twenty-four miles S . of Pampe-
lona. Lat. 42 deg. 46 min. N. long. 18 min . W. d undivifions of $\mathrm{Na}_{\mathrm{a}}$ varre, in spain. It contains the laft-mentioned city,
It burghs, and 68 villages.
SANHAM, a place in the Ife of Wight, and Hampflire, where is a caftle. SANJALLY, a petty kingdom of Negroland, in Africa,
but not dependant on any other. Its King is a Mundingo, and his dominions extend about fourteen leagues
along the fide of the river Gambia. SANMATHEEO, a fall town of Valencia, one of the
provinces of Spain. It flands fifty-eight miles N. of the provinces of Spain. It flands fifty-eight miles N. of the
city of Valencia. Lat. 40 deg. $31 \mathrm{Imin} . \mathrm{N}$. long. 18 min. W.
min. WHAR, a royal burgh of Nidifdale, one of the
Subdivifions of Dumfries-lhire in land. It is in the diftriet of boroughs with Kircudbright, Dumfries, Lochmaban, and Annan, which alternately fend one member to the Britifh, parliament.
It gives title of Baron to the Duke of Ouentberry It ives title of Baron to the Duke of Queennberry.
Here is a cafle, and it has a weekly market. It ftands four miles from Drumlanerk, twenty-one from Dumfries, and about fifty from Edinburgh the yellow leather of Tocat in Pontus Polemoniacus, in Afia, is carried by land, and from thence into all parts
of Turkey and Europe. SANSONATE, a port-town of Mexico, in North America, the fame with TrinidADA, which fee.
SANTA, a river of Truxillo, in South America, and in the road to Lima. Its common ford is nearly a quarter of a league broad, forming five principal ffreams,
which are very rapid almoft throughout the year. It is which are very rapid almoft throughout the year. It is
always forded by very high horfes called chimbadores, always trained to ftem the frong current. Theefe guide the loaded mules, otherwife the fording would be
fcarcely practicable, the floods often flifting the bed fcarcely practicable, the floods often fhitting the bed
of the river. During. winter it often fiwells to fuch a height, by the rains in the mountains, as not to be
fordable for feveral days, effecially if paffengers have fordable for feveral days, efpecially if paffengers have
any goods with them. But fuch as travel without bagany goods with them. But
gage, may, by going fix or eight teagues higher up-
crof out danger, there being fometimes fwept away by the
current into the fea. When Ulloa crofled this river, it was at its loweff, the velocity of the current being, according to his obfervation, thirty-five toifes in
twenty-nine feconds and a half; but, at its ufual height,
it it muft exceed that by much, and even the celerity of
twe the Maranon at the Pango, or Streight of Manceriche.
The town of Santa is peftered with fwarms of mulkeTos town of Santa is pettered with warms of mulke--
tos. Santa valley is pretty long and broad, and was
former formerly very populous. It abounds with fruit-trees.
SANTA CLARA, an ifland of the Pacific ocean, in the bay of Guayaquil, and coaft of Peru, in South America.
Itlies eighty miles S of the city of Guayaquil. Lat. 3 It ies eighty miles S. of the city of Guayaquil. Lat.
deg. 18 min. S . long. 80 deg. 14 min. W. deg. 18 min. S. Long. 80 deg. 14 min. W.
SANTA MARIA, a town of Terra Firma Proper, or
St Darien, in South America. It flands on a river of the
fame name, a little E. of the bay of Panama, and roo
亚 miles. S. of that city. It belongs to
$46 \min$. N. long. 80 deg. 5 min. W
SANTA CRUZ, a town built by the Portuguefe on
Cape Aguer, and the W. fide of the river Suz, in the Cape Aguer, and the W. Fide of the river Sur, in the
province of the latter name, and Barbary in Africa; province of the latter name, and e trince of the country,
but driven out thence by the
who built that of Tarudant at fome diftance from it.
SANTA CRUZ, a fmall open town on the E. fide of SANTA CRU A, a mail open town on he Ea. It is
Teneriff, one of the Canary In Inds, in Affica.
defended by two forts ; befides two others between the defended by two forts ; befides two others between the
town and the watering-place, with fome batteries fat-

3 A N
tered along the coaff, to command the road. In 1657
Admiral Biake attacked the Spanifh galleons, hauled in under the main-forts; ; the wrecksh of of omeons, of thofe that
were burnt lie in fifteen the plate, fome part of it thaving water, with mooft of
ahtore. In thily carried
In the roand hion the Englifh battered the town. In the road fhips mult ride in thirty, forty, or fifty fa-
thom water, not above half a mile from the flore furtheff, and if there are many flips, they muft ride
clofe together. The fhore is clofe together. The fhore is generally high, and moffly
fteep. Tu Thead lying open to the E. the winds from
that quarter make a great teep. The road lying open to the E. the winds from
that quarter make a great fweHh dangerous for boats
landing. The fmootheft and beft p landing. The fmotothetf and beft parts for for boats
pore, is $a$ a fmall fandy $y$-cove about a mile $N$. ., of the pote, is a fmall fandy-cove about a m mile $N$. E. .of the
road; where there is good water for the flipping, which
lade here by lade here by their boats; was alfort thofe at Op Oatavia, the
chief port: and fill wife for chief port: and fill worfe for wefterly, than this for ANTA CRUZ DE LA SIERRA, a government, and
Captain-generalfhip, in the audience Captain-generalfhip, in the audience of Charcas and
Peru, in South America. Though its juridiation is
large, large, here are not many Spaniards; and the few raguay.
The city of the fame name, and the capital of this government, flands eighty or ninety leagues E . of Phis
a. It is the fee of a Bifhop, and neidher well-built.
ANTA CRUZ, or the ifland of Cazumel, in Jacatan, a province of Mexico, in North America. In is fifteen,
miles long, and five broad. It lies four leagues E. of
Lake Bacalal The Lake Bacalal. The natives of-his and the neighbouring parts, are faid to have facrificed men, before they
were fubdued by the Spaniards; and here was a temple much frequented by the Barbarians of the continent. one of the Antilles infands, in the Gulph of Floone of the Animes illands, in the Gulph of Flo-
rida, in North America. It flands about fixty miles E .
of the of the Havanna, with a very good harbour, at the bot-
tom of Mantanzas-bay. long. 85 deg. 36 min. W. W.
AN $A$ CRUZ, a Leewar
North America. The natives called it $A y$-ay. It has no fettled inhabitants, and is about ten or twelve
leagues in length, and fomething above three on the
E E. fide where broadef. It enjoys s good air, but its Water is unwholerome till it has fetted: the foil is fer-
tile, producing feveral forts of wood, proper both for the dyer and the carpenter. It alfo yields fugar-canes, oranges, citrons, the madioca-root, and excellent poThe large bay on its $N$. fide has a bafon, the princi-
pal port of the inand, and $a$ little infand; and in ano ther on the S . fide oppofite to it, are feveral inlets of the fea, and one continued marth, with numbers of ${ }^{\text {try. }}$ The Spaniards extirpating the natives, who made a but afterwards it had leveral merchants, as Englifh, Dutch, Spaniards,
and French, the laft of there abandoning it in 1696 .
It It lies five e eagues E . of S. St. Thomas, and about thirty
W. from St. Chriftophers. W. from St. Chrittopher's.
ANTA FE, , e. St. Faith
of Granada, in Speunder FÉ) a fmall city of Granada, in Spain, with about 300 families. It
fands in a delightful plain, and is walled a about fix ftands in a delightfuip plain, and is walled; about fix
miles W. of Granada, and near the fource of the Gne-
fcar ${ }_{\text {fcar. }}$.
NTA Fé, a city in the government of Buenos Ayres, and audience of Charcas, in Peru, in South America.
It flands between the Rio de la Plata, and the Rio Sa-
lado, which after ruinning throunh lado, which after running through Tucuman, joins
the former. It is fmall and meanly built, the heathen the former. It is fmall and meanny built, the heathen
Indians having pillaged it, maflicring the inhabitants. It is however the channel of commerce between Para-
guay and Buenos Ayres, for the heibs Camini and guay an
NTA FÉ DE BAGOTA, the capital of Terra Fir-
ma; in South America. It flands on the $E$, bank the Magdalena; is the feat of the courts in the province the Magdalena; is the feat of the courts in the province
of New Granada, and the fee of an Archbibihop, with
an univerfity. It belongs to. Spain. It lies 362 miles
S. of Carthagena. Lat. 4 deg. 30 min. N. . .ong. 74
deo. Io min. W. Befides this, the Sytem has Santa deg. 10 min. W. Befides this, the SyAfem has Sant
Fe d'Antiocha, in Popayan, and Terra Firma. SANTA Fé, the capital of New- or North Mexico, in
North America. It lies 700 miles W. of the river North America. It lies 700 miles W. It che nlver
Miffifippi, and near the Rio del Nort. It is regularly
built, is the fee of a Bifhop, and feat of a Governor. built, is the fee of a Bifhop, and feat of a Governor
Lat, 3 deg. Io min. N. long. Iog deg. Io min. W. W.
SANTA FE, a place near Panama, fays Moll, and in the middle of the province of Veragua, and audience
of Guatimala, in New Spain, or Old Mexico, in North of Guatimala, in New Spain, or Old Mexico, in North
America. Here the King of Spain keeps oficers for America. Here the King of Spain keeps officen of a
cafting and refining of gold, It fands at the head of a
river, which runs into the North fea. river, which runsinto the North fea. MIRIA DE LA
SANTA LA PARILLA, or SAN TA MA
PARLLA South America, and in the road to Lima; from which it is about 200 miles towards the $N$. It was built on
the coaft, from which it is now half a league diflant. the coaft, from which it is now half a league dilant.
Having been pillaged in 1655 by fome Enghif adven-
turers, the inhabitants abandoned it ; and fome of them Having been pillaged in 16 who could not remove further, fettled in the place where
it now flands, on the banks of the river Santa. The number of houfes in it does not exceed thirty; the beft
of which are only of baxareque, and the others of of which are only of baxareque, and the others of
ftraw. The poor families inhabiting theee are about
fifty, confifiting of Indians, Mulattos, and Meftizos. fifty, confifting of Indians, Mulatos, and Meftizos.
Its lat. from an obfrrvation of fome flars, having no opporturity of doing it by the fun, Ulloa found to be 8 deg. 57 min . 36 fec. S.
SANTAREM, firting of fifteen towns.
Its principal town of labis, flands on the Ta fame name, the ancient Scamountains, but $f o$ as to be in a plain furrounded by built in the form of a half--moon, and defended by a citadel of modern tafte, called Alcaçova. It contains
thirteen parochial churches, one of which is collegiate has an academy of fciences, antiquities, and languages with a houfe of mercy, a royal hofpital, and two
others ; alfo eleven convents and nunneries. To the jurifdiction of Santarem belong in all fortry-five parithes.
It lies fifty-fix miles N . E. of Lifbon. Lat. 39 deg. 18 min. N. long. 8 deg. 45 min. W.
SANTEN, an ancient and large town
of Weftphalia, in Germany. It fands on the W. fhore of the Rhine, is walled, but has no fortifications. Here and the gofpel-hiftory exquifititly cut in timber, a miraculous image of the Virgin Mary, \&cc. It belongs to
the King of Pufia. It lies eight the King of Prufia. It lies eighteen miles S. E. of
the city of Cleve. Lat. 51 deg. 38 min . N. long. 6 deg. 5 min . E.
SANTERRE, a fouthern diftrict of Middle Picardy, in France, lying between the Ifle of France and Artois.
It has Vermandois on the E. and Amienois on the W SANTHOVEN, a diffric of the re and SANTHO Eive, a diftrict of the marquifate of the SANTIAGOO DE NATA DE LOS CAVALLEROS (See Nata and Los SANTOS), one of the three cities
of Panama, in Terra Firma, in South America. It is of Panama, in eura Firma, in South America. It is
large, having houfes made of earth, unburnt bricks, or
mud SANTIAGO, an audience of Chili, in South America ; SANTILLANA, in Latin Fanum Sancle or itane capital of Afturia de Santillana, a fubdivifion of the
principality of Afturias, in Spain. It is fmall, has a principality of Afturias, in Spain. It is fmall, has a,
lharbour on the Bay of Biicay, with a collegiate church,
and gives title of Marquis to the Duke linf It lies, ninety-four miles W. of Bilboa. Lat. 43 deg. SAN TILLANA, Iong. long 5 deg. Io min. W.
principality of Afturias, in Spain; Afturia díOviedo be-
ing the weftern divifion: the former of which ing the weftern divififon: the former of which is the
fmaller part. The inhabitants, a tribe of the Celts, Imaller part. The inhabitants, a tribe of the Celts,
are celebrated for their inflexible love of liberty, ffill
enion enjoying their ancient laws, cuftoms, and language.

SANTORINI, the ancient Calife, i. e. Beautiful Iese
and afterwards Therafia, one of the iflands in and arterwards S. W. Of Morgo, and forty S. E. of Melos, beetyn ming abost
thirty-five miles in circuit. The coaft all round is it
 ing like a rock of pumice-ftone, having been oapted. by
a volcano out of the fea above a century ano, precal a volcano out of the fea above a century ago, precedy
by an earthquake; but being covered wwith foil flout
in depth, thiought the induffty of the inhabil in depth, through the induffry of the inhabitants,
produces barley, plenty of ftrong red wine, and with fome wheat. They are chiefly Greeks; tur
third part of them are of the Latin chy Ronilh Bifhop. A Turkifh offcer comes anne, among then to collicet the Grand Signic's stribute, nnd
to fee that jumtice is adminiffered, the natives being fee' to fee that juntice is adminifiered, the
mitted to chufe their own magifrates.
The principal trade of this inand confifts in Which is exported to all parts of the Archipelago, and
even as far as Conflantinople: the women even as far ane contantinople: the women, while their
hufbands are abroad about this trafic, cullivating the vineyards at home. They alfo drive a trade in ang totoon-
manufacures. In this ifland are feveral manufactures. In this inand are feveral cafles in the
form of a crefcent, round which are houfes; form of a creicent, round which are houres; and fome
dwell in caves dug under plowed-lands, out of which they creep like rabbits.
The number of inhabitants in Santorini is computed Lat. 36 deg. 26 min . N. long. 25 deg. 38 min , E E . ANTOS, a town in the captainric of St. Vineent, in
Brafil, South America. It ftands abot Bram the fea, defended by a rampart on the fite enes the river, which is here half a league over, and aboutt five fathoms deep. It is alfo guarded by two cafles,
with not above 200 inhabitants and partly Meftizoes, or Mongrels. Partly Portuguefe, is a paroThial church, a monaftery, and Jefuit's college. paro-
The whole number of the people in The whole number of the people in the colony of
Santos does not exceed 400, of the fame denomina as thofe already mentioned. The priefts have got the beft of the land into their hands, and kreep a great number of flaves; befides fome Indian cantons, which pay
them tribute in fpecie, which is got out of fome on the mountains, between Santos and the republic of St. Paul. The wornen here are great miftrefles of the
art of intriguing, and very fond of frem they regale with the utmoft magnificence.
ANTOS, Los, a town of Panama-audience, and Terra
Firma, in South America Firma, in South America, It is a modern fettlement
of Spaniards, from the city of Nata in the fame vince, whio are at prefent more numerous than thofe of that city. They removed thither to augment their for-
tunes, by improving the ground. At its fur tunes, by improving the ground
it contained an Indian town.
AONA, or SAV ONA, an ifland near, others fay thirty-
one leagues from the S. E . one leagues from the S. E. point of St. Domingo, one
of the Antilles, and in that divifion of it belonoing of the Antilles, and in that divifion of it belonging to
the Spaniards. Here are pleafant woods and paftures. It abounds with tortoifes, pand other fifh; as alfo guaizcum, and formerly fupplied St. Domingo with canfari:
but is now uninhabited, and frecuunted only by Spanif but is now uninhabited, and frequented only by Spanit
fifhermen, at the time the tortoiles lay their eggs ; and by Buccanniers, who come hother to clean ands viual. Itss S. and N. fides are rocky; nor is the E. fide, wher
fhips may ride in eight fathom water, well-feltered is aps may ride in eight fathom water, well-heletered. It
broad feven or eight leagues in length, but not 10 broad. ONE, a river which rifes between Burgundy and Lar. rain, in the Vauge mountains; and anter running
hrough the former, paffes by Gray Chans, an through the former, paffes by Gray, Chalons, and
Mufcon, falling at length into the river Rhone at the city of Lyons.
PIENZE, $L e$, three fmall iflands called Oenufe br Pauranias; alfo Sphage by others. They lic in the point of the Morea, in European Turkey The are faid to be called Sapienze, from the caution which pillos
俍 muf ufe to get through the rapid currents round thit The largeft of the three, properly called Sapienn3,

Hhe ancient Sppacieria, Sphazia, or Fragia, has a good reven miles from Madon to the $S$. and fixty-two in
the fame direction from Zante. min. N. long. 2.2 deg. 20 min. E. E,
The $2 d$ idand, Peolemy's Tiganufa, now Fucchella, The $2 \mathrm{diland}$, Polemy's Tiganufa, now Furchella,
or Catretra, , lies E. of Sapienza, being feparated from it
by a channel, not above two or three by a channel, not above two or three miles over.
The $3^{\mathrm{d}}$ was anciently called Baccantia, and now San
亚 The 3d was anciently called Baccantia, and now San
Venatico. It is fituated E. Of the former, oppofite to
Cape Gallo, to the S . It is uninhabited, Cenatico. Gallo, to the $S$. It is of the formermabited, oppofite to to
a very large and fafe harbour on the W. has a very large and fafe harbour on the W.
SAQUEM, a port-town of the Red.fea, in Abex, one of the provinces of Africa. It belongs to the Turks. It
lies 244 miles W. of. Mecca. Lat. 19 deg. 10 min. lies 244 miles W . of Mecca, Lat. 19 deg. 10 min.
$\mathrm{N} . \operatorname{long} .38$ deg. 36 min. E.
SAR, or SAAR, a river in the in Germany. It rifes near Salm, whence it runs N . through Lorrain, and paffing by Saralbe, Sarbruck, and
Sarburg, falls into the Mofelle a litle above the city of Triers.
SARACENS, the inhabitants of Arabia, in Afia. Of SARACENS, the inhabitants of Arabia, in Afia. Of
this country Mahomet the great impoftor being a na-
tive, his followers were called Saracens, Sara in their language denoting a derert, as the greateft part of Ara-
bia is fo. Within forty yerr hia is fo. Within forty years after his death, they
conquered the greateft part of Afia ; alfo a confiderable portion of Europe, both now diftinguifhed by the appellations of Afriatic and European Turkey; as alfo moft
of Africa.
In the year 714, upon the invitation of Count JuIn the year 714 , upon the invitation of Count Ju-
lian, in reveng for King Roderic, the laft of the Go-
Oion tic Princes in Spain, debauching his daughter, the
aracens came into that kingdom with an army of 60,000 men, overtbrew Roderic in a battle, which is
faid to have lafted eight faid to have lafted eight days; and in the fpace of eight
months, overpowered the cegenerated Goths, over-runmonths, overpowered the cegenerated Goths, over.run-
ning the greatelt part of Spain, almoff 30 o years after it
had been fubdued by the great Attaulphus, brother to had been fubdued by the great Attaulphus, brother to
teie famous Alaric King of the Goths. See Saln. the famous Alaric King of the Goths. See SpAIN.
The Saracens allo made lome incurfions into Italy.
SARAGOSSA, or ZARAGOZA, a fine large city, and SARAGOSSA, or ZARAGOZA, a fine large city, and
the capita of Aragon, a province of Spain, and ituated
and the capital of Aragon, a province of Spain, and fituated
almof in the heart of that king Iom. It has olf walls, with many towers, and other antique fortifications,
fanding near the confuence of the Ebro, Gallego, and Canding near the confuence of the Ebro, Gallego, and
Guerva, which running in a ferpentine courle through
when the neighbourbood, and a delightulul plain, together
with the river Salon, renders it very fruilful. Here are
four flately gates towards the four cardinal points. four ftately gates towards the four cardinal points.
The city is of an oblong form, not unlike the fole of a fhoe, with two noblic bridges over the Ebro. It has a vaft number of magnificent buildings, as churches,
palaces, fquares, market-places, hofpitals, and fine palaces, Iquares, market-places, hoipitial, and fine
frees.s. This city is rick and populous, carrying on a confiderable commerce, with a great variety of trades
and manufacures both within and without the walls; and manufacures both with in and without the walls;
for it has flately fuburbs with ftreets, markets, and other fins buildings; as alfog ogrdens, orchards, alleys,
and walks of exquifte elegance. The country round and walks of exquifite elegance. The country round
is very fertile, producing cvery thing that is reecoflary is very fertile, producitig cvery has corn, wine, oil, and fruits, in great plenty and yariety, with fifh and fowl of
all forts; and this chiefly owing to its delightful fituation.
The inhabitants amount to about 15,000 families, many of which are of quality; being divided into four-
teen large parifhes, befides three fmall ones. Here are teen large parimes, berides three imali ones. Here are
alfo twenty-three monafteries, ome of them large and
magnificent, thirteen nunneries, and an hofpital, with magnificent, thirteen numneries, and an hofpitil, with
a revenue fufficient for maintaining 800 fick perfons ; a revenue fuficient for maintaining 800 fick perfons;
befides two others for orphans, and fome fmall ones for people decayed, with a grand hofpital a little
the city, flanding in a delightatul green fopt.
the city, ftanding in a delightful green ipot.
Here is a fanous univerity, founde in 1474 , and
afterwards enlarged by King Philip II. It was made afterwards enlarged by King Philip II. It was made
the fee of an Archbilfop by Pope John XXII. anno the fee of an Archbilhop by Pope John XXII. anno
318. Its cathedral is rich and fately, and to it belong
twelve dignitaries, twenty-four cannons, \&cc. The tevlve dignitaries, twenty-four cannons, $\& \mathrm{c}$. The
Metropolitan's annual income is about 45,000 ducats. Metropolitan's annual income is about 45,000 ducats.
The tabernacle over the high altar is a magnificent
$S$ A R
piece of workmanhiop, all of mafive filver, weighing
612 pounds. The Kings or pounds. The King's palace, at fome fillitte weighing
out of the e city, has been given to the fathers of the
inquiftion. inqui the collegiate chure of a pretended miraculous image of the Virgin, which is
very for the very frall, but ist crown and robes almoft entirely
covered with gems, and other rich ornate coverte Jius gems, and other rich ornaments, holding
a litle efus in its arms. It fandis high, ool
exte exquifitely fine jafper: an uncommon number of filver
lamps are kept continually buronig lamps are kept continually burning in the chaper
where it flands; and thefe occafion a furprifing replec-
 againft the wall. To this image there is a agreat refort
of pilgrims to pay their devotions to the Virgin; and
according to the according to the thedir devotions to the Virgin, it is the fame fhe left with
St. James, the Apofle of the St. Jmes, the Apoftle of the Spaniards, who is alfo
faid to have founded this church, upon which it is reckoned the oideft in all Spain .
Among the other fine build
Among the other fine buildings in Saragoffi, are the
palace where the Cortses meet, and the Exchange, both
magnificent ftrutures
magnificent ftructures.
This city having fallen into the hands of the Moors,
This city having fallien into the hands of the Moors,
they effaced the moot curious f culptures, efpecially thofe
in the reli ious buildines they effaced the moft curious fulptures, efpecially thofe
in the religious suilding and feveral of thic Kings
made it their refidence. Alphontus I. King of Aramon made it their refidence. Alphontus I. King of Aragon
and Navarre, retook it from them in 1118, and lept
his court there his court there, as did his succeem ioss, 11118 , and the union of
this king
tom with that of Caffille; after which Madrid has become the royal refidence ever fince
Here a council was holden in the year 517 , in which
affifed twelve Bithops, over whom Lucius the prelate
of this place prefides. of this place prefided, ; and is alfo famed for a great
number of martyrs, who fuifferd number of martyrs, who fuffered here during the Ro-
man perfecutions, and whoofe memory is ffill preferved
with great teneration with great veneration throughout Spain.
In 1706 Saragoffa fubmilted pretred In 1706 Saragoffa fubmitted to Charles III. but
after the unfortunate battle of Almanza in 1707, he was obliged to quit it to his rival Philip. The former
of thefe Princes obraining a vial 1710 , entered this city in triumph the fame evening. but a body of Englihh forces being foon after furprifed
and made prifoners at Briheg and made prifoners at Brihuega, King Charies was
again forced to quit Saragofia, and retreat to Catalonia,
on which occafion Philineater
 4I deg. 32 min. N. long. 1 deg. 18 min. W.
4RAIO, or BOSNA SARAIO, a town of Lower Bofnia, in Europcan Turkey; and now reckoned the tafka, which near this place falls into the river Boinia. The income of Seraio and its territory is generatly It lies 55 miles from the Save to the $\mathcal{S}$. and about 120 from Belgrade to the S . W. W. Lorrain, now fubject to FraLBE, a fmall town of Lorrain, now fubject to
france. ft fands on the river Sare, about ten miles below Feneftrange. in the circle of Sinbirfki, and government of of Cafan, in
in
in Afiatic Ruffia. It ftands on a branch of the Wolya, by the declivity of a hill. The upper part of the place
has only fome wooden towers for its defence. It is a has only fome wooden towers for its defence. it is a
fort of fortres, in which is kept a fromgararifon for
fuppreffing the incurfions of the Calmuck Tartars in fuppreffing the incurfions of the Calmuck Tartars in
the neighbourhood. It hath a gate about a quarter che neighbourhood. It hath a gate about a
of a mile from the river, a fecond on the left fide of th
own, and a third leading to Morcow. From this hat own, and a third leading to Moitcow. From this lan
is a porfpect of a fine open councry, and beaten high
which the merchants from Aftracan take in going way, which the merchants from Alracan take in goin The inlabitants are Ruffians, and mofly foldiers,
Thor churches, which make a handlome appearance. It
fands 212 miles S . of Cafan, and 315 N . W. of ffands 212 miles S. of Cafan, and 315 N . W. of
Aftracan. Lat. 52 deg. 10 min. N. long. 49 deg. 10 $\min . \mathrm{E}$.
ARBRUCK, in Latin Sare or Saravi fons, the capita
of a county of the fame name in Lorrain, now to a county of the fame name in Lorrain, now fubjec,
to France. It flands on the tiver Sare, and is a lordfhip of the bimopric of Metz.

S A R
This place having been deffroyed in the wars, the inabitants retired to St. Jean, a finall city on the other
de of the river. It lies fifteen miles $W$. of DeuxPonts. Lat. 49 deg. 22 min. N. long. 6 deg. 45 min. E. It ftands on the Sare, near the Vauge mountains, and
the confines of Lower Alface, being on the road from Metz to Strafturg. "This, fays Moll, is the Pons Saravi mentioned in the ancient ttineraries; for which the bridg of the Sare."
SARBURG, alio SARBRUCK, the ancient Cafira Sarra, a town of Triers, in Germany, on the river
Sare. It is fortified, and flands on the frontiers of Luxemburg. Its moft confiderable buildings are St. Lauxence's church and St. Nicholas's hofpital demolifhed by
The cafte here was abandoned and dempor the Palatine General in 170 y punn the approach of the
French. It lies eight miles S. of the city of Triers. Lat. 49 deg. 38 min. N. long. 6 deg. 20 min. E. the feven united provinces. It fands at the mouth of the river Saren, which falls into the Y, with a harbour on the N, fifde of the latter. It is very populous
and large, having in it vaft magazaines of naval fores
and timber for fhip-building, and fuch numbers of fhipand timber for Rhip-building, and fuch numbers of thip-
carpenter, that epon two months notice they could
truild a fhip every week ready to launch for gether, were there any occation for it. This is their principal trade, by which they are greatly enriched. The
old town flands below the dam of the river, and to it has been added a long row on houres, calleded the New-
town, on both fides of the river, out of which flips town, on both fides of the river, out of which mips
are haled to the dam upon rollers. Aere the Czar Peter the Great refided for fome time, the art of Ihip-building. It is fituated feven miles N . de. 36 min , E. the Mediterranean rea, and upper divifion of Italy.
This was a very confiderable inand from the retate ages, and much famed for the fertility of its foil, as decried for the infalubrity of its air; fo that in the
former refpet it was reckoned one of the capital former refpeet it was reckoned one of the capital grana-
ries of the Roman empire: neither of thefe hold wholly
true, fince the notrhern parts next to Italy are allowed
to be as healthy as it is mountainous, rocky, and barren. The fituation and dimenfions of Sardinia are differently fated. It is bounded on the N. by the ftreight of Bonifacio, which divides it from the inland of Cor-
fica ; on the E. by the Tufcan feac, fica; on the E. by the Turcan fea, flowing between
it and Italy; and on the S. and W. by other parts of the Mediterranean. It is about 140 miles long from
N. to S. and fixty broad from E. to W. lying between lat. 39 and 41 deg. N. and between long. 8 and 10 Jat. 39
deg..
This
E. This inand is fertile in all forts of grain where culti-
vated, and no lefs productive of various fruits in vated, and no lefs productive of various fruits in large
quantities and great perfection. In fome parts are Thhole woods of citron and orange-trees, five or fix miles long. With regard to olives, chefnuts, pears,
cherries, plums, \&c. they are fo plentiful as hardly to cherries, plums, ac. they are o plentiful as hardy to
bear any price. It alfo breeds vaft herds of large and
fmall cattle fmall cattle, $f$ o as to furnib Italy with wool, hides, fumption. The traffic is no lefs confiderable which it carries on from the fifhery of coral, linen, filk, \&c. And few illands afford a greater quantity of all forts of which is that of their buffaloes, wild boars, , and deer,
fome of the later being find fome of the latter being finely marked and fpotted.
The ridges of the The ridges of the mountains and moft rocky parts
on the N. fide are no lefs rich within than barren on their furface, yielding great quantities of metals and
ninerals, as
sold, filver, lead, iron, fulphur, alum, sc. In its gold, and filver mines, we are told, was fuga, as keeping chiefly in the bowels of the earth, and
now by the inhabitants fyyled Maffrone and Maftione, being pecular to this country
Here are feveral fea-ports round its coafts, fpacious and deep enough to receive the largeet veffels, pracion
thofe for fider thofe for fmaller ones; moft of them well-defended
by towers, forts, and other works to protect then by towers, forts, and other works to protect them,
efpeciall a aiantt the Barbary corrairs,
After various changes Sardinia became fubied After various changes Sardinia became fubject to the
Carthaginians. The Romans held it next till the de.
cline of their empire, when it came into the cline of their empire, when it came into the handse
the Saracens. Thefe were expelled by the Pifans Genoefe, by whofe petty Princes it was governed. It
fuffered much during the wars between the fuffiered much during the wars between thefe people, a
well as afterwards in that between the Emper Gerinany and the Popes, till in 1297 it was granter of
Pope Boniface VIII. to James II. King of Pope Boniface VIII. to James II. King of Aragon
from whom it defcended to his pofterity fill from whom it detcended to his pofterity, till they yerat
1708 , when Sir John Leake one of the Englif A rals reduced it for King Charles III. and it was con-
firmed to him by the treaty of Utrecht. The Spanion look it in 1717; but the treaty of London Spanirry gave it afterwards to the Duke of Savoy, who in 1718 , of Sardinia, under phefion of it, with the title of $\mathrm{K}_{\mathrm{in}}$ of Sardinia, undex whore dommion, it till continue
But at the fame time he was obliged to to the houfe of Auftria of the ifland of Sicily, to whis throne he had been raifed by the parties concerned in The whole ifland is divided into two parto equal, called Capes, by the rivers Cedro and Tarlly,
the ancient Thyrfus, both which by the ancient Thyrfus, both which by an oppofite courfe
cut it in the middle. cut it in the middle. The one is called II Caupe di
Cagliari or Calaris, and the other II Capo di Saflation Lugodori.
In it are three archbifhoprics, as Cagliari, Saffrij, Algieri, Bofa, and Alez. Not only all thefe bifloprica but their canons, and thole of other collegiate churches are immenely rich: fo that every family ftrives to havy
one or more of their children clergymen There is but one univerfity in this inand, namely that of Cagliari, which is not confiderable.
Here are feveral large town both along the fea-coafts, and in the inland pages; which are very populous
The inhabitants are generally reprefented as brutal,
ignorant, poor, proud, and mere drohes ignorant, poor, proud, and mere drohes, \&c. fo that
notwithtanding the fertility of their country, and the other advantages for commerce, their lands are in
great meafure neglea great meafure neglected.
The clergy are
The clergy are overgrown, and the nobility and
gentry are exempt from taxes, befides other confiderable privileges.
RDIS, once the capital of Lydia, in Afia Minor, and the royal feat of Creefus. It ftood on the river Pacto-
lus, and at the foot of Mount Tmolus. In the begid ning of Chriftianity it was the fee of one of the feven
Epiricopal churches of Epircopal churches of Afia, mentioned in the Revelz
tions, and fill gives title to a Bifhop, thouch fine dwindled to a poorves village or group of wretched huts, inhabited by phepherds, but with a of wod large cann or
inn for the conveniency of travellers, inn for the conveniency of travellers, this being the
common thoroughfare for caravans going from Smynn and Aleppo into Perfia. Here are ftill to be feen very
noble ruins of a noble ruins of a caflle and cathedral, $8<$ c
Sardis, befides other cataftrophes Sardis, befides other cataffrophes, was overturned
by an earthquake, and the Emperor Tiberius contioy an earthquake, and the Emperor Tiberius contri-
buted much to the rebuilding of it; but it never re-
covered iffelf fince Lat. 37 deg. 5 mmin . N. long. 28 deg. 5 min. E. AREPTA, now SARPHEA, an ancient city of Phenicia, in Afia Minor. It flands between Sidon and Tyrel ormerly it was celebrated for the frength and excel
ency of its wines, is now reduced to ceat village, on the top of a hill, upwards of a mila from the fea, the ancient town having flood nearer the
fhore, where its ruins are ftill vifible. hore, where its ruins are fill vifible.
Here Elijat the Prophet abode with a poor wiow' and Jupiter is feigned by the poetst to have carried of Europa in the fhape of a bull

S A R
Proper and Algiers. It is a maritime country, very
fruiful and well-peoplcd, yielding plenty of corn, fax, hemp, fruits, and elpecially mulberry-trees, from which he inhabitants breed vaft numbers of filk worms, their
produce being the chief manufature among moft of
The capital of the fame name with the province laftmentioned, is an ancient city, Podemys Canneceis. -t from either by fea, but not above ten by land. Towards the fea-fice are fome noble remains of a flately mple, , which was builf by the Romans of matble and
labafter, befides columns, \&cc. The town, thouigh nialiter,
how without walls, is faid to contain above 50,000 oufes, unlers this be too much exaggerated, princi-
ally employed in the filken manufacture; and it upon occalion furnifh feveral thourands ; of dexterous atchers, its chief frength confiling in of the number,
riches, and floutnefs of the inhabitants. On the coafts, about fix miles from the city, is the famed mountain of the fame name, by the Turks called Carapula, and by the Moors Girafumar, which is is $f_{0}$
high, that from it a fhip may be difcovered twelve, fome fay twenty leagues off at fea. Between this
mountain and the city runs a river, on which are fevemountain and the city runs a river, on which are feve-
ral corn, \&c. mills. SARK, or SERKEE, a fmall inand and dependency of that of Guernfey, on the coaft of Normandy, in France,
but belonging to the crown of Great Britain. It fands in the middle between all the ref, two miles long, others fay five, and three where broadeft. It bears ex-
ofllent corn, more than cellent corn, more than lufficient for its inhabitants,
who ore not much above 300 , under one minifter, and
all tenants of Carteret Lord St. Ouen. Plinilip of that name cut a way through the cliffs a good dpace under-
ground, called La Soguion, for the conveniency of ground, called La Soguion, for the converiency of
draught-carriages, being fecured by a gate and Jome
cannon. The inand is impregnable on account of valt cannon. The inand is inpregnable on account of vaft
rocks and cliffs and around, and acceffible only by the
aforefaid artificial paffige, and by La Frickeree, where only one paffienger can climb at a time. captain with was taken from the French by a feaunder pretence of a burial, the coffin for that purpofe containing arms, being carried afhore into the church
by only twenty men at firft, who, by the landing of by only twenty men at firf, who, by the landing of
their companions, foon reduced the whole infand. The air here is healthy, and the fky clear; fo that
eighty is not an unfrequunt ade. In the ifland ate fix eighty is not an unfrequent age. In the ifland are fix
fine frings. The foil is motly hot and fandy, being excellent for all forts of roots, and very well ftored
with apple-trees, from which cyder is made. The pafwith apple-trees, from which cyder is made. The paf-
tures, though fhort, produce excellent mutton, but no tures, though inort, produce excelient mutto, but no
great plenty of beef, and cows fufficient for milk and great plenty of beer, and cows fufficient for m
butter, having cheefe generally from England.
The firing here is mofly furze and fome tur
The firing here is moftly furze and fome turf. No
timber growing here, old apple-trees ferve for the houfes, timber growing here, old apple-trees ferve for the houres,
and deal, with which they furnifh themfelves from other parts, as they can.
various kinds, wild-fowlo and rabbits. A particular various
fort of fifh here is the vrack, which they plitit and dry in
the fun: they have alfo a fhell-fifh called ormond, larger than an oyfter, and taken from the rocks at low-.
 of Jethrow, about half a mile over, has nothing elfe.
Here the Governor has a deer-park, where cattle are fed. Some people in this ifland have made 15 or 201 .
a year only of rabbit--kins, the animals being catched a year only of rabbit-1kins, the animals being catched
by ferreting. and goofuberries, boiled all together into fibs, and eaten not with a fooon, but a large piece of bread brifkly
plied between the mouth and the kettle. plied Cetween the mouth and torty foldiets continually keeps
A Cath
surd here guard here, and they are maintained by the inhati-
tants. Their court of judicature confifts of a judge, a tants. Therr court of judicature conifits of a judge, a
provof, commonly honeff fifhermen, a clerk or recorprovoif, commonly honelt who a bond, a and five other in-
der, who can write and read a habitants that are juftices, who meet every Tuefay,
and determine all caufes focundum borum E' aquum, ex-

S A R
Guernfey The trade of Sark extends no further than to Britol
and fome of the weftern and fome of the weftern ports. The principal, if no
the only manufacqure of the inand, is knitting of flock-
ings, ings, gloves, caps, and waiftcats; in which men,
women and children are employed, thirty or forty ling together in a barn: and thefe they trade with to the ports of England, and return with neecflaries; for
which purpofe they have feveral fmil French wine, paying no duty here, is as plentiful
and cheap as in France itrelf. and cheap as in France itflef.
RLAT, the capital of Lower Perigord, and Guyenne in France. It fands on a brook of the fame nuye be ing in an ifland, as it were, between the rivers Doran epifcopal fee ; and was a place of ftrenth bey. It ot the reformed, who fultained two or three fieges in he Though the feat of a prefirial court and election being very bad, and there being, the foil no kout the of trade amon tem. It flands twenty-eight miles S. E. of Peregcux.
Lat. 45 deg. 10 min. N . long. I dey. 5 min . at. 45 deg. 10 min. N. long. I deg. 5 min. E.
R-ECUIS, in Latin Saravum Ludovit, a fortuers of Lorrain, in Germany, now a part of France. It flands
on the river Sare. This plice was bege in 1680 , and finifhed in four or five years after, on the nd formed peninfula, which may be laid under water nd formed by the aforeraid river. It is a regular hexagon,
atter the manner of Marfhal Vauban. Before the cour ines are fmall works called tenaillons; five of the fronts are covered with hai-moons, and the whole well-lined overed-way. Beyond this all around is a fore-ditch, in by a covered-way on the fide oppofite to the river a covered-way on the fide oppoite to the niver
Beyond the latter, facing the wideff front of the place, is a large horn-work, covered by an half-moon, 8 cc .
The entrance into the place is by two bridges, each efended by an octagon. The rampart is planted wit of territory round it , was yielded to France by the reaty of Ryfwick; and in 1718 alco five villages more ncluang vaudrevange. It is now one of the bul-
warks of Ferance on the fide of Germany. It lies ten iles N . W. of Sarbruck. Lat. 49 deg. 28 min . RMATIA, anciently included all thofe countries that and Afra.
RNEY, two towns of this name, in Gloucefterfhire, not far from Lechlade. They are fo called in the Bri-
tifin language from Roman caufeways, Sarn denoting a paved way.
RNIA, the ancient name of the ifle of Gwerney RNIA, the ancient name of the ifle of Guernfey
(which fee). ARNO, an epircopal fee of the Hither Principate, and
kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy. It fands partly kingdo of Naples, in Lower Italy. It flands partly
on a hill, and partly in a plain, near the river Sarno.
It is a fuftragan of Salerno, and gives title of Duke to It is a fuffragan of Salerrno, and gives title of Duke to
the Barberini family. It lies fifteen miles S. . . of Naples.
min.. .
Hungary. ann in the county of the fame name, in Upper efended by a caftle. It lies four miles N . of Efperies, and twenty-four from Carchaw.
RSEE, a town of Lucerne, one of the cantons of whizerland, on the banks of Sempach lake, and near
the exit of the river from it. Here are fpacious freets, and fine fountains, with a curious council-chamber in
the town-houfe, of oak-plank, in which is no fign of any peg or nail. Inftead of a trumpet, this place in
time of war ufes a brafs-cornet, as fuch an inflrument was ore wartedes them by by Charlemagne for the fervices
they did him againt the Saracens. It lies twenty miles Whey did him aga
N. W. of Luce
RSINA, a town of Romagna, in the ecclefriafical
flate, and middle divifion of Italy. It is the fee of a

ro's relics in the cathedral. It fands at the foot of the Apennines, not far from the river Savio. It
thiree miles S . of Raverna. Lat. 44 deg. 8 min. N .
long. long. 13 deg. 10 min . E.
SARSTEDE, a town of Hilderfheim, in Lower Saxony, in Germany, at the confuence of the Innerfte and the Peine. It lies fix miles N. W. of Hildefheim, in the rond to Hanover. Here, in the civil wars, the Impe-
rialifts were defeated by the Duke of Brunfwick-Lunenburg.
SARVEDRUM Promontoriuim, the name given by Camden to Faro-head, the W. point of the Main ifland
and N. of Scotland; as the fane author calls Dunglbyhead, which is the E. point, Virvedrum Promonto
SARUM, Old, Antoninus's Sorbiodumum, fo called on account of its dry fite on a hin, and once a conidecable
city of Wilthlire, deferted for want of water: from its ruins arofe the New Sarum (See SaLIsBury). Hither
William the No:man fummoned all the ftates of the kingdom to fwear ailegiance to him; and it was the oya reduced to farm-houfe, belonging to a de fcendant from Governor Pitt, well known for the large diamond be fold at an under-rate to the Regent o
France, affer he had outfood his market with Auguftus King of Poland. The ruins here have a venerable look on a hill near the Avon; and the place, though thus greatly reduced, ends two members to parliament, who was a little to the N. of Salifoury.
SARSANA, a well fortified town of the Geneafe territo SARSANA, a well forthied town of the Geneare territo rese in inper traly, near the mouth of the niver Ma
grall, baftions, and ditch, \&cc. It ftands on the confines of Turcany. It has an old fout caftle on
a hill, and is an Epicopal fee under Pija. It lies twelve a hill, and is an Epicopal fee under Pifa. It lies twelve
miles N. of Matia. The Duke of Turcany exchanged
it it with the Genoefe for Leghorn.
min. N. long. 10 deg. $3^{8} \mathrm{~min}$. E.
Gand, a fmall but very ftrong town of Flandens, or Gand, a fimal fout very ftrong town of Flanders. It
has its name from a nuice, which keeps up the water of
the new canal the new canal, running from the city of Ghent to this
piace for a communication with the fea. Here is piace for a communication with the fea. Here is a
flrong fort, in the poffefion of the Dutch ever fince 1644, and confirmed to them by the treaty of Muntrer.
It lies fourteen miles from Ghent to the N . and fifiee it lies fourteen miles from Ghent to the N. and fifteen
from Sluys to the E. Lat., 51 deg. 20 min. N. long 3 deg .35 min . E
SASENBERG, or
and lordflip of Suabia, in Germany an ancient caftle, and lordflip of Suabia, in Germany. It has the title of
a Landgraviate, and ftands between Rotelen and BaSAEnweiler.
SASRON, a town of Bengal, in the fouthern divifion
of Indofan of Indoftan, or the Eaft Indies, in Afia. It flands on
the Ganges. It it a f facious place of high brickhoures ; but its fite is varioufly given. of Sardinia, in Upper ttaly.
Its capital of the fame name is a pretty large city,
on the N. W. part of the inland, and the river De Torre, in a dpacious plain, not far from the rea. It It
hath fome fortifications, and an inconfiderable cafte. Near it are the ruins of the ancient Turritana, or Turris Libi ifmis. It is an archiepifcopal fee. It lies fixty-
five miles N . of Oriftagni. Lat. Jon. 8 deg. $37 \mathrm{min}$. . E.
SASSUOLO, a town of the Modenefe, in Upper Italy, SASSUOLO, a town of the Modenefe, in Upper Italy,
on the river Secchia. Here is a palace belonging to a
Prince of the houfe of Efte, the Marauis de St on the river Secchia. Here is a palace belonging to a
Prince of the houre of Efte, the Marquis de St. Mar-
tino. It lies eight miles S. W. of Modena. Lat. 44 deg. 30 min. N. long. 1 deg. 16 min. E.
SATALIA, or ATTAALA, a town of Pamphylia, and province of Caramani, in Affia Minor, at at the bolia, and
of a gulph of the fame name. It has tifen from the of a gulph of the fame name. It has itifen from the
ruins of Attalia, and is a ftrong place, with a very ruins of Attalia, and is a frong place, with a very
commiodious harbour, were it not for a difficult and
dancerous entrance dangerous entrance, but now only fit to receive fanalt
veffels. The town is divided into three parts by diYtinct walls and iron-gates. Taken all together, it
is about two leagues in circuit, with handfome build
ings, and fome remains of its ancient fplendor. If it
well-peopled, and drives a good trade. The here are very hot. A frong caftle conimands the tooter A moft magnificent Chriftian church in the place hiy
been turned into a mofque, \&cc. been turned into a morque, \&rc.
The territory about Satalia is
covered with citron and orange trees.
likewife produced inful, being
liare min. N. long. 3 II deg. 20 min. E. $\mathrm{Lat}$. . 36 deg. 45
mint SATZ, or Z1ATECK, a populous
Bohemia, in Germany, the capital of its circle. of
ftanis on the Eger. At this place the Auf
dered the juntion. 1tanus on the Eger. At this place the Aufricun. , bin.
dered the junction of the French and Bavarians in
late war. late war. ZIATECK, a cirl or AT Z, or ZIATECK, a circle of Bohemia, of which
the laft mentioned place of the fame name is its
It is bounded by the cir the laft mentioned place of the fame name is its capital.
It is bounded by the circle of Leutomeritz on the
that ot Schlaney that of Schadaney on the E. Rakonick on the S. E. Pillen
on the S. and S. W. and E. on the S. and S. W. and Elinbogen, and the marquifice
of Mirfia, on the $W$. and $N$. W. SAVANNAH, the principal town of
colony of Norit America, on the riverg of the 6
name, and ten miles $W$, name, and ren miles W . of its mouth. It was buititin
1733 by the tiuftees of the colony of G . the direction of General Oglethorpe. It fangld on ${ }_{2}$
fteep bank, forty-five feet perpendicu fteep bank, forty-five feet perpendicular above the fur-
face of the water. It has trade, its navigation being very fafe; fo that fon for 300 tons can lie within fix yards of the town, and the of the bank, for a mile along the river-fide; ;and thfer church, court-houfe, ftorehoufe, a goal, wharf, and guard-houfe, where are feveral guns mounted, and
conffant watch kept, regularly built, at fome difance from each other, foufers ing everal fpacious fquares and frreets. Hech other, form- three
inailifft, and a recorder. paper-currency. On the top of the bankle money is paper-currency. On the top of the banks is a Amt
called a Bluff, at leaft fixty feet high from the river, extending five or fix miles innothe country. The river
abounds with fifh, is pretty wide, abounds with ofih, is pretty wide, and the water freth,
with high woods on both fides. It is cording to the windings of thes. river and creeks, fouth wards of Charleftoun in Carolina, and only 80 in adit-
rect courfe; and about 140 N of Sn . A. 32 deg. 10 min N. long. 8 Ideg . 26 mingutine. L AVANNAH, a river of Georgia, in Carolina, North America. It rifes in the Apalachian mountains, and
running to the S. E. falls into the fea about thirty-two running to the S. E. fals into the fea about thirty-two
miles to the fouthward of Port Royal, after a courfe of above 200 miles.
AVE, one of the
in Carinthia, whence running E. through Carnifs and Croatia, when continuing on its courfe S. E. E.
forms the boundary beite forms the bunddry between Sclavonia and S. Turkey,
falling at length into falling at length into the Danube at Belgrade.
AVERNACK, a foreft of Wilthire, a little to of Marlborough, beginning at the top of a chalky hill, belonging to Lord Bruce. It is the only privileged
ground for hunting of that denomination poffifed by ground for hunting of that denomination poffifled by
fubject. It is twelve miles in circuit, being well-floc-
ked with large dee ked with large deer, and adorned with fing walk shand
viftas cut through the woods, eight of the a point near the center, where is an octagen towern Through one of them is a where is an octagon tower.
fine feat his Loridip's fine feat at Tokenham, about two miles off tory of the fame name, in Piedmont, in U Upper terrily.
It fands pleafantly, between the rivers Maira. (Magra)
and Grand and Grana, the formet being the nereareff to it, and in defroyed by the French in 1706 . It lies twentr-one
It miles S. of Turin, and belonging to the King of Sarrminia. E. Lat. 44 deg. 32 min . N. long. 7 deg. 25
SAULT, the SAULT, the chief place of a county of the fame name
in Provence, in France. It lies in the docefe of Carin Provence, in France. It lies in the docele of Car-
pantras, towards the confines of Venaifin, and belongs to the Villeroy family.
AUMUR, a city in the
SAUMUR, a city in the government of the fame name,
or Saumoroois, a part of Anjou and Upper Poitou, in

France. Its Latin name is Salmyryinu, the ancient
Yrunus. It flands on the S. bank of the Loire, over which is a long ftone-bridge ; hank of the Loire, over which is a ong htone-bridge; having a delightful fite
at the foot of h hill, and defended by a florong cafle,
with three baftions faced with free-ftone. It was one of the cautionary townse given to the Prone. It Prants, who
had a famous univerfity here, where among its fors was the celebrated John Cameren a a Scong its profer-
who was fucceeded by Lewis Caper and John de la Place; all men of very great Amyraud, Since the peffecution it has been mery great eminauce, difpeopled, containing now not above 6500 innabitants in in three con-
rifhes, and but one rector, who has three evicars are feveral convents of both fexes, a fine college of the fathers of the oratory, and a beautiful church dedicated
ost. Peter; alfo a noble police one to St. Peter; alfo a noble palace and royal acaderemy.
Here is likewife a particular Governor, extion Here is likewife a particular Governor, extrinfic and in-
dependant of that for the province, the feat of a
provoftflip, \&cc. It lies twenty-four, hes provoffthip, \&c. It lies twenty-four miles S . E. of
Angers. Lat. 47 deg. 17 min . N. long. Angers. Lat. 47 deg .17 min . N. long. $10 \mathrm{min}$. . ${ }^{\text {. }}$
SAUNDRIDGEE, a place in Hartfordhire. See SAND-
RIDGE. SAVOLAX
Finland, in Sweden. A fmall part of it was ceded of Ruffia by the treaty of Ato in part of it was ceded to
town of Nynlot, and 1743 , with the fingle town of Nyllot, and a diftrict of about two miles
round it. Savolaxia is bounded by Cajania on the N . Kexholm
on the E . Carelia on the S. and Tavaftia on the W . ing with lakes, which yield the few inhabitants plenty of fifi. It is divided into the Greater and Less Savolaxia; the former lying towards the S. contains five
diftricts ; and the eaftern part is that above-mentioned which was ceded to the Murcovites. Sabata, a pretty large and frong place, being next to
sta Genoa, , the befte cirge that blelongs place, to that republict in
Upper Italy. It had formerly a very good harbour, but Upper Italy. It had formerly y very good harbour, but
now choaked up, $\begin{aligned} & \text { f o o that barges of any great bull kan } \\ & \text { hardy come up to it. The city is however rich and }\end{aligned}$ hardly coake up ; fo to that The cirges of any great is howeer rich and
well-built, the freets broad and handfome, and the
the buildings magnificent, adorned with all the embellinh
ments of architecture. The fineft part of the city is near the center, where formerly food a large tower,
built by the wife Savonians for a powder-magazine, but buir by bown up by lightening, and great parto of the but
was was bown up by lightening, and great part of the city
deftroyed; and the new buildings erected are thofe above-mentioned. It fands in a beatuiful valley, and
fo commanded by the adijacent eminences, that it, would fo commanded by the adjacent eminences, that it would
be in vain to fortify it. It has however a citadel and
two fortefies two fortreffes facing the fea. It has a a confiderable
manufacture, and is the fee of a Bihop, who is a fuf manufacture, and is the fee of a Bifhop, who is a fuf-
fragan to Milan. The cathedral is a noble ftructure decorated with the finett marble elegantly wrought.
The city is populous, healthy, and many of the inhaThe city is oppulous, healthy, and many of the inha-
bitants very rich. It lies about fifteen miles W. of Genoa, and eleven N. E. of Final. Lat. 44 deg. 2r min. N. long. 8 deg. 14 min. E.
AVOY, Duchby of, in Latin Sabaudia, a country between
Italy and France, bounded on the N. by the lake of GeItaly and France, bounded on the $N$. by the lake of Ge-
neva and $V$ alais; on the E. by the valleys of Sefia, and
the principality of Piedmont; on the S. by Duphiny, the principality of Piedmont, on the -S. by Dauphiny,
and on the W. by the river Rofne. It is about feventyfive miles in length from N. to $S$. and feventy-two in breadth from E. to W. It was formerly reckoned part of the Northern Italy, and as fuch a province of
the kingdom of the Lombards, which terminated the kin
here.
The
The whole country, like thofe by which it is furrounded, is very mountainous; having only a few plains of any
extent. Some of its mountains are fo remarkably high that their tops are continually buried in finow, and yet produce great quantities of wood, efpecially walnut,
chennut, and pine. From the former they extraat great quantities of oil, which when frefth is almof equal to that of olives. The valleys are very fruitful, the foil
being naturally rich and well-watered from numberbeing naturally rich and wel1-watered from number--
lefs priang and rivulets, flowing down the mountains
fo the fo that they produce great quantities of corn and grapes.
he hills afford good paflure for their cattle, and great he hills afford good
TN 0 . LXXXVIII.

Variety of game; and the tivers and lakes abundahce
of excellent fifl. Wheat howeyer is fa perhaps, becaure a fufficient howeverer is romething fcarce,
the common people, efpecially ity is not fown; for
竍 Cowns and villages, make their bread of oats, barley or
rye; and with markably hard, thair chief food being , milley, lientils,
chefnuts, and turnips, the latter chefnuts, and turnips, the latter being furpriiingly large, The chief commodities of Sayoy, are paper, fuffians,
raw filks hides, cloths, both linen and woollen, iron raw filks, hides, cloths, otot liney, and apeper, fuffians,
work, and timber. And as then
wirh, with a great number of rapid rivers, cheuntry abe haunds
of various forts of mills, for fawing timber wirkin of various forts of mills, for fawing thimber, working
forges, and other mechanic inventions fhes, and other mechanic inventions; which faves
the labo of a multitude of hands. Perhaps this io the reafon why fuch numbers of the lowerr class of peoc-
ple are forced to feek a livelihood in other countries There not being fufficient employment for them at hoine, The better fort are courteous, and of a then ateel difpofi tion,
pitable
The only religion tolerated here is the Roman $\mathrm{C}_{2}-$
tholic; for which they are fo zealous, that they have
隹 lietle or no charity for thore who differ from the they hececi-
ally the Proteftants, againft whom the goverument very fevere; though their neighbours the Valdenfes power and f foperfition of the church of Rome.
The Gpoting thacieras or The Glacieras or ice-valleys are too remarkable cu-
rioffities of nature to be paffed over in filence. The afcent to theture to be paffed over in filence. The
ald
lakes the akes and rivers in their neighbourbood, is very flippery cragged, and fteep; but not continucd, for now and
then a new ridge of mountains appear on the other fid higher and more ffeep than that lift behind, till at at
length, from the latteminence that is to you have a view of thore ftupendous productions of na-
ture. The moft remarkable of all thele valleys is called hamoigny, from a village of that name on the N. fid of the river Arve. It frretches itfelf near eighteen mile
in length to the valley of Aufte, the defcent from which to the bottom of the valley is about 400 yards, and being wholly covered with ice, can only be paffed by
crawling with the greateft circunfifeetion on hands and knees. The furface of the valley below, which is about
two miles in breadth, appears like a fea or lake, that wo miles in breadth, appears like a fea or lake, that
after having been agitated by fierce and contrary winds anter having been agitated by fierce and contrary winds,
is frozen all at once, but intercected here and here
with wide rents, fome of them feveral yards in treadth, with wide rents, fome of them fececrad lards and breadth
fo that thofe who pafs this valley, efpecially affer quantity of finow has fallen, muft found with a pole
every ftep they take; for if they fall into thef pent every ftep they take; for if they fall into thefe rents
they inevitably perifh. They are caufed by the heat They inevitably perifh. They are caufed by the heat of
the mid-day fun, and with fuch terrible noife, that it refembles loud claps of thunde
The alavanches or drifts of fnow are equally furpri-
fing, and fo much the more dreadful, as they alway tumble fuddenly down, with fuch amazing rapidity,
that they fweep away every thing they that they fweep away every thing they meet with in
their way; fo that wherever they happen to fall along their way; feo that wherever they happen to tall alon lers to avoid being fwept away and buried under them
They are commonly occafioned by the dropping of They are commonly occafioned by the dropping of
fome frall quantity of frow either from the trees or fome prominent rock. This piece of fnow, the firf very
fimall, by rolling along thefe fteep declivities, gathers frall, by rolling along there feep declivities, gathers
fuch large quantities as it rolls, till it becomes fo enormous a mafs, that it tears up trees by the roots, throw
down houres, churches, \&c. nothing being able to re down houres, churches, \&cc. nothing being able to re-
fift its force till it reaches the botom, where it gene
rally breaks in pieces by the violence of the flock. rally breaks in pieces by the eviolence of the flock.
They are more peculiarly dangerous to travellers in They are more peculiarly dangerous to travellers in
thore roads which lie along the fides of the high mounThofe roads which lie along the fides of the high moun
tains. The alavanches are not peculiar to Savoy, hee
ing common in Switzectland, feveral parts off tians. Common in Switzertand, feveral parts of Ger-
ing cer
many, Italy, and indeed all mountainous countries like this.
SWA,
one of one of the provinces of Perfia, in Afia, If flands on
fandy baty one of the provinces of Perfia, in Afia. It fands on a
fandy barren plain, within fight of Mount Alovent; ; it
is walled, and two mifles in circuit, but thinly peopled,
and half ruined. Through it runs a fmall river ; and here are feveral canals, with beautiful gardens. The Its pryincital and trade unealthy confifts in certain narrow long
ars
ars furs, uled by the Perfians and all the Chriitians of the
Eaft, for lining their garments and caps.
Sawa plain was formerly a falt lake, like that called Sawa plain was formerly a falt lake, like that called
Se Salt fa, not above twent leagues from this city
to the E. and which is crofled over by a caufeway to the E. and which is croflied oover by a caureway
thisty leagues long, in travelling from Ifpahan into Tabriftain.
Oppofite to Sawa, and four leagues eaftward, is a place of pilgrimage much reforted to by the Perfians for
the fake of devotion, where the erophet Samuel (EchSAWBRIDGEWORTH. See SABRIDGEWORTH in SAWBRIDGL
Herfordflire.
SAXELEN, a village in the Swifs canton of Underwald.
In its church are large marble flatues, with the monuIn its church are large marble featues, with the monu-
ment of the famous hermit Nicolas Van Flue, whofe ment of the famous hermit Niecolas aife and children to
inffription informs us, that he let we wo
go into a defrt, where he ferved God nineten years go into a defert, where he ferved God nineteen years
and an haif, \&ct. and died in I4 49 . Juft by in a cafe
is his buft cut out of wood, and his robe ; alfo in the valley of Metcha, not far off, is the cave where he
fpent his laft years. He was highly efteemed by the fpent his, laft years. He was highly effeemed by the
cantons, having pafled through all the offices of the flate
with cantons, having pafied
with high applaufe.
SAXENHAGGEN, a
SAXENHAGEN, a town of Schaumburg county, and
circle of Weftphalia, in Germany. Here is a ftrong circle of W eftphalia, in Germany. Here is a flrong
fort. It flands twenty-two miles N. W. of Ha-
nover. fort.
nover. Lat. 52 deg. 41 min. N. long. 9 deg. 10
min. min. E. are two annual fairs, on Holy Thurfday and September 23 , for toys. It lies thirty miles from Bury, and
eighty-fix from London. SAXONY, its limits are diferently defrribed. It for-
merly extended over both the circles of the Upper and merly extended over both the circles of the Upper and
Lower Saxony, in Germany; but for fome time it
has been reffriced to the ele has been reftricted to the electoral dominions of Saxony
In the large fenfe, as including the Upper and Lower Saxony, it is bounded on the N. by the Baltic
fea, Denmark, and the German ocean ; on the F fea, Denmark, and the German ocean; on the E. by
Poland and Sileffia, on the S. by Bohemia, Franconia,
and Heffe-Cafle, and on the W. by Weffphalia. It and Heffe-Caffel, and on the W. by Weftphalia. It It
lies between lat. 50 and 55 deg. N. and between long. lies between lat. 50 and 55 deg. N. and between long.
8 and 18 deg. E. 5 .
The Upper Circle of Saxony comprifes the electoral dominions, or duchy of Saxony Proper, and Mifrial,
Meifien, or Mifne Meiflen, or Mifnia with the bifhoprics of Wurtzen,
Voigtand, Luafita, both Upper and Lower, the Voigtland, Luratia, both Upper and Lower, the
duchies of Saxe-Hall, Saxe-Mertburg, Saxe-Zeitz, or
Saxe-Naumbug, and Saxe-Altemburg, Neuftadt and Saxe-Naumbug, and Saxe-Altemburg, Neuftadt, and
Ploen, with Schoenburg, \&c. likewife the marquifate Ploen, with Schoenburg, \&c. tikewie the marquifate
and eleciorate of Brandenburg, the duchy of Pomerania,
to together with Anhalt and Thuringia, in which latter is
the duchy of Saxe-Gotha. the duchy of Saxe-Gotha.
The Lower Circle
The Lower Circle of Saxony comprehends the
duchies of Mecklenburg, Holttein, Lawenburg, Lunenburg, Zell, Bremen, and the principality of Verdun ; burg, with the principality of Hanover, and Magdeburg, with the princi
flopric of Hildefheim
Saxony duchy, to which the electorate is annexed,
s bounded on the N. by the duchies of is boundec on the N. by the duchies of Magdeburg and
Brunfwick, the principality of Halberftadt and electorate of Brandenburg, on the E. by Silefia and part of Bohemia and Franconia, and on the W. by the land-
gravate of Heffe., Its capital is Wittemberg, but the gravate of Hefle. Its capital is Wittemberg, but the
Elector, who is alfo King of Poland, now at Warhaw ufually refides at Drefden, but this latter city is now In the hands of the Auftrian allies, as Leipfic is in
thofe of the Prufians; and the cuntryy in the prefent wrurthans ; and the country in general in
the fcene of a deal of bloodThed, particularly that of Torgau, November 3, 1.160 ,
in which the King of Pruffia beat the Auftrians under
Marfhal Count Daun.
That part properly called the Electorate is about 130
mi les from E. to W, and 90 from N. to S. but the
whole of his dominions are reckoned about 220 from
E. to W. and 140 from N. to $S$. The Elector of Saxony, befides his pretenfion Teveral countries, as Cleves, Juliers, Berg, the countion to
of Marck and Ravenflerg, with the Lording
 elonging to the Electrr of Mentz; the dukediomgi, Engers, and Weffphalia, in the hands of the Eletem of of fions, as the counties of Hanau, and Schwatzburrever. the duchy of Brunfwick-W Wolfenbuttel,
The Elector is Great Marfal
during an interregnum in all places not fubb, its vicar palatinate vicariate ; and he appoints the mijectinge the diets, except the collegial diets, \&cc. prefent war between the Elector and Pruffia ver in the impoverifhed and fltipt of its inhabitantia very much oned one of the wealthieft Princes of Germany, ce-
cept the Archduke of Auftria. His annul confifted of the ordinary and extraordinary fuburidene he flates, his own domains, which contain feventry porcelain of this country, the tenths of the fine wine, \&cc. his own filver-mines, and thofe belonging to particular perfons; all amounting to the yearly ins.
come of between 7 and 800,000 . that of come of between 7 and 800,0001 . that of the filve-
mines at Friedberg alone having been reckonel 130,0001 . and the excife on beer at Leipfric at 20,00001. per annum. He keeps up commonly about 20,000
egular troops, and the like number of militia, regular troops, and the like number of militia, exclu-
five of the ban and arriere ban, with the body of fine and hunters, who are obliged in time of war to boers The The fplendor of his court is anfwerable, being 2teveral gentlemen of great quavity:y: but of late years the pomp of this court has been much diminifited by the fums drained out of the country for placing and Of this family there are at prefent, or three have been, fifteen male branches, as Merfburg, Zeitr or
Nuamburg, Zorbich, Spremberg, Pegau, Gotha, Coburg, Eyfenberg, Saalfeldt, Hilburghau(en, Weimar,
Weififenfels or Halle, Barbi, Eifnach, and Ramhedld
When Weiffenfels or Halle, Barbi, Eifnach, and
Thefe have all their particular dominions.
The prefent Elector, like his father, renounced te Proteftant religion, and embraced that of Rome, at twenty-one years of age, with a view to qualify him
for the throne of Poland; but the other Princes and their fubjects are Lutherans, or of the Augfourg conf-
feffion ; though among them there are fome Calvinits feffion; though among t
and Roman Catholics,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { and Roman Catholics. } \\
& \text { The Saxons have }
\end{aligned}
$$

equal to any nation, cepaciug naturally magnanimous and abhorrent of navery; thy nare well-made, robuff, agile,
laborious, and good foldiers. They not laborious, and good foldiers. They not only improre
in bodily exerciles, but in the fciences ; and have cood writers on all fubjects. They are efpecially addiaitad to gaming and the bottle, and the revels of the later were very enormous in the reign of the late King
Auguftus. They love pomp and expence, being extremely ceremonious, and aping the French in ner afhions and new acquaintance. The women are al fair, being generally well-ffapeed, tall, and hender,
dance well, and have a genteel air, which they feof by a rich drefs; but a they are very affected, and rluk
with too much ation Ther with too much action. They are reckoned good-naturred, but they are crafty. They are lively and get,
being paffionately fond of dancing and merimantit Though they are fond of gallantry, they hate to be idle, amufing th
needle, flutule,
The German Ianguage is fpoken in Saxony with th greateft purity. The univerfities of this country abouf
with illuftrious feholars ; and almots every town is fir mous for politenefs and the cultivation of the atrs and fciences, as Cranach the famous Saxon painter, and
the late Handel, prince of muficians, was bom $2 t$ the late Handel, prince of muficians, was bom $2 t$
Drefden. The Saxons reverence Luther as muich si ever, being zealpus fticklers for his doatrine.

In this eleCorate they reckon near $1,000,000$ of
fouls in about 246 towns and 6000 villa Youls in about 246 towns and 6000 villages: and as its is not any part of it where there is fo great a number of nobility and gentry, or of good towns. It has a
confiderable commerce from its mines, of its large rivers $;$ fo that it abounds, with all the ne ceflaries oflife. Juftice is adminiftered here better than in any other part of Germany, upon the befis of the
Saxon law, which has been the rule for many cente ries, not only in Saxony, but particulanly in Po-
land, Livonia, Samojitia, Prufiia, \&cc. And, as Sir Henry Spelman obferves, the Saxons were the firft
platers of the German rites, efpecially with regard to planters or the German rites, elpecially with regard to
feudal tenures in Great Britain; and that the ffift par and foundation of our laws, commonly called the laws
of Edward the Confefior, and the common law, is taonen from thofe of the Eng lifh Saxons, 8 cc .
The beft of the The beft of the ancient municoipal, laws. of Saxony are coilected into two bodies, called Sachfen-fpiegel or
Speculum Saxonicum, and Sachfen-weichibild or Statuta Civitatum Saxonicarum ; the latter being an ab-
uid ment of the former, and contining ridgment of the former, and containing
principal articles, with obfervations on them.
From this
From this country of Saxony came thofe a auxiliaries,
upon the invitation of the unfortunate Prince Vortiupon the invitation of the unfortunate Prince Vortti-
gern, into Britain, who afterwards, at an æra prior to the Norman conqueft, pofferied themfelves of great part of it, difpofieffing the natives, or incorporating with
them: and the prefent Royal Family of Great Britain them: and the prefent Royal amily of Great Britain
is from Lower Saxony, and one of the confequences of the memorable revolution in this king cone, in thences of
1688, November 5 , being the neareft Proteftant line 1688 , November 5 , being the neareft Proteftant line
defcended from King James I. of Great Britain, who was before James VI. of Scotland.
The duchy of Sax ony Proper is
The duchy of Sax ony Proper is pretty fruitful in corn,
efpecially wheat; and here are fome vines. Their fills have mines of filver and other metals, but hardly ood enough to refine them; fo that they are obliged to burn flraw, or fend for turf and wood from Lufatia
and the frontiers of $B$ randenburg. The air is cold, but
falubrious. The prefent electoral family is defcended from Frederick the Warrior, Landgrave of Thuringia, and the
Margrave of Mirfini, on whom the Emperor Sigifund onferred that dignity preferably to John I. brother to the EleAor Albert II. claiming inveftiture as neareft of
kin to Albert IV. who died without iffue in the year
SAYBROOK, fo called from the Lords Say and Brook,
whofe agent built it, the oldeft town of New London whore agent built it, the oldeft town of New London
county, and Connecticut colony, in New England, in North America. It flands at the mouth of Connec-
icut tiver, where is a harbour, and on its W. fide. icut river, where is a harbour, and on its $W$. fide.
Its fort was the fecurity of this infant colony againt the Pequat Indians, who made war on them in 1637 , and had like to have outed them from their fettlements:
it likewife guards the entrance of the river. It lies eighty-feven miles S . W. from Bofton. Lat. 41 deg.
then $10 \min . N . \operatorname{long} .72 \mathrm{deg} .15 \mathrm{~min}$. W.
SAYCOCK, or BONGO, one of the
in Afia. It is feparated from the great illand of Japan or Niphon, by a narrow freight on the N. and from
the inand of Tonfa by another channel on the N.E. the inand of Tomfa by another channel on the N.E.
Upon the little ifland of Difnia to the W. of Saycock, Upon the iittle ifland of Difrina to the W. of Saycock,
the Dutch faceors are permitted to refide. Its capital is Bongo.
min.
E.
min. E.URT, a feat near the naval dock, in Deptford,
SAYSCOURT
a village of Kent, belonging to Sir John Evelyn; but
a village of Kent, belonging to Sir John Evelyn; but
originally to the family of the Magmenots, who were originally to the family of the Magmenots, who were
Normans, and one of them was Lord Warden of the ports, and Governor of Dover caftle.
Chirteen cantons of Switzerland; in Latin it is called
 The Rhine, being bounded on the $S$. by the canton of $Z u$ -
ich, from which that river parts it, on the $W$. by the rich, from which that river parts it, on the $W$. by the
Black Foreft, and on the N. and E. by Suabia. Is extent
is about twenty miles from E. to W, and twelve from is about twenty miles from E. to W. and twelve from
$S$ C A
N. to S . It produces corn and excellent wine, abound-
ing in pafture, and, in thort, all the neceflaries of
life; life, but erpecially finh, of which they have greater
plenty here than in the neeflite of plenty here than in any other place in S witze greater
By means of the Rhine it has likewife a prent By means of the Rhine it has likewife a pretty flourihh-
ing trade. In Mount Randen are iron-mines, and in
feveral places are baths of mineral feveral places are baths of mineral wiroters.
The capital of this Proteftant canton is
name, and a fine large town, partly owing to the ad-
vantage of vantage of its fitiaution, and partly owing to to the ad-
founded here in robo. It was then called Schmantery
i e e the he Bewfer i. e. the Barge-houfe, and in Latin acts Dominus Savium,
as here the boats coming down the Rhine from the as here the boats coming down the Rhine frovinum,
lake of Conftance were obliged to land their account of the cataracts at at Lauffen, the their goods on
they which place they were put on bard other yeffels, Sometimes, in ocon-
formity to its prefent tame, , it is denominated Probato-
polis, i. e. Sheep-fold or Shee polis, i. .e. Sheep-fold or Sheep-town, having heretofore
traded traded in hheep. or bred them in this country; and it
has a fheep for its arms, and with it has a fheep for its arms, and with it their coin are
faniped. Moft of the houfes are painted on the alt fide, beeing as commodiouts as hand painted on the out-
fpacious and clean, with feveral fount pacious and clean, with Yeveral fountains, generally
with pillars in their bafons, and flatues of Willing
Tell Tell tillars in their bafons, and flatues of William
their countro, their country,
At the upper
At the upper end of the town fands a large tower, ornament than defence. On the en higherf ground of ail
is a citadel which commands the town, is a citadel which commands the town, with thick walls,
wo wells, an arfenal, and lodgments under-ground bomb-prof, capacious enough to contain 2000 mend.
The town is well- fortified with wall The town is well- fortified with walls and towers, even
on the Rhine fide. Its principal traficic confifts in unlading of vefiels, and
by exportation of lineh, copper, and other metals, by the by exportation of linen, copper, and other meetals, , by the
navigation of the Rhine, which runs througlt the city, dividing it into two parts, the largeft of which is on
the N . or German fide the $N$. or German fide. Over the river is a fine foone-
brdge. The Roman Catholic inbabitants go to perform brdge. The Roman Catholic inhabitants go to perform
their devotions in an abbey called Paradife, lying on the
other fide of the Rhine. other fide of the Rhine.
In Schaff haufen are
In Schaff hauren are two confiderable churches;
namely, the Munfter or convent church, fupported by namely, the Munfter or convent church, fupported by
twelve large foope-pilars, each confifting but of one
piece feventeen feet hight, and erected in honour of the piece feventen feet high, and ereeted in honour of the
welve Apofles. In its fteeple is a bell weithing the welve Apoftles., In its, fleeple is a bell weighing ten
ons, and near thirty feet in circumference, caft in tons, and near thirty feet in circumference, caft in
I446, with this infription, Vivos voco, monrtuos plango,
fulgura frango. Here, in the Roman Catholic times, was fulgura frango. Here, in the Roman Catholic times, was
a thone Coloflus twenty-two feet high, called the Greas God, and much reforted to then by pilgrims; but at the
reformation it has been pulled down. The other is the reformation it has been pulled down. The other is the
parochial church of St. John, reckoned the largeff in Switparochial churchof St. John, reckoned the largeff inSwit-
zerland, but not lightome. Here is a library for the
minifters, as there is another in the town for the citiminifters, as there is another in the town ory fhe citi-
zens. At an academy in this place are taught the orients. At an academy in this place are taught the ori-
ental languages, \&e. of which the paftors are the pro-
effors. Here is Patin's noble cahinet of curioftities, feffors. Here is Patin's noble cabinet of curioffitis,
\&ce. Without the walls are three fuburbs, and in one 8cc. Without the walls sare three fuburbs, and in one
of them a plentiful frpring, and near this is a large decp
quarry of fiee-ftone. quarry of fiee-ftone. This city entered into a league with Zurich and This city entered into a league with Zurich and
St. Gall in 1424 , and with Zurich, Berne, Lu-
cerne, Switz, \&cc. in 1501. It embraced the reforcerne, Switz, \&c. in 1501 . It embraced the refor-
mation in 1529 . Its civil government refembles that mation in 1529. Its cevil government rectembles that
of Zurich, and ist ecclefiantical onfifory for difipline
is formed only of the moft intelligent among the pounis formed only of he civilian as an affifant. It flands
cil, who have fome thent
about twenty-three miles N. of Zurich and W. of Conabout tw
ftance.
CAGEN, a rich village of Holland, one of the feven
united provinces. The foil adiacent to it is the united provinces. land being fold here at double the
fertile in Europe, lat rate of any other in H Holland. Scagen is about fourteen miles on the W. of Medenblick.
CAGEN, SCAGERIF, or SK AGENS-HORN, by
the natives called Skau, the ancient Promontorium Cimbrormm, or Carviris Promonotrorium, a town on the cape of
the fame namic. It is the moft northern land of $J$.

S C A
land,- in Denmark: It fands at the entrance of the Categate Skagerackiee, or paffiage out of the German
ocean into the Baltic. From this headland ftretches out into the fea a dangerous fand-bank, alfo called Skagerack; for which reafon a tower fixty-four feet high
was erected in 1715 at the extremity of this headland, was erected in 1715 at the extremity of this headland,
in which during winter a fire is kept burning all night for the fafety of mariners ; and pilots are always ready 2t the tower of Scagen, in order to conduct veffels
through this paffage, either into or from the Baltic. through this paffage, either into or from the Baltic.
The promontory lies in lat. $5^{8}$ deg. 5 min. N. long. 10 deg. 6 min. E.
This town is more frequented by merchants from
all parts of Europe than any other in Jutland, as vefTils touch here in their way to the Sund.
CALA, a fmall Epifcopal fee of the Hither Principate,
and kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy. It fands on and kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy. It ftands on
the bay of Salerno, and has not now above 100 houfes, though formerly a confiderable place. It lies twenty-
three miles S. of Naples. Lat. 40 deg. 46 min. N. long. 15 deg. 2 min. E. .
CALITZ, a town of Hungary, on the confines Moravia. It lies about thirty-fix miles N. of Pref burg. Lat. 49 deg. 10 min. N. long. 18 deg . 5 SCALLAWAY, a town on the W. fide of the Mainland, which is the principal ilfand of Zetland, in the
North of Scotland. It contains not Nhabitants, with a caftle on the S. E. fide, now quite fallen to decay, though Oliver kept a garrion here for-
merly. merly.
At Scallaway meets the only prefhytery in Zetland,
and it is the ordinary feat of fuffice. It flands about and it is the ordinary feat of juffice. It ffands about
four miles from Lerwick, $I 34 \mathrm{~N}$. E. from Caithnefs, and four miles from Lerwick, 134 N . E. from Caithnels, and
350 from London. SCALPA, one of the weftern ines of Scotland, and on
the N. fide of Skey, being five miles in circuit. It has the N. fide of Skey, being five miles in circuit. It has
wood in feveral parts, and produces plenty of corn and SCAMANDER, a river of Phrygia, in Afia Minor, on a, once very confiderable, but now gone to decay.
SCANDERBERG, a town in the diocefe of Arhufen, and province of North Jutland, in Denmark. It is a good fortrefs, near the fource of the river Gude, fix
miles from Aarhus to the S. W. SCANDERIC, the name given by andria, in Lower Egypt, Africa. andretta, in Syria Antiochene, and on the coaft Afia Minor. This is the port-town of Aleppo, on the gulph of Ajazzo. It flands in a marfhy and unhealthy and other Europeans carry on a confiderable trade. It is inhabited by Greeks, who accommodate failors, \&cc. but merchants and perfons of rank refide eat the houfes
of the Confuls of their refpective nations, a little way out of town. Here is a Governor and fome foldiers, with an old caftle. It lies fifty-five miles N. E. of the ${ }^{1} 5 \mathrm{~min}$. E.
way, and Sweden, with the feveral inands in the Baltimes under more. It is the moft northern country on the continent of Europe, being bounded on the S. by Germany and part of the Baltic, on the $W$. and N. by
the ocean, and on the E. by part of Ruffia ; lying be tween lat. 53 deg. 40 min. and 71 deg. 30 min. N. and
between long. 5 and 32 deg. E. between long. 5 and $3^{2}$ deg. E . 7 . Ingevones by ancient writers, is by them dive called ing Sweden and Nor , Scandia or Scandinavia, including Sweden and Norway; 2. Feningia or Finland; Sinus Codanus or Baltic, the principal of which was to- Co anonia, or Zeeland.
From that part of Scandinavia called Sweden, or
country of the Sueones, came the Goths cythia and Sarmathia, the country of the ancient Getre,

## $S$ C A

who entering in:o a confederacy as carly as the 3 d cen
 scc.
CARA, an It lies fixty-fix town of Weft Gothland, in Swed
CARA, an ind
 land, and the royal refifence. At prefent it conth.
only 400 inhabitants. Hece is only 400 inhabitants. Here is an academy, and comb.
fiderable cathedral, which is the oldeft in the ch. dom.
In the In the neighbourhood is Brunfbo, the refidence of the min. E. one of 25 min . N. long. 14 deg .10 ARBA, one of the weftern infands of Scotland, abourt
two miles from Jura, being four miles long, two miles from Jura, being four miles long, and one
broad. Here is one church, and the inhabitants Proteftants. It it noted for its extraordinary tides, and a woinan, lived 140 years. CARBOROUGH, a borough and well-built port-
town in the North Riding of Yorkfhisetown in the North Riding of Yorkhhire. It fands on
a fteep rock, whence its name, a freep rock, whence its name, and on the German
ocean. The fea furrounds it, except on the W ocean.
where is a narrow flipounds ind except on the W . fide,
fand. O. the rock flood a famous caftle now in ruins, and on its top is a plea-
fant plain of about nineteen acres of meed fring. The place is governed by two baliffs, sc and di fends two members to parliament. Herer is a good trade and commodious quay, with a number of
veffels, chiefly employed in the coal-trade between caftle and London. The harbour has been enlared. by virtue of an act of parliament in 1732; this and on this fide Yarmouth. Here is an hofpital worth onean and their widows. From Auguff to Norember
feamen herrings are taken here in great numbers; which drid and pickled, fupply the city of York; alfo ling, cod,
haddock, whiting, mackerel, turbot, \&c. To Scarborough refort numbers of pe.
ranks in the feafon, namely the horteft months, for
drinking its chalybeate waters, from a boiling for drinking its chalybeate waters, from a boiling fpring a very high cliff, near the level of the frring-tides.
Its qualities are a compound of viriol, Its qualities are a compound of vitriol, iron, allum,
nitre, and falt, with a pleafant purgative and diuretic. Here is very good accomodz. tion, befides affermblies and public balls. near feventeen yards perpendicular, and the cground on each fide of the faith or wharf rofe fix or feven yar by which means the foring was loff for fome time, but by .learing away the runs it was recovered. Scar-
borough gives title of Earl to the Lumley family has its weekly markets on Thurchay and Saturday; alf annual fairs on Holy Thurfday and November 22 , for
toys. It fands about ir miles from Burlington, 35 miles from York, and 204 from London.
CARDING, or SCHURDING, a town of Barari,
in Germany, at the confuence of the In in Germany, at the confluence of the Inn and Roth
It is a place of fome frength, and the key on that fid into the electorate. The Quveen of Hungary's trops
took it in 174. It lies fix took it in 1741 . It lies fix miles S. of Palaw, and
feventeen N. E. of Brunaw. CARDON, or SCARDONA, formerly a conifierable city of Venetian Dalmatia, at the mouth of the river
Titius, on the W. bank, and on the lake Scardonius Titius, on the W. bank, and on the lake Scardonius,
It is the fee of a Bifhop under Spalato, and has been otten taken and retaken by the Turks and Venetians; bur be'ongs now to the latter. It lies forty-five mile
N . of Spalatto. Lat. N. of Spala
3 m min.
of the Givifley of the Lower Engadine, and country of the Giifons, in Switzerland, not far from Schul
It belongs to the houre of $A$, who have an intendant here to look after the mines: CAROS, a town in Upper Hungary, confining on the Carpathian mounctains. Near it are two wells, te
waters of which prove mortal to fuch as driks then

S C H
It lies forty-three miles N. of Tockay. Lat. 48 deg. 55
min. N. .ong. 20 deg. 43 min. E. $\min$. N. long. 20 deg. 43 min. E.
SCARPANTO, the modern name $C$. 48 deg. 55
 Crete and Rhodes, forty miles N. E. of the former,
and twenty W. of the latter. It is poorly and wenty win of the latter. It is poorly inhabited,
being mountainous and barren, with only marble quar-
ries in it. The town of the fame name, the T, he town of the fame name, the only one now on
it, has a pretty good harbour on the weftern coaft. Lat. ${ }^{36}$ deg. 10 min. N. long, 27 deg. 5 min. E.
The inhabitants are Greeks, but the ifland is infefted with pyrates. The town was formerly well-fortified
when under the Knights of Rhodes and the Venetians, who ured it as a curb on the trade between Conftantinople and Egypt ; which made the Turks eager to get
it into their bands: SCARPARIA, a populous, though fmall town, in the
territory of FIlorence, and great duchy of Tulcany, in
the middle divifion of Italy. It is famed for manufacture, and particularly for putting for a or cutleryeven twelve blades to one handle. In its neighbour-
hood is a flately inn, called Hofterin Nuna accommodation of fuch as go to fee the palace of Pratolino, half a mile from it, lying in the road between SCARPE, a river of the Netiertands, which rifing in
the pace Artuis, runs N. En from thence, when after watering
Arras, Douay, and St. Amand, it falls into the Scheld below Mortaigne,
SCARSDALE, a difrict or valley in Derbyfhire, furrounded with barren
rich and fertile title of Earl to the Leake family, and lies E . of Bakewell, on the other fide of the Derwent. It contains
Plaifly, Langwell, 8 cc . SCAUMORE, a large rock above-water, a league N.N.
W. from Scookham, and W. from St. Bride's Head, in
Milford-haven and Milford-haven, and Pembrokefhire, in South Wales.
Between thefe and many other rocks there are good channels, from ten to twenty fathom water.
SCHAFFHAUSEN, a canton and town of $S$ witzerland. The former lies on the Gean and fown of Switzerland.
the latter flands twenty-two miles W. Whine, af . Conftance See Scaffhausen. Lat. 47 deg. 40 min. N. .ong. 8 deg. 46 min . E. KAI-FUNG-FU, once the metro-
SCHATHUNG, or
polis of Honan, a province of China, in Atia, on the polis of Honan, a province, of China, in Atta, on the
S.f fide of the Yellow river, and on Pien, an arm of it.
It was deftroyed by breaking its. banks when befieged by the rebel Lychuan, and 309,000 inhabitants drowned. It appears to have been three leagues in compars; but
anotier city was built on the oppofite bank of the river, another city was buit on to oppoite bank of the river, min. N. Iong. 2 deg. W. . From Peking.
SCHALHOLD, one of the two principal villages in the
inand of Iccland inand of I Iceland, in the North fea. It belonss to Den-
mark. Lat. 64 deg. 31 min, N. long. 19 deg. 5 $\min$ W.
SCHAMS, a valley in the Upper or Grey league of the
Grifions, in Switzerland, noted for a very bad road Grifons, in Switzerland, noted for a very bad rood,
about a league in legth, and in a narrow bottom be-
two a great part of it under-ground, being cut out in the
middle of the rock in fome places, and beams laid acrofs in others, over which are put boards and earth
The Rhinie has made a hollow of 100 feet below the road. This valley is tolerably fertile, but moft con-
fiderable for rich mines of filver, copper, and lead; alfo
 in Afia. It ftands on the W. fide of the Cafpian feas 10ng. 0 deg. 16 min. E.
lerrer
SCHANTZ STERNEY, a fortrefs of Carelia, in Ruffian Finland. It fands on the Neva, a little E. ©
Peterfourg. Lat. 60 deg. 15 min. N. long. 13 deg. 27 $\min$. E. ING, a very pretty town of Bavaria, in Ger-
SCHARDING
many. It fands at the confluence of the Inn and Rott,
many. It fands at the confluence of the Inn and Rott,
$\mathrm{N} \circ .88$.
feven miles S. of Paflaw. Lat. 48 deg. 26 min. N. long.
13 deg. 27 min. E. CHAWENBURG, a county of Weftphalia, in Ger-
many, belonging in para to the Landgrave of Hefle-
Caflel, \&cc. but now mofly to he End It lies E. from Minden, on the other for of Hanover. fer, S. from Hoye and W. from Hanover. Its extent
is thiry miles S. and N . and twenty E . abounding with corn and hay. Here are quarries of
free-ftone, chalk with woods that afford plenty of timber and Thith woods tat afrord plenty of timber and game.
Hannabitants have abundance of fifh from the tivers Hannel, Aa, Cafpaw, and Exter, as well as the Wefer,
which croffes it ing five miles long, and two broad.
name laft-mention a caftle in the county of the fame reme latt-mentioned. It flands on a a hill, and was the
refidence of its old Counts ; being fixteen miles E. of Minden, and twenty W. of Hanover.
Chich ifing in the confines of Picardy, in France, erom thence rum
N. E. by Cambray, Tournay, Oudenarde, and GGien where receiving the Lis, it afterwards direets its courf which city it parts into two branches, namely, the Weitern Scheld, dividing Flanders from Zealand, ern Scheld, which runs N. by Bergen-op-zoon, and afterwards W. between Beveland and the in innd of
Schonen, a little below which it difcharges itfelf into the German ocean.
HELLA, a town and fort of Upper Hungary. It
ftands on the river $W$ aag trands on the river Waag, not far from Newhauf(e)
and twenty-five miles $N$. E. of Peelburg. Near it is
olcano continull volcano contine milies N . E. of Prefburg. Near it is a
long. 18 det. 15 min. E . E . Lat. 48 deg. 32 min . N . Cong. 18 deg. 15 min. E.
Germany, which lerves inftead of oftain in afle. Iavaria, in
on the Danube, about a quarter of on the Danube, about a quarter of a cleague on the $E$. rians, previous to the fignal vietory of Hochfladt, werc driven out of their trenches by the Confederates, par-
ticularly the Englifh and Scots, under the Duke of Marlborough, in the year 1704, who next day mad themfilves manters of Donawert. From it is a profpeet
of feveral towns, villages, of feveral towns, villages, and a fine country on both
fides the Danube. It lies twenty-two miles W. of In Iides the Danube. It lies twenty-two miles W. of In-
goldfadt. Lat. 48 deg. 5 Imin . N. long. II deg. Io min.E.E.
CHELLING, an inand of Holland, one of the feven
united provinces. It lies N. E. of that of Flieland, at united provinces. It lies N. E. of that of Flieland, at
the entrance into the Zuyderfee, between Theland and Ameland. It is about ten miles long, and three broad
Here are two villages with churches, and three more without. The principal of them, containing about
tooo hoofes, with 1 oo merchant-fipips, was burnt by
an Englifh fquadron under Sir Robert Holmes, anno 1666.
This with the other infands lying along the mouth
of the Zuyderfee, befides feveral large banks of fand, break the rage of the ocean, and form two good har burs; , namely, the one at the Texel, a atation for
iips bound fouthward, and the other at the Vlie, for thips bound fouthward, and the other at the Vlie, for
thofe bound to the northward. Schelling lies in lat. 53 deg. 36 min. N. long. 5 deg. 26 min. E
HEMNITZ, one of the 1 arreft mine.
Hungary. It tands on a rocky hill, which renderp the
Rreees uneven. It has three Lutheran churches Hungary. It unev.. It has threce Lutheran churchers, and
frees
is defended by as many caftles, one of which being very is defended by as many caftles, one of which being very
high, ferves for a watch-tower. Here are fine medicinil baths, though the air of the place is not healthy It is alfo famous for fix rich mines of filver, one o
which is in fome places wery cold, and in others fo ex
 Mof of the ore contains gold. In thefé mines are like
wife found cryftals, amethifs, and virrict maturall wife found cryflals, amethints, and vitricl maturall Not far off is a rock, where is found a red fubftanice
called cinnabar of filver, of which is made a fine vernilcalled cinnabar of filver, of which is made a fine vermil-
lion. Here upwards of 2oo men are conflanily at work.
5 N

## S C H

Near this town is a bigh perpendicular rock, part of
which is a fhining blue, with thike lapis lazuli. Ar this place conferences were held in 1704 to no
parpofe, between the purpofe, between the Empero a and the Hu to to no
malcontents. It lies about forty-one miles N. E. of malecontents. It lies about forty-one miles N. E. of
Preflurg. Lat. 48 deg. 46 min. N. long. 19 deg. 10 SCHENECTADY, or SCHENECTIDA, a fortrefs of Albany, and New York, in North America. It fands
on the banks of the Mohaws Brank, which falls into
Hudion's river twely Hudion's river twelve milies N. of Albany. The vil-
Hage is compact and regular, built chiefly of brick, on lage is compact and regular, built chiefly of brick, on
a rich flat encompalfed with hills. Here is a large
and a nich fat encomparfied with hills. Here is a farge
Dutch church, with a fleeple and clock. The river
winds through the town and the fields, which are winds through the town and the fields, which are
often overflown in fpring. It lies contiguous to the often overflown in lpring. It lies contiguous to the
country of the Iroquois, 112 miles N. of New-York.
The lands in Scheneady The lands in Schene $e$ ady velley are very fortile,
which without manure, by mere tillage, produce full which without manure, by mere tillage, produce full
crops of wheat or peafe. This town fends a member to the aflembly.
From this village our Indian traders From this village our Indian traders fet out in bat-
toes for Ofwego. The Mohawk's river from hence to
Fort He toes for Offego. The Mohawk's river from hence to
Fort Hunter abounds in rifts and fhoals, which in fpring are but little obbftutaion to the navigation. From
thence to the portage into the Wood-cretk thence to the portage into the Wood-creek, the con-
veyance is eafy, and the current lefs rapid. The banks vey
in
SCH SCHENFELDT, the moft confiderable town in the county of Schwartzenburg, and circle of Franconia, in
Germany. Here the Count has a cafte, in which he Somerimes reirces.
SCHENKEN SCHANS, or the fort of Schenk, a frong
fort of Gelderland, in the united fort of Gelderland, in the united provinces, on the point
of the Betuwe, where the Rhine divides itfelf into two branches. It takes its name from the famous Martin
Schenk, and commands both branches of the Rhine It Schenk, and commands both branches of the Rhine. It
is fortificd by good baftions, a large ditith, and a fromg rampart on the land-fide; and by the Rhine and Waal
every where elfe: fo that it is reckoned one of the keys every where elfe: fo that it is reckoned one of the keys
of the United Provinces. It lies two miles from Tol-
huys to the S. and fourteen miles E. of Nimeguen. huys to the S. and fourteen miles E. of Nimeguen.
Lat. 5 Ideg.54 min. N. . long. 6 deg. 15 min. E. SCHETLAND. See SHEFLAND, the moft northern SCHEVE, or SCHIFFUIS, a town of Wyburg diocefe,
and North Jutland, in Denmark. It is reputed to breed and North Jutland, in Denmark. It is reputed to breed
the beff horfes in this country. It fands on the gulph
of Lymford or Virkfundt, and twelve miles from W of Lymford or Virkfundt, and twelve miles from Wy-
burg to the N. W. SCHEVELING, a village of Holland, one of the feven
united provinces, on the fea-coaft, and abouttewo miles from the Hague to the N. W. with a low, ftraight, and paved walk leading to it, which has been cut thro the
downs at a vaft expence, and a double row of tres downs at a vaft expence, and a double row of trees on
each fide. The place has been often overflown by the fea.
SCHIEDAM, a fmall, but populous town of Holland, one of the, feven united provuncess on the river Schie
which a litte lower falls into the Maefe, with which it communicates by means of a large canal, and is particu-
larly famous for its finh, and making of yant larly famous or its fifh, and making of vaft number of
firhing-nets: it lies about three miles diftant from Rotterdam to the S. W. and eight from Delft towards the
S. $E$. S. E.
SCHINTA, Waag, and in the county of Nitra, with on the rive fort of four baftions, commandingl the river and the ad-
jacent country. It lies ten jacent country. It lies ten miles W. of Nitra, and
thirteen S of Leopoldffadt. SCHIRAS, or CHIRAS, the capital of the province ofFar-
fiftan or Fars, and Perfia, in Afia. It fands on a plain, fiftan or Fars, and Perfia, in Afra. It fands on a plain,
which is furrounded with craggy mountains. The foil about this city is sery good and fruitfual, producing in in
fome places that excellent wine called the wine of
find Chiras, fo famous over all Perfia. The city, which is
now in a ruinated condition, is about now in a ruinated condition, is about two hours walk
in circuit, Here are fome handfome mofgues, and an
elegant elegant college. But the mond agreeableofques, obects an
neighbourlood of Schiras are it del delightful garde neighbourhood of Schiras are its delightful gardens.

## $\mathrm{S} \quad \mathrm{C}$

About thirty-five miles N. E. of this place are to as the principal city of the Eatt. Schiras sieosed y 4pan
S. of ITpahan. Lat. 30 deg. 10 min. N. long. 53 ds 20 min. E. in Germany, now belonging to the French, who hbing, very much increafed its fortifications. It fands hime
teen miles S. of Strafturg. Lat. 48 deg. 20 min. N. teen miles S. of Strafburg. Lat. 48 deg. 20 mina. N .
long. 7 deg. 36 min. E.
CHOERDALE, a town in the provine of CHOERDALLE, a town in the province of Bergen, in
Norway It fiands about twenty miles from Dronthen to the N. Duke to the famous French Marfhal of giving tite of
came over to Enat name came over to England with the Prince of Orang, yho
1688, afterwards King William III ENBURG.
SCHONECK, a town in the electorate of Trien CHONECK, a town in the electorate of Triers, and
the Lower Rhine, in Germany. It lies twenty miles S. of Limburg. Lat. 50 deg. I7 min. N. ${ }^{\text {long. }}$ 6 deg. 6 min. E. CHONEN, or SCANTA, the moft foutherly province
of Gothland, in Sweden. It is a penin of Gothhand, in Sweden. It is a peninfula, frepanace
from Zeal and by the Sund, which wafles its candse the W. is bounded on the N. partly by Halland and partly by Smaland; on the E. it has part of Blileking
and the Baltic fea, which wafles it alfo This is the mooft fruitful province of Sweden, , ${ }^{\text {a }}$, ding in corn, cattle, fowl, and all the neceflatits of
life. Here are 1 kewife mines of filve, It was ceded by the Danes to the Swedes in, and irom afterwards feizing the greateff part of its in 16760 , and
obliged to reftore it by the treaty of Fountainbleat obliged to reftore it by the treaty of Fountainblean
in 1679 . This province is commonly the theatre of war, when
any breaks out between Sweden and Denmark, on ac. COHOONHOVEN, a town of Holland. feven united provinces. It flands on the N . bank of the river Lech, and is chicfly famous for the great quannity
of falmon catched here in the feafon. A tream of the Yfiel falls at this place into the Lech. It is is fo well fortified that the French were trepulfed for before it in
1672 , with confiderable lofs. If flands fourteen miles 1672, with confiderable lofs. It ftands fourteen miles
E. of Amfterdam. Lat. 52 deg. Io min. N. long. 4 deg. 46 min. E .
SCHOUSTER, the ancient Sufa or Shufha, the capital
of Chufeftan, in Perfia, an empire of Afia. This was of Chufeftan, in Perfia, an empire of Afia. This was
the winter-refidence of the Perfian monarche, and the winter-refidence of the Perfian monarchs, and in
which Alexander the Great found about 50,000 talens of gold, befides other treafure. It ftands 122 mils S. E. of Ifpahan. Lat. $3^{1}$ deg. 15 min. N. long. 48
deg. 10 min. E. SCHOWEN, an iffand of Zealand, one of the freven
united provinces. It lies to the $S$. of Goree and Overflake, from which it is feparated by an arm of the fea
called Gravelingen Crammer. It is about feventen miles long, and feven or eight broad. Its capital is Zirick-zee.
SCHRONDOR
duchy of Wi w, a fmall city with a caftle, in the many. It flitemds eighteen miles E . of Sututgard. Lat.
48 deg. 45 min. N . 48 deg. 45 min . N. long. 9 deg. 26 min. E.
SCHULS, or SCOGLIO, in Latin Scolium or a town of the Lower Engadine, and country of the Giri: fons, in Switzlefland. Here is a very good mineral Ipring, from the waters of which excellent nitre isex-
traoted by virtue of fire. CHUT T, an inand of $H$ Auffria : in Latin it is called, Infula Cituurrum, and is
formed by formed by Danube, beginning at Preffurg, and ending at Comrorra. That river divides it into three p pinci-
pal parts, the two latter of which are the moft conider able, and called the Great and Little Schutt ; fhe for-
mer lies between the two large freat mer lies between the two large freams of that river, be-
ing thirry-fix miles long; and the Little Schut is sbout eighteen 1ong, and diftcen broad.
Schutt is fertile,
Schutt is fertile, particularly in fruits and pafure,
though the for very though the fog very often kills the grain. Here is no
want of wild-game, fink, and wood. Charlemgne
bat
3
$s e$
beat the Huns here; and in 1704 the 1 mperialitrs un-
der General Heifter drove the Hungarian maleconter out of it.
Ten This ifland was given by the Emperor Charles VI. to
the e late celebrated Prince Eugene, in compention for his fignal fervices againft France and Tourkey.
It is divided into the $U$ Uper and It is ivided into the Upper and Lower diftrits, the
former containing fixty-epight burghs or villages, and the latter fixty-five. It is the mortt commodiouses, ond all
the palfes on the Danube, being the eafieft to crofs
between Upper and Lower Heng the paries on the Danube, being the eafieft to crofs
betwen Upper and Lower Hungary; and alfo the pro-
pereff for inconmmoding Vienna. pereft for incommoding Vienna.
SCHWABEN. Sce SUABIA, one of the circles of Germany.
SCHWALBACH, a fimall town in the lower part of Catzenellebogen, lying between the Rhingaw and
Naffiu, in Hefie, a country of Germany brated for its many medicinal fpriers, and called Lan-
gen Schwalbach, in contradiftinction from another of gen Schwaibach, in contradifinction from another of
the fame name, three leagues below it on the Aar. It
tiands eight miles N . of Mentz. Lat. 50 deg. 8 min N. long. 7 deg. 50 min . E. . Lat. 50 deg. 8 min Auftra, in Germany. It ftands on the river Innm, and
is thet for its mines. It lies twenty miles is noted for its mines. It lies twenty miveres N.E. of
Infruck. Lat 47 deg. 26 min. N. long. II deg. 56 CHWARTZBURG, a town of Thuringia, in the circle
of Upper Saxony, in Germany, and the capital of a of Upper Saxony, in Germany, and the capital of a
county of the rame name. It is fubject to is own county of the fame name. It is fubject to its own
Count, and lies twenty-ight mile N. E. of Gotha.
Lat. 50 deg. 45 min. N. . long. II deg. 6 min. E. Lat. 50 deg. 45 min. N. long. 11 deg. 6 min. E.
SCHW ARTZENBURG, a town of Franconia, one of the circles of Germany. It ftands on the river Lee,
and has an ancient cafte, fubject to its own Count: it lies twenty miles E, of Wurtzburg. Lat. 49 deg. 45 $\min$. N. long. 10 deg. $22 \mathrm{min}$. . E.
SCHWEINFURT, an imperial an
Franconia, a circle of Gerrany. It ftands on the
river Mayne, thirty-five miles N. of Wurrzburg Et 50 deg. 15 min . N. long. 10 deg. 15 min . E. SCHW RRDNIT Z, the capital of a duchy of the fame
name, in Silefia, and kingdom of Bohemia, in Gername, in Silefia, and kingdom of Bohemia, in Ger-
many. It flands on the river Weiftritz, and is ftrongly fortified in the modern tafte. It lies twenty-fix mines S.
of Breflaw. Lat. 50 deg. 47 min. N. long. 16 deg. 25 imin. E. AN, the name given by the natives to two cluf-
SCIANTAN
ters of finands, namely, Anamba and Natuna, in Maters of inands, namely, Anamba and Natuna, in Malacca and the Eaft Indies. They lie half way between
the Jchorecoaft and Borneo. They are fo high as to be feen above fifteen leagues off at fea in a clear day. The inhabitants are a ferocious people called Buggres.
Their only produce is betel-nut, and their religion Mahometanifm.
SCIATA, the ancient Sciatus, the moft confiderable a-
mong a clufter of iflands in the Archipelago in mong a clufter of iflands in the Archipelago, in Euro-
pean Turkey, at the mouth of the egulph of Salonica. On it is a fort to defend it againt pyrates.
SCILLY, feveral fmall and rocky inlands, anciently cal-
led by the Greeks Cafiterides, and by Solinus Silures; led by the Greeks Cafiterides, and by Solinus Stiures;
the Dutch failors Atyle them Sorlings. They are reckoned d a part of Cornwall, being about rito or 145 in
number, and thirty (fome fay fixty) miles from the number, and thirty (fome fay fixty) miles from the
Land $s$-end of England. Of thefe the moft confideLable for fertility and minagnitude, is that of S.. Mary, though but nine miles in circuit. Here is a very good
harbour, with a cafte. Scilly and fome others ftand very high, many of them
being hardly covered at high tides. Some bear good being hardly covered at high tides. Some bear good
corm, and mof of them pafture. They abound in rabcorn, and mof of them patare. They abound in rab-
bits, cranes, herons, fwans, and other water-frowl.
Here Here are tin- hiness formerly much reforted to, particu--
Harly by the Phonicians, Carthaginians, and Romins; larly by the Phcenicians, Carthaginians, and Romans;
the latter fending their criminals thithcr to dig. But
the inhabitants at prefent make nothing of them, being the later fending their criminals thither to dig. But
the intabitants at prefent make nothing of them, being
content with bartering what they have for neceffiaries, content with bartering what they have for neceffiries,
their chief food being fifi, alfo the milk and flefl of their cattle. Thefe iflands Iying in the middle, between the Bri-
tifh channel on the N . and the Englifh channel on the

- $C$
S. have ofien proved the deffruction both of maty flipg
and lives. For notwith and lives. For notwithfanding the affiftance of light-
hourfs, and the beff fhill of the mariner, veflels in the
dark of night, and by frefs of weine dark of night, and by frefs of maxinct, vefiels in the
great danger, throuph mitaking theirer, great danger, through miltaking theather, reckoenings, very
other unexpected accidents, of rutning arhore orn cill where enthey arece aurecidents, to frumning athore on scilly,
particularly the cafe of beaten to pieces ; as was particularly the cafe of Sir Cloudfey Shovel in his was
turn from the
Ohiege of Toulon, who, in the Admiral's Ship, with three more men of war, runn in the Admiral's
rocks right before the wind in in daplen there rocks right before the wind in a dark numinght, Opotober 22,
1707, were all loft, and not a fingle man faved;
beine were Hein, were all loft, and not a fingle man faved; there
being 1oo people in Sir Cloudle's ship, and feveral
among thefe perfons of rank, both of Spain and Engamong thefe perfons of rank, both of Spain and Eng-
land, In
In fhort, fhipwrecks are to frequent here that Tome treafure ort, other iterecks are fo frequent here, that
the driving affore, after which
the fands are generaly the fands are generally covered with athore, after which
queft of what is thus thrown up by the To there inands, however, there is a fafe paffage, and thips are furnifined wevth pilots from thence. They parlage,
have likewife fome fecure harbours cindle have whewire fome fecure harbours capable of receiving
the whole royal navy of Great Britain The following is a very ufeful rem
made by the fannous Dr. Halley, relating for mariners,
tude of the latitude of the Lizard-point and the scilly in inands:
"f For, as the Lizard lies in lat. 49 deg. 50 min. N ,
" whereas in "" whereas in mort charts they are taid down to the " northward of 50 deg, and in fome full 50 deg.
". 10 min. this was not without a good eftee, as
" long as the "long as the variation of the magnetic needde conti-
"s nued eafterly; but fince it has become confidernbly " weed eafterly; but fince it has become confiderably
"f flanding ind that ever fince the year 1657 , all fhips "f fanding in out of the ocean, E. by he he compaps,
"。 get two-third of a point to the northward of their
" true courfe: and every e to "their courre: and every eighty miles they fail, alter
" obfrervation for two so min. fo to that if they mils an ". oblervation for two or three days, and do not anllow
"f or this variation, they fail not to fall to the north". ward of their expectation, efpecially if they reckon
". cilly in above 50 deg. and to run up the Brifol "c channel, not witcout treat danger up all, and the "ted by fome to the indraught of SS. Geon attribu" nel ; but the variation being allowed, te , has been
" found that the indraught is no fenfible. It is "therefore recommended to all mafters of flips, that
they fteer two watches $E$. by $S$ for one $E$. "they fteer two watches E. by S. for one E. which "come out of the fea on a parallel not more northerly
" than 49 def. 40 min. which will bring "t than 49 deg, 40 min. which will bring them fair by
the Lizard." lago, and European Turkey.
 of the rocks, an in inand of the Archipelago, in Euro-
pean Turkey. It is parted on the N. from Negropont pean Turkey. It is parted on the N. from Negropont
by a channel about twenty miles broad. The whole yy a channel about twenty miles broad. The whole
illand contains to the number of 300 Greek families. Lat. $3^{8}$ deg. 15 min . N. long. 25 deg. 10 Upon it is a town of the fame name, and the fee of a Bilitop.
CLAVONIA
the moft part all thofe countries lying between the the moft part all thofe countries lying betwen the
gulph of Venice and the Black or Euxine fea, and
confitituted the S. part of the kingdom of Hungary in confituted the S. part of the kingdom of Hungary in
its largeft extent, its language then extending over
ti its larget extent, its language then extending over
all the E. parts of Europe, where it is ftill very much
ufed At prefent it is confined between the rivers Drave
and Save, te and on the N. by Stiria on the W. and the Danubue on the
E. being about 200 miles in length, and 65 where E. being

It is a part of the ancient Panonia, and took its name
from the Sclavi, a nation of Scythia; who, about the Yom the Sclavi, a nation of Scythia; who, about the
time of the Emperor Juftinian, over-run Greece and
the neighbouring countries, as well as Po the encighbouring countries, as well as Poland and Moravia; on whole account all the ancient Hlyricum alfo,
which included Croatia, Bofnia, and Dalmatie, bore
the
s $C \quad 0$
the fame denomination. Their power was firf broken
by the Venetians. That they were a very confiderable by the Venetians. That they were a very conliderable
nation, is evident from the extent of their language,
which is one of the original languages of Europe, and fpoken by the Poles, Ruffians, Hungarians, and Bohetions.
Sclavonia is a fine, level, and fruitful country, in corn, cattle, and pafture, but teing a frontier againf ges both of the Chrititian and Ottoman troops, it produces very little.
After various revolutions, this country at length be-
came tributary to the Hungarians, from whom it was came by the Turks in the year 1540 ; and they kept
taken by
it till 1587 , it till 1587, when mutinying againt the Grand Vizier
affer the defeat of the Turks at Mohatz, they were obliged to quit it: fo that almot the whole etritiory,
except Gradica, fubmitted to the Emperor, the geatelt except Gradica, fubmitted to the Emperor, the geateft
part being refigned to him for ever by the Grand Sigpart being refigned to him for ever by the Grand
nior at the treaty of Carlowitz. The country is well-watered with feveral freams
and rivulets falling into the Danube, the Save, and the and rivulets falling into the Danhee, air is fine and temperate, and the people robuft and warlike. Thofe who
inhabit the E. parts on the banks of the Save, are called
Rafcians.
With regard to the religion of the Sclavonians, the are partly of the Romifh, and partly of the Greek church, the former being now the eftablifhed religion,
and confequently, fince the country came under the houre of Auffri, it greatly predominates over the
other, which flourifhed under the Turkid other, which flourifhed under the Turkifh government.
The feverity of the court of Vienna has driven The feverity of the court of Vienna has driven many
of the inhabitants, who would not fubmit to the new
fuperfitions, to fly for liberty of confcience among the fuperfitions, to fly for liberty of confcience among the
profefied enemies of Chriftianity. It pays near as much profefied enemies of Chrifianity. It pays near as much Emperor, namely about io,000 l. Fays Burching, into Upper and Lower Sclavonia; but afterwards both thefe
were fubdivided into the Banat and Generalate of Sclavonia. Upper Sclavonia is a part of Croatia: Lower Scla- $_{\text {vonia }}^{\text {vextends itelf from the }}$ Danube as far thonia extends the caftern part of the country and in thatia, year 1746 was united anew by Queen Maria Therefia, At the fame time the banat was fubsivided Hungary. counties, namely, I. Verowitt, in which is included mia ; and 3. Poffega. The generalate of Sclavonia, fo called as being under
the direction of the General of the Ill yrian troops is ing on the Danube and Save Frontier generalate, Iy Frontier generalate, lying on the Save. This feems to be the later partition of this country; tho' Moll reckon
fix counties, x . Waraldin, me counties, 1. Warafin, 2. Zagrar or Agram, 3. Kreifs
or Holycrofs, 4. Poffega, 5. Walpon, and, 6 . Szerem or
Sirmin SCONE, or SCOON, on the N. fide of the Tay, in the
diftrict of Perthithire Perth Proper. It is thought to be nearly about the In former days in founded by King David I. where the Kingustine abbey were crowned in that called the fatal chair, placed ove a black matble fone, which Fergus I. is faid to have
brought over with him in his But upon extirpating the Picts, it was brought hither where it continued till Edward I. of England carried the
chair and flone to Wefmith chair and fone to W Weftminfter Abbey; and it now
flands in Henry VII.'s chapel, and is ufed for the nation. It ay a morkifl prophecy, exprefled by a couplet in Latin upon it, Ni fallat fatum, \&zc. which
imports, "that thee Scots hhould reign where-ever they
" found this flone." This omplifhed by the. union of the take to have been ac in King James VI. of Scotland, who crowns, firft made
Elizabeth, and the more clofe ceded Queen Elizabeth, and the more clofe coalition of the two king-

## S C O

doms by the treaty of Union in 1707 , under the riegr
of Queen Anne. Scone gives title of Baron to of (uien Anne. Scone gives title of Baron to Murim lace, with delightful gardens, the faid Lord being paze.
ditary Keeper of it. In this palace is a gallery ditary Keeper or
long, the cieling having antique paintings dory 175 for long,
feveral pannels. The front of the palace towards chapel is 200 feet, the dining-room 40 , and thards the
aparitments magnificent and fpacious, tho in apartments magnificent and fpacious, tho' in the royed
ftyle. In the chapel here King Charles II. tonkere league and covenant. The old pretender alfor refided in the palace here for three weeks, while ethe lateided
of Mar and his Highland army continued at of Mar and his highland army continued at Perth, the
Lady Stormont having quitted the apartments, in orde to have him crowned there. The young pretender or lice
wife came hither in his exploit in wife came hither in his exploit in 174. . It lies aboout
30 miles N of Edinburgh, and but a liftele way for town of Perth. Lat. 56 deg. 28 min. N. long. 3 dig $10 \mathrm{~min} . W$.
SCONVEIN,
wic, formerly part of Reineck county, in the bitalif. of Wurtzburg, and circle of Franconia, in Germangy It itands on the S. fide of the Mayne, about twelin
miles N. W. of Cariftadt. SCOORHAM, the firft infand and rock in Pembrokehtire,
South Wales, which lies W. N. W. from St South Wales, which lies W. N. W. from St. Annes
point, going into Milford-havon, at the diflance of point, going into Milfo
about a league and a half.
N. of (See Scone) a royal palace in Perthbire, and N. of Scotland.
land, one of the Seven United Provinces, on the Lolland, one of the Seven United Provinces, on the Lech,
In the great church here is buricd Otiver Van Nor, one
of the firft that failed round the world, of the firft that failed round the world; and hisis was the
native place of the famous Longolius, and men. well-inhabited town of Servia, in European Tukker.
It ftands on the confines of Albania and Bofruin refides an Archbifhop. Here they carry on a biriz trade, efpecially in good leather, with which other paris are furnimhed from thence. It has a delightful fire eat the
foot of Mount Orbelus, near the river Vardan or Apiess about 70 miles S. of Nyffa. Lat. 42 deg. 26 min. N.
long. 22 deg. 20 min. E. CORNDORFF, SCHRONDORF, or SCHORNDORF, a town of Suabia, in Gerrany, It fand. on
the Rems, having great quantities of falt made heri, the Rems, having great quantities of falt made here,
The French took it in 1647 , but refored $i$ to the Duke of Wirtemberg by the tracay of Wef Wefthalia: to they tooke
it again in 1707, but were obliged to abandon it foon SCOTLAND, part of which is the ancient Calcledwin,
has fince the union been called North Britain. It is the horthern pait the main ifland, whic England and $W$ ales, and with there confituting one the year rion, and that by the confent of the pariiaments of both kingdoms. By this coalition they are now in conjunction ftyled Great Britain, and are un-
der the fame government of one King and pariment with a referve of all the fatute and municipal laws of Scotland; and other privileges, \&rc. prior to thetran:
fo that the legifation, which formerly was vefed in 1o that the legination, which formerly was velted in
the King and parliament of Scotland, indenendenty of thofe of England, being removed and placed in one general parliament of Great Britain (fixteen peers fram
Scotland reprefenting their nobility, and forty fice members their gentry and commonalty), the laws in common are now pafled by the two countries in con-
junction. junction.
All tha
and Northumberland, two of the moft northerly counisis of England, belongs to Scotland; together with a great
number of inands, number of inands, particularly on the weffern, fortio
weffern, and northern fides, Shetland, \&c. It has the Irim fea on the W. the Der caledonian on the $N$. and that part of the Germanoes
on the $E$. which in our maps is called the Brotifo North fea. It is about 300 miles long from N. to to and from 50 to 150 in breadth from E. to W, being indmen-

## S $C \quad 0$

ted, and nearly cut through in many places by bays or
firths of the fea, barbours, at the ends and on the forming excellent
feveral confiderable tivers, befides of which ar ding with fine falmon, trout, eels, and flounders. 54 deg .30 min . and 59 deg .30 min . N. and betwee 54 deg. 30 min. and 59 deg. 30 min . $N$. and between
long. Iand 6 deg. W. The longeft day is upward
of eighteen hours, and the fhorteft night five houm of eighteen hours, and the fhorteff night five hourds
forty-five minutes, and in fome of the Shetle forty-five minutes, and in fome of the Shetland infes
leff. The number of its inhabitants Templeman reckons at $1,500,000$, which is half a million more than
he computes in Ireland, though exclutive he computes in Ireland, though exclufive of the infes he makes the latter to contain more ground. The foil
in general does not come up to that of England in
ferility ferility; not but that fome counties, particularly the
Lothians, Fife, Buchan, Angus, Mears, Aber Lfothe, Rofs, Murrayland, Acc. have good ftore of grain, with which they trade, to Spain, Holland, Norway,
sc. The flits of the country, effecially, \&c. The Alitts of the country, efpecially, northward,
abound with timber, particularly fir-trees, \&c. of a vaft magnitude
The air The air is very temperate, and not half fo cold as
might be imagined in fo northerly a climate. might be imagined in io northerly a climate. This, as
in England, is owing to the warm vapours and breezes
which come continall which come continually off the rea; and likewife purify the inhabitants from any remarkable epidemic diffempers Great part of the country, particularly towards the N and $W$. including the Grampian hills, is mountainous,
hilly, and heathy ; but yielding good pafture in fevehally and heaces : betw; but yiedding good pafture in feve-
ral higher grounds are many rich
alleys, and always a valleys, and always a fout flream both in the N. and
. parts, which produce corn and cattle; but the S. parts, which produce corn and cattle; but the latter
with the horfes, are mofly of a fmall breed. Great numbers of the black cattle are driven into England, and there being fold lean, after fattening in the Eng
iifh paftures, they furnifh the London markets with decate beef, Scotland likewife breeds great numbers of fheep,
many of which are fent into many of which are fent into England, as is the great-
eft part of their wool. It has alfo a very good fifhery of herring, cod, ling, falmon, \&cc. great quantities o Which are exported, befides great plenty of haddock, fels, wiks or periwinkles, cockles, clams or fcallops, oyffers, \&cc. for home-confumption. England both for
Scotland has the advantage of Eng catching of herrings fooner, and curing them better,
the pickled herrings of Glafgow, Lochbroom, \&c. bethe pickled herrings of Glargow, Lochbroom, \&c. be-
ing equal to thofe of the Dutch: their fituation for ing equal to thote of the Dutch: their fituation for they can be fooner at market than the Dutch, the
Glafgow merchants on the coafts of Spain, Portugal, and up the Streights, as the merchants of Dundee,
Aberdeen, \&c. on the Eaftern coatt in the Baltic, and German ocean. The Scots have manufactures of cloth, woollen
uffs, particularly plaids, fome of variegated colours, thers of fcarlet, either of wool or filk, and finer than thofe made in any part of Britain. Thefe are chiefly ma-
nufactured at Glargow, as are ftockings, \&cc. at Aberleen. Befides ftriped mufins, cambrics, and thofe tolerably fine, the main article of the scottifh manu-
fature is linen-cloth, vaftly encouraged and improved bacture is linen-cloth, valty encouraged and improved
by virtue of premiums, \&c.. within thefe few years ;
epecially by the taking off the duty on it in England, efpecially by the taking off the duty on it in England,
and the prohibiting the wear of printed callicoes: for and the prohibiting the wear of printed callicoes: for
aft quantities of it are not only fent to England, but exported to our Britifh colonies in North America.
Scotland is faid to have this advantage to boaft of,
which neither Ensland, nor hardly any nation in Euwhich neither England, nor hardly any nation in Europe has, namely, that in every branch of its trade
with other countries, the balance is on its fide; that with other countries, the balance is on its fide; that
is, ,he ends out more commodities in value than fhe
receives back and confequently the difference or receives back; and confequently the difference or
overplus mult be made good in pecie.
It is likewife obferved, that by their late increafe of verplus mult be made good in feciec.
It is iskewife obferved, that by their late increare of
like
commerce, the Scot
$\mathrm{N}^{\circ}$. LXXXIX

Shipping; and yet they either build or buy vefiefls corf-
tinually, more eepecially for the Weft India and fouthern commerrecialy for the Weft India and the
Learning flourifies among them in four unime-fitios namely, St. Andrew's, Glagoow, Aberdeen, and Edin
burch burgh; in which are proffelors, of mof of the liberal
arts and fciences, and thofe maintained with competent falaries.
Scotland has branch of literature : and chriftianity feems to have
been planted very early in this been planted very early in this countryy; foems to Tertul-
lian fays, " That thofe paits of Prity "ian rays, "That thofe parts of Britain into which
" the Romans had not penetrated, became fubjeet to
"Chrift." The moft ancient divifion of Scotland, with regard having pofieflid the Weftern ilfes, and the firits of the
country well country weftward and northward, , whill the latter had
all that part of the country which lay on ocean, tillt the Scots utteryly extich lay on the German
fovereignty at Abed them and thei Fovereignty at Abernethy. Another divifion is into
Highlanders and Lowlanders; the former beins much of a martial turners, and feakiner feing very
language called Erfe, the original language called Erfe, which is a dialeat of Irinh
whilft the latter are principally turned for Whint the latter are principally turned for the more
placid arts of peace and agriculture, uning a dialect of
the Englifh language, and their cult the Englif language, and their cuftoms, which in a
few generations the whole country is likely to adot few generations the whole country is likely to adopt,
as having now one and the fame head; thourh there are not without numerous inflances of warlike
prowers. When the Scots got poliefion of the country from
the Picts, it feems to have been an heptarchy which the Piets, it feemsis to phave been an heptrantry which
was fhared among feven Princes: the fift part con-
tained Angus ond was fhared among feven Princes: the fiff part con-
tained Angus and M.anass ; the fecond, theold and
Goverin; the third, Stradeern with Menter Goverin; the thiri, Stradeern with Meneneted, the the
fourth was Forthever; the fifth, Mar with P fourth was Forthever; the fifth, Mar winth Buchan,
the fixth, Muref and Rofs; and the feventh, Caithacs which is divided in the middle by the Mound, a mhich is divided in the middle by the Mound, a
mountain which runs from the Weffern to the Eaftern
fea. fea. it is alfo naturally feparated by the Grampian or
Grantz-bain mountaly Grantz-bain mountains, called in Latin Manpian or Gram-
purs which run the breadth of the country from W. pius, which run the breadth of the country from W.
to E . The cepital rivers, particularly the Forth, Clyde, running fo far into the country as to be intercepted only by a fmall ithmus, or neck of land, but more
efpecially the fmall diftance of Loughnefs from the efpecially the fmall diftance of Loughnefs from the
Weftern fea. Wettern fea
The Ror
ple : 1. the Gad areni, contanining Teifidale, Merch, and
Lauder; 2 . Selgove, including Annand Lauddr ; 2. Selgova, including Annandale and Nidif-
dale; 3 . the Novantes, in which are comprif loway, Caxrick, Kyle, Cunningham, and Glotta,
4. The Damii, containing Clyderdale, 4. The Damnii, containing Clydefdale, Lennox, and Argyle, Cantire, Lorrn, Braidaibin, Perthhhire, Angus,
Mearns, Mar, Buchan, Murray, Lochabar, Roff, SuMearns, Mar, Buchan, Murray, Lochabar, Rofos, Su-
therland, Caithnefs, Strathnavern; and laftly, the Roman wall.
Scotland may be divided into two clafes; namely,
South of the firth of Forth, whofe cafter South of the firth of Forth, whore capita, namely, that
of the whole kingdom, is Edinburgh; and North of of the whole kingdom, is Edingurgh; and North of
the fame Firth, the principal town in which is Aber-
deen. The fhires of Scotland which, fince the union, fend one member each to parliament are, 1. Aberdeen, 2. Aire,
3. Argyle, 4. Bamf, 5 . eerwick, 6 . Bute and Caith-
nefs by turns, 7 . Clacknanan nefs by turns, 7. Clackmannan and Kinnoss by turns,
8. Dumbarton, 9 . Dumfries, 10. Edinburgh I. Elgin, I2. Fife, I3. Forfar, 14 . Haddington, 15 . IIver-
nels, 16. Kincardine, I7. Kircudbright, 18 . Lanerk,
ner nefs, 16. Kincardine, 11. Kircudbright, 18. Lanerk,
19. Linlithgow, 20. Nairn and Cromartie alternately,
21. OOFkney and Zetland,
 Renfrew, 25. Rors, 26 . Roxbergh, 27.
Stirling, 25 Se
The diftrict of ofrland, and royal burst 30 . Wigton.
Stirling, 29 Sutherland, and-30. Wigton.
The diftite of oroyl burgh which fend alternately
one member to parliament, are the following : I. Aire,

C 0
Irwin, Rothary, Inverary, and Campbell-town. ity of Edinburgh. 4. Forrees, Nairn, Invernefs, and city of Edinburgh. 4. Forrefs, Nairn, Invernels, and
Fortrofe. 5. Pittenweem, Anfruther Eafter, AnftruFortroie. 5eft, Craile, and Kilrennie. 6. Inverkeithing, Stirling, Dumferling, Culrofs, and Queensferry. ${ }^{7}$.
Bruntiland, Dyfert, Kirkaldy, and Kinghorn. 8. Dundee, Perth, St, Andrew's, Cowpar, and Forfar. 9 Montrofe, Aberden, Brechin, Aberbrothock, and In-
erbervey. Io. Kircudbright, Dumfries, Lochmaban Annan, and Sannquhar. 11. Lanerk, Linlithgow, Sel-
kirk, and Peebles. 12. Renfrew, Glafgow, Ruglen, kirk, and Pecbles. 12. Renfrew, Glafgow, Ruglen,
and Dumbarton. 13. Dingwall, Tayne, Dornoch, and Dumbarton. 13. Dingwall, Tayne, Dornoch,
Weik, and Kirkwall. 14. Jedburgh, Haddington, Weik, and Kirkwall. 14 . Jedburgh, Haddington,
Dunbar, North Berwick, and Lauder. 15 . Wigton, Whithorn, New Galloway, and stranraer. forty-five All thefe fhires and diltricts conftitute the forty-five
members of the Britifh parliament which Scotland fends as its reprefentatives, befides fixteen Peers, chofen out
of the body of the nobility, by virtue of the treaty o of the body of the nobility, by vir
union between the two kingdoms. Many falutary laws have been enacted fince the
und union, particularly after the infurrections of 1715 and
1745 , with a view for improving the Highlands, break ing the attachment of clans to their chieftans, and re Conciling its inhabitants to the Britifi government; for which purpofe the forfeited eftates have been appropri-
ated: and in the prefent war with France great num bers of them are employed in his Majefly's fervic ooth in Germany, and more efpecially in North Ame--
rica, where nothing can furpafs the valour and honour rica, where nothing can furpals the valour and honour
with which they have exerted themfelves on repeated
occafions, occafions, againnt the French and their Indian allies,
to the very to the very great diminution, and otherwife maimin
and difabling of their corrs. Numbers of charityichools have alfo been erected to very confiderable ad vantage, both in the Highlands and the ifles, by the
Society for promoting Chriftian knowledge; of which Society for promoting Chrittian knowledge; of whic
fome account has been given in the courfe of ou work. The civil government of the fires has been fomething altered fince 1745, by the crown nominating
fheriffs as his Majeft's immediate deputies, who are Therifts as his Majecty's immediate deputies, who are
taken now from among thofe gentlemen who are bred dvocates at Edinburgh.
Some fight amendment as to fervants, we are told, the gentlemen's views carried further, parts; bue were thence arifing to their country would be much mor confiderable; namely, by encouraging their tenants
and other inferior poofleflors of their lands with leafes, and abating of the rigour of enormous fervices, in plowing, fowing, and reaping the Laird's corn, with the
bondage of graflums, or a fort of inicuitous fines, and the leading home their firing, befides numberlefs other dues and cafualties, with the load of which the poor people are quite oppreffed. All this would not only be
a fenfible relief to the occupiers, but in the end prove the real advantage of the proprietors, who thereby
would have their rents the better fecured, and more would have their rents the better fecured, and more punctually paid. Befides, the enerality of parimh
fchools are upon a very bad footing, and fchoolmaf ers paid their falaries but very indifferently, by mean of a few paltry meafures of corn, affeffed principally on
the inferior tenants, and very miferably levied, to the great difcouragement of literature: whereas, were a proper reprefentation made of the above, and the Bi-
hops rents, \&c. in Scotland, which at prefent are hops rents, \&c. in Scotland, which at prefent ar
moftly impropriated into lay hands, and that not per apss entirely free from the charge of facrilege: were nd increafing the falaries of of chmodious fchools, perfons of ability and good morals, it is moft eviden hat an advantage would thence accrue to the community in general, and to his Majeft's fervice'in parti-
cular: fo that learning, which in feveral remote of the kingdom is almoft at the laft garp, might be revived, affection to his Majefty's moft aufpicious go-
vernment eftabilihed every where, piety and virte promoted, and confequently a number of virtue hands either continually employed in the manufactures,

S C
fiheries, and agriculture of the kingdom; or taken, national exigencles required, into the fervice of the
King and country againt the common enemy of $G$ Britain, for the mutual intereft of bothy the Guread
crowns; and this we fee has been very wifly doneco
late. But to proceed :
The parliament o
that of Great Britain, the courts of civil judicature in in Scotland are, r. The college of juftice, or are nen
rable bench of fifteen Senators, or Lords of Sefion ordinary, who adminitter juftice at Edinburgh in parliament-houfe there, according to the rules of
equity, and not to the rigour of law. 2. The jufice equity, and not to the rigour of law. 2. The juftic
or jufticiary court, which is the law-court princien
for criminal caufes. It confifts of a juftice-ginal for criminal caufes. It confifts of a a ufticinapegerer
juftice-clerk, and five other judges, who are Lords juftice-clerk, and five other judges, who are Lords of
the Seffion. By thefe being joined with a apanel
fifteen out of forty-five cited like juries in fifteen out of forty-five cited like wiries in pannel
fiflel
all caufes are tried, and by act of parliament fince all caures are tried, and by act of parliament fince 1 its
are to hold a afizes all over the kingdom twice
yent are to hold alizzes all over the kingdom twice eter
year, being thence called Lords of the circuit. court of exchequer, which is made like that in in . Th.
land. 4. The court of chancery. 5 . The Therith, land. 4. The court of chancery. 5 . The fherift
court in every county, who decides contro the inhabitants relating to matters of inferior conce ment. 6. Juftices of the peace, with the fame powe as in which is at Edinburgh) all over the kine principal court are pleaded actions relating to wills, tythes other ecclefiaftical matters. 8 . The court of admi Yatty. And, 9.A delegated number of privy-counfe.
lors for Scotland from that of Great Britain. King everal orders and degrees in Scotland are, I.T King, now Sovereign of Great Britain. 2. The Prine
of Scotland, or the King's eldeff fon, now the Pinc
 3. Dukes, faid to be firft brought into this kinitain about the year 400; Marquifes, Earls, Vifcounss and
Barons or fimple Lords, the fame as in England. Knights, alfo the fame as in the other kindo 5. Lairds or Barons, being fuch as anciently held land
of the King in capite, fome of of the King in capite, fome of whom are eoffiffed
feveral baronies, and may make others Barons for fake of a vote at elections, and who now alone chuv the reprefentatives of finies to fit in parliament. 6 Gentemen, as advocates, graduates, \&c. And, Citi-
zens, merchants, and burghers, \&cc. with the commonalty. The eftablifhed religion of Scotland is the Calvinifi
cal or Preflyterian, as contained in the Confrin Faith authorifed in the firtt parliament of King Jam VI. or which is much the fame, the Confefion divines at Weftminfter, which the char
the kirk) of Scotland have adopted In the time of Epifcopacy thing different from that in England, there was Archbifhopric of St. Andrew's, whofe, foffragans we Brechin, Rofs, Caithnefs, and Orkney. The Arch Lifmoric or Argyle, and the Ines or Sodor. Befides thele they had fixty-eight prefoyteries, Dunie Chirnide, Kelfo, Erfilton, Selkirk, Jedburg Lunbar, Haddington, Dalkeith, Edinburgh, Peebles Dumblane, Dumfries, Penpont, Lochmaban, Midd by, Wigton, Kircudbright, Stranraer, Aire, Irwing
Palley, Dunbarton, Glafgow, Hannilon, Lanerk, Big. gar, Denune, Innerara, Cambleton, Kilmore, Ske? St. Andrew's, Kirkaldy, Cowper, Dumfermline, Meeghe
Dundee, Arbroth or Dundee, Arbroth or Arbrothock, Forfar, Brectin,
Mearns, Aberdeen, Kincardin or Kincardin-ONeil, Alford, Garioch, Deer, Turref, For Kincardin boggy, Abernethy, Elgin, Forreefs, Invernes, Aber nefs, Orkney, and Zetland Tayne, Dornoch, Ca Under this was a feffion in every parifh, conifitur of the minitter as moderator or prefident, and the wor
thieft perfons compofed of a number of minitders. 2. A pretbric
twenty, more or lefs, with ruling elders or laicks from
each parifl. Here in times of Epicoopacy fided ; now onie of the minifters is chaty the Bifhop pre They judge cares too intricate for the feffion; examin fuch as would enter into orders ; fettle mininifters in pa
fifhes, alfo fchoolmafters, \&zc. who meet twice every year, which is made up of mor or lefs. prefiyteries, and their refpective members. 4 fupreme judicature and ultimate refort, which is the the
from the feffionse from the feffions, prefoytery, and fynods to it. And now that preflytery or Calvinifim has been
eftablifhed in Scotland fince the Revolution, the fame courts and governments are retained, with fome little
difference in the maner fre, inftead of Bithops, there are : at pretent there ynods. See Britain. who originally in their extemporary prayers ufed the who originally in their extemporary prayers ufled the
Lord's prayer and the Gloria; but they mofty have
adopted now the Church of Enoland form : dopted now the Church of England form: however,
the non-jurors among them are not permitted to have he divine fervice to a very fmall number, fince the year 745 ; whereas fuch minifters as take the oaths, and phay for .Of the preftyy iterians exprefs termse are feveral dififinting
houles. fects, as Errkinites, Gibonites, , rom the miniffers of
that name, who have feceded from the church of Scotthat name, who have feceeded from the church of Scot-
land, and upon that account called Seceders ; alfo
mountaineers, \&c., as mountaineers, \&\&.. as preaching in the open ; fiflds
and on the mountains: thefe are alfo called Cove-
nanters, the mountains : thefe are alfo calied Cove-
The falt of Scotland, which is principally manufac-
tured in what they call pans or caldrons, is faid to be fronger and hetter than that of Shields and Newcaflle,
cures fifh to greater advantage, and is $f$ o muth the more valued abroad, that large quantities of it are ex-
ported every year to Germany, Norway, the Baltic, \&c. s.inf obferved that the wine-trade fometimes Hy if the article of in prench of advantage, elpeci-
wine be admitted and French
the finuggling of which is at prefent faid to be in a great meafire at an end every where, efpecially in the North. But that alone exceped, it is well aflured, that allowing the lead, corn, to-
bacco, and fometimes falt, which Scotland exports for wines, which they receive in return from whatever country, the balance is not againft them; for were
thefe wines brought even from Spain, the balance would thefe wwnes brought eeven from Spain, the balance would
be fill more in their favour, on account of their fifh and linen, both which are good merchandife on the
Spaninh fide of the bay of Biccay. The goods Scotland receives from England bears no
proportion to thofe it fends thither; for the principal proportion to thofe it fends thither; for the principal
article which it takes is its woollen cloths of the finer article which it takes is its woollen cloths of the finer
fort only, and fome filks, in lieu of, which Eng-
land takes off their wool, cattle, linen, mulin, corn, lort only, and home iwks; in lieu of, whini, cns.
land takes off their wool, cattle, linen, mulin, corn,
and nearly all their produce except fifh and falt. and nearly all their produce except fifh and falt.
At Invernefs in particular, we are told that the
Sconce or Oliver's fort, is laid out of late into convenient Sconce or Oliver's fort, is laidid out of late into convenient
places for the working of filks. Among the forts and garrifons of this kingdom, as
Edinburgh, Stirling, and Dumbarton caffles, with Fort William, \&cc. we beg leave to infert an account here, though fomething out of place, as having been minlaid
or forgot, concerning the fort on Ardefear Point, a or forgot, concerning the fort on Ardeiear Point, a
regular fortification lately built in Scotland, fince the troubles of 1745 , and one of the largeft in Britain. It
fands on a narrow neck of land or peninfula made by the frands on a narrow neck of and or peninfula made by the
fea, and called Ardefear, about eight miles E. of Inverneea, and and oppodite to Chanery on the Murray. firth where narroweff, being not much above a mulket-hhot over to
the Rofs fide, has a ditch cut acrofs the neck of land, into which the tide flows, with flout draw-bridges. It
is faid to be larger than Gibraltar, and built after the is faid to be larger than Gibraltar, and built after the
fame plan; and will contain upwards $\mathbf{x} 0,000$ men when
compleated. A model of it may be feen at Colonel fame plan, and will contain upwards 10,000 men when
compleated. A model of it may be feen at Colonel
Skinner's, at Greenwich, of the board of works, who is the engineer employed in it to to the land-fide, towards
the kirk of Ardelear, this citadel has guns quite level

S C R
with the ground, and above thefe large bantaring pleceds,
on the Chanery fide is a floping implegnable fand-bank, about thiry feet in the bale, as a mplefenabe on that tidete,
with walls, wing walls, ramparts, ravelins, and guns, all peroperly
ranged around it. Here is a draw-well of the finelt water, which was the firt work done here, and found by digging to a proper depth, the foil beirg very
fandy and barren; from whence it appeas, that the
like ald like advantage might be procured by human labour,
even in the the the the even in the dry delerts of Arabia or Atrica. And from
Ardefear has been made by the Arderear has been made by the military a new read
over the Cairn of Month, Kincardine ON Neat, or the low
road for Edin roau for dinburgh, even to the town of Perth, com-
municating with General Wade municating with General Wade's well-known road ;
fo that the King's forces may now foon and cafily traverre all the mountainous, and otherwife inacceffible
parts of Sicolland. Since the did patts
at Invernefs in 1745 , this place has been built
 regular citadel near the mouth of them, which lies a
little below Invernefs, and continued till the Reform mation, when it was ordered to be demolifhed ; appa-
parently for no other view, but its, being a monument
of parently for no other view, but its, being a monument
of the Protector. for communication antended to be built feveral out-forts is to be repaired as one. Ihs Governor is General
Howard; and Deputy Governor Moion Cal tinent of North A America, lying between lat. 43 and
Ind 5 Ideg. N., and between long. 63 and 70 deg. W. built, but now LICOSTOMO, an ancient, wellEuit, but inall city of Therfialy, the modern Janna, in
European Turkey. It ftands in a lietle ifland, formed
here by the Peneus, near its fith here by the Peneus, near its fource. It is inhabited by
rich Greek merchants, and is the fee of an Archbỉ with four bifhoprics under fite of the old Caffiope, about twenty miles below La-
riffa to the $W$. COUTEN's ifland, in New Guiney, and the fouthern regions of America. It is high, and about twenty
leagues long. It was ifcovered in 1616 , by Le Maire; cape called Good-hope; though in moft maps that ame is given to an headiand on the Main. It extends $t t$ above a degree S. of the equinoctial. plac Ctive; who were fo far from difovering iny thingto active; who were fo far from dircovering any thing of
a favage nature, that they gave plain proofs of an ex tenfive commerce, having feveral commodities from the Spaniards, and thewing famples of China ware
They are rather of an olive-colour than black, bein aller, fronger, and fouter than their neighbours
alfo their vefiels are larger, ftronger, and better con Inved. In the neighlourhood are fome other inands, well-
peopled and planted; abounding with excellent fruit efpecially of the melon-kind. They lie on the confine
of the fouthern regions and Eaft Indies, traficking e pecially with the inhabitants of Ternate and Amboyna and are likewife vifited at curcain feafons by the peopll of there iflands, in their turn.
provinces. In In Latin it is called Scoldia, from the river Scheld. It lies on the $S$. of Goree, and Overflakee from which it is feparated by a channel or arm of the
fea, called Gravelingen-Crammer. It has the inand of fea, called Gravelingen-Crammer. It has the inand o
Duyveland on the E . the weftern Seheld on the $S$,
parting it from Norrh Beveland and WWacheren parting it from North Beveland and Walcheren, and
it is wafhed on the W. by the German ocean. It is ait is wafhed on the W . by the German ocean. It is a
bout feventeen miles long, and feven or eight broad It was formerly much larger, and divided from Noreh
Beveland only by a narrow channel: but it has been Beveland only by a narrow channel: but it has been
very much diminiifed by inundations. It abounds
with populous villages, very much ominined by inundations. It abounds
with populous villages, gentlemen's feats, rich farms,
and inclofures. and inct, a town on the ifhmus of Darien, and pro
vince of Terra Firma, in South America, with a goo

## S E C

S E A
harbour for thips to ride in ; but the entrance is
farcely a furlont over, and fo full of rocks on each fearcely a furlong over, and fo tul of it is very dan-
fide, but elpecially on the E. that fide,
gerout elpeciang into it it lies fifty miles E. of Porto
Bello. Lat 10 deg. i2 min. N. long. 82 deg. 5 SCRIVELBY, a manor of Lincolumhire, near the river Witham, and belonging to the Dimmocks, the King's
champions. The Lord holds it by this tenure, "That champions. The Lord holds it by this tenure, "Thame,
at the coronation, he or fome other perfon in his name, at the coronation, he or fome other perfon into the ryal
if he be not able, fall come well -armed in preferce on a war- horfe, and make proclamation, That
if any one fhall fay, that the Sovereign has no right to if any one fhall fay, that the Sovereign has no right to
the crown, he is ready to defend it with his body againtt the crown, he the feay
all that flall oppofe it,",
SCROOBY, a place in Nottinghamfhire, which with the
Soke of Southwell is a jurifdietion diftinct from the Soke of Southwell is a jurididition diftinct from the
county at large; at both which places the cuftos rotulorum, and the juffices of the peace, nominated by the Archbifinop of York, and by a commiffion under
the great feal, hold their feflions, and perform all other jufficiary acts.
SCUTARET, or SCUTARI, the modern Ifcader, and
ancient Cbryjopolis, a large city of Romania, and reckoned a fuburb of Conttantinople ; partly on a plain, and partly on a hill. It is the only town on the Bor-
phorus, and flands on the $E$. of the Afaatic fide of phorus, and fands on the $E$. of the Afiatic fide of
Turkey. Here is a caftle and feraglio, to which the Turkey. Here is a cartle and feragiio, to which the
Grand Signior frequently retires. The bazars or mar-
ket-places in the lower part of the town are very good. Here is a royal modque.
SCUTARI, SCADAR, or ISCODER, one of the moft confiderable cities, and the capital of Albania, in Euro pean Turkey. It flands on the river Boyana, near the
lake of Scutari, the ancient Lacus Labcatis. It is large, lake of Scutari, the ancient Lacus Labcatss citadel on a
wwel-fortifie, and defended by a frong col
hill. This is the fee of a Bifhop. It givcs name to a mountain which contand-f,
Rhamnutius: it lies twenty-feven miles of the Adriatic. Rhamnutus. it iestwenty-even miles of the
Lat. 42 deg. 36 min. N. . Iong. 20 deg. 5 min. E.
SCYLLA, a famous rock in the frreight of Mefina, lying
between the kingdom of Naples and the ifland of Sicily; on which fhips are in danger of being driven by avoiding another rock near it, called Charybdis.
SCYROS, (fee ScIRo) an illand of the Archipelago, in European Turkey
TARTARY). It is a vaft tract of land, in which was formerly included the northern parts of Europe and
AEAFO. fmall fifhing town, governed by bailiffs, \&c. it fends
two members to parliament, has no weekly market, but two annual fairs on March 14 and July 25, for pedlary-ware. It has a harbour on the Englifh channel,
and is defended by a fort: : it lies feven miles from Lewes, len in tewis, one of the wern in of Scotland. It lies five miles S. from Lough Erifor with two vifible rocks at its entrance.
Seaforth gives title of Earl to the chief of the Mackenzies, now Lord Fortrofe, to whom this inand belongs his capital manfion is at Brahan-caftle, near the Connonflire.
faL, or SEALS, a river of New North $W_{\text {ales, }}$, in th horthern g . fig. 3 min. N. Near this river and the fea-coaft are
fmubby woods; but at fixty miles diftance further into the country there is nothing but a barren hoary deer feed. Still further weftward, and beyond that batren ountry, are laid to be large woods. An Indian chief who traded at Churchill, faid he had often been at a fine with flarp ftones, namely, upon inands off from the rock of a river to the northward of that country, where they had no night in fummer.
with a harbour on the firth of Forth ; and lies abou nine miles E . of Edinburgh.

EEA, SABA, or SHEB SEBASTE, the name given by Herod to Samari, in
Paleftine and Afiatic Turkey, which it ftill retains. $S$ sef SEBASTIAN, ST. a noted port of Guipurcoa, a dinition
of Bifcay, in Spain. It flands on the bay of Bit of Bifcay, in Spain. It flands on the bayy a finifiror
and is almoft inclofed with rivers, particularly and to. Its mole is capable of receiving tandy Branco. Its mole is capable of rec
The Emperor Charles $V$. inclofed it and it has befides a ftrong caftle. The number of of Inifles, with three monafteries, two numneries two p. lies twenty-five miles S . W. of Baynonne. Leta. 43
deg. 37 min. N. long. I deg. 56 min. W. deg. 37 min. N . long. I deg. 56 min . W .
SEBASTIAN, ST . a tmall fort belonging in Guiney Proper, in Africa. It has four fimall bed teries. EBASTIAN $\mathrm{ST}_{\mathrm{T} .}$ an in inand in the captainric of Rio de
Janeiro, in Brafil, South America. This Janciro, in Brafil, South America. This is one among
many inles running from the bay Ubatuba, quite to tie
cape of St. Philip. CEBASTIAN de.
BASTIAN de la Plata, ST. a town of Popayan, in
South America. It ftands in a plain on the Galli, falls into the Madalena. It is fubject to cartho whukes and has feveral filver-mines in its territory, whenceces iss ion of La Plata.
Firma, in South America of Carthagena and Tern and in the gulph of Darien ; but is inconfiderable. Guadalajara audience, in New town of Chiametan and It flands on a river of the fame name, towards the mines of Zacatecas, where they refine filver-orerd on the Adriatic gulph, and bank of the Cherfa. Hatereis the fee of a Binhop under Spalatto. Its porta. Here is and defended by the inand of St. Nicholas. Tickele
Bafhaw, who begun to befiege it in o quit it : it flands forty-two miles N. of Spalatto. Lat. 43 deg .46 min . N. Iong. 17 deg. 26 min. E. elands: it lies fix miles S. of Conde. Lat. 50 deg. 22 $\min$. N. long. 3 deg. 30 min . E.
the provinces of the Hither India, in Afia. If flands on the provinces of the Hirter india, in Afia. It flands on
the other fide of the great river Semana, and oppofite to the city of Hgra ; where are wo magnificent feppulchtres
of the Mogul. It is alfo called Tzecander of the Mogul. It is alfoc called Tzecander, ps being
thought to be utmoft limits of the conquefls of Alex. ander the Great in thofe. parts. Lat. 27 deg. 5 min . N. long. 79 deg. romin. E.

SECHIA, a river of Upper Italy, which after running
through the Modenefe and part of the Mantuan, falls
into the Po below Benedito. into the Po below Benedito. SECHURA, a town in the road from Quito to Lima, in a river of the fame name, which fometimes is dry; but from February or March to Auguff and September, the current is fo frong, as to be crofied only in the
balzas. It contains about 200 cane-houfes, with alaree brick church. The inhabitants are all Indians, conlifting nearly of 400 families, who are either divies of mules, or fifhermen. Their language is different from
that common in the other towns of Ouiet and Peru, their accent being a fort of melancholy finging and contracting half their latf words. It lies in the jurif.
diction of Piura, and about lat. 5 den dietion of Piura, and about lat. 5 deg. 32 min. $S$.
Near Sechura is a defert of about twenty thirty leagues, of the fame name; the uniform appars ance of which, together with the continual motion
fand, often bewilders the fand, often bewilders the moft experienced of guides
They however ufe two expedients ; the firft is to keet the wind directly in their face, and the reverfe on the return, as the wind blows conflantly here: the feronf
is to take up a handful of fand at diflerent difances and fmell to it, the excrement of the mules impregnating more or less, as to enable them to find the road.

burgh, and forty W. of Gratz. Some place it in Suz
bia, in an inand of the Rhine, bia, in an of Auftria fince the ; but belonging to the houre of Aultia fince the treaty of Munnter i
1649. Lat. 47 deg. 36 min . N. long. 7 deg. min. E. ding, is placed in an ifland of the Rhine, thiis, like the prece-
very fame piace. It frands abingly the very, fame piace. II flands about Rhalf a feeague E. From
Rhienfelden, and fix Rhienfeden, and fix miles from Scaff haufen,
SECKWEN, rather SEU-CHEU, a province of $C$. SEDAN, a very ftrong town of Rhemois, a territory o the confines of Luxemburg. It is looked upon as on of the keys of the kingdom, and may be laid under
water, the new works of this place navin wards of 140,000 livres. Formerly moft of its inha bitants were Proteflants, who were very cruelly an lemn engagements. They had alfo here the moft fo verifty, which has been fuppreflied. It flands thirty cight miles $W$. of Luxemburg. Lat. 49 deg. 39 min
N. long. 4 deg. 51 min. E. N. long. 4 deg. 51 min. E.
EDGFIELD, a finall town, of Durham, in the bihhopric of the latter name. It
iving, befides the 8001 . SEDGMORE, a fplaffy place in Somerfethire, not far
from the city of Wells, where the unfortunate Duke of Mrommouth was defeated. where the unfortunate Duke of
MEBY, f finall fean EEBY, a mall fea-port town of Aalburg diocefe, and
North Jutland, in Denmark. It ftands on the eaftern Northe, about fifieen miles from Schagen towards the
S. W W S.W.
SELAND, or ZEELAND, the largeft and moft fer tile ifland in the Baltic fee, belonging to Denmark.
On the E. it has the Sund, which parts it from Scioo nen, a province of Sweden, on the S. the iflands of
Moon, Faller, and Laland, on the W. the Greater elt divides it from Funen, and on the $N$. it has the
Categate or Schager-rack. Its greateft length from E. o W. is about fixty-eight miles; and its greateft
breadth from N. to $S$ about fixty. The land here is pretty low, and has sut few hixlly. in it, though a great
number of woods and forefts, that take up a fourth part of the ifland, abounding with wike game excellent
pafture, and fuch plenty of grain, efpecially barley, and rye, as to want, they fay, no manure ; from which Ertility the country is fuppored to derive its name, feen
denoting to fow or facdit i.e. feed; though others derive it from for the fea. Quite round the coaft are feveral
it deep bays, fome of which run pretty far inland. Thele
and the adiacent fea are exuberant in fifh, and the adjacent fea are exuberant in fimh, as are the
frelh-water lakes and rivers. which wafh the ifland. Though the air of Seeland is pretty thick and foggy, it is obferved, that many perfons live here to a great age.
On the coaft likewife are feveral fafe and commodious harbours, particularly Copenhagen, Callundborg, \&uc.
where fome trade is carried on ; but the inhabitants where fome trade is carried on, but the inhabitants
bave been long ftigmatized as indolent, and not taking have been long ftigmatized as indolent, and not taking
advantage of their happy fituation with regard to traffic. This and the neighbouring iflands are faid to have been inhabited by the ancient Teutones, who from a variety of dialect were called Godani, Codani, and
Dani, whence the ancient name of Seeland was CodaDani, whence the ancient name of Seeland was Coda-
nonia.
From the Chronicle of Zealand, one of the feven nited provinces, it appears, that the Zealanders were originally a celony from Denmark, Walcheren and
the neighbouring iliands having been for fome time in
and the poifelifion of Rollo Duke of the Danes: and there
is ffill an affinity in feveral words between the language is fitl an affinity in feveral words between the language
of both countries. Seeland, or the diocefe of Seeland, confifts, 1. Of the
diftrit of Copenhagen, in which flands the capital of diftrict of Copenhagen, in which flands the capital of
the latter name; 2. Cronburg, 3. Fredicfourg, 4. Ja-
 Kallundborg, 9. Sabyegand, 10. Ringft.d, If. Soroee,
12. Koror, 13 . Anderikow, Mi. Wordingborg, 15 .
Trygevelde, 16. the Ine of Moen, and 17. that of 12. Korfoer, 13. Anderikow, 14. Wordingborg, 15.
Tryggevelde, 16. the Ihe of Moen, and 17. that of
No. 89.

S E G
bailiwics called Herreds. It again are fubdivided into feveral
 In the whole inanaut of Seclandifhs. exclufive of Copen
In hagen, there is twice the numiber of intabicirants ase in
that capital. For, in the year in the diocefe of, Seelane, wear 1752 , there were bort
ith the above-mentioned exclufion, about 7338 , and there died 6233 perfons among the latter were fifty between 80 and por year
of age, twenty-two from 90 to 100, and nine from 1oo
to to6. of age
to
EF $Z$.
Sefluorum, or a city, in Latin Sagiain, the ancient Vogoricumn
of thandy, in France. It fand Seflurum, a city of Normanam, ine ancient Voggricum
on the Orre, near its fource. It is buce. If Ifand
built, on the Orne, near its fource. It is but indifierently
built, and the fee of a Bifhop under Rouen. It lifs
thirty-eighteiles thirty-eight miles S . E. of Caen. Lat. 48 deg. 56 min.
N. long. 26 min. E . The diocere, in the middle of which fands the city,
is about twenty-four leagues long. from E Ito. W. tho, is about twenty-four leagues long. from El too W. tho,
much narrower from $N$. to $S$. containing Igo pa-
rifles. rifhes. narrower from N. to S . containing 190 pa-
SEGEBERG, a town and juridiation of Wagria and Holftein, in Lower Saxony, a circcle of G Gagmany, beTrave, which riies out of almake in it ithands on the fame name. It lies swenty-feven miles N. of Ham-
burg. Lat. 54 deg. 35 min. N $\min$. E. (Czongrad or Brodi) a county in Upper Hurigary. It ftands on the W. fide of the Theifs, oppofite to the with various fuccerfs. Prince Randergone teveral fieges and put the garris. Prince to the fagotkt took it by form,
houre of Auftian. It . It belongs to the houre of Auftia. It lies thinty nuiles N. E. of EAteck.
Lat. 46 deg. 21 min. N. long. 2 I deg. 5 min. E . Lat. 4 deg. 21 min. N. long. 21 deg. 5 min. E.
SGELMESSA the W. by Dara, by Zeb and Mazzeb on the E. by
part of the Great Atlas on the $N$. and it extends on the S. quite to the deferts of Lybia, being mofly inha-
bited by bited by Bereberes of the Zinete tribe, and by others. of diftricts, to the extent of above 230 (lome fay 500 ) miles in length, and 300 in bove 230 ( (Iome fay 500 )
miver which waters it iver which waters it is the Zha or Ziz, alfo the Ghir
and Todga, both iffuing from Mount Allos and Todga, both ifiuing from Mount Atlas sthrough
this country into a large lake in the province of Wher-
gela. This country has declined gela. This country has declined much from its an-
cient populouffefs, on account of their perpetual lavars
among each other, deftroying in their wild incurfions among each other, deftroying in their wild incuufions
all the fruits and even anals all the fruits and even canals. At prefent liette corn
is fown, the inhabitants fubfifting chiely on dates, and is fown, the inhabitants fubfifting chiieAy on dates, and
fuch feefh as the Arabs drive thither for (ale.
Its capital of the fame name flands on the Ziz Its capital of the fame name ftands on the $Z_{i z}$, and
in a fpacious plain. Its walls, though decayed, are in a rpacious plain, Its walls, though decayed, are
high, and the infide was adorned with palaces, temples,
\&ce, and a great number of fountains. But it has becn Scc, and a great number of fountains. But it has been
fince deftroyed by the wars. In generad it is to be oblicrved, that in all thefe in-
Ince deen land provinces, thie exceffive heat not only preds sum-
bers of fcorpions and other venomous creatures, but greatly affeês their eyes, which are commonly yery red geaty much twoln.
and
GELOCI, the ancient name of Arcafter, in Lincolnfhire, a Roman village. It abounds with antiquities:
after a fhower of rain, the natives looking for them on the declivitics, never return empty. The town con-
fifts of one freet, fifts of one ffreet.
GESTAN,
 with Sableflan on the E. by Mecran on the S. and
Farfifian on the W. ft bears valf numpers of palms;
but the fill Farfiftan on the w. It bears valt numbers, of palms;
but the foil is very fand, and fomuch expored to wind,
that often houfes, and even whale villages, ate overthat often houfes, and even whye villages, are over-
whelmed. The road by land from Perfia to India lies whelmed. The road by land from Perfia to India lies
through this country ; but few travellers. care to venture, chufing ratbier too got by fyea.
Its capical of the fance name,
Its capital of the fanc name, or Zareng, ftands on
the river Senarond, a branch of the Hendenend, which
falls ivito the lake Zare. Le on the rive Senarond, a branch of the Hendmend, which
falls into the lake Zare. Lat. $3^{2}$ 2 deg. 20 min. N. N.
5 SEGESWAER,
s E G
SEGESWAER, SCHEPSBURG, or SEBESBURG, city of trany vania. It Hands ar the confuence of the Kokel and Giorgens, near the foot of the Carpathian
mountains. It belongs to the houfe of Auftria, and lies mouy two miles N. of Hermantadt. Lat. 47 deg. 25 min .
fift.
N . long. 24 deg. 10 min. E. and the place is divided into the Upper and Lower; the former flanding on a hill, and frong; but the latter more populous, on account of the conveniency own-
ter for their manuatatures, efpecially for their clothdrefing; whereas the other part is utterly deffitute of any fpring of that element. On the neighbouring
hills are fine vineyards, and upon one of them is a
college.
SEGNA, or ZENG, the ancient Flanaticum, a town of
Morlachia, on the Carnaro bay and E. fide of the AdriMorlachia, on the Carnaro bay and E. fide of the Adri-
atic. It is the fee of a Bifhop under Spalatto, is ftrong atic. It is the cee of a bihap under spalatto, is iftrong woods and craggs on the land-fide, and but an indiffe-
rent harbour. It is fubject to Venice, others fay the Emperor. This was once a neft of Pyrates; but they tave been fuppreffed. It fands twenty-feven miles E.
of the Ifl of Cherfo. Lat. 45 deg. 20 min . N. long. s 6 of the 5 min. E.
SEGN1, the ancient Signia, a town almoft in the middle of the Campania di Roma, a province of the Ecclefiaf
tical ftate, in the middle divifion of Italy tical frate, in the midole edivirion of Italy. It is the fee
of a Bifhop, and now gives title of Duke, as it did for a long time that of Count; of which family were the Popes Innocent III. Gregory IX. and Alexander IV
It ftands thirty-fix miles E. of Rome. Lat. 41 deg. 46 $\min$. N. long. 13 deg. 36 min . E.
SEGORBE, by moff geographers fuppofed to be the ca-
pital of the Celtiberi, in Valencia, a province of Spain pital of the Celtiberi, in Valencia, a province of Spain,
but Vaillant tells us there were two cities of this name in that king to. Th. This we are upon ftands on a rifing
ind of a valley furrounded with high ground, in the midf of a valley furrounded with high mountains, and on the banks of the Movedre, now
Morviedro. The Greeks and Romans called it Palantia. It hath a ftrong wall and caftle, containing about neighbouring mountains of Sagarra yielded the Romans neighbouring mountains of Sagarra yielded the Romans
great quantities of the fineft marble. This city is a bifopric and duchy, the former producing a revenue of 12,000 ducats per annum to its Prelate, and the
latter entailed on the Cardona family in Catalonia. It flands about thirty miles N . W . of $V$ alencia, and nearly as much in the fame direction from the fea, being
150 from Madrid. Lat. 39 deg. 56 min . min. W
min
EGOVIA, Pliny's Urbs Arevacorum, and Ptolemy's $S_{e}$
gubia, anciently a very confiderable city of Old Caf gubia, anciently a very confiderable city of Old Carf
tile, in Spain. It fands on an eminence in a valley, at the foot of high mountains, being encompaffed on the
N. by the river Erefma, on the S. by the brook ClaN. by the river Erefma, on the S. by the brook Cla-
mores, and the river Frio, which latter runs through rows of arches one over the other, conveying plenty o water almoft to every houre by earthen pipes, and that into cifterns or wells; alfo fuch a profufion of it to the
gardens of the nobility and gentry, that thefe are fuplied with curious fountains, cafcades, \&cc. and yet this
beauty.
The city is furrounded with high walls and towers, having eight flately gates. It it in rich and populous, being the principal refidence of feveral noble fapiliies.
Here a confiderable commerce, manufactures, \&\%c. are carried on. It contains 4000 families in twenty-feven parifhes, thirteen monafteries, eight nunneries, \&cc.
feven fouares fome of them feven fquares, fome of them magnificent, and forty-
three capital flreets, befides lanes, \&\&c. Here alfo are twenty-five corn-mills, fourteen fulling-mills, and fome
for printing for printing paper, with convenient places for cleanfing
their wool. The principal mint of Spain is in this city coining 30,000 ducats a day. Its woollen manufacturcs are the beft and moft confiderable in all Spain, being
fuppliel with vatt quantities of the fineft fuppliel with vaft quantities of the fineft wool from the
innumerable flocks in the neighbouring plains, befides

S E L
feveral other manufactures and trades carried on wi great induftry and fuccefs; for no perfons are fuffeced
here to lead a loofe and idfe life, or to beg, unlef abled by age, ficknefs, stc. So that this city has ob A frong old caftle commands the place; and hereiout.
 rifhes, with a revenue of 24,000 ducats. The cathe-
dral is a nuble ftructure dral is a noble ftructure, with eight dignitaries, \&ce. It
lies thinty-five miles N. of Madrid. Lat. 41 deg. min. N. long. 4 deg. 35 min. iffands, in Afia. It ftands 244 miles N nillippine
nill.

EGOVIA, New, a city of Nicaragua, a province
the audience of Guatimala, in Old Mexico, in Nort North fea, 90 miles N . of Granada, and 120 N . from
mines.
EGRA, mines. or SEGURA, a river of Murcia, in Smin which is fubject to frequent inundations by reapon of
vaft quantities of frow that melt down from the vaft quantities of finw that melt down from the adije-
cent mountains, as well as from long-continued which falling into it occafions much damage; parti-
cularly in the vear 165 it threw down cularly in the year 1651 it threw down 1065 houlfs
in the city of Murcia, and four monafteries in vat number of people, befides cattle, \&cc, water was obferved then to flow as high as the top of
the great altar in the cathedral. It ines the great altar in the cathedral. It rifes among the
Cerdagne mountains, in the North of Catalonie whence it runs $S$. W. through that provinee; when after wafhing Balaguer and Lerida, it empties iffelf in
to the Ebro at Miquinenca. to the Ebro at Miquinenca.
EGURA, a town of La Man
Caftile, in Spain. It ftands among the mo New thirty-five miles N . E. of Baeza. Lat. 38 deg. 3 mmin . NEGURA, a fmall town of Beira, in Portugal. It fands ten miles N . W. from Alcantara. Lat. 39 deg. 26 min.
N.
long. 7 deg. 26 min. W. N. long. 7 deg. 26 min . W.

Germany. It flands thirty-five mites of the circes of remburg. Lat. 49 deg. 46 min. N. long. 10 deg. 20
min. min. E. HOR, a mountain of Arabia Petrraa, lying
between Paleftine and Egypt, 140 miles E. of Grand between Paleftine and Egypt, 140 miles E. of Grand
Cairo. mark province, and circle of Auftria, in Germany. It mark province, and circle of Aultria, in Germany. It
ftands on the banks of the Gurck, which fyppliiss
it with it with plenty of fifh, particularly excellent cray. ELAND
Provinces. ELBY, a populous, though frall market-town, in the
Weft Riding of Yorkhire. It fands on the Oufef
which is navigater whith is navigable up to it, where feveral merchants
wefice. refide.
This
Conquer was the birth-place of King Henry L and the Conqueror built a monaftery near this place. Here
three annual fairs are kept, on Eafter Tueflay, June 22, three annual fairs are kept, on Eafter Tueflay, June 22,
and OAtober Io, for cattle, wool, lint or Axx, with
tin and copper ware. It lies tin and copper wa
172 from London.
It ftands on the town of Siberia, in Afatic Ruffial It ftands on the river Selenga, and is defended by
fortrefs of five brafs, and as many iron guns, being the road from Tobollki to China, 215 mies $S$. of
Baikul lake. Baikul lake. In the neighbourhood grow valt quarti-
ties of rhubarb. ties of rhub.
16 min. .
ELIMBRI.
16 min . E.
French called Sed ancient Selimbria, or Selbbria, by the French called Selivrie, a fambill town of Rom Romani, in
European Turkey. It ftands on the coaft of the Pop European Turkey. It ftands on the coaff of the Pive-
pontis, between Heraclea and Conftantinople, eightect pontes diftant from the former to the E. and thiryty fonm
miles
the the latter to the $W$. It is in a ruinated condition, for
which reafon the Turks permit the Greeks to live in

S E L
it. The church is very ancient, and from its fite is a
profpect of all the fhips that fail from Conftantinople to the Archipelago. Above it is the borough of Congerba, which is more conidierabie than the ewn, and
inhabited by Turks. Selimbri has no harbour, and
confequenty no trade, though. ftill fece. aftical cle Migne It Alands on the W. bank oen E. of Frankfort.
forter
Here the Frenh army
Here the French army under Marfhal Noailles paffid
that river, in order to attack the that river, in order to attack the Queen of Hunyary's
allies June 16,1743 ; among thefe was his late Majefty of Great Britain, who with the Duke of Cumberland, were here in perfon; but the French were
obliged to repafs the river after the battle of Dettingen with great precipitation and confiderable lofs. Lat. 50 die. Io min. N. long. 8 deg. 49 min. E.
SELINUS, or ISSENOS, a city in the hill Cilicia, a province of Caramania, it in hilly country of
Aifor. It Cilicia, a province of aramania, the mouth of a river of the fame name, on
ftood at
the wetern confines of the Mediterranean he weftern confines of the Mediterranean, between
Joppa and Antioch. It was afterwards called Trajanojoppa and Antioch. It was afterwards called Trajano-
polis; but it it now an inconfiderable place, being only
an Archiepicoopal fee. an Archiepifcopal fee.
SELKIRK, one of the flires in the South of Scotland; it is alfo called the Sheriffdom of Etrick-foref, from the river Etrick running through it which with Yarrow
and Gallowater are principal frreamis of the conty and Gallowater are principal frreans of the county,
and from its being formerly full of woods, in which
were plenty of harts, hinds, and fallow-deer, but and from its
were plenty of harts, hinds, and fanlow, ideer; but but
now treatly diminifhed. It is bounded on the N . now greatly diminiifed. It is bounded on the $N$.
partly by Twedale, and partly by the regality of Stow
in Mid-Wothian, on the E. and S. Sy Teviotdale, and in Mid-Lothian, on the E. and S. by Teveriotdale, and
on the W. partly by the latter, and partly by Annan-
dale. Camden makes its dimenfions twenty-two miles on the W. partly by the latter, and partly by Annan-
dale. Camden makes its dimenfions twenty-two miles
diameter every; but Pont makes it twenty-two miles diameter every; but Pont makes it twenty-two miles
E. and W, and but ten where boodent; yet upon our map it appears longer than it is broad, including Efk-
dale. Its mountains.feed large flocks of flheep and black date. Its mounte, with which a good trade is carried on into Englaun, and its valleys along the rivers produce corn and
lay. Achifon's MS. treatife on the metals of Scotland
hay. hay. Achiron's MS. treatire on the metals of Soctland ther places, pieces of gold have been found in the thape of birds eyes and eggs.
This fhire bas feveral gentl
 commends the fobriety and frugality of the inhabitants;
and he further obferves, that they are generally ftrongbodied men. SELKIRK, a royal burgh in the Phire of the fame name
lat-mentioned. It fands on the Etrick banks, is one latt-mentioned. It ttands on the Etrick banks, is one
in the diftriet of burghs with Lanerk, Linlithgow, and Peebles, which alternately fend one member to the Britifi, parliament, the feat of a prefbytery confifing of
eleven parifhes, the feat of the fleerift's court, has a eleven pariines, the feat of the fairs, and a handfome arifh-church. Its chief manufature is boots and thoes, and it gives title of Earl to a branch of the Ha-
tmiltons. It lies about thirty-two miles S. of EdinSELLAY ELLAY, one of the weftern infes of Scotland, about
hal a league N of Pabhay. It is a mile in circuit, half a league N. of Pabbay. It is a mile in circuit,
yields pafture for fheep, in which they fatten very foon, and thofe bred here have very large horns.
SELUIA, or SELEUCIA PISIDIE, in contradiftincELUCIA, or SELEUCIA PISID
tion from others, of which we find about nine built by Seleucus Nicanor, a town of Afia Minor. It is alfo called Seleucia ad Tourrum, as ftanding on fome part of
that ridge, and Seleucia Ferrea, from fome iron-mines that ridge, ard of that metal; but it is now in a ruinSELUCIA TRACHEA, or ASPERA, a town of Cilicia, and once the metropolis of Ifauria; its motern
name is Selec bit, and is in the beglebergate of Carama-
 ELUCIA, furnamed Pierr, in contradiftinction from
the following. It flood on the Mediteranean, and
N fide of the river Orontes, in Syria Antiochene, and

Afia Minor, was formerly a confiderable fea-port,
where St. Paul embarked for Cyprus, and an Epif oppal fee ; but fince declined to a poor village, now
called Sclubi $\neq$ elber, ahd by the Called Seluth Yelber, and by the Fraiks Port St, Simeon.
It lies about fixty milies S. of Alexandretta, and fifteen
W. from Antioch W. from Antioch.
SELUCIA, an ancient city of Mefopotamia, the modern
Diarbecket, in Afia Mino. gris, in the fite of the p piefent Bapdat.
ELWOOD, the old Brith Cocitmot
wood. 1 t lies near $W$ Britinf Cecimobre, i. e. Greatmiles Jong, and very thick of wood.
SEMENDRIA, or SENTEROVIA, a town of Servia MisNDRIA, or SENTEROVIA, a town of Servia,
in European Turkey. It flands on the Danube, and
at the mouth of the at the mouth of they. Lom. Itands on the Danube, and
tal of Servia, tal of Servia, and relidence of its Waywodes, being
fill the feat of a Sangiac, and defended by a good
citadel. Near this place Sigifinund King of H Was defeated by the Turks in 1409 ; they took it in 145y7, but were driven out by the Chrifinans in 1688 , atterer
the taking of Belgrade. The Turks took it two years afterwards by ftorm, putting the whole garrifon to the 45 deg. It trands thirty miles S. E. of Belgrade. Lat. EM dGg. 10 min. N. lis, the eatern divifion of the duchy of Cour-
land, in Poland. It is bounded on the N. by Livonia Proland, in Pooland. It is bounded on the N. by Livonia Pro-
per, on the S. by Smojitia, and on the E. by the palatiper, on the S. by Samojitia, and on the E.
nate of Plorkow. It contains the Mittaw and peelburg
lordhips or diftricts. Mittaw is the capital, and only lordhips or diltricts. Mittaw is the capital, and only
town of note in Semigallia. town of the Further Calabria, and king oom of Naples, quake; and near it the French gave a famous defeat to quake; and near it the French gave a famous defeat to
the Spaniards in the year 1508 . It flands twenty-two miles $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{E}$. of Reggio. Lat. $3^{8} \mathrm{deg}$. $3^{6} \mathrm{~min}$. N. long.
K EMLYN, or ZEMLIN,
Sclavonia, in Hungary. It ftands on the W. W. fide of
the Danube and Save, oppofite to Belgrade, the Danube and Sanve, oppofifte to Belgerade, freventy
miles s. E. of Effeck, and fubjeet to the houre of
Authen Auftria. Lat. 45 deg. 10 min . N. long. 21 deg. 15
min. E. $\min . \mathrm{E}$. . $_{\text {, }}$ a fmall town of Lucerne, one of the Cantons of Switzerland, on the E. fide of the Lucerne lake. Here Leopold Duke of Auftria was defeated by the Swirs, July 9 , I386, and he himflelf flain, with great
numbets of the nobility and gentry, thicit names and arms being fill to to feren in a church abse the town.
This blow having effabilinet the liberty of the Swis. This blow having eftabitind the libectry of the Swifs,
the 9 th of July is annualy celebrated by pocifions, kc. It ftands about a league and a half N. W. of Lucerne.
SEMPRINGHAM, a place near Folkingham, in Lin-
colnfhire, where are the ruinous remains of a magnificolnhhire, where are the ruinous remains of a magnifcent monaftery, the feat of the Girbertine nuns, fannous
for their zufterity; here flood alfo the old manfion of Lord Clinton, one of Queen Elizabeth's Admirals.
FMUR, in Latin Senemurium, a town of Burguidy, in France. It is inclofed with mountains, except towards
the E. and within three walls, the largeft and moft pothe E. and within three walls, the largeff and moft po-
thulous part being Le Bourg or the Borouid
I has pulous part being Le Bourg, or the Borough. It has a
ttrong citadel and caffle, with two fine bridges over the river Armancon ; alfo a noble church dedicated to the Virgin, which is a Benedictine priory, and ferves
as a pavuchial church. Here is a convent of Carmelites as a paruchial church. Here is a convent of Carmelites
or White Fryars. It flands about thirty four miles W. of Dijion, and the fame E. of Auxerre. Lat. 47 deg. 24 min. N . long. 4 deg. 15 min . E.
ENDOMIR, a place in Little Poland. See SANdomir. NEFF, a village of Brabant, in the Auftrian Nether-
lands, famous for a battle fought near it in 1674, belands, famous for a battle fought near it in 1674 , be-
tween the Duth conmanded by the Prince of Orange, and the French under the Prince of Condé. It lafted
about eight hours of day-light, and two by that of the about eight hours of day-light, and two by that of the
moon, upward of $f$ t,, 000 men being killed on both fides, the French having loft more men, particularly officers
of diftinction, than the Dutch. The latter kept the of diftinction, than the Dutch. The latter kept the
field; but the former claimed the vietory, as having taken more prifoners.

SENEGAL

SENEGAL, a river of Guiney, and Negroland, in AF-
rica, it is thought to be the N. branch of the Niger, nica, it is though to be the N. branch of the Niger,
which running from E. to W. falls into the Atlantic
ocean, in lat. 16 deg. N. occan, in lat. 16 deg . N.
The ifland of the
The infand of the faime name, which is a French
fettlement, the Englifh have lately taken from that naYettle
tion.
SENE
Prove tion.
SENEZ, a thinly peopled city in the diocefe of Aix, and
Provence, in Urevence, in france. Its Latin name is Sanitium, or mountains, but is the fee of a Biifop under Ambrun. Its cathedral is called the Affumption of the Virgin
Mary. It lies about forty-two miles N. W. of Mary. It lies about forty-two miles N. W. of
Nice. Lat. 44 deg. 10 min. N. long. 6 deg. 15
min. E. min. E. SENIGALLIA, or SINIGAGLIA, the ancient SENO-
GALLIA, in Ur bino, a duchy of the Eclefiaftical territories, and middhe divifion of Italy. It was once a famous town of Umbria, and built by the Senones of
Gaul. It flands near the Adriatic, with a convenient port for fmall vefiele, and has a pretty good trade.
vided into the Old and New town, the rivuie vided into the Old and New town, the rivuiet Nigola
parting them afunder. Here numbers of Jews relide parting them. afunder. Here numbers of Jews reinde ;
but for want of water it is, not fo well-peopled; yet this is in fome meafure compenfated by plenty of wine
in the neighbourhood. It lies thirty-feven miles S. of in the neighbourhood. It lies thirty-feven miles S. of
Urbin. Lat. 43 deg. 36 min. N. long. 14 deg. 41 min. E. SENLIS, a county or bailiwic lying between the Ine of France Proper, Valois, and the rivers Aifne and Oife.
In Latin it, is called Coomitatus Silvanctien $/$ s. The Toil heie being cold, and lefs fertile than that in the nei h h-
bourhood of Paris, bourhood of Paris, produces but little corn, and very
indifferent wine. It gives title of Marguis to indiferent wine. Ir ives title of Marquis to a de-
fcendant of the great minifter of fate Monf. Colbert, with which family the Cuthberts of Scotland claim af-
finity, who are orisinally of French extraction. SENLIS, in Latin Auguffomagus or Silvanectum, the capital of the latt-mentioned county of the fame name. It
flands on the declivity of an hill, at the bottom of fands on the declivity of an hill, at the bottom of
which runs the litcle river Nonnette. It is walled which runs the litte river Nonnette. It is walled,
and hass ady ditch prety deep, with baftions and halfmoons; alfo three fuburbs. It is the fee of a Bifhop
under Rheims, containing 177 parifhes, befides 44 under Rheims, containing 177 parifhes, befides 44
chapels, \&c. with a revenue of above 20,000 lives
per annum. The cathedral of St. MMary has one the higheff fteeples in France. In this city and its fuburbs are two collegiate, and fix parochial churches.
It is the feat of a bailiwic, prefidial court, royal pro vofthip, \&c. Here is alfo, a cafle euilt in St. Lewis's
time, where formerly feveral of the children of France time, where formerly feveral of the children of France
have been nurfed on account of the great falubrity of the air, and now the feveral courts are held. The city is chiefly inhabited by churchmen and lawyers, having
but few merchants, as here is little trade. At inis place however the wool is wafhed and prepared for the place however the wool is wafhed and prepared for the
manufactures of Beauvais, from which it is fix leagues
diffant to the S. E. feven from Paris to the N. and diffant to the $S$. $E$. feven from $P$
four from Compiegne to the $S$.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { four from Compiegne to the } S \text {. } \\
& \text { SENN } A R \text { arty, and the metropolis of Nubia, } \\
& \text { rica. It fiads }
\end{aligned}
$$

tiea. It tands on the weftern bank of the Nile, near the frontiers of Abyflinian Ethiopia on the $S$. and of
Gaoga on the $W$. being about 250 miles $S$. gala, Its fite, abating the exceffive heat from January and beyond April, is very charming, and on a fine
eminence, from which there is a delightful profpect of
a fertile plain, covered withe eminence, from which there is a delightful profpeet of
a fertile plain, covered with a great variety of odoriferous
fruit-trees. The city is about fruit-tres. The city is about five variety of odoriferous
faid circuit, and faid to contain 100,000 inhabitants; but the houfes
are low and ill-built, and the fuburbs confift only of mean huts. Every thing is here in great plenty; a ca mel cofts but cight or ten fhillings, anh ox three or
four, a theep about one a four, a theep about one, and a fowl a penny, \&c.
At this place is made a fine wheaten bread for frangers At the ne natives chufe a coarfer fort. It is is an extremely
butheal
unhealithy place, unhealithy place, not only on account of the ifitrotematrabe
heact, but the erodigious rains which commonly follow, hears, but the prooigious rains which commonly foll
often caufing a mortality among men and cattle. The generality of the inhabitants are Mathometans but much given to cheating, \&c. A confiderable branch
of traffic is carried on between this city and $D_{0 n g}$
and from thence down to Cairo and Egypt, alfo towards the eaftern pants, by the parts of
Suaken on the Red fea. This latter bre way on Suaken on the Red fea. This latter branche owy of
conifits in gold, murk, elephants teeth; and tride modities; for which they receive in exchange coman filks, cottons, and other merchandife from India fipicet
nar flands in lat. 14 deg. N . and about long. nar itands in lat. 14 deg. N. and about longe
deg. E.
SENNE, a river, which rifing in Hainault, of the Auftrian Brabant Brabant, and wafhing Halle and Bruffels, falls intot ite
Dermer below Mechlinn. SENONOIS, in Latin Ager Senonefs, a diftrito of Chang.
pagne, in France. It is bounded on the N. by B.ing on the E. by Champagne Proper, on the N. by Pric,
rois, and on the $W$. by Gatinois. This was A of the ancient Senones, a powerful sas the county Gaul, who poffefiled all the country lying betweernic
Seine, the Rhone, Mount Joux, which is Seine, the Rhone, Mount Joux, which is pent of of
Mount Jura, and Mount Vorge. Horus calls shole of
Sens ind Sens indifferently Senones and Sequani calls thole of
is the more ancient name; and the diftin is the more ancient name; and the difitinction formers
made till atcer the expedition of Brennus who inhabited on the S. Sidio of the Seennus, kephen hthey
of Senones, and they who went to live on thate of Senones, and they who went to live on the outer
fide etook the name of Sequani, and occupied which on one fide extended as far as tie Helveciny and on the other as far as the Alps.
tended their conquefts far into Traly
ing taken Rome, and founded Sienna Grece, harThe prefent Senonois is above fixteen leagutus long, and cight broad. cum, a city of Senonois and Champagne, in France. If
was the capital of the Senones, and very famous in C . ar's ttime, though much lefs confiderable at prefent. It flands at the confluence of the $Y$ onne and the Vaine
It is the fee of an Archbihop, whole fuffragans are Troys, Auxerre, and Nevers; ; with hn annual income
of fabove 50,000 livres. His diocefe contanna 16 chapters, 29 abbeys, and 60 convents or colleqerco of religious. In the city of Sens are 16 parifihes. The large
cathedral of St. Stephen has a cathedral of St. Stephen has a fately front, with figures
and lofty towers ; alfo rich chapels, and lofty towers ; alio rich chapels, ancient monu-
ments, and corty bafis of a high altar, where is a table of gold with feveral curious gems, reprefenting the four
Evangelifts and $S_{t}$ Stephen Here feveral councils have b
moff fartous is that in 1140, where Lewis VWh. afiffed,
and St. Bernard caufed the condemned, who appealed to the Popered Abailard to be condemned, who appealed to the Pope.
Though Sens is a large city, it is not
pled ; and thoush advantageounly fitianted for trade, it
has but little of it. By the Yonne are fent coals, oats, and lhay, to Paris. Here is an an hoopit,
coll coals, oats, and hay, to Paris. Here is an hof(itit,
with a yearly income of 6000 livres ; alfo a college of
Jefuits.
Jefuits.
This city is the feat of a This city is the feat of a prefidial court, a bailiwic,
provofthip, election, marfhalfea, 8 cc . In the neighbbourhood are the remains of buildings raifed by yulut Cæfar, and on the banks of the Yonne is a houle till Paris. Lat. 48 deg. 6 min . N. In ng. 3 dgg. 23 min . E:
SERAJO, (fee BosNA pean Turkey.
SERAVALLE,
the Upper divifion af town of the duchy of Milan, in of Genoa, and twenty-four miles N . of this city. Lat:
44 deg. 50 min. N. 44 deg. 50 min . N. Iong. Ig deg. I5 min. E. in Africa, with a harbour a little W. of the cily of
Algiers. Lat. 37 deg. Algiers. Lat. 37 deg. 10 min. N. long. 19 deg. ts
min. E. SEREGIPE,
has its name, a craptainric of Brafil, in South America lif
which empter running thro' the midde of it which empties itfelf into the occan between thateol
Guaratiba and Vazabaris. Some call it Crrigi fond fmall lake of chat name, and the natives denominating of Cisio

Ciriciji and Ciriji; and it is hemmed in between the
tivers of St. Francis and De Todos los Santos; the former parting it from Pernambuco, and the hattos; from
the bay of its name: fo that itexten the bay of its name: 1o that it extends along the eaftern
coants abont thirty-two leagues from N. to S. exclufive of windings ; that is, from lat. 10 deg. 40 min. to 11 deg.
50 min . S. and from long 6 deg. 25 min . W 50 min . S . and from long 56 deg. 25 min . W, 2 good
way inland; but is boundary is not exactly known any further than that it terminates on the unconquered
nations of the Obacatiares nations of the Obacatiares and Tapuyes. It is di-
vided into feveral inferior diftricts, where tobacco plantations are carried on, Here in allo the
famous Mount Tabaina, from which feveral famples of famous Mount Tabaina, from which feveral famples of
ore, particularly filiver, have, been taken; but have ore, particularly ilver, have been taken; but have
hithero proved of little confequence.
SERENA, (fee Co QuIMBo) a city of Chili, in South SERINHAIM, a pleafantly fituated villare of Perne co, a captainric of Brafil, in South America. It produces a good deal of fugar, about a dozenca. mills here
yielding one year with another betweenn 600 and yielding one year with another between 6000 and 7000
arobes, each arobe containing twenty-eight pounds each.
SERMAKI, the mof northern country of Tavaftia, a
a province of Finland, in Sweden. It ftands near the
confines of Cajania, and about 165 miles N. of Tavafus.
SERMONETA, a town of Campagna di Roma. It
fands on a hill, and the frontiers of Naples ; and four fands on a hill, and the frontiers of Naples; and four
miles S. E. of Segni. It givestite of duchy betonging
to the Gaetans, who pofiefs moft of the territory, which the Gaetans, who poffers mof of the territory, which
in general is marrihy, or lies quite under-water: by which means the air is fo unhealthy, as to have facrecly
any but poor villages or farms in it: whereas, in the any but poor villages or farms in it : whereas, in the
time of the Romane, it had no lefs, according to Pliny,
than five cities; being then called Palus Pomptini, and than five cities ; being then called Palus Pomptini, and
now the Fens of Pontino.
the midland provinces of a Indoftane city of Mald Ealva, one of Indies, in
Afia. It ftands in the road from Afia. It fatans in the road from Surtat to Agra, being
chicfly inhabited by Banian merchants and handicraft ${ }^{\text {I }}$ men, who drive a confiderable trade in callicoes, fome white, and others painted, called chites; which the more they are wa thed, the fairer are the colours. They
are worn by the common people of Perfia and Turkey, are worn by the common people of Perfia and Turkey, sec. Here they alfo make a very fine linen, through
which the body is plainly feen: all thefe the governwhich the boty is plainly feen; all there the govern-
ment fends to the Mogul's court, for the ufe of the
Sultanas, and other tadies of Sultanas, and other ladies of quality. It is computed
to be 100 leagues from Brampour through fiels of to be 100 leagues from Brampour through fields of
corn and rice. The foil is much the fame from hence to Agra; and villages are very thick all the way. ERPA, a town of Alentejo. It flands on the other fide
of the Guadiana, and about half a mile $E$. of it, near the of the Guadiana, and about half a mile E . of it, near the
frontiers of Andalufia. It was a place of fome frength, having good walls and a flout cafte, before the Spani--
ards took and demolifhed it in 1707. It lics about forty miles $S$. of Evora, and feventy-five. $S$. E. from Libon. Lat. 37 deg. 45 min. N. 10 ng. 8 deg. 20 min.
SERPHO, or SERPHANTO, the ancient Scriptus, ifland of the Archipelago, in Europeant Turkey. It
lies S. of Therinia, and about eight miles from Sifans. lies S . of Thermia, and about eight miles from sifans
to the N . W. This is a barren frot, and thinly into the N. W. This is a barren fpot, and thinly in-
habited, but has fome iron-mines and load-fones.
Here is but one borough of the fame name as the inand, and the poor hamlet of St. Nicholo.
SERRA LEONE (fee SIERRA LEONE) a fort of
Guiney
SERRALLE, a fmall city of the Marca Trevigiano, one of the Venetian territories in Upper Italy. It is moftly the refidence of twe miles diftance; and is a de-
which city it is about two lightful place.
SERTE, a town of Tripoli, in Africa. It ftands on the bay of Sidra. And thiso is all we learn of it.
SERVIA, by the Turks called SERPILATI, the ERVIA, by the Turks called SERPILA TI, the ancient
Maefia Superior, as the prefent Bulgaria was the Maefia Maefia Superior, as the prefent Bulgaria was the Maffa
Inferiar, being feparated by the river Ciabrus, thought Inferior, beeng feparated isy the inver of European Tur-
to obe the Morawa. It is arovinee of
key, and fubjeet to the Grand Signior. It bas the Da-
NO. 89 .

Hube on the N. which parts it from Hungarias; Buls
garia on the E. Albania and Macedonian garia on the E. Albania and Macedonia on the s. . with
Bornia on the W. Its utmoft extent from N. to S. is about 240 miles, but is of an unequal breadth, being
in fome places in fome places 140 milses, from others to thirty-five to
fifteen. Its capital is Belgrade. Truitful, that the Romand healthy, the foil being fo granary for corn : bomans particularly fylled Meefia a granary for corn : but now through the opprefion of
the Tyrkifh government, and its being a frontier pro-
vince, it is not halc vince, it is not half cultivated, fo that though it is a
plearant country) conflifing of plains, wods, and hillss
which would alfo produce wine in shand foil manured, produces little of either: here, are like-
wife wife mines, but they are not worked. It has excellent
horfes, and is well watered with rivers hores, and it well watered with rivers.
Its inhabitants are reputed cruel,
robbery and drunkennefs, and cthough moit of them to be
of the Greek church, they frequently
 latter of which, together with the Griteks, chieffy, con-
duet the trade; they living in thecities, and the Turks duct the trade; they living in the cities, and the Turks
in the boroughs and fortreffes. SANE, a town of Brie and Champagne, in France, belonging to the diocefe of Troyes. It Atands on a name-
lefs river, by fome called Anre, as feveral wooden troughs conveys its carrents to the cite: it ities thirty
miles S. W. of Chalons. Lat. 48 deg. 40 min. N: miles. S. W. of Chat
long. 3 deg. 50 min.
Serane was taken
Sefane was taken and burnt by the Englifh under
the Earl of Salifoury in I 423 and I 424 , in the reign of
Charles VIn the Earl of Salifury in r423 and 1424 , in the teilinn of
Charles VII. and on Afcenfion-day 1632 entirely re-
duced to afhes, but it duced to a.hes ; but it has fince been rebuile. ESIA, a river of Italy, which rifes in the Alps, and
on the confines of the Vallaifin ; and after rumning on the confines of the Vallaifin ; and after running
through Piedmont and the valleys of Seffa, it falls into
the Po a little below Cafit the Po a liette below Cafal.
the
SSA, the ancient Aurunca and Suefo Poomctia, in Terra
di Lavoro, and the lower divilion of Italy. It was
formerly one of the chear di Lavoro, and the lower divilion of Italy. It was
formerly one of the chiefcities of the Volici. It under-
went went many calamities during the Punic warss, and was
a Roman colony above 300 years before the Chriftian xra. It is now an abpove epifcopal fee under before the Chrifitian
per yet a fmall place, and thinly peopled. Its territory yis foul of noble
antiquities, among which is a round houfe with a brick antiquities, among which is a round houre with a brick
oof, fupported by a column in the midde. The whole
country round is sarieg coontry round is variegated with villas, gardens, vines,
\&cc, watered by the Liris. It fands twenty-four miles $\& c$. watered by the Liris. It fands twenty-four miles
N. of Naples. Lat. 4 r deg. 16 min . N. long. 14 deg. ${ }^{36}$ min. E. territory, a arge trign in the duchy of Modena, and
It is well- fortififed, has a trong garrifon, and a Governor fent hither by the Duke of
Modena. ESTOS and ABYDOS, two ancient towns, famous for the loves of Hero and Leander; but their true fituation is now unknown, though fome will have the caftles of
the Dardenelles to be erected on $t$ eir ruins. SESTOS, a river of Guiney, diccharging itfelf into the
fea about twenty-feven leagues from cape Menfurado. eaa about tweny-feven leagues from cape Menfurado.
It is a fine pleafne river its banks fet thick witl and its waters increared by feveral rivulets and frmall
ftreams that fall into it. But what greatly adds to the
 on its banks, among which is that where the King re-
fides, confiffing of about thirty houfes. The entrance fides, confifting of about thirty houfes. The entrance
of the river is full of rocks which lie about fix feet
forer out danger
STRI di Levante, or Eaftern Seffri, a manll city in the republic of Genoa, fituuted on the coaft of the Medi-
erranean, behind a kind of peninfula formed by a point of the bay of Norto-fino, the lhends labout it are very
very
high on the N. fide, and capable of rectiving large veffels. It lies thirty-four miles E. of Genoa.
 the republic of Genoa, nituated on the coatt
terranean, about feven miles $W$. of Genoz.
TTIA, or SETIA, the capital of a tetrritory of the
Tame name, fituated on the northern coaft of the inand of Candia, forty-three miles E. of Spina Longa. It as 1651 , l o that the town is now deftitute of defence. It
has however ftill the title of a bihopric, though no SETTLE, a market-town in the Weft Riding of York-
Bifop refids in fhire, 55 miles from York, and 200 from London. SETUVAL. See UBES, S.
SETTX, of SET TE, a mall province fixteen miles to the northward of Mejamba, in Lower Guiney. It a-
bounds with millet, palm -trees, and a kind of red wood Bounds with millet, palm-trees, and a kind of red wood Which the inhabitants call Tacoel. The trade of the in-
habitants confifts chiefly in the fale of this wood. The
Hore province is watered by the river of the fame name.
SET TX, or SETTE, a fea-port town of Languedoc, in SETTY, of SETTE, a fea-port town of Languedoc,
in France, fituated at the mouth of a fmall harbour, in
a bay of the Mediterranean. Lat. 43 deg. 26 min. N. a bay of the Mediterranean. Lat, 43 deg. 26 min . N.
long. 3 deg. 3 . 3 min. E.
SEVSTIA, a town in the Pontus Palemoniacus, in Alia ; now a mean place, though the refidence of a Barfi. It was taken and razed by Tamerlane; ; To that it now retains no marks of its ancient
fplendor. It flands about fifty-five miles S. of Tocat, ind feyenty-eight $S$. E. of Amafia. Lat. $3^{8}$ deg. $5^{6}$ $\min$. N. long. 37 deg. 18 min . E. . E. of Clundert, , it was formerly a walled town, but dif-
mantled by Philip of Burgundy in the year 1426 , and is now only a populous village.
SEVENNVS. See CEVENNS.
SEVENOAK, or SENNOCK, a market-town of Kent,
fituated on the river Darent, wenty miles from Lonfituated on the river Darent, twenty miles from Lon-
don. It is faid to have its name from feven exceeding 0 tall oaks, which grew in or near it when firft built; but have been long fince cut down. It has an hofpital for
old people, and a fchool for poor children, built by Sir old people, and a fchool for poor children, built by Sir
William Sevenoak, Lord Mayor of London, who was a foundling, and brought up by fome charitable perfons
in this place, whence he took his name, and fhewed his in this place, whence he took his name, and flewed his
gratitude by this charitable foundation. gratitude by this charitable foundation.
The town is governed by a warden and affifants, and
is a great thoroughfare from London to Tunbridge, is a great thoroughfare from London to Tunbridge,
Rye, \&cc. Rye, Sc. a town of Gafcony, in France, fituated on
SEVER, ST. a
the river Adour, and thirty-eight miles S. E. of Bayonne. Lat. 43 deg. 50 min. N. long. 40 min, W. N. by the duchies of Smolenfko and Mofcow ; on the W . by the duchy of Czernikow; on the S. by ; the prinpality of of Bielgorod; and on the E. by Little Ruffia.
The fouthern part of this duchy has a foreft, The fouthern part of this duchy has a foreft, about
ninety-fix miles in length, and nearly the fame in
breadth; the northern part affo is full of wods, bit breadth, the northern part, alfo is full of woods, but
the reft very fertile and well-peopled. the reft very fertile and well-peopled.
SEVIA, the capital of a large duchy o
s. A, the capital of a large duchy of the fame name,
in palatinate of Cracow, in Poland, and noted for a frong cafle built in an inand fituated in the center of
a very broad lake; and another at Lipouccia, on a high a very broad lake; and another at Lipouccia, on a high
rock, famous for being the prifon of the delinquent cock, tery of the diocefe of Cracow, whofe Bilhop is the
temporal Ptince of this duchy. There are mines of temporal Prince of this duchy. There are mines of
filiver and lead in its neighbourhood.
SEVERN, a famous river rifing in Mont SEVERN, a famous river rifing in M North Wales, and runsthro' Shropfhire, Gloucefferfhire, till it falls into the Brifol channel. It is navigable as
ligh as the Welch-pool in Montromeryhire or three miles broad in fome parts of Gloucefternhire - near its, mouth, and the flood enters it with a rapid tide called the Boar, which rolls along with a head
from two to four feet high, fweeping every thing before it,
SEVERUS's WALL, a wall built by Severus, beginning
at Abercorn on the firth, four miles gow, in Scotland, and extending W. acrofs the country to the firth of Clyde, and terminating at Kilpatrick, SEEVILLE, anciently. Hifpal, the capital of Andalufia,
and province of Spain. It ftands in a capacious and and province of Spain. It ftands in a capacious and
anf fertile plain, on the river Guadalquivir, over which it

S H A
has a ftout bridge of feventeen arches, which joins it city to a large tuburb on the other fide, called Thime,
faid to contain 6000 houfes, well filled with inhabiant The city, including the fuburb of Triana, is abtabitentorer
teen miles in circumference; the walls is
 The city is divided into 29 parihes, in whicheth
14,000 houfes, 44 monafteries, 30 nunneries, 24 hor 14,000 houfes, 44 monafteries, 30 nunneries, 24 hof
pitals, 24 large fquares or market-places; adormed plately edifices, and plentifully fupplied withorned will provilions, and 300,000 inhabitants. The toyal poldece
was once a very magnificent fructure,

 formerly, though it has fill fo
and a good number of ftudents.
and a good number of fudents.
Seville is an archbifihopric of great antiouitry nity and hath fince the expulfion of the Moors dereo.
vered its ancient grandeur. The cothed vered its ancient grandeur. The cathedral is faoid to teare
been built by the Moors for a molque, in the yeat been built by the Moors for a molque, in the year foov;
but probably by the Goths, and afterwards altered bo to inflels, it beeing built partly in the Gothicand partly in
ine Morefco tafte, which ives it the Morefco tafte, which gives it an air of majnty in
grandeur beyond any thing of the $k$ ind in $S$ and 407 feet in tength, 271 in breadth, and 128 in heighth 4 has nine gates, 180 windows, and 828 in heighbh,
tower is 350 feet high, tower is 350 feet high, and in it 24 bells, and on the
top a famous flatue of a woman named Girald, whic turning with the wind, performs the office of a weather-
cock. The ornaments of this cothedrlater cock. The ornaments of this cathedral are amaziningly
rich; the tabernacle on the high altar weighs fir bol red and a half of mafly filver; and the workmanflip ooft 40,000 ducats.
Along the rive
Ahiong the river are many commodious keys, where take in goods : and near the water-fide is a ffately flucrec. ture called the golden tower, which commands the
whole river, key, and fuburbs. It fands whole river, key, and fuburbs. It flands 200 miles S. $^{2}$
W. of Madrid, and 57 N. E. of St. Lucar. Lat. deg. 15 min . N. long. 6 deg. 5 min. W. in Sweden, but fubject to Ruffia, fituated on the fouthern bank of the river Treiden, and lies thity-five
miles N. E. of Rija. Lat. 57 deg. 25 min. N. long. 25 deg. Io min. E.
fo called from being the fpot where fix pariifers mine, and where their bound-flones are erected : it it is fuppofed to have been originally a Roman tumuli, and lies feren
miles from Leicelter. EYNE, or SEINE, a gundy, not far from Dijon, whence it runs throught acrofs the Ine the crity of Troyes, and from thence and the city of Paris. Afterwards crofing Normand,
it paffes by Rouen, and falls by it paffes by Rouen, and falls by a large mouth into thie
fea at Havre-de-Grace, forming there a good harbourt fea at Havre-de-Grace, forming there a good harbourf
In its courfe it receives the Yonne, Loing, Marne, SEZIMBRA, or ZEZIMBRA, a town of Portuguice EF. tremadura, on the Atlantico ocean. It flands babout fire
miles $S$. of Libon, and the oppofite fide of the Tagus. It contsins about 900 inhabitants in two parilhes. HAFTSBURY, a borough on the edge of Dorfet
fhire and Wilrfbire. It flands on an high hill, which clofes Salifbury-plain. In the neighbourthood is 2 fine plantation on the top of Parkhiill, which is allowed dhe
inhabitants as a walk for their recreation. It gives tite inhabitants as a walk for their recreation. It gives tite
of Earl to the Cooper family, and fends two members of parliament: it lies 25 miles from Dorchefter, and 103
from London from London.
Perfia. It feckoned the capital city of Schirwn, in
pina Perfia. It teands on a river, which falls into the chif
pian fea. Though almoft deffroyed by an earthaylee
it is fill faid to contain 6 . it is fill faid to contain 60,000 inhabitants, half of wiicd
are Armenians, and the other half mofly frangers. If are Armenians, and the oother half mofly frangers. I
is about a league in circuit, and all open. Her ace
feveral mofques, but fill feveral mofques, but fmall, The houfes are very ort
dinary; the principal of them are adorned with cirdinary; the principal of them are adorned with cas
pets, \&ะc. At the foot of the hill is a large makket.
place. pets, \&c. At the foot of the hill is a large marke.
place. The bazars at one end are full of hops, and

S H A
here are feveral caravanferas. This is the refidence of
tie Khan of Schirwan, who grows rich the eafieft any, on account of the large growsifich the eafieft of
round. It fands about fixty fixits he levies all around. It flands about fixty-fix miles from Derbend
towards the $S$. towards the $S$.
SHANGSI, or XANSI, a province of China, in Afia. It
lies on the W. fide of Zinan, and $S$. being bounded on the N. by the Chinefe wall, and on
the S., by the province of Ho the eby he pravince of Honan, from which it is parted
by the Wang-ho or Y Yellow-river, which, after a long
courfe from W. to E. falls into the Wang-hay Yellow fea. It is fertile, and near as populous, in pro portion to its extent, with the beft northern provinces with fruitful plains; whillf the hills abound with va-
riety of fruit, and extenfive forefts vines, the grapes produced from which are ali dried
and fold into other parts.
In this province is a good number of Chriftians, alfo
anches and only churches, and only two convents of J Jfuits.
The climate is heal thy, and the people ftout ; though they are illiterate, they are obliging. Their women are coal-pits.
It contains fix capitals of the firf rank, with feveral
others of the fecond and third ; befides fortreffes. The others of the fecond and third; befides fortreffes. The
number of families contained in them is computed at 589,959 ; making in all $5,084,015$ men, befides women, \&c. The tribute to the Emperor in corn, millet,
fax, wroughit filks, falt, 88 . is of an equally exagge-
rated amount.
SHANNON, the largeft river in Ireland. It rifes from
Loch Allen, in the province of Connaght Loch Allen, in the province of Connaught, and di
vides it foom Leinfter and Munfter; and after run nides it from Leerniner and Munfter; and after run-
ning through fever lakes ints into the fea between
Kerry Kerry-point and Loophead; being not ravigable up-
wards offifty miles, on account of a cataraet in it above
SHANTON, or XANTON, a province of China, in Afia, next that of Peking, and S . E. of of it, having, the
Wang-hay or Yellow fea on the E . Shanfi on the W. Wang-hay or Yellow fea on the E. Shanfi on the W.
and Ho-nan on the S. Its greatet extent is computed at about 420 miles from E. to W. and about 210 from
N. to $S$. Reaching from lat. 34 to $3^{8}$ deg. 50 min. N. and fiom long. I deg. W. to 7 deg. E. from the me-
ridian of Peking. Its climate is much milder, and foil more fertile,
than that of Peking, bearing fuch plenty of corn, rice, Its cimate is much minder, and fenty of corn, rice,
than that of Peking, bearing fuch plenty
pulfe, \&tc. that the crop of one year is fufficient to pulfe, \&cc, that the crop of one year is fufficient to
fubfif the inhabitants for feveral years, who are not
near fo numerous as Peking and fome other provinces. near fo numerous as Peking and lome other provinces.
It alfo breeds vaft multitudes of cattle abounds with fifh, wild and tame fowl, \&cc. and produces a great
quantity of filk, of which, befides that fpun by the
worms, there is another kind found upon buthes and worms, there is another kind found upon bufhes and
rees worked by a creature not unlike our catterpilar, trees worked by a creature not unlike our catterpillar;
with both which they drive a confiderable trade by the
and navigation of the great river Ci , which divides the
province into two parts, and falls into the Yellow fea. province into two parts, and alls into the Yellow ea.
Befides this, it has the Jan, an artifical canal, and
the Guei, a natural river, \&c. as well as fome lakes: Befides this, it has the Jan, an artificial canal, and
the Guei, a natural river, \&c., as well as fome lakes:
all which concribute greatly to its fertility, all which concribute greatly to its fertility,
It hath however vaft numbers of gramopers that breed in its plains in dry feafons; numerous droves of
作 wolves very flircec ; and laftly, it is infefted with rob-
bers, which keep in large gangs, and commit very great ravages.
The people of this province, which are generally reckond very high in this country by the Chinefe re-
eiffers, are fout, and bred up fo hardy, that their boys gifers, are ftout, and bred up fo hardy, that their boys
are feen naked in the coldeft winter weather, and are flung into water as foon as born. They are allo courageous, and have often by their reberres ane.
given the government a greas deal of trouble. Tar-
This province fuffered much during the late Tar This province fuffered much during the late Tartarian war, on account of its often intingh fixes, capital
it hath fo well recovered fince, that it thath fix cities of the firft order, very populous and flourifing ;
each having a certain number of the fecond and third, each having a certain number of the fecond and third,
befides towns and villages. The tribute paid the Embefides towns and villages.
peror by this province is of the ufual immenfe amount
which for brevity HAPINSHA
 SHaving a very yafe harbour, and one parif-church.
provine , the capital of Berar, one of the fouther
pindoftan, and the Ene provinces of Indoftan, and the Eate Indics fouthern
Some take it to be Ptotemy's Sora; but it is inconfle
rable, rable, nor are there any townis of note in this country.
SHAPP, a village of Weftmoreland, where, at the clofe o HAPP, a village of Weltmoreland, where, at the clofe of
the year 1745 or begininigoo the next, was a flarp
rencounter between fome of his Maelt, thofe of the young pretender, in the retreat of the latter
from Derbit on both fides. Here is with the lofs of feveral live nual fair on May 4 is kept near it, for horned cattle,
$\& \mathrm{c}$. SHARR'S-BAY, the mouth of a fund or opening, in
the land of New Holland and fouthern regions of Amethe land of New Holland and fouthern regions of Ame-
rica, fo called by Pampier, in lat. 25 deg. S and is
long, made by their reckoning from the C . Hope to be about 87 deg. which is lefs by 195 leagues
than is than is ufually laid down in the common draughts, if
theeir reckoning was tight, and their glafics did not de-
ceive thenither their reckoning was sight, and their glafics did not de-
ceive them. Here was found no water, even by digging
in feveral places, and for many miles en in feveral places, and for many miles in comparf. The
land is indifferently high, fo as to be feen nine or ten
lead leaguse offi in it it high, foveral to bente feen nife or ten
none fteep or high. none feep or high. Tove the open fae the thore is al
fteep; but in this fund the land is low by the fea-fide
rifing art rifing gradually within the land. The omyld is fand by
the fea-fide, producing a large famphire: further in is
redd
 that in our commons. None of the treath, or fearly likus are
above ten feet hish, above ten feet high, and their turks are round, with
the branches turfhy, and compofed of fimall twigs, full
of of moftly long and nariow leaves. The generality of the
trees and fhrubs had bloffoms in Augutt, allo fome
play trees and ihrubs had blofioms in Augurf, alo fome
plants and tall fowers, with others very fmall, that were
sweet flants and tal fowerifils,
Here were but few land fowls, and none of the
Harcer fort but eantes all finging with a variety of flarill notes. The waterfowls are ducks, curlicws, galdens, crab-catchers,
cormorants,
 ferent from thore of the We ef Incides, chicfly with re-
gard to their legs, and are like them good meat, gard to their legs, and are like them good meat, 8 kc .
Here is a fort of guanos, both the look and funell ofTenfive.
The fea-finh they faw, for there was no fiver or
pond in this bay, whence its namie, haxit, thornbacks, an ther fihm of the ray-Kind, gar-fifh, boneta's, \&c., mul fels, periwinkles, limpets, oyffers of feveral kinds,
cockles, \&c. alfo fome green turles, weighing about 200 pounds.
The E. fide of Shark's bay is formed by an ifland three or four leagues in lengh, and to the northward
are two other inands, and a floal of coral-rocks facing hie bay. The moft northerly of the two infes proc
nothing but a flort, hard, and prickly grafs. From lat. 23 deg. 10 min. that is, from the trop of Capricorn, and long. about 95 deg . E. from Lom
don, the coaft of New Holland tends away to the N E. and from thence there is a range of iflands, about wenty leagues in length, fretching from E. N. E. and
W. N. W. and to a confferable breadth towards the continent of New Hol and, if there be any fuch here. Thefe inands have large channels between them,
league wide at leaft and fome two or three leagues. Teague wide at leaft, and fome two or three leagues.
HARPNOSE.CASTLE, in the Ine of Wight, and Hamphire. Here is a garrifon; it flands on the turn
ing to the W. from the rocks called the Needles, diing to the $W$. from the rocks called the Needles, di-
cectly oppofite to Hurff-calfle, on the main -land, which rectly oppofite to Hurft-caftle, on the main-land, whic
runs out in a neck of land into the fea, fo as not to be
bove two miles over. (ATIGAN (fee CHATIGAN) a port-town of Bengal, and the Eaft Indies, in Afia. SHEELS,

## - E

SHEELS, SOUTH, or SOUTH SHIELDS, a large village in the biikopric of Uurlam, is and the mout of the river Tyne, on its S. fide ; is fo called in con-
tradifinction from North Shields, another confiderable village in Northumberland, and the oppofite fide of the river. All along thefe two villages on each hide, Newcafle
bove Clifford-fort, is the ufual flation of the Nes bove Cliford-fort, is the ufual itation or here, continually
coal-fieets, which are very numerous here failing in or out at high-water, and by reafon of a dan
cerous bar below the fort not praticable at any othe gerous bar below the fort not practicable at any other
time ; and not even then, unlefs the wind be favour-
Shields is very much noted for its falt-works, her Shields is very much noted for its falt-works, here
being upwards of 200 pans for boiling the fea-water into falt, of which fuch prodigious quantities are made, as not only to furnifh London, but all the towns on or nea the coaft between this place and that city, and upon that fide ; likewife all the countries which are fupplie from the navigation of the Thames; as alfo the mea
dows on the W. and S. of London. Thefe works are dows on the W. and S. of London. Thete works are
faid to confume near 100,000 charldrons of coals every year, ; and this is partly conjecturable from the hug ountser way to difipofe of them : befides the people em ether way to dirpore of them : beirides the people emters of fhips, which are in the falt or coal trade, and are ufually loaded here with the latter comm city from
arge lighters called keels, which come down from Newcalte hither.
Along the Tyne are feveral glafs-houfes, particularly along the river Were. The workmen bere have a tra-
dition that they are Normans, and that their anceflo were removed hither from Sturbridge, in the reign of King Edward VI. or
ring among the inhabitants, from the necefferaries which
thefe continually wait ; and provifions of all the ecentinually wain; and provifions of all kinds are
confequently at a very good price. Their inns are confequently at a very good price. Their inns are
commodious, and much frequented. Above North shiells is a light-houfe for fhewing over the bar, as there whole coaft, being extremely dangerous, on account o whole coant; being extremey dangerous, on account of
ts rocks juft below and to the northwards, where fhipwrecks often happen, of veffels attempting the bar. ooked upon as the main port to Newcafte, though there is a pier for fmall vefiels alfo in that town on this
fide. Both the Shiells confift of a pretty long ftreet or fide. Both the Shiells confift of a pretty long ftreet o fort, well guarded with feveral heavy cannon, and two or three companies of invalids, for the defence of Tinmouth, who do duty here, and generally lodge in Tin ing wood and coals to ferve a whole year, which the ea throws in on the fhore. Shiells is about feven or mouth-village or Tinmouth-cafle.
SHEEN, a fine feat of Lord Vifcount Palmerffon, with Sir Whaful gardens, which were laid out by the grea mond, a fweet village to the weftward of London. SHEEPP-ISLAND, jut at the entrance of Milford-ha
in Pembrokefhire, Sol in Pembrokefhire, South Wales, and on its E. fide; SHERSPW ASH, a market-town of Devonfhire, It ftands 30 miles from the city of Exeter, and 190 from Lon-
don. Its annual fairs are April 10 , Auguft 12, and October 10, for cattle; but fhould any of there days lowing.
HEEPHAVEN, a bay in the county of Donnegal and province of Uifter, in Ireland, with a good harbour to
the W. In thort, all this N.W, the W. In fhort, all this N. W. part of the kingdom though moofly unknown to navigators. Sheephaven is HEERNESS, a ffrong, c
built by King Chrress, commodious, and large fort, point of the Ine of Sheppy next to the Weft Swale, after

## S H E

the demolition of Queenborough-caftle, and the damoge the river Medway. It is a regular fortification, wind
fuch a line of heavy cannon to fuch a line of heavy cannon to guard the mouth, oftite Medway, that no enemy's fhips can
without danger of being torn to pieces.
Here is a village of two or three lanes forts of minabiants; but ftrangers are faid to to bepoorly
accommodated here at their inns. The fice ordnance and navy are often here in war-time bir the fleet's rendezvous is at the Nore, in order to fee every thip furniihed is aridin ocfity flores: bereis alfo a King's-yard, for building of fifth and fixth rate,
fimall frigates ${ }_{2}$ yachts, 8 cc , and a dock for repaitn, ${ }_{\text {Them. }}^{\text {The }}$ The channel of the Medway all the way from hence
to Rochefter is fo deep, the banks fo loft, and reaches fo fhort, that it is the beft tation in the wolld for flipping. Here firft and fecond rates are wold locked for reveral miles together, and moored foat theif chains as or have room to fwing up and down wind
the tide without danger of running foul of one another. Sheernefs is two miles from Queenborough, about eighteen by water from Rochefter, three from Blacks-
fakes, and thirty-five from London. flakes, and thirty-five from London.
the W eft Riding of Yorkfhire, and confines of Derbr in the Wet Riding of Yokimire, and confines of Derby-
flire. It flands on the Dur, ever which is a handomie ftone-bridge. The ftreets are narrow, the houfs b biits
of foone, but look black by rafon of the continual efpecially files, and knives or whittles, having been 3 flaple for the latter as far back as Chaucer's cays, ac

With a Sheffeld whittle in his
Here were fet up the firft mills for turning of gind mines and fome of allum. The cutlers here are incorporated by the fyle of the Cutlers of Hallamhinie, and are faid to be upwards of 600 in number, and called
Mafter-cutlers, each of whom gives a particular flamp to his wares. It is thought that no lefs than 40,000 perfons are employed in the iion trade of Shefiitl and
the adjacent tract of Hallaminflire. Its parifh-church, in the form of a crofs, is very fiacious, and has a fine Ipire, with ancient monuments of the Talbots, Earis of Shrew bury; alfo two chapels st Attercliff and Eclefala, which are hamlets in the pariih, befides sthe
chapel of St. Paul, which has been erected not long fince. Here is a free grammar-cchool erceted by King James I. alfo a fately hofpital by Gilbert Earl of
Shrewfoury. They have a fine engoine for fupplying the town with water
Between Sheffield
Between Shefficld and Rotherham are the remains of a Roman fortification, and here is alio the famous
trench called Devil's or Dane's bank, \&cc. An ookk in the park belonging to the ancient caftle here, is fill to have contained upwards of 10, coo feet of barid
Its weekly market is on Tuefday, and annual faiss on Its weekly market is on Tueffay, and annual fais on
Tuefday after Trinity-Sunday, and November 28, for cattle and horfes.
As Shefficld is faid to excel Birmingham in cutlery
and files, the latter excells the former in locks, hinetes and ines, the latter excells the former in locks, hinges,
nails, and polifhed fteel. It ftands $3^{8}$ miles from Yuik, and IIO from London.
HEFFNAL, a market
14 miles from Shreet-town of Shrophire. If tatand, and 128 from Lonilon.
Here are annual few I4 miles from Shrewfoury, and 128 from Lonlon,
Here are annual fairs on Augutt 8 , for horned catte,
horfes, fheep, and fwinc. horfes, ,heep, and fwine, allo on November 22, for
the laft-mentioned articles, and hops. HEFFORD, a market-town of Beiffordhire. It fands between two rivulets, over each of which is a bridge.
It lies feven miles from the town of Budford, and fouty HENSI, or XENSI, a province of China. It is contis guous to that of Shangfi or Xanfi, lying full
from it, and parted by the river Wanc-ho or Yelow from it, and parted by the river Wang-ho or Yellow
river, which here runs direally from N. to S. and then turning more eaftward, divides Xanfi and Xantung from Honms

S H E
Honan, in its courfe towards the Yellow fea. Its ex
tent is from lat. 32 deg. N. quite to the tent is from lat. 32 deg. N. quite to the great wall,
having. Tartary on the W. and $N$. and Su-chuen on
the S. Seing 400 miles long, and the S. being 400 miles long, and 350 broad.
The foil is rich and fertile in arable and pafture-
lands, in the latter of which are bred numerous large and finall cattle, feveral forts of wild creats particularly that which produces mufk; but the
drought occafions vaft flights of catterpillars, pers, \&\%c. As it lies contiguous on the W. to Thibet,
which kingdom extends a great conmerce is carried on with Mogul empire, a great commerce is carried on with the merchants
of thofe countries, efpecially the city of Zunnung and by this means the Mahometan religion haunung;
dually crept into China, and fpread itfelf in moft parts of it. The number of its fanilies is reckoned to amount to 831,051 ; as are the fouls in it and the Emperor's tri-
bute proportionably accumulated. The climate is ferene and healthy, and the foil $\mathrm{r}_{0}$
well-watered by a great number well-watered by a great number of rivers, leffer r freams,
and artificial canals, as well as the many hande ployed in its cultivation, that it produces plenty of every thing. Here are fome rich gold-mines, phenty of thoery
not permitted to be opened, yield a great quantity of not permitted to be opened, yield a great quantity or
that metal, which is warhed down by thole rivers
The people are The people are commonly very courteous and horpi.
table; but leis fond of the liberal fciences than the generality of other provinces. grafhoppers, \&c. What the inhabitants kill of there,
they boil and eat as a great dainty. Here grows but litel they boil and eat as a great dainty. Here grows but little
rice on the fame account; but this deficiency is made nice on the aame account, but this deficiency is made
up by the valt of wheat it yield, and many me-
dicinal herbs, roots, 8 cc. particularly excellent rhu-
barb.
In fome parts, efpecially near Sigan its
bitital, ther i a form of parts, erpecially near sigan its capital, there
lized, yields a very good white bing boiled and cryta-
lita lized, yields a very good white falt; and the groun
after rain throws up a fort of froth, which is made int foap; and in other parts are good falt, falt-pette, Inc. this province are eight capital cities, having 116 of the fecond and third rank under their jurifdiction.
Befides thefe are no lefs than twenty-three principal forBefides thefe are no lefs than
treffes, and four inferior ones.
SHEPP,
an inand inpored by by Canden, to be Ptolemy's Toliatis, an inand in the bailiwic of Milton, in Kent, formed
by the Eaft and Weft Swale, which are the two mouth by the Eaft and Weft Swale, which are the two mouth
of the Medway ; the former falling into the fea, and of the Medway; the former folling into the fea, and
the latter into the Thames : fo that it has the mixed
waters of the Thates and Medway on w, waters of the Thames and Medway on the W. the
Swale on the S. and the main ocean on the N. and E. It is twenty-one miles in circuit; and though it has neither wood nor frefh-water, moft of the fprings in it
being brackifh, it is fruitful in corn, and has always being brackiin, it it fruitful in corn, and has alway
fed a multitude of fheep, whence its name. In the marfhy parts, all over the inind. are feveral tumuli, fome of which the inhabitants call fuppored to have been caft up in memory of fome 1uppoied to chave
Danifice oficers buried there. The common way to it
from the mainland of Kent, is by King's ferry, from the mainland of Kent, is by King's ferry,
where a cable 140 fathoms in length, faftened at each where a cable 140 fathoms in length, faftened at each
end acrofs the water, enables to get the boat over by
hand. This ferry and the high-way leading to it, for above a This ferry and thie high-way leading to it, for above a
mile thro the marfhes and its other appurtenances, are maintained by the land-occupiers at one penny per acre
of frefh land, and one penny for every ten arces of falt of freff land, and one penny for every ten acres of fat
marhh-land annually, befides fome lands beloging to
the fery , fo that all travellers are towed over free, exthe ferry; fo that all travellers are towed over free, ex-
tept on Palm-Monday, Whitfun-Monday St. Sames's
cher day, and Michaclmas, when a horfeman pays two-
pence, and a footman one penny ; but on Sundays, and after eight at night, every horfeman fix-pence, and
every footman two-pence. A well dug here below the every footman two-pence. A well dug here below the
level of the fea, furninhes the garrifon of Sherrnesf with
frelh water , having before been obliged to fetch it level or the rea, having before been obliged to fetch it
frelh-wate
from Deptford. on accoumter iss numerous marine plants. It lies feven
miles N. W. of Canterbury, and the fame from Rochefter. Its principal Iown is Queenberought rom Rochet
SHFPTON Mallet, a matket-town of Somerfathirs
 London. Hout is an annual fair onth, and 19 from
forts of cattle, and for cheefe. forts of cattle, and for cheefe.
SHERBORN, or SHIREBURNE, an ancient tover o
Dorfethire. It fands 15 miles from Dorchefer, Dorfethire. It flands 15 miles, from Dorcent town of
118 from London. Here are four annual fairs, nately r18 from London. Here are four anniual fairs, namely
Saturday after Holy Thurfday, for all forts of cattle Saturday after Holy Thurfay, for al forts of catte,
July 18 for the artices lat-mentioned and wool, July
26 for wool and lambs, and the firt Monday in Oato26 for wool and lambs and the firft Monday in OQto-
ber for wool and all forts of cattle. The collegiate or cer for wool and all forts of cattle. The colfegiate of
conventual church is a reverend pile, its inhabitants art
yery numerous, and here begins the miedley-cloath ing. the Wett Riding of YorkNfire, a populous town in
miles from York, flands about it miles from York, and 176 from London. Here is at
annual fair on Octaber 6 , for Gaza annual fair on October 6 , for flax and horfes,
HERBRO, a fort belonging to the Englint, at th
 Guiney, in Africa. It fands 100 miles S. E. of Si-
erra Leone. Lati. 6 deg. 5 min. N. long. It deg. io $\min$. W-MUIR, a common or heathy plain betweer
SHERRIF-MUIR
Dumblane and Stirling, in Scolland fought in 1715 between the King's, worces a contriande wa
by the Duke of Argyle, by the Duke of Argyle, and thofe who efpoared the caurd
of the pretender. The latter kept the field of batile or the pretender. The latter kept the field of battic
the night of the engagement; but foon after retired
to Perth to Perth, when the pretender landed among then ;
a lietle time after he got off to France from Montrofe, a litele time after he got off to France from Montrofic
and his adherents entirely difperfed thereupon.
SHERZUL, or CHIR ASO UL HERZUU, or CHIRASOUUL a fmall ciry of Curdifan,
the ancient Affyria, in Afia Minor. It Ands on the the ancient Aflyria, in Afia Minor. It fands on the
river Capros, which rifes at the foot of a mountain about two days journey above it, and about ten mifes
from the plains of Arbela. Over it is a fately former from the plains of Arbela. Over it is a fately ftone-
bridge of ninetenen arches, three of which the Great
Cha Abbas broke din Cha Abbas broke down after the of takithg of the Great
Here rafdat Here refides a Begleberg, who hath twenty faggaiac
under him. The town is cut out of a fweep rock for the fpace of a quarter of a league, the acceefs to the houfe being by fleps. The doors are no other than a k kind of
mill-ftone rolled to and from the entrance. Under the mill-ftone rolled to and from the entrance. Under the
houfes are roomis cut like cellars for their caitle: fo that this place is a good frong hold to-defend this fron-
tier from the Arabs and Bedouins of Meto Near it are mineral fprings of an actid and purgativ nature. It flands about fixty miles N. W. from folwah Lat. 36 deg. N. long. 45 deg. 57 min . E.
SHETLAND, SCHETLAND, or ZETLAND, iflants belonging to scotand, and in the extreme northerin
parts of that kingdom. Their number is faid to be
about forty-fix, of which about tenty-fix about forty-fix, of which about twenty-fix are inhabi-
ted, with forty holms or grazing-places for cattle, and thirty rocks, being part of the flewarty of the Orrneys
They lie in the mid-feas between the ocant of Norway on the E. and that of the uninhabied Hudfon's-bay 60 deg 48 . 60 deg. 48 min. The diftance from Sanda, one of
the moft northern ines of the Orkneys, to Swinburghhead, the moff fouthern point of Shetland, is twent
or twenty-one leagues, and upwards of 100 miles or twenty-one leagues, and upwards of 100 miles N
E. of Caithnefs, on the mainand of Scotland. The iflands of moft note are only about three or four their principal towns being no othier than villages, and
much frequented by the many ftrangers emploved about much frequented by the many ftrangers emp.oyed abour
the fiflery. The finery, are the inands fuppofed by fome to be the
UUtima Thule of the ancients, in which they pliced their Ultimi Thule of the ancients, in which they placed the
Elyfium ; and the tength of the days here during Jun and July, when one can fee to read by the mido fiight
light, might give occalion to the notion that here wis light, might give occalion to the notion that here wa
day everganting to be found. The Shetland inands are mof valuable fot the vaff
Thoals of finh on their fhores, efpecially herrings and Thoals of fifh on their thores, efpecially herrings and
whales. The Dutch reap the greateft advantase from


S H E
great part of autumn, and follow the fhoals from thence
own to Yarmouth on the coaft of Norway. The free Britifh fifhery from London, and their refpective chambut it is much to be regretted, that fome among the latter have not entered into it with a fpirit and perfeverance adequate to fo national a meafure, by which fo
great an advantage muft neceffarily have accrued to the great an advantage mult neceflarily have accrued to the
horthern parts of the infand in particular, by employing its numerous hands, and enriching their country in general.
From From the refort of fhipping to Shetland arifes moft, if
not all its trade, the inands themelves producing little or nothing, except corn and cattle. Here the women fome of the finet ftockings, \&cc. proportionally in all that kingdom. The inhabitants of this, as well as the the ftrangers who refort among them.
The principal ifland, called the Mainland, is about fixty miles in length, and about twenty where broadeft
but is full of mofies, bogs, and mountains, except to wards the fhores. The capital is Lerwick on the eaft ern coaff, though Scalloway on the oppofite fhore i
faid to be much larcer and more populous. For eight months in the year thefe northern iflands hat enjoy fo much of the day, in the other four are oft in darknefs and ice, tempefts and forms, not a fhip
oo be feen about them, their fea not navigable in mol to be feen about them, their fea not navigable in moft
of the funds, and very few flips to be feen in the reft where the fea may be faid to be open: but when the chearful fun returns to their coafts about May or June,
the face of the fea is covered with fhips and boats fpreading themfelves all about the iflands, hunting feals, fea-dogs, whales, and fin-fifi, among the floating
inands of ice, without any fear of danger. Alands of ice, without any fear of danger sible; but the fforms and tempefts are more frequent the pole; and though the fea is open with reaard to the pole ; and though the fea is open with regard to
froft, yet it is continually difturbed with the moft violent ftorms : but no fooner does the fifhing-feafon come on, than at leaft 2000 fail crowd into their ports, and co-
vering the fea, fpread their nets for the herrings in all the funds and channels among the iflands; and in the high fea on every fide an equal number of feamen is 1 employed in the
Foreigners come continually a-fhore, both to buy
and fell; and feveral Dutch families have fettled there.
On this On this illand are two forts, with a Governor and garrifon for protecting their trade. Their principal
fort is near a quarter of a mile N . from the capital of Lerwick.
In thefe inconceivably Ied the trade of Shetland, as the whale-fifhery is that of
Greenland.
The number of Dutch buffes are from 1500 to 2000 ,
and Sir $W$ alter Raleigh makes them in his time to be no lefs than 3000 . There buy great quantities of corn, which they bring with them for that purpofe. And the trade herein is fo confiderable, that they fet up booths a-hiore, as in a fair, where, befides other necef
faries, they fell efpecially wines, brandy, and fices anies, they fell efpecially wines, brandy, and fpices
in return for which they have beer, bread, flefh, plants \&\%. During this fair the inanders felld feeveral forts of
Scottifh manufactures to the Scottiin manufactures to the Dutch feamen, as well as
all forts of provifions. And by filhing likewife with their own barks and cobles, they take great quantities
of fifh on their own account, which the Dutch buy of them. Though the air here is piercing cold, yet many
the inhabitants live to a great age. They are fuppofe to have been originally Goths, from the remains o
their old language and cuftoms ; but they mixed with the Scottidh Lowland ; but they are now and fpeak a dialece of the Englifhers, The ders seople in gem, neral feem to be of a religious turn, and, a very few
excepted, all Prootefants. They are plain and good-
frays, often making fearts to compofe quarrels By reafon of the fhortnefs of their days, and the great
length of their nights in winter, to cether withe peltuous fate of the weather at that time, they hated know what is tranfacting in the world from Oatody
till May; as was particularly the cafe at the of which event, in November 1688, they knew notion,
till the May following; when being told till the May following; when beeng told of nothing
fifherman, he was imprifoned and indicted of hi, by fiherman, he was impriioned and indicted of high trea.
fon, which however was foon after conffrmed, and thes.
man reftored to his liberty. Yon, which however was
man reftored to his liberty.
The inlanders live
The iflanders live fo much on falt fifh, that they are
very fujject to the fcurvy, againf which nature hy very fubject to the fcurvy, againft which nature ahes
provided them with plenty of fcurvy-gra) phyficians or furgeons. They cure the je junding go
mixing the powder of frail-fhells in their drink. by mixing the powder of fail-hhells in their drink. Theic
common draught is whey, which the common draught is whey, which the natives barrer unt
and keep in
Soot cellar,
Some drink butter-milk till it becomes very Some drink butter-milk mixed with water, and thong.
they call Bland ; but the better fort have god be they call Bland; but the better fort have good beer and
ale. Moft of them live by fihhing and fowling, and are ale. Moir of them live
very expert at fire-arms.
As their coafts abound
As their coafts abound with, firh of all forts for the
greateft part of the year, the common greateft part of the year, the common people not only
live fo much on them ; but in winter they butn for oil in lamps, inftead of tallow-candles. Heere are otters, as well as whales and feals ; and they have are otter,
forts, particularly forts, particularly geefe and ducks of feveral kinds. and other fowls which frequent heathy yrounds woill live there. They have abundance of little horfes callec
fhalties, fit both Malties, fit both for the plough and faddle, being natur
rally pacers, very frightly and frong, with mall
and fo light, that one may lift them from the and fo light, trat one may lifd then from the ground
They are of two forts, the one pyed, but the black is
the beft.
 the time. fit for fervice. They are never houlded ${ }^{\text {are and }}$
when they have no grafs, feed on fea-ware, which is
whe only to be had at ebbb-tide. Their black, cattle and
fheep are reduced to the fame food Theep are reduced to the fame food during frof and
fnow. The eagles deftroy many of their lambs, of
which the which the ewes bring two or three at thence. Here a
vaft numbers of crows, with a head vaft numbers of crows, with a head, wings, and bill,
of a black colour; but the back, breaft, tail grey. The inhabitants live partly on fea-fowl in fum-
mer and autumn mer and autumn, and they partly on fea--owol in fuim-
by their down and feathers. by their down and feathers. The feveral fopecies build
and hatch apart, each tribe keeping together. Some and hatch apart, each tribe keeping together. Some-
times there are fuch numerous fights of them, that
they darken they darken the air ; they commonly arrive in Fe-
bruary, fit clofe together for fome time e till hey have
refted, and after their young are hatched and buary, fit ciore together for fome time till they have
refted, and after their young are hatched, and they
can take to the wing, they go together to fome uncan take to the wing, they go together to fome un-
known place. The inhabitants of the leffer ilands known place. The
maintain themfelves in fummer by eggs and fowl. The
men are depter men are dexterous climbers, and are let down in bafkets
by means of ropes to catch the fowl. Their fuel is peat, turf, and heather or heath. Befides flockings,
hey make coarfe cloth, and knit ure, and for farle to the Norw, Norwegians ; gloves for their own
und their molt profitable export is fifh. In there infands there arefeveral monume
Piets houfes.
a kind of tan try, falled Schat, which the inhabitants paid the Norwegians when they were their mateters
Befides their filh-trade with foreigners, confiderable traffic with the Orkneys, and mof of the money which they have in the latter comes for the
former, for corn, meal, malt, ftockings, ale $8 c$. former, for corn, meal, malt, flockings, ale, \&c.
In there iflands are the ruins of feveral little Popifh chapels; and in the whole country are only thriee
churches with towers, as Tingwall, or the Maindard churches with towers, as Tingwall, or the Mainland; Burra, on the inle of that name;
Ireland a promontory of the Main.
Befides herrings,
Beinides herrings, there are taken on thefe coats 2
great number of grey-fifh called fillucks and felks, both of the fame fpecies, orlyy che latter are larger and dider. of the fame fpecies, only the latter are larger and older.
They are a thick fat fifh, one liver of fome producing
a Scottih pint of oil.

S H O
Befides the Mainland, the other iflando of mof note
are Braffa, the Skerries, Burray, Vuft, Yell, Feflar, are Brafia, the Skerrie
Foula, and Papa-flour.
SHEVIOKE
SHEVIOKE, a palace of Cornwall. It flands between
Eaflow and Saltafh. In its church is Eaftlow and Saltafh. In its church is a monument of
one Dennis who built the church, and his one one Dennis who built the church, and his lady a batn,
the difference in the expence of both which was, that the barn coft three halfpence more than the charch. SHILOH, once a famous city of Paleftine, and the half
tribe of Ephraim, in Afia, and near the confines of Bribe of Ephraim, in Aling, and near the confines of furrounded with it, and in the
Biffiait of Acrabatane. This was the repint
difict diffriet of Acrabatane. This was whe repofitory of the
tabernacle and ark before the Philiftines took it tabernacle and ark before the Philiftines took it; from
which time it fell into decay. Here Samuel the Pro phet was brought up. It flood about twelve or four-
teen miles S of Sechem. Sten miles S. of Sechem.
SHINAR, Mores's Challea,
 built the tower of Babel, fo called from the confurion
of tongues which Providence fent among them, of tongues which Providence fent among them, in or-
der to ccatter them from the place of their confpiracy; and hence the kingdom and city of Babylon received
their names.
SHPTON MALLET, a town of Somerfethire See O Hythe.
SHIRAS, the capital of Farfiftan, in Perfia. See SchiRAS.
SHRBEURNE, a town of Dorrethire, as aloo another in the Weft Riding of Yorkhire. See SHERborN,
SHIRBYWICH, a place in Staffordflire, where is a faltfrping, and a fine country around.
SHROOOD, where is a fat-
a fpacious foreft of Nottinghamfire, far from Notaingham town. In it atere fome fine parks
and noble hourcs, as Welbeck the Duke of Portlands, and noble houres, as Welbeck the Duke of Portland's,
and Thorefly, that of the Duke of Kingto. Its
chief forefter is the Earl of Chefterfield, but this fochief forefter is the the Earl of Chefterffield; But but this fo-
rheft is now almot given up to waft, and eve the
roods, which formerly made io
wamous for theve, the woods, which formerly made is famous, for thieves, are
deftroyed ; nor is there any remarkable number of deer now remaining. It was noted as a place of refort for
Robin Hood and his men, whofe traditionary fory is Robin Hood and his men, whore traditionary ftory is
well-known among the generality of the common people.
As members of the foreft, here are feveral woodwards As members of the forert, here are feveral woodwards
for every townfinip within it, and one forevery principal
wood. The pit-coal of Shirwood is more unctuous and fulphurous than that of Yorkfhire or Lancafhire. The road through this foreft is a hard bot
way for about thirty miles together.
way for about thirty miles together.
SHOEBERRY-NESS, a promontory or great fhoal of
fand, called Black-baii, lying below Canvey-ile fand, called Black-bail, lying below Canvey-ife or
Leigh-road, in Eftex, which runs near three leagues Leigh-road, in Efiex, which runs near three leagues
into the fea, and has a maff fet up at the end of it as a
fea-mark, and called Shoe-beacon. fea-mark, and called Shoe-beacon. From this fand, and on the edge of Shoeberry before
it, or to the N . W. of it, all along to the mouth of
Colcheter-water, the fhore is full of fhoals or fands, Colchefter-water, the fhore is full of thoals or fands,
with fome deep channels between them : all which with forme diep, channels between them : all which
are full of fifh, and the Barking facks are well em-
ployed; befides fwarms of leffer fifining-boats from the ployed, befides, fwarms of leffer fifhing-boats from the
towns and villages on the coaft, that come in every tide, towns and villages on the coaff, that come in every tide,
felling the mall fin in the country; they fend the beft
and largeft upon horfes, which travel night and day, to felling the fmall finh in the country; they fend the bett
and largeff upon horfes, which travel night and day, to
the London markets. SHOOTER's-HILL, fo called from its having been for-
merly a butt for archers, till the time of King Henry
WHe
 heath, in Kent.
SHOREHAM, Old and New, two places of Suffex, on the river Adur, at the mouth of which food the ancient
Portus Adurni, whence hhips could fail up two or three miles from the fea, as high as Bramber
fand-banks fand-banks.
Here Ella the Saxon landed with fupplies, drove the
Britons into the Weald, and poffefing himfelf of their Britans into the Weald, and porieling nimiect Saxons.
country, eftablifhed the kingdom of the South
Id St Shoremam has now declined to a poor village, by country, eftablithed the kingoomed to a poor village, by
Old Shoreham has now declined
the rife of New Shoreham ; which is a boreugh governed

S H R
by conftables, and it fends two members to parliament.
Its weekly market on Staturday is but of litle account, and its annual fair on July 25 is for pedlary. This is a populous place, and has a colleqor of the
cuftoms, with a very good harbour for veffels of confider-
able burden able burden; , and hered feverbal King's fhips and mert
chantmen are built. The parilider chantmen are built. The parifh-church has been great-
ly beautified, and there is not one who receives alms in
it. Here fhip-carpenter it. Heauifed, and there is not one who renters and fhip-chandereses ale pres in
itety
numerous ; and the river, though numerous; and the river, though not navigate. .for
large veffels, ferves to bring down floats of timber
from large vefiels, ferves to bring down floats of timber
from Bramber, Steyning, and the adjacent country,
which is covered which is covered with woods, It ftands twenty-five
miles from Chicefefle, and forty-five from London. miles from Chichefter, and forty-five from London.
HREWSBURY, the metropolis of Shrophhire, or the
county of Salop. It county of Salop. It frapds delightfuly on the the-
vern, and rofe out of the ruins of Uriconium, vern, and rofe out of the ruins of Uriconium, now
Wroxeter, a village about four miles off. The Saxons
filed it Scrobefberg of flited it Scrobefberg, from the thiles off. The Saxons
having formerly been which it flands, having formerly been full of frruss.. It it has two fair
bridges on the Severn, which furround it, except on the N. fide, in in the form, which of furround it, except on
horfefloe, rendering it a peninfula by that means. Several religious foundations
have anciently At Shrewibury King Richald II. held a parliament.
Hither Henry Earl of Richmond, afterwards King Henry VII. marched from Wales, where he he landed,
and was joined by Sir Gilbert Talbot and his the Earl of Shrewfury. Here, April 15, 155p, the
fweating-ficknefs, fays Camden, prod Tweating-irckness, rays Camden, proved fo mortal, ef-
pecially to the middle-aged, that hence it difperfed it-
felf througout felf throughout the kingdom.
Shrewnhury gave the title of Earl for many years to
the Montgomerys and Talbots, and it fill conters in a defcendant of the latter. Here is a free grammarCchool founded by King Edward VI. and more largely
endowed by Queen Elizabeth. The fabric is fately a very good library, and very convenient houfes for the firt, fecond, and third mafters, from 30 to 1001 . fter-
ling falary, befides ufhers and a chapel. In Cambride ing ralary, berides uffers and a chapel. In Cambridge
unverfity are feveral fcholarthips founded in favour of this fchool, to which belongs anouther fchool-houfe
at Grinhill, about five miles off : at Grinhinl, abowt five miles off: hither the mafters temper, \&c. at Shrewfury . Beffides hof contatagious dif-
houfes, here ale almshoufes, here are feveral charity-cchools for 140 boys,
and forty girls. An handfome county-hofpital has been lately erected in this town; and an engine, by means
of a pillar, raifes water from the Severn for the ufe of of a pillar, raifes
the inhabitants.
Though the refentment of parliament fell heavy on this town, for adhering to King Charles I I. Who came
hither in the beginning of the civil wars, after his dif hither in the beginning of the civil wars, after his dif-
appointment at Nottingham, and formed an army;
pet it has fince recovered itrelf, yppointment at Nottingham, and formed an army;
yet it has fince recovere ittelf, and is now very flou-
ifhing. Befides meetind-houfes, here are five chucltes rihhing. Befides meeting-houfes, here are five churches,
namely, St. Chad, St. Mary, St. Alkman, St. Julian, namely, St. Chad, St. Mary, St. Alkman, St. Julian,
and the Holy Crofs or Abbey-foregate, of which latter,
united to St. Giles, the juridiAion was granted to the united to st. Giles, the juridfiotion was granted to the the
corporation upon the diflolution of monafteries. All corporation upon the diffolution of monafteries. All
thete, except st. Mary, a royal peculiar, are in the dioceefe of Litcthfield and Coventry.
Its weekly markets for corm,
Its weekly markets for corn, cattle and proviions, are
on Wedneefday and Saturday; every Thurday is the
market for Welch cottons and frem on Wednerday and Saturday; every Thurfday is the the value of 10001 . are fold one week with another.
Here is alfo a manufacture of white broad cloth; and over the market-houfe is kept a hall for the manufac-
tures. They fpeak all Englifh in the town, but on tures. They
market-day you would think you were in $W$ Wales. market-day you would think you were in a ales.
The town is governed by a mayor, recorder, \&c.
and fends two members to parliament. The corporaand fends two members to parliament. The corpora-
tion has the power of trying caufes within itfelf, even tion has the power of trying caules within itfelf, even
fuch as are capital, except for high treafon. Here are
twelve incorporated trading companies, whe twelve incorporated trading companies, who on Mon-
day fortnight after Whitfuntide repair to Kingland, on day fortnight after Whitfuntide repair to Kingland, on
the S. fide of the town, and oppofite bank of the Sethe s. fide of the town, and oppoine bank ortain the mayor and corporation
vern, where they enterain
at their refeetive bowers or abbors ereqede on purpofe,
and diftinguifhed by fome devices fuitable to their crafts. are everal gardens hanging downto the river.
was famous throughout England for its delicate cakes, and its brawn is reckoned fuperior to that of Canter-
bury. Here is fuch plenty of provifions of all forts, bury. Here is fuch plenty of provifions of all forts, el-
pecially falmon and other fifh from the Severn and the pece, and the place itfelf is fo delightful, that 'tis full
Def of genty; and there are affemblies and balls for the
gentemen and ladies once a week, the town being gentlemen and ladies once a week, the town being
noted for mirth and gallantry. Here are more gentlemen's coaches than in any town in this part of England.
That part called the Quarry, from flones formerly dug walks in England. It takes in at leaft twenty acres on the S. and S. W. fides of the town, betwixt its walls and the Severn. It is inaded with rows of lime-trees, feats on both fides. On the Welch bridge is a very noble gate, over welch, and their laft Prince. The walls and
idol of the gates are ffill ftanding, though the caftle is fomething gutes are. The great, Roman road called Waatling-ftreet,
suinous.
is vifible at Wroxeter in the neighbourhood, and from is vifible at Wroxeter in the neighbourhood, and from
an eminence for ten or fftten miles, being raired high aneminence for ten or fifteen miles, being raired high
and fraight; and in the bottom of the river at low-
water may be feen the remains of a ftone-bridge. water may be feen the remains of a ftone-bridge.
Roman coins are frequently dug up here, with the Roman coins are frequently dug up here, with the
bones of men of a large fize, particularly teeth three inches long, and the fame dimenfions round ; alio
thigh-bones a full yard in length. The annual fairs kept at Shrew fbury are on Saturday
next after March 15, Wednefday after Eafter-week, and Wednefday before Whit-Sunday. Thefe are con-
fiderable for horned cattle, fiderable for horned cattle, horfes, fheep, cheefe, and
Iinen-cloth: on July 3 and Auguft 12, for horned cattle, horfes, pigs, cheefe, linen, theep, and lamb's wool; October 2 and December 12, for horned
horfes, fheep, pigs, butter, cheefe, and linen. horles, ineepp, pigs, butter, cheefe, and linen.
In the neighbourhood was fought the bloody battle
between In the neighourhood was fought the bloody battle
between young Henry Piercy, furnamed Hootppur, and
Henry IV. King of England, in which the former was Henry IV. King of England; in which the former was
killed, and his army overthrown, the place being to this
day called Battlefield. It fands 157 miles N.W. of London, Lat. 52 deg. 47 min . N. long. 2 deg. 4 min. WNew Jerfey, in North America. It flands on the S. fide of a frefh-water river of the fame name, and near its mouth. It is the moff fouthern town in the countr,
and reckoned its capital ; about eleven miles over land and reckoned its capital; about eleven miles over land
from Middleton : between thefe two towns there is an iron-work, and a church at the falls.
SHRIM (fee SZEREM) a county and town of Sclavonia, in Hungary.
SHROPSHRE, or the county of Salop, in England. It is bounded on the E. by Staffordfinire; on the N. by
Chenire ; on the S. by Worcefterhire, Herefordfhire Chethire; on the , by Worcefterthire, Herefordfire,
and Radnaire ; and on the W. by the flires of and Radnorhire; and on the $W$. by the thir
Montgomery and Denbigh, in North Wales.
The river Severn, rifing in Plinlimmon hill The river Severn, rifing in Plinlimmon hills, in
Montgomeryhhire, runs through the county from W Montgomeryhire, runs through
to S . dividing it into two parts.
This is a large inland county, being, according to
Templeman, forty miles in length, and thirty Templeman, forty miles in length, and thirty-three in
breadth; others reckon it thirty-four miles from Wobreadth ; others reckon it thirty-four miles from Wo-
ferton below Ludlow on the S . to Over near Trent on the N. and twenty-five from Tong on the S. to
Ofweftry on the W. It Ofweftry on the $W$. It is of an oval or nearly circular
form, containing about 890,000 acres, with about 139,000 inhabitants, 15 market towns, and 170 parimhes; which are all diltributed into fifteen hundreds,
in the diocefes of Hereford, Litchfield and Coventry and St. Afaph.
That part lying beyond the Severn is feparated on
the S. from the firires of Hereford, Radnor, and Worthe S. from the fhires of Hereford, Radnor, and Wor-
ceffer, by the fiver Tifidiane or Tafidiang, as the
Welch call it, which enters this county Welch call it, which enters this or Tantyidiang, as the village of
Ruthin Rugantin, and is afterwards joined by the Clun near Bridge-caftle. The other divifion, by themely, the tract on this fide of the Severn, is cut into two parts by
the river Tern, which flows from N. to S. fo called from a large pool in Staffordhire, denominated Ternes, rally the cafe in fuch as are mountainous or hilly. ${ }^{\text {s. }}$ gene.
oil fail, which in many parts is of a rediff clay. The
various fertility, the $S$. and $S$. W. various fertility, the $S$. and $S$. W. partrs, which of
moft nilly, not beeing altogether fo fruitful as the mort hilly, not being altogether fo fruitful as the elmy
grounds, of which this county has its fare
plent grounds, of which chis county has its Share. Hese
plenty of wheat and barley is produced, together wiit
other forts of grain, befides inexhauflible other forts of grain, befides inexhauftible pits of colld
of this kind Da. Fuller mentions a river or frelh-whele of this
coal.
By
By the fide of the Severn are rich large meadomst
yieldiag abundance of pafture for the catle, which yiedding abundance of pafture for the cartue, meadorng,
ciiefly fed in the uplands ; and the hilly countric one
confines of Wales id confines of Wales is excellent pafturage for fon the
Here Here are alfo mines of copper, palkurage for fheep, iron-flone, and
lime-ftone. Over moft of the cozt lime-ftone. Over moft of the coal-pits lies a flratum
of a blackifh, hard, but very porous fubfance taining great quantities of bitumen, whitance, con-
ground to powder in fuch horfe-mills was seting ground to powder in fuch horfe-mills, which bring gring fing
for making of glafs, and well boiled in coppecis of $w_{3}$. tor, the earthy and grity paits fubfide, bertis of on to:
furface fwims the bituminous matter, which bot of evaporations is brought to the confiftency of niersh or by the help of an oin which is diffilled from the finm?
fone mixed with it, may be thinned to a fort of the both fubtances ferve like it, particulaly for the cauliking of fhips, if not better: for thefe do not crack as che the comb.
mon pitch and tar, but keep always black and that it is thought this might be very ferviceable , ; io the worm, which is of fuch detriment to our flipping. This county, as being formerly a frontier bupwewn.
Welch and Englifh, has had more caftles than Wn England; fo that it feems to to caftles than any otheres by a continued wall of caftles: and Spreed from Wales
lefs than thirty-two, befides the fortifid lefs than thirty-two, befides the fortified downs, hat
were once in this flire. Thefe cafles howerer were were once in this hire
check upon the excurf
whence its confines tow ords Wheir Walch neighbous;
called the Marches, as being the limits berineen called the Marches, as being the limits between bxan
Some of the nobility of this county were filed Lardi of the Marches, and thefe within their jurifilitions
aeted with a ected with a fort of palatinate authority, approaching
nearer to fovereignty than any delegated nearer to fovereignty than any delegated power: thy
held courts of juftice to determine controverfies, and they enjoyed feveral great privileges and immunitise
In ancient writings they were ffiled Marchions de MaIn ancient writings they were filied MMrd immunituses
chia Walle, or Marquifes of the Marches of Wales; but peaceful times fince the reduction of Wales, and
bits its union with the crown of Entiand, and allo and
abolition of the Lords Marchers, has taken away the abolition of the Lords Marchers, has taken away their
rights, whinch they cxercifed with great infolence orat rights, which they cxercifed wit
the inhabitants of the Marches.
With
With regard to the ecclefiaftical fate of this coints,
the $S$. fide of the Severn is moftly under the
the S. fide of the Severn is montly under the juriciditom
of the Biffop of Hereford, and the N . part under titit
of Litchfield and Coventry, except Ofiweffy, \&ic which belongs to St. Afaph: but there is only ore
Archdeacon for the dioceres, Archdeacon for the dioceres, namely, Shrewfoury of
Saiop; who has under his vifitation the deanites of Burford, Clun and Werlock, Ludlow, Pentifibury, and Sotterfden, within the diocefe of Hereford; alfo the
deanries of Newport and Shrewfluury, within the diodeanries of Newport and Shr
cefe of Litchfield and Coventry.
The county of .
The country of Salop lies in the Oxford circuit, and rends twelve members to parliament; ; namely, tho
Knights of the fhire, with two burgcfies each for Knights of the fhire, with two burgelies eaca, for
Shrewsbury, Brudges or Bridgenorth, Ludiow, Wen-
lock, and Bifhopsin lock, and Bifhops.caftle. IIs capital is Shrewloury.
HUR, now called Tor or El Torro, a place in the mat foutherly part of Arabia Petrea, in Afia. It is an open own, with a caflie end towers; it has a good hatbout, nd about 400 houfes, inhabited by Chrifiian merchntsts,
Jews, and Moors. Goods are unloaded here to be Jews, and Moors. Goods are unloaded here to co
carried by land to Suez on the ithmus, the W. guld not being navigable for large vefilis any further thin or, on account of rocks. Here the water is
and nitrous, and the adjacent country fo defert, the
he town is but thinly inhabited. Here is a Turitit
s
1
garrifon under an Aga. The Greeks have a monaftery
with thirty monks, but very poor, who yathering of ftones like mufhrooms, her atus, zc. It
frands 150 miles S of Harach. Lat. 28 deg. 17 min. SIACCA, or XACCA, a town of Val di Mazara ifland of Sicily, in the lower rivifion of Italy. Iazara, and
on the S. coart at the foot of a hall, with on the s. coant at the foot of a bill, with a fout old
cafle and good port, well ffored with corn: it lic twenty miles. S. E. of Mazara. Lat. 37 deg. 30 min. N. . SIACK, or SIAGUA, a Dutch facory in the inand Java, in Afia. It flands on the river Andraghira, but
is inconfiderable on to the vaft numbers of flads caught here at foawning to the for the fake of their roes, while the reft of the fill
time is thrown way. The fe they pickle up and dry in the
foke, traniporting them to all the countries from Inoke, traniporting them to all the countries from
Achem to Siam. It called Turbow, and is preferred
to Caviar. With thefe and pork the people drive a good to Caviar. With there and pork the people drive a good
trade.
tIAM PROPER, by fome called the Uper, to dinguin er siam, containing Cambodia, Laos, and Malacca. This is a kingdom of the Further India, in Aira. It is bounded on the W . by the ocean; on the
N . by the king komins of Martaban and Laos ; on the E . by Cochincha, from which it is divided by high moun-
tains ; and on the $S$. by the peninfula of Malacca. Its tains ; and on the S. by the peninfula of Malacca. Its
aimenfions are uricertain, though its length is faid to
be 600 miles, and breadth near 300 . be 600 miles, and breadth near 300 .
Confidering that it lies fo near the line, the air is very temperate, and the foir in general line, the air bir it ides
bamboo-canetree, it abounds in rice, which is the prin-bamboo-canetree, it abounds in rice, which is the prin-
cipal food of the inhabitants tres that yield a gum, the chief fingredient in their varnifh.
The beft fort of b bnjamin comes from this country, The beft fort of benjamin comes from this country.
Here are alfo aloes and cinnamon-trees, dying-wood, and fore of good timber.
Here, as in all fat countres under the Equator, they have volent periodical rains; and therefore tuater, hoofyses
are built on pillars, fo that they have no communicaare built on pillars, fo that they have no communica-
tion with each other for fome months but by boats. Befides fugar-canes, pepper-trees, cocoas, and an-
anas, they have the famous ginfeng-plant, which they anas, they have the famous ginfeng-plant, which they
infure in boiling water. Here are mines of gold, filver,
Iead, tin, iron marbles of feveral forts, infule in boiling water. Here are mines of gold, filver,
lead, tit, ion, marbcs of feveral forts, \&c. elephants
fhinocerores, leopards, tygers ; with all the other wild ninocerores, leopards, ty gers, with all the other wild
and tame beafs of the yndies, The inhatitants eat
bet litele feflo, and catch the deer for their fkins, but incte fhey fend annually to the dean
which
The diet of the Siamefer is yery p
ave fmall bitter grapes, but no wine. and cheap; they ave matir oitter grapes, but no wine. Their ordinary
trink is water, and their principal treat tea. They are
and all grof. idolators; and their priefts live in convents, fure-
oounded with pallifadoes of bambo. The King is abfolute, difpofing of the lives and for-
tunes of his fubjects at pleafure: but he lays no impofts The Siamere are frangers to military difcipline, and
Their belief of a metemplychofis, or tranfmigration of heir belief of a metempfychofis, or tranfmigration of fouts, infpires them with a horror for blood; fo that the
chief way of managing war in the Indies, efpecially betwixt thofe of Siam and Pegu, is to enter one another's country, and carry off the inhabitants' for
flaves.
They generally bathe at home, as there are great umbers of crocodiles, \&c. both in the gulph and ivers of siam, elpecialy atous, as well as
Their language and cuftoms hew them 10 be a mixture of different nations from well-rioportioned. They are of a fmall fize, but their bodies Well-proportioned.
They are e ignorant of the arts, except the ordinary fort
of mechanics ; but are dexterous at gilding and beating of mechanics; but are dexterous at gilding and beating
of gold into plates. They make a coarfe fort of cottonof gold into pates.
cotht a and are goo at embroidery. The common
people employ themfelves in fibhing, and the better fort people employ themfelves in filming, and the better cort
in merchandifing.
IAM, the capital of the laft-mentioned country of the fame name, and the royal refidence. It is called Odia,
and formerly India, and flands in an inand formed by three

## S I B

praws, of the river Menan, which is full of thips, walls, with many navigabede canals ten mierces round, the through it fructures. The houtes are low, the onlyg margugiticenn
ftum the three palaces of their Kings, and fome temples with gill friires.
About a miles of thir Kings, and About a milc-below the town is a Ditch fadory, on
the fame fide of the river. The Englifh had alo a fac-
tory till 1686 , when ther. tory till 1686 , when they. withdrew. The fuburbst, a fachabi-
ted chiefly by frangers, lie on bot Sid ted chiefly by frangers, lie on both fideef stherbser. inhabi- The
ffreets are narrow, but well-contrived, to keer out the
extreme heare extreme hear of the climate.
Siam bar is a large bank of mud thrown up by a
river, the mouth of which is above two leavues utt, with
not not abo mouth of which is above two leagunes up, wh a
noth
tides. In 1567 this city held out a fiege of twenty-one
months againt the King of Pegu, with 140,000 men, but was a t lat taken by treachery; wupon which ehe
Emperor of Siam himfelf, and his relater ARA, a captainric of Brafil, in South Amierica; ;o call tom a river of the fame name. It rifes far up
in tontinent, and falls into that called the Northern
fea, in the fea, in the great Atlantic or American ocean, about
feven or eight leagues N. of the bay of Manmoryat fercer lat. 3 deg. 40 min. S. It lies between the cap-
tainding taintic of Maranhao and that of Rio Grande. In it are
only two fortrefles only two fortrefies ; the one on the N. near the cityof of
Sara, flands on a little hill, and on the right fide of the haven, which is capable of admitting only lide veffels.
The The other fort called St. Luke, is fitauted on the cooff,
at the mouth of another river, between Rio Burand bas and Porro das Oncas. this captainric being inhabited by The eaftern part of this captainric being inhabited by
two tribes, namely, the Deles and Peflagueis, the Por-
tuguefe having nothing tuguefe having nothing to do with it, and on the $S$.
they extend themfelves no further than the territories of they extend themfelves no further than the territories of
the Tapucs; but how far is uncertion are tall and fout; they bore large holes in their ears,
to which they hang feyerat in their line hang teveral trinkests; they have the fime fmall veffess, which traffic with them for fugat-canes, produce of the country, ralt, and other commodities, tha produce of the country
Notwithfanding the of
tuguefe territories in this captatainric, as extending a groat
way $E$. and $S$. yay E, and S. it appears that they have little eliee ghan a
fmall teritory round their forts, of about three or four leagues only. BA, one of the nine northern provinces of Indoftan, and
the Eaft Indies in Afia. It is mountainous, having Kalares on the N. Naugracut on the W. Pitan on the
E . and Jamba on the S. The Ganges L. and Jamba on the S . The Ganges runs neir it,
where it forms a lake, on which flands Hardware, near the N. fide of the province, and reckoned its capital by the Santons, with a good trade, and in a tolerablyly
fertile country. The rock in form of a cow's head, through which the Ganges runs in this country, is worfliped by the Pagans, who refort hither in great numbers to wadh in it., In its S. part is the little king-
dom of Sirinagar, according to de Lifle, with a town of the fame name.
SERIA, a vaff tract of ground extending about cigh-
teen leagues in length from N . to S . namely, from lat. ten leagues in length from N . to S . namely, from yat.
50 to 68 deg. N. It includes the moft northern part of the Rufian empire, in Afia, as well as Europe, being
bounded on the W. by Ruffia, from which it is parted by a ridge of mountains reaching from Mount Caucafus
to the northern or frozen ocean ; on the $N$, by the fame o the northern or frozen ocean; on the N. by the fame
occan; on the E. by the Japanefe ocean, and a part of Great Tartary ; and on the S S by the fame Tartary: fo that Siberia, according to its prefent limits, may be
computed to be about goo German leagues, or computed to be about, to Werman leagues, or 27000
Englifh miles from E. to Wh about 400 of the
former or the of the latter, from E. to S. taking it in former, or 1200 of the latter, from E. to S . taking it in
its utmoft extent, and including all the provinces beits utmort extent, and inctuding ar as the rever Argun,
longing o it, which exten as fres
only few days journey from the famous Chinefe wall. country, which is chiefly inhabited by people of the Tartarian race, had a variety of names, and was called
\& II C
Siberiz, only fince its conquef by the Ruffians, in the Sclavonic denoting a prifon, as it has fince been mad
fo for ftate-criminats, who are banified hither, fo as to be obliged to flioot for their living or flarve, and to the Czir, without any holes in them, or flain of blood and this makes them extremely dexterous in hooting
thofe creatures only in the head with a fingle ball. thole creatures only in the head with a cinge bane etrable
Siberia is moflly covered with long and impakes woods, high and frozen mountains, fens, lakes, and
marfhy grounds; and befides is fo expofed to the N. marfhy grounds; and befides is o exporec. to the
winds, that 'tis quite barren and defolate, and but thinly inhabited.
The old inhabi
itants of Siberia are principally of three The old inhabitants of Siberia are principally of three
kinds, namely, the old inhabitants, the Tartars, and
Ruffians. The old inhabitants confift of about twellye
 befides others,
themiflyes.
themelylyes. It confits, of the province of Tobolikoi, the town of which name is the capital of aif siberia, and
wided into nine circles.
2. Jenifeikoi, including fix vided into nine circles., 2. Jeniterikor, incluaing iix
circles. 3 . The province of Irkutzkai, in which are reckoned feven circles, including the peninfula of
Kamtchatka. SIBET, or ZIBET, the ancient Sbeba. It is the capi-
tal of aprincipality or kinglom of the fame name, in Arabia Felix, in Afia. This is a rich and populous
city, and the greateft mart in the world for frankincity, and the greatelt mart ine precious drugs, gums,
cenie, myrrh, alose, and other
sce It flands 115 milcs N. of Moco, and 370 S. of 8 cc. It itands 115 miles N . of Moco, and 370 S . of
Mecca. Lat, 15 deg. 10 min . N. Long. 45 deg. 10 Mecca.
min.
SICHEM, Min. E ©
SICHEM, the ancient Shechem, a city of Palefine, in
Afia. It was formerly a place of great note. Its Afia. It was formerly a place of great note. Its pre-
fent name is Naploufe or Naplofa, and is fill the capirent name is papts. It is the feat of a Turkifh Sangiac,
tal in there pat though reduced to a dirmal iftate, It Itands at the foot
of Mount Gerizzim, in the half tribe of Ephraim; and of Mount Gerizzim, in the half tribe of Ephraim ; and
lies eight miles S. of Samaria, twenty-five almoft N.
W. from Jericho, and thirty N. of Jerualem. Lat. SICHEM, or ZICHEM, a fmall town of B She Aufrian Netherlands. It fands on the Demer, between Aloft and Dieff. Here is a convent of regular Canonefies of St. Augane: it lies about eighteen miles $\$ 50 \mathrm{~min}$, E. diterranean fea, and lower divifion of Italy, It was
anciently called Trinacria or Triquetra, from its triancienty called Thinacria or fiquetra, from its uri-
anguar form, baving been feparted from Calaraia
probably by an earthquake: : it is fill divided from it by probably by an earthquake: it is ftill divided from it by
the Pharos of Atreight of Meffina, which is only yhree
Ient thelian leagues over, namely, from the cape of the
faid Pharos to that of Sciglio, or Punto del Cavallo, in Calabria. This was the ancient Fretum Siculum, or frreights of siciy, er frong currents, which flow every
famous for its very fix hours from the Tufcan into the Sicilian fea, and fo
back again. back again. Sclla of the ancients, now Sciglio, on the
Therack Scy
Calabrian fide, fo dangerous to mariners, and that of Calabrian fide, fo dangerous to mariners, and that of
Charybdis, near the Pharos or righthoufe on the Siciiian Charybdis, ilear the Pharos or lighthoufe on the Sicilian
fide, formed that dreadful freight of much famed in antequity; and now flil as dangerous on the Calabrian
fide, though lefs fo on the Meffinian. fide, though lefs fo on the Meffinian.
The ummoft extent of Sicily from E. to W. that is, The utmoft extent of Sicily from E. to W. that is,
from Cape Pharo to that of Boco, is about 21o miles;
and its breadth from.N. to S. that is, from Cape Pharo and itap breadth from, N. to So. that is, from Cape Pharo
to that of Paffaro 150 . It lies between lat. 36 deg. 30 to that of Paffaro 1.50 . It lies between lat. 36 deg. 30
min. and 38 deg. 20 min. N. and between long. 12 deg. $\min$. and 38 deg. 20 min . 20 min. and th deg. 25 min. E .
During the time that Sicily
During the etime that Sicily was fubject to Spain, it
was governed by a Viceroy, which crown received was governed by a viceroy, which crown received
from thence a revenue of above four millions of crowns ; but fince it has jointly with Naples formed a new king ; dom, under the name of that of the Two Sicilies, which
was firt given to Don Carlos a branch of was firft given to Don Carlos, a branch of the royal
family (now King of Spain) whofe fecond fon fills the throne of the Two Sicilies. Not only the face of af-

S I D
fairs, but the form of government, has been very much
altered, though it is to be feared not much in faver he inhabitants, who are reprefented as a bad of of the inhabitants, whe are under with a high hand, of
people, that muff be ket und
cording to an old proverb, "I Ilanders indeed dre bed, cording to an old proverb, "Inanders inded,
"but the Sicilians are the very wort of all." "but the siccilians are the very wornt of all."
Sicily howerer is very healthy and fertile, f as to be
defervedly ftiled the florehoufe of Italy. It abound dicily however is very realthy and fertile, fo as to be
defervedy fited the fforenoufe of tialy. It abounds in
grain of all forts, efpecially wheat ; alfo wine, grain of all forts, efpecially wheat, alfo, wine, oill, friting
fugar, honcy, wax, afftron, and filk, are plentifily
 filver, iron, \&c. with alum m vitriol, falpetre, and $_{\text {nin }}^{\text {neral falt in }}$ great plenty from fome of its monn neral falt in great plenty from fome of its moun minim;
befides that made from the fea-water in feveral pleces Its mountains alfo yield large quantities of emerald,
 In fome of the fea-coats, as at Trepano, is found 2 ged
deal of excellent coral, as well as great plenty offinefing efpecially tons and the fword-fifit, the ancient ziphia,
Here are feveral confiderable rivers abounding Here are feveral confiderable rivers abounding in fif,
and very much fertilizing the pafture-grounds. Among its mountains Mount Gibel, or Monsibelo the ancient Ettna, is one of the mof famous volcellons in the world, the fiery ftreams and torrents of bunning
fulphur, \&rc. from which have often proved fatal tois neighbourhood. See GIBEL and ÆTMA. Oiter
ner mountains of note are, St. Julian, the ancient Eryx, horer vulgarly called Trepani, Monte Pelegrins, Moner
Gerbino, Caloiro, M. de Madona, Namairi and Scuderi, Riccia and Ciccia, fo that in general moof inland cities in this iffe fland on fome mountain: and thofe abound not only with fiweet frrings, but mineral
waters; fome hot, fome luke-warm, fulphurous, chaybeate, and medicinal.
Sicily is fubdivided
Sicily is fubdivided into three provinces, called cri-
eys; namely, I. Val di Demona, of which Mefina the capital. 2. Val di Noto, 3. Val di Mazara; bee fides four feveral fmall iflands, which lie Jound it
In the whole ifland are three archbifhopics piter In the whole illand are taree archbifhoprics, Palempo,
Meffina, and Mont Real ; with feven bithoprics, 25 Syracurf, Catanea, Cefaledi, Pattev, $S$. Marco, Ger-
centi, and Mazara ; and only one univerfity, namels genti, and Mazara ; and only one univerfity, namely,
Catanea, now ruined.
The language commonly fpoken here is the Spanib; and the fame may be faid of the religion, mannems,
cuftoms, drefs, cuftoms, drefs, $\&<$. which are nearly alike with thole
of that CYON, now BASILICA, once a very confiderable city, and the capital of a kingom callec Sicyononia, Myyon,
and CEgielia, in the Morea, and Turkey in Eurore It fands on a hill, the river Afopus running on the E. It tands on a hil, the river Alopus running on the L. mills. It is often mentioned by the poets, being ramous
for fine oil produced in its neighburhood; alfo for for fine oil produced in its neighbourhood; alho for
marble fculpture and painting. It is now only heepp marble culpture and painting. It is now ony a heapof
ruins, inhatited by fome few Turks and Chrifitians. It
was fill a place of confequence whilf the Morea was was ftill a place of confcquence whilf the Morea ysa
under the Venetian government. It lies about cight miles from Corinth to the W . and only five or fix fivum
the gulph of the gulph of Lepanto to the $S$.
$D E$, a town of Pamphilia and
DE, a town of Pamphilia and Caramania, in Afia Mi-
nor, or Afiatic Turkey. Some place it on, and othes
 Candalar. It was formerly an Archiepifcopal fee, and
a good fea-port; but is now almoft ruined. DEN, or ZIDEN, the port-town to Mecca, in Ar--
bia Felix, and Afia Minor. It flands on the Eaftein bia Felix, and Afia Minor. It ftands on the Entatar
fhore of the Red fea, and is fubject to the Arabs. Hee Thore of the Red fea, and is fubject to the Arabss. Hect
the Turkifh galleys which winter at Suez, fituated the urkin galleys which winter at aucz,
the very bottom of the Arabic gulph, land the gode
which they bring from Eypyt, Syria, \&ce, and take in which they bring from Egypt, Syria, \&c. and take in deg. $15 \mathrm{~min} . \mathrm{E}$.
SIDEROCAPSA,
or SIDRUS, a frall Epircopl tomn of Macedonia, in European Turkey, towards the S.E.
of Salonichi, near Mount Athose, and to the S. of Emof Sianichi, near Mount Athos, and to the Sof imo
boli. This is the ancient Chryifus, fo called on aco count of its gold mines, which in the time of king
Philip, father of Alexander, produced 1000 talens 31 Philip, father of Alexander, produced 1000 talenb
year; and the Grand Signior ftill receives from them year; and the Grand Signior fill receives or fom the fire
10,000 ducats every month, there being 5 or

S I E
naces in the mountain belonging to different private
perfons. SIDERR, or SIERRE, a place of Vallais, in Switzerland. It lies on the N. N.ace of the Rllais, in Switzer- about two
leagues and an half N. E. from Sion, being noted for leagues and an half N. E. From Sion, being noted for
its excellent wine and crops of Caffron. Fiere is a its excellent wine and crops of laffron. Here is a
church and 2 caftle; and on a rock above the town are the ruins of three other caflles.
IDMOUTH, a town of Devonhire, with a harbour on
the Englifh channel. It ftands Io miles from Exeter, the Englinc channe.. Ttands 1 mimes from Exeter,
and 157 from London. Its annual fairs are en Eafter-
Tuefday, and Monday after St. Gites' dan S Tuefday, and Monday after St. Giles's day, Septem-
ber 1, both for cattle. ber IN, orth for cattle.
SIDON, or ZiDON, the moder SAYD, a city, a reaport, and once the capital of Phcenicia, in Affia, , famous
anciently for its great trade and curious artifs. It anciently for its great trade and curious artifts. It
fands in a delightfol and fertile foil. Its fquare market for cotton, built of free-ltone, is one of its mare-f edifices. The principal commodity here is raifins,
though they have allo oil afhes, Eyptian forp rice, though they have alto oil, afhes, Eeyptian foap, rice,
Turkey yeather, cotton, fenna, \&re. And they import fattins, damafks, fcarlet and light-coloured cloth, \&ce
from Europe. from Europe
Here provi verce cheapiiions of all forts are in great plenty, and
veir bread is white, and the air clear with abuudance of partridges, \&ce, The fuburbs are
full of gardens planted withe olive, mulbery trees, \&c. Here is a large mofque and public bagivery. The phe plice.
is under a Bafhaw, whe has an Aga, with is under a Bafhaw, who has an Aga, with 300 foldiers
in garrifon. In the French kan is a fociety of Jefuits, in garrifon. In the French kan is a fociety of Jefuits,
with a doctor, furgeon, and apothecary; alfo a French
Sidon is well-focked with inhabitants, having about
6000 . The Turks have fourteen mofques in it, the 6oo. The Turks shave fourteen motfyues in in it, the
Grecks and Romanifts each a ehurch, and the MaGrecks and Romanifts each a ehurch, and the Ma-
ronites a chapel. I If flands on the Levant, having the
fen on the W. and Mount Libanus on the E. bein ronites a chapel. It flands on the Le on the E. being
fea on the W. Wand Mount Libaus on
fyenty miles S. of Tripoli, and about fixty-eight N. of feventy miles S. of Tripoli, and about fixty-eight N .
Jeruafem. Lat. 33 deg. 15 min. N. long. $3^{6}$ deg. $3^{6}$ SIDONIA, a town of Andalufia, in Spain. See Meprina SIDRA, a large Bay in the kingdom of Barca, in Affrica,
and the ancient $S$ yr fis $M a g n a$. It lies on the coaft of and the ancient
Baibary, betwen the country of Meferata on the W. W.
the kingom of Barca on the E. and the defer of Serte the kingdom of Barca on the E. and the defere of Serte
on the S. Its modern name is from a fmall ifland at the botrom of the bay, the hallows and flats of which are very dangerous.
SIDRA, an ifland of the
key. It flands at the entrance of the Eulph of Napol di Romania. Lat. 37 deg . 10 min . N. long. 24 deg. 15 SIEGEBERG, a town in the duchy of Berg, and circle of Weftphailia, in Germany. It is fubject to the
Elector Palatine. It lies fiteen miles $S$. E. of Comin. E.
Lat. 50

deg. 46 min. 1 brong. 7 deg. 10. SIEGEN, or SIGEN, the capital of a county of the
fame name, belonging to a branch of the Naflau family,
 the river Siega. It is defended by a frong wall and re-
oular fortificitions, beiñ fuibject to tits own Prince gular fortifications, being fubject to its own Prince.
Here is a famous peedagogium, with an academy fo martial exerciles much frequented by fudents. In its neighbourhod is an iron-mine. It lies thirty miles N.
of the city of Naffau. Lat. 50 deg. 46 min. N . long. deg. ${ }^{5}$ min. E.
dien. ${ }^{5}$ Colonian Senenfs a a very ancient city, fuppored to
have been founded by the Senones of Gaul. It fands in the Sienefe, and in the middle divifion of Italy, being a part of the Great duchy of Tuccany, now fub-
jeet to the Emperor of Germany. This was formerl ject to the Emperor or republic, whofe jurifdiction reached upwards a powerfurepub length, and was ofter vietorious over
of fixty miles in
the Florentines ; till, after long and repeated ftruggles, the Florentines; till, after the year 1555 , to fubmit to
it was forced at laft, in the yeal it was forced at
Spain, which crown made it and the adjacent country
俍 over to Florence, being the ar andient cuftom of chufing
did fo. They keep up their ancian
S. 1 E
their magifrracy of nine fenators; but thefe are mere
cyphers, the Grand Duke's Governor tranfaciing every thing of moment by his order. Siena ftands in a very healthy air and foil, alfo on a
fine eminence. It is about five miles in circuit, with
wails walls, towers, and a cafte, formerly very ftrong, but
now decayed; fo that it has no forrificiotion now decayed; fo that it has no fortifications of any
confequence, except a citadel built by the Grand confequence, except a citadel built by the Grand
Duke for keeping the place in awe.t It is feen a great
way, effecially on the ecclefiaftical fide. The ftreets. way, efpecially on the ecclefiaftical fide. TThe freets.
are paved, which renders the town always fweet and are paved, which renders the town always fweet and
clean, but with many rifes and falls; the houres are
well-built, and fupplied with plent of well-built, and fupplied with plenty of frefh-water.
One flraight freet, and the higheft of all, runs from
the gate of Florence to that of France, quite acrofs the One ftraight frreet, and the higheft of all, runs from
the gate of Florence to that of France, quite acrofs the
city. Here the houfes on both fides are drawn with city. Here the houfes on both fides are drawn with
a line, being of the fame height and fabricature, and
very noble both withe yene, being of the fame height and fabricature, and
very nobbe both without and within, only one houre
juts out about a foot. This is an Archiepificopal fee, juts out about a foot. T. T
and the third in Tufcany.
The dome or catheny. $\begin{aligned} & \text { al, though a Gothic frucuture, } \\ & \text { is a mafter-piece of its } k \text { kind, and may be viewed with }\end{aligned}$ is a medome or cathedral, though a Gothic frualure,
pleafure afterece of its kind, and may be viewed with
even St. Petere's at Rome. It is pleafure after feeing even St. Peter's at Rome. It is
330 feet long, and covered with fine marble, curiounty 330 reet long, and covered with fine marble, curiouly
wrought both within and without, alfo flatues, bufts,
feftoons, \&cc. The pavement feftoons, \&c. The perement, wwich is of of manble,
is curiouny inlaid with large pietures, finely intermixed is curiouny inaid with large pictures, finely intermixed
with light and flade and a variety of colours, repre-
fenting hifories of the Old Teflament fenting hiftories of the Old Teftament. It it copere-
with even boards, which may be occafionally tered with even boards, which may be occafionally taken
up. In its roof is a continued row of marbie heads
of all the Popes
 with colums, flatues, \&c. and a magnificent fight
of marble fleps. The palace or town-hall is a noble
building building, with a very hight tower and marble baluftrade
at top. Oppofite to the church ftands a grand hofpiat top. Oppofite to the church flands a arand horpi-
tal, built by a fhoemaker, with his flatue, and this infcription, Sutor ultra creppidam, i. e. "The flocmake "here went beyond his laff," contrary to the Adag
"that he ought not", The Piccolomini phace "that he ought not." The Piccolomini palace, and
thore of the Archbifiop and Governor, are magnificent
Aruutures. ftructures.
The moft
The moft curious thing in this city is the great piazza, or theatre, as it is called, being thaped like a feal
lop-flielt, and hollow in the middle, with a large foun-
tain, continually ftreaming out fine clear water. tain, continually freaming out fine clear water. The
houfes here are all uniform, with piazzas. At Siena is a confiderable univerfity, famed parztiucularly for the
beft Italian fpoken in it, and without that guttural pro beft Italian fpoken in it, and without that guttural pro-
nunciation which prevails at Florence; F that here nunciation which prevails at Florence, fo that her
one finds the Lingua Torcana and Bocca Romana
agreeably joined without going to Rome for it. Sien agreably joined without going to Rome for it. Sien
lies thirty-fix miles S of Florence, and fifty-nine S. S . thes thirty-ixix miles S. of Florence, and fifty-nine S. E
of Leghorn. Lat. 43 deg. 26 min . N. long. 12 deg. $3^{6}$
min. E. SIERRA LEONE, a regular fort at the mouth of a river or the fame name, on the coaft of Guiney and Negro-
land, in Africma land, in Africa. It belongs to Great Britain. Lat.
deg. 5 min. N. long. 14 deg. 15 min. W. Tege country round it has been many years in the
poffefion of the Englith, but when they became maff poffelition of the Englifh, but when they became maf-
ters of it is uncertain. This is a mountainous barren ters of it is uncertain. This is a mountainous barren
tract, efpecially towards the cape, where the hills are very high and rocky, yet they are covered with trees
which harbour feveral wild beatt, as lions, \&c. whence comes its name.
The river of the fame name is fometimes called Mi tamba or Tagrin. It is very broad at its entrance, be,
ing about four Jeagues from the cape to Leopard's ing avout the oppofite fide of the civer's mouth. Its
in and, at
middle is very flallow, being dry to low-water in fome middle is very fhallow, being dry at low-water in fome
parts, the depth of the channel lying clofe in by the parts, the eepth of the channel lying clofe in by the
cape ; fo that in failing into Sierra Leore, the far-board-hhore is to be kept clofe aboard, and under the
high hills, where is regular founding, and in all the high hills, where is regular founding, and in all the
bayy extraordinary good anchorage, but near the edge
of the fooals the bottom is very uncven and foul. bays extraorainary good anchorage; bue near the edge
of the hhoals the bottom is very uneven and foul. In
this iver the Britifin nation have two iflands, namely, this river the Britifh nation have two iflands, namely,
Taffo, three leagues in circuit; and Benfe or Brent, with a fegular fortification, on which are twenty-two
pieces of heavy cannon, befides a battefy under the
fort-wall, with cleven pieces more where the Governor Afefides. About ten or twelye miles upwards, the river becomes About ten or twelve miles upwards, the river becomes
natiow to half the breadth of the Thames at Lon-
don. Both fides are covered yery thick with man-grove-rress, or fender fhrubs that grow on watery banks
in warm climates. in warm climates. The branches take a fecond
root, and fo on, \&c. thus the ground is almoft impencerable.
The negroes here are well -limbed clean fellows, with fat notes; the women are not near fo well-
fhaped, but being employed in all labour, are very rouft. The houfes are low hutts, with wooden fockades, and thatchied with flraw. They are idle, chiefly for
want of arts and domeftic employments, fmoaking all day long in reed-pipes. Both fexes anoint their bodies
with palm-oil, and fome ufe civet. Dancing is their with palm-oil, and fome ufe civet. Dancing is their
evening diverfion, men and women making a ring in an
open part of the town, one flews anticks with great evening diverion, men and women making a ang in an
open part of the town, one fhews anticks with great
agility, \&cc. agility, \&cc.
In this co In this country are two kingdoms feparated by the
Sierra Leone; that tying on the N. is called Boulon zad the other to the S. Bure or Bute, in a town or village of which refides its King, flanding on the fouth-
ern bank of the river, and about eight leagues above SIERRA MORENA, the modern name of the Marian hills, being a projecture from the Orofpodan moun-
tains, in Spain. Along its bottom the Betis or Guatains, in spain. Along its bottom the Bxtis or Gua-
dalquiver keepps clofe almoft through its whole courfe to the occan.
Near thefe
Near there mountains is alfo the famed defert of the tulo: SIGAN, a town of Kenf, one of the provinces of China,
in Afa. Ic flands 359 miles S. of Peking. Lat. 34 des.
 of Poland. The malcontents took it in frontiers It
ftands feventy-three miles S. W: of. Buda, and now rubject to the houfe of Auftria. Lat. 46 deg. 35 min.
 - in Perfia, an empire of Afia. It ftands on the tiver Senarond, a branch of the Hendmend, which falls into
the lake $Z$ are, 23 m miles S . W. of the ancient Can-
dahor. Lat. min. E. Lat. 31 deg. 10 min. N. Iong. 62 deg. is
SIGMARINGEN, a county of Suabia, in Germany SIGMARINGEN, a county of Suabia, in, Germany,
beionging to the younger branch of the Hohenzollern
family, who refide at a large one Gelonging to the younger branch of thee Hohenzollern
family, who refide at a large open town of the fame
name, which flands on the Danube name, which flands on the Danube. SGUENZA, formerly Segontia, a city of Old Cantile,
in Spain. It frands on the frontiers of Aragon, and
banks of the river Henarez banks of the river Henarez, not far from its fource.
This is an opulent place, the fee of a Bilhop, and an This is an. opulent place, the fee of a Bithop, and an
univerfity. It is furrounded with a wall in which are
feven gates, hath an ancen univerfity. It is furrounded with a wall in which are
feven gates, hath an ancient and fately cafle, with yery
handfome buildings, broad and elegant ftreets, curious handfome buildins, broad and eleceant flteet, with yery
fountous,
fourtens, noble Epicopal palace and cathedral, with fountains, a noble Epifcopal palace and cathedral, with
fourteen dignitaries, \&c. The number of houfes is fourteen dignitaries, \&cc. The number of houfes i
reckoned at 15,000 , in three parimhes, a monaftery,
nunnery, nunnery, \&c. The diocerece pantinines, a monaftery,
516 parifhes, with
a. yearly income of 40,000 ducats. The city a. yeaty income of 40,000 ducats. The city, ftands
well, in a fine champaign country, watered by he Henarez, and abounding with corn, wine, pafture, all
forts of fruit, game, fowl, \&cc. In the nei Torts of fruit, game, fowl, \&cc. In the e, paifhbure, alhood
are rich trertitories, afo mmineral and medicinal waters,
much reforted to for much refortied to for their maliural and medicinal watertues againf various
difeafes. It flands fixty miles N. E. of Madrid, bedifeares. It fands fixty miles N. E. of Madrid, be-
tween Saragoffa and Complutum, or Alcala de He-
narez. Lat. 4 I deg. I5 min. N, tween Saragoffa and Complutum, or Alcala de He-
narez. Lat. 41 deg. 15 mmin . N. long. 3. deg. 20
min. W. Of the fame name is another city, placed by the Iti-
nerary betwen Bibbilis, now Calatajud, and Ceffar Augufa or Saragoffa
SILCHESTER, the re
Hampfhire, and on the confines on Bient Vindomia, in tine ; but now, except one farm-houfe and a church
its fite is converted into arable land, where Roore
bricks, coins, \&ce.are daily found. It fands y and flouded with wood. The walls comporided
alint and red fones, are f:

 noble amphitheatre like that of Dorchefter, now a yary
for catle.
SILESIA, a duchy and part of Bohemia, kingdom in Germany. This country extenhd ich iffel is
both fides of the Oder, from the Carpel where that river rifes, as far as the confines mountion
 on the $S$. W. and S. by the Riffenhergma mound Morarizi
ing bounded by Poland on the E. Lufationa and be Boheuna on the $W$. Brandenburg Luratia and part of N. and Hop
gary on the S. It is about 225 miles fro. gary on the $S$. It is about 225 miles from and $H_{\text {Hor }}$.
S. E. and 100 where broadeft, but much controit each extremity.
On the fide next to Bohemia are feveral mountains; but the eref of the country heveral a boartrea
abounding in corn, wine, madder, and flax. And on the mountains whilchel,
mide
vide this duch vide this duchy from Moravia, there are mines of fillop
the richeft in Germany, which the richeit in Germany, which the late Empertor
Charles VI. morteraged upon the advance of monger
from forie En from fome Engrtigh med upon the adrance of moneg
by the tiile of the mile of Great Britain by the tide of the Silefia loan, at freat and inine der
cent.: the payment of which the prefent
Pruffian ping of cent. : the payment of which the prefent King of
Pruffa took upon himfelf affer the conqueft of the
county in country in 1740 , which he entered with an army of
30,000 men 4 and its 30,000 men; and its ceffion alterwards by the Queen
of Hungary in of Hungary in 1742 , in conlequence of a treaty ecen
cluded at Breflaw, and guarantied by his Britanis
Majefly, by yitu Majefly, by virtue of wioch the Queen yielded to that Pfince both the Upper and Lower Silefie, excepp the
primcipalities of Torchen and Trion prtmipalities of Torchen and Troppau, ori condition of
withdrawing his troops from Bobemia, obferion exact neutrality, and paying the principal and interent
to the a forefaid Englifh merchants. to the a areflaid Englifh merchants.
There are other mines of conper tver, falt-pettre, and chalk. copper, lead, iron, quickAtrbe four principal mountains of Silefia are, I. Zot-
tenberg, or the Silefian Weathercock; tenberg, or the Silefian Weathercock; from it is dug a
fine darkk-greenifh marble, 2. Gratzberg or Gradob On which flands a cafle, nowa watch-tower. 3 . Spitz,

 Latin tract on its virtues.
Its chief fivet is the Oder, which rifing near a town this duchy from S . to $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{W}$. To it is made an accele.
fion of many fall fion of many fanalfer flyeams, which increafe its volume
confiderably, and render it navigatl be confiderabty, and render it navigable before it pafics into
Brandenburgt Thefe abound with frelh-water fint, do its ponds and lakes, efpecially lampreyse, which ass
taken in vaft cuantities in the taken in vaft quantities in the lake of Neilis, sc. On
its meadows are allo bred catte, and in its forfs is venion, with all the bwild and tame beand beats, as forefts is is
verice fowl to be met with in any part of the empire. end of the 9 th w or beg blanted here as in Poland, about the
nine nine bihhoprics erecegind ung of the roth century, and
tians. Soon the court's turning Cliriftians. Soon after Luther's appeararce then embraced
the Aughurg confoffion the Aughburg confoffion, for which they had a charter
but this privilenae but this privilege they enjoyed with various vicilit.
tudes, till Sileflia fell into the hands of the King of
Prufia as above rans, as well as Roman C , whon Calvinits and Luther of confcience. Silefia having been long a part of the kingdom
of Poland, was ceded by the confent of the diet, and of Poland, was ceded by the confent of the diet, and
annexed to that of Bohemia, notwithfanding which
the Kings of Poland fyle themfelves Dukes of Siannexed to that. of Bohemia; notwithfanding which
the Kings of Poland fyyle shemelves Dukes of Si-
lefia.
This country has produced feveral good fcholars and dull
fome bright wits; but the peafants and erent filly; ; informe the peafants are accounted dull
them their neighbouss cill them afs-eaters, it being commonly faid, that a a sico
fian boor who had never before feen an afs, fliot one,
as he was travelling, for an overgrown hare, and that as he was travelling, for an overgrown hare, and that
he and his neighbours eat it as fuch.
silefia is divided into Silefia is divided into the Upper and Lower parts.
In the Uper or mof eaptern are the duchies of Oppelen, Grotkkaw, or principality of Neifs, Tecthen,
Ratibor, Tropaw, Jagerndorf, Munfterberg, Brieg,
Sther Schweidnitz, and Jawer.
In Lower Silefia are the duchies of Lienitz, Breflaw, (of which name is the capital of oall siliefia) Oelfe, Wo-
law, Sagan, Glogaw, antd Croflen law, Sagan, Glogaw, and Crofle
SILISTRIA, or DORESTERO Arong town of Bulgaria, in European Turkey, near
the Danube, and oppofite to the mouts of the the Danube, and oppofite to the tmouth of the Mir-
fowa. It is defended by a good citadel. Yowa. It is defended by a good citadel, and is the ca-
pital of a fangiac. It is alfo the fee of a titulary Greek Bilhop, and flands about eighty miles from the neareft
coaft of the Euxine towards the W. and ninety coaft of the Euxine towards the W. and ninety
E. of Niffa. Lat. 42 deg. 46 min. N. long. 25
deg. E. E. Of
deg.
SLLEB
of the LLLEBAR, a town on the W. coan of Sumatra, one
of the Indian iflands, in Afia. It has a commodion and fecure harbour, at the mouth of a large river of the fame name; though Captain Hamilton fays it has no
river to bring pepper from the inland country. It is river to bring pepper from the inland country. It is
furrounded with rocky mountains and large woods. furrounded with rocky mountains and large woods.
Here the Englifh have a fmall colony, which is detachment from Mariborough fort. It fands a little to
the S. of Bencoolen. Lat. 4 deg. 15 min. S. long. 101 deg. 88 min. E. .
SILVEZ, once an Epircopal fee of Algarve, in Portugal :
if fill retains the name of a city, it flill retains the name of a city, though it hath not
above forty houfes. Its fite is on a fmall river not far from the ocean, and about 105 miles S. of the capital
of Lifon. SIMMEREN, or ZIMMEREN, a city of the Palatinate of the R Rhine, in Germany. It has a frong caftle,
and flands on a river of the fame name; is alfo the caand fands on a river of the lame name; is alio the ca-
pital of a principality, and of the lower country of
Spanheim. The French took, but refored it by the Spane of Ryfwick in 1697 , on the Elecor's paying
peace
100,000 florins annually to the Duchefs of Orleans, a daughter of that family. The Elector, as Duke of Simmeren, is joint-director witit the Bifhop of Worms
of the circle of the Upper Rhine. It lies thirty-five of the circle of the Upper Rhine. It lies thirty-five
miles E. of Triers. Lat. 50 deg. 10 min. N. . long .7 deg. $5 \min$. E.
SIMPLLVELTT SIMPELVELT, one of the villages, \&cc. in Limburg,
and the Auftrian Netherlands, which, oy the treaty of partition with the Dutch in 166 r , was left to the King
of Spain, now belonging to the prefent Queen of Hun-
gINAT, or St Catharine, by the Arabs called Gibel Mourfa, i. e. Mofes's mountain. It fands in Arabia Petrrea,
and Afia Minor, being famous for the delivery of the Jewifl law upon it by God to Mofes. On its declivity is a church and monaftery dedicated to St. Catharine, with feveral frall chapels or cells, in which re-
fided formerly no lefs than 114,000 hermits, but were forced to remove on account of the continual ravages of the Arabs. It is in the neighbourhood of Mount Ho${ }^{15}$ min. N. Iong. 35 deg. 15 min . E. The defert of Sinai exceeds the reft of the country in
height, being furrounded with hills and high rocks for
. The road or afcent to it howheight, being furrounded with hills and high rocks for
ten or welve miles. The road or afent to it how-
tere . ten or tweive mile. seing cut into the folid rock to a
ever is eafy, by fteps bect
great height. great height.
SINCAPORA, or SINCAPOUR, an inand and town
at the fouthermoft point of the peninfula of Malacca,
 Sumatra, which with it florms Streights of Sincapora,
Streights of Malacca, called the
not above a mulket--hot over at this place, and bieing Streights of Malacca, cat over at this place, and being
not above a muiket-hiot over
nalfo rocky, are confequently dangerous. Lat. I deg. N . long. 104 deg. 30 min. E .
 twenty leagues, others ray 100 miles on the $N$ l. in. in
was the principal trading town on the coatt, as oying in was tene principal trade, and accommodated with good rivers
the center of trad the center harbours, and in fo convenient a fituation,
and fafe

5 I N
that all winds ferve fhipping to go in or out of its
rivers. The foil is black and rich, the woods aboundrivers. The foil is black and rich, the woods abound-
ing in good mafts and timber for building. Sugar-canes
grow wild, and grow wild ,and large beann salfo.
A mountaing. Sugar-canes
An the pame name produces excellent A mountain of the fame name produces excellent
diamonds. In the neighe urhood live people calied
Saletes, who are moftly at fea with their families, and Saletes, who are mofly at fea
fubject to the King of J chore.
SINCLAR, or St
INCLAIR, or St. Clair-Cafle, commonly Cafle-Sinclair,
once the feat of the St. Clairs, Lords Ravenfleugh in once the feat of the St. Clairs, Lords Ravenfheugh in
Fife, who were poffifled of the Orkneys and Shectand, and allied to the royal fanily of Denmark; ; till one
of them fuandered away his eftate curem himuandered away his effate, and hence pro-
ter. It flands in inous site of William the Wart
taithnefs, and is now in rwins ter. It ftands in Caithnefs, and is now in ruins
having been joined by a draw-bridge to another frong
cafte called Girneso, and
 one faftnefs, at the bottom of Rice bay, and and fise
of it, not far from Wick. The St. Clairs Earls of
C ither Caithnefs have their refidence at prefent in another part of this country, and it fill sers the name SINDI, the fame as Tatta, one of the weffern province
of the Eaft Indies, in Afia. IINGAN, the fame with SIGAN, at province of China, in Afia. SINIGALLIA, a town of Urbino, in the ccclefiafical
fate, and middle divion of Italy. frate, and midate divinion of Italy,
SINNERGAN, or SONARGAN, 2 own on the continent of Bengal and the Eaft Indies, in Afia. It is notec
for the fineit cotton-cloth in thole parts, and aboued for the finett cotton-cloth in thore parts, and abound
with rice. It flands about fix leagues from Sertipore. SINODUN, a hill near Wantage, in Berkhlife, on
which, in the time of the Romans, flood a ftong which, in the time of the Romans, flood a Atrong
cafle. Hereabouts coins and other antiquities are freSIL OPEE, now SINABE, a very ancient city on the Pa phlagonian coant, in Afia Minor, on the ifthmus of
peninfula, whofe two creeks ifforded cach a conven pennula, whore wo creeks afrorded each a conven-
ent port, and near the mouth of a river of the fame name
that fell into the Euxine fea a litite above it. This was that fell into the Euxine fea a litille above it. This was
the birth and burying-place of the famous Mithridates,
and the capital of the Pontic kingdom. Its prefent the birth and burying-place of the famous Mithridates,
and the capital of the Pontic kingdom. Its prefent
walls have double e ramparts, flanked with towers facing only one of the angles.
Some eminences command the town on the landfide ; but it weuld require two large navies to befieg it. The catte is ieft to go to ruin, and the town is de-
fended by a mall number of janiiaries, who fufter no
Jew to live in it, nor any Greck but in a large fuburb Jew to live in it, nor any Greck but in a large fuburb
without the walls.
This is a place of good trade, and maintains a very This is a place of good trade, and maintains a very
profitable fingery; here are noble efragments of antlquity intermixed with the new buildings. The water
of this place is excellent, and the neigbouring country ertile enough, if well-cultivated Here are many large oilive-trees. Tynthium Ponticum, not unlike the Roman wormwood,
Of the maple, walnut, \&c. in this country, quite to Bi thynia, the inhabitants formerly made fine tabies, cupboards, \&c. at at prefent they make fopha's and other
forts of flooring, wainfcoting and houfhould ornaments This was alfog, the native place of the celebrated cynic philofopher Diogenes ; an epitaph for whom is fitill
preferved in the Erizzo court at Venice, under the preferved
figure of a do o, by way of dialogue, importing, "that "\% this animal watched the tomb of his fellow-dog, " namely, the man Diogenes, the Sinopian, the farre
"\% who once lived in a tub, and is now railed above ethe
"f fars." It fands eighty miles N. of Amafia. Lat. 42 deg. 25 min . N, long. 36 deg. 31 min. E.
NTRA, rather CINTRA, a town of Portuguefe Eftremadura. SINTSHEIM, SINTZIGH, or ZIZENTSHEIM, a fimall city of the Palatinate of the Rhine, formerly the
capital of the Creigow, and feat of its Counts, in capice It It fands on a hill, in a marfhy country,
Germany.
where Marfhal Turenne obtained a fignal vilory over where Marfial Turenne obtained a fignal vitory over
the Imperialifs commanded by the Duke of Lorrain
in 1674. The Aare, or ancient Abrinca, Funs near is
into the Rhine. It ties about eighteen miles $S$ : of Heiinto the Rhine. It lies abour eighteen long. 8 deg, 46
delberg. Lat. 49 deg. 16 min. STON, the ancient Scdumum, by the Germans called Sittun, from the river or the Rhame. It is a city of Val
faling below it into the Rhone Laifin, and an ally of the Swifs cantons, fituated nearfy
between the Upper and Lower Vallais, in a delightfu plain, overlooked by two high hills on the E. the high-
eft called Majoria. This is one of the oldeff bifhoprics Eff called Majoria. This is one of the oldeff bifhoprics
in Gaul under Tarantaife. It is a neat well-built town with four churches, the moft remarkable of which is the cathedral; at its gate is a fragment of Roman
 and Valeria, between which are feveral chapels, and
many old buildings. The next Masiftrate to the Bi 20 mony od the bailiff. The general diet of all the diftricts 3. meet here in May and December, at which the Bifhop preflases, and the bailiff gathers the votes, It lies about
twenty-three miles $S$. E. of the lake of Geneva. Lat. 46 deg. 2 min. N. long. 7 deg. 26 min . E.
SION, or ZION, a celelrated bill, and fite of the temple,
in Jerualem, the capital of Paleftine, in Afia Minor. In Jerualem, the capital of Paleftine, in Afia Minor.
See JERUSALEM.
SION-HOUSE, a noble feat of the late Duke of Somer-
fet, on the W, fide of Brentford, near the Thames, in
Midderex, Middefex, and vicinity of London. Here was formetly
a numnery ereeled by Henry V. The prefent houfe, Whuit on the fite of the church, is a large quare fonebuilding, finely finifhed and furnifhed. Here Princefs
Anne of Denmatk, afterwards Queen Anne, fometimes Anne of
refided.
siover
SIOUT, a place on the left fide of the river Nile, in
Esypt, from the town of Afluana on the E . bank, be Egypt, from the town of Affuana, on the E. bank, be-
Iow the cataracts to the forrtefs of Chilacan, where the river begins to divide iffelf into the two flreams that
form the Deita. form the Deita.
SIPHANTO, the ancient Sipbnos, an inand of the Archipelago, in European Turkey. Ir lies towards the N.
$E$. of Argentieres, and about thirty-fix miles in circuit. The air here is fine, and fome of the inhabitants are
long-lived; befides the water, fruit, wild-fowl poultry, \&c. are excellent. The grapes of this inand are
well-tafted, but the wines weil-tafted, but the wines are not delicate. Though
Siphanto is almoft covered over with marble and graSiphanto is almoft covered over with marble and gra-
nate, it is one of the beft cultivated and moft fruitful
inands of the Archipelago. It yields a fufficiency of corn for its inhabitants, who are a good fort of people to a proverb.
STRACUSE (
STR ACUSE (fee S SRACUSE) a city in the ifland of Sicily,
and lower divifion of Italy. SIRADIA, a palatinate of Great Poland. It lies on the E. and W. fides of the river Warta, and is fubdivided into four diffricts, being bounded by Silefia on the W Kalifch on the N. and Lanciciio on the E. It has five Penators ; namely, the Palatine and Caftellan of Siradia,
and three other caftellans.
SIRADIA, the capital of the taft-mentioned the fame name, flands in a plain on the Warta, bein defended by a frong brick wall and a caftle, which 3i) flands in the midft of marfhes. The houfes are built 20. what from fire and what from inroads: it lies twenty two miles S. E. of Kalifch. Lat. $5^{2}$ deg. 10 min . N
long. 88 deg. 15 mini. E . SIRANAGEE, a aity. of the Hither India, and the capital
of Sibi, in Afia. It fands on the Ganges, 200 miles of Sibi, in Affa. It flands on the Ganges, 200 miles
Noo Deli, being fubject to the Great Mogul. Lat 31 deg. 3 min. N. 1 ong. 80 deg. 15 min. E. E. Lat
SIRCK, SIRIK, or SIRQUES, 2 town of Metz, in Lorrain, now fubject to France. It flands on a rifing - ground, near the Morelle, and the very confines of 20 hill, and lies about twelve miles S. S. . of the city of 15 min . E
SIRMIUM,
on the N. bank of the Save. This was formerly a con-

S K E
fiderable place, and the fee of a Binhop; but is som
reduced: it lies thirty-fix miles W. of Bell fubject to the houfe of Auftria. Lat. 45 deg. 10 grade, and N. long. 20 deg. 2.2 min, E . It fands on the Save, at the junction of in Hungerry
In with it, and on the confines of Sclavonia. It was fipe a Binhop's fee, but now only a village, fubjeet to to the
houfe of Auftria. It is frona, houfe of Aufria. It is frong, and held out 2 grainf
the Turks, who. received a defeat before it it
 having flain 8000 of their men: it lies forty- tive mileste
E. of Carlladt. Lat. 46 deg. 15 min. E.
ISGAW, a fmall country in the canton of Bafit Switzerland. Its capital is Liechtral. Durance, where it receives the brook Buech. It is in ine gularly built on the declivity of a rock, but very popas lous, with a pretty qood trade, and defended by popou-
del, a fort of bulwark on the fide of the Alps. It fee of a Bilhop under Aix, containing forty-fix parithe in Provence, fixteen in Dauphiny, and two in prinhes
fin: it lies thirty miles S. W. of Embrun. 16 min . N: long. 5 deg. 5 I min. E. TTACE, anciently a flourihhing city of Afyria, Curdiftan, in Afia Minor. It gave name of ifitacterne
to the neighbouring country, and flood on the the river TART, a town of Juliers, a duchy of Wefthhali,
in Germany, and fubject to the Elector Palatane of the Rhine : it lies about feven miles S . of Sterever the Lat. 5 I deg. 10 min . N. long, 6 deg. 14 min . E. TINGBURN, a place in Kent, which is a with feveral good inns, among which tlie Ruedrilted particularly remarkable for an entertainment given by Mr. John Norwood to King Henry V. as he geten by
ed from France ; the whole d from France, , the whole charge having amounted to
no more than nine flillings and ninepence, wine at thot time being only at a penny a pint, and all other provi-
fions proportionably cheap Tons proportionably cheap.
This was once a mayor
now. Its annual fairs are on Whitfun-Monday, for liner and toys; and OCtober 9 , for linen, woollen-drapert, and hardware. In this neighbourhood feveral hundred
broad-pieces. of gold were accidentally fifoeverd Januyr
$1737-8$, and 624 of them refunded for the ufe of tie crown.
IWERSKI (fee SEVERIA) a provicce in Ruffia, land, and the principal place in the quiole ifland Icefands among mountains, but without any fortifica-
tions. It is the fee of juftice.
KAR, or SKARA, an Epiccopal fee, and once the mewas the ancient royal refidence, and its palace was one of the flatelieft, not only in the N. but in all Europe. It is now an open town, about twelve miles from the
Wenner very high mountain, producing ar off kinds ondakulle, plants snaturally, except vines.
KEEN, a town of Aggerhuys, a province of Norryy,
on the Categate. It is a place of good trade, chifyy account of the neighbouring mines from Tonfberg, and about forty W. from Frederick-
 Of the fame name, or SCHEEN, is a place in the province of Drontheim, in Norway, about eighty miles
from Meles from Meleager; which latter is in lat. 69 deg. N. Both thete are the principal towns in the northern di-f
vifions of this province, called the fubgovenment of Salten.
its W. fide, on the coaft of the Great Denmark, and on thirty miles from Wanenflurg to the N. W. and forts
four from Kole to the four from Koge to the S. W.
KENECTADA (fee Schenectida) a town and for
of New York, in North America, in a delightrul vee

S X
It is inhabited by Englifh and Dutch, the place being pretty large and populous. Sid a
SKENNIS, a large town of Sargans, a county of Baden, mous abbey for ladies, who all except the Abbefs may leave it and marry,
SKERN, a river in the bifhopric of Durham, on which
flands Darling ton. Its water is excellent for bleaching SKIDDAV SKIDDAW, a very high mountain of Cumberland, with
two pics like Parnaflus; whence one two pics like Parnatius; whence one has a wiew
Scrofethill, in the fhire of Annandale, in Scotland whiere the people prognoflicate change of weather, b
the mifts rifing or falling on Skiddaw.
SKIDLOWIECZ, or SYOLOVECZ, a town of
Sendomir, a palatinate in Great Poland. It is defended by afrong caftle and wall; has flore of timber, iron, by a frrong caftte and wall, hass fore of timber, iron,
and dtel, in its neighbourbood, with many fair edifices,
and plenty of fifh. It Itands forty miles N. W. of Sen-
SKINZENAC, a town of the German country, and
canton of Berne, in Switerzland. It flands on the canton of Berne, in Switerzland. It fands on the
Aar, below Habloury, or a deaue above Broug.
The baths on the other fide of the river azee much frequented, and celebrated for feveral cures. Its fpring is
in the middle of the Aar-channel, but the courfe of that in the middde
river has been turned another away.
KIPTON flire, and in the middte of Craven, not far from the river Are, being furrourded with craggy precipices.
This is a healthy place, and hand fome, confidering the manner of building in thefe mountainous parts. Several
of the Cliffords, Earls of Cumberland, are buried in the of the Cliffords, Earts of Cumberland, are buried in the
church here, particularly, Earl -George, the famous church here, particabth's, reign, who performed nine
failor in Queen Elizaber
voyages, moftly to the Weft Indies; whofe only daughter Ane, Countefs of Pembroke, built or repaited fix
ancient caftles, erecied feven chapels and churches, and ancient caftes,
richly endowed two horpitals.
Skipton is between feven and eight furlongs in length; Skipton is between feven and eight furlongs sin length,
and its wekly market on Statrdyy is plentifully fupp-
plied with all manner of provifions. Its annual fairs are plied with all manner of provirions. Ats annual fairs are
kept. on March 2, for horned catle a and thep; on
Palm-Sunday-eve, for horfes; Eafferleve, for catte and
 for horned cattie; Whitfin-eve, for finen cloth and
mercer; Augut 5 , for horfes and cloth; November 20, for horned cattle; and November 22, for horfes,
broad-cloth, and pedlary. Its church is large, and it has a granmar-fchool, and a fons- fchool for teaching
the children to fing palms, the parifh-clerk having a
 of Bernard's-inn, London, gave both the church and
grammarfehool a colleation of books. It flands 32
giles from York, and 221 from London. miles from York, and 221 from London,
SKYE, or SKIE, in the native Ianguage Elant Skyanagh,
STy the largeff of all the wevernifs, from which it is fepara-
part of the flire of Invernels part of the nirre ochannel, called the Kyle, which in
ted by a narrow chate
Erfe is of the fame import; fothat at the ferry, which is Erfe is of the fame import; fothat at the ferry, which is
commonly here, a perfon may be eaffly heard from one commonly here, a perton may
fide to the other, if the wind favors. It lies about feven fide to the other, Ine, is forty miles long N. W. and
miles N. of Rum
E. and from two to thity broad S and N. It has a
and
 land. Lough Sneerfort to the N. W. is the fongert
bay in the Ine of Skie, into which ruis a river from a
fmall inhand lake. fmall inland lake.
The foil is generally a black mould, efpecially in the The foil is generally a black mould, erpecially in the
marthes, or rather peat-moffes, and arable 4 and, though
and there are fome of a reddifh calt, in which iron is found;
alro clay of a white, red, and blueifh colour. In fome
par alio clay of a white, reab, and blueinh colour. ma no white mearcaite,
parts is fine white marbe,
agate, and variegated fones of all coloure, cryftals of agate, and yariegated fones of all colours, cryttals of
diverity of tinges, plenty of free-fone and lime-ftone;
 ried down the current of the rivuets. He-tone; with
hecticus, lapis ceraniuns, or a fort of cramp plenty of excellent freth-water
are medicinal. Thas

S K
pracicable by the largeft men of war, yet the current is $\wp$ violent that no hip can fail againftit witt never fo favour-
able a wind ; hence the tide mutt always be regarded. able a wind, hence the tide mult always be regarded
Cows are brought over the Kyle by tying four or five of them together by the lower jaw wint wyths or
widdies, when a man in the end of the ferry-boat holwiddies, when a man in the end of the ferry -boat hod
ding in his hand the widdy, with which the foremoft is
tied, the boat rowing on, thefe fwim after very eafly and quickly. The land, both on the coatt and more within the
country, is very high. Almoft to the middle of the inland, there are about feyen mountains, which lie con-
tiguous. In the low grounds or valleys the foli is of fufs tiguous. In the low grounds or valleys the foil is of fuf
ficient fertility, and it breeds abundance of thofe fpe-
cies cies of cattle and corn, which are to be met with in
the the ofther weffern ifands. From hence the neightouring
continent effecially is fupplied with barley and oats, continent, elpeciailiy is fupplied with barley and oats,
thefe being the capital grains which it protuces.
Cod and Cod and ling are common on the coaff, with great
-abundance of herrings, for the catching of which here abundance of herrings, for the catching of which here
are feveral convenient harbours and bays, with about
thity are feveral convenient harbours and bays, with about
thirty rivers or defier freams, which afford falmon,
trouts, and other fifh. trouts, and other filh.
The country is popul Tome, and very healthy. Here are abundance of inland lakes, well fored with. Heuts and eels ; having a ftrean or rivulet commonly running from them into the fea
The natives dry and preferve their herrings without an falt, but dipping them once in falt-water, by onl gutting them, tying then up by pairs, and o hayging
them over ropes made of heath or heather. They have plemty of wilks or periwinkles, muffels, cockles,
clams or icallops, \&cc. with dulce and tangles. clams or fcallops, \&cc. with dulle and tangles.
In this inand are feveral coves or caves, fome of
which, Mr. Martin fays, are fuppored to be feveral miles which, Mr. Martin fays, are fuppored to be feveral mile long s particularly the golden cave, fo called in Sleat
is feven miles inlength: thefe being to the coatt, feem to be excavations made by the violence of the fea, or fome
inland waters rufhing down from the higher parts thro inland waters rufhing down from the higher parts thre'
there channels. Upon fining grounds on the coaft fevethele channels. Upon rifing grounds on the coatt feve-
ral forts were formerly erected which are fuppofed to
have been built by the Danes, when they had over-run have been built by the Danes, when they had over-run
hefe parts; and on near one another, that by means of there parts ; and ro near one another, that by means of
beacons they could foon alarm the whole inand. Under-
ground feveral little flone-hourcs have alfo been built, ground feveral little ftone-hourcs have alfo been built,
for peoplec to bide themelves and their effects in warrime ; and there are other little houres above-ground which can hold only one af a time, feemingly for con-
templation. The fyel here is coal, but chieffy turf and peat, in the
afhes of which, Mr. Martin fays, are fometimes found ahhes of which, Mr. Martin fays, are fometimes found
Taltpetre and cakes of iron. Their cattle are horfes, cows, fheep, goats, and hoos. Their black cattle have hardly any thing to feed on in winter but the alga
matina or fea-ware, and therefore they watch the ebb
and marina or fea-ware; and therefore they watch the eso
very carefully for their pafture. Among other forts of
land and water-fowl here in abundance, they have very carefully for their patture. Among other fer have
land and water-fol here in abundance they have
hawks and eagles, oterers and feals or fealcks; and of hawk and eagles, otters and feals or fealcks; and of
the former is alarger fpecies, with a white ppot on the
breaft, which are very fcarce, and hard to be killed.
 Here are feveral forts of ferpents, for cue rump of a cock
which the natives commonly apply the rum fripped of it feathers, or water in which the fried of
in adder has been foaked, new cheece, or the head of n adder has been faxed, the wound. The people are
the ferpent which gave the
ery dexterous in the cure of difeares, by means of fimples of the ifland's production, being recipes tranf
from generation to gencration mitted for ages paff from generation to gencration,
fo that the phyfician or apoknecary have litte or nothing to do there. In the $S$. parts of the iflan
Sout sleat the corn is cut about a month fooner about Sleat the corn is cut about a month foone air here is comthan the northern parts.
monly moitt and cold, gaint which the natives ac
and monly moin alves to drink brandy, whifky, and other
cuftom themere
ftrong waters. The cows, by being expored to the
 rigour of the co yery feble, that many of them are not
fring, and for
able, without help to rife from the ground ; but as the grafs grows up the gradually recover ftrength. Whenh
a calf is killed, they ufed to cover another calf with its grals grows ap, $\begin{aligned} & \text { a calf is illed they ured to cover another calf with its } \\ & \text { akin, and fo it fucks the cow the former belonged to: } \\ & \text { other- }\end{aligned}$

## Y E

otherwife the gives no milk, nor faffers any body to come near her: if the finds out the cheat, hie is enrager
for many days; and the laft remedy for pacifying of her, for many days; and the lalt remedy for paciifing or milks
is for, the dairy-woman to fing all the time the her. They draw a certain quanditity of blood from fuch cuws as break out of their bounds into thoie of ondrs,
affer which they are friven out, and they return no attere thich they for that feafon. Here, as in feveral parts
more
of the Illes and Highlands, are calves which have a flit of the IIfces and Highlands, are calves which have a hit
at the top of their ears; and thefe the natives imagine to at the top of their ears ; and thefe the natives imagine to
be the iflue of fome wild-bull or water-bull, the cows
bein being obferved to fland in the water for the purpofe of
copulation. copulation. feat of a prefbytery, containing ten parih-
Skie is the
churches, and thefe of very large extent; ;in fome of churches, and thefe of very large Rafay and Ronay,
which, as Braccadale, Portte, Raafay which, as Bracade, Egne, Canna, the Society for
Muck and Rum, Ega and promoting Criittian knowlege have charity-Chools, Thave not require.
The inand is divided into three parts, according to the three difierent. proprietors to which they belong.
The S part, called Sleat, belongs to the Laird of Sleat, the ch.er of a tribe of the Macdonalds; that part N. of
Sleat called the Strath, is poffefled by the Laird of Sleat called the Strath, is poffeffed by the Laird of
Mackinnon, the chieftain of an ancient clan ; and to the N. W. of this lies the Laird of Macleod's country, who claims defcent from the Black Prince of Man, and is alfo head of an ancient tribe: this Laird efpecially
can make feveral Barens (fo the electors of members can make feveral Barens (fo the electors of members
for the flires are cailled in Scotland) when any contef happens in the chufing a reprefentative for Invernefsfhire, and this from the multiplicity of crown-lands in
his pofiefion, which he may transfer. Thefe proprehis poniefion, which he may transfer. There propre-
tors, and all the inhab tants, are Proteftants; only
fome few excepted, who re Papifts. fome few excepted, who are Papifts. which prove fatal to fuch lhipping as by ftrefs weather or otherwife happen to approach them. To this infand Loudon's militia, among which were
feveral Inverne's burghers, had retreated and taken feveral Inverne's burghers, had retreated and taken
fhelter for feveral weeks before the battle of Culloden in 1746, and there underwent extreme hardhips for SLAGE, or provifing. and Lower Pomerania, in Lower Saxony, in Germany.
It ftands on the river Wiper, a few leagues above RuIt flands on the river Wiper, a few leagues above Ru-
genwald. It is fmall and ill-built, with no other forti-
tications than an old wall round it, and a ditch of rungenwald. It is fmall and ill-built, with no other forti-
fications than an old wall round it, and a ditch of run-
ning-water. SLANES, a very remarkable dropping cave near Peterhead, in the North of Scotland, from the petrified SLANEY, a town of Bohemia, in Germany, belonging to the houfe of Auftria. It flands eighteen miles N.W.
of Prague. Lat. 50 deg. 10 min. N. long. 13 deg. 51
$\min$.E. W, a town of Moravia, and kingdom of Bo-
SLANKOW
hemia, in Germany. It ftands eighteen miles N. W. hemia, in Germany. It flands eighteen miles N. W.
of Prague, and fubjeet to the houfe of Auftria. Lat. 49 deg. 15 min. N. long. 16 deg. 33 min. E. tinate of Cracow, in Little Poland; in its neighbourtinate of Cracow, in
hood a filver-min
LAVE-COAST, a country of Guiney, in Africa, in-
cluded in that of Benin, which fee. SLEAFORD, a market-town of Keft
three divilions of Lincolnhhire. It It confifts of four theets which meet in the market-place, near which is
the a large Gothic building, but without crofs aifes: in the ftecple is a ring of fix not vity tuneable
bells. The crofs bells. The market is weekly on Monday ; the annuual
fairs, the Monday after Epiphany, Eafter and Whitfunfairs, the Monday after Epiphany, Eafter and Whitfun-
Monday, the 12 th of Auguft, and on the 20th of October, which is remarkably large, for theep and other
catte, cattle, which alfo for millenery, \&cc.
A fine fmall river runs through
A fine fmall river runs through this town, which was
never known to freeze. Here is alfo a free-fchool and an horpital, handromely endowed is alfo a free-fchool and
bert Carr, Efqi bert Carr, Efq; A. D. ${ }_{1603}{ }_{2}$. The ruins of the caftle
built by Alexander Bifhop of Lincoln, are almof noin invirible.
It was at this cafle that King John breakfafted
taf he found himeff trapann'd by the ter he found himfelf trapann'd by the monk anted Swiff
head abbey) and arrived at Newark upon Tefle head abey) and arrived al Newark upon Trent be
fame evening, where he amof inflatly died.
Sleaford is 18 miles $S$ of Lincoln Slavend is, 18 miles S of Lincoln, 16 alm
Slean
Bofton, and 15 N . of Londo Bofton, and 115 N . of London. The
rage, in the gift of the Earl of Briftol. rage, in the gif of the Earl of Britol.
For the above accurate and circumftantial of Sleaford, we are indebted to an ingenious correcrion
dent, who writes from the dent, who writes from the iffe of Wight: and, pronar
fame time, we intreat his kind affifance in any quent parts to which his own knowledge reachy fisb the weftern iffes of theotland. See SkYz Skye, one of
then the weftern ifle
SEISHEIM,
in Germa
in Germany, and in the neighbourhood of Murich.
is more reat is more regular than Nymphenburg, and Muminh.
moft fpacious and beff furnifhed, making a much the appearance, this being called by fome the a very, eranden
Bavaria, and Nymphenburg the Marly. The of Bavaria, and Nymphenburg the Marly. The recer
fair-cale and the faloon in the large pparment,
faced wich marble, and painted in a yery elegant met ner. Here is a collection of Fleminh and Italian oripinus,
which was made by the late Elector Maximilian E. which was made by the late Elector Maximilian E.
manuel; and likewife the houfes of T Taco, Furferrit and Starenberg, being decorated in the furferecte gant tafte, are a proper folacement for the greated
Prince. SLESWICK, a duchy of Denmark, partly fubject to that
crown, and partly to the Duke of Hollfuin, now hein crown, and partly to the Duke of Hollfain, now heir
apparent to the empire of Ruffia. It is olherwif cilld South Jutland. Sletwick is bounded by North Jutland on the $N$.
from which it is feparated by a line drawn from the from whypen on the German ocean, to Coldingon the top of Rypen on the German ocean, to Colding on the
Leffer Belt; on the E . t has the Baltie, on the S .
Holtein, and on the W. the German occan or Norti Holftein, and on the W. the German ocean or North
fea. Its greateft length is about eighty-fix miles, nh
greateft breaddh fixty. From this country came the Anglo-Saxons in the sth century.
SLESWICK, the capital of the lat-mentioned duciryo the fame name. It flands on a fmall arm of the fece called the Sley, is the fee of a Proteflant ffiperiniter:-
dant, its cathedral being a large and beautiul frue-
Within a few miles of this place
famous trench called Danewark, which ruins of tie fea to fea, quite acrors this neck wof land , and way
erected in order to prevent the incurfions of the erected in order to prevent the incurfions of the Saxom
It lies fifteen miles N. W. of Keill. Lat. 54 deg. min. N. long; 9 deg. 50 min. E. Franconia, in Germany. It flands on the Schleufi
Here the electoral college, when met in 1623 , by or: der of the Emperor Ferdinand II. derprived the Eleaum
Palatine Frederick of his dominions, Palatine Frederick of his dominions, and transernd
them to the Duke of Bavaria. It is reckoned the pint cipal city of the county of Heneberg, and was the refidence of the Princes of that name, whofe mankis a college or public fchool erected in 1557. It ber longs to the houre of
SLIEWGALLEN
IEWGALLEN, i.e. ethe Gallifh mountain, whide
divides Upper Tyre-Oen on the N. and Lower Tive divides Upper Tyre-Oen on the N. and Lower TTTT:
Oen on the S . in the province of Uifter, and the king: dom of Ireland. SELEGENSTADT.
LLGO. or SLEGO, a county of Connaught, a pow vince of Ireland. It lies full upon the faa to the N.
and N . W and N. Where it is alfo bounded by the river Tro
bis, which iffues from Lough-Erne, in Ulfer. If
has Mayo on the W. common on the S. and the county of Leitrim on the count E. It is feparated from the two latt-mentioned cuir-
ties by the Curlew mountains and the river Suu. greateft extent from N. to S . is thirty-five miles, and
tirty-three (or forty-four, according thirty-three (or forty-four, according to other) fo. fou
$S$ M A
E. to W. It is of very unequal dimenfions both ways,
and runs out into a point on the N. as far gal bay. A great a part of this county is mountainou
and boggy; but is lower grounds and good foil both for the ploughound and and valleys have a
frered greatly by the Popiin maffacre in in 164. It If
fubdivided into the fix bit fubld, Corran, Coolavan, Leney, and Tyreragh, Tyragh-
rill LEGO, the capital of the laft-mentioned county of the rame name. It flands on the bay of Slego, is a bo-
rough and market-town, and the only place of note in this county. Herere is a very commodious harbour, and
fhips of 200 tons burthen may come flips of 200 tons burthen may come up to the quay.
Here is alfo a good old cafte, and the town is populous, though not large ; nor is the trade own it this place-
confiderable, though much better than in any other confiderable, though much better than in any other
place beyond it.
In
 It lies about five miles from the confines of Lei-
trim, twenty-five from Killala, and ninety-five from
Dublin Dublin.
SLONIM, a town of Lithuania or Little White Ruffia,
in the Great Duchy of Lithuania built of wood, and has a caffle, with fome other regular fortifications, and flands on the Szura. It lies fixty
miles S. E. of Grodno. Lat. 53 deg. 10 min. N. long. ${ }^{2} 25$ deg. Y. $^{5}$ min. E . the feven united provinces. It flands on 2 navigable
current iffuing from the neighbouring Sloten-mect current iliuing from the neighbouring Slooten-mect,
lake fo called, which falls into the fea about tree
miles below the town, by means of which it trades with miles below the town, by means of which it trades with
Holland and other parts. This canal is fhut up at night Holland and other parts. This canal is thut up at night
by a boom. Here is an handfome town-houre, one church, and threee gates, one of which in-haure, one
the fortifications have been ruined in the Spanifh wars. the fortifications have been ruined in the Spanim, wars.
It lies ten miles from Stavern to the $E$. and twenty-one It ies ten miles from Stavern to the E . and twenty-one
S. of Leewarden. Lat. 55 deg. 10 min. N. long. 5 deg. 36 min. E.
SLOUGH, village of Buckinghamfhire, about five miles
E. of Maidenhead E. of Maidenhead, It confitts almoft wholly of inns,
which feem to vie with one another. which feem to vie with one another.
SLUCZ, or ZLUC $Z$, one of the largef towns of Little
White Ruffia, and duchy of Lithuania, in Poland, on a river of the fame name. It is allo of wood, except the
cathedral and ducal palace cathedral and ducal palace; and belongs to the family
of Radzivil. It lies about feventy miles S. E . of NovoSLrode, a river of New South Wales, in the northern -regions of America, where the Hudron's bay company
have fome trade. Its mouth is about thirty leagues N . of Rupert's river.
SLUPZZA, rive town of Pofriania, in Great Poland. It
fands on the Warta, has a very frong wall and other works ; being thirty miles S. E. of Poren. SLUTTERBURG, rather SCHLUSSOLEURG, a fortrefs of Ingria, in Ruffia, It fands on a fmall iiland
in the middele of the Neva, where that river iffues from the.Ladoga lake: It lies thirty-two miles E. of SLUYS, a
min. E.
SLUYS, pretty confiderable town, and the largef of all
the five fea-ports of Flanders, in the Auftrian Netherthe five fea-ports of Flanders, in the Auftrian Nether-
lands; it was capable of receiving 500 flips, but lately lands; it was capashe of receiving 500 inips, but lately
is choaked up o as to admit only fmall veffels. It tands
and on a little arm of the fea, which parts it from Cadrand.
When befieged in 1587 by the Duke of Parma, an
Ind When befieged in 1587 by the Duke of Parma, an
Engliif garrifon under Arnold GGoenvelt the Dutch
Governor futained feven affaults, but at laff furrendered Governor fuftained feven affaults, but at laft furrendered
on honourable terms. The Dutch retok it in 1603
under Prince Maurice, and have poffeffed it ever fince. The befieged held out for three months, till they had eaten up all the leather, mice, rats, \&c. they could
find. It is a very fromg place, both by its fortifications
fits find. It is a very frong place,
and fites alito it can be meanid under its
water. It lies ten miles N. E. of F Fuges. Lat. 51 deg. water. It lies ten miles. N.E. of Bruges. Lat. ${ }^{2}$ mimin. N. long. 3 deg. I min. E .
2r
SMALAND, or SMALANDIA, a fubdivifion of Eaft Gothland, in Sweden. It has the Baltic on the E.
Bleking on the S. Halland on the W. and Eaft GothBleking on
No
.
land Proper on the N. It extends about fevente- five
milises fom N. to $S$. and 120 from E. to W. abounding
much in wood, miles from N. to S. and 120 from E. to W. abounding
much in wood, with grear fore of cattle. Here are alio
mines of copper, lead, and itron.
 On a rivulet of the fame name, in a fmall teritiory of
Upper axxony, on the E. Fide of the Verra. The town
has a good trade for iron-ware, mines of that metal has a good trade for iron-ware, mines of that metal
abounding in the neighbouhtoo. The alfo make
fteel, whence the name of the village Stalilberg
nearit near it.
Here the Proteflants held aftemblies in 1530, 1533 , Here the Proteftants held aftemblies in 1530,1533 ,
1535, and 157 to make a league called the Smal-
cald league, for the defence of the Aüfhurg confercald league, for the defence of the Ausfburg confer-
fion, againt the Emperor CCarrles $V$. \&ec. fo that they
forced him to the forced him to the treaty of Pafliau in 1557, by which pire. It lies fifty miles S . E. of Ceralte.) Lat. 50 deg.
45 min. N. long. 10 deg. 30 min. E . 45 min . N: long. 10 deg. 30 min . E.
MERWIC, a contraction of St. Mary-wic, a place in
the county of Rerry, and province of M. the county of Kerry, and province of Munfer, in Ire-
land. It flands nealy oppofite eo Dingle, with a fafe
road for fipiping. It had ofrmety a fort called Fort
del Ore, wping was built del Ore, which was built by the Spaniards and Ita-
lians, who came to the affilance of Girald Earl of
Defmond. Defmond,
MIEDAA, a town of Tripoli, in Africa. It fands on
the gulph of Sidra. And this is all we are fold concer MI
ing it.
MIS-BAY, Sir Tbomas, in North Main, and the feription of it, only that it lies in lat. $7^{8}$ deg. N. and
feems to run north ward. reems to run northward.
MOLENSKO, a duchy and palatinate of Rufia. It
 he N . by the principality of Biela; Lithuania, to
which it formerly was fubjeet, on the.W. the Severia on the S. and that of Morcow on the E. On
its $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{E}$. confines is the fource of the river Niepper or
in its N . E. coninnes is the fource of the river Niepper or
Borifthenes, which runs quite acrofs this province from
E. E. to W. The land is not over fertile, but here
abound feveral kinds of wild beaft, whore kins fetch a good price. It lies between lat. 55 and 56 deg. 30 MOLENSKO, the capital of the laft-mentioned duchy of the fame name. It flands on the Niepper, near
the confines of Lithuania. This is a large, well-buils, and populous city; fortified with good walls, towers,
and a thout caftle on a fill in the heart of the town, which contains upwards of 8000 houfes. It is almoft
furrounded with woods, in furs in all Mufcovy. This with the whole province
was ceded by the Poles to the Czar in 1686 . If
is the fee of a Biflop, and lies was ceded by the Roles to the Czar in 1686 . It
is the fee of a Bihhop, and lies 200 miles W. of
Mofcow. Lat., 56 deg. 10 min. N. long. 33 deg. I5 MYRNA, a city, and the capital of Ionia, in Afia. It is one of the fineft porrs in the Levant, and flands at
the bottom of a bay of the Archipelzan the bottom of a bay of the Archipelago. It has a moft
delightful fite by the fide of a hill on the river Meles, which here falls into the Hermus, and reckoned to Jhews becifes Armenians, Franks or Euroceans, among
which are feveral. Latin Chriftians. It is about four miles in circuit, drawing fomething towards a triangle.
The houfes are very low, with mud-walls ; but the
 fpacious, and the whole town a continual bezar or fair,
where all the beft commodities of Afia and Europe
are fold very cheap. The neighbouring territory is extremely fertile, abounding with fine olive treces,
vines, and frit-gardens. The wine of Smyrna is exvines,
cellent.
Smy.
Smymina is very fubject to earthquakes, the lart of
which happened in 1688, and the fixth of the kind, which happened in 1688, and the fixth of the kind,
befides others lefs teribibe, overthrew the greateft part befides others lefs terrible, overthrew the greateft part
of the city, fwallowed up the caflle, 500 perfons, and
an immenie quantity of frich merchandife. The conan immenie quantity of fich merchane.i.e. The con-
fuls of England, Holland, and France, live grand here fuls of England, Holland, and France, live grand here
in fately houfes by the fea-lide. Befides thece are
confuls Britain. It lies fixty-five miles S. W. of the city of
Lunnburg. Lat. 53 deg. 10 min . N. long. 9 deg. 40
min. E. min. E.
SNAPE, a place in Suffolk, where are the remains of a
famlous monaltery. A confiderable annual fair for horfes is kept here for four days, beginning Auguft II, and ding of Yorkfhire, near the junction of the Aire with the Dan. Here, is a pretty good trade, the river with the Dan. navigable
by boats. The weekly market is on Friday and anby boats. The weekly market is on Friday, and an-
nual fairs the firt Friday in April, for cattle, horfes, and pedlary; Auguft 10 for the latter article, and the
firtt Friday in September for cattle and horfes. It trands 8 miles from Pomfret, and about 175 from
SNEEK, an old, neat, and well-fortified town of Friefand, one orte feven unted provinces, other commodities, with the former of which articles
the neighbouring lakes furnifh them plentifully. Here the neighbouring lakes furnifh them plentifully. Here
is a public grammar-fchool. The fanious lawyer Joachim Hopper, prefident of
the King's council at Madrid, was bred at this place. the King's council at Madrid, was bred at this place.
In the neighoouhood are good patfures, and a pretty
brifk trade is alfo carried on with the adjacent parts sy brikk trade is alio carried on with the adjacent parts by
means of the canals. It lies S. .of Lieuwarden. Lat.
53 deg. 5 min. N. .ong. 5 deg. 37 min. E. 53 deg. 15 min. N. Iong. 5 deg. 3 min. E.
SNE THAM,
eight miles from Norwich, and about ninety-nine from SNIATHYN
SNIATHYN, a town of Lemberg palatinate, and Red
Rufia, in Little Poland. It is the principal Ruhia, in Lite Poland. It is the principal place of Walachia and Moldavia. Here a good trade is carried On. It tands fifty miles W. of Chotzin. Lat. 48 deg.
10 min. N. long. 25 deg. 26 min. E. Notttingha, in the carmin.
SNON-HILLS, in Caernaty Domus SpelunWales, and the higheft not only in all that country,
but in Great Britain the tops with frow for near eight months in the year, and may
be juflly called the Britif be juflly called the Britifh Alps. From thefe, particularly at Simpel, is an unbounded profpeec, if fogs in--
tercept not, over the 1 Ine of Man into Scotland and
Ireland, alfo over the Welch montains Ireland, alfo over the Welch mountains into Eng-
Iland. SOA, a weftern ine of Scotland, about half a mile from
the W. fide of $S \mathrm{t}$. Kilda. It is about a mite SOAR, a river of parallel with the foffee-way, forms one running nearly the Wrek. Its courfe-way, forms one fide of a Y with
town it aflls into the Trent from Leicefter
town town it falls into the Trent.
SOCHOW, or SOCHOWA, a fmall town of Moldavia in European Turkey, on the river Sereth, and the rein European Turkey, on the river Sereth, and the re-
fidence of the Prince. It is faid by others to be de-
fended by a cafte, and to be a large and flong walled cenced by a caftle, and to be a large and ffrong walled
SOCONUSCO, a province of Mexico, in North America. It extends for feventy leagues along the coaf of the South fea, being bounded on the N. by Chiapa, on the E. by Vera Paz and
Guatimala Proper, and on the W. by the Pacific ocean
and part of To ${ }^{\text {and part of Tlafcala. }}$ This is a very hot and unhealthy country, forms
being frequent, and the rainy feafon of a long
ance, namely, from April to September as travel linto the countries S. E. or N. W. Fo that fou
go about, thourh this is the Shen go about, though this is th. E.orteft way, of it, on
of floods from the mountains. of floods from the mountains. The foil does nocop
duce much corn; but it abounds with ind coa, which are tranfported by fea to all other pron o
New Spain. In this part there New Spain. In this part there are but few $\begin{aligned} & \text { parts } \\ & \text { and thofe not very rich, the natives being }\end{aligned}$ rous here totan elfiywhere.
SOCONUSCO, the capital of the laft-meng OCONUSCO, the capital of the laft-mentioned
vince of the fame name, is a port-town vince of the fame name, is a port-town fland phy
the South fa. It ftands about 212 miles S .of ${ }_{\text {dich }}$
pulco. Lat. 15 deg. 10 min. N. long. pulco. L
min. $W$.
fifty fifty leagues in compafs, and very well peaple Itis abon
inhabitgan inhabitants are Mahoometans, and file themede
Arabs. The country Arabs. The country abounds with cattle thendelrar
and the people trade to Goa and the and the people trade to Goa and the Eaft Indies fram
porting thither rice, dates, frankincenff, large quantities, and the produce of the inand; alowin
they bring back other merchandife. They atence they bring back other merchandife. Then; allo thene
along the Arabia coaft. There is very good anchere along the Arabia coaff. There is very good allo thazg
round the whole inland, where are bays affordinoz roads for fhipping; allo the two harbous afording it
Benin. The inf Corand Benin. The inland lies 126 miles N. N. of Corpe Grits.
dafoy, in Africa. Lat. II dafoy, in Africa. Lat. II deg. 36 min, N. long. 5 .
deg. Io min. E. COTARA, the only city of the laft-mentioned infand of the fame name, alfo called Tam-mint, the red
fidence of their King. It flands at the Cape Treta,
SOCZOWA, the ancient capital of the Upper Moldari,
in European Turkey ; but in European Thurkees; but nop now of the Upper Moldy a midding
It flands on the river Sereth, fifty five mile Wown
It Jaffy. Lat. 47 deg. 10 min . N. Long. 27 deg. 10 SODBURY, Chipping, a market-town of Gloucefter
fhire. Its annual fairs are May flire. Its annual fairs are May 23, and June 24 , for
catetle, cheefe, and pedlary. It lies ten miles from Brif.
tol tol, and 103 from London.
Helfingia, in Sweden Proper. It fands on the Bown of gulph, near the mouth of Liufna. It has a good har-
bour, and was but lately Luit bour, and was but lately built, ;ing about twonty-four
miles from Hundwickfwald to the $S$. DOM, its ruins are faid to be fill
tom of the lake Apphatais, Dead fea, or lake of toodom
and Gomorrha, in Jutea, and Afia Mine and Gomorrha, in Judea, and Affa⿱
water is low and clear ; whene the cities, which thood in plain here, being, by ; thefecadities, which ftood in 2
from heaven, deftroved andtrophe of fire from heaven, deffroyed, and lying now immerged under
the waters of the lake. The other cities which under
we went the fame fate were Admah, Zeboim, \&c. ODOR, a village in Jona, one of the weftern
Scotland, Scotland, near Mull, where eormerly a Bithops's fee was
erected; whence all the inles within his diocefe, indle ding Man, whence all the ines within his diocefe, indlu-
were called Sodorenfes, and he himelfil Epicicopus Sodorentis, od Biforen of the Ifles. At pre-
fent it is the firt title of the Bifhop of Man. Ient it is the firft title of the Biihop of Man.
of Marck, and circle of populous city in the county
fands fands on the river Arfe, and has a double wall, on
which are thirty watch-towers which are thirty watch-towers, and a large deep ditch.
Here are fourteen parifhes with feveral churches bece fides chapels) one of which is collegiate, and under Cologne. It has as many gates as parifhes, but is in?
ruinous condition. The Roman ruinous condition. The Roman Catholics are in pol-
feffion of the cathedral and eleven other churches, bcfides convents, and a nunnery called Paradife. Here are
feveral Lutherans, feveral Lutherans, who have two of the parifh-churches,
and a Proteflant nunnery, where ladies of the beff families are educated, without taking the vow or the habit. They pretend to have here a body of laws called Jos Soatenfe, the foundation of the old Jus Lubbecenife
Soeft is fubject to the King of Prufin as Eleqor of Brandenburg. It lies twenty ofix miles S. of Munflet
Lat. 51 deg. 46 min. N. Lat. 51 deg. 46 min. N . long.. deg. 35 min. .
SOETSDYKE, a delightul palace belo. King William a III. with fine gardens, \&ce. It fands

501
501
on the edge of Amerafort-hill, in Utrecht, one of the feven united provinces.
SOFALA, a confiderable kingdom of Monomotapa, in
Arrica. It is bounded by Sabia on the S. Manomotapa Proper on the E. the river Cuama on the $\mathbf{N}$, and
the gulph of Sofaia, which is part of the channel of the gulph of Sofala, which is part of the channel of
Mouambique, on the WW. The fouthern part of the
kingdom is interfected from E. to W. by a niver of the Motambique, on the W. The fouthern part of the
kingom is interfected from E. to W.by a river of the
fame name. fame name.
The foil
The foil is of different qualities, and the coaft very
low. Here are elephants, lions, \&cc. The people are mow.tly negroes. They commonly. eat rice, feople are, and
fifli, being covered only from the waift. The goldfifl, being covered only from the waif. The gold-
mines here are very rich, and hence fuppofed
the Ophir ment
mentioned in foripture, whither Solomon the Ophir mentioned in fcripture, whither Solomon
fent thips to fetch yold.
The inhabitants of Quilo, Mombaza, and Melinda, The intabitants of Quilo, Mombaza, and Melinda,
come to this country in little boats called zambues, come to this country
with blue and white cotons,
thiks and ambergris, which they exchange for gold and ivory: and theet fell them
to the fubjects of Mionomotapa, who give gold in return without weighing it.
The Portuguele have taught them the ufe of murkets, The Portuguete have taught them the ule of murkets,
which they ule as well as bows and arrows.
SOFALA, the capital of the laft-mentioned kingdom of which they uie as well as bows and arrows.
SOFALA, the capital of the laft-mentioned kingom of
the fame name. It ftands on the river Sofala, about fix the fame name. It fands on the river Sofala, about fix
leagues from the coaft. The Portuguefe are manters of
 the fovereignty of the country. Their principal trade
confits in ambergris, gold, flaves, and filk-fuffs. confits in ambergris, gold, flaves, and lilk-flufts.
They likewife work the mines which lie S. of the
town. Lat. 20 deg. 5 min. S. long. 35 deg. 10 town. Lat. 20 deg. 5 min . S. long. 35 deg. 10
min. E. OGDIANA, a country of Afia, on the N. fide of the
river Oxus or Bactrus, feparating it from Baetria, now river Oxus of ofbeck Tartary
a part
OGNE, a famous wood beginning at the gates of Bruf-
fels, the capitai of Brabant, in the Autrian Nether fels, the capitai of Brabant, in the Autririn Nether-
lands. It contains 16,526 acres, out of which the inhabitants furnifh thempelves with firing every year,
changing the place of the foreft where they cut. See changing the place of the foreft where they cut. See
Brusskis. BRUSEELS.
SOHAM, a market-town of Cambridgefhire, on the con-
fines of Suffoik. It fands near a fen calied Soham-meer, fines of Suffoik.
with a caufeway made though it to Ely, from which city it is about four miles. The grammar-Cchool here
Res been converted into a charity-ichool. Its weekly has been converted into a charityal fair on Aprii 28,
market is on Saturday, and annual market is on Saturday, and annual fair on Aprii 20,
for cows and horfes. It ftands in the Ifle of Ely, fourteen miles from Cambridge, and fixty-eight from London.
OKE. See
SOKE. See Sourhwele in Nottinghammire.
SOIGNIES, a fmall city of Hainault, in the Aurtrian
Netherlands. It fands on the little river Sonnegue. Netherlands. It ftands on the little river Sonnegue.
In its neigbourbood is the fine forett of Soignies. The In its neigbourthood
Benedictine monaftery deffroyed by the Huns in 960 ,
Brate Benedicine monal of Cologne rebuilt, and changed into
Bruno Archbifhop of of the city; here is alfo a convent, numnery, ac. It of tands ten miles N. E. of Mons. Lat. 50 deg. 34 min.
N. long. 4 deg. 10 min. E. N. long. 4 deg. 10 min. E.
SOISSONONS, a province of the Ine of France. It is
bounded by Laonois on the N. by Champange on the bounded by Laonois on the N. by Champagne on the
E. Brie on the S. and Valois on the W. It includes
Sties of the ancient Sueflones, of whom part of the territories of the anciention. It abounds in
Crafar makes honourable. ment corn, paitures, and wood.
Aifne and the Verre.
SOISSONS, the Augufd Suefonum, and ancient Noviodu-
 France. It flands in a mort fruirnonebridge, join-
bank of the Aifne, oover which is a fone
ing the city to the fuburb of St. Vaft. banks
ing the city to the fuburb of St. and.
Soiffons is the fre of a Biflop, who is the firf fuffra-
gan to the Archbihop of Rheims. His diocefe congan to the Archbinop of twenty-three abbeys of both
tains 397 parifhes, and fexes, with an income of between
Befides the cathedral, here are three onlegiate churches: Befides the cathedral,
it is the feat of a biliwic, prefidial court, \&\%. Here is an illuffrio
that of Paris.

Soiffons is well-built and large, driving a confiderable
trade in corn. It has an old caftle flanked with round trovers. It gives title of Count to the defcendants of
Thomas of Thomas of Savoy, Prince of Carignan, by the fifter of
Charles of Bourbon, of which family alfo was the late Charies of Bourbon, of which family alio was the late
famous Prince Eugene, whofe mother had the title of
Countefs of Soiffons. It lies mind Countefs of Soilfons. It tiles mother had the titite of miles N . E.
of Paris. Lat. 49 deg. 31 min . N . long. 3 deg. 26 min. E. part of the province of Cuncan, in the Eant Indies, in
Affia. It Itands on the river Crifa or Criftena, where the King of the country fomietimes refides, and the in-
habitants fpeak the Arabic and Perfian, befides their own language. S. W. coaft of Africa. It lies a aliantel ot otean, N. of the
Cape of Good Hope. Lat. 33 deg. 30 min. S. long. 15 deg. 10 min . E.
a province of Caramania, in Afia. It flands on the coalicia, a prween the mouths of the Latamus and Cydnus.
This, which was a Greek colony, in procefs o This, which was a Greek colony, in procefs of time
fpoke their own language as well as the Cilician Coore their own language as well as the Cilician fo
corlupty, that hence any impropriety of fpeech has been
called a Solecifm. called a Solecifm. Suffolk. It is famous for the engagements between the
 very good anchorage, whence there is a great refort of
mariners, to the no fmall advantage of the trade oo
Southwold. It is fheltered from the N. winds by the mariners, to the no rmal advantage of the trade
Southwold. It is fhelered from the N. winds by the
cape on the N. E. called Eafton-nefs, the moft eafterl cape on the N . E. called Eafton-neff, , the moft eattery
point of England according to fome, though others will have it to be Leofoff:
OLENDAEL, a town of Drontheim, which is a govern-
ment of Norway. It flands on a bay, about thirty miles ment of Norway. It trands on a bay, about thirty mil
from Romidael to the S . W. OLINGEN, a fmall city of Berg, a duchy in the circle of
Weftphalia, in Germany. It tands on the Wipper, and noted only, for a cutiery manufacture. It belongs to the
Elector Palatine; and lies feventeen miles S. E. of Elector Palatine; and lies feventeen miles S. E. of
Duffieldorp, in lat. 51 deg. xo min. N. long, 6 deg. 51 $\min$. E. or SOLKET, a town of Paderborn, a bihopric in the circle o which yield the Prelate a good revenue. It flands about five miles $S$. W. of $\mathrm{Pa}_{2}$ derborn. conif, a county on the Wetteraw, in Germany. It
confines on the Upper Landgravate of Heffe, the principality of Dillemberg, and the lord haip of Beilftein. It
is fubject to to its own Count a branch of the Naffau fal is fubject to its own count, a divanch of he Nanded into two parts by a fip of land of mily. Upper Landgravate, extending from Giefen to
thiedberg. Friedberg.
LMS, the
 fortififed with a cafle. It lies about eight miles S. W. W.
of Marpurg, and thirty-five N. of Franckfort. Lat. 50 darpurg, and thirty-five 1.2 deg. 27 min. E .
LOMON's CISTERNS, frilli fo called, near Rofelay,
in Syria, in Afia Minor. Thefe are faid to have been in Syria, in Alia Minor. fhere are Tyre with water
built by that Prince, for fuplying Tyre
but they feem to be of later date, and probably fince the butt they feem to be of later date, and probably fince the
time of Alexander the Great, as the aquedut croffes
that neck of land by which that conqueror joined the city to the main land.
LOMON's ISLANDS, ber of eighteen, on the coaft of Terra Firma, one of the provinces of South America, in the Pacific ocean,
lying between lat. 7 and $\mathbf{1 2}$ deg. N. Nand between long. lying between lat. 7 and 12 deg. N. and between long,
130 and 140 deg. Wut
litte is known of them, as 130 and 140 deg. . $n$. have fettled there, and Ulloa fays
no European colonis
nothing of them. Others even doubt of any fuch nothing of them. Others even oocean, in Afia. It
iflands exitting.
OLOR, an infand of the Indian oct lies E. of Flores, producing a hatte fandory.
caffia lignea. Here the Dutch have a factory.
 Latin Pagus Salooioren/s. It is one of the thitteen Swifs

Cantons, being bounded on the $N$. by the canton and
bifhonric of Bafil ; on the E . and S . by Berne; and on the W. partly by Berne, and partly by Bafil. It ex tends on both fides the river Aar, about twelve miles
from N from N. to S. and ten where broadeft. It confifts
partly of Mount Jura, and partly of a level country, producing in general all the neceffaries of life., Its
pields yield good corn, the pafures are rich, and the fields yield good corn, the paftures are rich, and the
trees bear excellent fruit. It has fome vines, and might trees bear excellent fruit. It has fome vines, and might
have more, but the land is employed for other purpofes. And by the navigation of the Aar and its lakes they
have the wines of the Pais de Vaux, Neuchatel, Alface, have the wines Argow, though the latter is none of the
and the Lower bef. This canton can raife 1.,oooo minn.
SOLOTHURN, the capital of the laft-ment
SOLOTHURN, the capital of the laft-mentioned canton
of the fame name. It fands on the Aar in the Salgow, or country of the Salians.
This is a very a ancient town upon a hill, and confi-
derable for its extent, beauty and ftrength, being reguderable for its extent, beauty and frrength; being regu-
larly fortified with baftions, half-moons, and ravelins, Jarly fortified with . The collegiate church of St. Urfe is
with a dep ditch.
a very dark old ftructure, but in it are feveral a very yark old flruuture, buti in in are feveral line monu-
inents and images; particularly of the Trinity, which ments and images; particularly of the Trinity, which
are grofs. Before it are two columns, which were formerly pedeftals for ftatues of Pagan deities. Here is a fine convent of Jefuits. Their church and college
coft above 400,000 livres. Towards building the front coft above 400,000 livres. Towards building the front
of the church, which is hewn-work, Lewis XIV. gave ro,000 livres. The Cordeliers have alfo a fine large
convent, the greateft part of which is let to the French convent, the greatelt part of which is let to the French
Ambaflador; with room enough however for tieir own ufe. Whe thoure is a good fructure, and the arent The town-houre is a good fructure, and the arfenal
is well fored. The hill flopes down to the Aar, which is pretty wide here, and has two wooden bridges leading to fuburb. The ftreets are large, and adorned with
fountains. The late Chancellor Beefenwalds houfe by the fiver fide coff roo,ooo crowns. Round the town is a wall faced with coorfe marble.
are entirely Catholic, being in general for the canton, are entirely Catholic, being in neneral fuperfitious bi-
gots,
politeft amough the people of falhion are reckoned the goliteff among all the Swifs.
Their language is French, and their government much
like that of Berne and Fribourg ; confifting of thirty-fix magiftrates, of which the principal are two avoyers, \&ci It flands fifteen miles N. of the city of Berne. Lat. 47 deg. N. long. 7 deg. $15 \mathrm{min}$. E,
SOLSONA, a thinly inhabited
Spain. It ftands in the heart of the province, at in the
foot of a mate foot of a mountain, and pleafant plain, on the river Car-
dona. It is well-walled, and has two caftles. Here dot one parifh, and two monafteries ; yet it is an uni-
but verify and bihinopric. It is only remarkable now for
vaft quantities of dried peaches packed vaft quantities of dried peaches packed away hence into
feveral parts: it lies about fixty miles N. W. of Bar-
celona.
SOLTWEDEL, a large town of the Old Marck of Brandenburg, in Germany. It fands on the W. Fide
of the Jetze, a little below its junction with the Dune In Pagan times it is thought to have had a temple dedicated to the fun, from the town being called Helio-
polis. It is divided into the Old and polis. It is divided into the Old and New town. Its
chief trade is in beer, which they export. It flands abut fifty miles N. E. of Zell.
the exit of the river of FIR ThH, a tempeftuous bay at
between Ename, in Cumberland between England and Scotland. It is pretty wide, and
the tides very rapid. the tides very rapid. In going from either kingdom at
low-water the ford or track is crofed low-water the ford or track is croffed on horfeback
with a guide, efpecially from the Scottifh fide, and that very expeditiounly, otherwife travellers and their horfes are in great danger of being fweeped away together
by the violent influx of the tide, if but the leaft delay intervenes : a lietle higher up is a ferry-boat; and this is
the mof advifeable method of paffage for ftrangers and the mof advifeable method of paffage for ftrangers and
their horles. It is about fix miles below the city of
Carline. Carlife.
QOMAROSKOI, JAM, a town of Siberia, in Afiatic ai: Ruflia. It flands on the river Irtifk, and about twenty
leagues above its
low Demianfkoi.
OMBRERO, one of the Oby, and fifty be.
 44 min . N. long. 63 deg. 10 min . W. Lat. 18 dg OMELPORE, a town of Bengal, in the Eaft Indies,
Afia. It is noted for the fine diame Afia. It is noted for the fine diamends in ites, in
Gouel, fuppofed to be wafhed down from the tive mountains of Golconda, by reafon of them treat rount
December ; after which upwards of 8000 men, win December; after which upwards of 8000 great ranins in
and children, fearch for the diamonds from this tom, and children, fe torche for the diamonds from this tomm
ail the mountains. Somelpore ftands about tixty miles from Rotas, and
thirty leagues. from Huguely. The place is
 leaves. All the way to Rotas is through woods, bey infefted with robbers.
OMERFELDT, a town of Lower Lufatia, and Upper Saxony, in Germany. Here is a woollent mand Uperer
and Calow has a great market for wool. Forty-five miles afunder, the former on the very edere fir milles N. W. of Cotbus. OMERSDYCK, the principal town of the inand of
Over-Flackee. It belongs to the province of Dver-Flackee. It belongs to the province of Zealand, of
one of the United Netherlands. It hadformeily a goodd
trade, which is now decayed. trade, which is now decayed.
called from Somerton, one of the counties of England,
called from Somerton, formerly its principal town. It
is bounded by Devonhhire on thie W. Dorecthire on
the S. the Brifol channel or S
the $S$. the Brifol channel on Sever fea ore thire on
fmall
fart of Gloucefterhire on the $N$. . and Will $W$. on the E
miles long from rich and lare in the county, being about fixy
and about fifty where bro and about fifty where broadeff, from Crewkerne in the
S. to Porhut in the N. In it are S. to Porfhut in the N . In it are 3 cities, 42 hiundred,
I32 vicarages, 385 parifies, near 1000 viligase, and
30 market-towns. It fends eighteen members liament, two for the county, and two for eachs to par-
following places, as Brito, following places, as Brifto, Bath, Wells, Tauntine
Bridgewater, Ilchefter, Milbourne port, and Mine. Bead It contains about 280,000 fouls.
The air is the
is the richeft in all England, the produce of moft part ing fometimes from forty, the produce of an a acre beb
grain. It is fixty buffees of grain. It is deep and dirty travelling throught this county
in winter, the moft marthy in winter, the moft marlhy parts lying between Bridge-
water'and Axbridge; but in fummer there is not the length of ground in the kingdom which itere is is nother that
more pleafant. The weftern and eafern paits are hidt more pleafant. The weftern and eaftern parts are hilly
and fony; and though fome roads are fplafly, the bot-
tom is firm and fony; an
tom is firm.
As its foil
As its foil varies, fo does its produce. It abounds
with grain of all kinds, fupplying home and foncen with grain of all kinds, fupplying home end foureign
markels with vaft quantities. The hills yield mines of coal, lead, and copper. Wood thrives here exremely; and teazles, a fort of thintles which the cloth-mereffers ufe, hardly grows in any place elfe. Ocre is ddeg on
and about the Mendip hills; and of lapis calaminaie
(without whecher (without which and copper no brafs can be made)
there is more dug there is more dug up in this country than in all the king-
dom befides. From the richnefs of the paftures here aga producedd vaft quantities of cheefe, of which the beft
and biggeft are produced yatt quantities of cheefe, of which the beff
and biggelf are made et Chedder, not inferior to Paro
mefan. Its oxen we mefan. Its oxen are of equal magnitude with thofe of
Lancafhire and Lincolnnire, texture; its valleys feed and fatten great numbers of
fheep, and thofe of the largeft fize. The maliffs of this county are the boldeft of all others of the kind at
bull-baity bull-baiting.
Here are narrow kerreys, dured all forts of cloth, as brod and loons; together druggets, ferges, duroys, and flal
E. parts are alro made gring and buttons. In the $S$. value of the woollen grean quantutities of linen. The
hands have been alone in the firt hands have been computed at a m million per annum: and
were a calculation made of its other were a calculation made of its other manufatures, and
the produce from mines, tillage, feeding, grafing, dai-
$\mathrm{S} O \mathrm{M}$
ries, \&cc. it would exceed any county of the kingdom in
riches, both natural and acquired, due allowance being riches, io proportion to its extent. I Ist forecign being
made
from Briftol no fhire can furpafs, except Middlefex, by that from London; not to mention the coafting trade
in the little ports of Bridgewater and Minehead in the lietle ports of Bridgewater and Minehead. befides ist rivulets and fraller flreams, the principal rivers are the Severn, Avon, Parret, Frome, Ax,
Torr, and Tone. In fome frings the Avon particularly, abounds with eels, called elvers, hardly as thick as a goofe-quill, which they fkim up in vard quantities by
means of fimall nets: of thefe, when the Ikins are off means of manl nets. of thefe, when the fkins are off,
which by management they lip off themfelves, the natives make cakes, and fry them.
The largeft hills in Somerfetfluire
The largett hills in Somerfetfhire are Mendip, Poul-
don, and Quantock; the firf tabounding with lead and
coal, the fecond don, and Quantock; the firft abounding with lead and
coal, the fecond with corn-fields, and the third with whurts or whirtleberries; of which the middling and
ordinary people make pies, or eat them only with milk, ordinary people make pies, or eat them only with milk,
\&c. They are as large as currans, being black when
sipe, and of a pungent tafte. Thefe hills, efpecially 2c. They are as large as currans, being black when
ripe, and of a pungent tafte. Thefe hills, efpecially
Mendip, take different denominations, according to the parifhes it confines on.
The people of Somerfet are plain, downright, and who thinks he knows their temper, "They are chargeable, in general, with a little too much pofitivenefs,
bluntenefs, or referve in converfation; too great a conbluntnefs, or referve in converfation; too great a con-
tempt of letters, and too much indifiference for the reft
of the world, poffibly from their having too high an of the world, poffibly from their having too high an
opinion of their own portion in it ; yet undoubtedly this opinion of their own portion in it; yet undoubtedy this
fhire has produced great men in arms and arts, church
and flate: we have had our Courcies GGurrnays, and Shire has produced great men in arms and arts, church,
and ftate. we have had our Courcies, Gournays, and
Blakes, in war ; our Harringtons and Lockes in in fience; Blakes, in war; our Harringtons and Lockes in fience,
our Hoopers and Hales in the church; our Powlets,
Pr our Hoopers and Hales in the church; our Powlets,
Portmans, Pophams, in the flate ; with many others of great note in that clafs.
Notwith fanding the numerous body of fuch as retain
to the church of England, in this fhire there are nearly to the church of england, in this ind
40,000 Proteftant diffenters in it ; $"$ which $h$ number, 4,000 Protefle author, the rage and fury of fome fccandalous
fays ignorant bigots too much encouraged not many and ignorant bigots too much encouraged not many
years ago, by driving them from conformity, whom years ago, by diravion them from conformity, whom
charity and moderation wave invited into the na-
tional church, \&c." As this ouunty abounds with good barley, it is noted
for the beft Ocober beer in England, which is kept to a great age; yet their moft excellent liquor is cyder, of
which they have feveral forts. The beft is that made which they have $\begin{aligned} & \text { of cocerhee-aples, firf brought hither from Ireland, } \\ & \text { and hardy known in any other county, having the pi- }\end{aligned}$, and hardly known in any other county, having the pi-
quant relifh of French white-wine, but fronger and
and quant relifh of French white-wine, but erforger have
more fpirituous. Beifes the beft of beef, they have
plenty of porkers fed at home, and alfo brought from South $W$ ales ; the flefh of which is very good meat.
Their kale and bacon as it is called, is among their Their kale and bacon, as it is called, is among their
farmers the common difh; and a fubtantial one it is. Their peafe and beans, which are inferior to none, are
as forward as any about L London. Here is plenty of garden vegetables, wall and other
fruit, and, in fhort, every thing neceflary for furnifhing fruit, and, in fhort, every thing necena,
out a compleat table. Befides the fifh in the other rivers,
the out a compleat the .
the falmet are much commended. Fon
the $S$. the S . fhore they have lobfters, crabs, mackarel, $2 c$.
and from the Severn, foles, flounders, plaife, Irimps, and from the Severn, foles, flounders, prateft rariety is
prawns, herring, and cod: but the great
laver, made of a weed which grows wild on the beaches laver, made of a weed which grows wild on the beaches,
land rocks of the Severn fea; after being well wafled,
pickled in vinegar, and then baked in the oven, it pickled in vinegar, and then baked in the oven, it
makes a wholefome and favoury difh, and is much fuperior to cavacar, which it fomething refembles; but the
fightof it to flangers is difguffing, as it looks foo much
fike cow-dung it is reckoned a very innocent, and fight of it to ftrangers is reckoned a very innocent, and
like cow-dung $i$ it is ren ren
even nourifling food, and is commonly fold at foureven nour pound. Here is plenty of wild-fowl; but
pence per pold
their being only fome few parks in Somerfethire, veniiheir being only fome few parks in Somerfethire, veni-
fon is for that reafon very fcarce. The Eparts of the county are furnifhed with coals from Mendip-hills; but
the others have theirs from Wales, which are fold one
$s \mathrm{O}_{\mathrm{M}}$
time wifh another at about thirty fiillings a chaldronis The places adjacent to the moors and Pouldon--hiil
burn tuif, which arc brousht fix or feven miles off, at burn tuif, which are brought fix or feven miles off, at
ten or twelve fhillingsper Ioad. They are cut out like
bricks, and of an obliong form, and fold at one flilling for about feven fore.
Our Philofophical Tranfactions mention a freezing Chiefy betwixt Briftol and Shepton-Mallet, the like of
chen fer
which no Englifh chronicle which no Englifif chronicle takes any notice; and this
is the more remarkable, becaure, though the branch of the trees were loaded with it, fo as to be broken of
with the weight, and the road rendered ind with the weight, and the road rendered impafiable, yer
there was so iecto be feen in the rivers and ponds. It was fo hot, it it faid, immediately atter this froft, that
it caufed an exceffive fweating day and night; and the it cauled an exceffive fiveating day and night; and the
bufhes and flowers appeared as forward as in April and May. This county, which is in the diocefe of Bath and
Wells, formerly gave title of Earl, and afterwards of Wells, formerly gave etitle of Earl, and afterwards of
Duke, to the Seymours, defcended from. Etward Duke
of Somerfethe proteetor, of Somerfet the protector, and uncle to King Edward VI.
In this county, and throughout the W. more efpecially among the common people, they have an odd dialect among the common people, they have an odd dialect
of the Englifh tongue, though the deviation from a
pure accent is observed to be more or lefs in pure accent is obferved to be more or lefs in all the
counties of England: here it is called Jouring, pro bably from the uncouth jarring of the tone, it confints
chiefly in abridging the words, as chann for 1 chiefly in, abridging the words, ass cham for 1 am, chil
for 1 will, $\&$, and the very frequent tranfmutation of letters, among which the $Z$ fremems trantmutation of to a favourite one. As to -this jarring fpeech being retained among
the children even when they read at fchool, it does not appear fo well authenticated; though, in fome of in the funeral shymes in their monuments and grave in the funcr
ftones. The Welch call Somerfecthire Gladyr-baf, i. e. fum-
mer country; but how thefe Britilh words, or rathe their Englifh meaning, fhould be the original of Somer refhire, let etymologits be left to unravel, as being a MERTON, a market-town of Somerfetfhire, from which this county more probably derives its name, and by fome of our ancient hiftorians called the county of
Somerton. It fands on a branch of the Parret, in the omerton. It ttands on a branch or the Parret, in th
mid-way between Wcills and Crewkerne. Here wa
nancient cafle, now entirely effaced. It it an ancient caftle, now entirely effaced. It is governed
by a bailiff, and has a free-fchool and alms-houfe. y a a bailift, and has a free-fchool and alms-houle.
is alfo a port-town, and very healthy, though ucear the
ind Moors, and in wet winters people come from the Paret in boats to their very doors. Its week'y markhe
is on Tuerday for corn and cattle, and every other Monday for the latter article. The annual fairs are on Tuefday in Paffion-week; allo the Tuefdays, three,
fix, and nine weeks after ditto, for all Forts of cattle fix, and nine weeks arter fed on a moor about a mile off, where are
which are 20,000 arres of very good common for grazing; and
hence arifes the chief fupport of the inhabitans. hence aries the chief lupport of the indiatiants. Briftol, Bath, Wells, Frome, Salifury, Dorcheffer,
nid even Winchefler. It ftands I 2 miles from Wells, and even Winchefter.
and 129 from London.
MMA, a handome town of Terra di Lavoro, and
kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy. It ftands at the king om of Naples, in
fooo of Mount Vefuvius.
MME, one of the principal rivers of Picardy, in
France, running from E. to W. through that vince. It pafles by Amiens and Abbeville, falling
at length inn the that at length into the Englifh channel near St. Vallery. province of Languedoc, in France, on the river $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{i}}$.
dourle. dourle. It is the feat of a viguerie and royal juridical to the Proteflants, who had fortified it. The place is now confiderable for its manufacture of ferges, which bout two leagues from Nifimes, and fourteen miles $N$. E. of Montpell 10 min. E .
deg. 10 min. $\mathrm{E} . \quad 5 \mathrm{~L}$
SONCINO

SONCINO, a fmall town of the duchy of Milan, in Upper Italy. It flands on the river Oglio, thirty-
three miles E. of Milan, and fubject to the houfe of Auffria. Lat. 45 deg. 20 min . N. long. 10 deg. 20 min. E.
SONDEREN, a village of Bavaria, in Germany. It
ftands on the tip of an elbow formed by the Danube, ftands on the tip of an elbow formed by the Danube,
and about m mile above Blenheim ; in endeavouring to gyt to which latter place
prifoner by the Confederates.
SONDRIO, the capital of the Middle Terzero, and country of the Girifons, in Switzerland. It is pretty
well fortified, and ftands on the right fide of the Adda, where it receives the brook Maler, about forty miles E .
of the fource of the Rhine. The houfes are well-built, the ftreets handfome, and its fite pleafant. It hies
eighteen miles N. E. of Como. Lat. 36 deg . 15 min . N. long. 9 deg. 56 min . E.
SONGO, or SUNGO, a town of Melli and Negroland, SONGO, or SUNGO, a town of Melli and Negroland,
in Arrica, faid to be the capital of the Mundingocs:
and this is all we know of it, only our maps place it in and this is all we know of it, only our maps place it in
lat. 10 deg. 22 min. N. long. 7 deg. 25 min. W. from London.
SONGO, or SOGNO, one of the fix provinces of the
kinadom of kingdom of Congo, in Africa. It has the river Zaire
on the N . Sundi and Pango on the E . on the $N$. Sundi and Pango on the E. Bamba on the
S. from which it is feparated by the river Ambrifi, and S. from which it is feparated by the river Ambrifi, and
the ocean on the W. The foil is dry and fandy, and
Were it were it not for the great quantities of falt which are
eafily gathered on the coaft, the Lord of the country eafily gathered on the coaft, the Lord of the country
would have but a fmall income; yet as his neighbours are greatly in want of this commodity, he receives pretty confiderable revenues from a very bad country.
The foil is alfo proper for palm-trees, which furply The foil is alfo proper for palm-trees, which fupply
the inhabitants with provifions ; fo that they would be continual y in want, were it not for the trade which
they carry on at the mouth of the Zaire, whereby they they carry on at the moutt
are furnihhed with vicuuals.
SONGO, the capital of the
are furnihed with victuals.
SONGO, the capital of the laft-mentioned province of
the fame name, or Banza-Sognio. It ftands fixteen the fame name, or Banza-Sognio. It ftands fixteen
leagues from Cape Padron, and a league and a half from SOPHIA, by the inhabitants called Triadizza, and faid
ter SOPHIA, by the inhabitants called Triadizza, and faid
to be built by the Emperor Juftinian out of the ruins of to be built by the Emperor Juftinian out of the ruins of
Sardica. It is the capital of Bulgaria, in European
Turkey, the feat of the Beglebery of Romelia, and Turdica. It is the capital of Bulgaria, the feat of the Begleberg of Romelia, and
the chief of a Sangiac. It fands on the river Bojana, the chief of a Sangiac. It fands on the river Bojana,
in a fpacious plain, in which are 360 villages, all inha-
bited by Chrifins. bited by Chriftians : moft of the houfes have large gar-
dens, and the town is ill-built, and not walled. This is one of the largeft thoroughfares in Turkey, as travelIers from Conftantinople to Ragufa, Venice, or into
Hungary, muft pafs through it. The air is unhealthy, being furrounded with marfhes. The mountains on
the S. make a long the the s. make a long winter, and occafion frequent rains
here. The Jews have feveral fynagogues in this town, and
drive a confiderable trade. There are about foo Rodrive a confiderable trade. There are about 100 Ro-
man Catholics with 2 prief, who officiates very pubman Catholics with a prief, who officiates very pub-
lickly, moft of thefe being Ragufan merchants. It is lickly, moft of there being Ragufan merchants. It is
fubject to the Turks, and lies about half an hour's
walk from the higheft wubject to the Turks; and hes about half an hour's
walk from the higheft mountain ound the plain, and
134 miles N. W. of Adrianople. Lat. 42 deg. 36 min. I34 miles N . W. of Adrianople. Lat. 42 deg .36 min .
N. Iong. 24 deg. 5 min. E .
OPRONN, SOPRON, a town of Lower Hungary, fubject to the
houfe of Auftria. It flands thirty miles S. of the city of houre of Auftria. It fands thirty miles S.of the city of
Vienna. Lat. 48 deg. 10 min. N. long. 16 deg. 35
min. min. E. where was a nunnery, at. which King Henry VIII. is
faid to have been married to Anna Bolen SORA, a handfome city of Terra di Lavoro, in Naples, and Lower Italy. It is owell-built and peopled, and and, and
title of Duke of a Bifhop under the Pope, and the birth-place of the learned Cardinal $Z$ arar Baronius. It ites fifty miles the $N$.
of Naples. Lat. 41 deg. 51 min. N. long. 14 deg. 38 of Naples. Lat. 41 deg. 51 min . N. long. 14 deg. $3^{8}$
min . E.
SORA, a royal fortrefs of Seeland, in Denmark, confiderable abbey before the reformation. It ftands in
the mide the middle of the ifland on a fmall lake, and is fur-
rounded with woods and forefts. Here was a college with public profefiors for teaching the friences, ${ }^{\text {en }}$
Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, and Italian, befide the manly exercifes; alfo a maintenance for w
the Hiftory of Denmurk, to which found that of Saxo-Grammaticus; and here the cele on Jo. Meurfius, formerly of Leyden, was profeffict of of hicl tory and politics from 1625 to 1639 , phenen he h hif
and is buried in the church, for whom a mont has been erected there.
Charles Guftavus of S
Chich reat Guftavus of Sweden was educated here, for which reaion, when he invaded Seeland, he woold tor
fuffer his foldiers to enter it ; but the revenues of cademy have been fince arnexed to the crown; 6 that the town is now inconfiderable, with own; ${ }^{\text {g }}$
fhort ftreet of not above fifty houfes miles from Rof hild on the S. S .
RAW, a town of Lower Lufatia, and circle of Uopret Saxony, in Germany. It trands sear che river Bpotery,
on the confines of Sileffa, It was taken feveral times during the civil wats. It lies ten mimemen of Croffien, and forty W. of Glogaw. It belongs io
the Elector of Saxony. Lat. 15 deg. 28 min. E. ORBY, or SOWERBY, a village not far from Hil.
fax parih, in Yorkfhire, where is ax parifh, in Yorkfhire, where is a confiderable rive,
namely, the Caller, formed by innumerable brem namely, the Calder, formed by innumerable b brice,
and the melted frow from the hills, and over it is
ffately flone-bridge horm and the melted fnow from the hills, and over incols
flate flone-bridge here, confifting of feveral large
arches SORET, one of the weftern provinces of Indofan, and
the Eaft Indies, in Afia. It is the lat of from N. to S. and but fmall, having Jeffelmere aten the N. E. Tatta on the N. W. Laritibander bay on
the $W$. and the mouth of the river Padder wiich wis into that bay on the the $S$. The re Saver Pans how whicer mine reit about 120 miles from S. Eto to N. W. and 200 from
N. E. to S. W. alfo very rich N. E. to S. W, alfo very rich and fruifull being fuy-
nifhed (with all neceflaries. Its principal city is ${ }^{2}$. OR2at. city of the Terra di Lavoro, in Naples, and the lower
divifion of Italy. It ftands on the $S$ coaf of of Naples, in a delightfful plain near the conflines of
the Hither Principate monumerts, \&rinc. among which were the temples
mone monuments, \&c. among which were the temples of
Ceres, Fortune, and Minerva. The Colles Surrentini,
now La Montagna de Sorrente, were now La Montagna de Sorrento, were anciently famous
for excellent wine. The celebrated Torguato Taffo was a native of this place, we are told. It is the fee of an An Arbivinhop thand
lies eighteen miles S. of Naples. Lat. 40 deg. 46 min. lies eighteen miles S . of Naples. Lat. 40 deg. 46 min.
N . long. 15 deg. 5 min. E. N. long. 15 deg. 5 min . E.
SOSPELLO, a
principality of Piall town in
principality of Piedmont, in Upper Italy, fubject to the
King of Sardinia as Duke of S
 deg. 26 min . E. about a quarter of a mile S. of whye. It is five milss in
circuit circuit, and, being full of bogs, is fitter for pature
than agricuiture. Its W. fide is over-run with wood and the coalts of the inand fwarm with cod and ling,
\&cc. OTTOTITZA, or SOTTOWITZOGDA, a large city of Dwina, in Ruffia, inhabited by many conidid-
rable merchants and curious mechanics. It flands on rable merchants and curious mechanics. It fands on
the S. Iisits of the province. In its neighbourhood is a territory of feventy Ger-
man miles, called Wolloftufyy, and inbled by poo ple of a different language, fuppofed from Livonia;
they are civilized they are civilized, and of the Greek church. Sotto-
titza is in lat. 63 deg. 22 min. N . and long. 40 deg. 16 Min. E. coatt of Terra Firma, in South America; the princ:
pal among thefe are Trinidad, Margarita, Tortuga, and
Curat Cal amon
Curaffou
OVANA
great duchy of Tmall town of the Sienefe, a diftritit in the Ireat duchy of Turcany, and middle, divifion of laly.
$\mathrm{S} O \mathrm{U}$
Ecclefiaftical flate, being twenty five miles W. of
Orvieto. Lat. 42 deg. 51 min. N. Nom. Orvieto. Lat. 42 deg. $51 \mathrm{~min} . \mathrm{N}$, long. 12 deg. 26
min. E. SOUBISE, a little town of Saintonge, in France. It
flands on the river Charente, and gives title of Duke or Prince to a Marfhal of the King's armies. It lies
feventeen miles S of Rochelle. Kind N. long. I deg. romin. W. Lat. 45 deg. 56 min .

SUILLAC, a frmal town of Quercy, and province of
Gyyenne, in France. It fland on the fittle river
Boref near the Dordegne this Borete, nat the Dordogne, thirty-two miles N. of Ca
hoss. Lat. 45 deg. 1 min. N. Iong. I deg. 12 min. E
SOULSKER., one of ing a rock Roun a quarter off a mile en of circuit, and four
leagues E. from Rona. It vaftly abounds with fea-fowl, particularly folan geefe., On this rock builds a fowl found On this rock buils a fowl found no where elfe, and
called Colk; it is lefs than a goofe, with a down o different colours, which it caffs at hatching-time; it of a houfe-cock.
SOUND, SUNDT, or ORESOUND, a paffage SOUND, SUNDT, or ORESOUND, a paffage or
ffreight between the ifland of Seeland, in Denmark, freight between the inand of Seelan, in
and the continent of Schonen, in Sweden, trough,
which veffels pais from the German ocean into the Baltic.
On th
On the Denmark fide, where it is narroweft, ftands
the town of Elfineur, and ftrong fortrefs of Cone burg, near which is a tolerable good road for Chipping On the fide of Sweden flands the town of Helling
burg, with a demolifhed cafte, of which only a fingle burg, with a denolithed caftle, of which only a fingle
tower remains, fufficient to hold half a dozen yreat gins
for falutes. It is about four miles over for falutes. It is about four miles over, and the Danes
take toll of all flips, except thofe of the Swedes, that take toil of anh thips, except thore of the swedes, that
pals through
confent of the traders, with confent of the traders, with a view towards the main-
taining of lights. on certain places of the coaft for taining of lights. on certain places of the coaft, for
the fecurity of navigation; but has become fince a heavy
inner impofition on trade, as well as a f fervile acknowledge--
ment of that King's fovereignty over thofe feas . Thi ment of that Kings fovereignty over thofe feas. This
toll afords him a confiderable profit anually, though
not fo much at prefent as it did formerly. Next to the not fo much at prefent as it did formerly. Next to the
freight of Gibraltar, this is the mortt important and freight of Gibraltar, this is the moft important and
moff frequented of any in Europe.
Befides this ffreight there are two others, namely, the Greater and the Leffer Belt. SOURE, a town of Portuguefe Efremadura. It ftands
on a fmall river, which falls into the Mondego about on a fmall river, which falls into the Mondego about
ten miles below, and about twenty from the Atlantic ocean. It was formerly a place of note, and ftill has
an old cafle and palace, with 800 inhabitants; alfo nünery and a monatere, it it lies twenty mites N. from
Leria, and fixty N. E. of Liffon. Leria, and fixty N. E. of Lifbon.
SOURE, or SURE, SOURE, or SURE, a river of the Netherlands, which
running through Luxemberg from W. to E . falls into
the Mofelle about Triers. the Mofellie about Triers,
OUTHAM, a market-town of Warwick ${ }^{2}$ ire. It an annual fair on July IO , for horfes, cows, and fheep. an annual fair on July 10 , tor horres, cows, and heep,
It tands feven miles S. Ef Warwick-town. U.e. in Britifh the bay of Anton, whence by contraction .i. in Britirn the bay of Anton, whence by contraction
Hanton, and the county Hanthire ; a boroug and
and port of Hamp fhire, alfo a county of itfelf. It frands
betwen two large irvers, the Alre or Itching on the E .
end the Tefe or Anton on the W. which falls here into between two large rivers, the Alre or tiching on here into
and the Tefe or Anton on the W. which falls sere into
that called the Southampton-water, an orm of tea running up to it for fome miles, and very deep, fo
that flips of 500 tons have been buitt in it. The tiver Itching comes from Winchefter: and the Tefe, which runs into the Southampton-water at Redbridge,
comes from Stockbridge and the edge of the New,
foreft. They are both navigable for fome way up the country, and particularly ferve for bringing down tim country, and pantities of which lie here upon the fhore,
ber, vat quand
and are fetched from thence by the fhip-builders at Portf-mouth-cock.
Southampt
mouth-dock.
Southampton is a mayor-town, and fends two mem-
eers to parliament. Here is fiid to be one of the bers to parliament. Here is fiad to be one of thile
broadeft ftreets in England, three quarters of a mile long, well paved, and flagged on each fide, terminating
in a very fine quay.
$\begin{array}{lll}5 & O & U\end{array}$
Formenty all the canary brought into the kingdom
was obliged to be landed firft here, till the London merchants finding this an inconvenience, purchafed
that that privilege of the corporation, and had datterwards
their wines directly brought to London. Some merchants here carry on the Fort and French wine trade; but th ir greateit dealings are wi.th Jerfey and Guern-
fey; and rey; and not a little, as their enemies fay, of the
fmuggling trade: others indeed among then trade to Newloundland : orthrs findeed among them trade to
Streights, tc . Streights, \&c.
The afizes are ufually kept here in the town-
hall, and in fummer a coich rims hall, and in fummer a coach runs every day betwixt
this and London. Here are five clurches for the net this and London. Here are five churchies for the na-
tives, though fewer would fuffice, and one for the tives, though fewer would fuffice, and one for the
French Refugees; alfo in this town is an hoppital called
God's houfe. Befides a free-fchool God's houfe. Befides a frec--Cchool founded by king
Edward Vi. here is a charity-fchool by fublcrivtion Eoward thirty boys, who a rhe chatity-fechool by fubrciption,
ford taught reading,
witing, arithmetic sce witing, arithmetic, $\& c$.
The wail of its old cat
The wail of its old caftle on a high mount, confiffs
of little white fonene like honeycombs on the back of
oyffer-flells, extremely outter-hhells, extremely hard, ynd gathered foam the
beach of the fea, whi h hencoman beach of the fea, whi h encompafies near half the town.
For breaking the force of waves here, the inhabitants
lay a bank of lay a bank of fea-ore (wayre) confifting of long fila-
ments , anft ments, caft up by the tides, and very tough, which ferves
better than any wells of flone or naturn cliff The mayor is Admiral in the territories, from Southfea-
caffle to that of Hurft. caffle to that of Hurft
Southampton gives title of Duke and Earl to the
Fitzroys, the dercendants from King Chatles I. by the Dachers of Cleveland. It hies ten minles from Golport
twelve from Winchefter, and feventy eiot tweive from wincherter, and feventy eight from Lon-
don. Its weekly markets are Tuecday, Thurday, and
Sole Saturday; and annual fairs on Aprill, 25 and Trinity
Monday, for torfes, cattle, and tent At the S. E. corner near the quay is $a$ fort called the
Tower, with fome Tower, with fome guns on it. In the town are four public conduits, 8 c . to which
water is conveyed from the neighbourlood by leadeh water is conveyed from the neighbourhood by leaden
pipes; and an act of parliament pafied in $1746-7$, for
levving the rates fufficient to maintain them levying the rates fufficient to maint in them. $176-7$, for Not far off King Canute feating himfelf on the
banks of the Itching at low water, with all his royal apparatus or, very ridiculoufly commanded the tide not to approach his foottiool; but it obliged him to re
treate to to the great mortification of his fycophants and treat, to the great mortiication of his fycophants and
himefff; who never after, it is faid, would fuffer the
croww to OUTH BELGIA, or Belsia Anffralis, or Belgia Nova, an inand in the fouthern regions of America, near 200
leagues in leagues in circuit. It lies in lat. 52 deg. S. eighty
leagues from the eaftern coaft of America, between leagues from the eattern coatt of America, between
long. 58 and 68 deg. W. from London. A French pri-
vateer difcovered its W. coaft, and called it the in vateer. 1 levored its $W$. coaff, and calred it the inand
of St. Lewis. Roggewein firft difcovered it all round in
 fible points they called Rofenthal, and the euttermon
eaftern point New--ears-cape aflo
Bet ine inand iffelf eaftern point New-years-cape, alio the inand incts.
Belgia Auftralis. They faw no vefitioeof any inhabitants,
tho the land appeared very beeutiful and fertile, with tho the land appeared very beautifil and fertile, with
an intermixture of mountains and valleys cloathed with
fin ter an interrmixture of mountains and valleys cloathed witt
fine tall treses; but the Commodore did not land for fear of any delay in getting round Cape Horn, till his return
from the difcovery of the fouthern continents and from the difcovery of the fouthern continents and
iflands; but this he was obliged to do by the Eaft Indies.
Eaft of Belgia Auftralis, about lat. 54 deg. S. and long. ro deg. E. from London, is a new land dircovered by the French in the year 139,
which is called Cape Circumcifion : and this is all wo SOUTHESK, a river of Angus, in the North of Scotland, over which is a flately bridge of two arches a at
Brechin ; it it remarkable for its falmon, and the Brechin; it is remarkable for its falmon, and th
mouth of this river forms the harbour of Montrofe. I gave title of Earl before the national difturbances in I715, and forfeiture confequent thereupon, in the Norti
OUTH FARA, one of the Orkiey Infes, in
of Scotland, near Burra: it is but thinly inhabited, and
yields the common commodities of the country, as does
North Fara, which is five miles N. E. of Eglifha, and three in length.
SOUTH FORELAND, the eaftermoft point of Kent. SOUTHGATE, a plearant village of Middlefex, near
the fouth entrance of Enfield-chace. It Atands high, the fouth entrance of Enfield-chace. It fands high,
confifting of feveral freets, and fine greens, within ten confifting of feveral frreets, and fine greens,
miles of London; and is full of feats belonging to fiportfinen and citizens.
SOUTH HAMS, that part of Devonfhire which is faSOUTH For its noulc rong, a market-town of Devonhire. SOUTH PETHERTON, a market-town of Somerfetfiise. See PeTher ton. market-town of
SOUTH RONALSA, the firf of the Orkney Ifes, in the Norrh of Scotand. See RoN ALSA.
SOUTHUIST, one of the weftern Iles SOUTHUIST, one of the weftern 1hles of Scotiand, I
is fubdivided into North and South Uift . See U is fubdivided into North and South Uit. See UIST.
SOUTHWARK, commonly pronounced Southrick, being a work or building to the $S$. of London and Lon-
don-bridge. It is denominated the Borough, or Boroughwick, and flands in the county of Surry; and tho' it feems to be only a fuburb of the grand capital, yet for
extent, number of inhabitants, trade, wealth, hofpiextent, number of inhabitants, trade, wealth, hofpi-
tals, \&c. is inferior to few cities in the kingdom, except London and Weflminlter. It contains the parifhes
of St Ole of St. Olave, St. John at Horfleydown, St. Saviour,
vulgarly St. Mary. Over or Over, St. George, St.
Sth vulgarly St. Mary Over or Over, St. George, St.
Thomas, and Chiftchurch: thefe, together with the adjacent parifhes of St. Mary's at Lambeth, St. Mary
Magdalen's Bermondfey, St. Mary's Newington, arnd Magdaten's Bermondicy, St. Mary's Newington, and that part of the diftrict witiin the bills of mortality
which lies in the hundreds of Kinofton and Brixton. which lies in the hundreds of Kingfton and Brixton.
That which was before computed to be nine miles along The Thimes from Vauxhail to Deptford- bridge, has been found, by the exacteff menfuration, to be fix miles twentythree poles and two feet in length, from Vauxhall-bridge
to the eaft end of Holding-ftreet beyond Rotherhithewall, and about nine in the centre, namely, where broadeft, from London-bridge to the ftones'send at
Newington-butts. Hiftory mentions Southwark early Newington-butts. Hittory mentions Southwark as early ration, by its own bailiff till 1327 , when the firft grant was made of it to the city of London, whofe mayor
was to be its bailift, and to govern it by his deputy. Some time after the inhabitants recovered their privi-
leges; but in granted it agan the city of London for 6471.2 s . I d. city, it was annexed thereto; with certain privileges
enjoyed there by the Archbifhop of Canterbury, Abbot of Bermondiey, ac. and ever fince which period has ben fubject to the Lord Mayor of London, who one of its twenty-fix aldermen, under the name of
Bridge-ward without. Bridge-ward without.
Its markets are well
larly ferh and veegetables, which are frill kept chicfly on the right fide of the main flreet eading from the bridge; tharigh a market-houre has been lately erected by act of
parliament, further backwards, in order to prevent any obftructions in the paffage; but this feems to to have had
orever any ottle effect hitherto, fome of the nufance only being alfo folemnly proclaimed every year by the Lord Mayor. It is dividided into two parts; namely, the Borough-
liberty, and the Clink-liberty liberty, and the Clink-1iberty, or manor of Southwark. of Saviour's, belongs to the Lord Mayor's jurifdiction ; who by his fleward holds a court of record every
Monday at the feffion's-houfe on St. Margaret's-hill in Monday at the feffion's-houfe on St. Margaret's-hill in
the Borough, for all debts, trefpaffes, \&cc. within his limits: to this court belong three attorneys. There
are alfo thiee court-leets held for the three manors of are alfo thiee court-leets held for the three manors o
the Borough, namely, the Great Liberty, the Guild-
hall, and the King's hall, and the King's Manor, in which are chofen con-
flables, ale-conners, flefl-tafters,
2 cc . The like court-
leets are kept at Lambeth, Bermondrey, and Rothot
hithe. The Clink-liberty contains part of St. Saviour and
Chriftchurch parifhes under the Bifhop of Winchet Chriftchurch pariines under the Bithop of Winctifter
who, befides a court-leet, holds a court of record
the Bankide near S. Saviour's by his flewan
 for pleas of debts, trefpaffies, \&c. Here the in ihbop tof
a palace, ftill called Winchefter-houfe, and in timed
 licenfing brothels, the unhappy objects therein 2 ,
ted being diftinguinhed by the name of The Brent
chefter geefe Sie


 for pirates, \&cc. This court was originally fors trial of caules betwixt the King's domeftics and mor thenid
fervants. The Kni hht Maribal in court, and his fteward, commonly a ferijeant at of the judge of it, to whom beiong four counfellors and firy
attorneys; and the court is held attorneys; and the court is held every Firday ford dethers
trefpaffes, and returns of Marhhal ea-writs, trepanes, and returns of Marhal e-w its, \&c, in cand
for ten mies round Whitehall, London excepted, 0
the fame fide was formely the fame fide was formerly the King's-bencth prifon, ifil
it has lately been removed into a very it has lately been removed into a very airy place in int
George's Fields, and a fpacious prifon buit thers that purpofe. The rules of it are of a conficterable ere
tent, and the allowance better tent, and the allowance better than that of thece comperex
prifons, for which reafons many debtors prifons, for which reafons many debtors removen ethom
felves hither by habeas corpus. This is properet y place of confinement in all cafes triable in the Kings bench at $W$ effminfter; and a perion may here be pretty
genteelly accommodated for his own money genteelly accommodated for his own money. The go.
vernor is called Marhhal of the King's bench; and this being a p pace both of confiderable profit and truft, he
muft give good fecurity. muft give good fecurity.
$\mathrm{O}_{\mathrm{n}}$ the W. fide of by the Duke of Suffolk, in the reigh was a palace built King Henry
VIII. called Suffolk-hous, place, and laftly, the Mint, afterwards Southwark place, and laftly, the Mint, from a coingae herere for-
merly. It confifts of feveral ftreets, whofe aflumed a protection from arrefts for debt, which occafioning many frauds and abures, it was fuppreffed by an
aet in the reign of King William act in the reign of King William.
St. Saviour's is the principal ch and belonged formerly to a priory or abbey here of canons regular, the remains of the corlls being frill vifible
in the clofe, and which from is dediacion gin Mary, and its fituation over the Ree, or the rive Thames, oppofite to London (where fome fay there was a ferry, before the building of Londone-bridge ocec oce
cafioned its being called St. Mary Oner-Ree, which aill retains being called St. Mary Over-Ree, which it
till reng the common people, though changed by act of parliament in King Henryy VIIIs. s reing to that of St. Saviour, and united to
Margaret and St. Mary Magdalen.
This church is an ancient and fpacious Gothic fruce-
ture, built in the form of ture, built in the form of a cathedral, with three ailes
from E. to W. and a crofs from E. to W. and a crofs aine; allo four handlone
fires, and a tower with a clock, and a melodious ing
of bells. of bells.
Among its monuments are particularly thofe of John pill-quack, \&c. In this parifh are particularly remarkable the feffions houfe on St. Maraaree's hill, where aboverly toood the church of St. Margaret, unied as
abortioned. On the S. fide, in a nich adorned avore-mentioned. On the S . fide, in a nich adomed
with Corinthian pillars, fands a flatue of King
James It in his James II. in his robes, \&c. Alfo the Talbot ing, where on the main beam is an infcription, that Sir
Geoffrey Chaucer, the father of Enclifin poetry, and twenty-nine Pilgrims, lay here anno 1383 , in thier wy to Canterbury. It was much frequented even in tiolo
days, for its accommodations, days, for its accommodations, the fign of which is
tabard or fleevelefs. coat, the name being now only re tained in the tabarders or pautperes pueri, in Quiven's coilege, in Oxford, In it alfo ftood Winchefter-bouter
the fite of which, and its park, has been convered

S O U
into tenements and warehouffes. The number of 1 i
cenfed houfes on the Bank-fide for pole was no lefs than eighteen, under certain proflitutes
In this parim are In this parifh are four charity-fchools, fertain regulations.
a work-houle, engines for raifing water,
fons a work-houle, engines for raifing water, and an iron-
foundery. Crfitchurch-parifl, feparated from St. Saviour's in 1670 is abouc a mile in circuit, containing the liberty
of Paris-garden, where were anciently kept two bear gardens, the latter name beinciently fept two bear-
water in the ditches fromed. The
The the Thames very water in the ditches from othe. Thames very much an noys this parim. in it are two charity-fchools, a work
houre, nd large glats-houfe; with the church lately
tebuilt St. George is a beautiful new church, and the parifh
Iarge, including the Mint, the King's-bench, the Mar fhaifea, and the county-gaol; with a charity-fchool an alms-houre, a work-houfe, and the White-lion pri
fon or county-bridewell kept here. In this parifh is hy-market and fair are
twenty-two alms-people, twenty-two alms-people, neady built, with three qua
drangles and a garden, drangles and a garden; the governors are the qua-
mongers company
alms-houle for twenty Contiguous to this is Hulbert's lims-houre for twenty poor men and women, with the
lame governors as the former. lame governors as the former.
In Blackman-flreet in this parifh are eight houfes for. fixteen poor people, and the chapel is uled
as a charity-Chool. as a charity-tchool.
St. Olave's church flands on the N. fide of Tooley
Areet, on the left-hand in freet, on the left-hand in coming from tide of Tooley-
was rebelge. It
be revilt in 1739. Here is a free-fchool founded was rebuilt in 173.. Here is a freee-fhool founded
by Queen Elizabeth, two charity-fchole by Queen Elizabeth, two charity-fchools, an alms.
houfe, a work-houfe, and the bridge-houfe and yard,
where where are flored the materials for the repair of the
bridge, and the officers who fuperitend Along the Thames here and uid wharss for fhipping and landing of gooos, arerticularaly hat contiguous to the bridge-yard, called Sellinger's,
on the W. where was the Abbot of Canterbur efidence, and on the the Aide was of Canterbury's city-
Abbot of Batte the manfion of the Abbot of Battle, in Suffix, fill preferved in Battle-
bridge. He had a fpacious, which was a wildernelfs or mazee, a name which the
mate reet there fill go by. or maze, a name which the
St. John's Horlty St. John's Hornicy-down is one of the fifty new
churches buil on the erritlery-ground belonging to the
train-bands of Southwatk, with a parifi taken out of train-bands of Southwark, with a parifh taken, out of
Si. Olave, including one half of S.. Saviour, dock.
The artillery-houfe in parih-Atreet has been converted The artiley-h-houte ing
St. Thomanas' church and hufpital were founded by
King Edwaid VI. but the former was rebilt King Edward V1. but the former was rebuilt in 1702
and made parochial, and a chapel buila alfo for the ule of
the patients of Ss . the patients of St. Thomas's hofpitalal, which wititi Gay's
hofpital are two of the nobleft endowments in England hofpital are two of the nobleft endowments in England,
and the laterof them one of the greateft private cha-
fities that has been Known; Mr. Guy having feen it
 roofed before he died in 1724, when he left 200,000 1 .
to finih and endow it. Here is an alms -houfe and charity-fchool. St. Thomas's has been incorporated
by the aforefaid King Edward, with Chriftchurch and
Sity Bridewell, in London, having been confiderably en-
larged of late years in its buildings, and its annual difarged of late years in its buildings, and its annual dif-
urfements lately near 8000 t through the bounty
of the citizens of London, thouht it had but an of the citizens of London, though it had but an
inconfiderable eflate when it firth came into their
hands for St. Mary Newington and Lambeth. See NewFor St. Mary Newington and Lambeth. See New-
ingroan and Lamberti
Near the former is Kennington common, anciently Chenintone, the place for execution of criminals from Southwark, The other two parifhes are,
St. Mary Magdalen, otherwife called Bermondfey : it has three charity-fchools, a work-houre, an old water-1
courfe called the Neckinger, formerly navigable from courre called the Neckinger, formerly navigable from
the Thames to Bermondiey abey and a large haven
called St. Saviour's mill and dock. Its church was recalled St. Saviour's mill and dock. Its church was re--
built in 1680 And laftl,
St. Mery's Rotherhythe, mofly inhabited by feaSt. Mary's Rotherhythe, moftly inhabited by fea-
faring people and watemen, has a a charity-chool and
work-houre, three docks for fhip-building, a copperas-
No
work, a corn-mill belonging to the King, and a fchool
for eight boys the fons of matiner for erght boys the fons of mariners. King, and a fchool
bufte aborugh is particularly diftinguifhed for the bufte all along the Thames fide at its warehoutes,
wharfs, and landing-places ; as allo $f$, nefs, and for its capital freet being the greas thorougtr-
fare to fare to and from London. In ins inland parts are con-
fiderabie tan-yards, perhaps the
poetrent
 It fend two thembers to parliments, and as it is
a place of confiderable extent, we have feen this oc is
fion great caball flace of confiderable extent, we have, feen this occa-
fion great caballing and ffequent meetings at taverns,
in canvaffind for candidel OUTHWWELL candidates on that fore,
in Now fuppofed to be Bese'
in Nottinghaminitre. It is is divided Bede's $V_{u}$ Vo Fing Figacefor,
Burgage,
the includide or Burgage, including all that part of the town between
the market-place and the rivulet Gre
the to the market-place and the rivulet Greet, which falls into
the Trent, and into the Prebendage and liberties of
the church. It has a fan the church. It has a famous churche and liberties a Mofter,
which is both parockial and collegite. To it holtor
fixteen prebends or can
 dered to King Henry VIII. he refounded it , and reas
flored it to its anciey peculiar jurifdiftion over twenty- Thish chapter has a
the
the
 in Lincolnfiuie and Yorkfhire, under a conmmanaty ors
vicar-general fent from the chapter, who holds vil
tions tions twica a year, befides two annual (ynods, to which
all the clerga of N all the clergy of Notringham pan altendance, It is in
the diocefe of York, its Metropolitan being Lord of the manor. In its church is an alt alabafter monument of
Archbifhop Sands. Archbiifop Sands.
The civil government, difince from the couwty, is,
called the Soke of Southell called
towns
Th The church is a plain Gothic fructure, in the form are eight bells, and two fpires at the W. end.
On November 5 ,
ing to the amount of near 40001 . and is repured, the
mother-chucch mother-church of the town and county of Notuputed the
Near the church. Near the church is a free-fchool under the care of the
chapter ; there are aifo two fell
 bridge. On the $s$, fide of the church are e he e uins of
the Archbiffop's palace, to which belonged three large Southwell gives name to a very confiderable family;
it lies 8 miles from Nottinntamm Nottin thout 114 from UUTHWICK, a feat in Hamphire, which belonged
to the late Colonel Richard Norron, fanous for his ot the late Colonel Richard Norton, fanjous for his
extraordinary will, by which, after his death, which happened in December 173, he left 60000 . a , year
real eftate, and 60,0001 . perfonal eftate to the poor, real eitate, and 60,000 . perfonal eftate to the poor,
hungry and thifty, naked and frangers, fick and
wounded, and prifoners, for ever. He appointed woulded, and prifoners, for ever. He appointed the
parliament his executors; and, in cafe of their refulat the Bilhops, , leaving his piicures, \&ce. to the King)
but the will was afterwards laid afide on the fcore of infanity.
This ge
gentleman, who was of an ancient family, had n all the parts of polite literature. The tragedy of, aufanius, brought on the flage by Mr. Sourthern, is
fuppofed to be his. He had the b.ff actors from the theatres in London, \&cc. whom he entertained at his,
houfe in fummer, and he asted feveral parts bimplff houfe in fummer, and he acted feveral parts himfclf
with great propiey. In fhort, he was a great encu urager of learning of all kinds.
Hel Here is kept an annual fair on April 5 , for horfes
and togs.. It lies about five miles from the town of Portfmouth.
OIk. It has a draw-bridete on the the coaft of Suffolk. It has a draw-bridge on the river Blythe, with a
good harbour, fince it has ben cleaned by a lace act of
arliament in $1746-7$ and wiee parliament in 1774--7, and where our ficets rendez,
voufed in the Dutch war. It is populous, and nos oufed in the Dutch war. It is populous, and nor
only ffrong from its fite, but defended by guns on the
dilf. Its church is large. The Blyte at cliff. Its church is large. The Blythe almolt fur-
rounds the place on the W. as do:s the fea on the S.
eficially rings, prats, \&ce, the latter being cured like the Yar-
mouth herrings. Its bay is called Solebay or Swolebay. See Solegay it on Thurfay, and annual fairs on Trinity Monday and St. Bartholomew Auguft 24,
toth for toys. It lies toth For toys. It lies 42 miles E. of Bury St. Ed-
mund's, about it from Halefworth, and 106 from London. Lat. $5^{2}$ deg. 31 min . N, long. I deg. $5^{5}$ Min. E. YARMOUTH, fo called to diftinguin it from
SOUPHH YARM
Great Yarmouth, in Norfolk, a borough in the Ine Great Yarmouth, in Norfolk, a borough in the Ine
of Wight, in Hamplhire. It is to be noted once for all, that the names of places
not to be found here, wrich have the prefix South, are To be looked for under their proper words.
SOUTRA-HIL, mountain among a ridge of feveral
miore, in Lauderdale, and N. of the town of Lauder more, is Layderdale, and $N$. of the town of Lauder,
in the South of Scolland, over which is the high-road, and from it is a plain view of Mid-Lothian. It belongs
to a branch of the Maitland family, one of which ws to a branch of the Maitland family, one of which was
the famous General Maitland, Governor of Fort William and Ihverlochy, commonly known by the name
of Handy Maitland, from his having loft a hand at of Handy Maitland, from his having loit a hand at
the battle of Trevers in Germany, where the. old
Duke of Zell with the Germans, defeated the French under Marfhal Crequi
SOUVIGNY, a frimali town of Bourbonnois, in France.
It lies about fifty miles S. E. of Bourges. Lat
 PA, or SPAW, in Latin Vicus Spadanus, formerly but a
village, now a mayor-town of Liege, in the circle village, now a mayor-town of Liege, in the circle
of Weftphalia, in Germany. It fands on the little
river Wefe, in as boter river Were, in a bottom furrounded with mountains,
and the avenues to it ftony and difficult of accers.
The place confitts of four fuest in The placecennfifts of four ftreets in the form of a crofs,
with about 400 houfes. It is famous for its mineral waters, of which here are five fprings much reforted to the principal of thefe being called Pouxhon or Pohon,
and in the market-place. From this place is tranfoorted a prodigious quantity of the waters into foreign parts, particularly England and Holland, being fealed up in have probably been known ever fince the time of the Romans. Here is a fine Capuchin monaftery, with gardens which ferve the drinkers of the waters for a
walk.
walk. inhabitants are good-natured, and rpeak the
The
fame Walloon or barbarous French as they do at Liege: fame Walloon or barbarous French as they do at Liege:
they make toilet-boxes, alfo thofe for fnuff and other purpofes, which are varnifhed over like china. In the hotteft wars this place enjoys a neutrality.
The neighbouring country is
corn, being moftly woody, mount not very fruitful in but it has plenty of fweet mount minerall water, and all
forts of game. In it lorts of game. In its numerous rivuletser, from the
mountains are trout and other fifh. In mountains are trout and other fifh. It lies feventeen
milies S. E. of Liege. Lat. 50 deg. 32 min. N. long.
5 deg. 56 min . E. 5 deg. 56 min. E.
SPA, fo the m meral waters of Scarborough in Yorkhhire
are denominated as are are denominated ; as are alfo moft waters of the qua-
lity in England and elfewhere. See ScAR borough.
SPAIN, the jor, now Hijparia. The Spaniards themfelperia Major, now Hifparia. The Spaniards themfelves call it
E/panne, the French E/pogne, and we by contraction
Spain. This is the mot Spain. This is the moot weftern part of all the contri-
nent of Europe, being encompaffed nent of Europe, being encompaffed on every fide by
the fea, except on the fide of France, from which it is feparated by a continued and huge ridge of moun it tains called the epyrenees. On the E. And moun-
bounded by the Mediterran bounded by the Mediterranean, the Streights of Gib- is
rattar, the ancient Fretum Gaditanum, rate
the Atlantic oceant; on the Waditanum, by and by part of
on the ocean; and on the N. by that part of it called the Baye ocean; and
or fimply the Bay, as alfo by the Pyrcay, Ir fimply the Bay, as alfo by the Pyrenean mountains.
It lies between lat. 36 and 44 dey. N. extending it felf in length from long. 40 deg. W. to extending it 3 deg. E. tha
is, 13 deg. fiom E. to W. and 8 deg. from N. to S. The
whole circuit of Spain in a continued direction
town to town, and from port to town to town, and from port to port, ecrelion from
creeks and bays, amounts to about 600 leavire koning three miles to each league, which mate, rec
miles, Portugal, anciently a part of Spain, being 180 miles, Portugal, anciently a part of Spain, being ino.
cluded in this caleulus.
Spain is fituated about the mider Spain is fituated about the middle of the temperate
zone; upon which account, as well as for its maif
 delightful, but a moft healthy climate; being a teyy
one hand free from the froreching heass to owhint tie one hand free from the fcorching heass to woa thich
fica is expofed; and on the other, from the frot, $A$ f
and other inclemencies of the and otther inclemencies of the more northe froft, rinin,
The fultry heats in fummer latt only aboeln The fultry heats in fummer laft only about tegoonf
molt three months; and thefe are generall by cooling breezes: befides this excenferally tempened
about four or five hours at moft about four or five hours at mont in a caye, duting ith on
above-mentioned fpace, while the remai above-mentioned fpace, while the remaining pring the
the year is delightful and temperate. To this par
added, that the fky is mofly feren To the year is delightful and temperate. To this part of
added, that the fky is moftly ferene and clear.
great reains in this country fall regulardy great rains in this country fall regularly icear. The
lons of froing and autumn. It mult however beir fea-
that the de Ons of pring and autumn. It mutt however be owned,
that the degrees of heat and cold differ yery much
ween the northern and fouther twen the northern and fouthern partry of much bee only on account of the differenence of parts of Spain, , mot
allo from other circumftateses. The foil of this country is.
though it differs much in one place from anoth; ; and the more northerly places be the barreneff; yeteits, mand mountainous and rocky parts produce fonjething for
ufe: fome are covered with flately kinds, either for timber or fuel. The took yarious
abound with wild thy abound with wild thyme, marjoram, and ocky patts
tics, which ferve to feed valt numa\&c. giving their milk vand fuefh an exquifite, reatit,
and if thele are fcorched with too much hifteat reifin;
mer, the cattle are driven down to the fides of to mer, the cattle are driven down to the fides of the
hills, where they find plenty of thofe herbs, and many of them a great deal of thofe herbs, and in
fhort, is yet fweet and nourihing If which, though fhort, is yet fweet and nourimhing. If If thefe, altoonght fal,
as is often the cafe, through excefive as is often the cafe, through excelfive drought, they
have fill their meadow-grounds well-watered
vers and teflel vers and leffirer ftreams. Other mountainous and rocky
lands vield lands yield great quantities of che mountainous and rocky
ropes and other cordage are The Spanifh wheat is inferior
very beft in Europe, as appears from thei if not the bread, and the common proarsce from their excellent
tives can confume than the natives can contume. Barley is here very good, and in
fuch plenty, that it
horfes and mules the common grain for their horfess and mules, intead of oats, which are fore here very
fcarce, and the ftraw of it fcarce, and the ftraw of it ferves them likewife for hayy.
Wines they have here likewife in Wines they have here likewile in fuch abundance, are Malaga, Sherry, Galicia, Alicant, Barcelona, and
a much greater number of others, ever come among us, thou oth nothing which finferior tom or thof
already mentioned, their exportation already memontiong us, their exportation inferior to thorfe land-antiage
from the hither or more ind from the higher or more inland parts being expenfive:
otherwife they could fpare much otherwife they could fpare much greater quantities to
foreign lands, as the Spaniards are naturally very fober
feldom feldom drinking it withiards are naturally very fobeen,
never, except in lying-in, and fuct, and the wemen never, except in lying-in, and fuch other extraordinary
cafes.
With
With re
which are cultivated with, they have not only thors
and in muins in England, and in much greater perfeceion; but likewifg manny,
others, which with all our atrit cannot others, which with all our art cannot be brought tongy
tolerable tipenefs, and with which we are fupplied from
them, as citrons them, as citrons, lemons, oranges, almonds, raifins,
prunes, olives, dates, figs, chat prunes, olives, dates, figs, chefinuts, pomegranates,
capers, \&c. Their oil, wax, and honey, are allowed
to be as to be as good as any in the world.
Few countries exceed this
variety oountries exceed this for plenty, goodnefs, and Variety of fowl, wild and tame, foor-footed game, as
deer, red and fallow, hares, rabbits, and wild boars in particular : and as to tarie f rwibe, the Spanild bapon is
found to exceed even that found to exceed even that of Weftphalia. Their fhep,
befides the fine tant befides the fine tafte of their fefth, are fill of greater
$S$ P A
value on account of their incomparable wool, exceed-
ing, as our cloth workers know, any in Europe. Their horfes, fo famed for their extreme fwiftepe. that the poets feigned them to be engendered by the
wind, are greatly valued by wind, are greatly ealued by mof nations, and vaft
numbers of them exported. Thofe effecially that are
bred in Effremadura and the parts adje numbers of then exportec. Thofe efpecially that are
bred in Eftrenadura and the parts adjacent, are reputed
the fineft and the fiftef The Spaniards were from the earlieft ages very curi-
ous in breeding good horfes, and dexterous in the
 culiar excellency might be further improved by te-
coming in of the Moors, who are alfo very expert in
rearing and riding the tearing and riding the fleeteft horfes.
For callo very expert in For carrying, drawing, ploughing, \&co. and other
drudgery, they have mules in great quanticies; there feem adapted for going over the moft craggy and mountaino ous parts of the country, heing larger, frong and
and furer--footed than and
teen and foome ene even feventeen hand many of them fixix
fent. Thef creatures, in the roads mate by the fide of the hergh
mountains, with precipices. below be they mountains, with precipices below, be they ever 10
heay- -ooded, they will always chufe to tread on the very edge of them.
With regard to the filken manufacture, above With, regard to the filken manufacure, above
1,ooo,ooo of people are faid to be employed in feed
ing filk-worms,
 be faid of their cotton, hemp, and flax, which grow
here in large equantities, and employ a propertionable number of hands; not to dwell on their coarliet die,
faffron, fugar, pitch,
 filver, quick filver, of which latter they fend large quan
tities to to the Wef Indies tites to the Welt Indies for fmelting and feparating
the filver from the, ore, their lead, copper,, and excel-
lent iron, the beft of which is dug from the mountains lent iron, the beft of which is dug from the mountains
of Bicaay, and fent all oyer Europe; they have great of Bicay, and fent all over Europe; they have great
plenty of fulphur, alum, calamine, \&c. alfo jet, azat, cornelian, granate, cryflal, marble, alabafier, jaffer,
and other fones. Wi th regard to their gold and fiver mines, the quantities extracted from which were pro-
digious, they have quite neglected them ever frce they
have been able to draw fuch immenfe quantities of thole have been able to draw fuch immenfe quantities of thole
metals from America. antiquity, deduce their original forom Trubal (Jubai), Noab's grandfon. But not to dwell on this, we find
that the Egyptians, Tyrians, Babyloniane, and Phicethat the Egyetians, yrians, Babylonians, and Phcc-
nicians; alfo the Gauls, Rhodians, Greeks, and Car-
thatinins thaginians; and after there the Romans, Goths, Van-
dals, suevi, and other northern nations; and lafty, the
Moors from Africa, held fome confiderable territories in Spain, \&cc.
The conqueft of the country was not perfected by
the Romans till the reign of Augufus, who fubdued the Romans till the reign of Augufus, who fubdued
the Cantabtians.or Bifcayners, and parts adjacent; af-
ter which the reft of the inhabitants were eafily deterter which the reft of the inhabitants were eafily deter-
red into a fubjection to the Roman yoke. red into a fubjection to the Roman yoke,
From that time span continued a Reman province
till the declenfion of the empire. The firt divifion till the declenfion of the empire. The firft divifion
of it, extending no furtber than the part which the
Romans had reduced, was into Hifpania Citerior and Ulterior, and this from their nearer or further diftance from Rome. The Hither Spain included that part
which lay N, of the river Ebro, and the other all be-
yond that river: but Auguftus divided Hifpania Ulyond that river: but Auguftus divided Hipania U1-
terior, which was the larger of the two, into Botica
and Lufitanica, and gave the name of Tarraconenfis to
and Lufitanica, and gave the name of Tarraconenfis to
Hifpania Citerior. Tarraconenfis or Tarragonenfis, was fo called from
the ancient Tarracco, fince Tarragona, a city of Catathe ancient Tarracco, fince Tarragona, a city of Cata-
lonia. It was bounded on the E . by that part of the
Mediterranean called the Balearic fea, on the N. by the Mediterranean called the Balearic fea, on the $N$. by the
Pyrenees, and Bay of Biifay, on the $S$. by the At-
lantic ocean, and was parted on the W. from Lufitania, lantic ocean, and was parted on the W. from Luiftania,
now Portugal, by the Durius or Duero. It was more--
over divided into two parts by the river Iberius, now Ebro, which ran acrofs the province.
The fecond, called Bectica, from the river Bcetis,

Once Thartefus, now Guadalquiver, or the Great hived Guadiana, on the W. Was .irted from Lufitania by the the bounded partly by the
fame river, and parrty by Came river, and party by the oceanded partly by th the $S$. by th the E. by aline drawn from Gapes or Calis, and on
of the Guadiana. The to the fource of the Guadiana. The Beetis ditided Gatat to the fource Turdetani, one of the moft ancient and brave nations
in all Spain, in all Spain. Duero as far reached on the $N$. from the mouth of the
on the $W$ of Simare on the W. W. it ran along othe oceang from the fame faid mouth
of the Duero, down as far or Cape St. Vincent, and an on the Sacred promontory
the fame occan from Cone $S$. it was walhed by the fame ocean from Cape St. Vincent to the mouth.
the Guadiana: there on the $E$. the fore tiver the Guadiana: there on the E. the f ame ce river rivivided
it from Beetica, as did a line from Old Calatrava to
the bridgee of Simen the bridgeter of Simancas feparate it from the province of
Tarracon. Thie eprefent divifion of Spain is into, fourteen king
doms or provinces, befides the iflands, and exclufive of
Portugal namely, I. The kingdom of Galiciaig of its own; pality of the Ahurias, or Afturia diciaviedo, The princi-
de Santillana. 3 . Bifcay, fuld Afturia de Santillana. 3. Bifcay furdividediedo, ant Aft Afturia
per, Guipuzcoa, and Alaba. 4. The king Proper, Guipuzcoa, and Alaba. 4. The kingdom of Leon.
5. Eitremadura. 6 . Andaluia, includding the three
kingdoms of Seville, Cordova,
 9. The kingom of Valencia. The kingdom of Murcia,
prehending La Mancha Caftile, comprehendiang La Mancha, La Sierra, and Algarria. In

 Principality of Cataloloia. And, 14. The
Laifly, the Baienric Laftiy, the Pailearic or Slinger infes, and the Pythyu-
fian or Pine ifles, in the Mediterranean. The Bale-
ares are Mallorca or Mo ares are Mallorca or Majorca, and Minorca (this lately taken from the Englifh by the French) with fome
fmaller fifes. The Pythyufian ifles are Ivica and For-
mentera mentera.
Theft confiderable rivers of Spain are, I The Therus, now Ebro. 2. The Durius, now Duero or
Douro. 3. The Tagus, now Tajo. now Guadiana; aifo a confiderabe. river in Portugal.
5. The Betis, now Guadalquiver. Befides thef might be mentioned near 150 more, and thofe no
mall finall freams; alfo lakes and fprings chat are innuume-
fable. Its moft celebrated mountains are, 1 . The Pyrenees. 2. From thefe branches out on the fiontiers of Biccay
and Nivarre, about Romcal valley, another confiterable chain of mountains, running weftward through te oceane This ridge is diftinguifted only by the fe-
ic
 which fring the Taugs, Anas \&c. \&c. 4. From the Idu-
bean ridge juts out the famed Orofidan ally forming the Molinas, Cuencas, and then the Confuegra. This Orofpodan ridge crolfing Boetica, divides
into two branclies, the one ftretching diterraneant, the other towards Malaga, and io the Me-
dine Tarifains. 5. Framada runs on beyond Gibraltar and the Orofpodan mountains aut
the pyle or Hliipe, as they are called in their courfe towards Hirpal or Serille, and the Marini and Ortho-
dade. From the Pyrenes are allo inummerabe ranches, , Soriz, Segovia, Avila, \&c. which termimontorium Arrabran, at sumtra, form the ancient Procalled the Rock of Libon. 8. The Baftitanian and
Conteftanian mountains from the Sireights and upThe crown of Spain is hereditary and abolute, and bas been fo ever fince the Saraceens or Moors over--ran
$S$ P A
this country in the year 714, upon the invitation of Count Julian, out of revenge to King Roderigo for
debauching his daughter; this was the laft of the Go-
thic race of King s from Attaulphus, the brother of the thic race of Kings from Attaulphus, the brother of the
famous Alaric. Prince Pelagius or Pelaio, was the firft famous Alaric. Prince Pelagius or Pelajo, was the firft
who oppofed the Moorifh tyranny in Afturias and Bifcay, which was at length, after much to do, extirpated out of Spain, in the reign of Ferdinand and Ifabella, King and Queen of Aragon, Caftile, and Leon; by
whole daughter Johanna, mother of Charles, afterwards Charles V. Emperor of Germany, the crown defeen-
ded to him and his poferity. ded to him and his pofferity.
Upon failure of male heirs
next female; and it would feem that the reigning fo-
vereign, if he has no iflue of this vereign, if he has no ifluc of his own, has a power of
devifing it to the next royal branch, as was the cafe devifing it to the next royal branch, as was the cafe
with the late philip $V$. who held his title from the latter will of his predeceffor Charles I. of Auftria : and though his grandfather Lewis XIV. Of France, had
upon his marriage with the Infanta of Spain folemnly renounced all claim to the Spanifl dominions, yet that
fettlement was confined fettlement was confirmed by the treaty of Utrecht; and
now it is in the fecond fon Charles III of now it is in the fecond fon Charles III. of the fecond
venter of the houfe of Medicis, who was lately King of the Two Siciil s.
The heir to the crown is always fyled Prince of Af
The King of Spain is never crowned; but the cortes or ftates meet and recognize his title e at his acceffion.
Thefe high courts are in fome meafure the fame as a parliament, confifting of the nobility, clergy, and reprefentatives of the people; but have loft their former privileges, and now only meet to confrm or record the
decrees of the Spanifh fovereign, who will compliance, fhould they prove refractory.
The dominions of .
The dominions of Spain are the largeft, and perhaps
the ticheft, of any in the world, if we include the two
valt empires of the richeft, of any in the world, if we include the two
valt empires of Mexico and Peru, \&8c. in America,
now fubject to it now fubject to it. For there are reckoned to extend about 6000 miles in length from $N$, to S. befides all
the ifnands and other vaft territories in that part world. It has allo the Canary inands in that part of the
Oran, and feveral Oran, and feveral other places of importance, Ceuta,
coaft,
together with the rich Philippine coaft; ; together with the rich Philippine iflands in the
Eaft Indies, and S. E. of the coaft of China, in Afia befides other fimall territories; fo that it may be truly
faid, that the fun never fets on the King of Spain's donenfe fum, though it is faid that but muft be an imof it comes into the King's coffers, when all the pan-
fions, falaries, ions, falaries, \&c. are paid.
The principal coins of .
or doubloonsip, of abouns of feventeen are of ghillings value. as piftoles filver coin are reals, reckoned worth fomething more than fixpence; alfo pieces of eight, or eoght reals, being
about four fiillings and fixpence, befides brats feveral inferior denominations, and maravedies, which is coin merely of account, \&sc.
The grandees of Spain are the prime nobility, this
being a titiec conferred upon them by the King. Their
privilege privilece is to be covered before his Majefty. Thei
are diftinguithed into they take place of all the reff of and lower clafs, and The true original Spaniards, for the gene defcendants from the old Celts; and though in pre are of time intermixed with multitudes of oug in procers
they retained their ancient gality, gravity, flatelinefs, love of mamp, hon, as fruliberty, valour, fidelity, and intrepidity; befides thefe,
fobriety, and an aborrence to Yobriety, and an athorrence to drunkennefs, formerly
their juft charader, how much focver they may hat deviated from it within thefe two lafter century may have
contempt for agriculture. Their nufactures, fo common among all the Celtic and maarofe from their looking on thefe as below their mar: tial genius; and therefore transferred them to their
flaves and women, more laborious and ufefull life; and we mated them to a
the the paniards are the oflyly nation ind we may fary, that
retained their original celue who have retained their original reluctance to it.

Their genius for learning is hardly inferior to 3 n literary works produced in all ages, butned men any, por
centuries patt they have been addicted too thele fow metaphyfics, behides their extreme biyotry, and thec
ftacles put to their more laudable refor With regard to wit and humour in their and romantic performances, they exceed their dramet
tions; an inrefrag bble inflance of the mortal Don Qurragable inflance of the latter is ithe in in
mote of Cervantes. The
be be faid of them with relation to to politics, fame mine thig
genius that way not cramped by
 tic a government. Loyalty and fidelity to their Poterpo.
they in general have ever been juffly famed forines
tory affording inftances of tory affording infances of ween wole autly famed formees ,
flaive in their camp rather than defes who chofit to flave in their camp rather than defermies who chofe to
have been always, till of late, repref flort, they zealous in religion, conftant in oprefented as as apople
behaviour, undaunted in dhip, modet behaviour, undaunted in danger, patient in charitable, generous, and free-hearted; but theiriteos
duct in fome inftances, efpecially with reard the
Britifh nation in the lo Britif nation in the tate war, may with regard to the
diametrically oppofite to a part diametrically oppofite to a part of this chazarapon as
caufe of which change it is not the bufineff of this the caure of
to affign.
On the
the other hand, they are uni eerfally too given to women, too jealous and reflent too much
hat fex is concerned. They affecet mong ftrangers; though, where they a baughty air one are more courteous, this being rather afumed appearing in a beceding from an ambitious humour of demical throughout all ranks, even the loweft in Spini.
They are alfo paftionate They are alfo paffionate, and apt to cary rerempan.
o. extremes, and are often hurried into duent ate affaffinations, fometimes entailing the revend prifamily quarrel, or even an aff ont on the revenge of 2
being
io extravagantly eing io extravagantly punctilious an their to potiterity, means too bafe or unjuff punctulious wiping
their hootour. Their jealoufy feido bloodfhed, and heir jealoury feldd
many, falutary laws, they feeming has
many falutary laws, they feem in i Spain, been abolifhed by
Italy, only to have exchanged it for
private affaffination, whichanged it for a worre, namely,
by the afylum which a little encowle by the afylum which churches and m monafteries afford
thefe affafins. Mr. Willo
light; but he feems to be too partial, and we know not
whether the fation whether the fame may not be faid of a defcription very
lateiy fent hither to a correfpondent, when he
him hately
him, that hither to a corvon daysefpondent, when he acquaints
drid by meansey from Bilboa to Madrid by means of mules, the only method of conveyance day, the inns a afforded them neither bread, wingues a
beds; beds; and that meeting with a curate near the capital,
he was invited to his to wis going to a noure as he fpoke Latin, preferably to his going to a public inn, but had nothing farea
few cherinuts and a cabbage boiled in fimple element for
his entert hew chenuts and a cabbage boiled in fimple element for
his entertainment, and the curate's own bed, conffing
of fome paltry of fome paltry goat-1kins lavaid on munt fed, conifting
ing obliged to part with his black filk ing obliged to part with his black filk thockings, which
the curate condefcended to take in the him, and a crown to boot next moming for his foomg-
ing, at the fame time pretending ing, at the fame time pretending that all this was 10
be given to the poor of the parifh ce given to the poor of the parifh; and happy he waz
o get off thus, and by arking of pardon bare legge
and flip-hod, and Illip-hhod, having by afking of pardon bare legged otherwife threatened with
the inquiftion if he the inquiftion if he opened his lips.
The corruption here is
Tifeafe, corruption here is univerial ; and the French
infants on the be is almoft no lefs fo: for cree infants on the breaft have it, operations in the neck being made on them, for its cure. He adds, that the
grandees are very courteous and horpiable thour the crancees are very courteous and hof pitable, thouigh their
choaks and hats bear the marks of fordid indolence. Bur
this curfory detail froe days curfory detail from an acquaintaice only of a feem Willoughby's travels, which larted for three months
in Spain: in Spain: fo that, upon the whole, it would be molt unjuft, from a few partial inftances, to
cifive and fair character of any people.

S P A
The language now in vogue in mof provinces of Spain,
is that commonly called the Romance or and fometimes the Caftellano, the latter efpecially be-
ing the pureft, and approaching the neareft tin, with regard to words and compofition, of any in Europe. The Portuguefe refembles it, but is more
harfh and irregular. In Catalonia and Valentia, the harin and irregular. In atalonia and Valentia, the
common people ufe a dialect of Gafcoon, but focor-
rupt as not to be underflood by rupt as not to be underflood by any other provinces.
Thefe, as well as the Portuguef, ftill retain feveral words and idioms of the Celtic, which was the lan guage mott in requeft before the Spaniards exchanged
if for the Roman, and to this day is fpoken by the Bif-
canners and fome other cayners and forme other language has fuch an affinity with the Welch, efpecially that of North Wales, the old Cor
ninh, Irihi, Erfe or Highland Scotch, and Low Briton nimh, lrim, Erre or High land Scotch, and Low Briton
languages, that they reem to be but dialects of one and
the fme, namel the fame, namely, the old Celtic.
The prefent Spanifh exceeds ail other languages in The prefent Spanifh exceeds ail other languages in
Europe for grandeur and majefty, copiournefs, cadence aurope legancy; the Roman wits obberving, that the
and
Celts fpoke their figurative language as if they went ${ }^{\text {upon filts. }}$ The relig The religion univerfally profeffed in Spain is that of
the Romimh church in its utmoft bigotry and fuperfti tion, beyond any other people of that communion; fo
the inquifition here is more fevere then dominions.
The Spaniards pretend that Chriftianity was planted among them by the Apoftle St. James or St. Jago,
who is the tutelary patron of this kingdom. here how ever it is plain there were converts in S. Pauls time,
as that Apoffle mentions, in the Epifle to the Romen as that Apoffle mentions, in the Epifle to the Romans,
his intention of pafing into Spain.
SPAIN, New. See MEXICO, OLD, in North Ame-
SPALATO, a pretty large, and well-fortified city of Ve netian Dalmatia, in Italy. It has a very facicious and
fecure harbour on the Adriatic fea, and is one of the fea-ports where the Turkifin caravans unload their merchandite for Venice. It is an Archiepifcopal fee, with
twelve fuffragans, and the Prelate is Primate of Dalmatia, yet under Venice. Befides its fortifications, it has eminence commanding ehe town. The Domo, which
is faid to have been a f mall temple in Dioclefian's is faid to have been a fmall temple in Dioclefian's palace,
is octagonal without, and round within; being exquiis ectagonal without, and round within, being exqui-
fitely wrought. Here provifions of all kinds are in great plenty, cheap, and very good; elpecially a fmal trout broughr hirier Cliffa fortreff, by which fhips muft
curity of the port is Cind
 55 min . E. SPALDING, a market-town in the diffrict of Lincoln-
fhire called Holland. It is encompafied with lakes, cire called Holland. We is encer which is a bridge;
canals, and the rive Welland, over
it alfo has a navigable port for veffels of fifty or fixty it alfo has a navigable port for veffels of firty or hixty
tons, and barges, the latter of which are chiefly em-
loped in carrying coals and corn. Here is a handfome ployed in carrying coals and corn. Here is a handrome
large market on Tuefdia, a free erammar-fchool, and
a charity-fchool for thirty child cren. It ftands about 30 miles from Lincoln, and coo from London.
SPANDAW, a town of Brandenburg, and Upper Sax SPANDA , a town of Brandenburg, and Upper Sax-
ony, in Germany. It fands at the confluence of the ony, in Germany. It tands at the confuence- orife
Havel and Spree, being chiefly noted a a flate-prom.
It lies ten miles N. W. of Berlin. Lat. 52 deg. 34 min. N. . ong. 13 deg. 46 min. El
SPANHETM, a county of the Palatinate of the Rhine, in Germany, which is commonly divided into the UPper and Lower.
SPANISH-TOW, or ST. JAGO DE LA VEGA. It is the capital of Jamaica, one of the Antilles, in the $W$ Weft
Indies, and flands plearantly in avalley on the Rio Cobre. Indies, and 1tands pleaantly in, valley on organ and chaHere is only one fine churni, it by the Englifh, at its
pel; though, before burning
firft conqueft, it had fixteen churches and chapels. firft conqueff, it had fixteen churches and chapels.
This being an inland town, its trade is inconfiderable; yet merchants and gentlemen have houfes here, and
live very gayly. Here are numbers of coaches and cha-

S P E
riots, alfo frequent balls. It is the refidence of the Go
vernor, whole vernor, whoie houre is a commodious flone-ftructure;
alfo the affembly and courts met here till removed to Kington. The Surveyorts methere, till removed to
deputy, is obliged to keep his office the inand, or his
dit deputy, is obliged to keep his office here. Every per-
fon departing the inland muft refifter his mine fon departing the infand muft regifer his. name in per- the
Secretary's office here, as well as at Port Royal, \&ce. The favannah or plain, before the toon in a place of
rendezvous every evening for people of fafhion. SPAR TELEL, Cape, a promontory of the Barbary coaft, in Africa, at the entrance of the of treights of Gibraltar,
between Arzilla and Tangier. Lat. 35 , long. 5 deg. 47 min. W. PARTA, or LACEDEMON, the modern Mijitra,
once a celebrated city and republic of the Peloponne-
fus, in European Turkey once a celebrated riy and republic of the Peloponne-
fus, in European Turkey. PARTIVENTO, Cape, the ancient Promontorium Her-
culis is the moft fouthern headland of Italy,
and and on the eaftern verge of the Further Calabria, gaving,
name to the neighbouring gulph. Lat 37 deg. 50 min.
 the Briftol traders, hence called LLuch Lre frequented by
inand of Barbadoes, one of the Caribbees, in America. illand of Barbadoose one of the Caribbees, in America.
Here are upwards of 300 well- built houles. in four regular and wide frreets, the longeff called, Jews-ffreet,
and with the other three leading down to the waterand with the other three leading down to the water-
fide. Formerly goods were flipped off here for Eigg
land, but the trade has fince been removed to
 city the capital. It has a a fair church called St. Peter,
the name of its precinct, and is the feat of the month'y
fefions. Two foris defend the tece befdes Tefions. Two forts defend the place, befides that to
the $S$ on Heathocte bay. It is fituated four miles N.
from Tames-town
 fion of Italy. It is fituated on a hills of the Appenines. It was plundered in 1529 by Philibert Prince of Orange,
and the Emperor's General, after, which the Pope de-
molifhed its molifined its walls.
Here Here are the ruins of an amphithearte and other an-
tique monuments. It lies about thitteen miles N. of itque monuments. It lies about thirteen miles N. of
Spoleto. Lat. 43 deg. 10 min. N. 1 long. 13 deg. 46
min.E. SPEY, $\min$. partly running the prounchipal Bamffershire, il in the No North of
Scotland. In is next to the Tay the moft confiderabt
in that part of the to in that part of the country, Tand the moff confiderable moft rapid in all
the king the kingdom ; rolling own hund huge monkst of rapid in and and
breaking over its ufual channel in wide-fpread, and undations. It is not navigable in wide-fpreading inabove its mouth at Garmach, nor does the tide from
the Murray-firth come up a poet tells us, that ozier-panniers infead of Honce being guided by a venturous peanants, glided down the wards. Juft at its fource, in the of the current of Bapand confines of Athol, it was obferved (in the beginning of the year 1750 , and then a frort) to be onn a
brikk rill purling down a fteep hill, like a cafcade, and the volume of water, when arrived at its channel in the plain, fo fmall as to be eafily flepped over; but by
the continual accefion of frefl fores all the way on each fide in a courfe of above eighty miles, bafides
turnings and windings, after watering Strathrpey, which takes its name, and Rothes cafte, Bog of Gight or
Caftle-Gordon, 8 .c Cattle-Gordon, \&cc. in a huge body of waters, it falls
into the German ocean at the aforefaid village of Garmach or Garmouth, towards the eaftern part of the
Murray-firth, but hereabouts often fhifting its exit, Murray-firth, but hereabouts often fhifting its exit,
and about eight miles to the $E$. of Elgin. Near his orver, in Strathrpey, General Livingfton,
afterwards Lord Vifcount Livingfon, who came over afterwards Lord Vircount Livingtton, who came over
with the Prince of Orange, had a flarp fkimin with a flout body of Highlanders, foon after the revolution, and defeated them.
At the fame river,
At the eame river, near the ford at Fochabers, the
Highlanders under the young Pretender were fuppofed to High landers under rhe young Pretender were fuppored to
dirpute the paffage with the Duke of Cumberland in
int5; but they retreated, and met him 1745; but they retreated, and met him at Culloden-
muir, to their utter defeat and difeefion.

On this river, particularly about Garmach, is a noble Galmon-fifhery, the falmon being extremely large and
fat. This river is faid to fwell with a W. wind in the height of fummer, tho there is no rain; and when
there is, the frefles are incontroulable, and furmounting all mounds or banks.
SPEZZA, La, a fmalf town in the Genoefe territories,
and upper divifion of Italy, with a harbour at the bot tom of a gulph of the fame name, in the Tuccan fea It being pleafantly fituated, the Genoefe gentry have
fine feats here. It lies about fifty-two miles S. E. of Genoa. Lat. 44 deg. 10 min. N. long. 10 deg. $3^{6}$ min. E. or ANDRO-SPHINX, a huge figure of a
SPHINX, prodigious height and in agnicud, near the pyramids of fenting the head and breafts of a woman, and body - Thaped like a lion, lying buried above half way in the fand. It has an aperture in the back, as alfo another
on the head, for the priefs to go down and deliver their SPICE-Sles. principal of them are Banda, the Moluccas, Ceylon, Src. which fee in theic proper places.
SPIETZ, a barony in the German country of the canton SPIETZ, a barony in the German country of the canton
of Berne, in Swizzerland; it is watered by the Kandel, a torrent from the mountains of Gommi, which falls
into the Aar below Thoun, fo as to overflow its banks with confiderable ravage, as particularly in 1711; but that year a mountain was pierced, and a canal dug,
to carry off the water of the Kendal into lake Thoun. Its capital of the fanie name is a pretty little town,
with a cafte on the S. W. fide of the lake ; and lies fix miles S. E. of Thoun.
SPIGELBURG, the capital of a country of the fame name,
in the circle of Weftphalia in the circle of Weftphalia, in Germany. It is fitua-
ted about 52 deg. 10 min . N. long. 9 deg. 30 min. E.
SPIGNO, a town in the duchy of Montferrat, and upper
divifion of Italy. It gives name to a divirion of Italy. It gives name to a territory extending
along the river Evra. Its caftle was difmantled towards along the river Evra. Its caftle was difmantled towards
the clofe of the laft century by the Duke of Savoy.
It belongs to the Ring It belongs to the King of Sardiniia, and fituated between
Acqui and Savona. It lies fifty-eight miles S. E. of Acqui and Savona. It lies fifty-eight miles S. E. of
Turin. Lat. 44 deg. io min. N. long. 8 deg. 32 SPILIMBERGO, a town of Friuli, one of the Venetian SPILIMBERGO, a town of Friuli, one of the Venetian
teritories, in Upper Italy. It is fituated on the river territories, in pper ltaly. It is fituated on the river
Tagliamento; and lies about forty-feven miles N. of
Venice. Lat. 46 deg. 36 min. N. long. 13 deg. 20 Venice. Lat. 46 deg. 36 min . N. long. 13 deg. 20
min. E.
SPILSBY, a pretty good, and much frequented markettown of a pretty good, and much frequented market-
from Lincoln-city, and it is fituated about 122 from London. from Lincoln-city, and 122 from London.
SPIN, a town of MMonterrat, in the upper divifion of SPIN, a town of Montferrat, in the upper divivion of
Italy, and in the partition belonging to the French
King. King.
SPINA LONGA, a fortrefs on a feep rock, and the
N. coaft of Candia, an ifland on the coaft of Greece, and Turkey, in Europe. A neighbouring gulph takes its name, otherwife called the gulph of Mirabel. The from the town of Candia towards the E. SPIRE, or SPIIES, a bifhopric in the circle of the Upper Rhine, fituated on both fides of the river, It is furrounded by the territories of the Elector Palatine; namely; the bailiwicks of Neuftadt, GermerMein, Bretten, and Heidelberg,
This is a fruiful
tives wanting a vent for their commoditites, the nalatinate which inclofes it being equally ferties, the pala- are very
poor; befides the ruin brought on the people by poor; befides the ruin brought on the people by wary,
that they are unable to pay the Prelate's heavy impofts. The three religions are equally tolerated. In the city
the magiftrates and the magiffrates and moff of the burgbers are Proteflants, The Prelate is a fuffragan to Mentz. Roman Catholicks.
Tut in the contre the PIRE, the German Speir, in Latin Spir
Noviomagus, or Numetum. It is an imperial city and fo-

8 P I
vereign fate, governed by its own maviifrates, in the
bithopric of the fame name laft-mentioned tinate of the Upper Rhine, in Germany. II ind plyd.
on the E. fide of the Rhine, near the condumeted the Spire or Spireba
che principar priviege of this city was the ima chamber, or fovereign court of judicature, for impetid
the fubjects of the empire in ail civil matters, and bove a certain value; which continued here from fummu. till the city was burnt by the French in 1 frog , 153 ,
was removed to Wetzlar in Heffe, where if tinued ever fince.
Spire in its prefent recovered flate is not frong genown
to fuftain a fiege; but on the contrary, lies moft every army which marches that way. The op
proteftation of Luther proteftation. of Luther and the firf reformers hag
been exhibited here, they hance had the teltants. The burghers are divided into fifteen Proum panies, out of which a certain number is fifteen coon
have the executive power. The have the executive power. The Bifhop has no pito
diction in the city, but the people are under juril tection of the Elector Palatine. The monaftery of St. Spulchre, near Spire, does ond
depend on the Bifhop of that city, but on the Parriarch
of Jeruafalem. of Jeruandem.
Silhop of that city, but on the $P_{\text {atriamch }}$
Sires is fituated about fixteen miles $S$. W. Spires is fituated about fixteen miles S. W. of Hf .
delberg.
mat. 49 deg. 20 min. N. Jong. 8 deg. 20 min. E. Lat. 49 deg. 20 min. N. long. 8 deg. 20 PIREBACH, a town of the Palatinate, in Germany
It flands on the N. fide of a rivulet of the fame nam It fands on the N. fide of a rivulet of the Camermanay.
which running E. falls into the Rhine near Spires,
from which the place is not far off. Which running E. falls into the Rhine near Spires,
from which the place is not far off.
In the neighbourhood is a large heath, In the neighbourhood is a large heath, noted for 2
dear vielory obtained in 1703 by the French, over the dear victory obtained in 1703 by thic French, verer the
Imperialifts commanded by the Prince of Hefle-Caflel
as he marched to relieve Landau. as he marched to relieve Landau.
SPIRITO SANTO, or ESIRITU SANTO, one of the captainrics of Brafil, in South America, one of
feparated on the N. from the captainric of Porto Sewis
bp the reparated on the N. from the captainric of Porto Segin
by the Rio Dolce; on the S. by the captainrico of Ridd
Janeiro Janeiro ; it has the ocean on the E. and feveral babb-
rous natives on the W. This government is $r$
with all Sorers of provifions of any to in Brafili, it havinined
incredible plenty with all orts of provifions of any in Brafil, it having an
incredible plenty and variefy of fina and game, its low-
lands being interfected with lererl lands being interiected with feveral rivers, which render
them very, rich and ferile, and the bigher terund
cover covered with large woods and forefts. divides this provincerable friver that of Paraybz, which
and after a long courfe from W. W. To Te Janeirg,
 ocean in lat. 21 deg. 30 min. S. on the banks of which
live the Paraibes.
Befides this, narmely, that from which the captainric and capital of Paray ba is denominated, and thapt unninic and capial of
St. Vincent and the Rio de Ja Plata SPIRITO SANTO, the capial of

ide of a bay on the fame eaftern coaft, and abount tigre
leagues from the main ocean. It contains abut 200
Ieagues from the main ocean. It contains about 200
Portuguefe families, with only a- fmall caflie of nD
ftrength, and thrge monafteries.
The port of Spiritu Santo is
a fmall bay, which juts
is interfeded wibh fereal The port of Spiritu Santo is a fmall bay, which jutus
intand, and opening to the E. is interfeaed with furera
fmall iflands. In failing along the coafts is feen a large fmalli ilands. In failing along the coafs is feen a large
white tower on a fleep hill, called Noffa Semora de
Pena, ena; and at the bottom fome few old houfes, the remains of the Villa $\cdot V$ jja or old city.
In all this government there is
but it this government there is but one fugar-mill
drives a confiderable cotton and Brafil wood, in which ii drives a confiderable commerce.
SPITIO SANTO, a town of PIRITO SANTO, a town of Guax
of Mexico, in New Spain, North at the foot of mountains on the America. I, Atands the confines of Tabafco. Its inhabitants trade in coctorn,
miTAL, and gold.
Germany town of Carinthia, and circle of Auftio, in Germany. It is fituated thirty-feven miles W. © min. E.

SPITAL,

S P Y
S. T A

SPITAL, a place in Effex, where an annual fair is held on the Itt of September for toys.
SPITAL, a village of Lincolnhire, about ten miles N
of Lincoln, all the way to of Lincoln, all the way to which are milliary ftones,
fome of them thought to be Roman, being on a cham paign or heathy ground.
Here is an hofpital.
Here is an horpital, whence the corruption or con-
tration of Spital, with large foundations all arontraction ofck or rivulet harge by foundations all around,
and a befies thefe are two
farm-houfes, a chapel, an inn and farm-houres, a chapel, an inn, and a feffions-houre,
with a Latin couplet fuitable to the purpose of place of juftice.
SPITHEAD, the ufual place of rendezvous for the royal
navy of Great Britain. It is the ectanel navy of Great Britain. th is the channel ly ing be-
tween Portfinouth and the Ifle of Wight, both in HPITMPhire.
SPEN, the fame as Greenland. Sce GroenLAND, EAST. It is a northern country of America.
SPLUGERBERG, a mountain in the Upper League of the Girions, in Sxizizerland. It is in the road to It Italy, being three leagues high on t t if fide, and four on the
other. On the top is a plain of two leagues, with
good meadows, where travelles good meadows, where travellers are glad to find an inn
with all necefliary accommodation; in finy weather whe all necefiary accommodation; in finowy weather
they are guided to this houfe by a bell, it being fo fhrouded in finow, as facrecly to be feen at a diftance.
Here the fofier air of Italy bey ins to be breathed Here the fofter air of Italy begins to be breathed.
SPOLETO, formerly UMBRIA, or OMMRRI, from the ancient Umbri, a duchy of the Ecclefiaftical State,
in the middle divifion of Italy. Its prefent extent is about in the middle divifion of Italy. Its prefent extent is about
foryt-feven miles from .. .to S . and about fixy f-five
from E. to W. It is bounded on the N by the marqui-forty-feven miles from $N$. to $S$. and about fixty-five
from E. to W. It is sounded one the N . by the tarqui-
fate of Ancona, and duchy of Urbino ; on the E. by the fate of Ancona, and duchy of Urbino ; on the E. by the
Further Abruzzo; on the S. by Sabino, and St. PeFurther Abruzzo ; on the S. by Sabino, and St. Pe-
ter's Patrimony ; and on the W. by the Orvietano and ter's Patiano. It is mofly fenny, yet fertile almoft every where, efpecially the plain of Folieini, extending from
Spoleto to the neighbourhood of Perugia. Its princiSpoleto to the neighbourhood of Perugia. It
pal rivers are the Tyber, Nera, and Topino.
SPOLETO, the capital of the laft-mentioned
POLETO, the capital of the laft-mentioned duchy of
the fame name, once a celebrated municipal city, and the fame name, once a celebrated municipal city, and
the metropolis of Vilumbria. Notwithtanding its feveral
vicifitudes it is an handome and well-inhabited place vicifitudes, it is an handfome and well-inhabited place.
Here Here are the remains of a triumphal arch and amphi-
theatre, with an entire aqueduct in the Gothic filile, conveying water froon Mount SS. Francis.
Spoleto, which is the fee of a Bilhop, is fituated
partly on a hill, and partly on a plain, near the Teffipartly on a hill, and partly on a plain, near the Teffi-
no, with a fine cathedral, and above it a flout old cafte, which communicates with the city by a fine
bridre. The nef of the cathedral is lofty, being fupbridge. The nef of the cathedral is lofty, beeng fup-
ported by twenty-four pillars; ;it has a curioully inlaid pavement of marble.
Here are all forts
Here are all forts of neceffaries, the territory round it
abounding with wine, which Marfhal prefers to that of abounding with wine, which Marthal prefers to that of
Salerno ; alfo with oil, corn, almonds, and other fine
 The ancient temple of the Crucifix. It lies about
off is now the chapel of the
twenty-five miles S. of Perugia, and fity-wo N. E. twenty-five miles S. of Perugia, and fifty-two N.E.
of Rome. Lat. 42 deg. 46 min . N. loig. 13 deg. $3^{6}$ Of
SPREE, E. a river of Germany. It rifes in Bohemia,
O. whence it runs Brandentirg waters Bern, a ther
Havel a little W. of that city. SPROTAW, a town of Silefia, and kingdom of Botie-
mia, in Germany. it lies about feventeen miles $W$. of mia, in Germany. It lies about feventeen miles, W. of
Glogaw. Lat. 5 I deg. 4 I min. N. long. 15 deg. 47
SPURNHEAD, fuppofed to be Ptolemy's Ocellum, the Bri-
 ithe Eatm ocean, and forming the N. point of the
the German
Humber Some call this Cape Conny-hill. It has

alfo erected in 1684, being a beacon with a barrel
to it. CASTLE, once the ufual refidence of the
SPYNIE C
to it. CASTLE, once the ufual refidence of the
SPYNE
Bifhop of Murray, within a mile of the town of Elgin,

In epifcopal times Spynie is faid to have been a nobile
feat, with fine gardens, parks and woods feat, with fine gardens, parks and woods.
USALLY ISLAND, oneo of the two ilies, cording to Dampier, lies northward of the moft northern point of New-Britain Ine, called Cape Solomafwer, in
the fouthern countiies of America. It is between two and thire e leauuses lolg, being pretty low and plain, and covered with tall trees. It is about feven or ciight Ieagues to the eatiward of the other, called Mathis's
Inand; befides feveral other woody illes off the fiid Cape Solomatwer
SQULHOAG,
 Jovernment of New England, in Not Nh Amierica, where
Itands a foit, as alfo a fmanll one at Deefifeld, as checks
on the ncighbouring Indians, fid to be all on the rith iouring Indians, faid to be all to man in It flands on a hill in the Further Calabria, and king. dom of Naples, in Lower Italy, upon the river Faveone, which falls into the Ionian fea about three mules
lower. Its prefent fate is but very men 300 houres, and thefe poorly inhabited; whit frarcely
is ftil the it
 title of a principality. It is fituated on the gulph of
Squillaci, and lies thirty-one miles S. W. of Sh. Severina. Lat. 39 deg. 10 min. N. long. 17 deg. 15
min. E. min. E.
QUIRS, a noble feat of the late Earl of Jerfey, now in the pofieflion of a deffeendant fiom Sir Jchn Ward, Lord Mayor of London in 1724 . It fands on a fraill eminence, its front regarding the land near We ctterhan
in Kent. On the back of the houfe the ground rifes very high, being divided into feveral ffeep flopes, which
render the fite damp and cold. Near the houie are fome woods, through which feveral ficining-walks have been
cut; and on the other fide of the hill behind the houfe rife nine confiderable (prings, which unite at a frmal
diftance from the river Dait that runs through Dart ford, and afterwards empties itelf into the Thames.
T. or SAINT, for all the places with this prefix, fee under the proper riamed of each.
TABLO, a town of Liege, a part of the circle of WeftLimburg. Lat. 50 deg. 30 min. N. long. 6 deg. 15 TACKPOOL, or STACKPOOL BOSHER, a meer or lake, with an efrate near the
in South Wates: :it gives tille here to Mr. Campbell, Calder or Cathel, in Murray land, and the N. of Sco Iand; who was late a Lord of the Treafury, and is pre-
fent miember for the obrghs of I Ivernefs, Foruofe,
Nairn, and Forreff, in the Jater kingdom: but commonly refifies at has his feat of Starkckpod, whome elidef
fon is Lord Lion, of Scotland, with a revertion to the next fon.
TADE, th
ADE, the Roman Statio, or fation of their feee, the
eoople of the country having been called Stadenese or of the country having been called Stadajes or
ngi. It is a tewn in the duchyof Bremenu, and Lower Saxony, in Germany, fituated on the
Schwing or Schwingel, which falls into the Elba, about two miles below it.
Here is
Here is a large and commodious harbour, which will
Hem good trade, and ftands well for forcign commerce. It has often changed its mafters; but cever fince the
purchafe of $\operatorname{Bremgn}$ and Verdun, in the ici-n. purchare of Bremen and Verdun, in the itii.n of
Giorge. It it is-fujeet to the King of Great Britain, Gorore i. it is-ubjea
as Eleetor of Hanover.
The burchers here
The burghers here are reckoned the moft courteous
people in this part of the empire; having good orchards people in this part of the empire, having good orchards
and dardens without the walls; but though the fortica-
tions arc repaired, yet a great part of the town lind in tions are repaired, yet a great part of the town laid in
afhes at the laft fiege in 1712 , by the Danes. who took athes at the laft fiege in 171 It and eighteen miles $W$, of
it, is ftill unbuit.. It ftands. Hamburg. Lat. 54 deg. 5 min . N. long. 9 deg. 10
min. E. TADHAGEN, a plearant little walled town in the
county of Ravenferg, and circle of Weflp hania, in county of Raven fierg, and he middic of a foreft about ten miles $N$. of Schaunburg.
TAFFORD, a mayor-borough, and the affize-town of
Safordhire

S T A
Staffordhire. It flands low on the river Sow, over which is a good bridge. Here are two handione
chiurches, a free-fchool and fpacious market-place, in churches, a free-fchool and facious market-place, in
which ftands the hhire-hall. It is well-buit and paved, and much increafed in its wealth and inhabitants, by means of its manufacture in cloth.
Here the cuftom of burought Englinh is fill kept up.
It gives title of Earl to the Catholic brancl of the It gives title of Earl to the Catholic branch of the
Howards. Its weekly market is on Saturday, and annual fairs on the Tuerday preceding Shrovetide, and on
May 14, for horfes and cattle; June 29, for wool; May 14, for horres and cattle; June 29, cortle and
Oatober 2 , for colts; and December 4 , for cat
fwine. It lies about 12 miles from Litchfield, and 155 Wine. It lies about
WAF from London.
STAFFORDSHIRE,
is bounded on the E. by Warwickfhire and Derby fhire; on the S. by Worcefferfire; ; and on the W. by Shrop-
fhire and Chefhire; ; which laft joining Derbyilire on the N. where it terminates in an obtufe angle, forms
its northern its northern confines.
Th The river Trent divides the county into the N. E
and S. W. parts. the former of thefe again fubdiviand S. W. parts; the former of thefe again fubdivi-
ded into. the Moorlands, being the more, northerly
d mount mountainous parts that lie between the Trent and the
Dove, from the three fireheads to Draycot in the Moors, and into the Woodlands, which is the more foutherly $P$,
more, $\& \mathrm{zc}$.
more, \&c.
Staffordhire lies from S. toN. almoft in form of a rhom-
bus, being commonly reckoned forty miles long and bus, being commonly reckoned forty miles long, and
twenty-fix broad; though Templeman gives feven twenty-fix broad ; though Templeman gives feven
miles more to the length, and fix more to the breadth. It contains I city, 18 market-towns, 5 hundfeds, and 150 parifhes
Its air is generally good, though boggy here and
there; in moft parts it is hilly, where the air is excellent, particularly between Beach and Trentham, a
tract clear from woods, mines, or bogs ; tract clear from woods, mines, or bogs ; fo that the
people here affirm, that they have three chriftenings to people hing.
one burying
This count
This county is watered by thefe three principal
rivers; namely, the Trent, the third river in England, rivers; namey, the Trent, the third river in England,
finterceaing the county to Derbyfhire, having the volume of its waters increafed on the N. fide by feveral rivulets, with the Sow, Ecclefhal-water, and other
ftreams. 2. The Dove, which running through a ftreams. ${ }^{2}$. The Doove, which running through a
limeftone foil, and overfowing the meadows, renders
then them very fruitful; though Dr. Plot afcribes, this fer-
tility to the fheep-dung wafhed down from the hills. tility to the Cheep-dung wafhed down from the hills.
And, 3 by the Tame, not that which joins the fris, And, 3 by the Tame; not that which joins the Ifis,
but thiver of the fame name, which runs by Tam-
worth, and afterwards falls into the Trent, \&ec. worth, and afterwards falls into the Trent, \&. \&c. I,
Befides thefe, Staffordhire has plenty of water from Befides thefe, Staffordhire has plenty of water from
its meers, ponds, or lakes, as Ladford-pool, Cockmeer, Ecclethal caftle-poool, New and Mare-pools,
\&c. moft of which have nivulets pafin \&c. moft of which have rivulets paffing through them, or
are fed with fprings ; and abound in fifh, which by their continual motion keep the waters from ftagnation. Here are alfo medicinal waters ; fome mixed with
bitumen bitumen, others with falts, and fome again with ful-
phur. Of the bitumenous fort are the fprings near Beesford-houre, called Warm-well; with another at
Hynts. Of the Hynts. Of the faline kind, and of a ftronger brine,
are the brine-pits at Chertley, from which good white are the brine-pits at Chertley, from which good white
falt is made others are of a weaker brine, as thofe about Epfon, Penfuit-clofe, and a lough from a coal-
mine in Blue-hil and pariff of Leeke, which tinges with the colour of ruff pariin of Leeke, which tinge
Erafmus's well at Ingeftre, another nearous Codrt are St.
Et. one at Willoughbridge-park, which contains a moth rectified fulphur. In this park are faid to be no lefs than
fixty of thofe fprings. There are other waters not reducible to any of the former claffes, as salter's-well
near Newcafle under near Newcafle under Line, Elder-well near Blim-hill,
and the Spaw near Wolverhampton The Moorlands, which are mountainous, and therefore reckoned the moft barren, produce a and hort but
fweet grafs; and feed as large cattle as tho fweet grafs; and feed as large, cartle as thofe of Lant
caflire. The banks of the Dove in particular maintain the great dairies which fupply Uttoxeter market
with fuch fore ore with fuch fore of butter and cheffe. Great numbers of

S T A
fheep, generally with black nofes, are fed in the no
thern as well as in the fouthern parts; fhern, and their wool coarre. Of parts; but the now
falt
factured in the cloathing and felting bufinch is man factured in the cloathing and felting buninects ; nor mast th
arable ground lefs fruifful than the pantures arable ground lefs fruifful than the paftures ; nor is this
the moorlands, when manured with mar mixed with turf-anhes, produce good oats and band lime.
The fouthern parts, and fome adiacent The fouthern parts, and fome adjacent parimes in to
N. yield wheat, rye, bariey, pulie, \&c. In thefepren
they alfo fow flax and hemp. they alfo row flax and hemp
With regard to fubterran
and woodlands yield lead, copper, iron, marble, muan
bafter, mill-ftones, coal, falt, $\& c$, ither batter, mill-ftones, coal, fall, \&c. Of, marble, lak.
chafe of Cannock-wood, and moft of the worr ist the
 reveral marls, which are ufed with great fuccerfs an th
lands and bricks made of reddifh clay marl. lands, and bricks made of reddifh clay marl. Hent
likewife is brick-earth which burns blue, fullers-ant potters-clay, partiacularly a fort ufed in the fulers-eratit,
Amblecot, the beft in England and theref gite feven pence a buffel, and fent as far as Londoren, Pidi diflol
 painted ; yellow and red ocres, chiefy in the beft landis,
and tobacco-pipe clay.
It it ikewif It likewife yields val
as fire-ftone, rocks of lime-ftone, iron-fione, of whicus mich
is a fort called mufh, as big a is a fort called mulh, as big as the crown of a hathich and
containing about a pint of a cold fharw ligur containing about a pint of a cold fharp liguor, ,et plea-
fant, which he workmen are fond of ; the betf fort of
iron-wares are made of it. Alfo blood-fone or iron-wares are made of it. Alfo blod-flone or hama.
tites, copper-ore, lead-ore, quarry-flones, mill and
prind ftones; and lafty, alabatter and met, hites, copper-ore, lead-ore, quarry-ftones, mill and
grind fones; and lafty, alabatter and matble, of which
there are whole mountains. there are whole mountains.
In this county there is
In this county there is plenty of turf and pat, cin-
nel-coal, peacock-coal, and pit.coal. Of nel-coal, peacock-coal, and pit-coal. Of the fecond
fecond fort there are feveral collieries viceable in malting till charreed, and then it is iof culled
coak, and gives as good a heat as charceal coak, and gives as good a heat as charcool. The pit-
coal often takes fire in the pit. For coal often takes fire in the pit. For particulars, fre
Dr, Plot's hiftory of Staffordhire, as alfo Mr. Rey;
who fays, that the mount who fays, that the mountainous parts of this fhire, or
the moorlands, produce the fame plans on the moorlands, produce the fame partants of this shire, Peak or
This county is in the Oxford circuit, and dioce of
 Warwick khire, and Shropfhire, It is is governerdybyite, the
four Archdeacons of Staford. Shrewfoury, and contains about 6 Derby, Carihices. Intry, fends to parliament two Knights of the flire, two memmens for
Litchffild, and the like
like number cach for Stafford and Litchfield, and the like
Newcafle under Line.
The people of this county are particularly noted
for good footmanBip, having among them forme of the for good fooomanßbip, having among them fome of the
fleeteff runners in England, foot-races being their fa.
vourite diverfion vourite diverfion.
STAGIR A, the modern Liba; which fee. It is cully remarkable for beeing the biontwhich fee. It is insly of the famus
Ariftotle; hence called the Stagirite. It fands on the Ariftote ; hence called the Stagirite. It flands on the
gulph of Contefla, in Macedonia, and European Tur-gulph of Conteffa, in Macedonia, and European Tur-
key. Lat. 4 I deg. 10 min. N, long. 25 deg. 8 $\min , \mathrm{E}$. STAGN, or SI It is a fmall, but well- -ortififed place, be-
longing to the republic of Ragufa, in European Turkey,
 The harbour is little, but commodious, and is an Epif-
copal fee. Iftands on the ithhus of Sabioncello ; fife
teen miles fron teen miles from Ragufa towards the N .
STAGNO PICCOLO, or the LITTLE STAGNO, which the enatives call Mali-fon, is a fmall place, but has a fortrefs with a garrifon, always commanded by ${ }^{2}$
nobleman of Ragufa, and fituated about a mile from Great Stagno.
AuIN, or rather STEIN, a fmall town of Lower Aurria, in Germany. It is defended by an old caftix
on the N. fide of the Danube, over which is a wooder-
bridge bridge : it lies oppofite to Mauturn, and fourteen mils
N. of Vienna.. Lat. 48 deg. 4 I min. N. long. 15 deg.30 min E. Lat. 40 deg. 41 min N. long. 15 TAINBOROUGH, the ancient name of Wentworthcaftle in Yorkflire; which fee.
TAINMORE (fee STANMORE) fo with large fones, once a foreft, now a common of
(fee STANMORE) fo called ds abounding

T
 is a fine turnpike-road, and the ftones removed. It
fands in the neighbourhood of Brugh, and three or
fur miles from Kirkbyfteven. STAIN THORP, a fmall mark
TAINTHORP, a fmall market-town of Durham, with
a fately tomb in the church to the memory of one of a fately tomb in the church to the memory of one of
the Nevils, and his two wives. It ftands jult by Rubycafle.
CTAINES
TAINES, or STANES, in Saxon denoting a fone,
from a boundary-ttone anciently fet up here to mark from a bundary-ltone anciently fet up here to mark
the extent of the jurifdiction of London on the river Thames. It is a market-town of Middlefex, near the
faid river, over which is a wooden bridge; and lies about twenty-two miles W. of the capital.
STAR, and the ancient feat of the Dalrympes, in the dif-
trict of Kyle, and Shire of Aire, in the weet of Scotland triir of Kyle, and fire of Ahire, in the weflef of the diand
It fands near Ocheltree-cafte, the feat of the Stuarts of the royal b bood, and gives title of Earl, one of which
was a famous Scottifl lawyer, who wrote a uridical was a famous Scottifh lavyer, who wrote a juridical
colleetion called Stair's decifions in the Court of Seffions at Edinburgh, highly valued, and much quoted by plea-
ders; ; as allo the late celebrated Field Marfhal Earl of ders; as alro me hate cleded
Stair, who made a briliant figure when ambaffador to
the court of France, and was equally diftinguifhed for he coilitary accomplifinments : of the fame family, and
the Dalrymples of North Berwick, is the prefent prethe Dalrymples of North Berwick, is the prefent pre-
fident of the Court of Sefions; a as was alfo his predeceflor, fome few others intervening, at the head of the
law in that kingdom.
 forts of cattle. It flands 18 miles from Dorchefter, and IL from London.
STALIMENE, the ancient Lemnos, which fee; one of the ines in the Archipelago, and European Turkey.
STAMBOUL, the name given by the Turks to ConSTantinople. STAMFORD, large and populous borough of Kefteven, governed by a mayor, 8 cc . and fends two members to parliament. It has a fine fite on the flope of a hill to
the Welland, over which is a fone-bridge of five the Welland, over which is a fone-brige of five
arches, and on the conffnes of the flires of Northamp-
ton and Rutland. The river is navigable by barges up to the town.
Here is a hand $o m e$ ew $n$ n-hall, and fix parifh-churches, in one of which, namely St. Martin's, on the other fide
of the water, and in Stamfordbaron, lies buried in a fplendid monument, the Great Cecil Lord Burleigh.
In the church adjacent to the bridge. is the monument In the church adjacent to the bridge is hhe mon white
of the late Earl and Countefs of Exeter, in white
maxble; the figures cumbent, and as big, as life. It mable; the figures cumbent, and as big as lite. ju-
was done at Rome, when they were there at the
bile. Oppofite to this church is the George-inn, the bilee. Oppofite to this church is the George-inn, the
larget in England ; but the Bull-inn is by much the
lis. fineft, bing a free-ftone fquare, with fafhes.
Among the privileges which the inhabitants boaft of, is that of the mayor being the King's Lord Lieutenant,
and the cuftom of Borough--Englifh, by which the and the cuffom of Borough-Engi,
younger fons inherit upon their fathers dying inteftate.
ond younger chief trade of the town is in malt, fea-coal, and
The ftone : and here is a new courfe for horre-races.
fre free ftone: and here is a new courfe for horle-races.
At Stamford the Barons met to levy war againtt King At Stamford he Bars, in confideration of a commion
Jeft them, are obe oblighed to find a mad bull annually fix jeff them, are obliged to find a mad bull annually 1 ix
weeks before Chrifmas: hence the proverbial faying, weeks before Chriinmas : hence the prover. Here was an ancient caftle, the foundation of which is fill vifible,
alfo fome remains of antiquity have been found at
at alfo fome remains of antiquity have .through it, with
Stamford, and the Roman road runs N . thit
camps, \&cc. It formerly had an univefity the remains camps. \&c. It formerry had an univerity,
of which are Black-hall and Brazen- $\begin{aligned} & \text { Befe. Here is a } \\ & \text { charity-fchool for eighty poor children, who are taught }\end{aligned}$ carity-cheool ed, their earning amounting yearly to about it has three annual fairs and a Mident mart, not fo it has three a formerly. It lies thirty-five miles from
confiderable as former Lincoln, and eighty-three from London. It gives
of Eart to a branch of the Greys, Barons of Groby.
STAMPALIA, the ancient Aftipalea, an inand on the STAMPALIA, the ancient Afitialea, an inland on the
coaff of Afta Minor, lying S. W. of Cos, and fixty
No. XCIII.

S T A
miles W. of Rhodes. It is about the like number in
circuit, with a town of the fame ne circuit, with a town of the fame name on the S. coaft,
and two good havens. It was
 the arms of France, Venice, and Tufcany. Its prin-
cipal church is St. George, and the inhabitants are
Cise Greeks, under the Bifhop, of Siphanto. No the other
ithabitant are Greeks, under the Biflhop of Siphanto. No other
place here is ishabited, the inland being barren, and
without any frefl water. Lat. 36 deg.. 26 min. N. without any. frefh water. Lat. 36 deg. 26 min. N.
long. 26 deg. 36 min. E. STANAAR, aplace in the infe of Thanet, in Kent, where is the fepulchre of Vortimer King of the Britons, who
having driven the Saxons out of the inand, ordered that
his body fhould be buried here, from a fond conceit that having driven the Saxons out of the inland, ordered that
his bouly fould be buried here, from a fond conceit that
it would fright them from landing any more TANDId fright them from landing any more.
TAND, a famous battle, fo called f
ftandard brought into the field by the Englifh a in the reign of King Stephen, in which David King of ccoo-
land was defeated. It was fought near Northailerton, land was defeated. It was fought near Northailerton,
in the North Riding of Yorkhhire. See NoRTHLSTRRTN. RANDEN, a fmall town of Hartfordhire, on the river
fchool and a handfome church, and endowments for a
foor. It lies about feven miles from fchool and the poor. It lies, about feven miles
Hartford-town, and twenty-nine from London. TANESTREET, the Roman road from Canterbury, in
Kent, at the end of which is the Limne, or Port Lemanis. manis.
fing through Great and Little Stukely, in Hunting-STANDGATE-HOLE, a part of the Roman road at Santerylane, in. Huntingdonfhire, which is a deep de-
fcent between two hills, and noted for being the greateft robbing-place in this part of the country,
STANHOPE, a fmall town in the bifhopric of Durham, STANHOPE, a manll town in the bifiopric of Durham,
with a very good park near it, where King Edward III.
befieging the Scotch in their camp, had like to thave befieging the Sotch in their camp, had like to hive
been furprifed by one Douglas, an adventurous Scot, had not the King's chaplain defended him with the lof of his own life. It flands not far from Wollingham;
and gives tite and furname to an Earl, and the latter alfo ot the Earl of Chefferfield.
TANLEY ket-town of Gloucefferfbire, with the ruins of a priory filil vifible. The church is is the form of a crofs, with
a tower in the middle. It has an annual fair on July a tower in the middle. It has an annual fair on July
20, for cattle. This gave name to the Earls of Derby, and that branch which were Lords Monteagle.
TANMORE FELL (See STANMORE) TANMORE FELL (See STANMORE) a rugged traEz
on the northern confine of Yorkhhire; ; made now a fine
level road by the renoval on the northern conines of orkhire, made now afine
level road by the emoval of the huge trones, with which
it was formerly encumbered. It thands near the Rea it was formerly encumbered, It flands near the Rear
or Royal-crofs (fee ReARcoss) faid to have been foror Royal-crors (riee REARCoss)
merly the buoundary between England and Scotland. merry the boundary between Eng Eand of Scarborough,
in HameD, a fine feat of the in Hamphire, whil viftas, particularly at the W. open-
cut moft agreab
ing ; from the front of the houfe one feecs when fitting ing; from the front of, the houfe one fees, when fitting
in the dining-room, the town and harbour of Portfin the dining-room, the town and harbour of
mouth, with he flips at Spithead, , Ht. Helens s ,
TAANTON, or STAINTON, mouth,
colnthire. It or STAINAINTON, a market-town of Liventeen miles from the cty colnfhire. It flands about feventeen miles from the c:ty
of Lincol, and 129f from London,
Of the fame name is another place in Suffolk, where Of the fame name is another place in Suffolk, whero
is an annual fair on June 1 I , for toys. is an annual fair on June 11, for toys.
STANTZ, a village in the Swis Conton of Underwald, and lower part of it, at the foot of the mountains, and
on thes. fide of the Lucerne-lake.
Here is a fair new church, adorned with flatues of Here is a fair new church, adorned with flatues of
black marble, with a convent of Capuchins, and a nunnery. Upon their graves are croffes of wood and iron, and on fome hang little copper kettes of holy water,
which the women fprinkle over the dead. Juft above which the women
is the harbour of Stanterfadts, which is the market, as
it were, to which the goods and merchandifes of the it were, to which the gocds and merchandires of the
neighbouring countries are brought. Stantz lies twenty four miles S . of Zurich. Lat. 46 deg. 52 min . N.

lon. 8 deg. 26 min.. . | long. 8 deg. 26 min. E. |
| :--- |
| TAPELING, a town of Oeland, one of tho $\begin{array}{c}\text { Swedih } \\ \text { iflando }\end{array}$ |
| . |

iflands oppofite to the continent of S. Gothland. It
flands on the eaftern coaft of the ifland, and is wellSTAR TARGGARD, a fmall town of Brandenburg Pomerania,
and Upper Saxony, in Germany, on the river Ilma and pper saxony, in Germany, on the river 1 lma.
It is called New Stargard, in contradifintinction from a
town of the fame name in Meckenhurg, and anotier town of the fame name in Mecklenburg, and another
in Pruffia, on the river Fers. It lics eighteen miles E. in Pruffia, on the river Fers. It lies eighteen miles E.
of Stein. Lat. 33 deg. 30 min. N. long. 15 deg. 36 min. E. .
STARBURY MOUNT, a borough about a quarter of a
mile E. of Cirencefter, in Gloucefterfhire, where Roman coins have been dug up. STARIA, a weil-built and populous place of Great Novogorod, in Ruffia. It fands at the S. extremity of
the lmen-lake. It lies forty-four miles S. of Novogorod. Lat. 58 deg. ro min. N. long. 34 deg. 26
min. E.
START-POINT, a cape of Devonfhire, ftretching out into the Englifi.channel near the mouth of the river
Dart, about fourteen miles S. of Dartmouth. Lat. 50 Dart, about fourteen miles S. of Dartmouth. Lat. 50
deg. $\min . \mathrm{N}$. Iong. 2 deg. 55 min. $W$.
STATEN, fo called from the 5 tates of Holland, an ifland difcovered by the Dutch, in the narrow fea, dividing
Tartary from Jetzo, in Afia. It is about twenty Tartary from Jetzo, in Afia. It is about twenty
leagues long, but otherwife inconfiderable, and is fituleagues long, but otherwifie inconideerable, and is fituDutch Eaft India company, and in the Streights of SATEN, an inand belonging alfo to the States of Hol-
land, in the Mufcovite fea, fouthward of Cape Strife, near the coaft of Samojedia, and in the Weigatz
frreights. It was difcovered in attempting to find a E. paffage to Japan, and is plentifully focked with hares, being fituated in lat. 69 deg. 30 min . N.
STATEN, an inland W. of Long fland near the county of New York, in North America, and at the mouth of Hudfon's river. It it fourtecen miles long and eight
broad; having a number of good farms and plantations, but no town. On the E. point is the fmall fettlement of Dover.
It belongs to Great Britain. Lat. 41 deg. io min. N. It belongs to Great Britain. Lat. 41 deg. 10 min. N .
long. 7 deg. 27 min. W.
TTATEN, STATEN. LAND, or STATES-ISLAND. It lies on one fide of Streight le Maire, as does Maurice of Naflau's land in Terra del Fuego on the other, STATES-GENERAL, or States of Holland, the ufual appellation of the Seven United Provinces of Holland,
in theer public character as Governors. See HoL-
LAND. STATD. ROLLANDINA, an ancient image ufually fet up in the market-place of feveral cimaites in Gerualy many, as a teftimonial of the great privileges granted
them by the Emperors, particularly at Brandenburg and STAVANGGER, the principal town of a diffrict of the fame name, in Bergen government, in Norway. It
ftands in the bay of Buckenfiord, which is very large and full of fayll iflands. Its harbour is spacious and
fafe. This place, thould fafe. This place, though fmall, is the fee of a Bifhop
under Drontheim, and defended by the frong fortrefs of Doefwyck, which flands feaward about two miles from the town. To this bifhopric belongs Tyie Mar-
chia, which name has siven rife amone chia, which name has given rife among fome geogra-
phers to the opinion, that Scandinavia is the Thue the ancients
The diftric of Stavanger is the moft temperate, beft
peopled, and cultivated, of any in Norway, though it peopled, and cultivated, of any in Norway, though it
has no other town of note than Stavanger, which
latter latter lies in lat. 59 deg. 36 min . N. long. 6 deg. $3^{6}$
$\mathrm{~min} . \mathrm{E}$. MTAVEELO, an open town of Liege, in the Auftrian Netherlands, on the little river Ambleve, which fome-
thing lower falls into the Recht. Here are abo houg lower falls into the Recht. Here are about 400
histine, with a pretty good trade, and a famous Bene-
distine aby united with Malmedi under the abbot; but they can never agree in the choice of a regular abbot from amongf themfelves, and therefore
they have a commendatory one. It is fituated about.fix
miles from Mal
towards the $S$.
towards the S .
The abbey-church, which is alfo parochial, $\mathrm{k}_{\mathrm{a}}$ at
modern building, having a crypta church with five altars in it. Trypta or fubterraneon and temporal Lord of the town abdot is fpipited
which is very large, with a yearly income of of ton
12,000 crowns. 12,000 crowns.
The trade here confifts in woollen cloth fluffs, particularly in curring great quantivied obto
ther. Here are fher. Here
TAVENISSE, a village in the di province of Zealand, one of the feven united of Tolen and
in the Nethernds, hn the Notherlands. It is noted, as in itited provinese,
hood Hollard the Vice-Admiral of $Z$ Zeal Spanifh fleet in 1631, took fixty of their veffeded th 400 men prifoners. 40 . ven united provinces, on the Z Fuyder-fee. It the ef.
merly a confiderable merly a confiderable trading town, but now mush tor
cayed, the harbour being choaked cayed, the harbour being choaked up with fand. Po
merly there was a paflage by land from chuyfen, which is fixteen miles to the N , bue, to $\mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{n}}$. a road for Ihipping; and about a quarter of a l lean
into the fea are the ruins of greateff part of the old town having been fuallery, the
At prefer At precent it confifts of only two tows of houved pop on each fide of a fmall river, over which houfes, on
wooden bridges. The ffreets are kevent the water fuiced up for occafional ufes. Theat, and fill fome trade here, efpecially in in filing, They harie boats over the pools. The town is furrounded pafliges
ditch and rampart. Lat. STAVERIL
STAVERIL, one of the villages of Siphanto, being
an ifind of the Archipelago, and in European Tur:
key.
STEELYARD, a confiderall fteel, near the fide of the Thames, in London, bein feel, near the fide of the Thames, in Lordon, being
fome remains of the Steelyard company, in the tine oi
the Eafterling in the Eafterlings or flouridring fatate of the thens time of
in Eel in Europe, having had their feveral warehooufes or
magazines for goods magazines for goods up and down wherever they traded,
and here was one for iron ; which fill though on a different footing from what it wast tien
See GER M See GERMANY, in the articice relating to the Hans
towns. TEEN, rather STEIN, fuppofed to be built on the fie of Gannoburgum, the cappita) of a a be be builicit on the the fire
canton of $Z$ Uurich, and fortifed by a caftle. It has canton of Zurich, and fortififed by a caftle, It hass
pleafant and convenient fite on the Rine, finuing hert
out of the lake of Zell or Confance, fame channel till it reaches Holland. It is the firt fides of the river down to Schafthe country on botis able, and the town is joined by a large wooden bridge to the village of Aufburg, in the Thourgaw. It tes
about feven German leagues and an balf N. E. foom Zurich. the county of Schoure, and circle of Weffpalie) broad. fied city of Dutch BTEINBERG, a fmall, but forti. fled city of Dutch Brabant, in the Auftrian Neterer.
lands, and confines of Zealand, belonging now to tie Prince of Naffiu Orange, the States Generl having the rovereignty. It is about fix miles N. of Bergen-op-
zoom. Lat. 5 I deg. 40 min . N. long. 4 deg 20 EENFORT, or STEINFORT, a county of Wet. hroad, being ency, about fifteen mifes long, and tea It is moftly woody. Its only town of the fame name, is fituated on the river A , ; here is a gymnafium for the liberal arts. It
lies about ten miles S . E. of Bentheim. Lat. 52 de\% 26 min. N. long. 7 deg. 5 min. E .
STEENHEIM,

S T E
many. It is noted as the place where the Confederates
under the Duke of Marlborough and under the Duke of Matloorough and Prince Eugene
halted for fome few days after the glorious battle of Hochftet, by the defeat of the French and Batartians, of
from which town it fands about two STEENHUYSE, a principality in the territory of Alof, and Flanders, in the Auftrian Netherlands. Hainault, in the Auftrian Netherlands, famous for a battle fought in its neighbourhood Augurf $3,162,162$, be-
tween the allied army commanided by King Willian III. tween the alieed army commarided by King William III.
and Maximilian Emanuel Elector of Bavaria, and be-
tween the French under the Dut tween the French under the Duke of Luxavira, and beFrench loft more men than the Confederates, sand were
it not for the condut and bravery of the Prince of it not for the conduct and bravery of the Prince of
Conti, they would have been entirely defeated, as they were attacked and furprifed in their fortified camp
early in the morning, and at firft put into confu-
fion. At this battle, on the fide of the Allies, was killed the famous General Mackye, who had a little before
that had a farp fkirmifh with the Hiohtlanders Lord Vifcount Dundee, at the narrow pafs, of Killi-
cranky, in Athol, and Norht of Scoll cranky, in Athol, and North of Scotland; and after
the loos of their leader, who fell in the field, were difthe lo, of their leader, who fell in the field, were dif-
comfited. Steinkirk lies twelve miles N. of Mons, and-
fixten S. W. of Burfies. fixteen $S$. W. of Brofficls.
STEENW YCK, or STEINWYK, a fmall, but frong cown of Overifiel, one of the feven united provinces,
near the confines of Frieland. It ftands on the river
Aa, 158 it held out a fiege of three months, againt the Spaniards, the Englifh under Colonel Norths, againht liging them to raife it. They took it afterwards; but
in 5 S92 it was taken by Prince Maurice after a flarp
fiege. It ftands about eighteen miles N, of Zwoll Larp in 192 it was taken by Prince Maurice after a fharp
fiege. It ftand about eighteen miles NN of Z woll. Lat.
52deg. 54 min. N, long. 6 deg. 15 min E . 52 deg. 54 min . N, long. 6 deg. 15 min . E.
$S T E E P H O L M M S$, a fmall ifland, with ane
STEEPHOLMS, a rman inand, with another called
nel of St. George. st is fuppofed to be Polemy's fisar. from, and about forty-two miles fea, in a fpacious valley, extending as far as Mount Labez.
Its walls are of very large fquare fones, with about 300 Iss walls are of very large fquare flones, with about 300
families in the place.
STEGEBORG, or STEGBURG, a town of Eaft
Gothland, in Sweden. It is fituated on the Baltic, Gothland, in Sweden. It is fituated on the Baticic,
with a funal, but convenient barbour, affording fome
tade. It lics about ten miles E. of Soderkoping and withe. It lies about ten miles E. of Soderkoping, and
trade.
eighty-three S. W. of Stockholm. Lat. 58 deg. 36 min. NTEGOE, or STEKOE, a confiderable town in the N . part of Moon, one of the Danifh ifes. It flands on a rivulet, which about a mile lower falls into the ftreight
called Gronefundt. It made a valiant defence azaint the Lubeckers in 1510 , and forced them to retreat.
The valour of the whole thanders was very highly diftinguifhed in 1659 againft the Swedes.
STEIN and its compounds. See under that of STERN,
STELLENBOSH, as being feetled under Van der Stell), a colony of the Dutch, to the eafiward of the cape of
Good Hope, and Caffreria, in Africa. It has the feacoarf on the S . and a ridge of mountain olmof wholly
Before that fettlement, this quarter being almoner covered with wild fhrubs and burhes, the Dutch called it the Wild Foreft; for, having been abandoned by
the Hottentots, it became the launt of wild beaff. the Hottentots, it became the launt of wild, beants.
The ground has been cleared; houfes erected, fields Town, vineyards and gardens planted with fuch fuccefs,
 The principal village here this of the fame name,
which, from a fire that deftroyed the houffes, \&cc. in 1710, has been handfomely rebuit ince., as, . That
The colony is divided into four quarters; already mentioned. 2. Mottergate. 3. Hottentots
Holland. And, 4. Botelary. the fame name, and Cape Fallo, with the bay of the fame name, and
Cape Aigullhas, are fituated in this colony. Cape Aigullhas, are fituated in this colony,
STENAY, the ancient SATHENAY, and formerly the

## S T E

capital of Bar. It flands on the E . fide of the Meure, Having been ceded to France e in 1641 I, Lewis XIV,
demolifhed its walls and citadel, and to the Prince of Condé; but int fortifications have
been fince rebuil Cond Seen fince rebuilt. It flands fourteen miles W. of min. E. Lat. 49 deg. 46 min. N. long. 5 deg. 5 ENDEI burg, in Upper Saxanal of the Old Marck of Brandenplealant plain by a large foreft. It is neat, well- builts
and ftrongly formand bitants have a brifk on the river Ucht. The inhaood profits by travellere in corn and linen, and make Maggeburg and Erfurt to Hamburgh and Lubeck from is fituated thirty-fix miles N. of Magdeburg. Lat. 5 EEN 47 min. N. Tong. 12 deg . 10 min. E. HAM, a f imall borough of Suffex, governed by a conis a grammar free-fchool founded ty one one Mrent. He Hella
ite a tradefman of the place.
The foil about this place is very fruifful, and the the place is a four mile courfe for horfe-races, and plentiful fring from a neighbouring hill
town with whithes water, and die
drives two mills. It is a tho㲘 for cattle ; the other annual firs are ory mon
 bota for horied cattle. It lies forty-feven miles S. of
London. TENSA, or STENASA, a town of Ocland, an inand
on the eaftern coaft of South Gothland, in Sweden, as on the eatiern coatt of South Gothland, in Sweden, as
one ges fron N. to S
TERNBERG, a town in the New marck of $B$ randen burg, in Germany.
Wettpialia, rom which Utrecht in Holland, though fifty iniles off, and many more cities, \&c. may be fee
 to New Stetin, in Lower Pomerania, the capital of Swedifi or Royal Pomerania, and Upper Saxony, in
Germany. It tands on a fmall rifing, with a fine cafle, now a palace, on the $W$. fide of the Oder, running from
hence ethrough the lake Grofs-haff into the Baltic, by the the of Uledom. It was formerly a Hins-otown burchen can conte to miles from the falls, the river being nav gable a great way above the town by fmaller vefiels.
It is very frongly fortified, has a good trade, and now
it is rery populous. memorable fiege for five months in
It held out a med
167, againht Frederick William the Great of Brandenburg; when at laft, moft of the city being burnt the ground by a valt confumption of powder and bal
and the garrifon reduced from 3000 to very hionourabie capitulation granted, and the Elector
loft 8000 of his men. Ever fince it has belonged to It exports fale and frefl-fifh, naval Aores, efrecially
oaken planks, mafts, and other wood for building and oaken planks, matats, and other wood for building an
fuel, canvas, linen-yan, honey, wax, rofin, \&cc.
Many flips come ycarly from tonce to London 1102 a great exportation of corn, which comen fron is the center for exchanging the commodities of Po land and Germany with thote of the Bealic. Here are
large granaries, tore-houfes, an arfenal, and a dock large granaries, ftore-houfes, an arfenal, and a dock
for hlip-building, and at this place the Oderis very
broad, and has four 'flands. All veffels 'that pafs by broad, and has four inands. All veffels that pals by
Stetin up or down muft clear here.
At Seetin are three apnual fairs, Sunday after the
At Stetin are three annual fairs, Sunday after the
affumption, St. Catharine's day, and the firft Fiday
fiter St. Gall's day. In
 plague. It fands ixty-1ix N. of Berin. Lat. 53 d
36 min. N. long. 14 deg. 56 min. E. EVENAGE, a matket--town of Hartfordhire, be
longing to the Bifhop of London; the church on a hil
has a firire covered with lead, and a ring of fix bells. Here is a free-fchool, and an hofpital called All
Chritian fouls-houre. It weekly maket is on Friday, amual fairs nine days before Eaiter, nine days before
Whuif
St. Swithin, July 15, and the firt Friday Whitfunday, St. Swithin, July 15 , and he ha a little
in September; for hawkers, pedlars, and cheefe. It lies about ten miles N. W. from Hartford, and thirty-one from London. with feven baftions, in an ifland of the Maefe, near the confines of Cleves and Liege. By the barrier-treaty in 1715 , it was yielded to the States General, who
are fovereigns of it; but the lordhhip of Stevenfwaert, are feveral dependant villages, belongs to Count Sty-
sum.: he head of a bridge of boats here is fortified with
Thalf moon. It lies about twenty-three miles N. E. a half moon. It lies about twenty-three miles N. E.
of Maeftricht. Lat. 5 deg. 20 min. N. long. 5 deg. of Maeltricht. Lat. 51 deg. 20 min. N. long. 5 deg.
49 min. E.
$S T$ Y YER, a neat town of Upper Aufria, on a hill, and at the confluence of the Steyer and Ens, on the N. fide
of the Danube, the fuburbs being Steyerdorf and Enof the Danube, the fuburbs being Steyerdorf and En-
dorf. Its inhabitants are chiefly workers in iron, whofe dorf. Ds inhabitants are chiefly workers in iron, whole
cutlery, \&ce. are fent in large quantities by the Danube
into the neighbour into the neighbouring parts. Near it is the fine mona-
ftery of Garften. It ftands about eight miles N. W. ftery of Gartten. It ftands about eight miles N. W.
of Ens. Lat 49 deg. 26 min . N. long. 14 deg . 10 min.E.E. NING.
SIDW, infands in Cardigan-bay and Cardiganhire,
in South Wales ; under which is good and fecure anchorage from the N . W and W winds but the anchoren to the S . STILTON, formerly STICHILTON, a town or large
village of Hunting village of Huntingdonfhire. It is famous for its mag-
goty, or otherwire mitey cheefe, called the Englimh Sarmefan, which the inhabitants, \&cc. are faid to fooop out, when at tabie, as a delicacy, by means of a p poon,
Here a Roman port-way from Dormford and Cafter to Huntington, appears with a very high bank, called Ermin-freet, running through the middle of a fquare
fort, defended by walls on the N . fide, and ramparts fort, defended by walls on the N. fide, and ramparts
of earth on the other. Near it fone-coffins have been dug up. It lies on the N. road, and about feventy-four STIRIA or STYRIA
STIRIA, or STYRIA, the German Steyre, a duchy of
Auftria, in Germany. It is bounded by Auftria on the N. by the river Save, alfo by Carinthia and Carniola on the S. by part of Sclavonia and Hungary on the E.
and by Saltzburg and part of Carinthia on the W. and by Salzzburg and part of Carinthia on the
It is divided into Upper and Lower Stiria; the capiSTIRLING, or STRIVELING tivifone
the Weft of Scotland. It has Lough-Lomont one of thires in Lenox, and Clydefdale, on the W. and S. W. part of Clackmannannhire and the river Forth on t. phe N. . . .
Monteith on the N. and Lothian on the E. and S. E. It is twenty miles where longeft, and twelve where
broadeft; but its dimenfions are variouny reckoned. It roadeft; but its dimenfions are variouny reckoned. It
abounds in corn, grats, black cattle, fheep, and hor abounds in corn, grafs, black cattie, heep, and horfes;
having good fore of falmon from the river Forth, \&c. The fouthern part is hilly, but that along the Forth is
very fruiful and full of collieries. very fruitful and full of collieries.
Near the foot of Mount Lomond, and not far from the lough of this name, is the fource of the Forth, the ancient Bodotria, running from W. the E. into the firth of Forth, or Edinburgh-firth, and with the accef-
fion of Teich river at Stirling town from Monteithhire. Its fheriffdom is in the crown fince the Morfeiture of the Earl of Linlithgow in 1715, and now in an advomTIRLING, the capital of the laft-mentioned fhire of the ame name, by the Highlanders called Balla Strila, frands
on the declivity of a fleep rock, at the foot of which runs the Forth. Etymologifts derive the name from the Saxon fier a hill, and lin water. Others make its an an Erfe word for a mountain, and vara a river; but

It was particulurly the former, ieem little fatisisideot empire; thus far, as appears from an inctription on
ftone below the cafte towards the bride their army was flationed.
Here is a caftle, which is very fout, fanding on
eminence, and has a good garrifon, eminence, and has a good gariion, which Gon
Blakeney defended valiantly againft the young Prener in 1745 , and it was alfo prevented from falling interento
Highlanders hands in Highlanders hands in 1715 by tre D Dake ing into othe
Below this is a very handfome ftone-bridg Argyle. arches, and an iron-gate ; but the bridge was brout down at the fame time, which is now repaired;
fhips can come up at full tide fhips can come up at full tide, and a lipaired below to
haven. The fea flows about feven or cight haven. The fea fows about feven or eight miles abory
the bridge. The caftle is inclofed with a wall, towards the N. and has batteries and ramparts one ereery fice, with great ordnance for defending the eride
which is an important pafs between the $N$. parts of Scotland, and reckoned one of the keys of the The church of Stirling, in the
town eaftward, is spacious, and has a very part of top It in in the diftrict of royal burghs aith very high tomer
Dumfermling, Culfors, nately fend one member to the Britifin pariicm alternately yend one member to the Britith parliament;
is the feat of the fheriff's court, and of a prefbyen
confifting of twelve confifting of twelve parifines. It has a a good week market, and a very confiderable manufacurce of ferge
or haloons, which are extremely well dyed, and a fupport to the people employed therein. The princiand
freet is large and and ftreet is large, and parliayents have been frequicindy
kept here, the cafle phving been
 cent palace, particularly embellifhed by King James V
It gives title of Earl, the firt of of whom was Sir Willian
Alexander, Secretary of Alexander, Secretary of State to King James VIlizm
great projector for the American plantations, to whom
the Nova Scotia Baronets in that kinglom great projector for the American plantations, to whom
the Nova Scotia Baronets in that kingdom owe there
inftitution. The market-place is fpacious, and the town-houre handrome; a and oppofite to it it ands the
late Earl of Mar's palace, built from the ruin of ate Earl of Mar's palace, built from the ruins of Came. mily, who was prior of it at the reformation;
Near the caftle is the Duke of Atryle's
Near the caltle is the Duke of Argyle's Lowland
houfe; and about a mile off are the ruins of the abovementioned noble abbey of Camburfeniuneth.
In the neighbourhood is
In the neighbourhood is Bannockkunneth; as alfo the
own of Crieff, famous for its cattle-fair; Stirling flands about thirty miles N . W. of Edinthe Clyde and Forth are divided by a narrow neck of land, which was then ftrengthened by a wall and
ond dided by narow neck Roman garrifon.
TIRUM, the Elector Palatine. It flands Fourteen miles Duffieldorp. It gives title of Count. See StevensWarrt. Lat: $5 \mathbf{I}$ deg. 26 min . N. long. 6 deg. 20 IVES,
a province of European Turkey, formely the
and capital of Brootia. It lies about forty miles N. W. of min. E. Lat. $38 \mathrm{deg} .29 \mathrm{~min} . \mathrm{N}$. long. 23 deg. 50 OCHEM, a town of Liege, and circle of Wefphzlia, in Germany. It fands on the Marefe, twelve miles
N. of Maeftricht. Lat. 51 des. ${ }^{4} \mathrm{~m}_{\mathrm{min}} \mathrm{m}$. EIDGE
SOCKBRIDGE, the ancient Brige or Brage, by Antoninus placed nine miles from Sorbiodunum, a borough
of Hampflire, governed by a bailiff, which fends two of rampphire, governed by a bailiff, which fends two
members to parliament. They had like to have loft
their charter in their charter in 1693 for bribery. It is memorable for in order to carry his election againft a powerful oppofition in the reign of Queen Anne; for having an on-
tertainment tertainment prepared by his orders for the burgefife and
their wives, ftuck a large apple full or guineas and declared it, in his jollity at table, the prize of that man whofe wife fhould be firft brought to bed that day yine
months; the good women all prevailed on their hul
bands to vote for the Knight, and he was accordingly
reurned. It is faid that he is fill commemorated; and further, that a frong pupu was once made for a fland-
ing order, that none finould be ing order, that none fhould be received as a candidate
who did not offer himfelf upon the fame who did not ofter himfelf upon the fame terms. Sir
Richard not long after complimented the bailff by infcribing to him a pamphlet, "on the importance of
Dunkirk," then undemolifhed: for fome expreffions in Dunkirk, then undemolifhed: for fome expreffions in
which Harley gothim explled the Houfe; but he bore
his difgrace with a pufillanimity that did him but little onour. This is a thoroughfare town, with fome good inns, in
the S. W. rad from London. Its market has declined ; it has annual fairs on Holy-Thurfayy, for hheep; July
10, for ditto and horfes; and Octorer for former 10 , for ditto and horfes; and October 7 , for fheep.
On Houghton downs, in the neighbourhood, are horierace. It lies about nine miles from Winchefter, and
fixty-nine from London. fixty-nine from London.
Suabia, in Germany. It lies about thirteen miles from
Conftance. Lat. 47 deg. 50 min. Conntance. Lat. 47 deg. 50 min. N. long. 9 deg. 9 $\min$. E.
STOCKHOLM, in Latin Holmia or Stochbolmia, the
capital of Sweden, and the royal refidence. It is capital of Sweden, and the royal refidence. It is
buitr upon piles, in feveral little inlands near one anbuilt upon piles, in feveral little iflands near one an-
other, and has its name from its fituation, and the quantity of timber ufed in building it, Stock fignifying
timber, and boom an infand. It takes up at prefent timber, and bolm an ifland. It takes up at prefent
about fix ines, together with the fouthern and northern
fibubs the one in the peninfula of Toren, and the aboubs; the one in the peninfula of Toren, and the
fuburbs
other in Athundria. It is commonly divided into four other in Athundria. It is commonly divided into four-
parts, namely, South and North Malm, the wo fubparts, nameny, Sourh frands the city in an inanid, and
unbs ; betwen which
Garceland. The inner ifand, on which is the greateft Garceland. The inner iffand, on which is the greatelt
part of the city, is inclofed by two arms of a river runpart of the city, is incloted by two arms of a river and
ning with great rapidity out of the Maler-lake, and
over cach of which is a wooden-bridge. over each of which is a wooden-bridge.
About three or four centuries ago this place had only
few cottages for fiftermen ; but it now furpafles the other more ancient cities of the kingdom, and is fuppofed to be as populous as Briftol in England, and containing atout 30,000 inhabitants. The caftle where
he court refides, though covered with copper, has neither frength nor beauty; but the palace of the no
bility, where the $S$ wedifh diet meet, is a very fately bility, where the Swedifh diet meet, is a very fately
fructure, befides fome other palaces, and the bank, which are all covered with copper.
The city-government is in the hands of the Great The city-government is in the hands of the Great
Stadholder; next to him are four burgomafters, \&x. Moft Mof of the burghers houfes are built of brick, except in the
fuburb, where they are of timber, and thereby fubject fuburb, where they are of timber, and thereby fubject
to frequent fires; for the prevention of which, the city to frequent fires; for the prevention a wafter, and four
is sivided into twelve wards, with a
afiftants, \&c. to each ; befides a fire-watch by night, affitants, \&cc. to each; befides a fire-watch by night,
and a watch on each church-fteeple, who toll a bell
and
and a watch on each church-Reepte with has a guard
on the firt appearance of a fire. The city
of 30 men.
Stockbbolm is the flaple of $S$ weden, to which moft of the goods of their own growth, as iron, copper, wire,
pitch, tar , mafis, deals, \&. are brought for exportation. The greateft part of foreign commodities are
imported into this port, where there is a haven cap: ble imported into this part, where there is a haven capable
of feceiving 1ooo fail, with a quay near an Englim mile of receiving Iooo rail, with a quay near burthen may lie
longe ,o which velifis of the eraetefl burn
with their broadfides : the only inconveniency is its with their broadfides : the only inconveniency is its
being ten miles from the fea, the river very crooked,
and no tides. It opens into the Baltic, but is of danbeing ten mes. It opens into the Baltic, but is of dan-
and no tides.
gerous accerf, by reafon of rocks, and its entrance is defended by two forts : within hips ar cable to hold them.
wind, as to need neither anchor nor wind, as to need tands about 300 miles N . E. of Copen-
Stockhom then
hagen, 250 from Goottenurg, 416 W . of Peterßurg, hagen, 250 from Gotendon. Lat. 59 deg. 20 min . N.
and 921 N . E. of Lond
long. 19 deg. 30 min . E. TOCKPORT, a market-own of about 34 miles from
fide of the river Merfey. It lies abs Its annual fairs are
Chend Che of the river and from London. Its annual fairs are
March 4, March 25, May 1, and October 25, for cattle and pedlary. (hich the Syftem places in Lan-
Near this place (which calaire) are ftrong chalybeate waters, being impreg
No. 9 .
No. 93.
nated with fulphir, viriol, and ocre, mixed with ion, a little lapis.
purting fort.
purs ing fort,
TOCK TON, a well-built mayor town in
ric of $D$, ric of Durham, well-built mayor town, in the bifhop.
two teagues fiom its mouth, whiere it it iver Teres, and
ceivinale of ceiving good fhisp; only the current is dangerous. It
has abundance of fine falmon, and a good tade for lead, butter and bacon, which are continually binging
up in Stockton vefleis to Lon mired by the lovers of that liquor
Upon the decline of Upon the decline of Yarum, on the other fide of the
Tees, it has of late years fo increafed, that a church has been erected here einfead of an ofdd chapel; and it
has a large market on has a large market on Saturday for all forts of provifions,
and a rair July 18 , for toys and plenty of fift. If
flands about 13 miles from Dumpe London. miles from Bautree, to which ligheres, flat-liotioned
vefiels
 to or from Hull, and by the inver Idle for feven miles,
which is the diffauce between Stockwith and Baurte.
TOCKKZOW, a town of Silefia, and kindom of Bohemia, in Germany. It flands on the Vifula, a-
bout mint 39 min . N. long. 18 deg. 20 min . E.
STOKEGOMER, or S S
OGUMBER, a market-iown of Somerferfhire. Is annual fairs are A fill 25 , and
Auguth 1 , for bultocks and fheep. It otands about
twenty-two miles W W twenty-two miles W. of the city of Wels.
TOKX JUXTA NEYLAND (fee NYLAND a mar-
ke-town of Suffolk, from ket-town of Suffolk, from which place was sir Wir
lian Capel, Lord Mayor of Loadon in 150 , prede-
ceffor of the prefent Earl of Efon it ceffor of the prefent Earl of Efex. Here is a fair
church and feeple. In this parihh are the feats of
Gifiard $s$-hall and Pendring-hall. Giffrar's-hall and Pendring-hall. mKESLEY, a market-town of one ffrcet about hald a
mile long, in the North Riding of Yorkhlire, and in
the fruituluil tait of the fruitulul tract of Allertonfhire, watered by the WyIk.
It fands near the fource of the Tees, has a cood ket on Saturday, and an annual fair Saturday beforc Trinit-Sunday, for horned cattle, horffes, and linen,
beins England. It lies about 30 miles from York, and 217 $\begin{gathered}\text { England. It } \\ \text { from London. } \\ \text { STOLBERG, }\end{gathered}$
TOLBERG, rather STAHLBERG, a county of Thu-
ringia, and Upper Saxony, in Germany. It lies N.of
the ringia, and Uper Saxony, in Germany. It lies N. of
the lower county ofSchwartzburg, E. of Hohentein, and
W. of Manseldt. It is W. of Mans feldt. It is about twenty miles Jong, and
ten broad, and gives name to Counts of an ancient and
once very powerful family, whofe domains li diner tonce very powerful family, whofe domains lie dif perfed,
but mofly io the circle of the Upper Rhine. They are but moftly in the circle of the Upper Rhine. They are
divided into the two branches of flen burg and Guterin, the latter into Stolberg and Ortenberg. They are
Lutherans; and befides their large bailivieks in the circle above-mentione, they have the county of Weconfines of which, among the mountains, flands the
cafte of Stolberg; fo called from the iron mincs met cafte of Stolberg; fo called from the iron mines met
with in laying its foundation, and called Stahl grub
 about firty-eight miles. N. W. of Leipfick. Lat. $5^{5}$
deg. 46 min. N. long. is deg. 12 min. E.
 Cafiel, in Germany. It fands in the neighbourbood
of Smalkald, and is famous for making and tempering of Smalkald, and is famous for making and tempering
of fteel a whence comes its name.
TOLHOFEN, a fniall town of Baden-Baden, and TOLHOFFEN, a fimall town of Baden-Baden, ald
circle of Suabia, in Germany. It flands about half a circle of Subla,
mile E. of the Rhine, and is fampus for the lines caf up here in the two laft general wars, for the defence
of the empire againt France. In 1703 the French were repulied here; but forced them in 1707, or her
lines ran E . to the river Mura near Ganpach or Gerfpach, which falls into the Rhine between fort Lewiand Durlach. Between Solthoften and Gerfpach, is
the only ready road from Alface to Suabia, which thef the ony ready road from Alace to
lines defending, the French were obbiged in 1703 and
and 1704 to go by the difficite palfes of the Kentingerdahl
and the Black Foreft. Behind thofo lines are Fontbog
s 1 ?
and Buhl ; the one two miles, and the other fix S. E.
from Stollhoffen: the latter is alfo fifteen miles N.E. and
from stodhoffen: the latter is allo fifteen miles N.E.
of Strafburf. Lat. 40 deg. 36 min . N. long. 8 deg. 15 min.E., a fortified town of Ducal or Brandenburg Pomerania, and the ciicle of Upper Saxony, in Ger-
many, with an old cafte, which formerly gave tille of many, with an old cattle, which the fame name, formed by feveral freams, which meeting in Butow on the
Polif frontier, , wuns in one channel from S. E. to N .
W. Polif frontier, runs in one channel from S. E. to N.
W, and after watering this town, Winterhagen, Stol-
penumde, falls into the Baltic ; E. of which fea this penumde, falls into the Baltic; E. of which fea this
town flands about twelve miles, and fifty-two N. E. of Colberg.
min. E.
STONE, a m
STONE. a market-town of Staffordinire, on the Trent,
with commodious inns, and on the road to Weftchefter. with commodious inss, and onthe road to itsel pile of It has its name, we are toid, from a funeral pile
ftones ereeted by the Saxos, to commemorate the
murder committed by Ulfere King of Mercia on his murder committed by Ulifere King of Mercia on his
two fons, for turning Chriftians ; but he himfelf turned two fons, for turni
Here is a charity-fchool. Its weekly market is on
Tuefday, and annual fairs. Tuefday after Mident, Tuefday, and annual fairs Tuefday after Mident,
Shrove-Tuefiay, whitfun-Tuefday, and July 25 , for
cattle. It lies about 6 miles from Stafford, and 140 from LondonSTONE, the Dwarfy, by way of contraries, an oblong
flone in Hoy, one of the Orkneys, in the N. land. It is thirty-fix feet long, eighteen broad, an nine high, being hollowed within, and a large, round
hole a-top: there is the form of a bed cut at each end ; and juft by is a clear rpring of water.
STONE HENGE, a ftupendous fruture near the fummix of a N . of Salitbury-city, It has its name from the hanging pofition of its architraves or rather impofts, pendulus rocks being frill in lome parts of Yorkhire
calted Henges. Its ancient name was probably Ambres calted Henges. Its ancient name was probably Ambres.
It confitts of feveral enormous ftones, placed on each other by means of mortailes and tenons: the whole work is circular, and about 108 feet in diameter.
The ingenious $\mathrm{Dr}_{\mathrm{r}}$. Stukely thinks, that this was the chief among all the temples of the ancient Druids in this inand. See his learned differtation, "Stonehenge,
a temple reftored to the Britifh Druids." a temple reftored to the Britifh Druids.
Stonehenge confifts of two circles Stonehenge confifts of two circles, namely, an outer
and a lefier circle, and of two ovals, refpectively concentric. At the upper end of the adytum or cell, is
the altar. See SALSBBURY-PLAIN. the altar. See SALISBURY-PLAIN.
STONEHIVE, a town of Kincardinenire or Mearns,
in the N. of Scolland. This is one of the beft harin the N. of Scotland. This is one of the beft har-
burs in the country, where a fone--pier was erected
by Earl Marfhal for its greater fecurity fafe when in, and only a W. wind can bring them out ; but the rocks about it, and near the entrance, render it extremely hazardous. It has a pretty good trade, and
a great refort of coafting veffels, which when taken fhort or with contrary winds, frequently put in here. frangers, provifions being cheap, and the couns place for
yery fruitful, thou bh very builu, though the town is not large nor eleganttobacco, the fmoaking of which hither has introduced an evening over their ale; though not fo cuftere of an evening over their ale; though not fo cuftomary
further north. Juft by, a little to the eaftward, ftands the once famous caate, formerly the of Dunnotyr, on a rock clofe to the fea, formerly the feat of the Keiths, he
Earls Marfhal of Scotland ; but now in ruins.
This place, on account of its frength, was fometimes the depofitory of the crown-jewels, $\& \mathrm{cc}$. of the
kingdom. The beautiful feat of - etterefle kingdom. The beautiful feat of Fetterefle, belonging
to Earl Marhal, now happily returned home, lies a-
bout a mile inland above Stonehive. It is about telle bout a mile inland above Stonehive. It is about twelve
or fourteen miles. E. of Aberden. STONE STREET, the Aberdeen.
through the church-yard of Darking in caureway, paffing traced, two miles is. of Okeley. It confifts, of flints
(thoulh not one is to be met withing (thou gh not one is to be met within many miles of it)
and pebbles; being from feven to ten yards brad near a yard and an half deep.
STONE Y-HILL, or STONE-HILL, in the parifh of

Wick, and thire of Cathnefs, in the N . of Scollen Thas its name, Buchanan tells us, from an execution
here in 1199, of Harold Earl of Orkney and Caith for cutting out the tongue and putting out the efegefy
the Bifhop; for after he was hanged, all his the Bifhop; for after he was hanged, all his $\cos$,
children were emafculated upon this hill. children were emafculated upon this hill.
STON Y-STRATFORD, a market-town ham thire, much frequented, as ying in the Buckin
Cheflire. It fands on the Oufe, over whid Chefhire. It ftands on the Oure, over which isad fon
bridge. It has its name from the flony ford heer ridge. It has its name from the flony ford here, net and is fuppofed to be the ancient Lactorodum.
Here are two pariifh-churches. The Here are two pariih-churches. The principal many. bone-lace. Queen Eleanor had a flately crofshood, iretel
here for her by King Edward I here for her by King Edward I. and in May 1742
dreadful fire burnt down about. dreadful fire burnt down about 150 houfes. Its mat
ket is on Friday, and annual fairs April 2 , Oeqober 10, and November 12, for catle, Aupuft ${ }^{2}$,
fourteen miles from Ailefbury, and fifty-fix from ORMAR, or STORMASH, fo called from Stoer, and either marck, a boundary, or from a morer a bog ; the moft fouthern part of all Holltein, mand
circle of Lower Saxony, in Germany. The civides it from Holitein Proper on the N. as the Storber oes on the S. and W. from Bremen and Lunenburg; it has Wagria and the duchy of Saxe--Lawenburg ${ }^{\text {on }}$ Bille. The foil is fruitful, being like Holland in moft places
for fertility, manner of improvement, and alfo for fertiity, manner of improvement, and allo in dykes
and banks for keeping out the fea, which however over. flows the low grounds. In fome places are heath oretr. in others hills. From its vicinity to Lubeck, Lam burgh, and the EIbe, it has a good trade.
This country is inclofed between thefe Elbe, Stoer, Trave, and Bilie. In there rivers, the
cipality or duchy longing to the King of Denmark. It is arincipal ber miles in lent th, between Gluck. Ftat and and fottory
and
near thirty in breadth between Hamburgh and and near thirty in breadth between Hamburgh and
the Stoer.
Befides the rivers already mentioned, it is watered br the Alfer, which by the acceffion of the rivulet Aw above Oldeflo, forms a fort of like at the entrance of
Hamburgh, and then paffes through that city into the Hamburgh, and then paffes through that city into the
Elbe.
Moft of this province, fome few places on its E.
fide excepted, belongs to the King of Denmark: fo that fide excepted, belongs to the King of Denmark: : fo that
it is fubdivided into Ruyal Stormafh, in which are contained Gluckftadt, Altena, Krempe, and Pinnenberg; and into Ducal Stormafh, in whice, are Trittaw, Rein-
beck, and Barmftaed or Bramftede. beck, and Barmfaed or Bramfede.
Hamburgh was the contan
the duchy of Holtein; but it is now a free flate of
itfelf. TORNWAY or STORNAVAY not the only town or sTORNAVAY, the principala, if not the only town or village of Lewis or Lewfe, one of
the weftern ines of Scotland. Its bay or harbour, alled Lough-Stornway, is well known to mariners, and lies on the $E$. fide, and about the middle of the iland
Here was formerly a cante Here was formerly a caftle, but the garrifon kept hee
by Oliver deffroyed it. After the reftoration fome fe Dutch families fettled here; but his Majefty was prevailed on, by the remonit a fome merchants,
fend them away; thoush they great deal of money for their fea and land-fowle, and taught them a little of the art of finhing; from which flender infight, the people of this inand have ever fince
excelled all the inhabitants of the continent or ilfe in the fifhery. See Lewis.
TORTFORD, Bi/hop's, a market-town of Harford
(hire, on the Stort, about thirty miles from London.
See BISHHP-STORTFORD. cularly one in Effex ; which fors in England, particularly one in Effex; which, for a courfe of abouf
fifty miles and upwards, parts this folk, and pafing through, parts this counts from Surf
vendifh, Halfed, Sudbury, Buers Haveri, Clare, Cavend, and paling, thirough or near. Haveril, Clare, C2-
Dedha, Halted, Sudbury, Buers, Nayland, Stretord,
Dedham, and Manningtree, falls into wich.

STOURBRIDGE, a well-built town of Worcefterfhire With a fone-brige over the river. It has been greatly
impored by means of iron and glats-works; of the
latter there are about a dozen in the neighbourhood latter there are about a dozen in the neighbourhood,
where glaffes, bottles, and window-glafs, are made where glares, with fore-potst for melting the kelp or made; metal, alfo crucibles, \&c. the clay of which thefe are made being peculiar to this place. Here is a manuffac-
ture of fine freeze-cloth, with a good grammar-fchool
well-endowed, and a library ture of fine freeze-cloth, with a good grammar-fchool
well-endowed, and a library given it by King Ed-
ward VI. At this place, or Stoure, as it is called, was for-
merly a monaftery. By act of parliament in church was built here through a benefaction of 300 by Mr. Biggs, and other concributions, and made pa
rochial, being feparated from the was before at Old Swinford. Its weekly market is on Fridiay, and annual fairs on March 29 , for horres
and other cattle, September 8, for cattle of and other cattle, September 8, for cattle of all forts,
and fheep. IIt tands about. 5 miles from Kidderminfter, 112 from Worcefter, and 128 from London. feemingly on the river Stour, with a bridgire, an once over it. This place and the country round it are employed in the ftocking-manufacture. Once Stour-
bridge was famous for making the fineft and beft knit frockings in Enclard; but the engine or frame for
kniting of ftockings has defloyed the hand kniting of flockings has deffroyed the hand frame for trade here, and through the whole kingdom. It lies W .
of Blandford.
STOURBRIDGE, or STURBRIDGE, a place near a brook called Sture or Stoure, in Cambridg g.hire, where in
a corn- field is kept the moft famous fair in the king dom, both for people and wares of all kinds, on the 18 th of September, and lafts a fortright. The place extends
about half a mile fquare from the river Cam, near Cafterton and the city of Cambridge. It has regular rows of booths and tents, one great row being called Cheap-
fide, for the London traders, coffee-houles, taverns, fide, for the London traders, coffee-houres, taverns,
eating houfes, \&ะ. In the articles of wool and hops,
there are faid to have been fold here 50 or 60 . there are faid do have been fold hcres 50 or 60,00001 . worth
of the former commodity; and, with regard to the of the former commodity $a$ and, with regard to the
latter, the quantity is fo large as to take up a great latter, the quantity is io large as to take up a great
part of the field, and the price of hops here is the
flandard elfewhere. Befides theefe is an area of 80 or tandard elfewhere. Befides there is an area of 80 or
too yards fquare, called the Duddery, for the wholefale roo yards fquare, called the Duddery, for the wholefale
dealers in woollen goods, with room for loading and unloading, their booths being vatt warehoorfs piled up to
the top. It is faid that 100,000 . worth of woollen he top. It is faid that 100,0001. worth of woollen
manufactures have been foid in lefs than a week. At Stourbridge are fold vaff quantities of cheefe, leather, corn, \&c. Here are clothiers from Yorkhire, and Lan-
cafhire, with vaft quantities of cloths, kerfeys, cotcafhire, with vaft quantities of cloths, kerreys, cot-
tons, pennintons, Manheter goods, uhpoliftry, and
Norwich ffuffs; befides ferges, $\begin{aligned} & \text { duroys, druggets, }\end{aligned}$ and Nowich fuffs; befides ferges, duroys, druggets; and
the like manufacures of Devonfire, from Exeter,
Taunton, Briftol, and other parts of the Weft. The wool is principally bought up by the manufacturers o Norfolk, Suffolk, and Effex ; and the hops by the
dealers of Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Northampton, Lincoln, Leicefter, Rutland, and even
Stafford, Warwick, and Worcefter. A great advanStafford, Warwick, and Worcefter. A great advan-
tage here is, that the river Grant or Cam running clofe the here is, . fide of the fair, in its courfe from Cam-
bythe N. Wridge to Ely, is navigable; by which means heavy
brin goods are brought by water from London, \&\%. firrt to
Lynn in Norfolk, then by barges up the Oure, and from the Oure up the Cam to the very edge of the fair.
In like manner heavy goods are fent from thence by In like manner heary goods are fent from thence by
water to Lynn, and there fhipped for the Humber, water to Lynn, and there, and even Scotland. Here
Tyne, North of England, an very large commifions in every branch or com; and
are negotiated for other parts of the kingdom; and
here are fometimes about fifty hackney coaches from Lore are fometimes befides wherries brought from that metropolis to ply upon the Cam.
The magiftrates of Cambridge keep a court of juftice
here every day, whofe proceedings are fummary ; fo here every day, whofe proceedings are fummary;
that there is not the eaant diforder or confurion amidf
then that there is not the
fuch a multitude of people. When the wholefale bufi-

5 T R
hiefs is over, the neighbouring gentry refort to it, laying out money on toys, droll|, puppet--1hows, , opep-
dancings, scc. The horre-fair is always on the laft day, This field muft be cleared of the corn exaclly at the as every thing muft be carried off at the experimation of
at the fortnight, otherwife to be flung into the dirt. in a a vilage of Buckinghamfitere, thout two miless from,
Buckingham town. Here are the moft magnicent Buckingham town. Here are the mott magninicen
gardens in England, adorned with temples, pavilions garcens in England, adorned with temples, pavilions
obelifks, \&cc. defigned by the beft architetets, particu
larly Vanbrugh, \&cc, being furt larly Vanbrugh, \&c. being furrounded with flatues and
bults of King Alfred, Edward he Barc Prine, Queer
Elizabeth, King William III Sir Waleer Rele

 George II. Queen, Caporilie, zc. beindes Apollo and
the nine mufes, with the fatues of the liberal fciences.
In a fhady wood is a folitary building called tho In a fhady wood is a folitary building called tho
Sleeping-houfe. In another ppace aree the fatues of
Lycurgus, Epaminondas, Socrates, and Hoter in another grove and temple are all the Saxon idols,
which gave name to the days of the elt Which gave name to the days of the week. At the head
of a fine canal is an equeftian fatue of King George To all or moth of theqeefrrianues and bufts there are fuit-
able Latin or Enclifh infcritions able Latin or Englifh infrcriptions. A pyramid to Van-
brugh, an obelikk to Robin Coucher, an urn to Congreve's memory, with a monument to fignior Fion-
and an humorous Englinh infription, which at laft lets and an humorous Englin, infrcription, which at laft lets.
you know, that this was an Itaian greykound, \&c.
In the temple of Friendflip are the buftoes of his late Lerne temple of Friendhhip are the bufoes of his late
Lerdip. Frederick Prince of Wales, the Earl of Chec-
terfield, and Mr. William Pitt, \&cc. Befides paintings terfield, and Mr. William Pitt, \&ce. Befides painting
and other innumerable curiofities in and about the hourf.
TOW on tbe Would, called in records STOW St. Ed.
ward, a market-town of Gloucefterflire. Its parifh is twelve miles in circuit; bas a large cururch on a hill,
with a high tower; here alfo is an hofpital, alms with a high tower; here alfo is an hofpital, alms-
houfe, and free-fchool, befides other charities
From its high fitiuation this placect is commonly faid to have
but one element, namel, but one element, namely, air, having neither wood,
common, field, nor water, belonging to it. The Roman
foffewa foffie-way pafies this way. Its market is on Thurfday, and
fairs fair- on May 1 In ho horfes, owws, hleep, and cheefe, , and
October 24, for hops, fadilers, fheemaker, and iron. October 24, for hops, fadiers, fhoemakers, and iron-
mongers wares. There are famous paricularly for hcps,
cheefe, and fheep; of which laft 20,000 head are faid to have been fold in one OAtober fair. It flands about
II miles from Chiltenham, 20 from Gloucefter, and 146 from Londo
TOWBOROUGH, a fimall village of Dorfethire, from
the ruins of which Warehiam is faid to have the ruins of which Warebiam is faid to have rofe, on
the oppofite fife of the river Frome. It has a bailif, and till iately it had a mayor.
STOWEY, a market-town of Somerfethire. Here is an annual fair on Seppewher 7 , for cothle end tore is an
ftands 18 miles from the city of Weils, and 146 from London. well, Its market on Thuriday is wein-tosed with all
forts of provifions: it has feveral good inns, with a macufacture of tanmies and orher Norwich fuffis. Its cle. The annual tairs are on fly ro, for foopp-goods
and toys, and Augutt 12 , for theep and catle. It and toys, and Augutt 12, for theep and caatle. It
fands about three giles from Needham, ten from Bury,
and feventy-three from London. and feventy-three from London.
Strach or valley, a town in the county of Tyrone, and
province of UIfter, in the kinglo province of Uiffer, in the kingdom of Ireland. It in a
large and flourihing corporation on the river Foyle,
near near the counfluence orforation on the river Foyle, and Mounn wiita
caftle, giving title of Baron and Vifcount to thi Farl cafte, giving title of Baron and Vifcount to the Earl
of Aberonn in Scotand. It ffands almott oppofite to
Iifford ond TRADELLA, a town of the Paviefe, and duchy of
 STRALE. STRALEN, a town of Guelderland, in the United Ne-
 they took it in 1672 , and belongs now to the King
Pruffia. It fand abour four miles $S$. of Gueldre. Pruifia. It fands about four mins.
STRALSUND, or STRAHLSUNDT, a free city and hans town of Royal or Upper Pomerania, and circle of
Upper Saxony. It ftands on the fea-hore, and on Upper Saxony. It ftands on the fea-hore, and on a
peniofula formed by the fea and Lake Frawken, oppeniofula formed by the fea and Lake Frawken, op-
pofite to the Ine of Rugen, and has its name from the narrow ffreight between them. This is a large, rich,
and fortified place; and, thourh it has food out fieges and fortified place; and, though it has food out fieges
at times, the Elecor of Brandenburg took it in 1678 , after deffroying 1500 houfes by bombs; as did alfo the Kings of Denmark and Prufia in 1715 , but after a vigorous fiege. It belongs to the
privileges, and is now in a flourifhing condition. The ftreight to Rugen is about a nile over, and there ar fix gates with as many bridges to them from the city,
to which the merchant--flips are faftened. On the land-fide are bulwarks and fifi-ponds two mufket-fiho in breadth, befides large ditches and marlhes, only paffable by four caufeways from four gates, all forti-
fied. It has an excellent haven, where flips come up into the very heart of the town: fo that it has had confiderable trade both by fea and land, as here be
gins the export of the flaple commodities from the Bal gins the export of the faple commodities from the
tic, namely, corn and naval ftores. The former articles the Dutch trade for. Here. are great quantities
of honey, wax, tar, pitch, rofin, hides, and tallow of honey, wax, tar, pitch, rofin, hides, and tallow
as allo linen, efpecially a good fort of canvas mad as allo linen, eppeci
here. The frreets are broad, and the houres uniform; bu
the fea and lakes cramp the place; fo that the inhabithe fea and lakes cramp the place; fo that the inhabi-
tants, who are very numerous, live clofe together and confequently the city is thereby rendered un healte. 6 . Nither. 54 deg .26 min . N. Iong. I3 deg. $22 \mathrm{~min} . \mathrm{E}$.
STANGFORD, or SRONGFORD, a fmall, but an cient town, in the county of Down, and province of
Ulfter, in Ireland. It ftands in Lecale, on the S. W, fide of a river of the fame name, fo called from the Wreat rapidity of the tides both at ebb and flow ; fo that boats cannot make either hhore without being carried up or down. It belongs to the Earl of Kildare, and gives
title of Vifcount to the family of Smyth. It lies nine miles E. from Down.
STRANGFORD Lake, more properly than a river, is
bounded on the E. by the barony of Ards. It is nearly bounded on the E. by the barony of Ards. It is nearl
four miles broad at a medium, and feventeen long; the fea flowing to the N. end of it as far as Newton, pro perly the port of the whole lough.
as bafs, mullet, whiting, large fea-trout, oyfers, lob ftes, flarimps, \&cc. and on the iflands in the lake, an
flony flat coafts, they burn reat quantitics of ftony fat coafts, they burn great quantities of kelp.
The bar or entrance into this lough is about a leagu Tur bar or entrance into this lough is about a league entrance, and in the middle of the paffage, yet th channel is broad and deep on either fide, but the thor
are rocky, only veffels may lie fafe on the W Crofs-road, Strangford harbour, and Audley-road, as alfo on the E. fide under Bankmore, Portaferry harnear Bankmore. There is an eddy-tide occafioned b a rock under-water, and called Ranting-wheel, which is very dangerous for boats when the tides and curren
are frongelt; fo that flips are often forced are fronger, fo that hips are often force
this lake, though failing with a brifk gale.
STRANRAWER, a royal burgh and market-town
the ffire of Wigton or Uper $\mathrm{G} l$ the thire of Wigton or Upper Galloway, in the $S$. W.
of Seotland. It is one in the diftrict of burghs with Wigton, Whitherne, and New Galloway, which alternately fend one member to the Britifh parliament.
It is alfo the feat of a preflotery, confifting of eleyen parifhes; and has a harbour, being at the bottom EWughrian, with a river of that name falling into it
two bays, Mamely, Loughrian on the N. fide, and Whitherne and the Mull of Galloway. Stranrawen
 is an excellent road for fhipping on each fide the the mus, no trade or maritime butinets feems to be cant
on in either. The place is but fmall, and of a low conftruction.
fite of the ancient p.ace of of this name, os being near bes
as near the highway called Strata by
 ters of the middle age. It is in Lower Alatia mina
the capital of the whole country, the capital of the whole country, on the river Illec, , whid
runs through the city, forming feveral cind runs through the city, forming
bridges over them, two of fone about a league below Lavantz, now fallinger; ad ter of a league from the $W$. bank of theore a quibe which river is a bridge almoft an Englifh mile in inereng being divided by inlands intoo feveral arms.
Strafurg was an Imprial city
prized it in 1682 . Here is an univerfity, Forech fou The four faculties, and governed by Lothecranifitiong tho are entitled Deans and Canons of S. Thomes, the univerfity; they confer degrees on Cathoxics acs Proteftants, except in divinity.
hirty-two fellowflips for fudents of phillo which 2 vinity, twenty-four of which muft be n a civeses. Its ith This is a town of valt extent 36,000 lives. ouble wall and ditch ; the inner wall is od with the outer very good, it has a faulfal broge faced wiot
bricks twelve oo fourteen feet cocks twelve or fourteen feet above the bridge; countericarpe is but in an indifferent condition; and
could make no long refiflance, till the French $K$ i
fortified the place flrongly. On fortififed the place firongly. On the fide towardst the
Rhine is a citadel; and on the fide of the later to wards the bridge, is a large horn-work, running togreat way with the other out-works. At the two prion sipal gates leading into Alface, there are alfo manl forth cut off.
By means of a fuice in the city at the entrance of the rivers
river, the Rhine, and and the country between the formess
witer water to the diftance of about may be laid unde feet. Te oridge is alfo well-fortified, but the forts in fome ilant of the Rhine, and the redoubts, have been demm
den. The city is under the military government of $A$ hace, and here is a French gariilon, the foldiers ldds except two or three that are broad, flraight, and op The houfs are four, and fome even five floress siph moft of them being inhabited by tirree or four famil
$t$ is reckoned to contain about 4300 familis, about 28 or 30,000 inhabitants. Atperenent the incuan of the bifhopric is not above 250,000 lives. The er and prove their nobility by beight defcents on the fif and prove their nobility by eight defcents on t.
ther's fide, and as many on the mothe's.
The French King The French King, lince tiis city has come int his
hands, has eftabifithed the Romifl reli cion infead de the Lutheran, which latter many of the inhabitansis till profers.
chipal buildings are of a red free-fone, dy hieny out of the quarries towards Zavern, or the
long the Rhine, fome of the fones being twary our feet long, and fix broad, The public fructures are, 1 . the town-houlf; heatre ; 5. the arfenal well-flored ; 6 , the ctitiect hofpital, in which there is wine and corn abore 10 years old; 7 . the French foldiers hofpitial; 8 . the th
hefh-markets; 9 . the cathedral, a moft beautiuf fluw ture, with a pyramid 750 feet high, and a fair-cale the top of 635 fteps.

S $T \quad R$
In this church was once a curious clock, but thoflly
how out of order. The city ftands fifty-five miles $W$, now out of order. The city flands fifty-five miles W
of Stutgard, and fixty two E. of Nancy. Lat. 48 deg. $\mathrm{ST}^{36 \min \text {. N. long. } 7 \mathrm{deg} \text {. } 4 \mathrm{Imin} \text {. E. }}$. Lower Carinthia, and circle of Auftria, in Germany.
It flands on the river Gurck, where is a fine founain at the foot of an high hill.
STRSBURG, or rather STRAUSBURG, a bailiwic of Upper Saxony, in Germany. Culm, a palatinate of Royal Prufia, in Poland, and
fubject to the republic. It fands on the river Defubject to the republic. It flands on the river De-
brontz or Dribent, and the confines of Mazovia, and has an old cafte. It lies about thirty-two miles E. of
Culm. Lat. 53 deg. 5 min. N. long. 18 deg. 28 $\underset{\text { mim. E. Lat. } 53 \text { deg. } 5 \text { min. N. long. } 18 \text { deg. } 28}{\text { Cum }}$ STRATFORD, a thoroughfare flage in Suffolk from
Iptwich to London. It has a good traffic, and is emIppich to London. It has a good trafic, and is en-
pioped in the woollen manufactures, with a bridge over the Stour, along which it is faid 300 droves of tur-
keys, about 500 in each drove, paffed in one feafon towards the London markets, this councy and that tarrt
of Norfolk contiguous to it furnifhing the metropolis, of Norfolk contiguous to it furnifhing the metropolis,
and all the countries round, with thefe fowls. STRATFORD, a populous market-town of Warwick-
flire, on the Avon, vorer which is a fone-brid ge of fhire, on the Avon, over which is a fone-bridge of
three large and fix fmall arches (fome fay fourteen) with a long caureway at the $W$, end walled, and to it
the river is navigable by barges. It is governed by a the river is navigable by barges. It is governed by a
bailiff \&cc. having had lands from King Edward VI.
called called the Giid of the Holy Croofs, for maintaining a
grammar-fchool and alms-houfe. grammar-fchool and alms-houre.
In Trinity church here, reckoned as old as the con-
Iueff, are buried the remains of the inimitable poet queft, are buried the remains of the inimitable poet
Mr. William Shakefpeare, anno 1564 , in one of the aifles on the $N$. fide, with his buft in the wall over a
flat grave-ftone, and four Englifh lines forbidding to flat grave-tone, and four Engiifa lines forbidaing to
ttir his bones under a curfe, \&c. For this great man
a handrome monument, with his fratue at full length a handrome monument, with his flatue at full length,
\&ic. has been erected not long fince in Weftminfler abbey, near the Poer's , quarter, with the infription "Publicus amor pofuit," having been the produce of
feveral nights exhibition at the play-houfes in Lonfeveral
don.
On th
don. On the S. fide of the church is another monument
for Richard Hill, with incriptions in Greek, Hebrew, for Richard Hill, with incriptions in Greek, Hebrew,
and Latin; aloo four Englih lines, importing, that
hat having been twice married, he is now releared, Here is a large chapel of eafe. Its weekly market is
on Tuedday and annual fairs on May 14 , September
 cheere, hops, and cattle. In lies
wick, and ninety-feven from Loondon.
The navigation of the Avon is of great advantage to this country, particularly the trade of Briftol in groceries, iron, lead, and all heavy goods, which are conveyed
by water almoft to Warwick; and in return corn, and efpecially cheefe, are carried back to Briftol.
STRATFORD-LONGTHORN, a village of Effex, STRATFORD-LONGTHORN, a village of Efiex,
and next to Bow in Middlefex. It it a pretey pace,
and much increafed of late in its buildings; fome of and next to Bow ind of late in its buildings; forme of
and much increared
which have rows of trees and benches before etheir loors, with pretty gardens behind. It has two hamiets added
to it on the foreff-fide, namely, Maryland-point and Gravel-pits ; the one facing the road to Woodford
and Eppoing-foreft, and the other that to Ilford. And and Epping--foreft, and the other that to liford. And
on the other fide it is almoft joined to Bow in Middleon the other fide it is almort joined to
fex, notwithtanding the intervention of fivers, canals, marfly-grounds, \&cc. It lies about two miles from STRATHCARRON, an inland tract of Rofs-fhire, in
the North of Scotland, and weftward of Tayne. It inas the North of Scotland, and wetward of ayne. Thas
its name from the river Carron dividing it, and which
The country is woody, its name from the river Carron dividing it, and woody,
iffues from Lough-Carron. The country is woom
efpecially firs ; and it abounds in horfes and black
cattle.
STRATHVIN, a diffrict of Bamff-hire, being the paternal inheritance belonging to the Duke of Gordon's
family, in the North of Scotland. It extends itfeif a
arety family, in the North of Scotland. It extends ittelf a
pretty way along the river Avin or Avon, which figni-
N. 93 .
$S$ T $R$
fies in the native language a water or river; and is one fies ine cleareft freams in all wath kingdor;, falling into int
of the Spey. This tract, which is mountainous, is more
ther TRATHBOGGY, or STRATHBOICY language Straavoalgigh, as being a valley, on the Bolgy
or Valgigh. It is a pretty large village or market-townd or Valgigh. It is a pretty large village or market-town,
giving name to one of the Cubdivifions of Aberdeengiving name to one of the fubdivifions of Aberdeen-
Shire, in the North of Scotland, and eręted into 2
lordhip by King James VI. in fivour of the lordhtip by King James VI. in, favour of the above-
mentioned family of Gordon, mentioned family of Gordon, whon he afterwards crea-
ted Mard uifes of Hunticy. It is chiefly inhabited by the Duke's vafialis, and is mountaninus above the town of of
Strathbogy, and a level corn-country about and below it.
The diftriet of Strathboggy is bounded by Bamff on the $N$. and $W$. Garioch ong the E. and Mar on the on
being extremely well-watered by the Diveron and
ther being extremely well-watered by the Diveron and
above mentioned Bol-gy, $\& \mathrm{c}$. abounds in good cor
and pafture, black and pafture, black catute, , hhe.ep, and horfes, both for
domertic ufes and for expootationn. It is remarkable for fine linen-yann fpun by the women here, and fold to
the merchants for making of linen-cloth, or whitened the merchan
for thread.
Here is a bridge over the Diveron near its confluenc
with the Bolg with the Bolgy, and hard by the town, and the wind
ings in the valley very numerous, ings in the valley very numerous, which much abate
the rapipity of the ftream. It is alfo the feat of a precf bytery, including eleven parithes.
A litte out of the town is.
A little out of the town is a large and rew fone-
houfe, which was the manfion of the unfortunate Co houre, which was the manfion of the eutfortunate Co
Conal Hamilton, the young Pretender's Governor o
Cartine in Carline in 1745 , and who upon its furrender after
wards fuffered in that city, and had his head fuck up ver one of its gates. It is commonly obferved, that the foil of the valley of
Strathboggy, and even all the way N . to Invernefs, elpe Strathboggy, and even all the way N. to Invernefs, elpe
cially the levels of Murrayland, is very rich, and alfo the air much fofter than in other parts of that king dom though in winter and fpring the circumjacent numerons
mountains are often feen to be thick clad in fnow, and
the the invers frozen up; yet its harveft is earlier than in
Northumecrland or Derty fhire, and even in fome parts Northumberland or Derbythire, and even in fome parts
of the E. of Kent or Suflex; and its corn is brought to Edinburgh in Augut for fale, before that growing in
the vicinity of the laft-mentioned place has been fic to Aeap.
Among the mountains of this flrath is a reclure fent
of the famous Laird of Braco, now Lord Duff and KZ.
bride or Braco. Here is alfo the large cafte of Strathboggy; and out of the town to the W, that of Huntley, now going to ruin, wiih ancient painitins on tho
cieling of the rooms : likewife a large church, and sleing of the ruoms: likewile a large church, ald
handome tolbooth. The fimall trade of this town is in linen -loth, and
that brought to great perfection, as we are told, by an ingenious mechanicicof the kingdom of freland fectled here. The mountains around are very regularly ar-
ranged, 2 and the grounds about the town are full of marfhes and bogs, whence its name is derived, the Di-
veron running sound one fide, and the Boggy the othier before their junction, and both of them alounding tin
ceellent trout. Piovifions are very good and chrap in this town.
Before the year 1746, here was an Epifcopal meot-
ing-houfe and Non-juring clergyman; but is fince de-ing-houfe and Non-juring clergyman; but is fince de
molifhed, as was the cale in all the parts of the couny though which the Kings era of the battle of Culloden
About four miles from Stra
About four miles from Strathboggy is the feat of Ro-
thy -mays, lofe to the Diveron, and belonging to Lor Braco above-mentioned; and about a mile further upon
in eminence fands the ancient manfion of Aberne $h$ h n eminence fands the ancient manion or $A$ arrne han
Laird of Main, yielding a very beautiful proffect of $t$ th ferpentine meanuers of the Diveron.
Within its prefoytery are three
Within its prefrytery are three Socicty fihools,
namely, in the paribes of Huntley, Morlith, and the namely, in the paribes of Huntley, Morlith, and the
united ones of Cairney and Betary; in the laf o
which parifhes, our accounts tetl us, are 36 I Papift which parihnes, our accounts tell us, are 36 Papiftes
with 2136 catechifible perfons. Formerly this country,
sfar as Fochabers, near Gordon cafles the the Sry as far as Fochabers, near Gordon caffle, on the Spey,
5
$S$ T R
absunded with Romanifs; but the family of the Duke
of Gordon being now Proteftants, their numbers will of Gordon being now Proteltants,
gradually diminifh in all probability. gradually diminith in all probability.
ST ATHDDN, a valleys and one of the mountainous
diftriats of Aberdeenflire, in the North of Seotland, diftriest of Aberdeenfirre, in the. North of Scotland,
extending iteif along the river Don. It is very fruit-
ful in corn. extending itfeif along the river Don. It is very fruit-
ful in corn. A parinh of the fame name in the prefoytery of Al-
ford, twelve miles long, and three broad, has a Societyford, twelve miles long, and three broad, has a Society-
fchool, with I 308 examinable perfons, of which 542
are Papifts; allo thirty-feven boys and fix girls in the Thool. STRA THERRICK, a diftriat in the fhire of Invernefs, about eight or mine miles W. of the town of nernefs,
and on the S . fide of Loughnefs. Here refide a confiderable part of the clan of Frafers, the valfals of the
family of Lovat ; as another part of them dwell on the family of Lovat; as another part of them dwell on the
Ard, N. W. of the fame town, along Bewley firth. It is Arditul in corn and cattle. On its confines lies Fort
fruitul Auguttus.
STRATHERN, one of the fubdivifions of Peirhhinire, in the North of Scotland. It is bounded by Mon-
teith and part of Fifefire on the S. Broadalain and
Athol on Athol on the N. part of Monteith on the W . and
Perth Proper on the E. It is upwards of f rety miles from E.to W. and above twenty from N . to S . It has its name from a river called in the country the Water
of Ern, iffing from a lough or lake of the fame name, on the frontiess of the Weft Highlands, near Glengyle; and in the -road to Edinburgh there is a bridge called
the Brigg of Ern, where the channel, not very broad, the Brigg of Ern, where the channel, not very broad,
is extremely dep to appearance, its courfe being very is extremely deep to appearance, its courfe being very
ftill, and thie waters of a remarkably darkinh hue here-
abouts, with low abouts, with low banks, and fo liable to inundations in
fpeats, or frefles. It runs from its exit out of the fpeats or frefhes. It runs from its exit out of the
lough about thiry-fix niles through the country, befides windings, and at laft falls into the Tay below
Petht This fewarty, as it is called, is a good agreeable country, though the roads in open weather are pretty
deep; and it is fuppofed to be the Ierne of the Roman deep; and it is fuppofed to be the Ierne of the Roman
writers, there being feveral camps of that people in it, particularly at Ardoch, befides a Roman way towards
Perth. Several Roman medals alfo have been found in Serth. Several Roman medals alfo have been found in
Strathern, as were not long ago two fibula curiouny
enamelled, likewife a fepulchral flone. The Ochil hills run along the S. parts. See Ochil and GLeN-LYON, or the valley of the Lyons Earls of
Strathmore. On the banks of the waters of Ern are the cafles of
Tullibardin, the ancient feat of the Murrays, of Marguis to the Duke of Athol; and allo Duplin
caftle, the feat of the Hays, caftle, the feat of the Hays, Earls of Kinnoul, to whom it gives title of Vifcount.
In the S. E. corner of this divifion of Strathern is
Abernethy, Abernethy, formerly the metropolis and ropal feat of
the famous pitts, once mafters of the greatefl and mof the famous picts, once mafters of the greateft and moft
fruifful parts in the Lowlands of Scorland, till utterly extirpated as a people, and their feeble remains incor-
porated or immerged by degrees into the fock of the porated or immerged by degrees into the flock of the
prefent natives. STRATHERN, or STRADERN, by the natives called Straberinn, is a diftric of Inverneff-lhire, in the N. of
Scotland, and confining on Nairn-flire to the cotand, and confining on Nairn-fhire to the E. It is a
valley on both fides of the water of Erinn, which valley on both fides of the water of Erinn, which
lower down in Murrayland, is called Findorne. It lies S. of Strathnairn, and contiguous to it. In both which
diffriets refide chiefly the numer the various tribes and vaffals of the Laird of Macintofh, not the country of the Frafers, nor belonging to Lord Lovat, as, the author of the Syftem reprefents; con-
founding this with the diftriat of Stratherrick that family's eftate which is contiguous ro it it on the $W$. and along the S . fide of Loughneis. The Tour makes
no mention of Strathern In this country the principal corn produced is a kind of black oats, as flanding beft out againft the fhaking
of the winds in of the winds in the higher grounds, of which is made very weet bread, though of a blackinh tinge. The fe-
male natives of this country, when they come down
into the into the lowlands to the markets, or upon any other ne-

S T R
ceffary bufinefs, generally carry along with them,
their provifions, a large flock of remarkably thich their provifions, a arge ftock of remarkably thick cakea
even to three or four inches, called bannocks, conce of a coalition of two or three walded as it were togeth
when in the dough, and toffted before alfo on one fide, according to a very antigue fire; the country, glazed over with the yolk of an an much in the form of our twelfth-cakes; thefe an ego landers are extremely ford of, and their longing dofyere
are as siberally fatisfied by the open-hearted propii. etors.
In Strathern are no towns nor villages, as the Syp. ellss us, unders klumps or farm-houles may be pealealed
fo; but it has abundance of rivulets. In good houre of accommodation at Corrybrough $\mathrm{M}_{2}$ queen's, and commonly the firft fhort ftage from Mor
vernefs to Edimburgh, and about twelve miles from the former town. Here alfo, not fortern the river, is the houfe of Moy, the country-farat of of be
Laird of Mackintofl, in a lough of the flame RATHGLASS, or STRAGLASS, i.e. the loy, a large tract of Invernefs-fhire, on the No grew off.
of Lochnefs, and ten or twelve miles in of Lochnefs, and ten or twelve miles in the fides
direction from the town of Invernefs. It direction from the town of Invernefs. It lies in the
parihh of Kilmorack. This Strath gives
Chiffolm, commonly coll Chiffolm, commonly called Chifolm of Strath to Mras. At the village of the fame name the Society have
fchool, where are only nine boys, though the Cchool, where are only ninc boys, though the harimi is
22 miles. lorg, and $\mathrm{I4}$ brood, with 2600 examinable
perfons, of which perfons, of which 730 are Papifts; and here exam a Romingle
prieft, and likewife a fchool. TRATHMORE, i. e. tbe large vallos, is a diftria of
Perthfhire, lying north-eaftward from Perth to Perthh hire, lying north-eaftward from Perrth to Brace of
It is looked upon as the moft fruitful in corn of al that part of the country. Here are feveral gentlethat part of the country. Here are feveral gentle-
men's feats, and flanding on the N. fide of the Tyy;
particularly the noble palace of Gian particularly the noble palace of G.anise of the Thy faniy;
feat of the Lyons, to whom this country gives the etile of Earl. RATHNATRN, a valley on the water or fiver of
Nairn, extending along both fides; it is a diftrit of Inversers-fhire in part, and alfo of Nairn fire in part,
in the N. of Scotland ; like that of Stradern abeve tioned, it is moflly the refidence of the Mackememenhes.
Its produce is more liberal in grain than the othert Its produce is more liberal in grain than che other;
but the principal kind bun the primcipal kind, as there, is that of black oazs
and here the antique cuftom with regard to their cakes, is alfo the fame as foore-mentioned.
The north-weftern parts are mount
The north-weftern parts are mountainous, and a good
deal of this traet is heathy or muiry, allo molfy, deal of this tract is heathy or muiry, allos, moffy; from
which, particularly the molifes of Mr. Marcbean of Faizie,
 nefs, lying four miles further $N$. are fupplied with fuiel,
as peat and turf, in which the inhabitants of Strathone as peat and turf, in which the inhabitants of Staththnim
drive a brifk trade every day in the weck except Sundar, by carrying them in dromman in the we ork except Sundiat,
yreels, namey, upon their lietle hobies backs, or in carts, which they many years ago wat much better than heds, which not and on borfes backs.
The neighbouring country, and the farmers of the Owlands, have the fame fupplies from the moffes of
trathnairn, as far as the town of Naitn, as alfo fore of firr, which is likewife dug out of there, ss sis oom-
monly the cafe in all fuch yrounds for fuel, and pencmonly the cafe in all fuch grounds for fuel, and gene-
rally ufed in the poorer houres in the room of candes. The water of Nairn, which runs through the midde of the Strath, has exxellent falmon ; but its chand is
very rough, with large fones and pieces of rocks, add very rough, with large fones and pieces of rocks, ard
its current at times very rapid and dangerous; carrirg here down by its force. A circle of fones or dnuidicl temple, \&c. fuch as we mentioned to be near Inver-
nefs (which fee) is to be feen in Strathnaim, near the banks of the river. The lands of Strathnairn hold generally of fhe Earl
of Murray, or of Mr. Campell of Cller and the of Murray, or of Mr . Campbel! of Calder; and the
enants rents here are moftly paid the landloris in money, which in other parts of the country are commonly done in the isfe corpora, or that fort of baitey
denominated bear

S T R
The ancient cuftom of raifing men, by conveying a
imple crofs of wood, burnt at the ends, and bermeared with bloon, which is done from place to placmeared
the utmoft expedition, the leart refufal or tardinefs in which is immediate death, was executed in this countify a week or two before the battle of Culloden.
STRATHNAVER, or STATHNAVERN, valley through which the water of Navern, russ. It is is
a fubdivifion of Sutherlandfhire, in the N. of Scotland, a fubdivifion of Suther andihire, in the N. of Scotland,
being feparated from the reft of the fhi.e by mountains, being bounded on the N. by the Deucale-
donian ocean or Pentland finge of donian ocean or Pentland firth; on the $W$. by the
Great Weftern, by fome called here the $V$.
 diftrict of Rods-hire. Its extent from E. to W . is
about thirty-four miles, and twelve in fome places from abour thiry-four miles, and twelve in ome places from
S . N . in others not above fix; though fome geogra-
pers, and we believe with more reafon, make its breadth phers, and we believe with more realon, make its breadth
about twenty-four miles. Its mountains are very high, on the tops of which
the fnow lies a good while undifilved. Here are the fow lies a good while undifolved, Here are
feveral bays, the country being very much indented
thereby, and in the thereby, and in thefe commodious roads and harbours ;
but not much frequented, as ever we heard, by fin ping. The country has many large woods, and in fome there mighit have been formerly in this country, at prefent lietle or nothing is faid of that kind; fo that
probably the inhabitants have defifted for fome probably the in, if tents have defifted for r .
working them, if ever they had any fuch. The country is extremely well-watered. Here are
large herds of black cattle, goats, fheep, and horfes.
Their fat beafts and colts they ing fairs of $W$ yck colts they carry to the neighbour-
 though we learn nothing of their fhipping, except this
traffic be carried on by birling, or alge open boats,
there appearing to be no veffels of ran there appearing to be no velfels of any confiderable e
burden in this or the neighbouring parts nigher than burden in this or the neighbouring parts nigher than
Kirkwall, \&z. in the Orkneys on one fide, and Cro-
martie in the flime of its name martie in the fiire of its name on the other. Here is plenty of venifon, particularly rea-deer, \&cc. and the
inhabitants look with contempt, we are told, on fuch as do not delight in hunting.
The people of this and the adjacent country are
frong, well--imbed men, being courageous, frugal Arrong, well-1imbed men, being courageous, frugal,
and patient of fatigue; holpitable, chearful, and opan-
hearted: but they have no towns in this count hearted: but they have no towns in this country, from
its fituation, we are told, not admitting of any and its fituation, we are told, not admitting of any ; and
they live mofly in in vilages or klumpt of houres
te has
many lakes, the principal of which are Lough-Navern, many lakes, the principal of which are Lough-Navern,
Lough-Yol, \&c. illand of Great Britain, looking full with its fron apainf the N. pole, and the midace of the tail of Uarer directly over its head. Major direcely aver W . coaths there are feveral inands,
Onto divers monuments of victories, faid to have been ob-
ald alfo divers monuments of victories, , aid to have been ob-
tained anainft the Danes, are diferfed up and own this
country. It gives title of Lord to the Earl of Sutherland; and that part of it belonging to the Mackyes,
Lords Rea, and other vafils, is commonly denomiLords Rea, and other varals, is commonly denomi
nated my Lord Rea's country; the taft of whom was
anobleman of literature, and a member of the Royal ateoleman of literature, and a member of the Royal
Society; they have alfo a handfome feat and gardens at Society; they have alfo a handrome reat and garcens a
Tong, in which latter vegetables, \&cc. are produced Tondy equal to thofe in a more fouthern expofure.
The day here, about the height of fummer, is compuThe day here, about the height of fummer, is compu-
ted to be eighteen hours, the fun continuing fo lonn ted to be eighteen hours,
above the horizon; and when it fets, the arch is fo formall under the horizon, that it is more than twilight ald
the time to the next day's rifing; but then, as has been obferved to be the cafe in the Orkneys, the cark night
are alto
隹 are altogether as long in winter,
is found to be more temperate than the winters are
further to the $S$. and fome of the rivers never freeze further to the $S$. and fome of the rivers never freeze,
the falt vapours from the adjacent fea which fill the air, the falt vapours from the adjacent fea which fill the air,
fheathing the acute partricles of the cold; and for the
fame reafon it is thought that the fnow is not fo deep fame rearon it is thought that the fow is not fo deep
nor fo lafting on the ground as in other places, unlefs

STR
this contradia what is frid abore of its fanding long
on the tops of the hills. Here, as is in many other parts of Scotland, the fieriffs
were formerly bound by aet of parliament, were formertly bound by act of parliament, to go a hunt-
ing thrice a year in their refpettive jurifdictions, ac-
companied by the the companied by the pofse comitatus, for deftroying the over all the tiland, hass tendered fuch a practice nced TRATHY亡LA, a valley on the water of Ylay, being a
diffriG of Bamft- hire, in the diftria of Bamf:-Mire, in thie N. of SCotland. It It lieing to-
watds the N.E. of Balvenny, and is productive of corn and grafs, with fuch plenty of lime-flone, that the houfes here
are generally buits with it. TT he inhabitants are confidearegenerany built with it. The inhabitants are confide-
rable gainers by whe exchange of their lime for cattlo
and fine tinen-yarn, on the Diveron
STRATIONICE
RATONICE, dedicated Furkey. Here was a famous temple, anciently their public alfemblies, in which the flates of Caria hold Alynda, having been, it is fuppofed, a Macedonian
colony of the Seleucide. From Adrian's rebuilding the Place, it was caled led Adrianopolis.
the fame name in Cornwall. In in it flood hund Eard of
Baths fine feat of Bath's fine feat of Stowhoule, built in the reign of Kin
Charles II. very elegandy firled having geen done by Michael Chuke ; ; s the landfrapes, and rea-pieces, particularly a profpect of plymouth, in
the great fairs, twenly-two fret by twelve, were the
work of Vandeif. work, of Vandeif. The materials having fince been
fold, this palace is now totally demolifhed. Near this town Sir Ralph Hopoton, having dereated who was allo taken prifoner, he was created Baron faid, a crop of barley with ten or twelve ears on a falkik: Its annual fairs are on May 19, November 8, and Defew hors. It is fituted in a nook of the conth, and fom ning N. 16 miles from Launcefton, and 211 from TRAUBING or STRAUBINGEN Ruffa, Ancilla, and Scrviodorum, the capital of a fmall territory of the fame name, and circle of Bavaria, in
Germany. It is well-fortified, and fituated on the Germany. It is wemfortine, and fituated on the S
fide of the Danube, over which is a bridge. It lies bout twenty miles S. E. of Ratibon. Lat. 48 deg. 50
$\min . N$. long. 12 deg. 41 min. E. $\min$. N. long. 12 deg. 41 min. E. .
(which fee) in the North Riding of Yorkflive. A this place, in a council holden by Ofry King of Nor thumberand, anno 663, the celebration of Eafter was
eftablifhed after the Romifh way, firtt introduced by
Alonfine the Augufine the monk.
TRENG, or STREN
in Sweden Proper, though , a tllw it is an an epinicopal
fee under Upal. From the large flones in fee underer Upraper, From the large ftones is an an evedicicopal in the
building of the church, and their building of the church, and their Gothic infcriptions, i
appears the heathen idols were worlhipped here ; and that the heroes and wreftlers exerted their ftrength an fair is kept near the town upon the ice, when the lak
 of Sweden. It lies on the S. bank of the Maler-lake
thirty-two miles W. of Stockholm. Lat. 59 deg. min. N. 10 ng. 17 deg. 5 min.
TRETHAM, a place in Sure
and Croydon, about fix Surrey, lying between London and Croydon, about fix miles from each, and two
from Duwiwh. It is famous for its medicinal (prings,
firt dicovered in 66 , firf difcovered in 1660 , and gives title of Baron to thi
Duke of Bedford; being a manor in the Howland famiDuke of Bedford; being a manor in the Howland fami-
ly. Here twelve poor girls are taught and cloathed YRETTON, a place in inincolnhlire, by which paffed
The Roman road now called the Forty-Feet Way.
the the Roman road now called the Fo.
gives tite of Baron to the Berkeleys. Of the fame name is a church in Shrophire, with
fairs on May 14, and September 24, for horned cattle,
 hores, and hiep.
striga,

STRIGA, a town of Schweidnitz and Silefia, in Germany. It ftands on the Polfnitz, and is noted for
excelient beer, and that ufeful mineral called terra figilexcelient beer, anut eight miles $N$. of Schweidnitz.
lata. It lies abourd in
STROMA, others call it SOWNA, the only inland TROMA, others call it SOWNA, the only inand
Pentland-firth, belonging to the hire of Caxhnels, in
the N. of Scotland. It is not above two miles from the continent ; being, about a mile and a half long, and
half a mile broad, faid to abound in corn. By the half a mile broad, faid to abound in cort, the navi-
meeting of feveral tides at its N . extremity
and gation is rendered extremely dangerous, and there is a
like dancing collifion of the waves at its S . end, called
lon ike dancing collition of the waves at its . enf, cane
by the mariners the Merry Men of May, from one by the mariners the Merry
Mr. Mayss houre in Cathef, oppofite to this infe,
which is a land-mark of great ufe to failors, who in thir which is a land-mark of great uife to failors, who in the
paflage between Stroma and the continent fix their paftage between Stroma and the contincne fight they
eyes on its chimneys, of which if they lofe are too near Catinefs, and in danger of running on
fand-banks; but if they, get fight of the houfe, they are fand-banks; but if they, get fight of the houfe, the at at
too near the ifland, and may be flit on the rocks at the too near the illand, and ex er on an experiment with
S. extremity of Stroma. From
venomeus animals, which were brought thither, having venomous animals, which were brought thither, having
lived and bred, whereas if fet afhore at Orkney, they ived and bred, whereas if fet afhore at Orkney, , be-
die immediately: the contefted title to this ile bedie immediately of Cathnefs and Orkne, is popularly
tween the Earls of
faid to hive been decided in favour of the former Lord. faid to hive been decided in favour of the
STROMBOLI, the ancient Strongylo, its roundifh form, one of the Liparean iffes round Sciliy, and in the
Tufcan fea of Lower Italy. It is computed to be properly a volcano, or burning mountain of great height, properta a great way off at fea. It lies about thirty miles
1cen E. of Lipari, and fifty N. of Meffina. Lat. Neg. 21 min. N. long. 15 deg. 20 min. E. letto, or Little Stromboii. STROMBURG, or rather STROMBERG, a bailiwi
of the Palatine electorate, in Germany; wich a town of the frame name. TROMNESS, a parith united with Sandwich, in the
preflyytery of Cairton, and the Orkney-ifles, in
the N. of Scotland. It is eight miles long, and half the dof Scotland. It in eight miles long, amd hall perfons: but whether the Society have fettled a fchool
here, the account we have this rim mere, the account we thave his rom it.
mention the numbers of fhharar in it This feem to be a headland, from its name This would feem to be a headland, from its name
the Naere, or Cape of Stroma. in Norway. It tlands on the river Nider, forty miles above the lower town of Drontheim towards the S. E.
STRONGFORD, the name both of a town and lake or bay in the county of Down, and province of Ulifter, in Ireland. See STrangrord.
STRONGOLI, Stonglum, an epicopal fee of the Hither TRONGOLI, Stongylum, an epiccopal fee of the Hither

Calabria, confining on the Further, and in the kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy. If ftands near the gulph tain, furrounded with high and craggy rocks. It lies about eight miles E. of San Severino, and a fuffragan | to in. |
| :--- |
| min. | TRONSA, one of th land, fix miles long, and three broad, towards the $S$.

E of Shan at Lingafounh a, with two convenient harbours; one at Lingafound, defended by a holon; the other at Stynie,
fenced allo by a well inhabited and fritful in fenced alfo by a well -inhabited and fruitful ifle to the
N. E. of it called Papa-Stronfa, about a mile long, but narrow. Mr. Martin tells us, that, in his time, a gentle-
man at Stronfa had a fon man at Stronfa had a fon living, who was 1100 years of
age. This likewife is a fertile and well-peopled ine age. This likewife is a fertile and well-peopled ine,
being much reforted to for the fifheries.
In the S S. E. angle is a peninfula called Rawfin, from In the S. E. angle is a peninfula called Rawfin, from which the reft of the inat in fuppers ago, the fragments
its of a Roman urn,
noted for its excellent fifherry.
STROUD, a town of Kent.
Rochefter-bridge; which thout far from the end of nearly contiguous to that city and diftinct parinh, is merly belonged to the Knights Templars, with a man-
fion here, which ftill retains the naime of the Tem
Manor. Here is an annual fair on Auguff Manor.
toys.
TKOUD at the foot of a mhich runs Gloucefferfhire, on a hiil
 mous for its quality of dying farlet, broad-clothly
all oth . ali othrr grain-colours; for that many clothiest
near and along its banks for twenty miles, with full mills upon it. Some of there are faid to have made fo merly 1000 pieces of cloth a year. Here is a hand
church, having a fpire fteeple at the W tower in the middle; a freec-fchool, charity-fchool, and
work-houfe. Its market is on Friday; the yeall work-houfe. Its market is on Friday; the yearly, find are on May 12, and Auguft 21, for cattle, hheec, and
pigs. It lies about nine miles from Gloucefle, and ninety-three from London,
TRYMON, $a$ river of E
TRYMON, a river of European Turkey, which rife
on Mount Pangeus, in on Mount Pangzus, in Romania or Thrace, and $f$ in
into the gulph of Contefla, in the Egaan (el TRYMON, STRYMONA, or STRYMONIUM, a town of Macedon, in European Turkey, on theris,
ver of the fame name. It lies about thirty miles W.
Philippi. OfCOPING, a town on the N. coaft of Faller, me
of the ifles of Denmark. It is a place of fome as being the ufual pafagage from Seeland into Germant traty TUBNA, a town of Upper Hungart, near the E F of the county of Turocz or Streizen; fome place itin
Newfol, fourteen miles from Cremnita Newfol, fourteen miles from Cremnitz. Here are fer
ven hot baths in a fine plain, furrounded and much reforted to.
TUDLEY, a feat of Mr. Aiflabie's, in the Wef Rid.
ing of Yorkflaire, with a fine garden, where is ing of Yorkhhire, with a fine garden, where is vaviety
of landfcapes, as plantations, lawns, temples, and rot tos, hills of gentle arcent, and fteep precipices covert with woods, and furmounted by a noble Gothic toverer
with a river below with a river below gently gliding in one patit, ${ }^{\text {and }}$ it
another pouring down in cataracts. From one nence is a profpect of the e town and minfler of Reppow
juft by, and par beyond tit. juft by, and far beyond it; and from another mapa
gentlemen's feats, and the fately TULINGEN, a town in the circle of Suabia, in GerTULINGEN, a town in the circle of Suabia, in Ger
many. It fands thirty-five miles W. of Confance, be
longing to the Duke of Furftenburg. min. N. long. 8 deg. 19 min. E. $\quad 47$ deg. 5 a county of the lower or ST UHLWEISSENBURG, a county of the lower circle of the Danube, in Hun-
gary. Its inhabitants are Hungarians, and fome fevt TULWEISSENBUR
y of the fame name. Ife-town in the latt rafs formed by the river Sarwitz, but not ftrong mon that account; and it had formerly good works, which have been demolifhed. From the town go three ver
broad dams, between which are churches, houfes gardens, and meadows; fo that thefe parts like foubgardens, and more populous than the town parts itflef. If has
urben
ben taken been taken feveral times, fo as to be now in a decilings
flate. It at laft fell into the hands of the Imperiifits. It flands near the Platen fee, about thirty-fix mieres SilW.
It
of Buda. of Buda. Lat. 47 deg. 31 min. N. long. 18 deg. 37 min. E. LDE
TURBRIDGE, vulgarly called STURBITCH, a an-
ted fair near Cainbridge, \&c. See under SToursted fair near Cambridge, \&c. See under STous-
BRIDGE. ftands about 18 miles from Dorcheffer, and 122 from London. Two annual fairs are kept here for cattle and toys, on May 12, and October 24 . berg, and the ducal refidence in the circle of Suxbi, in Germany. It flands in a fruitful plain on the Necklat, over which is built a bridge. This city is pretty lagh
but the houfes are mofly of timber but the houfes are moflly of timber.
The Duke of Wirtemberg's pala Prince the town belongs, is a ftately free-flone fibitic eing well-fortified, and having fine gardens, befides ${ }^{2}$ pretty collection of curiofities. It lies forty-two milo
E. of Baden, and forty-five N. W. of Ulm. Lat $\psi^{8}$
det . of Baden, and forty- -five N. W. of
deg. 46 min. N. long. 8 deg. 54 min. E.
$S$ U A
$S$ U D
The cabinet or murreum here has a tolerable collec-
tion of antiquer, bufts, and baffo relievo's ; but the tion of antiquer, bufts, and baffor relievo's; but the
mot curious piece is the Jupiter Dolichenus brought
hither by Patin from Marfeilles, reprefeninus hither by Patin from Marfeilles, reprefechening that deity
in armour) and fanding on the crupper of a an ox, ex-
all ball is a very fpacious room. In the arfenal is a The the trophies, \&cc. alfo the flin of a fife, with ftandards, trophies, \&c. alfo the Ikin of a favourite horre
killed under the Duke at the battle of Hochiftet, with fine reprefentations of batelles painted on the cielSTYRIA, the German STEIRMARK, is a duchy Auftia, lying between it and the Save, ite a formery be-
ing on the N. and the latter with Carinthia and Carni-
ola on the $S$. and ing on the $N$. and the latter with Carinthia and Carni-
ola on the S. part of Sclavonia and Hungary on the E.
and Saltzburg with part of Carinthia on the Wh. Inand Saltzburg with part of Carinthia on the W. In-
cluding the county of Cilly, another part of Panonia cluding te county, or
Supeniror, it is reckoned 130 , iniles E . and $W$. $W$. and 100
$S$ S. ation, in fome parts 30 , and in others 80 fiom N .
rent

It is divided into Upper and Lower, or the Weffern
and Eaftern Styria, according to the cor and Eaftern Styria, according to the courfe of the Diave,
which river runs through it wine, fruit, fifh, venifon, iron-mines, falt, and fin plenty of corn that they have no vent for it. The Upper Styria, which is more healthy than the Lower, has
abundance of fheep and black cattle, but has no win for which article they barter wool, butter, cheefe, \&c. with Lower Styria. The air being infalubrious, peftilential difeempers are
frequent, alio the Hungaiian fever, \&ce. but eppecilly
the that diforder fo common among the people who dwell
at the foot of the Alps, nanuely, a frange fwelling un-
 from their drinking fnow-water that comes down into
their rivers and brooks. Thefe fwellings are fometimes their rivers and brooks. Te here welings ane them both of voice and
foextraordinary as to deprive ter
fenfe; for which reafon there are generally horpitals in moft towns for fuch patients. The wellings fometimes bang fo much odlow their throats, that the poor
women who fuckle are obliged to turn them up before the child can get at the nipple. The language of Sty in in general is Sclavonic; but
in their courts of judicature and public a in their courts of judicature and public acts they ufe
the High-Dutch, which is alfo fpoken in Upper Styria with much more propriety than in the circle of Ba
varia. frib fuject to the houfe of Auftria, who govern it
It in by a Captain General, or regency fettled at Gratz. Their ordinary drink is a forry kind of fmall beer,
though the better fort have a flarp thin wine: but though the better fort have a harp thin wine:
why travellers are better p eafed with their enter tinment here than in moot other parts of the empire,
as no reafon for it it afigned, we cannot fay.
UABIA, are large circle of Germany. See under SwA-
BUAL LA SWALEY HOLF it, near the village of the firft name, in Cambaya, a the
province of the Mogul dominions, in the Eatat Indies.
The ntrance is full of banks, which at low-water are The entrance is full of banks, which at low-water are
almoft dry, and near half a mile broad. Here all hips almot dry, and near half a michered; but fince 1666 none have the privilege except the Englifh and Dutch,
who have each a port here, with yards, warehoufes, who have each a port here, with yards, warehoures,
gardens, \&c. of their own , fo that they run goods as
they pleafe. Whil gardens, ac. Whier flims lie here, which is commonly
they pleafe. Whiter
from September to March, the Indians, Perfians, Arfrom September to March, the Indians, Perfians, Ar
menians, and Turks pitch their ffraw-booth along,
the flore like a fair, where they fell callicoes, china, fattin, cabinets of mother-of-pearl, ebony, ivory, agate,
turquois, heliotropes, plantanes, arrack, \&cc. Here turquois, heliotropes, plantanes, arrack, ac. nere
are numbers of boys who ferve as interpreters, and go
on of errands for about two-pence a day ; but will not eaz nor drink with Chrifians.
Ships of other nations lie at the bar twelve mi'es beJow Surat.
SUANA, a fmall town of the Sienere, and duchy of Tur$\stackrel{\text { VANA. }}{\text { No }}$ XCIV

It is furrounded city of Ducala, a province of Africas
on walls and towers, and fituated on the river Ommirabi. It was once rich and populous. The inhabitants both of it and the neigbbouring
territory at prefent fubfitit chiefly by gathering honey
and wax out of hollo and wax out of hollow trees, which amounts to a proigious quantity, and moftly flipped off for moft parts of BIACO, the ancient Sublacum, and Sulaquem of Pliny
in the Campagna di Roma, and middle divifion in the Campagna di Roman, and midade divifion of
Italy. It was once a famous city of and fo called from the river Ancy city of Old Latium,
which rum Tiverone; which runs through three lakes before reaching this
lace. It fands on a hill, and on the conform
Naples. cafte here excepted, which is built in the antiquue e fyle,
and the principal church, a handfome ftructure : but bout a mile from the city is a Benedietine abbey, build rock, the Abbot of which is Lor CHEW-FU, or CHEU-CHEU,
Nankin, in china, and the next to a capital city it of ing feen conflantly coming and going upon the wate
to buy commodities or (or's fleet of commodities or pay the cuffoms. The Empeto that of Peking, in order to carry the tribute of the
fouther province thiter Couthern provinces thither. They come in at the mouth of the Kyam, and after failing fome hundred miles up
that river, fall into the grand canal, and conmmonly ake up. fix months in performing that voyage.
This city carries on 2 vaft trade ins city carries on a vaft trade, not only with moff
ities of China, but aifo with Japan, from which em pire it is only feparated by a narrow channel, which
trading veffels sommonly crofs in two or three days with trading verfils
a good wind.
moft in requef and embideries made here are the moft in requeft, being not only the fineft, but the
cheapeft in proportion
It is the
 the third rank under his jurifdiaioion, all l large and rich
Towards the water-fide it has fix flately many towards the land. The territory about it is
well cultivated, ell-cultivated, and full of towns, villages, and fine ICatsiUN, or SE-CHEU, a province of China, which
is divided into ten diftricts under the fame number of divided into ten diftricts under the fame number of capitals. It is bounded on the N. by Kenfi, on the
E. by Honiem and Hosuam, on the S. by Quecheu and unam, and on the W. by the mountains of India. Its capital is Ching-tu.
DBOURNE, a p

Vifcount Heer in Suffolk, where is a fine feat town of Gloucefterfhire governed by bailiff, markettown of Gloucefterthire governed by bailifs, in the
great road from Oxfordhire to Briffol, and therefore is
full of good inns. It has alfo a greazt trade by carving full of good inns. It has alfo a great, trade by carrying
lime and coals into Cotefwold. The church is fpacious, though only a chapel of eafe to Old Sodbary nd it has a good market on Thurfday for corn and ther provifions, elpecially cheefe, and reckoned tho
reatett in England, except Acherfone, in Warwick Cire. Here is a free-fchool, befides other charities.
From hence runs a fmall brook into the river Frome,
which paftes to the cuay of Britol. From hence runs a fmall brook into the river Frome,
which paffes to the quay of Britol. The bailift have eighty-eight cow-paftures in their liff for fo many of
the inhabitants, and eight acres of meidow for their own and their widows lives.
 of Suffolk, which fends two members to parliamerte,
with a fair bridge over the Stour, which river almort with a fair bridge over the Stour, which river almoln
furrounds it. Here are three large churches, and i
carries on a carries on a good trade in perpetuana's, fays, ferges,
\&c. The river is navigable as far as Manningtree, in te. The river is navigable as far as Manningtree, in
fiex, for barges and fmall craft. The buildings are reity good; but the ftreets, being unpaved, are fome This was one of the firf towns in which King Ed
vard III. fettled the. Flemings, who ward III. fettled the Flemings, who introduced the
woollen manuafature into England. Simon Theobabld
5 R
caravans between Cairo and it. But fince the dit of the Cane of Crood Hope, and the traficic ofeperery
the Eaft Indies by that way, this of Suez has fernition Several of the ancient Kings of Egypt attempted
cut open a way between the Red fea and the Medit ranean at an immenfe labour and expence; particul laid for it, but in the execution, Herodote an m there perihed $\pm 20,000$ men, which difiafter oble teliged Pwince, to lay it afide. The Ptolemy's relliged thed Red fea being higher, than Egypt, it would infallition be overflowed by that means; or, according to othe for fear the waters of the Nile fhould be foilided by tho
of the Red fea. They however fall fafer expedient, namely, to build a canal whon a moch flocil join that river and fea together, by which means the
ports fanding on the latter began to mous and opulent, and the cities of Coptos and ${ }^{2}$ nice, both in Hi Hher Egypt, were the contoret and Berer for all the merchandife brought from India indo mant
country: but fince that canal has been neg let run to ruin, they are ob iged now to carry the merchandifes by land from Cauna, built to thery thinsec
Coptos, to Coffr, which is the Coptos, to Coffir, which is the port on the Redins
where the caravans peeformed at an eafier rate from the plenty of cameds in there countries.
UFFOLK, or SOUTHFOLK, as the denoting the fouthern peop.e, in as tone Saxadifins wrotion from Northfolk, or the people in the county N . of it, now
Norfolk. This is a maritime thire man ocean on the E. bounded by Cambridsehtire the W. the river Stour on the S Sy Cambridgehire on
Efex ; and divides it foon Effex; and the invers Oufe the Lefs, and Wavenery, on the N. Separating it from Norfolk, It it a abouts, fixty-
two miles long and twenty-eight broad, two dimenfions are by others computed variounhy, and much lefs. It contains about 40 parks, 22 hauly, and 32 market-towns, 575 parifhes, and 206,000 inhas
bitants.
It is generally diflinguifhed into two parts, namely,
the franchife or liberty of St. Edmund, and the Geld. the franchire or liberty of St. Edmund, and the Gedd,
able; the former containing the $W$. part of the county, and the latter the eaftern; each of which furnilhes difinct grand jury at the affizes.
near the fea-coaft, the beach being generally fandy ant fhelly, which either abforochs or fhooots off the fea-water, and keeps it from ftagnating or forming a noifome and tinking mud ; fo that phyficians reckon it as good an air as any in England.
Its foil is of divers
Its foil is of divers qualities : that near the fhore is randy, and full of heaths; yet abounding in rye, paate,
and hemp, alfo numerous flocks of thee folk, or the Woodlands, which is the inland part of the country, though abounding in wood, has a rich deep clay and marle, yielding good paffure-grounds, on which feed abundance of cattle. That parto on the
onfines of Effex and Cambridge does alfo afford excellent pafture; and about Bury St. Edmunds, and io it is fruitful in corn, excery owards Newmarket, which is moflly heah, ora green
wward. The feeding of cattle and fheep on turnips is hid to have been an improvement firft fet on foot in this
county.
Its srincip.1 produce is butter and cheele, the latter worfe for the fake of enriching the former, being foncetimes of fo hard and horny a nature, as to require the force of the hatchet, if even this, without the exertion of the utmoff ftrength, can have any imprefiion towards dividing it: yet is faid to be much the better fort for long voyages, by reafon of its drynefs, and the fee
time fo mellowing it, as to have been fald a pound. But how a callous curd fo devoid of and unctuous quality, and produced from very clofoly-gin med milk, Phould ever come or grow mellow, as mock
ing all efforts of the knife, has very much the appear ance of a paradox

This county is in the diocere of Norwich. It for
merly gave tiile of Marquis and Duke to merty gave thle of Marquis and Duke to feveral fa-
mitites, as it otoes at prefent that of Earl to a branch o
the Howards; and, befides two Knights for the ent fends the fame number for each of the following phace, Eye, and Bury St. Edmund's. ULLY, a fmall town of Orleannois, in France. It mous Bethune, the favourite and prime to the fa
 moirs we have had lately publifhed in an Englifh drefs by the ingenious authorefs of the Female Quixote,
\&cc. It flands twenty miles S. of Orleans. Lat. deg. 42 min . N. long. 2 deg. $30 \mathrm{~min} . \mathrm{E}$
ligni. It flands in the Hi her Abruzzo city of the Pe Lower Italy, on a plain furrounded with mountains, nd between two rivulets which come from the Ape
nines, befides the river Sora running by. It is well nines, belides the river sora running by. It is well-
built, and full of inhabitants; sives tite of principality ot the Borghere family, and is an Epiicopal fee. This was the birth-place of Ovid, and Silius Italicus
files it Gelidus, from the coldnefs of its fite, and the bundance of its waters. It lies about fixty-feven miles 54 min. E. . SULTANIA, once the metropolis of Aiderbeitzan, in
Perfia, and a confiderable city; but now moftly in ruins. Perfia, and a confiderable city ; but now moitly in ruins.
It lies at the foot of a mountain. Here are fome public
Hese Buildings semarkable for fructure and architeceure, and
faid to have 3000 habitations, built of earth, lime, and faid to have 3000 habitations, built of earth, lime, and
clay; with fome caravañeras and bazars, but not conclay; with fome caravanferas and bazastiul and cheap.
fiderable. Here provifons are very plentifir
The air is healthy, but the feafors change almoft every The air is healthy, but the feafons change almoft every
hour. It lies about 135 miles S. E. of Tauris. It had formerly 400 churches, but none of them entire, nor
are there any Chriffians now here. are there any Chitifians now here.
SULTZBACH, a barren fony co
ULTZBACH, a barren flony country of Bavaria, to-
wards Franconia, in Germany. It had formerly con-
fiderable Counts of wards Franconia, in Germany. It had formerly con-
fiderable Counts of its own, who failing in it, came to a branch of the Newburg, family, from whom is de-
fcended the prefent Elector Palatine, which fill refides cended the prefent Elector Palatine, which
in the town of the fame name. It is a fmall place, wilh a caftle on the top of a hill,
near the river Vils. The Duke of Neuburg's palace near the river Vils. The Duke of Neuburg's. palace
here is fately, and the church is a fair fruelure. The here is fately, and and the town pretty well-built; but
ffreets are unimotran and
feveral of the houfes are ruinous. One rivulet fupplies feveral of the houfes are ruinous. One rivulet fupplies
them with water, from which they brew excellent ber. them with water, from which they brew excellent beer.
It lies swenty-nine miles N. of Ratifoon. Lat. 43 deg. Thin. N. long. II deg. 54 min. E. E.
26mATRAA one of the lareft Indiands, in the
SUMAT An ocean of the latter name, in Afia. It lies between lat.
5 deg. 30 min . N. and lat. 5 deg. 30 min. S . fo that the equator paffes through the middle of it, and between long. 93 and 104 deg. E. It is about 900 miles in
length from N. W. to S. E. but in general not above 350 in breadth.
This is the firft of noted iflands which form the great
Eaft Indian Archipelago ine Ealt Indian Archipelago, the chntrace int and and that of Java, which are a
blocked up by
boundary feparating the Indian from the Chinefe ocean, boundary feparating the Indian from the Chinefe ocean,
only that in the middle there is an opening called Sunonly that in the midre thertion of commerce between
da drteights, for the propagation
the feveral parts of the world: it lies on the W, fide of the feveral parts of the world, it lies on the W. fide of
the peninfula of Malacca, having the freight of this
latter name on the N. E. which parts it from the penin the peninfula of the N. E, which parts it from the penin-
latter name on the
fula beyond the Ganges the great Indian fea on the S. W. and the freights of Sunda which part it and Java Befides the frreight between Sumatra and Java, called Sunda (which fee) there are four other pafiages. I,
That between Sumatra and the peninfula of Malacca, That between Sumatra and the peninfula of Malacca,
through the ftreights of Malacca, reaching from Achin through the Atreights on this is the ordinaty paffage from
to the Malaca ports : the toengal-bay and the Coromandel-coaft to Borneo or
China, and confequently the gulph of Siam, the coaft
Cond China, and confequently to the gulph of siam, the coant
of Cambodia, Cochinchina, and Tonquin-bay. . . The
paffage fiom the bottom of Malacca freeights into the pafage form the bottom of Malacca freeights into the
fea of Borneo by the S . end of the Cherfonus Aurea,

## $S$ U N

 called the Sitreights of Sincapore, is a thorooghtiffeto the fame parts as the Malacea freights. 3 . The
freights of Baing, between the E , end of to the tame parts as the Malacea frecights. 3. The
freights of BBing, betwen the E.end of Java and the
Ine of Bailey, is the ordinary palfage to and from
Celebes or Ine of Bailey, is the ordinary. paltage to and from
Celebes, or any orher of the Spice Intands, and like-
wife to the S. E. part of Borneo, wit. out touching at wile to the S. E. patte of Borneo, witsout touching at
Batavia. And, The Arcights of Sapp, between
Flores and the Inand of Cambi. This pares and the intand of Cambi. This, and fome other
pafiges, afe often ured to and from the Spicc Inands and
the Moluccas. Sumatra is diverfified by high mountains covered with
trees, fruifful valleys and plains, forefts and fivers trees the air from the marhes and periodical rains is
bur
tery unhealdy very unhealthy, at which feafon in mott evenings are
fudden tempents, and as fudden calms. On the W:
fide of the inand the ais fide of the inand the air is is the worft, but on remo-
ving to Sillabar in the S. E. part, ving to Sillabar in the S. E. part, any, languining demo- dif-
temper is cured. The N. parts are very populous, abounding in all neceffaries : they have hopold ins, and
quantities from the rivers and mountains here ont quantities from the rivers and mountains here, orf
which commodity depends the trade of Achem, bringWhich commodity depends the trade of Achem, bring-
ing hhips and merchandife from all parts of Alia, and
fome from Europe. Here are alfo mines of fome from Europe. Here arem alfo miness of Alia, and
iron, brafs, copper, \&c. wwith fulphur. Itin; iron, brafs, copper, \&c. with fulphur. It has no no
wheat or rye, but vaft quantities of barley, honey,
wax, fuaar ser wax, fugar, ginger, pepper, with which many veifels.
are loaded yeatly; and this and their gold they ex-
ate are loaded yeatly; and this and their gold they ex-
change for rice and opium from Bengal, $\$$ \&c. In their deferts are elephants, tygers, rhinocerofes, bears, deer,
goats, porcupines, \&ce. and this is faid too be the only
Indian illand in which there are bears, the tive infered with crocodilies; but they have plenty of fieflh and falt water fih, buffloes, horfes, and fowl of all
forts. They have likewife diamonds, filk, bezoar, cinnamon, mace, cloves, millet, Stc. alfo hyacinths and emeralds; cocoa, camphire, caffia, and whole woods
of wild fandal, \&c. Here are reeds, faid to be almolt 3000 fathoms high, oranges, lemons, tamarinds, pomegranates, pumplemures, plantains, mangufteene, paid
to be the favourite fruit of Sumatra, pine-apples, and
all to be the frevourite fruit of Sumatra, pine-2pples, and
all the fruits and roots common in the Eaft Indies. Some of the inhabitants are Page Ean, but evenerally
barbarous and treacherous Mahometans, which the Englinh at Bencouli fadly experienced in 1720, when ing deftroyed dall they cuole tay their hands on. The
tomen are proftitutes. They cut off hands women are profitutes. They cut off hands and feet
or the leaft crimes, and thofe that are capital are punifhof very cruelly. Their diet is rice, filh, cocoa-nuts,
and herbs; their common drink is water. They have and herbs; their common drink is water. The have
rettey oood tradefmen of all forts, for arms, \&c. and
or building bamboo-houfes. Their common land pretty good tradermen of all forts, for arms, \&c. and
for building bambor-houres. Their common lan-
guage is the Malayan ; thoughi they can fpeak feveral others. In this in and are many petty principalities, but all
fibutary to the King of Achem.
It was former erned by Queens, to one of whom our Queen Eliza-
beth fent a prefent of fome brafs guns, $\&$ c. in return of which the Englifh had feveral privileges granted them, ho have flill feveral forts and fatories here and tho capital is Achem.
UMEREIN, a town of Lower Hungary, in the idand
of Schutt. It is fubjee to the houfe of Auftria; and of Schutt. It is fubjeat to the houre of Auftria; and
lies about fifteen miles S. of Prefburg. Lat. 48 deg. 10 min. N. long. 17 deg. 29 min. .
SUM
USCAHAB, a town near the Petrea, in AB, Afia, tupwn near the frontiers of Arabi fome to be the ancien
Sabe, or the country of the old Sabeans, who pillaged Saba, or the country of the oi Sateans, who piliaged
Job, and others that of the Maxi, who came to adore
the infant Saviour. It lies about iso miles S. W. from Anna, and 270 fouth-eaftward of Joruflater. NDA, a treeight fo called in the Indian ocean, in
Afia, the S , part of which is the N . part of the Tne of Afia, the $S$, part of which is the $N$. prart of the ine of
Java, and called Java-head ; and its $N$. point is the $S$. Java, and called Java-head; ; and its N . point is the S .
part of the 1 Ine of Sumara, known by the .name of
Flat-point. Between there two, being about fix leagues Flat-point. Between thefe two, being about fix leagues
ffunder, the fhips from Europe pais direaly to Batavia or China, without touching in the Indies. The Aretech at once. E. from the Cape of Good Hope, and
making no land till after traverfing the whole Indian making no land erch faver-head. This is the ordinar
oocean, they reat
paflage of Dutch veffels from the Cape to Batavia, with
out touching at Ceylon or the Coromandel-coaft. See SUMATRA.
SUNDA, is the name of feveral infands in and about the laft-mentioned freights of the fame name; the princi-
pal of which are Sumatra, Java, and Borneo. The pal of which are Sumatra, Java, and Borneo. Malacca, and having powerful fleets at Batavia, can interrupt the trade of the European natrongts, whenever
any other part beyond thefe wo ftreights
they have a mind, and their jealoufy of the Spiceiffands prompts them to it.
SUNDERBURG, a frong town
fo called, as fanding on the S. part of the Ine of Alfen, in the Baltic, belonging to Denmark. It was formerly the refidence of its
Duke, which was in a fately cafle. It fuftained the Duke, which was in a flately cattle. It fuftained the
attack of the Swedifh General Wrange, fo that he was
obliged to obliged to quit the whole inland. It lies about 104
miles W. of Copenhagen. Lat. 55 deg. 24 min. N. long. ro deg. 4 min. E.
SUNDERHAUSEN, a of the fame name, and duchy of Swartzburg, in Upper
Saxony, in Germany. In its arfenal is a remarkable Saxony, in Germany. In its arfenal is a remarkable
idol of an unknown metal, which being filled with water by a hole in the crown of the head, then ftopt up
clofe with a bung, and fet over a fire, will fweat very corc
much, force the bung out, and the water afterwards much, force the bung out, and the water afterwards
in fpouts ; but whether the water they emitted will fet wood in a fame if it touch it, and caufe a horrid fench, does not feem to merit belief in the former part ; though
Hubner relates it. It lies about eighteen miles S. of Hablberftadt. SUNDERLAND, a fea-port of the bifhopric of Durham.
Its name denotes its being a particular precinct, with immunities of its own. It is populous and well-built, having a fine church in it. The fea almoft furrounds it at high-water. It ftands on the S. bank of the Were,
near its influx into the fea, and has a brikk trade in coals, which in general are faid to burn but fowly; yet have thereby, it it faid, this advantage, that they make
three fires: the Lumley coals, however, and others, are excellent. The port being barred up, an act paffed for cleaning it, and the Mhips were before obliged to take in their dangerous to the keelmen or lightermen. They are here generally fmaller than thore that load in the Tyne: yet in cafe ofa wind at N. E. they can fail, when
thofe at Newcafte cannot get over the bar of Tinmouth. Sunderland has given title of Earl to feveral, partiminifter in the reign of King George I whofe fanous afterwards to be Duke of Marlborough, in right of his in this family. It lies about $\mathcal{B}$ miles S . of Shiells, 13 ,
13 from Durham, and 263 from London. merches coals, they trade in falt, glafs, and other merchand parts, having many rich merchanis realm as to foreign parts, having many rich mierchants, tradefmen,
mafters of fhips, and a great number of feamen belong-
ing to ing to the town.
SUNDERL AND (fee SUDERMANIA) the moft populous diffrict of all Sweden. It is bounded on the N. by the Maler-lake; on the S. by Eatf Gothland; on the W. by Nericia;
and it has the Baltic on the $E$. UNDI, an inland country of Congo, in Arrica, with the river Zaire on the N. of Cougho, in Arrica, with
have territories beyond it. The nations here are fierce, and of uncommon courage; never paying their tribute but when compelled
by an armed force. It is bounded on the S. E. by the by an armed force. It is bounded on the S. E. by by the countries of Batta and Pango, and on the N. E. by the
kingdom of Makoko, and thofe rocks of cryftal at the
foot of which Banco foot of which Bancaor lofes itfelf in the $Z$ aire.
The government of Sundi belongs of right to the prefump government of Suir of Congo.
The province is divided into feveral governments, moff of which being remote from the capital, and amidft mountains inacceffible, the people obey as they pleafe;
for being always afmed, they keep the country in a
continual commotion : fo that the Chritian or Ron The foil heing much watered by rive progrels he ful, only it wants better cultivation; and nothy frotich conquer the lazinefs of the negroes.
The mountains are enriched The mountains are enrichied with precious metal,
but the turbulence of the inhabitants will not fuffer
them to be worked, the iron-mincs but the turbuience of the inhabitants will not fuffit
them to be worked, the iron-mines excepted,
which arms and tools for hufbandry which arms and tools for hufbandry are emade. To, To
N. of Zaire are very fine copper-mines, N. of Zaire are very fine copper-mines, which are 2 ,
worked; and the people of Loando come hither worked $\begin{aligned} & \text { chame. } \\ & \text { The capital }\end{aligned}$ The capital of the fame name with the province ) 2 en
mentioned, and the Governor's mentioned, and
leagues from the great waternor-fall of thidence, is ativer Zaire GNDIVA, one of the illands at the mouth of
Ganges, and in the kingdom of Ganges, and in the kingdom of Bengal) in the tor
Indies, in Afia. It lies about four leagues sfom reft, and as far from the continent. It is about $m$ the leagues in circuit, having three fathom water withing florms or the S. W. monfoons, It is mall hips from habited, by an honeft people, who fell their cotis manufacture amazingly cheap; as alfo provirionsof of
meat and fowl, it being a very fruitful inand. It is di. meat and fowl, it being a very fruitful inand. Ition oi di.
vided into two parts by a channel, which is navigoble high-water. NNEBERG, or SONNEBERG, a place of the Nerm
Marck of Branderburg, in Geimany. It Marck of Branderburg, in Germany. It fands on
the river Werta. It was formerly the refidence of the
bailifs of Mal bailiffs of Malta. It lies about fifty miles E .
Berlin. Lat. 52 . Berlin.
min. E.

Lat. 52 deg. 38 min . N. long. 15 deg. UNNING, a village of Berkshire, ftanding on a fine
rife of ground rife of ground, having the Thiames in a valley below
It was formerly the fee of cight Bing It was formerly the fee of eight Bilhops, till teranfowed
to Sherburn, and at laft to Salifbury; to whofe Binico it has belonged ever fince. II lies a about a m mile fromp
Twyford, two from Reading, and four from Henley Twyford, two from Reading, and four from Henley
upon Thames. delpadia, in Sweden Proper. It flands at the mouth a river between two othe se, with a pretty good hatbourt
The coaft hereabouts is very rocky for foly mile, on the $S$. of this place.
in Germany, bertitory of the circle of the Upper Rhine, in Germany, belonging now to France. It it bounded
on the N. by Alface ; on the E. by the Rhine, which parts it from Brifans; on the Sy. by Switzefland;
and on the W. by the Finche and on the W. by the Franche-come.
PERIOR, or Upper Lake, the moft confiderable in.
land collection of waters among thofe in Camde North America. It is above 100 leagues in length
Nater and and 70 where broadeft, lying the furtheft N . of all the
takes in lakes in that country. See CANADA.
SURAM, a fmall city of Carthuel, in the eafern part a Georgia, and Afityic Turkey. Near it is a a arge for-
trefs, and very rep trefs, and very regular, with a garrifon of 100 Perifins
Not far off is the country called by the mathir, off it the country called by the Georgians See
mach ore caftle, pretended to have been machi, or the three carts.
built by Noah's three fons.
Indies, in cappital of Cambaya, a province of the Eaf Indies, in Afia. It is a fea-port, and the greateft town
for trade in all the Mogul's dominions. It fands on the river Tapta or Tapee, being as broad here as the
Thames at Windfor, with the defence of a figh will Thames at Windior, with the defence of a fight wall,
and fome antique forts. a.
 ernor of the town, who lives in great ftate.
t 200,000; many of whom are very rich merchants both Mah metans and Pagans; are very rich melchants, but conceal their wealit for fear of the avarice of the Mogul and his Governoss,
Here the Moors, Banians, Amenians, Arabs, and Jews, carry on a much greater trade than the Europeans. The Englifh, Dutch, and French have facaroies st Surat ;
but the Englifh have the oreateff fhare of the commiere, ut the Englifh have the greateft fhare of the commiere, their Eatt lodia company's affairs being managed in thic
new factory by a prefident and council ; under thec are all the little a detached factories of this ; nation fitilided vithin the country on the coaft, and that of Malbar, , 5

S U R
far as Ceylon, are directed; the facory of Surat being the
head fettlement on this fide, as fort St Gerse other. The prefident lives in freat filendor, with the
flate of a little Prince; and out of his counci), ing of five members, are elected the Deputy-governor
of Bombay, and the agent for Perfia. of Bombay, and the agent for Perfia.
When the Endifh firt fettled
Winnen the Englifh firft fettled here, about the bedifturbed their commerce; ; , til by bortuguefe very much
tained by the former vitory obtained by the former, in which above 1500 Portuguufe
were killed, with an inconfiderable lofs Sir George Oxendon, the prefident in on th60, fo well
defended the merchants from Rajah Sevagee, that the Mogul prefented him withe robe of honour, granting the Englifh other privileges at the fanme time; which though afterwards revoked
they have fill the preference of all foreizards The freets of Surat are lined of with foreigners. of goods. Their artifs are very ingenious, particu-
larly in marquetry, or inlaying and working in ivory. larly in marquetry, or inlaying and working in inory.
The Dutch of all the Europeans pay the leaff cuftoms here for their goods, fince, by the advantagee of their
men of war in India, they can block up the Mogul's men of war in India, they can block up the Mogul's
ports, and oblige the government to fubmitto their terms. ports,
The revenenes of the province are kept at Surnat,
which, with the cuftoms, are faid to ampunt annually which, with the cuftoms, are faid to amount annually
to 162,5001 . Mahometanifm, according to Ali's feet, is the reli-
gion feotled by law. Their chief feftival is the the new
moon. At their moon. At their Ramadan or Lent, which is the enw
moon in November, the Governor has a grand pro-
ceffion.
The moft numerous fect are the Banians, and anThe moft numerous fect are the Banians, and an-
other numerous feat are the Perfees, fometimes alled
Gaures, Gaures, or worthippers of fire; concerning, whom,
fee an excellent account publifhed in 1630 , by Mr. fee an excellent account publifhed in 1630, by Mr.
Lord, one of the company's chaplains : the French have Lord, one of the companys chaplains: the French have
a little ehurch here, with a few capuchins; and though
there are above an hunded different feets at Surat, they there are above
never quarrel. The Moors or Mahometans having the law in their
own hands, as is the cafe over all India, diftribute juftice own hands, as is the cafe over all India, diftribute juftice to thofe who pay the moff for it
The fields hereabouts are all plain, and the foil fruit-
ful on the land-fide, but fandy and barren lands towards ful on tea. Provifions are plentiful and cheap here. The
the fer
city is very nafty, with a dunghill almolt at every doun: city is very nafy, with a dunghill almoft at every door;
yet they are feldom troubled with the plague, the excefive heat evaporating the noifome fmells, and the rains walhing away the filth.
There are no fine $h$
There are no fine hourfes, except fome belonging to
the Banians and Morifh merchants, terrafied a-top, and the Englifh, Dutch, and French: thofe of the
meaner fort being of cane, covered with palm-leaves. meaner fort being of cane, covered with palm-leaves.
The freets are wide and commodious, though paved
for their hackneys, which are a fort of coaches drawn for their hackneys, which are a
by oxen
The Englifh or Eaft India company's houre is . pacious and well-fortified, having terracce-walk, with a neat oratory, refectory, warehoufes, wc. though the
old and new company's fervants, notwithfanding their union, have coalefced in amity.
Here are Englifh merchants, who live independent of
the Eaft India company, under the protection of the the Earment, notwithflanding all the preprefentations of
government
the company to the contraty government, notwithtandry.
the company to the contrary.
Surat is the propereft place in
Sere being an affereft place of in all India for a virtuofo, here being an affiemblage of the euriofities from the
coafts of Africa, Malabar, Arabia, Perfia, Indoftan, \&c. befides a great collection of agats, cornelians, and
other precious ftones of Cambaya, which are 10 be
met with in its bazar or market-place.
Befifes feveral articles imported hither from Enland,
俍 as wine, beer, fine hats, worfted fockings, \&c. are
coarfe cloth, and feveral other woollen manufactures ; coare coth, and feveral other woo frem thence to Ban-
fome of the latter being exported for
tam. There is a commerce carried on here in numetam. There is a commerce carried on here in nume-
rous articles from Perfia, China, \&c. At the Dutch
Nour are rous articles from Perfia, China, \&c. At the Dutch
factory are fold fices from Batavia. Mhe European factories here are obliged to refund the Moors, if any of
their veffels fhould be taken by pirates. their veffels fhould be taken by pirates.
$\mathrm{N}^{0}: 94$.

S U R
The Surat gold is faid to fetch twelve or fourteen per
cent. in Europe; and its filver furpaftes thate of Mexico Here, travellers , tell its iliver furpaties that of $M$ exico.
who areal hermaphrodites, who are obliged to wear as aran's turban, with womens
apparel. Many of the common people maint apparel. Many of the common popple maintain them-
felves by cleanfing of lacque, and making it tinto ticks
for fealing-wax; of which the Enolizl for fealing-wax; of which the Englifh and Dutch ex-
port great quantities. port great quantities. The Banians are very magnif-
cent at their weddings. The floors of the upper and
lower rooms are of lower rooms are of teras, and tracir windows of ifin-
glafs and oytterfhells. There glafs and oyfterfhells. There are no public-houfes,
either in the city or country ; butt the caravan ferves
traveliers to traveliers to feep and drefs their victuals in.
Moft nations have their difine burving Mort nations have their diftinet burying -grounds out
of town. The Perfians expole their dead to vultures ; of town. The Perfians expofe their dead to valtures ;
but that belonging to the Durchi is mmonumment, with
three capacious punch-bowis, where thof of three capacious punch-bowis, where thore of that na-
tion, according to the requeft of the tipling commantion, accoording to the requeff of the tippling comman-
der buried here, often make merry : without the town
are pagodss, where the Muf.l heels uppermoft. And at Pulpara, wo miles of their is a fenininary of Brachmans.
Surat
Surat lies 10 miles E . of the Indian ocean, 30 S . of
of the harbour called Swalley-bole, 160 N

 in Permiz or Permefky, a province of eaftern Mufcovy
and this is and this is all the account we find of it.
URE, SEWER, or SWIRE, a noble a province of Ireland; which rifing from Mandin-hil, runs through the county of Limeric, and fo throug Lower Oflory, then through Thurles (where was
barrack formerly for horre); from whene through Holy-crofs, and then by Cafif, Cihir-cafte, and Clomell; where quitting this county, it wecomes
boundary to thofe of Waterford and Kilkenny. boundary to thofe of waterford and Kine enny. It ives title
of MERE, a town of Aunis, in France. of Marquis to a branch of the Ro hefoucaud family
Here are kept feveral markets, in which is carried on Here are kept ieveral markets, in which is carried on
a confiderable rrade in horfes. It lics sboot four leaure
from Tonnay Boutonne, and fix from Roche le to the foom Tonnay Boutonne, and fix from Roche le to thi E
URGUT, a poor, thinly inhabited, and worfl-built own
of Siber in, in Afic of siberia, in Atanic Rulia. It thands on the N.
fide of the great river Oby. The poople in the who territory are fo miferably poor, as not to be able to fur-
nifh themiflves with cloaths. They cultivate but little
. land, and that very indifferently; theif fubfiftence arifes entirely from their hunting of fables, ermines, black
foxes, beavers, 2 cc . with which there pitts 2bound Some of them they catch in traps, and others they huth with dops; trafficking for theii kinins. Here the erming are the fineff and largef in all Siberia, and the black
foxes fkins fetch 2 or 300 rubles, fo high is the valua put upon them. Hyenas and beavers are in great numi-
bers here. The former animat is fo nimble and rapacious, as often to throw ittelf from a tree, upon a hatrt, deer or elk, fixing its claws and teeth fo fath, that they
fhall not be abe to fhake them off with alt their preed Hhall not be abie to fhake them off with al their fpeed
but at faft fink down ded under the pain of fatigue. The ingenuitk of the beavers in gnawing large urees
with their teeth, and other particulars of that kind, $\$+c$. with their teeth, and other particulars of nhe din,
which the Siberians are fullof, we will not dwell upon, as they mighte exceed all belief, , unlefs the like accounte of caltors and oother creatures in difterent countries, tur
lated by authors of credit, might feem in fome meaturc
俍 ftrong admixture ernand Guiana (which fre) a province of South America. The French and Englifh were fucceffively manters of it the former quitting it as unhealthy, and the latere ma-
king no great account of it, did readily furrender it to the Dutch, who under the protection of the ftates of
Zealand began to fertle here in 1674. This colony Zealand began to fettle ehere in 1674 . This colony
is now protty powerful and fourifhing; ; mnd its chicf is ow pretty powerful and flourihing, and its chire
trade confifis in the produce of the country, as fugars, cotton, gum, tobacco, dying-wood, \&cc. They have
feveral forts belonging to it, and the fettement extend feveral forts belonging to it, and the rettlement extends
itrelf about thirty leagues above the river Surinam
Lat. 6 deg. 32 min. N. N. ling. 56 deg. 21 min. W. W.


S U S
SUROY, an ine of Norway, a little more fouthward than the famous Northcape, the uttermoft headland of Europe this way; where are fome churches for Chrir
tian worlhip, though the people on the continent are tian wornip,
fupid idolators. SURREY, one of the counties of England. It is con-
tiguous on the W. to Berkhlhire and Hamplhire ; on the tiguous on the W. to Berkkhire and Hamp/hire; on the
S. to Suffex; on the E . it joins Kent ; and the river
T. Thames parts it from Middlefex on the N. It is about
34 miles long from Rotherhithe in the E. part of 34 miles long from Rotherhithe in the E. part of
the borough of Southwark, to Trenfham in the W. 21 in breadth from the Thames on the N. .t. Awfold
on the S. containing in that (pace 13 hundreds, 140 on the S. containing in that fpace 13 hundreds, 140
parifhes, 10 of which are in Southwark and the parts parifhes, 10 of which are in Southwark and the parts
adjacent; alfo 11 markets-towns, 35 vicarages, 450 adjacent ; allo 1 markets-towns, 35 vicarages, 45
villages and hamlets, with 171 ,ooo inhabitants. This is a healthy county, having in it feveral royal
palaces, with numberlefs feats of nobility, gentry and palaces, with numberrefs seats of nobility, gentry and
merchants, more efpecially in the parts W . of London, and along the Thames that way. Yet he ari, , weoll as
the foil of the middle and extreme parts, differs greatly; the foil of the middle and extreme parts, differs greatly;
for the climate of the latter is mild, being very fruitful in corn and hay, with a fine intermixture of woods, fields, and meadows, efpecially on the S . part about Holmf-
dale, and on the N. towards the Thames : but the air dale, and on the N. towards the Thames: but thc air
is bleak in the heart of the county, which, a delightful fpot here and there excepted, is open fandy ground or
barren heath: for which reafon this county has not been improperly compared to coarfe cloth, wish a fine been improperly compared to coarfe cloth, with a fine
lift or border. In fome places are long ridges of hills or downs; with warrens for rabbits, fhelter for hares,
and parks for deer.
Its principal rivers, Its principal rivers, befides the noble Thames on its
N. fkirts, are the Mole, the Wey, and the Wandle, N. Sirits, are the Mole, the Wey, and the Wandle,
which abound in finh; the laft of thefe excells particularly in fine trout.
The chief produce of this county, befides corn, are box-wood, walnuts, and fullers-earth; which laft article,
fo ferviceable in the cloathing trade, is fold at Io ferviceable in the cloathing trade, is fold at a groat a
buhhel from the pits near Ryegate. It gave formerly title to the Earl, who in the ab-
fence of King Henry VII the the fence of King Henry VIII. at the fiege of Tournay,
fought the bloody battle of Floddenfield in Northumberfought the bloody battle of Floddenfield in Northumber-
land, againft the Scots under James IV. in which that
King fell, fighting valiantly at the head of his nobles, King fell, fighting valiantly at the head of his nobles,
and thereupon his men were routed. At prefent it and thereupon his men were routed. At prefent it
gives title of Earl to the Duke of Norfolk, and gives title of Earl to the Duke of Norfolk, and
lends to parliament, befides two Knights of the fhire,
two members for each of the boroughs of Southwark two members for each of the boroughs of Southwark
(the elargef place in the whole county, and an appen-
dant to London) Blechingly, Ryegate, Guildford, Gatton, and HURUN. SURUGA, or SURUNGA, a maritime city, and capi-
tal of the province of the fame name, and inland of NN: phon, in Japan, an empire of Afia. It was particularly noted as the refidence either of the Emperor's
eldeff fon or brorther and ftrong caftle, with high walls, towers, \&cc. The place has run to decay fince one of theres unfortunate Princes was ordered to difpatch himfelf for rebellion,
which he did by ripping open his belly. Saris tells us, that in his time it was as large as Iondon and Southwark; and that the Emperor fometimes refided here. The Englifh were once allowed to trade
thither, the fuburbs being chiefy inhabited by thither, the fuburbs being chiefl inhabited by mer-
chants and tradefpeopple, then very numerous and wealthy; whilrt the city was filled very numerous and weality and gentry.
In the road between this city ad the In the road between this city and that of Jeddo, is the
idol Dabi, made in gilt copper, in the form of kneeling, and abouttwenty-two feet high. Suruga fands on the fouthern coaft ; and from the coupans downwards. Lat. 35 deg. 23 min
N . long. 142 deg. 30 min. . US, SUZZ, or SOUSE, a province of Morocco, which, with the province of Darah, and the Africa.
Sus, includes the greateft part of ther bus, includes the greateft part of that kingdom. It is
bounded on the N. by Mount Atlas, which divides it Suz, which parts it from ; on the E. by the great river Suz, which parts it from Gezula; on the S. by the Numidian

S U S
Several branches of Mount Atlas fpread themelelver into this province, by which means it is mountaine eives sn
the N. Fide, but moft part of it toward , the $W$. and $~$
is,
is a flat and fercile country, being well is a flat and fercile country, being wells watered by by 8 ,
rivers Sus and Magarib, from which are cut the rivers Sus and Magarib, from which are cut fevera
canals: along the banks of thefe are fome of the mol canals: along the banks of thele are fome of the mok
delightful gardens, orchards, \&c.. abounding in all forks of fruit-tress, efpecially the palm, though the daltes art
inferior to thole of Numidia.
The inhabitants are
The inhabitants are moftly Barabars, and much live in towns and in the lowlands, where they cultivent great quantities of rugar-canes, rice, corn, alditizate haye
fine paltures. fine paltures.
The overflo
nriches the territo of the Suz, like the Nile, harveft is feldom later than May. Here they manke therery quantities of indigo from a plant growing fpentaneoungye alum and copper, vefides the cold-mines of Tineof called by the netives Nacknacki, the produce of which
is carried off annually by the card in flaves and other merchandife, paravans, who allicuicha dealy
often found along the often found along the coaft.
given by the eldeft to his younger trother wa, Suz was him homage for the fame ; but the latter foon paying himfelf King of Morocco, Fez, and other foon made
Numidia and Libya, at the (ame his empire. On the W. fide of the river Sus is Cape Aguer, thought to be Ptolemey's UJagium, where the Portruguef built Sanh
ta Cuz; but they were driven out by that P Pince ta Cruz; but they were driven out by that Prifince before
the dethroning of his brother, and built Tarudant
diftance from diffance from it ; where her, and buided, till he madant at forme
felf mafter of Morocco elf mafter of Morocco. To the fouthward of himb
cape is that called Nan or Non, this bein chem to be che ene plus ultra ow with regard to tailing. The principal mountains in this province are only $f_{0}$ many branches of the great Aclas, diftinguihined by the valleys and plains fupplying camels and dorese; daries. The inhabitants of fome of there are flout and warlike, being often at war with each othere
Mof of the inhabitants of Sus are wealth every thing neceflary for life, wool and woollen cloth excepted; with which the Chriftians fupply theomen Tloch
are all Mahometans, but her are all Mahometans, but have a high veneration for St.
Auguftine, born, as they believe, at Auguitine, born, as they believe, at Tagoaft, a city in
the province. They are generally more warlike and polite than the other provinces of Morocco. Mount Atlas. SUSA, a marquifate of Piedmont, in Upper Italy. It is
a very mountainous country, which opens ofil more a very mountainous country, which opens fill more
and more as one comes from the frontiers of Savor towards Turin, It lies along the foot of the Alpoy, with
Piedmont on the $F$ Piedmont on the $E$. and Dauphiny on the $W$. This was with
This wanty a country of conderhe and extent, and ind inhabituantry of confiderable frenght the Segufiani; but now
fubject and extent, and inhabited by the Seguliani; but now
fubject to the Duke of Savoy. At prefent it is hardly
above fo dry and byty-three miles long, and cight broad. It is
heigh N . fide, from the inaceeffleb fo dry and barren on the N. fide, from the inacceffible
height and cold of Mounts Genevre and Senis, that a great part of it is uninhabited; and there are but three
paffes between the long vall palles between the long valley of Pragelas and that of
Sufa, and thefe impaffable in winter by Sura, and thete impaffable in winter by reafon of froiv,
which covers the country above half the year. The above-mentioned famous Mount Senis, begins towards the W: in Savoy, lies moftly, in this
marrauifate, and the river of the fame name, or Semir marquirate, and the river of the fame name, or Semner
which iffues from a lake on its top, runs through ver narrow valleys to quite below Sufa. The other prink
cipal river here is the Dorin cipal river here is the Doria.
The Waldenfes, who forme
Of Sufa, to which, belo formed thofly dwelt in a large Malley
thias, were drive and Mathias, were driven out in 1603 .
It gives tille of Marquis to
King of Sardinia. SA, the ancient
tioned marquifate, and valley of the fame name, on the

8 U S
Doria. It is now a fmall place, and only fortified with
a wall; but here is a flong garrifon, being reckoned a wall, but here is a flrong garrifon, being reckocined
one of the keys of Italy: but the citadel on a rock near
the town has been difinantled the town has been difirantled. It has for a threek centur
ries paft been the bone of contention between the houfes of Bourbon and Savoy, which has not a little contribu-
ted to its prefent decay. It is furrounded mountains, which command it every way.
Among the feveral remains hig Among the feveral remains of antiguity here, is a
triumphal arch of marble, built by King Cottus, in
honour of Augufus. The honour of Auguftus. The lowlands about hottus, town
are well-watered, and fertile. The city hath fome fine are well-watered, and fertile. The city hath fome fine
churches, monafteries, and numneries; and hath been
tiken and retaken teveral times. churches, monafteries, and nunneries; and hath been
taken and retaken feveral times. It flands about a
quarter of an hour's walk from Fort Brunette, between quarter of an hour's walk from Fort Brunette, between
three and four miles from the confines of Dauphiny, and three and four miles from the confines of Dauphiny, and
eighteen from Turin. Lat. 45 deg. 5 min . N. long. 7 deg. ro min. E.
SUSA, called in Sc
SUSA, called in Scripture SUSHAN, its modern name is Suffer or Tinfer, the capital of Chufittan, a province of
Perfia, in Afia. This was formerly the winter-refidence of the Perfian monarchs, as EEbatana was their
furnmer one. It is large, and fituated near the mounfurmmer one. It is large, and fituated near the moun-
tains on the Zeymare, which fall's into the Tirtiri. Here Alexander the G Geat found 50,000 talents of gold,
befides filver and inellimable jewels. It lies about 122 befides filver and inehtimable jewels. It lies about 122 SUSA, or SOUSA, a province of Africa, where was an
ancient Roman city, built on a rock near the fhore, oppofite to Penteleria, and one of the neareft to Sicily
of any of the African cities. Its haven is large and commodious, where the pyrates revel at will. The in-
habitants, though moftly mariners, are reckoned a civil habitants, though mortly mariners, are reckoned a civil
trading people. Some about the city follow weaving, trading people. Some about the city follow weaving,
others make earthen-ware and feed cattle. The terri-
tory round it produces barley, figs, olives, dates, tory round it produces barley, figs, olives, dates, with
paftures. Sufa is well-walled, and defended by a fout caftle
and garrifon, with a Governor in it. Here is a pretty and garrifon, with a Governor in it. Here is a pretty
good trade in oil, honey, wax, and efpecially the tunnygood trade in oil, honey, wax, and efpecially the tunny-
fifh, which hey cath and pickle at this place, being in
it great requeft. It is however much decayed from its
ancient opulence. SUSDAL, a a duchy
SUSDAL, a duchy or circle of the Morcow government,
in European Ruffia. It is bounded on the N. by the
Wer Wolga, which feparates it from the principality of Go-
Jitz ; on the S. and E. by Wolodimer ; and on the W. by the duchies of Rotfow and Jeroflaw. It is very nar-
row from N. to S. but extends itfelf from E. to W. row from $N$. to S. but extends ittelf from E. to W.
about forty-five leagues. II is watere by feveral rivers
which fertilize the flatlands ; but abounds in large which fertilize the fatlands;
forefts well focked with fallow and other game; allo
widb-beats wild-beats, the furs of which fetch a good price.
SUSDAL, the capital of the laft-mentioned circle of fame name, flands in its fouthern part, on the river Clefma. It is an inland town, moftly built of wood, and
the fee of a Binlhop (formerly of an Archbifhop, and the the fee of a Bifhop (formerly of an Archbifhop, and the
metropolis of Ruffa); but has fallen into decay Here
is ther metropotis of Rumia, out hrafil, in which Eudoxia
is a ftately nunnery of S. But
Teodorowna, the firft confort of the Czar Peter I. was Teodorowna, the firft confort of the Czar Peter 1. was
Thut up after her divorce. It lies about
E. of Moo milcow. Lat. 57 deg. 5 min . N. long. 4 I deg. 58 min.E.
SUSIANA, the ancient name of Chufiftan, a province SUSIANA, the ancient name of Chufitan, a provinc
of Perfia, in Afia. See Susia and CHusisTAN. SUSSEX, a county of England, during the heptarchy called
the country of the South Saxons. It is bounded on the country of the South Saxons. It is bounded on
the W. by Hamphire ; on the S. by the Britih chan-
nel nel ; on the N. by Surrey; and on the E. by Kent.
Its extent along the channel is fixty-five miles, and Its extent along the channel is fixty-five miles, and
twenty-nine in breadth. It is divided into 6 rapes, twenty-nine in breadth. It is divided into 6 rapes,
with a cafle, river, and foreft to each; and it is further
futhed fubdivided into 65 hundreds, in which are reckoned
312 parifhes, 123 vicarages, I city, 88 market-towns, 312 parihes, 123 vicarages, 1 city, 18 market-towns,
1060 villages, hamlets, and chapelries, with about Yo60 viliages, hamle
129,000 inhabitants.
1
In this county are few good ports, by reafon of its
rocky flore, fhelves or fand-banks; which the $S$. W. rocky fhore, fhelves or fand-banks; which the S. W.
winds, fo common on our coafts in winter, are continually accumulating.
Its principal rivers are the Arun, the Adur, the Oufe,

8 U
and the Rother: but none of thefecwill admit a veffel of
Soo ton, by reafon of the fand and beach m thrown
 the Lavant, the Cuck.eer, the Affburn, and Altenve
which have all, as well as the formes ivers, their fource and exit in this county. The air along the coaft is aguifh; but is fiveet and
healthy on the Downs. The foil differs, for the hilly caithy on the Downs. The foil differs, for the e and
paits are lefs fruitful, and the valleys deep and dirty parts are leff fruitful, and the valleys deep and dirty;
but fertile withal; elpecially the Weald, which pro-
duces plenty of duces plenty of oats and hops. The air, herc, thaugh
foggy, and not reckoned unwholefome by the natives, cannot, one would think, be faid to be be the natiotives,
together proper to breathe in. The rogether proper to breathe in. The reads in this part
are the worft in England at bottom ; for the huge trees many of which are carried iottom for for the huge trees
Weald upon Wy a foore of oxen, and left for other twes to torang drawn by a forore of oxen, and left for other tugs to fetch up,
make fo little way to the Medway, that foms times ond
of them is two fard at Chatham, efpecially if if the reting to the King' yard at Chatham, efpecially if the rains fet in, the
whole. fummer not being fometimes dry enough to render the roads pafiable.
On the South Downs, and well-known, elipecially to the dealer n wool or fheep; there being great numbers of the been too often clandeftinely exported to France, 8 , ha by farmers and jobbers, commonny cated owllers on woollers
either probably from this illicit tratis either probably from this illicit trafigis being generally
carried on at night, in allufion to the well-known practice of that noturnal bird of prey at the fame feaz fon ; or form a vulgar corruption of wool, the articl
in which thefo fecret enemies to their country traffic. Smuggling, or running of brandies, teas, \&cc. in res turn from France and Holland, ufed, alco to be
much carried on in thefe parts; but the juff feverity of our laws has quire crumhed that pernicious commerce within there few years; moft of thofe unhappy deales
having either fuftered a capital punifhment, or been having either fuffered a capital punifhem
fentenced to tranfportation beyond the feas. Many parts of the Downs, becing a fat and chalky
foil, are very fruifful both in corn and grafs. Thy foil, are very fruitful both in corn and grafs. The meadows, pafture-gryunds, groves, and corn-fields the lalt of which produce weat and banley. The north
quarter is covered mofly with woods, from which abunquarter is covered moftly with woods, from which abun-
dance of charcoal is made, the royal docks fupplied
 not only plenty of ore on the E. fide towards Kent,
but feveral large furnaces, forges, and water-mills foo
both worked and caft-irong both worked and caft-iron; and though reckoned
more brittle than that metal which comes from Spain more brittle than that metal which comes from Spain,
yet cannon are founded with it; and the beff gun-
powder in the world is made in this county, powder in the world is mate in this county, particu-
farly at Battle. A good deal of its meadow-ground larly at Battle. A good deal of its meadow-grounds
is turned into ponds and pools for the driving of ham-mer-mills by po fhe falhes.
Suffex is particularly
Suffiex is particularrly famous for that delicious bird
the wheat-ear, which is fo highty prized, and is fatteft the wheat-ear, which is To highly prized, and is fatteff
when the wheat is ripe. They are of the magnitude
of a lark, and taken by digsing a hole in the ground of a lark, and taken by digging a hole in the ground
in which is laid a horfe-bair gin, and then neatly co-
 bird being fo very tirmorouse the theven the fladeow of
cloud pafing by will frighten them into thefe fatal ca cloud palling by will frighten them into there fatal ca
vities. They are fo fat, that they cannot be carried fa vities. They are fo fat, that they cannot be carried far
without tainting and even in pucking they muft be
handled but very tenderly, and as little as poffible. handled but very tenderly, and as little as poffible.
The Andradwald, in Latin Anderidd Sylva, from an adjacent city of the former name once here. The
Britons called the foreft Coid Andred; and we term it Britons called the foreft Coid Adred; and we term in
at prefent the Weald of Suffex. It was anciently 120 at pretent the Weald of Suliex. It was anciently 120
miles long and 30 broad, including fome parts both of
Kent and Surrey and was then only a deferter of theter Kest and Surrey, and was then only a defert or hhelter
for deer and widd hogs. Here is found tale, a white for der and wild hogs. Here is found talc, 2 white
and tranfpparent mineral like crytal, full of freaks and
and and tranparent meter calcination and various other chemi-
veins, which after
cal proceffes, is faid to make a curious white-wafh, and cal proceffes, is faid to make a curious white-waih, and
in phyfic is a great aftringent.
in phyfic is a great aftringent.
This county has given title of Earl to feveral fa-
miles
milies; but now to that of Yelverton, Talbot Lord Vifcount Longueville having been fo created by King
George I. It fends to parliament two Knights of the fhire, and the fame number of members for each of th following boroughs of Horfham, Midhurf, Lewes,
Shoreham, Bramber, Steyning, Eaft Grinfted, and Arundel. valt numbers of theep fed every year in Rommarkets, are rather larger than thofe of the flires of Leicefter and Lincoln. The ftalled or houfe-fed oxen, as being kept within the farmer's fheds or yards, to
wards the latter feafon of the year, and for the wintermarkets of the above-mentioned metropolis, are generally reckened the largeft beef in England zontally under-ground, as black as ebony, and fit for zontally under-ground, as black as ebony, and fit for
ufe, when dried in the fun and air; of which grea
numbers are foud numbers are found in the like marfhy or moly ground
throughout the ifland.
SUSTER, or SCHOUSTER, alfo TUSTER, the an cient Sufa, in Chufiftan, a province of Perfia, in Afia See SUSA
SUSTERE SUREN, a town of Juliers, a diftrict in the circle Palatine. It lies twelve miles S. of Roermunde. SUTERA, a town in the Val di Mazara, and ifland of Sicily, in Lower Italy. It ftands between the rivers
Platani and Salfo, a confiderable way inland, and not Platani and Salfo, a confiderable way inland, and not
far from the confluence of the aforefaid rivers. This town is thought to fand on the fite of the ancient Su-
SUTERA-HILLS, a remarkable eminence in the vicinity of Edinburgh, the capital of the kingdom of ScotSUTHERLAND,
principal place; fometimes called Dornoch, from its principal place, the natives call it Chatiow, evidently
from the Catti, or original Cattanachs, a thire in the
North of Scotl Rea's country, on the N. W. It is bounded by Caithnefs on the E. and N. E. the diftrict of Affynt in Rofsfhire on the W. the reft of Rofs and the German ocean or branches of it from the Murray-firth on the
E. and S. E. Its extent from E. to W. is about fixty E. and S.E. Its extent from E. to W. is about fixty
miles, and from S. to N. thirty. But Templeman makes the former dimenfions eighty-eight, and the Iatter fo
miles.
This
This country is very hilly, but not fo mountainous
as Rofs-flire. It is fitter for breeding of cattle than as Rois-hire. It is
bearing of corn, of which it feems to have lets than
Rofs-dhire bearing of corn, of which it feems to have lefs than
Roos-linire, yet has a fufficient quantity for domeftic
confumption, though Rofs expors confumption, though Roofs exports large quantities into
its neighbouring parts. Betwen Dornoch, and even
俍 its neighbouring parts. Between Dornoch, and even
the Mickle-ferry, quite to the Little-fery, and the
caft'e of Dunrobin, there is nothing but a fandy caft'e of Dunrobin, there is nothing but a fandy down
for a confiderable tract, only flocked with rabbits, and for a confiderable tract, only flocked with rabbits, and
the foil in general looks thin. Below Dunrobin cafle are moft delightful and fpacious links along the
ftrand. A gradual diminution of corn, both in quanftrand. A gradual diminution of corn, both in quan-
tity, largenefs of boyd, and profific quality, is pereeptity, largeners of body, and proinc quali,
tible to a tranfient view from Murrayland, Rofss-hire,
Sutherland, Caithnefs, and the Orkneys, till the laft and lowett gradation of it in Shetland, and the utter want of it under the Pole. It feems chiefly adapted
for pafturage, and their grazings or fheallings among Cor paffurage, and their grazings or heallings among
the hills are of no inconfiderable account for breeding
of cattle, and their of catte, and their produce of butter and cheefe. It
abounds in finh, particularly on the coaft, the white, teflaccous, and cruftaceopus forts; ; it has wild-fowl, theep, black cattle, as already hinted, and deer: but tails, is a part of natural hiffory we cannot have forked It has feveral forefts, three in particular, befides num-
bers of lefier woods, bers of lefier woods, yielding hawks and fore of game,
which the inhabitants now or formerly were very fond of hunting. Here is plenty of iron-flone, and fome pearls, we are told; allo free-fone, lime-flone, and good flate in abundance. It is faid likewife, that here is
found fome filver; and it is allo fupored found fome fiver;
2 and it is allo fuppofed, that in have been made to work either. mon, acccording to Camden, in fo cold. a uncom mas a proof of the moderate temperature of climat
and as
climate and foil, though fo ar climate and foil, though fo far north, faffranere of to
it very well, namely, in the gardens it very well, namely, in the gardens of Dunrobin; be
fi les this, wall-fruit, and other vegetables of fouthern production, thrive extremely in Lord Rey gardens mear thift towards the Pentland-firth before kind in of the late Lord, who, with his other ext the tion qualitics, was a curious virtuofo, and great philozet
pher. $\stackrel{\text { pher. }}{\text { In fe }}$ fil ing, befides plenty of other inland fifh. The mol are very pleafant and well-inhabited
rats will live in rats will live in this Ihire, a faet whish we canng
vouch, though they fwarm in Caithness cent to it.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Peculiar to this country is a bird, called by the inhe, } \\
& \text { bitants Knag or Knack, much refembling }
\end{aligned}
$$ and has its name from the digging its net pirny beak into the trunk of oaks

The weftern and $S$. weftern parts are more moun-
tainous and woody than the others
 Bigg, a fpecies of barley. It has numbers of riverer
which, though fimall, are full of fin adjacent valleys very fruitful. Here are render the inland lakes, which abound in fire are above fixt wild-geefe, with feveral other fowls: the lacks, ani
is Lough-Slinn, through miftake called Lorget lake which is about fourteen miles long. In many of theferent iflands, which in fummer are very pleafant habitations or
fhealls. In hort, the akes, and fcarcely any part (for full of bays, tivers, of except Dornoch) but what fis wawned by frelh or ore, water. There bays, and its fea-coafts, abound wirh feals or fea-calves (fometimes whales, which generally yac
company the herring-floals on which they feed) falmon and fhell- fing. It has confequently commodil
ous haven whith the form ous havens or roadd for exportation of their produce, namely, barley, falt, coals (of both thefe latter the
have hittle or none, at leaff not made nor worked) falmon, beef, wool, Ikins, hides, butter, cheefe, tal low, \&c. with great numbers of good fat cattle fold at
their annual fairs in Dornoch about Marinmas their annual
but fmall-fized
This thire gives title of Earl to the Sutherlands,
more latterly the Gordon family by more latterly the Gordon family, by marrying the heir-
efs of Sutherland, from which the prefent Earl is a deCcendent; buathd, from which the prefent Earl is a de-
were were hereditary Sheriffs and Admirals of the county, till, if we miftake not, ceded to the crown by a la The Earl of Sutherland was at the head of the wellIffected clans, \&c. in the year 1715 .
Befides the Earl's feat of Dunrobi.
Betrides the Earl's feat of Dunrobin, on the eaftern
coaff, is a houfe belonging to him in the ile Brons which he makes uefe of when he comes to hund deen, there abounding in it.
eftates of the Earl; and of the country hold theic hates of the Earl; and, as there country hold the free Barons them to a royal barony, as is generally the cafe enitia ent of the kingdo:n, there henerally the cale in ave for the inite : the Sutherland and Rea familo mife they renerally make this head; but by comp. mife they generally make it up, and Mr. Mackge, on With regard to Strathnavern, the N . W. part of $\mathrm{Sa}_{\mathrm{T}}$ therland fhire, fee STRATHNAVERN.
UTRI, or SU TRIUM, once a famo
It ftands among rocks on the Pazzuolo, in St. Pete
 fion of Italy. Its Epifcopal fee has been annexed of tranilated to Nepi, and is now very much on the do
cline. It lies about three miles S. E. of Roncilioita and eighteen N. W. from Rome.

SUTTON, a parifh of Bedfordhire, the firff ecclefiafti-
cal preferment of the learned Stillingfleet cel preferment of the learned stillingleet, once a Dif-
fenter, and afterwards Bihhop of Worcefter, who wrote his Origines Sacre at his firit coming heerter
In this parihh is the capital manfion In this parih is the capital manfion of the Bourgognes,
Sir Roger of this name having prefented the above mentioned Stillingfieet to thes living. It lies about two miles S. of Potton.
SUTTON-COLEFIELD,
fhire, in a fine air, and among woods, but the foik barren. Here are annual fans onoons, Tlinity -Monday,
and Nov mber 8, for fheep and cattle and Nov mber 8, for hheep and cattle. It lies about 20
miles from Warwick, and 105 from London. SUTTON-W ALLS, a vaft Roman carp i in Hereford-
fhire, on a bill over-looking a beautiful valley, not far from Hereford. It fands on the Lug, and wat far merly the refidence of King Offa, who treacheroufy
murdered King Ethelbert here murde neighbouring church of Mae laster was buric in the neighouring church of Marden, in a marfh b
the river-ide, but afterwards removed to Herefor city and enflirined; but his monument has been defroyed, and no trace remains of it now,
SUZ, a province and river of Morocco, in Affica. See SUZANNE, St, formerly a confiderable place of Mayne, SUZANNE, St. formerly a confiderable place of Mayne,
in Franec; having now only about 10 ioo inhabiants,
with a royal court of juflice. It flands high on with a royal, court of juffice. It It tands high on
the little river Ernée, and is about ten leagues from L Mhe intle river Ernee, and is about ten leagues stom
MUns, or SUSE, La, a town of Mayne, in France, on the Sarte. It has a cafte, and gives tidle of county, its jurifdiction extending over thirty parihhes; and fix
teen fiefts hold of it. It lies about four leagues from Le Mans. 1 SABACH, or SCHWABACH, of wics into which the Marquifate of Anfpach, in the circle of Franconia, in Germany, is fubdivided. WABIA, or SUABIA, once Allemannia, the Germans
call it Scbucaben, and the French Souabe, in Latin Survia, from fome tribes of the Suevi that came Latom
its N. parts ; but afterwards appropriated to the Hermunduri, the moft confiderabse appopong them to the Herer
that now catled Swabia. It is a circle of Geatiung divided between feveral Princes, Biinops, and free
cities ; as the houfe of Auftria, the Dukes of Wirtemcities; as the houre of Auftria, the Dukes of Wirtem-
berg, the Elector of Bavaria, and the Princes of Ba-
竍 berg, the Elector of Bavaria, and the Princes of Ba-
den; befides the Imperial cities of Aughurg, Ulm,
\&ec. The modern Swabians, retain the courage of their
anceffors, and are capable of all military fatigues; but both lexes are additcd too mulh to venery, and ane not
extraordinary civil, hating all frangers, and almof extraordinary civil, hating all frangers, and almoft as
fuperftitious as the Italians; for though the religion which they profers in general is the Lutheran, there
are Papits, Calvinits, and Jews among them. are Papits, Calvinits, and jews among them.
In this country, particulaily Wirtemberg, the hang man is company for the bef, every frefh execution giv-
ing him a title of honour; and atter performing acertin number, he is complimented with the degree of Doctor of Phyfic: but at the fame time a paforal life
is not only depifed, but abhorred by the Swabians, the is not only defpifed, but abhorred by the swabians, the
meaneft peafants excluding fhepherds from their com-
pany. Men, women, and children, like the ancient meaneft peaants excluding fepherds flom che ancien
pany. Men, women, and chidre, like the,
Suevi, plait and tie their hair. Swabia is bounded on the N. by the Palatinate and
Franconia, on the S. by Tyrol and Swizerland, on Franconia, on the $S$. by Mro and awzi. Is ex
the W. by Allace, and on the E Ey Bavaia
tent from N. to $S$. is about 10 miles, and from E . to W. I3 0 .
The air is healthy, and the foil in general fruitful; and though fome parts ase mountainous and woody, yet the bills afford mines of filver, copper, and othe
metals, and the forefts a great deal of pine or fir tim metals, and grat flore of game, and good breeds of
ber; befifdes gre
horfes, with black cattle and fleep. The other parts horles, with black cattle and fleep. The other parts
yield confiderable quantities of corn, wine, and flax. The inhabitants chief employment is in the manurac-
ture of linen-cloth, of which large quantitics are exture of linen-cloth, of which large quantites are
ported abroad.
Its principal rivers are the Danube and Neckar, the fources of both being near each other in the principaity
$\mathrm{N}, \mathrm{XCV}$.

S W A
of Furfenburg; but a great part of Swabia is alfo, wre-
tered by the Rhine. It is commonly divided into the Upper or Auftrian
IWabia, and the L regard to this difinction geographess saranonot agreed, It
is. further fubdivided, taking it in the courre of the mapther fubdivided, taking it in the cource of the two Princes of the fame fanily ; namely, Bodon-Hoch-
berg or Baden-Baden, fonmetimes fimply arerg or Baden- -adaden, fometimes fimply Baten, who is
a Roman Catiolic; and Baden-Dourlach, who is Lutheran; but it oleferates Calvinits sind Rompan Cy itholics, See BADBN. ${ }^{2}$ Ortnaw or Mornaw, feparated by the
Rhine on the W. from Alface. 3. Bingaw, on the E. fide of on the , Hrom Alface. 3. Birgaw, on the E.
fine. . Suntgaw and Montbeliard with the bifloppic of Bafly; though the two former are in Ah Hace, and the latter in the Franche Conte; y yet they lie
inthe cicle of the Upper Rhine. 5 . The countries of
Furftenberg ani Nellenburg. with Conftance, 6. The marquilate of Buh Buraw, belongipg to The houte of Auftria. 7. The county of Walbourg
8. The princ pality of Fohenzoollern, in the two branche of Hechingen and Siguaringen. 9. The imperial citie kelfpie, Gingen, \&sc, 10. The duchy of Wirtem cities and fower swabia; with reveral other imperial of Auftria. Ah thefé fee under their proper words hoy: WWAFFHAM, a market-fown of Norporik, $I_{5}$, tands about twenty-three, miles foon Norwicha and ningety WAKEN, or SUAQUEN, in the province of Dinfil),
and coafts, of Abex, in a town on a fuall jhand of the frame name, oppofite eto, ind not from the byy of Suakin.
This is one of the beft fac-ports on the coalt, the enThis is one of the beff fea-ports on othe coatt, the en-
trance into which is through $a$ narrow fleing crance into which is tarough a narrow frecight reaching
to a lake, in which is an inand, on wwich ftand athe town. The houles are of fone and moptar. It wes formerly the refidence of a Caffice Prince, now of a Tur-
kif Govenor, under the Bafla of Caito The tit-
habitants are Turks and Arabs. But relators clafh wwith regard to the dimentions of the rown and the ifland.
 Many
 river Swale runs. Here Paulinus Archbifhpp of York,
is faid to have baptized 10,000 Saxons in a day, Thisis



 was the river Swale, A clerk of the Exalequer, ophorying that this faphily held their effate from the crown,
and that they had omited rencwing the tenure for



 Medway, the former of which fills into thefea, and ghe
latter into the Thames. See MEDWAY.


 don, in W indor-forett, in Berkhbire, and about twepty?
miles $W$. miles , from or SCHW ANDEN, a, parifh inthe can-
SWANDEN,
ton of Glaris, in Swizerland, which is santirely Proteflant, ton of Glaris, in swizzertand, whicnis gorirey.y.rectapt,
and where thole of that communion hold thei, general and where thore of that communion hold their general
dite. It fands near the confuence of the Lint and
Sarnett

Surnefl Next to the parifh of Glaris, this is the largeft in the whole canton.
SW ANPOOL, a place near the city of LincoIN, which fWe. WANSCOMB, a place in Kent, fo called, it is faid,
from a camp of Swain or Sueno here. It is memorable among the Kentifinmen, as a large body of their ancef-
tors, after having in a manner furprifed William the tors, after having in a manner furprifed William the
Conqueror, by covering their approach to his army With green boughs, valiantly offered him battle, unlefis he agteed to confirm to them their ancient privileges : and this latter alternative he wifely confented to ; for
the turn of a battile in their favour, might have quite ruined him and his whole enterprife of invafion, WANSEY, a well-built town of Glamorganfhire, in
South Wales. It is governed by a Portreve. Here is South Wales. It is governed by a Portreve. Here is
a very good harbour and confiderable trade, efpecially for coals and culm, which are exported by Somerfethire,
Devonflire, Cornwall, and even to Ireland,
too fail Devonfhire, Cornwall, and even to Ireland, 100 fail
of fhips being often feen here at a time loading of Coals.
It holds a great correfpondence with Briftol; and
flands on the river Twye or Taw, and on the Briftol fands on the river Twye or Taw, and on the Briftol
channel. Its weekly markets are on Wednefday and Saturday, which are well furnifhed with neceflaries, and The annual fairs are July 13 , Auguft 26 , October I9, and the two following Saturdays, for cattle, fheep, and
hogs. It lies about thisty-two miles W. of Caerdiff. Lat. 5 r deg. 40 min. N. Iong. 4 deg. 5 min. W.
WANSNEST, or CARY's SWANSNEST, ap
land in New North Wales, and northern countries or America, to the eaftward of Cape Southampton, be-WART-FORT, or SWARTE-SLUYS, i. e. the Black Sluice, in Latin Claufale Nigre: a ffrong forti in Ove-
ryffel, one of the feven united provinces. it fand ryffel, one of the feven united provinces; it ftands on
the Vecht,' where it falls into the Swarte-water, two miles above Genemuyden to the E. The Bifhop of
Munfter took it in 1672 , and enlarged its Munfer took it in 1672 , and enlarged its works, , p as
to be in a condition to repel the Dutch, after three attempts, but it furrendered at laff.
SWARTZBURG, or SCHWARTZBURG (which fee) a county or duchy of Upper Saxony, in Germany.
There are two of this name; the one on the $S$ f fide the biffopric of Effurt, and the other on the N . fide of former in fome maps is placed between the duchy of
Saxe-Weymar on the N . and Saxe-Altenburg on the S. The Swartzburg on the N. lies between the counties of Hoheniftein and Stollberg on the N. and Saxe-
Halle, Saxe-Naumberr, and Halle, Saxe-Naumberg, and Saxe-Merfberg on the S.
and W. being about forty miles long, and twenty-five
broad. broad. in a caftle of the fame name, on the river
Here is Here is a cafle of the fame name, on the river
Schwartza, and in the upper part of the country. It Schwartza, and in the upper part of the country. It
gives tite to an ancient family divided into the three
branches of Sunderhaufen, Rudelfadt, and Ainftadt, the laft of whom was extinet in 1716 . Newhaufel, where are boats hollowed out of mite of Newhaure, where are boats hollowed out of a fingle
piece of wood like canoes, with which they crofs the
largeff rivers. SWARTZENBURG (fee SchwARTZENBURG) a county in the circle of Franconia, in Germany, between the
margravate of Anfpach and bifhorric of Bamber margrayate of Anfpach and bifhopric of Bamberg. It gives title to a Prince, who has other confiderable efates
inWeffphalia and $S$ Swabia. He is hereditary mafter - horfe to tote Emperor, and judge of the fovereign tribu-
nal at Rotweil. hal at Rotweil.
nWATZ, SCHD
SWATZ, SCHWATZ, or SCHWAS, a town of Tiro, at, circle of Auftria, in Germany. It is well-
built, and has a fair and large parifh-church, covered
with in the neighber. The houres in general are of brick; and three leagues from Infruck.
WEDEN, in Latin Surcia,
SWEDEN, in Latin Succia, one of the northern king-
doms of Europe, comprehending the greateft part of Soms of Europe, comprehending the greateft part of the Sound, and the Categate or Skagerack; on the W
by the unpaffable mountains of Norway; on the N. by
Norwegian or Danifh Lapland; and on the E. by Muf-
covy. It lies between Jat. 56 and 69 deg. N. and
tween long. 10 and 30 deg. E. being upwards of miles long from N . to S . and 50 broad from E. to W ,
including the Bothnic and Finnic including the Bothnic and Finnic gulphs; befides grea
part of this country is covered with feveral pante of which are above eighty Englith miles in leens
fome lity and twenty in breadth; alfo with rocks, moungeing
forefts, woods, heaths, and marlhes forents, woods, heaths, and marfhes; fo that the hain
table part has a very fmall porportion, complomen
 a wretched cold country, with
it, but abundance of cataracts.
The foil, in thofe places which are tion, is toierably fruitful, though feldom above hallf a 2 for
deep, and frequently for that reafon deep, and frequently for that reafon plowed with hafob
a maid and an ox : the beft parts are the litte between the rocks. Sometimes the feed only prace among the afhes of burnt trees,
crop; but this cuftom of deftrovin account of the danger arifing from it, woeds, hens, on fome meafure. Their valleys, wer
ind
ind induftrious beyond what neeceffity obe obliges them, woul
produce at leaft corn fufficient for their tion; but as matters now go, they cannot fubfifump
out great importations of all forts of grain fin out great importations of all forts of grain from wita
nia; out of which, and other proving nia, out of which, and other provinces, the Rufina
drove them about the beginning of this centurry 2 as from the parts of Germany adjacent to the Battic notwithftanding which fupplies, the poorer fort of people
in parts remote from traffic, are obliged to in parts remote from trafic, are obliged to to prinoplec
bark of birch and fir trees, as alfo mix their conn te
it and chefl and it, and chaff or chopped ftraw, in order the make bread
and even of this and even of this they have not always plenky. bread Th
more northerty parts of Sweden and Leplend produce any vegetables.
The cattle are generally very fmall, nor can the breed be bettered by introducing larger from other countries,
as in fummer the grats is poor, and in winter the
half-farved for halff-farved for want grafs is poor, and in wintecr they adder; the people beine
times forced to times forced to unthatch their houfes in order to keet part of their cattle alive. Their fheep bear a verery to kee?
wool, fit only for cloathing the peafants. Their wool, fit only for cloathing the peafants. Their harfest
efpecially thofe of Finland, are hardy, ftong, fure.
footed trotters, and for that footed trotters, and for that reafon fit for fleds, their
only method of carriage in winter. only inethod of carriage in winter.
Bears, elks, deer, and hares, when
Bears, elks, deer, and hares, which are very plenti-
fut, are hunted in thefe parts for their fleht; as are
wolves, foxes, wild-cats, wolves, foxes, wild-cats, , \&ac. for their furs and has hides ing at game. Here are are few parks, and thofe meanly
thocked flocked, on account of the charge of feeding the deanler
all winter. There are no rabbite ind all winter. There are no rabbits in thele countries,
but what are brought in and kept tame. In winter foxes and fquirrels curn greyifh, but hares grow white
as fnow. as fnow.
Fowl,
rood in theth tame and wild, are very plentifut, and
Ihind, except fome fea-fow, which taftes Tify. The moft common are orras and keders, the
former are as big as a hen, former are as big as a hen, and the latter of the fire off
a turkey; as alfo partridges, and a bird fomething like turkey; as alro partridges, and a bird fomething like
them called yerpers ; with great numbers of finll birds as thrufhes, belackb ; wirds, and great numbers of fydenfewanks, the lairf of
at he magnitude of a fieldfare; having fome of their feathers ipped with fcarlet, being denominated from their beauty
on that account. Pigeons they have; but thofe of the woods are few, by reafon of the hawk, which with northern and defert parts. northern and defert parts.
The principal lakes of Wenner, and the Maler, : the firt lies in Eatt Gothland, the fecond in Weft Gothland, and the laf emp.
ies itfelf at Stockholm. ires ittelf at Stockholm. Thefe, and many othess,
numbers of which have no outlet, are not ill-fored with falmon, pike, perch, tench, trout, eels, \&c. allo great
plenity of ftreamlings, which is plenty of ftreamlings, which is a afific lefs than a a ild-
chard, and being falted, vait quantities of them ard tributed all over the country. And in fome parts the poorer fort eat the feals flefh.
The gulph of Finland, which feparates Sweden from that province, abounds with feals or fea-calves, from
which a confiderable quantity of train oil is made

## S W E

exported; and in the lakes of Finland are great numbers
of pikes, which falted and dried, fell very cheap. of pikes, which falted and dried, fell very cheap. A-
mong the lakes, and on the coaft, are innumerable mong the whes, an an the coait, are innumerable
inands. of which in all Sweden above 6000 are inhabi-
ted, the reft being either bare rocks or covered with Their vaff foreffs and woods cover or try: thefe are moftly pine, fir, beech, birch, alder, juni-
per, and fome oak. The Dutch begin now to export per, and fome oak. The Dutch begin now to export
from thence boards and mafts.
In Sweden there is a mine of filver, In Sweden there is a mine of filver, and another of
copper, befídes innumerable mines of iron and forges, from which, befides naval ftores and wooden-ware,
rifie the chief commodities of the country: in return
for which they receive ffor ato ar which they receive from abroad, calt, wines, in brandy, cloths, fuffs, tobacco, fugar, fpices, linen, and feve-
ral other forts of goods, which commonly balance their exports, and fometimes exceed them. tives wanting either capacity, induftry, or application, tives wanting either capacity, indu
ind all of them flock, to carry it on. As the winter in Sweden commonly begins very foon,
there being about nine months of it for mmediately ffucceeds it, the heat of which is fo intenfer the fun almoff continually hhining, that it often fets the
woods, it is faid, on fre, which hatdly trops till it
comes to comes to fome lake or very large plain. In this faefon
the fields are covered with a variety of flowets, and the the fields are covered with a variety of fowers, and the
whole country overpread with frtawberies, currans,
\&ce. growing on every rock. Wall-fruits are as fcarce as oranges. They have cherries of feveral forts, and
fome tolerably good, which cannot be faid of their apples, pears, or plumbs, which are neither common nor well--tafted, All kinds of roots are in great plenty,
and there efpecially are a great tupport to the poorer inThe fun at the higheft is above the horizon of Stock-
holm eighteen hours and a half, and for fome weeks holm eighteen hours and a half, and for fome weeks
makes continual day: in winter it is but five hours
and a half; but the moon, whitenefs of the fnow, and clearnefs of the night, fo well fupply the defeer, that travelling by night is as ufual as by day. They have
foves within doors, and warm furs abroad, the meaner fort ufing fheep-fikins and the like, a neglect or failure
in which occafions the lofs of nofes, \&c. and fometimes of life, unlefs the part affected, or nipped by the
keen froft be carefully rubbed with fnow till the blood returns to it. in the main may be applied to Finland,
The fame
隹 only no mines have yet been difcovered here, and the The crown of Sweden was anciently elective; but in the reign of Guftavus I. who afcended the throne in reet line of fucceffion, with this refervation, that in default of fuch iffue, the right of election fhould return
to the ftates. But Queen Chriftiana, the laft of Gufded the flates to confim the right of fucceffion on the defcendants of her coufin Charles Gultavus, Count Pa-
latine of the Rhine. In 1682 the ftates agreed that
the daughters fhould fucceed, in cafe the male heirs failed. Thus the crown became hereditary, and foon after Charles XI. made it an abfolute monarchy; whiofe
fon, the famous Charles XII. carried his authority to

 prime minifter, his firter Clrica elfond her fucceffiors,
for ever all abolute power for herrelf and
隹 determining to hold the government in the ancie
form which it happily enjoyed in former times. Up form which it happily enjoyed in former times, Upon
her recommendation, her confort the hereditary Prnce
of Hefle was elected King, and it has hitherto continuof in the fame manner, with very lietle interruption;
od that it in now in the fame form, under Adophus
fo that
Frederick, Duke Adminitrator of Holitein Eutin, and fo that it is now in the fame or Holltein Eutin, and
Frederick, Duke Adminifrator of
Bifiop of Lubeck, the prefent King, who married one of the fiffers of the King of Pruffia; in where time govern-
little ftir has been made to alter the form of gover

S W E
merrt; when Dr. Blackwell, a gentleman of Aberdeen,
loft his head, butal The tates of Sweden are compofed of deputies from the nobility, clergy, burghers, and peafants, who
meet once in three years, or oftener, in the generl wien meet once in three years, or oftener, in the general diet
at Stockholm. The nobility conftitute a body of 1 oooc,
the clergy 200 , the burghers 150 , and the clergy 200 , the burghers 150 , and the peasants 250 ,
They feparate into four houtes, and chuff a fecret committee, compofed of an equal number from eacth jority; and if nyy of the efe bodies differ from a majority ; and if any of thefe bodie,
the point remains unconcluded.
Next to the flates is the fenate; and in all matters
tranfacted by the King, he mult have the confent of the
former, or aat leaft of he lomen Tormer, or at leaft of the latter.
The five great officers of the conf of tha in a tribunal with fome fenators, are the Drotfer or in a tribunal with lome renators, are the Drotiter or
chief futfice, the Contable or prefidentof the council
of wart the Admiral, the Chancellot, and the Lord of war, the Admiral, the Chancellor, and the Lord
High Treafure. The revenues of
a million fterling.
The forces of Sweden, before the lofs of Livonia and mounted to about 60, oon menne which Charles XII.
mugmented to double that number. Sweden has at prefent no other dominions in the empire than that part of Pometranaia lying N. N. W. of the
river Pene, with the ifland of Rugen, and town of Wifmar. the ninth century, and not in Finland dill near 3oo years
after ; and if not firt preached, was atleaf efabioned after ; and if not firt preached, was at leaft eflablifhed by
Englifin diviness the chief among whom was St. Sigifrid Archbihop of York: he and three nephews were mar-
tyred by the heath Goths; as was S. Ekill, with
other Englifh, by the Swedes. St. Henry, an Enclifh Biihop, accompanying St. Erick in his expedition to Finland, converted it to Chrifianity; but he was mar-
tyred by the Infidels, and is buried at Abo. Tyred be theformation here, as well as in Denmark and
The Norway, begun foon after the neighbouring parats of
Germany had embraced Luther's tenets : and now Lutheranifm is the effablifhed religioin, and is never dicturbed by non-conformity, no other fects, nor the Ro-
manifts, being tolerated. The church is governed by an Archinhop, namely, Upfal, with a revenue not
above 4ool. and by ten Bifhops; under the latter are is a Provoft or rural Dean.
The number of churches. in Sweden and Finland is
Thort of 2000, to which the addition of chaplains and hort of 2000 , to which the addition of chaplains
curates will increafe the clergy to about 4000 ; who are all faid to be the fons of pearants or meaner burof the tythes; the other two-thirds being annexed to the crown for pious ufes. The clergy, however, have generally wherewithal to exercifie hofpitility, and are
the confant refuge of poor travelters io frangers.
Manyof their chuches are adorned with sculpture, gild ng , painting, \&ce. and all of them ate kept neat, be Ing furnihided with rich alitar-cloths, copes, and other crucifix on the altar, though hot for adoration
Learning can plead no great antiquity in this coun-
try, the univerfity of Upilal not having been founded quite 400 years; and there, are few monuments extan of an earlier date, but only funeral infriptions cut on
rocks and rude flones, but generally withoot any date, rocks and rude tones, lur generan and Runic charaters.
in the ancient Gothic
The mofft curious piece of learning among them is the original trannation of the Evangelifts into the Gothic,
done above 12 or 1300 years ago by Upala, a Bifhop he Goths in Thrace. Guftavus Ad Alpophus was a great patron of learning, as was alio his daughter Quecn
Chriftiana; who was a pretty fcholar herelf. Befides the univerfity of Upfal, there is only that of Abo, an-
other in Lunden in Schonen having been difcontinued.
In each diocefe is a free-fchool to fit boys for the unieending, writing, and pfalmody. But there are not

SEW I
above five or fix hofpitals in the whole kingdom, with a
little alms-houre in each parifh, fupported by the charity of the inhabitants. Marriages in Sweden are totally governed by the will of the parents, and founded upon intereft. In their wed-
ding-entertainments they yave ever affeted pomp and fiuperfuity; as alfo in their fuineral.folemnities.
The general divifion of Sweden is, in into Thic king general divition of Sweden is, Ind into the Gothind, and South Gotiland; 2. Sweden Proper; 3 . Nordiand; 4 Lapland; and, 5 . Finland.
SWEDT, or SCHWEDT, a town of the
and Brandenburg, in the circle of Upper Saxony, Germany. It flands. on the Oder. It is an appenage,
of a fon of the Brandenburgh family, giving him title, of a fon of the Brandenburgh family, giving him tithe,
with a palace here. It lies about forty-feven miles N . E. of Berlin.:

WEIDNITZ (fee Schweidnitz) a duchy and town of Silefia, in Germany.
conia, in Germany. SWERIN, the capital of the duchy of Mecklenburg, in
Germany. It fands on the lake of the fame name. It was an epitcopal fee under Bremen, but fecularifed as an equivalent for Wifmar. The Duke has a caftle bere,
in which he imprifoned the bur omanters of Roftock in in which he imprifoned the burgoniafters of Roffock in
I7rb, and did not fet them at liberty till they renounced their privileges upon oath. It lies about twenty-three miles S. of the Baltic, and fifteen of Wiimar. Lat. 54
deg. 10 min. N. long. II deg. 27 min . E. deg. 10 min. N. Iong. II deg. 27 min. E. R Rofnia, in
SWERNICK, of ZWORNNCK, a town of Re
European Turkey. It fands on the Drino, and on the European Turkey. It ftands on the Drino, and on the confines of the province of. Scrvia ; and lies eighty miles
$W$. of Belgrade. Lat. 44 deg. 36 min. N. Iong. 20 deg. 15 min. E. WILLY, or LOUGH-SWILLY, a falt-water Jake
io the county of Donnegal, and province of Ulifer,
in lieland intio which rins a river of the fame name, in the county of. Donnegal, and proyince of Uncr,
in lecland, ino whith rims a river of the fame. name,
near the litele maiket-towni of Letterkenny. It runs near the litule maiket-town of Letterkenny, di rens
inland above twenty miles S. is about fike miles broad at
is its entrance, has and are feycral villages and gendle-
with fifh. On its fides with's fite On its fides are feyerat vilages and gente-
men's feats, and 1000 fail may sride sfecurely here for twenty miles in length, and a mile in breadth. But here is no trade, and only ia few fifhingtboats for
therring and falmon; of which there is here vaft SWINESHEAD, or SWINSHEAD, in the divifion of Holland, in Lincolofhire, has a fmall weekly market on Thurfday, and two fairs aimually, viz, on the fecond the fecond and third of Oatobet, for drapery, pedlary,
\& \&e. ot hies 2 giniles N. E. of Lincoln, 6 almoft W, of sec. It ties 22 iniles. N. E. of Lincoln, 6 almoft W, of
Bofton, and uo N. of London. Bofton, and 1.10 N. of London. falfely isfinuated) where King John was poifoned by Oaley intiuated, where King John was poisoned by ytill the effigy of this monk is to be feen in the wall, one, in baffo orelievo on flis flone, wiiht he fereperefentation of a cup in his hand, very percecptible; though the figgure has At this town is a large church, wit
At this town is a large church, with a ring of, fix
good bells; and the living is a vicarage. For the above account we are obliged to an ingenious
correfpondent, a native of the place, and a very corretpondent, a native of the place, and a very candid
encourager of our work. He :adds, all hilforians that Whe has read, have blundered in their account of Swinethead: And he goes on,
Thereis a village near Bo
Swinftead, that has a yearly fair for heep, sce about the 2oth of October; but this could never be the place above-mentioned, for one very good rea fon, be-
caufe the King came to Swinefhead abbey foon after he crofied the wafhes from Lynn in Norfolk $\mathrm{j}_{\text {; }}$, which Swinefiead lies almoft contiguous to the wafles ; it was and part of his men.
SWINNA, one of the Orkney iflands, in the N. of ScotProduces fome corn ; with a good fishery fll, but produces fome corn ; with a good fifhery on its

S W I
coafts, and a nate-quarry upon it, The whirlpotit
near it are called the Wells of Swinna. WINTHAM, a bottom of Surrey, beyond Croyddon
which is entirely filled with water, gufling out
 the road to Ryegate, forming a large fiver at hind towar
end, and then turning to the leff, runs into the end, and then turning to the left, runs into the iniec,
which rifes in CCoydon. This the natives heen whofe do about Burlington in Yorkfhire, conereming
the
the Vipfies, imagine that this water the Vipfies, imagine that this water never gunhes ${ }^{2}$
but againft a fannine; and this at Swinham has but againit a fanine, and this at Swintham bas
happened above toefe eighty yearr. WISSEVERNESS, or rather SIFFIVERNESS, ald
in Codecote parinh, in Hartordfinire, where, in 162 ,
is faid to
 tree, covering reventy-fix poles, prodigious wald
boughs at lait cleaving the weight of

 Iol. carriage. CHWITZ , Pagus S Suitcr/f, one of to
WITZ, of
thirteen Swifs Cantons ; and thou honly the fecont thirteen Swifs Cantons; ; and thuough only the fercond
the rank of the perty cantons, gives namite to the wholl country, as here probably the firt confederche wegote
See SWITZERIAND. It has the lake of the fous
 N, on Which inde it alfo abuuts on the lake of thefer
two cantons. Its extent froniN to $S$, is abour eight miles, and from E. to W. twenty throee.
The foil and government here are the fame as of Uri. Its principal revenue is from the attele. A mong its mountains are only three valleys, yieding
littie corn, and no wine. The inblabitants are very brave, and good huntifmen;
but therr land is motfy palture. They bave fewtrdel except taydors, moompakers, and carpenters, mady of
which are very poor. The men which are very poor. The men make the cheefe, which
makes it the pore makes it the more valued at market; and they hare
hardly any trade abroad. A very level and f fuifful part of this canton is $\mathrm{L}_{2}$
Marcko on the frontier, between he Helvetiansand RRe-

 two Capuchin convents, a numnery, town-houre, bof
pital, arfenal, \&c, It fands on the Mule or Muta and in a valley betwen fills on the Murenty oor ored wita,
fow. fnow. If lies about two niles from the Liccorthlake,
and ten from the town of that name. This is the fat
 Cantons, their allies and fultijets, was thit on this an-
cient Hfrcucti. It is buonded by the Suntow, the
Ific Hircynian foreft and oniter partrs, of Swabliin, on the N .
by the dake of Contance afo Tyrol and Trent, on the
 the S. and by Burgundy and the Franche-Comte on the
W. It is bout 260 miles long, and dpyards of too broad, fome parts of Taly and France being now in-
cluded in it, which did not belong to the anuicnt $H$. N. Though S. Swtzerland lies between lat. 45 and 48 deg: N. Yet lying hanong the Alps, the hith 45 and mount 4 deg. of
Europe, whore tops are moft part of the year coreced Europe, whore tops are molt part of the year covered
with fnow, the air is much hhapper than in wuee
northery lat morthery latitudes. As the whole country is ithus bo.
quetered by high mountains. from the neighbouting parts, hardy any mo mountains from the caiton but is divided frombthounteref by a ridge of hills, which yield pood piffure ; 2nd
 ge foil in general does not produce if in any greak
quantity, forms or coid rains frequently deftiopiop the
truits of the eanth;
 fuperffu
filk, th
finall $; ~$
 to free themfelyes fron the tyrany of the Emperors

S W I
Wicars or Judccs, whofe oppreflions and infolence were
become intolerable, entered into the confederacy, took u a arns J. Jaury $\mathrm{I}, 1308$; the confederacy, and
Tell did very much conth the famous took di armes January 1,1308 ; to which the framous
Tell did much contribute. In 1315 , Leopold, Arh-
duke of Auftria, brought againft them an army of 20,000 men ; but was defeated by them near Morgar-
en, in Switz after which vietory they folemnly renewed their confederacy, and all the other coantons fre-
effively acceded to it; effively acceded to it, which in time formed the thirteen confederated cantons of Zurich, Berne, Lucerne,
Ury, Switz, Undervald, Zug, Glaris, Bafil, Friburg, solothurn, Schafthaufen, and Appenzel. They y have
aloo other allies, as the Abbey of St. Gaul, the G $V$ alefians, the cities of Geneva, Mulhaufen, bilhopic of Bafil, \&cc. befides feveral, cities and counties,
ither fubiect to the whole common-wealth among them.
In the general diet the Helvetic body is In the general diet the Helvetic body is reprefented
by deputies from all the cantons, who meet at Baden on by deputies from all the cantons, who meet at Baden on
Midfumer-day, and fit for about a month. Here
they principally concert mearures for the good of the Midummer-day, ancrt for arout a month. Here the good of the
they principally concert meaures for
whole; but all other matters are treated of at the parPicuar diets of the refpective religions, as that of the
Poteftants is hoiden at Auras, and that of the Roman Catholics at Lucerne; ; fo that in fact the thirteen canons, though generally reputed one common-wealth,
are fo many independent republics. The confitution of goverument in the feven cantons
of Zurich, Berne, Lucerne, Bafil, Friburg, Solothurn, of Zurich, Berre, Lucerne, Bafil, Friburg, Solothurn,
and Schathaufen, , is arificoratical, or in the gentry;
and that of the other fix democratical, or in the tody and that of the other fix democratical, or in the body of
the poople. the people.
The Proteftant or Calvinificical cantons are Zurich,
Berne, Bafil, and Schaffauufen, two-thirds of Glaris, and more than half Appenzel. all the reft are Rovian
Catholics; but the Per Catholics; but the Proteftants are much the largent,
and their teritories more fruitful than thofe of the other.
The leginative power in the canton of Berne is in the
great council of 299 perions, and the executive in the great courcil of 299 perfons, and the executive in the
fenate of 27 , choten out of that body. The govem-
ment is much the fer ment is much the lame in the other arifocraciises, but
in the democracies every parifh is a diftinct fate, and in the democracies every parim is a diftinct fate, and
the legilative authority is logged in the collective body of the people, every male of fixteen years of age,
and every fervant, as well as his mafter, having an equal hare in the government.
The cantons never have any troops in pay, but in
time of war; and thefe have gained the reputation of time of war ; and thefer have gained the reputation of
being the beft foldiers in Europe. hence the Fides Htel-
veticic in vetica in general has been proverbial, even as early as Cafar's time, fo that when they happened to be emm-
ployed on different fides, they have been known to charge one another with great fury: but as they ferve
any Prince for any Prince for pay, a deficiency in which would induce
a defalcation or failure of their fervice, according to anc a defalcation or fanure of
ther well-k nown adage.
All the inhabitants of
of their fervice, according to anoAll the inhabitants of Switzerland are regularly en-
rolled in a body of militia, from fixteen to fixty years of rolled in a body of militia, from fixteen to fixty years of
age, one-third of which is regimented for foreign ferage, one-third of which is regimented for forelgn fer-
vices, under the ftile of fuzileers; and the other two-
thirds, who thay at home, ferve as recruits for them. thirds, who fay at home, ferve as recruits for them.
Though neither horfe nor foot receive any pay while at hough neither horfe nor foor receive any pay whine at
home field.
this is fettled immediately upon their taking home ;
the fied.
In In order to raife the militia, in cafe of any fudden
alarm, fignals are made by a fire in the night, or fmoke alarm, fignals are made by a fire in the night, or fmoke
in the day-time, from the moff confipicuous places in
the country ; upon which occafion the whole body of the country; upon which occafion the whole body of
militia take up arms, and fly to the general rendezvous. minitia ther great advantage arifing from the militia is,
Ahat the youth of this country always ferve three or four
that that the youth of this country always ferve three or four
years in Swifs corps abroad; after the expiration of years in Swirs corps abroad, after the expiration of
which term, their Captains are obliged to give them
Heave if defired, to return home. And feveral intanleave, if defired, to return home. And feveral inftan-
ceshave been known of the inhabitants of this country, ces have been known of the inhabitants of this country,
particularly thofe of Berne, being feized with a nofparticularly thoie of Berne, being fired wint a hor-
talgia or bome-ach, which is a fort of pafionate long-
ing and inquietude after their native country: fo that ing and inquietude after their native country: fo that
upon the Swifs recruits either finging or piping the cow-
brawl, a tune well-known among the Alpine boors, the
boys is annually employed in the whale-fifhery on the no wood here, their fuel is fetched from the continent. Its inhabitants may be about 17 or 1800 . On the and mens bones.
SYN, LOUGH SYN or SLIN. See SUTHERLANDshire, in Scotiand
YN, a kingdon of Guiney and Negroeland, in Africa. textends about eleven leagues along the coaft, beeng
bounded by the river Barally to the $S$. Here is a very confiderable village called Joally, witi very good an-
chorage and an eafy landing-place. It is large, and wellpeopled, with a Fiench faetory; where they trade, or ufed to trade, for hlaves, ivory, and yellow wax. It has plenty of provifions, either for Goree or their thip-
ping; but this trafick feems to be now at an end. It ping, but this trafick feems to be now
lies about twenty leagues $S$, of Rufico.
YNBORG (fee Swynborg) in Funen, and inand of
SYNNADA, a fimall city of Phrygia Major, in Afia Minor, famous for its fine marble, of a beatutiful white
colour, with red and purple fpots. It flood in the colour, with red and purple
neieihboubhood of Docimeum.
SYRACUSE, a famous ancient city and port of the Val
di Noto, in the inand of Sicily di Noto, in the inand of Sicily, and Lower Italy. It
was formerly the capital of A lourifhing fate, byt now was formerly the capital of a fourifhing flate, but now
very much declined, by war, earthquakes, \&c. from its priftine filendor, though ftill confiderable for its large harbour, and the height and flrength of ins walls. At
the entrance into the port is a fout but inregular cafte, communicating with the city by a wooden bridge. It is the famous fountain of Arethula, flill fupplying plenty of
water; and about fixty feet off in the fea is feen a large water; and about fixty feet off in the fea is feen a large
ebullition called the river Alpheus. The beft anchor-ing-place is towards the $S$. fide of the bay, within a mufket-hhot of the walls. It is the fee of a Bifhop under Mount Real; and lies abour fixty-five miles S.
of Meffina. Lat. 37 deg. 30 min. N. long. 15 deg. io SYRIA,
SYRIA, a confiderable province of Afiatic Turkey, in i. e. the Plains of Aram of Hebrews, and Paden-Aram, Sourifan. It is bounded on the W. W. by the Mediterranean ; on the N. by Mount Armanus, and a branch of
Mount Taurus, which parts it from Armenia Minor and Cilicia; on the E. by the river Euphrates, which reparates it from Mefopotamia, Diarbecker, or Arabia Syria in general is bleffed with a ferene, temperate,
and healthy air ; having a rich, level and healthy air; having a rich, level, and fertile foil, producing every thing that can be defired. It abounds:
in corn, wine, oil, figs, lemons, oranges, melons, dates, cotton, pomegranates, aromatic and medicinal herbs; with all kinds of pulfe and garden vegetables. It hatin
rich paftures, on which feed vaft herds of cattle fin rich paftures, on which feed vaft herds of cattle, fine
fheep and goats; befides buffaloes, camels, dromedaris theep and goats ; befides buffaoes, camels, dromedaries,
wild-boars, deer, with a variety of game and wildfowl. It has a good trade in filks, camblets, and Turkey leather; exporting alfo vaft quantities of falt. Its moff famous rivers are the Euphrates, Jordan, emarkable mountains are the Libanus, Antilibanus Gilead, Tabor, Carmel, Caffius, Ananus, and Alfa-
damus; befides Hermon, Sion, Samaria,
rizzim, Moriah, Olivet, Calvary, \&ic. in Judea.
Libanus was always famous fer its lof thefe are now reduced to a fimall number.
In the ncighbourhood of Damatcus, and near
fpring head of the Jordan, is fhewed,
fpring head the Jordan, is finewed the tameurs The artificial ratities of thi
in noble ruins of cities, as Tyre, temples,
chile
 In the hands of the Jacobite Patriarch of Aleppo a couple of MiSS, of the gopel, written on aleppo,
ments in Syriac characters, and in told curious miniatures, from which the Greck clerer, wo
cold out Turke ey, who were in extreme want of thefre fich
books, were fupplied with books, were fupplied win a confucrable number
copies in the late Oueen Arne's reign, by for propagating the Gofpel.
Though the greater part of the inhabitants of SW are Mahometans, here eare alfo Cliritians of freiraz
denominations, as Greeks, Latins, Armenimot
chites chites, Manonies, Jacobilies, \&cc, The Jews furare.
in moft of the Turkifh in moft of the Turkifh dominions, being the chief trom
kers between the Turks and Chriftians in tiemer Kers between the Turks and Chifitians in temercan.
tile, as their wives are in the intriguing way, setr mittance not only into all Turking hay, getiting ad
into the feraalio, under colour of der int the feraglio, under colour of dealing in jewd
faces, and other trinket The language fpoken rupt Arabic or More foo; befides, in the trading cities is
mixed Italians mixed Italian, very barbarois.
Syria is divided by the Turk or viceroyalties under Bafhaws ; and theree aegeglerbegat Tripolif, and Damafcus, the feats of their refereation
Viceroys. Syria Proper; Tripoli includes Phavice N. of Syria part of Syria ; and Damarcus the S. part of Symid and mets, and Timars; alfo Viceroys are Sangiacs, Ziil who are very mercenary.
SRIAM, whofe bar is
RIAM, whufe bar is the only port nuw open in the
kingdom of Pegu aud Indin, kingdom of Pegu aurd India, beyond the Gapen in the
Afia. It flands near the mouth of the river Men, in Ava, others near that of Peguth of the fiver Menan of again nearec their conflueice. It drives a good trade with Arme-
nians, Portuguere (where were obliged to quit it in 16 r 4 ) allo Moors them, but were obliged to quit it in $16 \mathrm{I}_{4}$ ) alfo Mors, Gentaws,
and fome Englifl. Their imports are Indian goods as betellas, mpulnuls, tanjebs, XCc. European liats, and
filver.
Here are two iarge temples, in one of which, fanding
high, is an image called Kiakiack, twenty yards long, and in a feepinge catticude, wiakiack, the toenty yards long, Ways open ; the other is called Dagun, which fand sin Near thefe are annuual fairs, when free-will fefrings atit. made there deities.
YRINAKER,
provinces of Indoftan, and the Eat Indies in Afia. is three oiiles in circuit, and finds on the fouthern con-
fines toward fines towards Penjah, being watered by the river Behst
or Phat, which rifes from Mount Caucafu, and runs into the Indus.
rica. See SIDRA, the modern gulph of Sirra, in




## T.

## T A B

$T$ AAFFE, a river running through a very agreeunde valley of Glamorganhire, in South Wales;
under the N. bank of which is a famous hot Pring, called taafe-well, rifing out of a dry fhoal. miles N. of Trinidad, and 120 S . of Barbadoes. About fiftytwo miles long, and twelve broad. The Englihh
formerly planted it: but being often ravased by the
Criers Iadied Caribbee Indians from the Main near the mouth of thie river Oronoko, they deferted the ifland, and it is fitll
uninhabited, though remarkably delicate and fruitful. Lat. 11. deg. 36 min. N. long. 59 deg. 10 min. W. TABAGO, an inland about fix leagues S. of Panama; it
is three miles long, and two broad, with high mounis three mirfes long, and two broad, with high moun-
tains, on the N. fide iddeclines gently to the fea, and looks
like a garden, its chief fruits are plantains and bananas: laike a garden, its chief fruits are plantains and bananas:
like a
clofe by the fea are cocoa-sut-tres, and many manuclofe by the fea are cocoa-nut-trees, and many manu-
mee-trees. Here is a brook of frefh-water. Opppofite to the town by the fea, but mofly deffroyed by pirates,
is good anchorage about a mile from the fhore. Clore is good anchorage a about a mile from the fhore. Chore
by the N. W. end is the Ifle of Tabogilla, with a foll channel between them.
TABASCO, a province of the audience of Mexico, in North America. It is bounded on the W. by that of
Guaxaca; on the E. by Jucatan; on the S. by part of the audience of Guatimala; and on the N. Wh y ye gulph
of Mexico ; ang which its extent is about forty leagues from E. to W.
Here pienty of wheat and cocoa, fent by the mules to Vera The country is mofly flat, with lakes and marłhes ;
in which are manates and tortugas. It rains for nine months, which renders the air moift, and it is no months, which renders the air moin, and it
lefs hot in February, March, and April. From September to March tempeftuous The Spaniards have brought hither vines, figs, lemons and oranges, which thrive woll. Here are mangroves bamboos, cedars, bratil, \&c. Wit toms,
\&c. and they have all the fruits common in the Indies. It has a triver of the fame name, on which, Dampier
fays, is pleaant failing. By the fiver Grijalva is a that of Port Royal wi ABASCO, or Nouftra Semmora de la Vitorria, the capital of the -laft-mentione pre mouth of the river Grij. Iva. This inand is twelve miles long, and two and a half
broad. It lies 90 milies E. of Spirito Santo, and 160 broad. It lies 90 miles E. . of Spirito Santo, and 160
S. E. of Mexico. Lat. 18 deg. 10 min. N. Iong. 95 Teg. 5 min . Wh intand lying oppofite to a fmall town of the fame name, which divides the maritime coant of
Tunis and Algiers, in Africa. It about two miles from the land, and in the pofieffion of the noble family of Lamellini in Genoa, who kepp here a
agarrifon of 200 men, for protecting the coral filhery,
nd the trade with Africa. Lat. $3^{6}$ deg. 36 min . N.
 of the Cape of Good Hope, in Africa. It is the moft bay. On the top are feveral fine prings. The taille adorned with ftately trees, and a variety of flagrant fowers. In the dry feafon, from September to March, and frequently in ofther months, there is a white cloud
hoveringover it, fuppofed to occafion the terrible S. E. winds felt at the Cape. a caftle fortififed by General Zifca, with a double wall towers, and baftions; where the Hufites had theic
head-guarters, and hence called Taborites it on a hill between Budweis and Prague, and lies fortyon a millestween Budweis and Prague, and lies fortys
five miles t of the latter. Lat. 49 deg. 3 I min. N. long. 14 deg. 36 min. E. $A B$. Perfia, in Afia. It is bounded by the Cappian fea on the N . by Ghilan on the W. Perfian Irack on the S ,
and Corafan on the E. It abounds with planis, fruie and Corafan on the E. It abounds with plants, fruit,
and wood, and is watered with feveral fprings zed
rivers, But in winter it is very cold, and the roads ver ivers. But in winter it is very cold, and the roads ver bad; and in fummer the ait is malignant, wihh vat
numbers of ferpents and ofher infeqs, which dying of drought, occafion an inffection.
ICUNGA, a town of Quito, in Peru, in South Ame rica, about twenty miles S . of Qivitocity. It is very
populous, and the inhabitants weave woollen-cloth, in which they carry on a great taile.
Here are the ru'ins of a palace of the Yncas, and
 unies it be Tabacundo in the juritactuon of Otablo in
this province. Yorkhire. Here are good inns. It ftands near th York. Many Roman coins have been dug up here, and a Roman caur way is alfo viinble at this place. O of the ruins of an ola caftle a fine ftone-bridge has bean
built over the tiver Wherf, which not far off Falis into the Oule; a and fometimes its Afreanh is dined up. It is Earl Thomond of Ireland. Dr. Oplethorp, Bilhop of Carlife, who crowned Qucen Eliz abeth, but was aterwards deprived, founded a free-echo from Lorpita: heie It inMOR (fee PALMYRA) in Syria, where are very magnificent ruins.
$A D O U S A C$, a tow ADOUSAC, a town in the provirce of Sazuenay and
Canada, in North America. It fands on tilie tiver St Lawrence, and near the mouth of the river Saguenay where is the pierced inand to deiend it.
tives bring hither their furs, which they exchange for linen and woolten cloths, iron and brafs work, riboong
and otho: triakers. It is now ia the hands of the Englimh

TAFALISCA, a pretty populous village of Guiney, and Negroeland, in Africa, with a mofque built of earth,
after the model of that at Mecca. Near the place is a meountain of red marble,
twelve miles above Tuabo
twelve miles above Tuabo.
TAFALA, a city of Navarre, in Spain, on the river ViTAFALA, a city of Navarre, in Spain, on the river Vi-
dizo, $I$ a very plentiful country. Here is an old cafte and royal palace. It lies twenty-two miles S. of Pam-
peluna. Lat. 42 deg. 47 min. N. long. 1 deg. $3^{8}$ futivivit
TAFILET, a province of Biledulgerid, in Africa, fubject
to Morocco. It is bounded on the N. by Fez and Treto Moroco. It is bounded on the N. by Fez and Tre-
mecen ; on the E. by Segelmefla ; on the S. by Sara or mecen; on the E. by Segelmeffa; ;on the S. by Sara or
the Defert; and on the W. by Morocco and sus. Its extent, including Itata, is about 300 miles lopng, and
between 80 and 90 where broadeft, rumning moftyy N . between 80 and 90 where broadeft, running moffly N .
W . and S. E. The country is mountainous, yet bears fome corn and fruits, as dates, \&cc. Their chi if com-
merce is fine leather and indigo, with frriped filks and merce is fine leather and indigo, with friped filks and
linen ; they export alfo dates, มc. The Tubdivifions on linen; they export alfo dates, \&cc. The fubdivifions on
the S. part are Dras, Sara, and Towath. The northern patts has various diftricts.
Its capitat of the fame name frands near the river
Tafilet, with walls and a good cafte. Here are about 2oo houfes, and coniderable manufactures, particularly
20. fine cafiocks, carpets, \&cc. Here is the great rendezvous for the European and Barbary merchants. It lies
200 miles S. E. of Moroco. Lat. 29 deg. 56 min. 20 miles. S. E. of Morocco.
N. Ion. 4 deg. 54 min. W.
AGLIACOZZO, a fmall city of the Further Abruzzo, TAGUS, or TAJO, the largent river of Spain and Porrugal. It rifes on the conines of Aragon, whence it defcends from the Molina mountains, and running S.
W. though New Caffile and Eftremadura, paffes by
b. Aranjucz, Toledo, and Alcantera; when croffing Por-
tugal in the fame direction, it forms the harbour of tugal in the fame direction, it forms the harbour of
Litbon, where it is about three miles wide, falling into
the Atlantic ocean at Carcaes, cight or ten miles below the Atlantic ocean at Carcaes, eight or ten miles below
the capita. TAILLEBOURG, a town of Lower Santonge, in France, on the Charente. It is defended by a caffle,
and lies thity-two miles $S$. E. of Rochelle. Lat. 45 deg. 54 min . N . long. 36 min . W
Ballachuigh, from a large handfome church here, dedled cated to St. Duthes, couched in that Erfe name, to
which pilgrimages ufed formerly to be made which pilgrimages ufed formerly to be made. It is a
market-town and royal burgh of Rofs-fhire in the market-town and royal burgh of Ross-hire in the $N$.
of Scotland, and in che diftrict with Dingwall, Dornoch, Weick, and Kikwall, which alternately fend one member to the Britifh parliament. It is one of
the feats of the provincial or fheriff and commiflary courts, or eaffern divinion of Rofs, where the Baroncourt for chufing the Knight of the fire is holden; as Dingwall and Fortrofe are the other two for the weftern
divifion; and it gives name to a preflytery, which divinon; and it igves name to a preflbytery, which
with thofe of Dingwall and Chanery conftitute the
provincial fynod of Rofs. Taine ftands on the firth
Dornoch, a branch of the Murray-firth, which di-
vides Rofs-fhire from that or vides RRofs-hire from that of Sutherland. $\begin{aligned} & \text {. It is the } \\ & \text { beff built and largeft town in }\end{aligned}$ beft built and largeft town in the flire, being pretty
populous, and governed by a provoft and baillies, with populous, and governed by a provort and baillies, with
very good inns, which are well-1fored with pro-
vifions; alfo claret, \&cc. and all very cheap. Here vifions ; alfo claret, \&cc. and all very cheap. Hero-
is plenty of corn and white finh, as cod, haddocks, fkait, herring, \&cc. with execlent muffels, cockles,
clams or fcallops, wilks or periwinkles, crabs, lobciaait, herring, \&c. with excellent muffels, cockles,
flers, \&cc. fallops, wilks or periwinkles, crabs, lobThe bay is not fecure for fhipping, on account of its
fhallows, and above Taine if may be eafily waded over at low-water, it runs up a great way inland from Tar-
bat, which is its molt eafterly point. bit, which is its moth eafferly point.
The tiade of Tame feems to be primen
nual fairs for the vent of home to be principally at its an-
fålurs factures; and its port is only for fifhing-boats or fmall
batks. Here is a good grammar-fchool. batks. Here is a good grammar-fchiool.
About three miles S. W. of this place
of a arand monaftery, the church of which unharpily fell in fome feiw years ago while divine fervice was per-
forming, of which we have given fome account in
other place, and either deftroyed or maimed bers of the people. The town of Taine is about eight miles $S$. of $D$ or.
noch on the oppofite fide of the frith, and about tweli,
$W$. of Cromartie. The inhabitants Hocch on trie optie. The inhabitants of abour twelle
Woted for a kind of wit, which town
noter noted for a kind of wit, which may be properly ftited
burgherly, fuch inhabitants of any country not beit burg herly, fuch inhabitants of any country not being
in genera over and above polite: and here, as at Inveg
nels, \& cc. they diftinguifh each other by
 appellations, whic
genuine humour
The author of the Tour regrets the
people of this country, " So
people of this country, "So as not to diftineuif of the
day from a common day of work day from a common day of work, or the worfhing fon-
from an ordinary meeting for converfation." from an ordinary meeting for converfation,"" which is
fo far from being true, that no part of the kingdom pafies Roolsefingere for the ftrict obfervance of the $\mathrm{S}_{3}$ forath
and the regular performance of and the regular performance of public and even domemel.
tic worfhip evening and morning. tic wormip evening and morning.
AITCHEN, a city and port of China, in Afia,
ftands 260 miles S. E. of Nanking. Lat. 29 deg, it fands. 260 miles S. E. of Nanking. Lat. 29 deg. 10
min. N. Ion. I2 deg. 2 r min. E. min. N. long. I2I deg. 21 min. E.
AIVEN, the capital of Xanfi, a province of China, in
Afia; it is well-walled and peopled, and has Afia; it is well-walled and peopled, and has fhatedy
public buitidings, particularly a royal palace. The public buidings, particularly a royal palace. The ter-
iitory produces the famous ginfeng-root, mulk, itory produces the famous ginfeng-root, munk and and
lapis lazuli, \&cc. Lat. $3^{8}$ deg. N. and long. 4 deg.
W. of Peking. ALAMANCA, or THALAMANCA, a town of Ne TALAMANCA, or THALAMANCA, a town of Nem
Caftile, in Spain, and in the neighbourlood of Alcla
de Henerez, to the N . of it, with high woll Caitile, in spain, and in the neighbourhood of Alcaly
de Henere, to the $N$. of it, with high walls sand fately
towers. The roads and lanes to it are fladed with lof towers. The roacs and lanes to it are liaded with lofty Tufcany, and middle divifion of Italy. It lies abe fifteen miles N . of Orbitello. Lat. 42 deg. 33 min. N . long. MI deg. 48 min . E. Guadiana. It lies fixteen miles Efremadura, on the Badjos. Lat
38 deg. 46 min . N. long. 7 deg. ${ }^{38} \mathrm{deg}, 46 \mathrm{~min}$. N. long. 7 deg. $21 \mathrm{~min} . W$. W .
Of the fame name,
 3000 inhabitants, befides monafteries, \&cc. It fand on the Tagus; here are manufactures of woollen fuafs
and very fine earthen ware. miles W. from Toledo.
TALCAGUANA, the principal port in Conception-bay,
in South America. It is the moft frequented of any on in South America. It is the moff frequented of any on
that coaft, Ships in general anchoring her and that coaft, lhips in general anchoring here, and they
aree fleltered from the N. winds. Two rivers empty
themfelves into the bay. Talcaguana bears S. S. W. themfelves into the bay. Talcaguana bears S. S. W.
from the S . point of C . from the $S$. point of Quiriquina.
ALCHARN, a place of Cerm
Wales, below which of Cood Tay Gwyn ar Dau, or then
white houfe white houfo on the Tave, where Howel Dha, or Howe
the Good Prince of Wales, the Good Prince of Wales, in an affembly of 140 ec
clefiaftics, befides Jaymen, gave a boly of laws, th clefiattics, befides laymen, gave a body of laws, the
fame as publifhed by Dr. Wotton, both in Latin and
Welch. TALLAGH, or TALLOUGH, H, a town in the country of $W_{\text {aterfoid, }}$ and province of Munfter, in Ireland.
It fands in a fine valley near the Bride, which being It ftands in a fine valley near the Bride, which being
navigable to Youghall, renders this a place of good navigable to Youghall, renders this a place of good
trade. It lies five miles from Lifmore. trade. It lies five miles from Lifmore.
ALLARD, a town of Dauphiney, in France, on the Durance, lying about forty-feven miles S. of Gre-
noble. Lat. 44 deg. 26 min. N. long. 5 deg. 48 TALLEMONT, a town of Upper Santonge, in France near the mouth of the Garonne, about forty miles. of
Rochelle. TAMAR, a river which running from N. to S. divides
Devondhire from Cornwall. This river abounds with Devonhhire from Cornwall. This river abounds with
falmon very fat and good, being in valt quantity, from falmon very fat and good, being in valt quantity, from
its mouth being very large, and the water deep for
two leagues before its large opening into Plymouthtwo leagues before its large opening into Plymouth-
found. TAMARIC in South America. The inA, a captainflip of Brazil, fitutes the chief part of its diffrict, thought the teritiong

THAN
extends inland between thirty and forty leagues, being
bounded by Parayba on the N. Pernambuco on the
by by the ocean on the E. and the unconquered Tapuyes
on the W. The ifland of the fame name is parted from the con
tinent by a narrow clannal tinent by a narrow channel, into which runs the river
Itamarica. It lies long. 35 deg. 5 min . W. It is fertile, producing p: ati of Brazii) cotton, cocoa, fugar, wood, \&cc, It is about three leagues long, and one broad, On the is $S$.
fide is a commodious harbour, with oood fon the rivers. The entrance into the port is between fifteen
and fixteen foot water, being command and fixteen foot water, being commandetween a fifteen
The other mouth of the channel, called Cay The other mouth of the channel, called Catwama, is
much thallower, and only fit for flat-bottomed veffels On the entrance into the river ftands the tapital voftra
Segnora da Conceizao, Segnora da Conceizao, or Da Tramarica, over which is
the fmall caflle aforetaid, and a redoubt to command the avenues. About a About a league and a half N . of the mouth of the
river, is the famous point called Ponta Pedta TAMAROAS, a large inand of Florida, in North America, with a nation oppofite to it of the fame name;
allo, another called Cahokia, on the banks of the CheTAMBACORE, the capital of a country of the famie name in Bambouc, a part of Guiney, in Negroland, in Af,
rica. It lies about thitty-fix miles due $S$. of the rock Felu, in Senegal river, near the fource of Sanon Colez,
or the Gold river, tvish by fer or the Gold river, which by feveral winding runs N. W.
and falls into that of Faleme, two or three leasues beIow Fort St. Peter.
TAME, or THAME, a large market-town of OxfordAME, or THAME, a large market-town of OXford-
fhire, where the river of the fame name enters the
county from Buckinghammhire, watering the place on the N. fide, and almoft encompafied with rivulets. Here is a fine church, and one great frreet, with the
market-place in the middle, well-furnifhed on Tuefdays with live cattle and all other provifons, the river
being navirable by barges. It gave title of Lord to being naviable by barres. It gave title of Lord to
Sir Jo. Williams of Burfild, in Berkhter who founded
here a free-fchool and alms-houfe. It lics about twelve here a free-fichool and alms-houre. It iliss about twelve
miles from Oxford, and forty-five from Londont. miles from Oxford, and forty-five from London.
The Thame joins the other branch called Thames, The Thame joins the other branch called Thames,
at Dorchefter, in this county TAME, a river, which after paffing through Birming-
ham and Tannworth in Warwickfhire and Staffordfire, halm and thanwort falls into the Trent.
TAMWORTH, a borough governed by two bailiffs. It is parted in the middle by the Tame; fo to tat one half
is in Warwickhhire, and the other in Stafordflire; is in fendwickinire, and the other in Staffordihire; each
church on the Staffordthire fide in in larse. Here is a
find grammar-fchool founded by Quieen Elizabeth, and a
fine charity of the famous M. Guy, bokefler. The trade of this place is confiderable in narrow cloth
and other mauufacturce, and is noted for its ale. The and other mauufactures, and is noted for its ate. The
market is kept on Saturday, and fairs annually on market is kept on Saturday, and fairs annually on
May 4, for cattle and fheep; July 26 , fr cattle and
wool ; and OOtober 24, for all forts of cattle. Mool; and October 24, for all forts of cattle.
The Mercian Kings had a palace here. It lies about 20 miles from Stafford, and 107 from London. TANAIS, a river of Ruffia. See DoN.
TANARO, a river of Italy. It rifes between the Appennine mountains and the Ligurian Ales, in the S.
of Piedmont ; whence it runs N. E. through that prinof Piedmont; whence it runs N. E. through that prin-
cipality of Upper Italy, and paffing by Alba, Ati, and
Aleflandria, falls into the Po at Bafignano, below
Volza TANASSERIM, a city of the Further India, in Alia,
and the capital of a province of the ame name, in the
ain and the capital of a province of the fame name, in the
kingom of Siam. It lies 220 miles S . W. of that
city. Lat. 12 deg. 15 min . N. long. 98 deg. 26 city. Lat. 12 deg. 15 min . N. long. 98 deg. 26
min. E. TANCOS, a town of Portuguere Eitremadura, on the
Tagus. It lies about fixty-two miles to the N. E. of
Lifoon. Lat. 39 deg. 2 y min., N. long. 8 deg. 35 TANCROWALL, a large town on the river Gambia,
in Negroland, in Africa, with an Englifh factory. The

## T A $R$

rovifions, near the fea and a river. It ftands at the lemon, orange, \&c. trees.
APTE, a river of the Eaft Indies, in Afia, which running from E. to W. through Guzurate or Cam-
byaz ealls into the Indian ocean a little way below Surat.
TARA, fmall town of Tobolikoi circle and Siberia, in and defended with thet view.
Of the fame name is alfo a river of Italy, difcharging iffelf into the fea at Tarento, in Naple
TARACON, the ancient Tyrcafona, a ci
ARACON, the ancient Tyrcafona, a city of Aragon, in
Spain, and on the frontiers of Old Caftile and Navarre, Spaine and of Mount Moncayo, on the Chiles. Here
at the foo of Mone
is a confide Mbic trade, is a confiderable trade, and the houfes are well-built ; alfo the fee of a Bifhop. It lies fifty miles.N. of Sa-
ragoffa. Lat. 4 I deg. 54 min. N. long. 2 deg. 8 $\min _{\text {TARAG }}$ E TARAGONA, the ancient Tarracco, a city and port of
Catalonia, in Spain, on the Mediterranean. It was once a well-fortified Roman colony againft the Cartbaginians; but the Moors and Goths wafted it. The
harbour between the rivers Gaya and Francoli is fafe for fmall veffels. Here is an univerfity and Archiepifcopal fee, with an income of 16,000 ducats, and about 3000 inhabitants, in a pleafant country. It lies forty-
five miles S. W. of Barcelona. Lat. 41 deg. 8 min . N. long. I deg. 15 min . E. .
TARANSAY, one of the fill Harries ines, in the $W$. of Scotland, a league N. of Sellay, about three miles in
circuit. It has corn and pafture, with plenty of yellow TARASCON, a place in the diocefe of Pamiers, and Foix, in France. It ftands on the Auriege, three
miles above Foix, with numbers of forges. Others place it it Provence, on the Rhorn. It. lies feven
miles N. of Arles. Lat. 43 deg. $3^{8} \mathrm{~min}$. N. long. 4 deg. TARBE, a town of Bigorre, and Guyenne, in France, on the Adour. It is divided into four or five parts,
and defended by Bigorre cafle. It is the fee of a fhop under Auch, and the catle. It ite is has eighty-four pa-
fie rifhes or chapels of eafe. It is under the juridicietion of of the parliament of Touloufe. It lies about fix leagues
E. of Pau, and about twelve $S$. of Auch. Lat. 43 deg. ${ }^{21}$ min. N . long. $5 \mathrm{~min} . \mathrm{W}$.
TARBAT, or TARBATNESS, the mof eaftern promontory of Rofs-hire, in the North of Soctetand. In In
Ireland and the Weftern ines are alfo places of fame name.
This may be Tyr nan bacatt, as it is a good road, and
fill a fhelter and landing-place for boats and other like lill a feeter and landing-place for boats and other like
craft for finhing, \&zc. from the neighbouring parts, and well known in that country. It gave title of Vifcount the eprifin of Tarbat.
TARCOLAN, a town
not in the maps, and pentaced by by them in Bifnitsagar, and the Eaft Indies, in Afia. It was a magnificent place
before the time that the Moors took it fiom the TARENTAISE, a duchy of Savoy, and its S. fubdiviand the Alps, on the N. by Faucigny, on the W by Savay Proper, and on the $S$. by Maurienne. It be-
longs to the King of Sardinia. longs to the King of Sardinia. This diftrict extends
between the village of St. Germain along the foot of Mount St. Bernard, to thore of Sapey and Rognez,
about thirty miles long, and between ten and fifteen
broud TARENTO, or TARENTUM, once the capital of famous repubic. It is now a fmall Archiepiicopal city bour on the gulph of Otranto, near the It has a harTara. There are fill ruins of its ancient grandeur to be feen, and only its cathedral remaining.
As far as to this place, Horace As far as to this place, Horace fays, he could ride
on this docked mule, when he had a mind, which could not fo well do, were he a great man. It lies

T A R
forty-five miles W. of Otranto. Lat. 40 deg. 30 a N. long. 18 deg. 18 min . E.

A V
T A Y

TARTARY the Great, anciently Scythia, and Serica. It
lies between lat. 40 and 80 de lies between lat. 40 and 80 deg. and between long. It
and 138 deg. E. 4 being about 4000 miles in length, and
2400 in breadth. 2400 in breadth. Their wealth conffits in in cattle, and
their employment is grazing. manufactures, execept their traffic iney have no trade notes and horfes ;
in which commerce their innate their own comildren, and thofe of their neighbours which they can fteal. They rove about in hords. The Em-
peror of Ruffia is fupreme Lord of the weftern part of Tartary, efpecially lince the time of the late Czare Peter, Who extended his conquefts to the N. coaft of the Car-
pian fea. The Chinefe are mafters of the parts, from which came, a few centuries ago, moftly the preient occupiers and royal family of China. Serty the
clans among the Tartars maintain clans among the Tartars maintain their independency,
efpecially towards the N. of Perfia and the The principal nations are e of Perfia and the Indies.
led, the Calmucks, properly fo called, the Calmucks, and the Mungales, properly fo cal-
are fubdivided into three are fubaivided into reveral branches, the moft confide-
rable of which are the Ußeck Tartars to the N . of
Pefia, between the Capian Peffia, between the Cafpian fea and the dominions o
the Great Mogul. When their forces the Great Mogul. When their forces are not divided,
they can bring into the field about 50,000 horfe. On they can bing into the field about 50,000 horfe. On
the N. E. of Ufbeck and other fide of the river Gilion
dwell he Tartars The Mungale Tartars inhabit that part of Grea Tartary which has the Eafteri ocean on the E. China
on the S. the country of the Cal on the S. the country of the Calmucks on the W. and
Siberia on the N. They are governes by a Siberia on the $N$. They are governed by a Kan; but
fince the eaftern inbabitants have invaded China, his power is very much confined. He however can bring
into the field about $60 ; 000$ horfe. Cathay, though a part of Great Tartary, is generally
reckoned a northern province of China. reckoned a northern province of China.
Northern Northern Tartary is a barien, cold, and defolate
country; and the fouthern parts, though enjoving a country; and the fouthern parts, though enjoving
terperate climâte and rich foil, are ontirely neglected
from the indolence from the indolence, but chiefly the migratory manne
of life among the inhabitants. of life a, ong the inhabitants.
TARV A , a town of Oman, in tic Turkey. The name is all we learn of it. and Afia-
TASSO, or THASUS, about forty milies in circuit, near the coaft of Romania, in European Turkey. Its capital of the rame name has a good harbour, with
feveral caffles for its defence. Lat. 40 deg. 36 min. N. long. 27 deg . 10 min . E.
TASSO, a fmall flat inand of Sierra Leone river, and Melli, a province of Negroland, in Africa, belonging
to the Englifh, where their flaves have a good plantation , the reff, is covered with wood. Here ared flik cot
ton trees, with other cotton; allo abundance of in
ton trees, with other cotton; allo abundance of in-
digo, \&\&c.
TATTA, or SINDA, a province of the Eaf Indies in
Afia. It is bounded on the W. by Perfia, on the $\mathbb{N}$
by Buckore, on the E. by part of Jeffelmere and Soret by Buckore, on the E. by part of Jeftelmere and Soret,
and on the $S$. by the gulph of India, which parts it
from Guzurat. The late Kouli Khan, then Sophi of from Guzurat.
Peffia, reduced it.
Its capital of the fame name fands on the river In -
 deg. 46 min. N. long. 68 deg .15 min . E.
ATTAS, a town of Borneo, one of the Indian inands, TAT AA, a town of Borneo, one of the Indian inands,
in Affa. To it the China river is navigable, and be-
yond it, oppofite to the place where the Englifh facyond it, oppofite to the place where the Englifh factory once Hoor, as a pretty neat market-town of Lin-
colinfire. It ffands about 18 miles from Lincoln, and
colminire. It ttands about 18 miles from Lincoln, and
II from London. AVASTIA, or TAWASTLAND, $x$ diftrict of Fin
land, in Sweden. It lies in the middle of the country, being thirty miles long, and twenty broad. It is a fruitt
ful level country, interfetted by rivers and lakes, coll level country, interfected by rivers and lakes,
abounding in firk Here are woods, fine corn-land,
nd meadows, with flore of cattle and game. Its nor and meadows, with flore of cattle and game. Its nor-
thern part is more hilly and woody than the fouthern. thern part is more he town of
In the S. part is the tor
IAVASTEHUS, or KRONEBORG, on a river which a little below, falls into the Wana lake. It is frong
from its fituation, and lies eighty-fix miles N. E. of

Abo. Lat. 6 I deg. 24 mini N. long. 23 deg. 56
min. E. AUBER, a river of Germany, has its fource in An fpach, and circle of Franconia, whence running N. Wh
by Mergentheim, it falls into the theim.
AVERNA, or TABERNA, a fmall town of the Fur-
ther Calabia, and Naples, in Lower Italy. It ther Calabria, and Naples, in Lower Italy. It flands
at the foot of the Appenine mountains, near the ruins
of the ancient of the ancient Fhifchene. It is the fee of a Bilhop,
and lies fixty-eiehtr miles deg. 21 min. N. long. 17 deg. 15 min E E AViRA, faid to be the ancient Balja, a city of Al garve, in Portugal. It flands on the s. coayt, with
arbour, and on the lifte river Cilo harbour, and on the little river Gillon (Burching's
Sepua). Here are two .conces and a caftle, with 4700
innaibenter naiotants, and two parifi-churches. It has a flately
bridge, and is walled. It lies twenty-five bridge, and is walled. It lies twenty-five miles E. of
Faro. Lat. 37 deg. 10 min . N. long. 8 deg. 28 AVISTOCK, a large and well built borough of Devonfhire, on the river Tave wer Tavit. . It gives. title of
Marquis to the Duke of Bedford, fends two members to Marquis to the Duke of Bedford, fends two members to
pariqument, and is a flannery town. Here was for-
merly a flaely abbey, where books in old pariament, and is a flannery town. Here was .
merly a flately abbey, where books in old Saxai were
printed, and a fchool for teaching that language. It printed, and a fchool for teaching that language. It
weekly market is on Saturdyy, and fairs annuuly fo
for cattle on Jonuary 7 , May 6 , September 9 , OCobber io, and December 11: if any of thefe fall, on a $\mathrm{Sa}-$
turday, the fair is kept the Fi.iday before, and if on turday, the fair is kept the Friday before, and if on a
Sunday or Mondy, upon the Tuefday following. It
lies about 32 miles from Exeter, and 201 from Lon-
TAUMACO, an ife in the land of the Holy Ghof, in the fouthern countrise of America, which De Quiros
fays is $\$ 250$ leagues from Mexico. fays is 5250 leagues from Mexico.
AUUNTON, a borough in Somerfethire, and one of the largent in the kingdom, its inhabitants being com-
puted at 2000, moflly employed in the woollen manuputed at 2000 , moflly employed in the woollen mand-
factures, It is governed by a mayor, and fends tivo members to parliament; in the choice of which, pot-wallowers, i. e. lodgers, who drefs victuals here, have a right.
It ftands on the Thone, over which is a bridge of fix arches, and navigable to Bridgewater. In Monmouth'
rebellion this town fuffered much throigh the rebellion this town fuffered much through the crueltey
of Judge Jefferies; but upon the revolution they flocked
in to of Juge Jefferies; but upan the revolution they flocked
in to the Prine of Orange.
Here are ewo or thee Here are two or three meeting, hourfes, one pretty
large, and a feminary for young Difienting minifters: large, a priflo two parih-churches. One Gray, a poor boy of
alto
this town this town, afterwards becoming rich at London, found
ed an hofpital here ; under whore ed an horpital here ; inder whore eetigies are very pious
and fuitable Englifh tines.. It ties 20 miles from the city of Whs, and 147 from Lon a Tauntorn laft-mentioned, in Somerfetifire. ground nea
Tim TarAURICA CHERSONESUS, the modern Crim Tar-
tary, in Eurobean Turkey.
See Crim
 a very large erity of Perfa, in intain, withouts at wallis or or
of a plain and foot of a mountain, fortifications. The String gicha runs through hit, ind rometimes by mundations fweeps away the hilutes on its
banks. The prefent city is only five miles in circuit, tho' anciently it was ffifieen; and its walls were feventy cubits high. It now contains, they fay, 550,000 in-
habitants. habitants ; carrying on a cenifderable trad. It hirs
300 mites S. E. of Erzeruun, and 396 N. of Ifpahan. 300 mat. 8 deg. 26 min. N. long. 46 deg. 36 min.E.
Lat. of mountaind in Turcomania, and a prodigious Minidge : hey
rum of mountains in Turcomania, and Afa Minor: they
run quite through if from W. to E. quite to the Merun quite
diemeraneans
TAW, a river
AW, a river of Devonfhire, which with the Towbridge
-empties iffelf at onie' mouth on the E. end of Bam-
ftaple-bay.
AY, a very confiderable, if hot the largeft river in
all Scootland, dividiug this king dom into S . and N . Its fource is is in the moumitains of Bradalbin, when, aficr

T E D
T E G
expanding itfelf into a lake called Lough-Tay, about E. through A thol, then turning S. E. in a courfe of above forty miles, exclufive of windings, and by an accefion of a great number of other rivers and large tream
all along on both fides, particularly the Almond, Ern, all along on both fides, particularly the Almond, Em,
\&c. at laft acquires a very confiderable and rapid volume of water. It divides the fhires of Perth and Angus from
thofe of Stratherin and. Fife, and below Perth (fhips coming up to that town with the tide) falls into the coming up to that town with the tide) falls inf
firth of Tay. There is a fine bridge on it at Aberfeldy, and the only one in alli its courfe, being a great conve-
niency for that military road into Lochabar, conffruc niency for that military road into Lochabar, confruc-
ted during the governorfhip of General Wade in ScotTayd. ritory about it abounds with frefh-water fprings, and is
very fertile. Lat. 21 deg. 20 min . N. long. min. E. according to the Arabian geographers, and about a day's journey from Mecca.
TAYREN, a city of Xanfi, one of the provinces o
Chine China, in Afra. It lies 240 miles S. W. from Peking
Lat. 88 deg. 36 min. N. long. 108 deg. 15 min. E. Lat. 38 deg. $36 \mathrm{~min} . \mathrm{N}$. long. 108 deg. 15 min . E.
TAYE, a city of Moca, and Arabia Fecix, in Afratic Turkey, with mud-walls, and guarded by a flout caftle TAY a hill. (ree Scotland. (ee Taine) a burgh of Rofs-hire, and N. of TEBESSA, an inland province of Africa, at beft but dry
and barren. and barren. Its capital of the fame name, the ancient Thabunna
built by the Romans, had high walls of large fquare flones, with infcriptions, \&cc. It is watered by a rive which runs through part of the city, and has two ex
cellent fprings. It is furrounded with walnut and mulberry trees: but has been often deftroyed and rebuilt, efpecially in 1057, Mully Mahmed having razed the
town and hanged the inhabitants; and it is now peopled by the poorer fort. It lies about forty miles from the by the poorer fort. It hes about forty miles from the
fea, and near the Algerine frontiers next to Biledul-
TEBUZAN, or TEBUACAN, a large frong city of Segelmeffa, a province of Africa, with a good com-
merce, and a great number of artiths. merce, and a great number of artitts.
watered by the river Suz. Here is a fately mofue with 4000 houfes in the place ; the inbabitants, moftl Barbars, being rich, and the country very fruitfull, with
feveral fugar-mills. Large quantities of the finel feveral fugar-mills. Large quantities of the fineft Mo
rocco leather is drefled here, and exported. It lies a bout a league from Mefla.
many, lying E. from Lingen of Weftphalia, in Germany, lying E. from Lingen, and W. from Ofnabrug
about thirty miles long and ten broad. It belongs to
Count Count Benthem.
Its capital of the fame name has a cafle and fort. It
lies thirteen miles S . W. of the city of 52 deg. 26 min . N. long. 7 deg. 26 min . F xaca, and audience of Mexico, in North America xaca, and audience of Mexico, in North America, at
the bottom of a bay in the South feas. It is divided from four fuburbs by a rapid river. Here are rich merchants trading to Mexico, Peru, the Philippines,
and by land to Guatimala. Near it is a volcano with two heads. It Ilies about 100 miles E . of Guatulco. In crofing the bay here, lhips fhould keep clofe under the
land. TEDIBURG, or TGEDTIBERG, a mountain at the end of Linthal, a valley of Glaris canton, and the
higheft in all Switzerland, the only road from the Dihigheff in all Switzerland, the only road from the Di-
fentis to the Grifons league. On its N . fide is a cryfal-mine, and Limmeren near it yields ifinglafs. It EDLEZ, a town of Algier Proper, in Africa. It
ftands near the fea, with high walls; but the houfes are mean. Here are rooo families, mofly dyers
or fifhermen, and very fond of the lute and cuitar. are mean. Here are 1000 families, moftly dyers
or fifhermen, and very fond of the lute and guitar.
The Governor appointed by the Bafhaw of Algiers reThe Governor appointed by the Bafhaw of Algiers re-
fides in a cafle commanding the whole place. It lies aSoout forty miles E. of Algiers.
with ftrong wooden walls, and, almoft furrounded by a

The inhabitants are about 3000 , but have
 the Porruguefe have been driven out, it is futubised Sinoct have a feparate quarter of 200 houfes, for which Jem pay a ducat per head. The inhabirants wre montif the empleyed in gardening, tillage, or feeding of numero
flocks. TEDSI, ato in a fertile plain. The river Sus within twals and tomere is ined on both fides with corn and fugar mills. Here rich Jews refiding in it; allo a great refort of $A$ A leather, fugar, butter, linen and woollen clade in catt Leather, ugar, butter, linen and woollen cloth, horthe
iron-tools, $r$ cc. The inhabitants are remakkable their courtefey. Here is a flately mofque, with leant Alfaquis ; and the theriff has a Governor in the pla,
with 400 horfe. It lies about feven lear twenty from the fea, and twelve W. of Tarodant. TEES, a river partly in Yorkfhire, and partly in Dur-
ham. It rifes from that flony point in Comber ham. It rifes from that flony point in Cumberlan at Egglefon in Richmondflire they hew math Into if run the Laden, Hude, Lune, a rivilet from the foreft of this name, Bauder, Skern, \&c. It become
part of the North Riding of Yorkhire at Rokeb) where the Geta falls into it, and divides this hirie fion the bifhopric ; after a long courfe, and various windin
it falls into the German occan fupplies the numerous villages on its banks with nient falmon and other fifh. It it a rapio river, pand dong in it. TEESCA, a fmall territory of Eaftern Ruffia. It lies of Condora, and on the Northern fea, with the ffrighin
of Candenois and its ifland on the W. and Samper of Candenois and its inland on the W. and Samojedion
the E. Its capital and only town is Gorodiflche; which TEFLIS, TeFIS, the capital of Carthuel, in Georgia, in Afrit Turkey, near the confines of the Kur and Iberus ; the ftout, except where the ground is a folid rock from $N$. to road to Perfia, with a Governor It is very populous, and a pla
Several bazars, caravanferas, \&isc. Here the Vicere has a fately palace and gardens. In this city are nole
than fourteen churches Georgians, and the other to the Armenians. The thedral of the former is a noble ftructure, alfo the Bifhop:s palace near it. Here are no molques fuffered. Swind
fleh they expofe in all the flambles, and they have wine-houfes without moleftation. Its inhabitants ary nearly 20,000 .
The principal
veyed thence to Comfantinople by the way to Veyed thence to Conftantinople by the way to Eirerum;;
to which laft place, for the ufe of Diarbecker, and to
Indoftan, are fent sycal Indoftan, are fent feveral camel-loads of the root boyt
for the linen-dyers. It lies 300 miles N. of T Tuuls Lat. 43 deg. Io min. N. long. 47 deg. 26 min. E, EFZA, the capital of Tedla, a provice of Africa, It
ffands on the fide of Mount Atlas, with a fout marde wall about two miles from the plain. It is populoo and rich, having manufactures of fine light wooller cloth, woven into caffocks and other garments. Be-
tween it and Fitzela runs the Derna, which orently fer tween it and Fitzela runs the Derna, which greaty
tilizes the plain. Lat. $3^{I}$ deg. $3^{8}$ min. N . log. 4 deg 58 min. W. -
Africa, thou hht to be Ptolemey's 1 faciticis. The inhabitants are moftly employed in the iron-mines or mpz nufactures from it, carried to Tremecen, sc. The
town has high walls, and the territory about it is rer fertile. EGAPATAN, a town of the Hither India, in Arin with a harbour near Cape Comorin. Here the Dunt
have a factory and fmall fort. It lies about eighty miles have a factory and fmall fort. It lies about eightyty mile
S. of Cochin. Lat. 8 deg. 5 min. N. long. 76 deg. 5 . $\min$. E.

T E M
TEGERNSEE, fo called from the Lactus Tigurinus, on
which it fands, near the foot of the which it flands, near the foot of the Alps, in Bavaraia,
in Germany. It is noted for a famous monaftery be-
tween the Ifer and Inn, the Abor twen the Ifer and Inn, the Abbot taking monenatery be-
all others in the country; well fortified with of all others in the coontry; well fortified precedency of a will
and ditch. It lies about thirty miles $S$. . TEGORARIN, or TEGORIN, a province of Africa,
bounded on the E. by Biledulgerid and $Z$ 位, bounded on the $E$. by Biledulgerid and Zeb; on the
W . by Segelmeffa; on the N. by Algiers; and on the S. by Zara, or the Great Defert. This is a vaft trae, with 50 cafles, and above 10 This is a valt traze, with 50 cafles, and above 100
villages, along the palm-trees. They trade with the
Blacks villages, along the palm-tres. Thes trade with the
Black ; and here the caravans are formed which crofs
the deferts of Libye. The land is dry and barren, yielding hardly any thing but dates, which indeed a-
bound here. Flefh is farce; they have fome few goats bound here. Fleft is fcarce; they have fome few goats,
and they feed on their milk; horfe and camel flem they eat, buying them when old of the Arabs; but
their greateft dainty is a falted fuet from Fez and Tre-
mecen.
TEGUALO, or TIQUAS, a province of New Mexico,
in Noith America, about lat. in Noith America, about lat. 37 deg. N. where were
found to be fixteen villages. And this is all that is TEAid of it.
TEAMA a fubdivifion of Arabia Felix, in Afia, on the
Red between the provinces of Mecca TEISSE, or THEISS, a river of Hungary. It rifes in the Carpathian mountains, whence it runs W. by
Tockay, and then winding S. wafles Zolnock and Segedin, and after uniting its fream with the river
Merifh, difcharges iffelf into the Danube oppofite to Salanken.
TELAMONE, the ancient Telamon, or Portus Tilamonis, in the ftate Delli Prefiditio of Turcany, in the m mddhe
divifion of Italy. It flands on the Tucan coaft with divition of taly. It flands on the Tufcan coaft, with a
fmall haibour, at the mouth of the Ofa. Here is a good fortrefs. The Formigue de Telamone, three
high and flat rocks, are about 4 or 50 fathoms afunder an
on the S. E. and N. N. E. \&c. .c. It fands between
the mouths of the Almina and Alma, fix miles from the TELESI, the ancient Tilfia, once a city of the Samnites, in the Terra di Lavora, and Naples, in Lower Italy,
Itwas afterwards a Roman colony, with not above half a fcore of houfes in it now ; the Bilhop's refidence be-
ing moved to Cerrito, five or fix miles S. of it. TELESIN, a province of Algiers, in Africa, and on the TELGA, or SODER-TELGA (in contradiftinction from Norr-Telga, in Upland) a very good trading town
of Sudermania, in Sweden Proper, on the $S$. bank of the Maler-lake. It lies twenty miles S. W. of Stock-
holm. Lat. 59 deg. 30 min. N. long. 75 deg. 15 TELLICHERRY, a fea-port town of the Eart Indies, in
Afia on a bay of the Malabar-coaft. Here the EngAfia, on a bay of the Malabar-coant. Here the Eng-
lifin have a factory and fort, at the back of which is the and cardamums, \&cc. It lies about twenty-eight miles and cardamun. Two rivers ruh into the bay here, with
N. of Calicut.
rocks at its entrance. Lat. 12 deg. 10 min. N. long. rocks at its. entrance. Lat. 12 deg. 10 min. N. long.
75 deg. 15 min. E.
Of the fime name is a river in the laft-mentioned 75 deg. 15 min. L. .
Of the fame name is a river in the laft-mentioned
隹 TELMAntry, the boundary of the and fea-port as you fail from the coaf of Caria to thofe of Lycia and Caramania, in
Afia Minor. Lat. $3^{6}$ deg. 25 min . N. long. 29 deg. ${ }^{42}$ Befides this in Lycia, there was a city of the fame TELMESSUS, rather TERMESSUS, a town of Pifidia, in Afia Minor, on a ftreight between mountains,
and in the road to Milyas, in Cabalia, a diftriet of Pamphilia. THEMA, on the S. frontiers of Anna, a principality of Arabia Deferta, in Affia Minor. Job
mentions the troops of Thema and Sheba. It lies 340 miles S , of Anna, the capital.
TEME, ariver of a long deep courfe, which comes from

T E R

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up or overturned, and many thoufand people deffroyed by tor ents of liquid fire; fo that moft of the ifland was
urned into a delert. Lat. 28 deg. 15 min. N. long 15 TENERIFFE, a town of Santa Martha, on the Spanif Main, in S.America, and on the E, bank of Santa Marth 135 miles S. of Santa Martha city; a very bad road is by
land between borh, but one may go to either eafily by TENES the river.
TENES, a province of Algiers,
TENEGZZET, a frong place
province of Africa. It plies on the road between Tre mecen and Fez. Here is an arfenal, and Turkih gar-
rifon conflantly kept. TENDERDEN, a
ma,kable for its high fteeple ; the too great care about ing out the fea, is faid to have occafioned the Goodwin fands. It lies abour twenty miles from Canterbury, and fixty from London. Here is an annual fair for cattle and pedlary on May S. coaft of the Tonian peninfula of Afia Minor, and the birih-place of Anaceron, the famous Lyric poet.
TERAMO, the ancient Interamnia, as flanding at or between the junction of the Viciola and Tordino, now a frmall epilicopal city of the Further Abruzo, and Naples, in Lower Italy. It lies forty-four miles S. of
Loretto. Lat. 42 deg. 46 min. N. Iong. 15 deg. 10 TERAPADI, a place in Bifragar, and the Eaft Indies, in Afra, ramous for a pagod on a high mountain,
where great droves of monkeys are kept as objects of worrhip, and pilgrimages made to it from all parts of India with preents.
TERASSON, in Lower Perigord, France, on the Vezere, with the Benedietine abbey
of Sancti Sori Terracincnfis. It fands in the diocele of Sancti Sori Terracinenfis. It fands in the diocecte
of Sarlat, from the city of which name it is four of Sarlat,
leagues diftant
TERCERA, the largef among the Azore iflands (fee
Azores) in the Atlantic ocean. Lat. 39 deg. I min. AZORES. in teg Atlantic ocean. Lat. 39 deg. I min.
N. long. 24 deg. 52 min. W. W. Turkey miles S.E. of Hermanftadt in Tranfylvania. LLat. 45 deg. 41 min. N. long. 26 deg. 28 min. E. river of the fame name, near the Cafpian fea.. It lies about 100 miles. N. of Derbent. Lat. 43 deg .46 min .
N. Ing. 52 deg . 10 min. E.
ERMMINUS, Roman temples of that God, one of which TERMIN US, Roman' temples of that God, one of which
being of fone and round, is two miles below Dunipace, in being of fone and round, is two miles below Dunipace, in
Stirling fhire, and in the $S$, of Scotland : alfo anothervulgarly called Arthur's oven, S. from Forfichen, in Lin-
lithgowhire or Weft Lothian ; though antiquarians diflithgowhire or Weft Lothian ; though antiquarians dif-
fer about both, whether Roman or Druidical temples. fer about both, whether Ro, a city of the Capitanate, in Naples and Lower Italy: it fands near the river Ti-
feno, on the Adriatic fea; and lies fixty-eight miles ferno, on the Adriatic fea; and lies fixty-eight miles
N. E. of Naples. Lat. 42 deg. 5 min. N. long. 16 deg. TERNATE,
TERNATE, one of the principal, though not the largeft of the Molucca or Clove inands, in the Indian ocean, in Aria. It lies a littie W. of Gilolo, and belongs to the
Dutch. Here, befides cloves, they have faro pith of a tree, excellent almonds, \&cc. Lat. I deg. 15 $\min$. N. long. 125 deg. Io min. E.
TERNESE, a town and fortrefs. fo.
the uttermoft point of Flanders, in the Auftrian Nether lands, and on the fame inand with Axel, from which it
is about three miles N. W. Befidesiter overflows the country round it every full fide TERNI, the ancient Interamna, as flanding in an illand formed by the two arms of the Nera, over which is a bridge built by Pompey. It is an epiccopal city of
poleto, in the Ecclefiaftical territories, divifion of Italy. The cathedral is a noble ftructure. The country round it feeds vaft numbers of cattle, and
provifions are plentiful. Thions are plentiful

About two miles above the town is the famous cade Delle Marmore, which the Nera forms ,
falling from a precipice 300 feet high, and running valt rapidity into the elino. $t$ lies forty- eight mill
N. E. of Rome. Lat. 42 deg. 46 min. N . 4 Imin .E. TERNER, a town and bal
of Savoy, in Upper Italy.
TERNOVO, a town of B key, on the Jontra Bulgaria, and European thear Mount Hemur. It is archiepicopal
E. of Nifia. Lat. 43 deg. 10 min . N. long. 25 dey $\min$. E E NENNE, once a confiderable city of A.tois, France, now
miles S. of the latter, on the Lys. Henry VIII. of Eugland befieged it, bein $1503, \mathrm{~K}$ the Emperor Maximilian, with the Englifh badde of
as a foldier under that Prince: here he fought the as a foldier under tiat Prince: here he fought the batte
of the Spurs, and beat the French, after which he to
and difimantled the place ; but the E E and difmantled the piace ; but the Eniperor Chates V
levelled it with the ground in 1553 : fo that it levelled it with the ground in 1553 ; fo that it is now
only a fnall village. Lat. 50 deg. 40 min. N. long
2 deg. 20 min. E. 2 deg. $20 \min . E$.
confiderable, but now a poor towr Terracina, formelly confiderable, but now a poor town of thaina, Campantily
Roma, in the Ecclefiaftical flate, and middle din
of Italy of Italy, near the mouth of II Portatore, on the Tuff
can fea. Hereabouts were the can fea. Hereabouts were the noted Aqua Terracinen-
fes and Campus Pomptinus, or the fenly res and Campus Pomptinus, or the fenny marrines
Pomptinum. It lies about eighteen miles N . Gaeta. Lat. 41 deg. 20 min . N. long. 14 deg. 5 ERRA. DEL FUEGO, or Fiiry Land, the larret inand in South America. or Fricy Land, the las ha Magellhn freight on the $N$. the Atlantic occan on the $E$, and the South
fea on the S. and W. Its form is tiangular, tie conf rea on the S , and W. Its form is tiangular, the call
of the Magellanic Areight eeing the baffe, and Cape
Horn the apex or Horn the apex or fummit of the tiiangle. The extent
of the ifland from E , W . is about of the iffand from E . to W. is about. 300 miles, and
from N , S . 288 . It is very mountainous and rought from N . to S . 289 . It is very mountainous and roug,
but has many fertile valleys in it well waered.
The inhabitants are white but The inhabitants are white, but go naked, and pina
their bodies chiefly with red. Their huts are of tin their bodies chiefly with red. Their huts are of tim-
ber, mean and narrow habitations, with furniture altogether anfwerable.
On the coaft there are feveral good harbours, where thip6 may lie fecure amidft the dreadfull forms to which
thefe feas are extremely fubject (fee Anfon and Uiloa's voyages). Later navigators, as did particularly the
two laft-mentioned, chufe to keep at a diftance from the land in doubling of Cape Horn, for the fake of fea-
room in thofe tempefts. Neither Terra de the oppofite continent of Patagoina to the N . have hitherro induced any European nation to make fettlements, by reafon that the natives are but one remore from mere wild-beafts.
ERRA FIRMA,
monly called the Spanijb Main. It New Granada, formerly Santa Fe or Caftillo del Oro,
and the New Andalufia ; alio Vene Hacha, Santa Martha, Caria; alio Venezruela, Rio de ha Proper, or the ithmus of Darien.
Ulloa divides it only
Panama, Veragus only into three provinces, namely, fthmus of Dagien, The towns and villages areclieffy
form on the coaff; the inland being craggy, mo
and uninhabited, on account of their tuerility. Terra Firma is bounded on the S. by Peru, the Amazon country, and part of Guiana; on the S. E. by the river Oronoko, which parts, it from Guiana; on
the E. by the Atlantic, or Great American ocean ;on the N. by that part of it called the North feaz; and on the W. by the South fea, where the iithmus of Darien reparates it from New Spain. Its greatefl length from
the South fea to the mouth of the Oronoko is abore 1000 miles ; and its mouth of the Orenotert breadth between 7 and
 $12 \mathrm{deg} .30 \mathrm{~min} . \mathrm{N}$.
It is fubject to Spain.
TERRA FIRMA Proper, a narrow neck of land joining

T ETT
South and North America, otherwife called the lithmus
of Darien. It is bounded on the F gulph of Darien, which feparates it from Carthagena
on the $S$, by Popayan and the Pace lat. 8 and io de ocean and Veragua. It lies bitwee lat. 8 and 10 deg. N. and between long. 78 and 87 deg
W . and in the form of a crefcent being 300 miles in length, and about fixiy broad fron
the North to the Soung Its princtipal towns are Porto Bello, on the coaft of
the former the former; and Panama on that of the latter. The
land of this ifthmus is every where unever, becing Ther height, depth, mountains and valleys, famous for their ERRA NOVA, the ancient Gcla, and its port Refit
gium Gele, a fmall city of Val di Noto, in sicily, an mouth of a river of the fame name. Lat. 37 deg. min. N. long. 14 deg. 15 min. E . Prince of Deira, to the cathedral of York, together with TERRING, or TARRING, a market-town of Suffex, with two annual fairs for pedla mary, on Apt-town of Sufilex, 5 and OAQ-
ber 2. It lies about twenty miles from Chichefter, and ber 2. It lies about twenty miles from Chichefter, and
fifty-three from Loudon. ERROSIO, a fonall town
ftands between Belaguer and Leria. . Its air is fo fala-
brious, that it has become proverbial for the cure of TERUELs. or TERVELA, an epifcopal city of Aragon, in Spain, on the Turio. It ftands high, in a very delightrul country, to which the beauty of the river add
not a littie. It lies about feventy-five miles S. of $S_{\text {a }}$ ragoffa. Lat. 40 deg. 4 I min. N. long. I deg. 26
min. W. W. provinces, with a harbour, on the N. E. coant of the
ffe of Walcheren. It lies about foor mils N. E. of iddeburg. Lat. 51 deg. 40 min . N. long. 3 deg. 37
TESCHEN, a duchy of Silefia, in Germany, in which Crevera or Carpathian mountains towards Hungary and Jablunka, dividing this country from Moravis. They mines yield moft. Its capital of the fame name is one of the oldent
cities in Silefia, betwixt the Oels and $V$ iftula or $W$ eichcities in silefia, betwixt the Oels and Viftula or Weich-
fel. It has a god trade in wine and fuvit from Hun-
gary, venifon, game, fifh, and two forts of beer, the one made of whate, and the other of barley. It lies
about twenty-feven miles S. E. of Troppau. Lat. 49 about twenty-feven miles S. E. of Troppau. Lat. 49
deg. 56 min. N. .olon. 18 deg. 15 min. E. deg. 56 min. NUR RTHER SUS, a provice Affica. It
TESET, or FURTHE
is divided from Sus Proper, in Morocco, by the river of is divided from Sus Proper, in Morocco, by the river of
this name. It has the Atlantic ocean on the W. the this name. It has the Allantic ocean on the the. the
Libyan fands on the S. Darha on the E. and the or
Sus or Morocco on the N. 1ts inhabitants are mofly Sus or Morocco on the N. Its inhabitants are moftly
Africans and Bereberes. Here are feven cantons or Africans and Bereberes., Here are feven cantons or
difricts, three on the coaft, and four inland. The land
off the former of the former is fruifful;
TESSIN, or TESSINO, a river of Italy, which rifing TESSIN, or TESSINO, a river of Italy, which rifing
in the Alps runs thro' the country of the Grifons and in the Alps runs thro the country of the Grifons and
Lago Maggiore. It then urns to the S . E . through
the Milanefe, and after watering Pavia, falls into the the Milanefe, and after watering Pavia, falls into the Po below that city.
TESTIGO, an inand near the coaft of New Andalufia,
in Terra Firma, in South America. in Terra Firma, in South America.
TETBURY, or TEDBURY, a market-town of GlouTETBURY, or TEDBURY, a market-town of Glou-
cefterbire, fands high, but in fummer is fcarce of wacererbire, Is alfo a cloathing-town, whofe market-houfe is well-frequented for yarn, and a lefier one for cheefe,
\&c. It has a long bridge, handfome church, free\&cc. It has a long bridge, handiome church, creol,
fchool, and alms-houfe, with two annual fairs for cattle, Yehool, and borfes, on Ahn-Wednefday and July 22 ,
hhep, and
The Avon rifes in this parifh. It lies fixteen miles from Gloucefler, and ninety-three from London,
ETICACO, a large lake of Callao, in Peru, in South TETICACO, a large lake of Callao, in Peru, in South
America, about 200 miles in circuit. The towns on

## T H A

its banks are faid to be fome of the mof delightful places
in that country in that country.
TETUAN, a walled town of Habat, a province of Moz
rocco, in Africa, on the Cus an wind rocco, in Africa, on the Cus, jut withince Gibraltar
fireights and three miles for the fea. Its inhabiants
amount to amount to 30,00 fouls, of which 500 are Jews; who,
being brokers, have all the trade in their lands. The
 4 deg. 50 min, W. W.
TEUTONES, whence TEUTSCHEN, the ancient
name of the Germais. name of the Germaris.
TEWKKSURY, large borough of Gloucefterlhire, go-
verned by two bailiffs. It fends two members to part verned by two bialilft. It It lend two mefternhers to par-
lianient, and fands on the Warwickihire Avon. The
 multard, ftockings, \&c. The decifive battle between
the houres of York. and Lancafter was won here by
King Edward King Edward V. V . l . Lancalter was won here by
Annual fairs for tantied leather, catcle, and pedlary Annual fairs for tantied leather, cattle, and peellary,
are on March 7 May 14 , June 22, Sepermber 4 , and
OCoober io. It ftands ten Juiles from Gloucefter, and
 united provinces, at the mouth of the Zayder-fec. It
is parted from the confinent by a narrow channels
thisounh th: ough which moft thips pafs to A Amferdam. Here is
a tforig cafle and gcod garrion. Late 53 dey. N. long. 5 deg. 5 min . E.
EYN, a town of Bohemia, about fify miles S . W. of TEYN, a town of Bohemia, about fify miles S. W. of
Prague. Lat. 42 deg. 36 min. N. longe 13 deg. 12
min. E. TEZA, or TEZAR, a well-inhabited town of Cus, in
Afica: through it runs a river. Hither is a vaft reAfica: through it runs a ariver. Hither is a vaft re-
fort of merchants from Fce, Tremecen, sc. Here
the Jews have a quarter of 500 houfcs, and it has the the Jews have a quarter of 500 hours, and it has the
beft wine in all Burbary. In the heart of the town is
a noble molque, and the fleriffs of Muroco keep a pretty frong garrifon in the place to quell the Arpab,
who exchange their dates, \&cc. here for corn. It lies about fixten leagues E . of Fez. Lat. 34 deg. 18 min .
N. long. 3 deg. 15 min . W. N. long. 3 deg. is min. W.
EZELA, once a Alare town of Tremecen, in Africa, now only a arffle remaining. It flands in a rich coun
try, if well- cultivated ; twenty-feven miles W. of Oran, HAMES, Milton's Reyal-toruev'd Thame, and by other confifing principally of the uavited fiveams of the Ifis and Thame; the former riting on the confines of Gloucelterfhire, a lirttle S. W. of Cirencefter, becomes na-
vigable by barges at Lechiade: near Oxford it reccives
the Chaswell, and the Charwell, and continuing on its courf by Abing
don to Dorehefler in Oxforidhione it ffer which junction the unitited ffream wathes Walling ford, Reading, Morlon the united fream wathes Walling
frentford, \&cc. down to Londor, Ricthmond, and Brentford, \&c. down to London, the metropolis o
Great Britain. Beiow London-bridge for miles both fides, it is-covered with vaft vumbers of flipping from all nations; for none but barges, or the like velf
fels of burthen, can come through the bridge, thofe rels of burthen, can come through the bridge, thofe
manted vefles which lie at the cuftom-houre being the
higheft, juft by London water-works under the bridge highef, juft by London water-works under the bridge.
Innumerable boats of watermen conflantly ply up and Innumerable boats of watermen conflantly ply up and
down on it about London. It continues on its courfe to the fea, and not far from its mouth receives the Med-
the Thames is a fine beautiful river way. The Thames is a fine beautiful river, with va
rious windings, and of vatt extent below Gravefend The tide flows a congderable way above London-
bridge; fo that by this means it renders that city one bridge; fo that by this means it renders that city one
of the greateft emporiums of the world. It has feveral noble bridges over it; the principal is London-bridge,
he loweft and neareft to its exif, the houfes on whe he loweft and neareft to its exit, the houfes on which
have been pulled down, and its arches enlarged ; the have been pulled down, and its arches enlarged; the
grand bridge at Weflminfer horfe-ferry, and between hefe a new one contructing at Blackriars ; Putney adorned witb fine palaces, feats, gardens, \&cc. HANET, an ine of Kent, about eight miles long and
four broad, being furrounded by the fea on the N. and four broad, being furrounded by the fea on the $N$. and
$E$. and by the river Wantam on the $W$. and $S$. This

T H O
was the firt place given by Vortigern to his auxiliary
Saxons, whofe encroachrents from that flender footing became fatal, and they afterswards over-run the whole The inhabitants are highly commended by Camden for their indunfty both on land and water, befides their Thumity in cales of fhipwreck.
The . . point of Thanet The N. E. pooint of Thanet is call d North Foreland,
Ptotemy's Cantium. The ine gives ticle of Earl to the Tuifton family.
THATCHAM,
THATCHAM, a great thoroughfare town between Newbury and Reading, in Bekkhire. France. Here is an
THAW, a lake of Languedoc, in Frest HA
ine, on which flood Maguelone, from the entire ruins of which rofe Montpellier.
THAX TED, in Doomfday-book Tachfecda, a market-
town of Effex, about eighteen miles from Cbelmsford, town of Effex, about cighteen miles from Chelms ford,
and forty-two from London. Its market is on Friday, and forty-two from London. Its market is on Friday,
and fairs for horfes, \&\&. on May 27 and Ausuft rio.
THEALE, a thoroughfare town between Newbury and and fairs for horfes, \&c. on May 27 and Ausuft ro.
THEALE, a thoroughfare town between Newbury and
Reading, in Berkhire. Reading, in Berkhire.

ancient Chriftians, chofe to fpend their lives in great
aufferity; and in them is alfo the monaftery of St.
THEBAN LAKE, Strabo's Hclica Palus, formed by an iffiue above-ground out of the lake of Livadia, in Achaia,
and Earopean Turkey. and EEropean Turkey.
THEBES, Theibe, the ancien
fite of the modern Thiva, in Achaia, and European
Turkey. The famous Epaminandse was and Turkey. The famous Epaminondas was a native of this
place, whofe glory was born and died wwith him. Here
is two mofques, feveral churches, and two kans or inns. is $t$ two mofques, feveral churches, and two kans or inns.
The largeft city of this name was Thebes, in Upper Egypt, in Africa, which had an hundred gates, but is Of the fame name there was a city of Cilicia, which the Greks facked when they went againt Troy, an-
other in Ionia; and a third in Thelfaly, the modern THEMISCYRA, the modern Lerio, once a confiderable town of Pontus, in Afia Minor, grenaly decayed, though
ffill an epifcopal fee. Lat. 40 deg. 38 min. N. long. THEOBALDS, or TIBBALDS, a favourite feat of King James I. built by Lord Treafurer Burleigh, now
a poor village belonging to the Duke of Portland. In a poor village belonging to the Duke of Portland. In
this neighbourhood Richard Cromwell the Protector THER retired. THERMA PYTHIA, a city of Bythynia, in Afria Minor, famous for its hot baths, with a all built by the Emperor Juftinian. Of the rame name, and with hot baths, is a town of THatatia, in Afia Minor.
Turkey, with a good and well-jmproved foil, producing plent of barley, wine, figs, \&rc. but bardly
any oil. It lies nine miles from Zia, towards the any ${ }^{\text {oil }}$
S.
Its
Its principal village'is of the fame name, the inhabitants
moftly Greeks, whofe Bifhop has above fixteen churches mortly Greeks, whofe Biihop has above fixteen churches
here, and except three or four monafteries, the reft
are empty: two miles off is the convenient THERMOPYL
Mouth, a narrow, the modern Bocca di Luppo, or Wolf's European Turkey, famous for the noble Thand which Leonidas the Lacedemonian King made here with 4oo
of his fubjecls, againt Xerxes's formidable army, till of his fubjeals, againt Xerxes's formidable army, till
the former and his men were all cut to pieces. Mr.
Glover, merchanto Glover, merchant of London, has reprefented. Mis ac-
tion in an ingenious poem called Leonidas. tion in an ingenious poem called Leopidas.
Th Macedonia, and European Turkey. Turkey, almof furrounded with mountains, which
feparate it on the N. from Macedonia, Epire, and on the S. from Accediania, on the E, it bas the
Agean fea and Salonichi gulph.

This country has been famous from the remoteffer tiqu ty, for the courage of its inhabitants, thouyh
koned perfidious to a proverb, and the gooinef of
horfes. W. is about 100 miles, and about 00 from . . from N . to S . The modern inhabitants are mookty
the Greek church; - and its moft conflem the Greek church; and its moft confiderable cify
THETFORD, a mayor-borough of
Thet, which rums through it and the
confines of Sent confines of Suffolk. Though large, it is but ther the
peopled; and the chief manulacture is peopled; and the chief manu facture is woollen cloth
has three churches left, an hofpital has chrree churches left, an hofpital, gram
8 zc. and fends two members to parliament.
ket is on Saturday ket is on Saturday, with feveral annual fants. Its mos bout 10 miles from Bury, 25 from Norwich, and
from London. THEYSSE, a river of Hungary. See TErsse,
THIBET, in Afiatic Tartary. See TIET. THIELT, a viilage of Courtray, and Flanders, in Auftrian Netherlands. Natives of this parace in bs Joffus Ravefteen, Doctor of Lowvain, who alace wete at
the council of Trent; and Peter Simons, filthop Ypres, 8 c .
THIEM,
HEM , a kingdom tributary to Cochinchin Eaft indies, in Alia. It lies among the mountains in
the N THiERACHE, the moft eaffern part of Picardy, in
France, bounded on the N. by Hinault and Calt France, bounded on the N. by Hiinault and Cambrefit
on the E. by Champagne ; on the $S$. by Laomonis on the E. by Champagne; on the S. by Laonnois; 2mint
on the W. by Vermandois. It abounds winh corn an THAfturage. or THIERS, in Lower Auvergne, in France IIERN, or THIERS, in Lower Auvergne, in France
It is populous city on the Durolle, and trades con
fiderably in iron and fiderably in inon and ffeel wares, paper, crades conn-
boards, and thread. It lies about fix leages Clermont to the E .
HIONVILI
HIONVILLE, a fortified city of $\mathrm{F}_{\text {rench }}$ Luxembury
on the W. bank of the Mofelle, on he widge, with free-flone piers, fome fixty font
brinb. with oak-beams acrofs of three oints, and auder th
parliament of Metz. The in parliament of Metz. The inhabiitants are German
It lies about twenty-five miles $S$. WW . 4 les about twenty-five miles S. W. of
THIRSK, a main. N. ling. 6 deg. 10 moro.
HIRSK, a bailiff-borough, with about fifty burgage-hol-
ders, in the North Riding of Yorkhhir
ders, in the North Riding of York faire, on the Swale.
It fends two members to pari is on Monday, with fairs for horned cattle, horle
fheep, and leather, fheep, and leather, on Shrove-Monday, cattle, horfes
4 and 5 , Oetober 28 , Augul 4 and 5 , October 28 and 2 , and Decenber 14 .
ifies 16 miles from York, and 199 from London.
THOMAS, ST. a famous horpital in Southwark. THOMAS, ST. a farmus horpitial in Louthwark, near
London. See SouTHWARK. London. See SouTHWARK.
THOMAS, ST, or MELCAPOU
mandal coaft, and Eaf Indies, in A Aia. It was take
from the Po from the Portuguefe by the Moors and Dutch. It lice
fict under the equinoctial line, and long. 8 deg. 5 min. E. and on the bank of the Oronoko. Sir Waiter Raleigh
attacked it attacked it when he went in queft of a gold-mine, by of or-
der of King James I. Lat. 7 deg. 5 min. N. long. 62 der of King James 1. Lat. 7 deg. 5 min. N. long. 62
deg. 36 min. W.
HOMAS TOWN, a fmall fortified town of Kilkenny, in the province of Leinfter, in Irtifed town of Kilkenny language called Balla Machk Anden, i. . . the towno
Antony's fon; an Englifiman , Antony's fon; an Englihman, one Fitz-Antony, being
the founder in King Henry III,'s time. It fands on
the Nure. the Nure.
HOMOND, the fame with CLARE (which fee) in THONON
von, and, the capital of the duchy of Chablais, in $S_{2}$. voy, and Uperer Italy. It fands on the s. finde d
Geneva-lake, and lies. fixteen miles ti Geneva-lake, and lies fixteen miles N.E. from this
city. Lat. 46 deg. 36 min. N. long. 6 det. 26
$\min . E$.
HORDA, or WYNBURG,
nia, inhabited by Hungarians.
Its capital of the
Its capital of the fame name, in or near Prolems's
Salina, flands on the Aragnes, and is remarkable for Is THOREN,

T H U
lands, with a famous chapter of noble canoneffes, $\&$ sc.
and a Princefs may marry. It lies about three miles from Mase other THORN, a city of Royal or Polilh Prumfia, and a Hans-
town, which the Weiffel or Vifula dives town, which the Weiffel or Viftula divides in two.
It is under the protection of Poland, and is the beft-
built place in this palatinate. built place in this palatinate. It has offen been benken
and retaken. Charles XI. of Sweden difmantled it,
and extorted confiderble and retaken. Charles XII. of Sweden difmantled it,
and extorted confiderable fums from the burghers. In
1724a terrible diceree from the chancery at Waraw 1724 a tertible decree from the chancery at $W$ arfaw
was executed here, for a pretended infult offered by
whidento was executed here, for a pretended infult offered by
children to the proceffion of the Hof, in not kneeling:
by which feveral of the Proteftant masiftrates were put Chy which feveral of the Protetenant magiflates weere put
to death, others whipped and imprifoned, \&zc. befides a to death, others whiped and imprifoned, \&c. befides a
theayy fine paid the Jetuits, and the maintenance of the
commite heavy fine paid the Jetuits, and the maintenance of the
commifion for fourteen days, in Hort, the form of
the city-government was utterly fubverted. the city-government was utterly hubverted.
This was the native place of the famous Copernicus
in 147 who died here in 1543. It has an univerfity in 143 , who oied here in 1543 . It has an univerfity,
and lies seventy-two miles S. of Dantzick, and eighty N. W, of Warfaw. Lat., 52 deg. 46 min , N, long. 19
deg. 15 min. E. deg. 15 min. E.
THORNBURY,
a rivulet about two miles from the Severn, and twenty
S. W. of Gloucefter. It has a large church and hing S. W. of Gloucefter. It has a large church and high
tower, with a free-fchool, \&cc. Its market is on Saturday, and the annual fairs for catte and pigs on Eafter-
Monday, Auguft 15, and Monday before St. Thomas'sTHOMNY, an ine towards Chichefter-bar, in the ine of Ely, Cambridgefhire, with a pariih-church in it. On market-town in it, where fairs are kept for horfes July 1, and September 21.
Here was formerly an Anchorite abbey, which is Here was formery an Anchorite abbey, which is
highty commended by William of Malmbury, but but
both it and the whole ine have been almoft fwallowed up by the fea.
THORON a modern ftrong town of Paleftine, in Afia, built by the Chrifians on the hills near Tyre. THOUARS, an old town of Poitou, in France, on the
Toue. Here is a fine cafte that gives tide of duchyToue. Here is a fine caftle that gives title of duchy-
deerdom. It lies about thirty miles N. W. of Poitiers. Lat. 47 deg. 10 min. N. long. 50 min. W. Wreven (fee Toulon) a city of Provence, in France. over which is a noble bridge. Though large, this is over which is ner nor populous, having no trade ; and is an
neither rich nor
univerfity, academy of belles letres, and archiepilco-
univernity, academy of
pal fee.
In this place are many monuments of antiquity,
In this place are many monuments of antiquity,
having been a fouribhing city of the old Gauls, and a
Roman colony; in fine, it became the metropolis of the Vifgoths, then of Aquitain, at length a confiderable
年 government, and the feat af a parliament. The cathe-
dral of St. Stephen is magnificent. It lies about 62 miles N. of the Pyrenees, 88 W . of the Mediterranean,
and 312 S . of Paris. Lat. 43 deg. $3^{8 \mathrm{~min}}$. N. long. I THRACE, the modern RomANIA (which fee) a province of European Turkey.
THRAPSTON, vulgarly for THORPSTON, a mar-ket-town of Northamptonettering, in a moft charming
the Nen, and ron valley, the river being navigable by boats. Its market is on Tuedday,
THRASSIMENUS, or PERUGIANUS, a lake in the
Per Perugiano, and Ecclefiaftical fate of Italy, between
Perugia and Cortona, famons for the Conful Flaminus's
THUIN, a town of Liege, and fubject to this Prince, in the Auftrian Netherlands, and country between the
Sambree and Maefe, and fanding on the former. It
Sit $\min$. N. long. 4 deg. 20 min. E. .
THULE, the clytium of the ancients. Some take it to
. have been the Orkney ines, others the Ultima Tbule to
be in Zetland, in the N . of Scotland. Sir Robert Sib-
bald plainly proves the N. E. parts of that kingdom
to have been however what the anciens fo called. Sillus
Italicus mentiowe Italicus mentions a cutcom of thatients inhitants of Thule, Sulus
well known among thie old Britons and Cile namely, that of figg the old Britions and Caledonians,
narned cars. UN, a town of Berne, in $S$ wizerland, near a fine lake,
and four leagues $S$. $F$. of Berne-city. THURINGIA, or THURINGEN, Uper Saxony, in Germany. It is bounded on the of. by Brunfwic and Anhalt; on the E. by Mifiaia, , rom
which the
on tha parts it ; on the S. by franconia, and Which the Sala patt it ; on the S, by Franconia, and
on the W by Helf, from which it is feparated by the
Werra. It is reckoned about 32 leagues Werra. It is reckoned about 32 leaguep solng, ayd the
fame in breadth, being well-watered and woded the extremely fertile: :but its being for fome time palt the eat of war, it muff be greatly impoveciifed in .that re--
fpect. In it are the territories of Eytenach, Saxe-W eymart, Schwartzburge, Holhentein, Stol berg, Mansfeldt, Saxe-Halle, Saxe-Weiffenfels,
Saxe-Merfours, \&de. HURLES, a place of Tipperary, in Ireland, with ${ }^{3}$
barrack for horfe. It gives titie of Viccount to the UURROCK MAGNA, on GREYS-THURROC a place in Efiex, with a good market for corn and HURSO, though only a burgh of Barony, on the
Deucaledonian or Weftern ocein, near the Pentland Deucaledonian or We tecrn ocean, near the Pentland
firth, in Cathuef, and $N$. of $\$$ cotland, is beter built ourne-head makes it a fecure road for any thips. Th
 300 being fometimes taken at orre draught of a net.
Here is the beff church in tie country. The parifi is 9 miles long and fix broau whin 1800 examinatic per-
fons, and a Society's charity-fchool of 50 boys and 34 Tons, and a Society's charity-chool of 50 boys and 34
gins. It lies teve miles $W$. of Wick, and ffreen
S. W. of Dunghyhead. Lat. 5 deg. N. long. 3 deg. THYATIRA, the modern Hefli Hildar, a city of Lydia, in Afia Minor, on the Heraus, and confines of Myfia,
It fands in a large and fertile plain, and is one of the feven churches in the Revelations; now in ruins, on the Teven churches in the Revelations;
fide of which the Turks buils a cafte.
HYRNE, a river of Noriolk, which runs into the
Yare, and is navigable into the N . parts of the county Yare, and is navigable into the N. pars of tho county
to North Walfham. TONorth ancinet Tcanum, Siaticinum, a fmall Epifcopal
fee of Lavoro, and Naples, in Iraly, remarkabice only fee of Lavoro, and Naples, in traly, remarkable only
for a nunnery and medicinal waters., It lies about
twelve tweve miles from Capua.
IBER, or TYBRIS, a large river of Italy, running
from N. to S. throught the Ecclefiaftical flate. It pafies by Perugia and Orvietano ; and atter walfing Rome,
falls into the Tufcan fea at Oftia, about fifteen mile fals into the Turcan fea
below that metronolis, below that metropolis,
TIBET, or THIBET, ap of Great Tartary, in Aflia,
to the N. W. of Boutan, containing Buckharia, \&cc. to the N. W. of Boutan, containing Buckharia, ssc.
It is bounded or the N. by the reft of Great Tartary; on the E. by China; on the S. by the Mogul's country; and on the W. by that of the Ufbecks. Its crade is
carried on chiefly by the way of Bengal. A reat river carried on chieffy by the way of Bengal. A great river
runs through the country, and their lamas or priefts are innumerable, with a grand lama at their head. Sec DU HALDE,
TIBISCCS, the name of the Theiffe, a river of Hungary. See TeUsse. nent of India, in Aliz, and the royal refidence. It
fands oppofite to Chirangam. flands oppofite to Chicangam, a market-town in the
TICKHILL, or TICKHALL, Wef Riding of Yorkhire, with a figniory of a large
juridietion. Its market is on Saturday. It lies about jurifdictien. Its market is on saturday. It
33 miles from York, and 149 from London.
failors, at the N. W. end of a rifi of rocks, and in the Taine a dion firetion fom poin Sambllas in the ifthmus of
fame dire
Darien in South America. It is a fine little fandy Darien, in South America, It is a fine little fandy
bay, with good anchorage and landing, much frequenTICKILL, a town of Northumberland, with an old caffle.
5 Z
TIDS-
$T \mathrm{O}$
clefiaftical fate, in Italy, near the river Chiento, about twenty-four miles $\mathrm{S}$. . of Lore.
min. N. Iong. 14 deg. 5 I min. E.
sweden, on the Finnic rea-port town of Livonia, in tebach. It lies about fixty miles W. of Narva. Since the beginning of this century it has been fubject to
Ruffia. Lat. 59 deg. 10 min. N. long. 26 deg. 5 TOLHUYS, a town of Guelderland, one of the feven united provinces, on the Waal, eight miles $\$$. of Ni-
meguer. Lat. 52 deg. 15 min . N. long. 6 deg. 15 TOLMEZZZO, a town of Friull, and Venetian dominions, in Upper Italy, about twenty-fix miles N. E. of
Belluno. Lat. 47 deg. 5 min. N. long. 13 deg. 15 Belluno. Lat. 47 deg. $5 \mathrm{~min} . \mathrm{N}$. long. 13 deg. 15
min. E. TOLNA, a fortified town of Lower Hungary, on the
Danube. It fands about fixty miles S. of Buda. Lat. OOLOS. 51 min . N. long. 19 deg. 46 min . E.
TOLOSA, a walled town of Guipurcoa, a diftrict of
Bifcay, in Spain. It fands on the Araxes, over which is a t tately ipridge, being about fixteen miles S . $W$. of Yontarabia
min. $W$.
TOLSEY, the name given commonly to the exchanges at Briftol,
TOLU, a town of Terra Firma, in South America, with a harbour on a bay of the North fea. It gives name
to a famous medicinal balfam. It lies about 14 miles to a famous medicinal balfam. It lies about 114 miles
S. W. of Carthagena. Lat. 9 deg. 36 min. N. long. 77 deg. 5 min . W. thedral.
Of the fame name is alfo another in Chrit-church, in Oxford.
TOMACO, a fmall Indian town of Terra Firma, in South America, about a league and a half within a large Jiver of the fame name. The inhabitants fupply fmall
Chipping with provifions.
and Negroland, in Africa. In an the river Gambia, and Negroland, in Atrica. In it is a great number of
towns, and at Yamyamacunda is an Englifh facTOMAR, a town of Portuguefe Effremadura, on the river Nabao, about feventy miles N. E. of the city of
Lifbon. Lat. 39 deg. 3 r min. N. long. 8 deg. 46 Lifbon. Lat. 39 deg. 3 kmin . N. long. 8 deg. 46 TOMBAK, a town of Brabant, in the Auftrian Nether-
lands, about eight miles S. of Louvain. Lat. 50 deg. 51 min . N. long. 4 deg. 36 min . E
town of the fame name Negroland, in Africa, with a town of the fame name on the river Senegal, about
414 miles E. of Cape Verd; but we know little of cither the country or the town. Lat. 14 deg. 20 min
N. long. II deg. 12 min. W. OMEBAMBA, a town of
America. Here is the ruins of a temple dedicated to walls of which were lined we dedicated to which firt arrival of the Spaniards in this country lies 160 miles $S$. of the city of of in another manner. It Quito. Lat. 2 deg. Io min. S. long. 77 deg. 1 o min. W. ropean Turkey. It flands on the Black fea, abou twenty miles S . of the moft foutherly exit of the Da
nübe, fuppofed by fome to be the place to which was banifhed, and where he died; others take it to
have been Baba, about ten miles $N$. have been Baba, about ten miles N. W. W. of the former.
TOMSKOI, a frong frontier TOMSKOI, a frrong frontier, and the capital of a pro-
vince of the fame name, in Siberia, and Afratic Ruffia on the Tora, which a little below falls into the Oby and lies about thirty leagues $S$. of Narim. Lat. 56 deg. TONDY, a town of Madura, on the
in Afia. From it cattle are tranfported annually to Ceylon, whither they crofs it in about five hours. It
lies about nine miles $S$. of Negapatan. TONE, a river of Somerfethire, which $c$
W. Falls into the Perrot from the S. and the united
$T O R$
eam empties itfelf at Bridgwater. It is navigable th O new canan, or TONGRES, a town of Liege, the Auftrian Netherlands, on the little river Jeckerer
about ten miles N. W. of Liege-city. Lat. $\min$. N. long. 5 deg. 20 min . E.
TONERE, a town of Champagne, in France, and the confines of Burgundy, about thitty miles S .
Troyes. Lat. 47 deg. 5 I min. N. long. $\min$ E.
ONNAY, with the addition of Boutomne, as fanding
on a river of that name, in Saintonge, a province
France. It lies about three leagues from Tonnay
rante on the E. and the fame from St. Jean d'Angely on
the W.
the NINGEN, a town of Slefwick, in the Eyder, about fourteen miles from the Germank, 0 but Lhas a commodooiousteen mirbours, and lies thirty-four meenit
W. of Gottorp. Lat. 54 deg. W. of Gottorp. Lat. 54 deg. 46 min . N. long. 8
deg. 46 min . E.

ONON, the capital and only remarkable place
Chablais, and Savoy, in Upper Italy, on the Chablais, and Savoy, in Upper Italy, on the Gecener
lake, about twenty miles from the city of the name.

Here Charles Emanuel, Duke of Savor, convent body of poople under pretence of a jubilee, butreall pily miffed. ONQUIN, a kingdom of the Eaft Indies, in Afra,
bounded on the S. by Cochin-Chins bounded on the S. Ly Cochin-Chin
Laos and the kingdom of Brama, on
and Junnan in Con Laos and the kingdom of Brama, on
Tonquinan or in
Tonquin or gulph of Cochin-China. It lies betweer 1at. r7 and 26 deg. N. and between long. Ios band tot
deg. E. being 500 miles in length, and
bor deg. E. being 500 miles in length, and 400 its gratte
breadth; but not half fo broad at fome parts. This is a healthy country, but the feafors May begin the periodical rains, which laft till Noren. In:
ber; and without thefe they have ber; and without thete they have hardly any cop
About the equinox are dreadful forms cilled tuffons,
when hhips cannot be near the coll when thips cannot be near the coaft The furuis here
are excellent, and in are excellent, and in great variety and abundance:
They have good fhip-timber, and pines for maffs. The only foil which the grain produces is rice; and it produces filk, of which confift its principal manufacuures
alfo gawfe, and lacquered wares, nearly equal to thof
of $J$ Japan alro gawre
of Japan.
The e Foreign bottoms, and on the Tonquin are generally in In the forefts are tyers, elephants, and aptes Thei fields abound with black cattle, hogs, vaft numbers of geefe, pullets, ducks and turtres. They Thave but few
birds, yet fwarm with gnats; allo a a reat variety of birds, yet fwarm with gnats; alfo a great vaiety of
melons, pulfe, and garden-vegetables. The great men melons, pulle, and garden-vegetables. The great men
ride on elephants. The people are generally Pagans,
with with a variety of images, commonly the elephant, the
horfe, and the goat, 8 c. horfe, and the goat, \&c.
ONSBURG, a town of
a harbour on the Skagerack, twenty, in Niles S. of 'Chith tiana. Lat. 59 deg. 10 min. N. long. 10 deg. 36 TOOTH or IVORY COAST, a country of Guiney Proper, in Africa. It runs by a cape Palmastras E. and by
N. to the river Mancha or Golden iver, culed Oin N. to the river Mancha or Golden-river, called Qua-
qua coaft, about eighty leagues ; others extend it to qua coaft, about eighty leagues;
Suevra de Cofta eighteen niles W.
The inhabitants aref favage, and they have plenty of
provifions. Theis chief trade is in provifians.
of cotton.
OPIA, a mountainous barren part of New Bicay, in
Mexico Mexico, in North America, though moft of the country elfe is pleafant.
OPSHAM, a
the Clift and Ex. goods up to Exeter, from which city it is four miles S. and is alfo a delightful walk, and about the fame
diftance $N$. of the Englither min. N. . of the Englifh channel. Lat. 50 deg. 3 ORBAY, a large bay of Devonfhire, a little E. of Dartmouth, being formed by the two capes of Bury
point and Bobs-nofe.

T O. R
T O R

Here the Priice of Orange, afterwards King Wil-
lian II. landed November 5 , 1688 , with 600 tranfports, mofly Dutch, and fifty men of war, under the
Englifh Admiral Herbert. Hence commences the Englif Admiral Herbert. Hence commences the xera
of the memorable ervolution, and the foundation of our prefent happp fetetlement. It, gave tetitl of Baron to that
Admiral, who was created Earl of Toring TORBOLI, a town in the binhopric of Trent, belong ing to Auftria, about fourteen miles S. W. from th
city of Trent. Lat. 45 deg. 55 min. N. long. 10 deg. city of Trent. Lat. 45 deg .55 min . N. long. 10 deg .
15 min .. . TORCELLA, a town of Catalonia, in Spain, with Lat. 42 deg. 10 min. N. long. 2 deg. 56 min . E. TORCELLO, a fmall Epifcopal city in an inand and
duchy of Venice, in Upper Italy, about feven miles $N$. duchy of Venice, in Upper Italy, about feven miles N
of that capital. Lat. 43 deg. 41 min. N. long. 13 deg Iomin. E. . Syllana, a large, town oorruption of theon, in the ancient Turriis on the Douro.
It lies forty-fix miles N. E. of Salamanca. Lat. 41 deg. $36 \min$. . . long. 5 deg. $20 \min$. N.
ORFICHEN or TORPICHEN, or barony of Linlithgowfhire, in the Souta of Scotland formerly a refidence of the Knights of Malta. It gives
title of Lord to the Sandilands, and lies two miles from the town of Linlith gow.
TORGAW, a town of Mifnia, in Upper Saxony, in
Germany, with a bridge of ftone-pillars over the EIbe Germany, with a bridge of fone-pillars over the Elbe
Here is a flong caftle, and very large dining rooms Inc. this neighbourhood, to the aftonifhment of the worla, the inmmortal hero, Frederic 11I. King of Pruflia
defeated, on the 2d ovember 1760 , the Grand Au trian army under Marfhal Count Daun, which Gene-
ral was wounded in the thigh, being fince difabled from ral was wounded in the thigh, being fince difabled fron
the command; fo that after great faughter, the re mainder of their broken corps was obliged to croors the
Elbe with the utmoft precipitation, under General

 flive miles N. W. of 10
Yon. 13 A deg. fimall city of Bayeux, and Normandy, in
TORIGN France, with a large caftle on a rivulet falling into tic
Vire at Conde, about ten miles E. of Coutance. Vire at Conde, about ten miles E. of Coutance.
TORMES, a river of Spain, which running from S.
E. to N. W. croffes Leon, paffes by Salamanca, and E. to N. W. croffes Leon, paffes by Salamanca, and
unites with the Douro, oppofite to Merinho, in Portugal. 48 deg. $41 \mathrm{~min} . \mathrm{N}$. long. 20 deg .10 min . E. TORNEA-LAPMARK, the molt northern country Swedifh Lapland, with the Dolfrine mountains on the
N. W. Weft Bothnia and Lula-Lapmark on the W S. W. and S. with part of Bothnia and Kiemi-Lap
land on the E. and Danilh or Norwegian Lapland on the N.
ORNEA, the capital of the laft-mentioned Lapmark, at the mouth of the river of the fame name, flanc upon an ifland formed by it, and at the bottom or the
Bothnic gulph, about 400 miles N. of Sockholn city. Here Mr. Maupertius, and the acatemians his afioci-
ates, made an actual menfuration of a degree of the ates, made an actual menfaridian at the arctic circle, for determining the figure
Meridian
of the earth. Lat. 65 deg. 52 min. N. long. 22 deg. 48 of the ear
$\min$. .
min. Lhe river of the fame name rifes from the mountains of the Norwegian-Lapmark, whence
Tornea-Lapmark, and falls into the Bothnic gulph a Tornea town. It is very rapid, receiving into it twenty nine more, one of which is faid to be a Swedinh miee
broad. At the melting of the finow, this and the other broad. At the melting of the finow,
rivers of that country overfow their banks; and all tivers of have feveral dreadful cataracts.
of them them which
Of the fame name is a confiderable lake, from iflius the river.

ORNESE-CASTLE, the ancient Chelonates, a finall,
but fortificd town of Belvedera, on an eminence, and but fortitied town of Belvedera, on an eminence, and
the weflern coaft of the Morea, in European Turkey,
near the cape of Tornefe, which floots out into the near the cape of Tornefe, which flhoots out into the
fea oppofite to the Infe of Zants about twenty-two miles
S W W S. Wp. of Clarenza.

TORNO, Sse TornEa, in Sweden.
TORNAWAY, rather TARNAWAY, or CAISTELL TARNAWAGH, a large cafte belonging to the Stuarts, Earls of Moray, on the water of Findorn, and
fhire of Nairn, in the North of Scotland. The fafhire of Nairn, in the North of Scotland. The fa-
mily does not refide here, though fometimes at CaflieStuart, in Petty. Their principal feat is at DenniYORO, a city of Leon, in Spain, on the river Douro,
about thirty five miles W. of Valladolid. Lat. 4 I deg. about
36 min. N. long. 5 des. 40 min, W.
ORPERLY, CRE Ker road CROKEN TORR, a noted hill and rock In the foreft of Dartmore, in Devonhhire, where the tinners hold their parliaments or flannary-courts. TORR, a high hill over-hanging Glaftenbury, in Somer-
fetthire; on a narrow creft of which was bulit a church, one tower of it, though ruinous, , being ffill an excel-
lent fea-mark, and half-way up this difificult afcent is a frring.
Alfo a huge parcel of piled rocks, as it were, fo called, not for from Matlock, in Derby fhire. It flands
oppofite to a warm bath, and on the E. fide of the Derwent. This word importing in the Highland language any Iigh and craggy eminence, they have in that country
feveral places of this name, as Iorr-a-bbeanne, or Mac bear's hill, and Tor-a-areachb, Torbrocthk or the Speckled
hill ; and both remakkable rifings in the neighbourhood of Invernefs, weftward.
ORREGLIAA, a manal town in the Genoefe territories
but not fubject to that republic. It flands among the but not fubject to that republic. It ftands among the
Appenine mountains, about thirteen miles N. E. o Genoa. Lat. 44 deg. 36 min . N. 9 deg. 5 $\min . E$.
ORREJO ORREJO, a town of New Caftile, in Spain, about
fifteen miles S . of Madrid. Lat. 40 deg. 18 min. N . long. 4 deg. 10 min. W. W.
TORRES, a town of Granada, in Spain, with a harbou on the Mediterranean, forty-five miles S. W. of Gra-
nada. Lat. 3 deg. 51 min. N. long. 4 deg. 18 min W. NOVAS, i. e. the New Towers, a populou min. WS NOVAS, i. e. the New Towers, a populous
ORRES NOVA walled town of Portuguefe Eftremadura, on the
and Almonda, about three miles from the 1agus, and fixt
N. E. of Lifbon. The Torres Vedras, or Old Towers, now inconfi-
derable, whatever it might have been formerly, is fome diftance off. TORRINGTON, a large market town of Devonhire,
on the Towridge, over which is a fone-bridge. Here
 gives title of Vificount to Sir George Byngs pofterity
ts market is on Saturday, for corn, fefh, \&zc. with Its market is on Saturday, for corn, flefh, sco. with
Innual fairs for cattle on May 4, July 5 , and October ro. It lies about 26 miles from Exeter, and 192 from
It ORSIL, or TORSILIA, a town of Sudermannia, in Sweden Proper, on the S. bank of the Maler lake.
It lies forty-five miles W. of Stockholm. Lat. 59 deg.
 36 min. N. Iong. 16 deg. 5 min. L. . . thewn of Raab, in
ORTA, in Latin Dcootamm a fmath
Lower Hungary, lying about twenty miles from Raabtown. NA, the capital of the Tortonefe and duchy of
CORTONA,
Milan, in Upper Italy, a city on the Iria [Scrinia] Milan, in Upper Italy, a citte. It lies about tinity
with walls, towers, and a cafte with walls, towers, Milan, and fubiject to to the King o
two miles S. W. of Milat. Sardinia. Lat. 45 deg. 10 min. N. long. 9 deg. 14 TORTONESE, a territory of the duchy of Milan, in Upper Italy: It is buonded on the . by the Alenan-
drefe, on the E . by the Paviefe and Bobbio, has the Po
and

T O U
and Laumelline on the $N$. and the Appenines on the
S. It has belonged to the King of Sardinia as an ImTORTOOA, an Epifcopal city firl ORTOSA, an Epifcopal city of Catalonia, in Spain,
at the mouth of the Ebro, and on a good bay of the
Mediterranean at the mouth of the Ebro, and on a good bay of the
Mediterranean. It ftand on a very fertile plain, ninety-four miles S. W. of Barcelona. Lat. 40 deg. 51
min. N. .long. 18 min. E. TORTOSA, the ancient ORTHOSIA, and AUTA-
RADUS, once a famous fea-port and Epifopal city of
Sy Syria Antiochene, in Afia, now in ruins. Ip lies about
nine miles from Tripoli. Lat. 35 deg. N. long. 36 deg. osomin. E.
The ifland of the fame name, formerly Aradus, op-
pofite to the town of Tortofa, is about a quarter of pofite to the eown of Tortofa, is about a quarter of a
leage in circuit, with a flout fortrefs on a rock, and a fine fring.
TORTUGA,
a large uninhabited ifland of the Leffer Antilles, on the a large uninhabited inland of the Leffer Antilles, on the
coaft of Terra Firma, and Atlantic ocean, in South America, and from the abundance of its falt called Sal-
Tortuga. It is about thirty miles in circuit, and Tortuga. It is about thirty miles in circuit, and
forty $W$. of Margaretta ine. Lat. II deg. 36 min. N. Tortug deg. romin. $W$.
TORTUGA, an inand in the American ocean, about
eighty miles in circuit, near the N . coaft of Hifpaniol eighty miles in circuit, near the N. coaft of Hirpaniola,
and eighty miles N. of Petiguaves. It has a fecure harbour, but of a very difficult entrance. Lat. 20 deg. 10
min. N. long. 73 deg. 15 min. W. buir. . N. long. 73 deg. 15 min. W.
minc.
This was formerly the pofiefled now by the French.
OSA, a town of Catalonia, in Spain, with a harbour
on the Mediterranean, about thirty-five miles N . on the Mediterranean, about thirty-five miles N. E. of
Barcelona. Lat. $\min$. E. TOSCANELLA, a fmall Epifcopal city of St. Peter's
Patrimony, and the Ecclefiaftical fate, in Italy. It lies Patrimony, and the Ecclefiaftical fate, in Italy. It lies
about thirty-five miles N. of Rome, now a heap of rubbif. Lat. 42 deg .20 min . N. long. 12 deg. 51
min. E. and $w$, OTTENHAM, or TOTTENHAM HIGH-CROSS, and in the vicinity of London, oon the great N. road.
It is watered on the E. fide by the river Lea, and its It is watered on the E. fide by the ther Leeat N. and its.
church is almoft furrounded with the rivulet Mofel. church is almoft furrounded with the rivulet Mofel.
It belongs to the edean and chapter of. St. Paul. It
lies about fix miles from Moorfields, and not far from lies about fix miles from Moorfiels, and not far from
Newington. Of late it is greatly increafed in buildings. The eruins of the old crors are frill plainly to be feen.
TOTTENHAM-COURT, near Marybone where for merly fairs ufed to be held, in the neighbourhood of London, but now put down. It might anciently be
famous, but is now inconfiderable, having only farm-
houfes and a turnike houfes and a turnpike.
In its neigbbourhood is the very large and handrome In its neighbourhood is the very large and handfome
fructure called $W$ Whitfield's Tabernacle. TOTTENHAM, a feat and park of the late Earl of
Aishbury, near Savernock foreft, in Witthire. Aisfiury, near Savernock foreff, in Wilthhire.
TOTNESS, a borough of Devonhhire, on the Dart, over which is a fone-bridge. Here, olamon peal art,
catched by a fhove-net and the affiftance of a dog s. driving them into-nt. It fends two members to parlia
ment, and is fame ment, and is famous for an addrefs to King George e.
upon the conclufion of the Vienna treaty, in which upon the conclufion of the Vienna treaty, in which,
though pofiffled of but inconfiderable property, they affured his Majefty they would not only grant him four hillings land-tax, but give the other firteen fhilling
into the bargain, did his Majeft's fervice requie The Roman foffe-way began here, and reached to Lin-
coln. It lies 25 miles from coln. It lies 25 miles from Exeter, and 175 from Lon nual fairs for horfes, fheep, and horned cattle, anheld on Eafter Tuefday, May 1, July 25, and Oato-
ber 28.
TOT TRIDGE, a very pleafant village of Hartfordhire the Edgware rood on the S. Alban's road on the $N$. an
wards of Cheaping-Barnet. long. 5 deg .42 min. E. vence, in France, with one of the mof f pacious, f Perece
and ffrong ports in Europe,
 built and ftationed. Its arfenal is provided wiit aly
of naval
fortified. Itres, alfo yards, docks, \&c. cxte of naval fores, alfo yards, docks, \&cc. xtremely yen
fortified. It lies near the road of Hieres, and
five miles S. E. of Mare five miles S. E. of Marreilles ; being 416 , and twee deg. 2 min. E. See Thoulouse in 7 min. N, long. 6 TOULOUSE. See THoULouse in Languedoc.
TOUR, or rather THOUUR, a rapid river runn the Thourgaw, in Swizerland. $\begin{aligned} & \text { It river running the } \\ & \text { tains at the S, end of Tockebouro, ind the moow }\end{aligned}$ the Sitter, falls at length into the Rhine two milles abiby
Eglifaw. TOURRGAW, or THOURGAW,

R A
its little river, thence fuppofed to be Antoninus's $T_{r}$
potatium. The Watling-ftreet runs throunh are employed here in lace and a filk manoughacture. All
lies about fix miles from Northampton, and fixty-one
from London. from London. and garrilon of that metropolis, It has a wet diteh
from the Thames, a draw-bridge, and a very hith with embrafures, a a well- -fored arlene, and a very high wall
crown-jewels, records of with the mint, crown-jewels, records of the kingdom, \&c. depoifted
in it. The circuit is of a pretty large extent, with a
Conftable, Governor, \&c. the forger Confable, Governor, \&sc. the former always fome ferth
nobleman. nobleman.
The grea
The egreat guns on the wharf juft by are ufually dif-
charged on rejoicing days. It does not feem to be a
place of val frength.
In it is the famous White-tower,
In it is the famous White-tower, \&c. and is com-
monly the flate-prifon, and delinquents are conveyed to
it it by that called Traitor's bridge. TOWER, that called the Middle or Rood-tower, in the
cathedral of Lincoln, is reckoned the higheft in all
Eneland Cathedral
England. Taw empty themfelves into one mouch from two diffe OW TON, a place in Yorklhire, where a bloody battl
was fought betwen the Was fought between the houfes of Lancaffer and Y York,
in the reign of King Edward IV. without giving quarter, fathers and fons, \&rc. being on oppofiting indes;
fo that in the whole fell 36,000 men, the Yorkifts being vitors.
TRABEZOND, TRAPAZOND, or TREBIZOND, the ancient Trapefus, a walled city with a harbour, or the eartern part of Amafia, in Afia, and on the S. Finore
of the Euxine fea. It in ill built, and worfe peopled.
It It was the metropolis of an empire of the fame name year 120, which continued, in the fame faminy thill
1460, when David the laft of that houfe was fubdued more by treachery than valour, and put to deatht by
Mahomet $I I$. fince which time the Turks have pofielfed it.
The cafte, which flands on a rock, is much neglected.
It is the feat of a Begleberg, and claims the title of an It is the feat of a Begleberg, and claims the title of an
Archiepifcopal fee. The neighbouthood abounds with Archiep.ifcopal fee. The neighbourhood abounds with
rich honey of an intoxicating quality, as Xenophon re-
lates min. E. Germany, about twenty-five miles N. of Bre
5 I deg. 36 min. N. long. 16 deg. 55 min . E . TRAERBACH, a ftrong. and inportant town of Spanheim, and Palatinate of the Rhine, in Germany, on the
Mofelle, about twenty miles N. E. of Triers, and fubject to the Elector Palatine. Lat. 50 deg. 10 . min. N. long. 6 deg. 46 min . E.
entrance of the Streights of Gibraltar, about thirty miles S. of Cadiz. Lat. $3^{66}$ deg. 10 min . N. long. 6 deg. 24
min. W. TRAJANOPLE, a frall town of Romania, in European Turkey, on the left bank of the Mariza. It is
the fee of an Archbihop. It lies thirty-three miles below Adrianople to the S.
TRAJETTO, a fmall city of Lavoro, and Naples, in Italy, on the Me. It rofe from the ruins of Minturnas TRAINA, by a town of Val di Demone, in Sicily, in Lower TRAINA, a town of Val di Demone, in Sicily, in Lower
Italy, about feventy miles S. W. of Meffina. Lat. $3^{8}$ Italy, abour fevelog. 14 deg. 36 min. E.
deg. I4 min. N. .ong.
TRALLY, the fhire-town of Kerry, a county of MunTRALLES, once a confiderable city of Lydia, in Afia, now in ruins. It flood on an eminence not far from
the Mxander, was an Epifcopal fee and feat of a counCRALOSMONTES, or TRAZ OS MONTES, a province of Portugal, bounded on the N. by Galicio,
3
on the $E$. by $\quad$ R A province and theon, on the $S$. by the laft-mentioned
Entre Deiza and on the W. tis name with Minho, and partly by Beira. It It has ing on the further fide of Mount Marao. Its extent
 rough, though here are fome fine and fruifful valliess,
producing rye when procucing rye, wheat, wine, and other fruits. Its prin-
cipal river is the Douro. It contains 2 cicies,
$\& 7$ towns, RC. with about 135,800 inhabitants.
RANCHIN, a town of Upper Hungary, about birty miles N. E. of Prefburg. Lat. 49 deg. 10 min. N. long.
18 dec. 18deg. 12 min. E.
RANI, in Latin Tranium, a well-built city of Bari, in
Naples, and Lower Italy, Naples, and Lower Italy, with a hatbour on the Ad-
riatic, a noble cafte the fee of an Archbiliop. Is
tien lies about twenty miles W. of Bari. Lat. 4 I deg. 21 $\min$. N. long. 18 deg. 15 min. E.
TRANQUEBAR, a fortrefs and
colony belonging or TRINCUMBAR, colony belonging to the Danes, on the Coromanddel
coaft, and Eart Indies, in Afia. The town is about two miles in circuit, and about eighty-foun miles. 5 of of
Fort St. George. Lat. II deg. 50 mint. N. long. 80 deg. 57 min . E.
TRANANSYA, a principality including at prefens
only a part of the ancient Wall $W$.
 on the N. by the Carpathian or Crapach mourtaians, on
the S by Wallachia Proper, on the E. by Moldavia and
part of Wallachia, and on the W. by Upper and Lower
HF part of Wallachia, and on the W. by Upper and Lower
Hungary.
The The argary is in general healthy and temperate, the foil
Troducing corn, wine, and fruits ; and it is every where producing corn, wine, and fruits ; and it is every where
encompaited with forefts on the fides of high hills and encompaited with forefts on the fides of high hills and
mountains, in which are mines of all forts of minerals, particularly iron and coppèr.
Seven narrow paffes tead into this country, being Seven natrow pafes lead into this country, being
formed by ofany rivers, and all of them defended by
forts with garrifons This principality, being a frontier country, muft
have been a fene of frequent ravages, particularly between the Turks and Imperialifts. They have a good
breed of four breed of ftout fwift hories; wolves and bears often run
in droves in droves. The peafants feed on no other bread than
wheaten. Its principal mountains are the Crapach: and
its
 which fall into.
and the Chryfa.
It is inhabited by the Siculi, Saxons, and Hungari-
ans, and were formerly governed by a Wayo ans, and were formerly governed by a W aywode or
Prince of Tranfylvania; but fince 171 , have been entirely fubject to the houfe of Auftria.
RAPANO, in Latin Trepanum,
RAPANO, in Latin Trepanum, a city and confiderable
mart of Val di Mazaro, and Sicily, in Lower Italy mart of Val di Mazaro, and Sicily, in Lower Italy, on
the peninfula facing the $W$. and defended by a caftle
on the $S$. on the $S$. The haven is large, but expofed to S .
winds.
This was one of the laft places which the Romans
took from the Carthaginians. It lies about thity took fromi the Carthaginians. It lies about thirty-fix
miles S. W. of Palermo. Lat. 38 deg. 10 nin. N. Inng. 12 deg. . 10 min.
RAPEZ
ROND RAPEZZOND. TRABEzonD, in Afra,
RAPPE, $L a$, a famous abbey of Perch
RAPPE, La, a famous abbey of Perche, in France.
It fands in a large valley furrounded with hills and fo-
tefts, between Seez, Mortagne, Verne refts, between Seez, Mortagne, er neul, and Ligle.
It it the moft autereabby inall this kingom, and to
it the late exiled King James II. ufed to retire for deTRAQUAIR, a grand houre in Tweedale, and the South RAQUAIR, a grand hourf in Tweedale, and the South
of Scotand, built by the Earl of the aman name, who,
having been High Treafurer of that kingdom, fell into having been High Treafurer of that kingdom, fell into
fuch univeral dinine by his condut under King
Che fuch univerfal dinike by his conduct under King
Charles I. nad fo outed from all, that he was reduced
to want bread and take alms; dying to want bread and take alms; dying unpitied, fays
Burnet, in thefe circumftances about a year before the reftoration.
RASAMAUR, a market-town of Upper Auftria, in
Germany, on the Traform Germany, on the Trafam, and about a league aboy RAVANCOUR, the moft finuthern province of Mala-

T R E
T B E
bar, and the Eaft Indies, in Afia. It abounds in pepper,
rice, \&rc. with the beft cinnamon and fine cloth rice, \&cc, with the beft cinnamon and fine cloth
This is a populous country, extending along the coaft, Comerin.
TRAVE, a river of Holftein, and Lower Saxony, in
Germany. It iffues from a large lake in the diftrict of Germany. It iflues from a arge lake in the segeberg,
Segeberg, and after a ferpentine courfe by Sege
Oldefo, and Lubeck, it falls into the Baltic fea at the Oldento, and Lubeck,
town of Travemunde.
town of Travemunde.
TRAVEMUNDE, the port-town of Lubeck, in Hol ftein, and Lower Saxony, in Germany, at the mouth
of the river Trave, of the river Trave, as the name imports. It lies ten
miles N. E. of Lubeck. Lat. 54 deg. 36 min. N. long 1o deg. 57 min. E.
in Germ an the Trave, And within a mile of S S t geber.
geberg. a fmall, but frong town of Dalmatia, in an
TRAW,
ifland of the Adriatic. It is the fee of a Binop, and ifland of the Adriatic. It is the fee of-a Bifhop, and
belonging to the Venetians. It lies about fifteen miles belonging to the Venetians. It lies about fifteen miles
E. of Spaiato. Lat. 43 deg. 16 min . N. long. 17 deg. $3^{6}$
TRAXT, a very frong place of Yerack, or Chaldea, in
Afia, between the Tigris and Euphrates, about two Ieagues from the ruins of Babylon, and forty-two above Bagdat, reckoned the key of Perfia.
TRAQUERA, a town of Valencia, in Spain, near the of Tortofa. It lies in lat. 40 deg. 34 min . N. and long. I
$\min$. W. $\min _{\text {TREBEGN }} \mathrm{W}$. Dalmatia, on the Trebinfka, near the confines of the republic of Ragufa, and not far from the Adriatic ocean about fixty-four miles S . E. of Spalato. The inhabitants are Jews, Chiltians of the Greek Church, and
fome few Catholics. Lat. 42 deg. 46 min. N. long. I9 deg. 10 min . E. merania, in Saxony, not far from Damgarten, where toll is exacted from travellers.
TREBLE River, or The Three
REBLE River, or The Three Rivers, fo called from the jow it, and falling into the river of St. Laurence. It
lon was the capital of the French government in New France, in North America, with a confiderable trade in
furs. It is about thirty leagues from Quebec. The country round this place is fertile, and the river abounds
with fim, efpecially eels. with fifh, efpecially eels.
TREFURT, town of Upper Saxony, in Germany,
about twenty-four miles W. of Saxe-Gotha. Lat. 5I about twenty-four miles W. of Saxe-Gotha. Lat. 51
deg. 16 min. N. long. 10 deg. 15 min. E. deg. 16 min. N. long. 10 deg. 15 min. E.
TREGARON, a town of Cardiganthire, in South Wales, on the Teivi. Its market is on Thurfday, and fair for horfes, pigs, ftockings, and pedlary, on March 5. It
lies about 7 miles from Llanbeder, and 171 from Lon-
dion. Cornwall, which fends two members to parliament. It ffands on the Falle, and navigable to it by boats, not
far from St. Maws, with a ferge-manufacture. Its market is on Saturday, and fairs for horfes, oxen, fheep, cloth, and fome hops, are on Shrove-Tuefday, May 3,
July 25, September 1, and November 6. It lies about, July 25 , September 1 , and November 6. It lies about
16 miles N. E. of Falmouth, and about 256 from LonTREGUIER, or LANTRIQUET, an ancient city and bifhopric of Lower Britany, in France, under Tours,
and on its northern coaft. The chief trade here is in and on its northern coaft. The chief trade here is in
horfes, corn, hemp, and fla; alfo paper-manufactures.
$\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{W}$. TREIDEN, a town of Letten, and Livonia, in Sweden,
on a river of the fame name, and on its N . fide, oppofitit to Sewold.
TREILLEBOURG, a town of Schonen in with a harbour on the Baltic, about thirty, miles S. S . . of Copenhagen, Lat. 55 deg. 36 min . N. long. 13 deg.
36 min. E. TREMATON, an ancient cafle in Cornwall, once the
relidence of the Earls of this county, but now in ruit
From it is a view of Plymouth hartioul From it is a view of Plymouth harbour
REMECEN, a province of Arrica,
Mauritania Ciafarierfiss, bounded on the tho the weflen
diterrancen, on the E. by Africa Prop N , N . diterranean, on the E. by Africa Proper, on the Me
the deferts of Barbary, and on the W. by the ein. of Fez, from which it is divided by the the king of Malloy. At prefent it is reduced to a fmall A
the
rine province. rine province. It is very well-watered, and fertile $e$ en
the N . but towards the S . more fandy.
 country, and are divided into five tribes. Its capital of the fame name, the ancient $T$ imijf, hes
very high walls, five handfome gates, draw-briddes very high walls, five handiome gates, draw--ridges,
a ftrong citadel. The freets, fquares, markets, are well-built. They have had a variety mafkets, 8 , mance
tures ; alfo fine faddles, ftiruse, bridles tures; alro fine faddles, ftirrups, bridles, \&c. but no
much declined fince under the Turks. It much ceclied ince under the Turks. It lies abour
thirty-five (fome fay five) miles from the Mediter $\min$. W. 34 deg. 37 min . N. long. 3 deg. 10 TREMITI, a group of about four or five iflands, oppoo
fite to the N . coait of the Capitanate, in Nanle fite to the N. coant of the Capitanate, in Napales, and the mouth of the Tiferno, lying about fixteen mile
from it. Lat. 42 deg. 16 min. N. long. 16 deg $\min . \mathrm{E}$.
RENCH, a famous one between Sheffild and Rocter-
ham, in Yorkfhire, called Danes or ham, in Yorkhhire,
ing five miles long.
TRENT, reckoned
RENT, reckoned the third large river in England
which, Milton fays, like a which, Milton fays, like a giant foreads its thiry arm,
the French Trente denoter
among the moorlands on the N. W. fide of Stffor
Shire, whence it runs by Burton, Nottingham, Ne
wark, and Gainfborough ; and after its waters have wark, and Gainmborough; and alter its waters havo
been increafed by many rivulets and freams on both
fides, it mixes with the Oufer fides, it mixes with the Oufe, and then changing it
name into that of the Humber, falls into the Germin name into that of
ocean below Hull.
TRENT, a bifhopric lying among the Alps, and Cubiet
to the houfe of Auftria as Counts of Tirol. It is to the houre of Auftria as Counts of Tirol. It is upp-
wards of fixty miles from F wards of fixty miles from E. to W, and forty where
broadeft from N. to S. It produces wine, oil, and fruit but not much corn.
Its capital of the fame name fands on the Adige, being furrounded with ffeep inpanfable hills, except from
Tirol to the N . and Verona on the $S$. The city about a mile in circuit, and pretty populous, with a
fingle wall, and defended by fingle wall, and defended by an old caflle. Here are many ftately palaces and churches; in one of the latter
namely, St. Mary Major, fat the famous council Trent, from January 4, 1545, till 1563, where 400 perions
Hiftory.
Since the treaty of Munfer in 1649, the Bifiop is fuffragan to Saltzzburg, as be fore he was to Aquilicia,
It lies feventy-four miles S . of Infruck. Lat. 6 deg. ro min. N. Iong. 11 deg. 5 min. E.
RENTHAM, a fmall town of Stafforfhire, near which rifes the river Trent, whence its name, and gives site EPTOW, a town of ony, in Germany, belonging to the King of Pruffia. I has a frrong caltte on the Tollen lake, and near the
Baltic, lying about forty-three miles N, Saltic, yying about forty-three miles N. E. of
Lat. 54 deg. 10 min.
d. long. 15 deg. 34 min. RESEN, or TROSA, a town of Sudermannia, in Swe den, on the Baltic, with a pretty harbour, and very
good trade. It lies about thirty-two miles S. E. of Stockgoo trade. It ies about thirty-two miles S. E. of dockTRETHIMIROW, TRETHIMIROW, a frong town of Vollinia, and
Red Rufia, in Poland, on the Nieper. It is defend Red Rufia, in Poland, on the Nieper. It is defend-
ed by a caftle, and lies about fíty miles abore
Kiow TREVES, vulgarly TRIERS, an archbifhopic and electorate of the Lower Rhine, in Germany. It lies between Cologne, Berg, and Juliers on the N. Noranin
and the Palatinate on the and the Palatinatc on the $S$. Luxemburg on the W. and
the Wetteraw on the E . It is about feventy miles form

T R I
S. to N. E. and fixty from W. to E. On the banks of
the Rhine and Morelle it is populous and fertile in corn, but on the S. and W. barren. The Elector is itempo-
ral as well as fpiritual Lord of this country. He has an annual revenue of about 70,0001 . formerly reckoned dun; which the French have exempted from his VerThe capital of the fame name, or Treviri, fands on
the Moelle. It is point of antiquity, and was once very confiderable, but now neither large nor populous, having been often ta-
ken in the wars, and is indeed a place ftrength. It lies about fixty miles S . of Cologne, and the fame diftance from Mentz. Lat. 49 deg. $5^{8}$ min.
N. long. 6 deg. 10 min. E. N. long. 6 deg. 10 min. E.
TREVI, the ancient Trebia, an Epifcopal city of Ombria, and the Ecclefiaftical flate, in In Italy It It flands on the
Clitumnus, and lies about the litumnus, and lies about twenty-three S. E. of Pe-
rugia. Lat. 43 deg. 10 min. N. long. 13 deg. 41 min . rugia. Lat. 43 deg. 10 min. N. Iong. 13 deg. 41 min. E.
TREVICO, in Latin Trivicum, a fmall Epitcopal city of
the Further Principate, in Naples, and Lower Italy, at the Further Principate, in Naples, and Lower Italy, at
the foot of the Appenine mountains, being about ${ }^{\text {twenty-two miles } \mathrm{E} \text {. of Benevento. Lat. } 41 \text { deg. } 5 \text { min. }}$ N. long. 15 deg. 52 min. E.
TREVIGANA, a t teritory of Venice, in Italy, very fruitful, and confiting of four diftricts.
TREVIGIO, or TREVISO, the capital of Trevigiana lant-mentioned, in the Venetian teritories, in Uperer
Italy. It fands on the Sile, into which the Piaverella
orems after watering the place. It has an old caftle, and ormins after watering the place. It has an old caffle, and
reckoned impregnable. Here is the fee of a Biflop, and iles about fifteen miles N. W. of Venice. Lat. 45 deg. TREVOUX, the capital of the independent principality
 ${ }^{\text {twenty-three miles S. W. of Bourg. Lat. } 46 \text { deg: } 10}$ $\min$. N. long. 4 deg. 45 min. E.
TREWARDRETH.BAY, in Cornwall, is very broad,
and deeply indented inland above ten miles, on which and deeply indented inland above ten miles, on which
is a fanll town of the fame name.
IREZZO, a town of the duchy of Mantua, in Upper
Italy, on the Adda. It lies about fifteen miles N.E. of
Italy, on the Adda. It lies about fifteen miles N.E. . of
Milan. Lat. 45 deg. 30 min. N. long. 10 deg. 15 Milan. Lat. 45 deg. 30 min . N. long. 10 deg. 15
min. E.
TRIANON, a royal palace of France, in the park of TRICrailles, the ancient TRICCA, an Epircopal town of Thefialy, in European Turkey, on the Peneus. Here was formerly a temple of Ftculapius. It lies thirty-
feven miles above Larifa on the W. and the fame from
Jeven mines the E.
TRICARICO, a fmall, but gentel city of the Baflicate
TI

$\min$. N. long. 16 deg. 45 min. E.
TRICASTINOIS, a dittriet of Lower Dauphiny, in
Fance, bounded on the N. by Valentinois and Diois, France, bounded on the N. by Valentinois and Diois,
on the E. and $S$. by the county of Venaifin, and on
the W. by the Rhone.
the W. by the Rhone.
TRICEN TII, a very much declined Epircopal city of the
Further Principate of Naples, in Lower Italy. It fands near the Tripalto, and at the foot of the Appenines,
about thirteen miles S. E. of Benevento. Lat. 40 deg. about thirteen miles S. E. of Benevento. Lat. 40 deg.
56 min. N. long. . 5 deg. 47 min. E.
TRIERS, an electorate and city of Germany. See TREvES.
RIESTE, the capital of Ifria, in Carniola, and the
circle of Auftria, in Germany. It is fmall, but a ftrong circle of Auftria, in Germany. It is imall, but a frrong
and well-peopled Epiccopal city, with a harbour on the
Adriacic, and the only one which the houfe of Auffria Adriatic, and the only one which the houfe of Auffria
has on this fide, being defended by two cafles. The has on this fide, being Vce. made this a free-port; but
late Emperor Chares VI. mate his lofing Naples and Sicily, his fhemes of effa-
upon upon his lofing Naples and Sicily, his fchemes of efta-
blifing a great trade here vanifhed into fmoke. It
lies blifhing a great trade here vanifhed into fmoke. It
lies about fitte eight miles N. E. of Venice. Lat. 46
def. 10 min. N. long. 14 deg. i2 min. E. deg. 10 min. N. long. 14 deg. 12 min . E.
TRIM, a market-town of Eaft Meath, and province of

Leinfter, in IIeland, on the Boyne. Here are barracks
for a troop of horfe. It lies about fix boy, and wenty-three from Dublin. RRMCUMBAR, a place in Affia. See TrANOUEBAR
TRING, a pretty market-town of Hertfordfhire, co
 wainicoted, and a ring of fix bells; alfo a charity-
fchool. and juft by in a feat and park of Mr. Gores
One of the fources of the Thamee Ychool: and juft by is a feat and park of Mr. Gor's.
One of the fources of the Thames rifes in this parihin,
which leaving the county at Puttenham, which leaving the, county at Puttenham, goes by Ailh
bury into the Thame. Its market is fary into the Thame. Its market is on Firiay, and
fairs on June 29, but not kept, and Scptember 29, for
hiring of fervants. In 175 the mob thok it into their heads 10 mal-
Ireat one Ruth Ofbounne, of this place, as a witch, by dragging and ducking hee
till fhe died, for which one Collins was very jufly til the died, for which one Collins was very juffly
hanged. It lies about twenty-four miles from Hertford,
and thirty-three from London and thirty-three e from London.
RINGAN, or TRANG NNO
country of MalacaNGANO, and the Eaft Indies, in Afia cous a variety of frait, corn, pulfe, and fugar-canes, with
gold and pepper, \&cc. The town of the fame name is the King's reffidence,
and fands on a river near the fea. Above half $f$ the and fands on a river near the fea. Above half the in
habitants are Chinefe, who have a good trade for thice or four jonks ; alfo, fome traffic to Siam, Cambodia,
or for RINIDAD, or TRINIDADA, an inand in the AMe-
rican ocean, forming one fide of the ffreight of Patiia rican ocean, forming one fide of the freight of Patiad
or Bocca de Drago, and Terra FFirm, in South Ame-
rica. Tica. The elimate is unhealthy, the inand being gene-
rally covered with thick fogs; but the foil will produce fugar canes, tobacco, and maize. It abounds in all th of Spain. Lat. 10 deg. $3^{8} \mathrm{~min} \mathrm{~N}$. fong. 60 degs. 27
min. W. RINIDADA, an open town of Veragua, and audience
of Guatimala, in Mexico, in North America, at the of Guatimala, in Mexico, in North America, at the
mouth of the Beien It Iliss about 124 niles S. E. of
Guatimata, and fubject to Spain. Lat. I3 deg. 12 min. N. long. 94 deg. 15 min . Wain. Lat. 13 deg. 12 min Of the fame name is an inand in the South fea, and a
town on the finand of Cuba, in America; but we find no further account of them.
RINIT Y-HOUSE, a large foundation at Deptford, in
Kent, for decayed pilots, mafters of fhips, or their widows. 1 kind Of the fame kind is another at Hull in Yorkfhire
The former of thefe is a confiderable corporation, the The former of there is a confiderable corporation, the
members of which are called elder bretheren of the
Trinity-houfe, and have the care of ereqing beat Trinity-houfe, and have the care of erecting beacons
buoys, \&sc. on fhelves and rocks, for the fafetet of uoos, \&c. on fhelves and rocks, for the fafety of na-
vigation, and taking ballaft up out of the bed of the Thames, \&cc. for which each fhip pays an acknowledge ment. the capital of a teritory of the fame name, and
RRINO,
Montferrat, in Upper Italy. It is a fall, but frong town, about a mile N . of the Po, and thity-fix milcs
N. E. . Turin. It is fubject to the King of Sat dinia. Lat. 45 deg. 15 min . N. long. 8 deg. 12 min. E.
RINQ UEMALE, a fea-port on the E. fide of Ccylon,
and the Eaft Indies, in Afia, about 115 miles N. E. of and the Eaft Indies, in Affia, about 115 miles N . E. of
Candy. Lat. 9 deg. 15 min. N. Long. 80 deg. 22 min. E. Naples, and Lower Italy, on the right fhore of the Sab-
bato, and almoft oppofite to Avellino. It gives tille of Duke,
TRIPOLI, anciently a large kingdom, now an arifocra-
tical republic, in Africa, bounded on the N . by the M diterranean ; on the E. by Egypt ; on the S. by Zara or the Great Defert; and on the W. party. by Tunis, and partly by Biledulgerid. It extends iffelf about 1000
niles along the Mediterranean fhore from N. W. to S . miles along the Mediterranean IMore from N. W.
E. but is hardy 200 miles broad in any part of it. Here are everal cities, fome of whtch are very larga
and populous, particularly on the coaffs, where the pia and populous, particularly on the conffs, where the $p$ p
ratical bufinefs is carried on to confiderab.e advantag

T $\mathrm{R} \quad 0$
In the neighbourhood of its capital the foil is tolerably
fertile, but to the caltward, as far as Egypt, lies the fertile; but to the
fandy defert of Barca. Itis ivivided into maritime and inland, or into, r. Tri-
It
poli Proper, 2 . Effab,
3. Mefiellata, 4 , Mezerata, and poli. Proper, 2. Effab, 3. Mefiellata, 4. Mezerata, and
5. Barca, or ancient Marmarica.
Tripoli Proper hath Tunis on the W. from which it is parted by the river Capez; eaftward it confines on kingdom of Faizan on the S.
TRIPOLI, the merron
TRIPOLI, the metropolis of the laft-mentioned republic
of the fame name, flands on the Mediterranean fea. of the fame name, flands on the Mediterranean fea.
This city is not large, but populous; being furrounded with good walls, and other ftrong, works. The fub-
fiftence of its inhabitants arifes chiefly from their pirafittence of its inhabitants arifes chiefy from their piria-
cies, though their country produces corn, wine, fik,
and wool. Europeans traffic with them in feveral articles; but the greateft profit they make is by the flaves which they take at fea. Some valuable monuments of ancient magnificence is ftill
300 miles SS.
Here is a Dey, who is a fort of Doge or Chief, as
well as General of the whole Tripolitan nation; but well as General of the whole Tripolitan nation; but
not fo abrolute as the Deys of Algiers and Tunis: for not to abroute an Bafhaw from the Grand Signior refides, who controuls the Dey, and levies tribute on his fubjects. This place is fometimes infefted with the
plague. Lat. 32 deg. 54 min. N. long. 13 deg. 10 plague.
min. E.
min. E.
TRIPOLI, a city of Phonicia, a province of Syria, in
Afia. It ftands commodioully at the foot of Mount Afia. It ftands commodioufly at the foot of Mount
Libanus, from which iflues a fmall river that runs through the place ; and is about a mile and a half from
the Levant, with a commodious harbour defended by the Levant, with a commodious harbour defended by
fix fquare caftles or towers built along the fhore. It is fix fquare caftles or towers built along the hirer. The
the feat of a Turkif Viceroy or Beglebeg. The
fields and gardens are well-ftocked with mulberiy-trees, fields and gardens are well-ftocked with mulbery- trees,
and a confiderable filk manufacture is carried on : but in and a confiderable filk manufacture is carried on : but in
the year 1760 a a dreadful earthquake almoft entirely
ruined this city, and now a peftilence continues to make the year 1760, a dreadful earthquake almoft entirly
ruined this city, and now a peffilence continues to make equal havock among the remainder of its inhabitants. It
lies about ninety-eight miles $S$. of Scanderoon. Lat. 34 deg. 53 min . N. long. $3^{6}$ deg. 7 min . E.
TRIPOL MIS, the Turkinh Korhenikai, a town of Lydia, on its utmoth confines toward Caria, in Afia. It flands
on the Meander. It was once confiderable, but is now reduced to a poor village.
Of the ame name is a place in Pontus, in Afia, but
wef find little or nothing faid of it. TRIPONTIUM, the ruins of a Roman flation at Dowbridge, on the Avon, running by Rugby to Warwick, not far from the latter town. It food in a pleafant liette
nete
valley the fides of which are pretty fteep. The ftream valley, the fides of which are pretty feep. The fream
being divided in two, has a bridge over each; upon one being divided in two, has a bridge over each, upon one
of them is an infription fhewing the three counties TRIQUIER, or
TRIQUIER, or TREQUIER, an old city on the nor-
thern coaft of Britany, in France, with the fee of a Biflop; alfo a fmall, but fafe harbour. It lies about forty-eight miles W . of St. Malo. Lat. 48 deg .54 min . N. long.
3 deg. I4 min. W.
T 1 . Naples, in Lower Italy, on the Trigno. It lies about 49 min. N. losn. 15 deg. 56 min. E.
TROAS, a province of Myfia or Phygia, in Afia, on which, flood the celebrated city of Troy. See Troy. TROIA, a fmall city of the Capitanate, and Naples, in
Lower Italy, at the foot of the Appenines. It lies about fifty-eight miles N. E. of Naples. Lat. 41 deg.
$20 \mathrm{~min} . \mathrm{N}$. long. 16 deg . 10 min. E. TROIA, now a fmall village of Cilley,
TROIA, now a fmall village of Cilley, and Auftria, in
Germany, anciently a famous city. Here abundance antiquities are found.
TROIS RIVIERES, i. e. the Three Rivers, a town of Canada, in North America, upon the river St. Laurence,
and fifty miles S . of Quebbec. Lat. 46 deg. 5 I min. N . long. 75 deg .15 min . W
TROKI, the capital of a
TROKI, the capital of a palatinate of the fame name,
in Lithuania, in Poland. It lies about eighteen miles
in. in Lithuania, in Poland. It lies about eighteen miles
W. of Wilna. Lat. 55 deg. 25 min . N. long. 25 deg.
16 min. E. 16 min . E .
$T \quad R \quad U$
TROM, or TROMMES, an inand of Norway, alicy
to the fouthward of Maggero iffe and the North with a Chriftian church. TRON, or TRUEN, Sr. a town of Hafbain,
Liege, in Weftphalia, on the confines Liege, in Wertphalia, on the confines of Brabant
the Auffrian Netherlands. It lies about twent
St
 deg. 10 min. E.
TRONDA, one the Orkney ines, in the north
Scotland, onpofite to Scalloway. It is three mile Scotland, onpofite to Scalloway. It is three mileslog og
and two broad. TROP, a foro broad.
ROP, a fimall place of Medelpadia, in Sweden Prove,
on the Nifarund, higher up from the fea than the of the lifter name.
TROPEA, TROPEA, an Epifcopal city of the Further Calabrin,
Naples, and Lower Italy. It ftands Naples, and Lower Italy. It flands upon an tha
rock on the Tufcan fea; and about the N. of Reggio. Lat. 39 deg. 15 min . N. long. 16 d d .
8 min . E. TROPEZ; ST. a fmall but flong town of Provence, if France, with a harbour on the Mediterranean. It liog
about twenty eight miles E. of Toulon. Lat. about twenty eight miles E . of Toulon. Lat. 43 dt .
2 Imin . N . long. 6 deg. 36 min. E . 21 min . N. long. 6 deg. 36 min . E.
TROPPAW, a principality of Silefia, in with that of Tefchen, was referved by the 0 , ween of
Hungary Hungary upon the ceffion of the reff of that country
in 1742 , to the King of Pruffia, under in 174 , to the King of Pruffia, under the guarantee of
Great Britain. Its capital of the fame name flands about feventymils
S. of Breflaw. Lat. 50 deg. 10 min. N. long. 17 dis. TROSSA (fee TRESEN) a town of Sweden Proper,
TOWBRIDGE, or THOROWBRIDGE, a materTOWBRIDGE, or THOROWBRIDGE, a malket.
town of W.ltthire, on the Were, over whih is allone:
bridge, at the W. end of the place manufacture is fine broad-cloth. Theire weekly marketis
met on Saturday; and a fair for millenery is kept on Juy 25 5.
RROY, the ancient IIlum, and capital of Tros, and
Myfia, in Afia. It ffood on the Scamander the Egean fea. It became famous by means of Homer and Virgil, for the ten years fiege it fuffained from
the Greeks, the fubject of the of thefe two very illuftrious poets. Its ruins plainly fhew its former fplendor. It lies atsout 20 omiles $S$. of tity
Hellefpont, and too N. of Smynna. Lat. 39 deg. 36 Hellefpont, and 100 N . of Smyrrna. Lat. 39 deg. 36
min. N. long. 26 deg. 36 min. E. TROYES, the capital of Champagne, in France. It is a large, fortified city and Epiacopal free, on the rive
Seine. This is one of the moft confierabe Seine. This is one of the moft confiderable places in
that kingdom for its linen and other manufactures. If that kingdom for its linen and other manufactures. If
lies about feventy miles S. E. of Paris. Lat. 48 deg. 21
min. N. long. 45 deg. mies about eventy miles S . L. of Paris.
min. N. long. 45 deg. 15 min . E.
TRUEN, ST. (fe TroN) a town of Liege.
TRUMPING TON, in Cambridgehire, near
Camp, wiere is a place called Damhill, in which urns and other Roman antiquities have been often found. fends two members to parliament. It is a branch of Falmouth port, at the confluence of two rivers forming
a wharf. The principal trade here is in flipping of a wharf. The principal trade here is in flipping of tin and copper ore
The inhabitants
pride has become proverbial. The quarter-feffions fitio ting here, has occafioned a good flock of attorneys 10 reft, and 274 W . of Lond on.
Its markets are on Wednefday and Saturday; and
the fairs on Wedneflay in Miden the fairs on Wedneffay in Mident, ditto in Winiurn oxen, fheep, cloth, and fome hops.
TRUXILLO, the ancient
TRUXILLO, the ancient Turris fulia, a town of Sple
nifh Eftremadura, on a hill. Tnis was the birth-phee nifh Eftremadura, on a hill. This was the birth-phaze
of Don Francifo Pezzaro, the famous conqueror of Peru. It lies about ninety-eight miles $s$. W. of
Po Toledo. Lat. $39 \mathrm{deg} .21 \mathrm{~min} . \mathrm{N}$. long. 6 deg. 15
min. W. $\min _{\text {TRUXILE }}$ and Peru, in South the prericincipal citics of Vallo
a tands about thit a league from the fea, at the mouth of a river, , ded about 250 niles N. W. of Lima. Lat. 8 , hag
6 min .3 fec. S. Iong. 77 deg. 30 min . W. It

T U L
brick-wall, and two miles northward is the port. of
Guanchao, the channiel of is maritime traffic. The Guanchao, the channel of its maritime traffic. The
houfes are generally of brick, with ftately balconies and
porricos 3 and the others of baxareques porticos 3 and he others of baxareques. Here are frequent
earthquakes, on which account the houfes are low.
It is the feat of a Corregidor, with feveral convents and other religious foundations.
The inhabitants are Spaniards, Indians other cafts. Chaiies here are very numerouis, by real fon of the troublefomenefs of the fand in walking.
The winters here are cold, and the fummers The winters here are cold, and the fummers ex-
remely hot; but the country round very fruifful pleafant, rendered more font by canals from the ruitful and improvements of the lands; having plonty of provifions,
and exporting to Panama confiderable quantities of and exporting to Panama confiderable quantities of
wheat and fugars. It is fubject to Spain. RUXILLO, a town of Venezuela, a p province of Terra
Firma, in South America. It lies about 125 miles $S$. Firma, in South America. It lies about 125 miles S.
of the lake of Maracaybo, and fubject to Spain. Lat. deg. 21 min. N. long. 69 deg. 15 min. W. Wexico or
TRUXILLO, a town of Guatimala, and Mer the bootom of St. North America. It has a harbour at 15 deg. 35 min . N. long. 88 deg .36 min . W. Lat. TSINAN, or ZINAN, the capital of X anton or Canton, and China, in Afia. It is a large and well--peopled city,
with beautiful public buildings, and a marfhy lake on which it fands. Here are feveral bridges, by which it
is joined to an ifland in the lake. It is a very fruifful is joined to an ifland in the lake. It is a very truitful from Peking.
TUAM, the fee
TUAM, the fee of an Archbifhop, once a famous city,
but now only a village of Galloway, and province of but now only a village of Galloway, and province of
Connaught, in Ireland. Its cathedral is old ; and Connaught, in Ireland. Its cathedral is old, and
the place gives title of Vifcount to the Wenman faTUBINGEN, the fecond town in the duchy of Wir-
temberg-Stutgard, and circle of Swabia, in Germany, temberg-Stutgard, and circle of Swabia, in Germany,
on the Neckar, with a ftone-bridge over it ; and is the feat of an univerfity, erpece-ially in the civil law, none
but gentlemen being admitted fudents. Lat. 48 deg. 31 min. N. long. 8 deg. 49 min . E. .
TUCKUM, a captainhip of Courland, in Poland : alfo TUCKUM, a captainhhip of Courland, in Poland: alfo
its chief town is of the fame name. It lies about fifty its chief town is of the fame name. It lies about fifty
miles E. of Goldingen. TUCORIN (fee Tuticorin) in the Eaft Indies, in
Affia. Afia.
TUCUMAN, a province of South America, and the
S. Wivirion of Paraguay. It is fubjeet to Spain. S. W. divirion of Paraguay. It is fubject to spain.
TUCUYO, a town of New Granda, and Terra Firma,
in South America. It ftands on a river of the fame name, about 200 mi.es . of the citto of Maracaybo, and
fubject to ppain. Lat. 7 deg. 10 min. N. long. 68 deg. fubjece to Spain. Lat. 7 deg. 10 min . N. long. 68 deg.
36 min. W. TUDDELA, a town of Spanifh Navarre, on the Ebro,
over which is a fately bridge. It lies about fitty-trree over which is a flately bridge. It lies about fifty-three
miles S. of Pamplolona. Lat. 42 deg. 16 min. N. long. I deg. 5 min. WE, i. e. the great or bigh bill, or Brianfford, a town of Down county, and province of Ulifter,
in the north of Ireland, with two fine deer-parks of Lord Limerick cut into walks; to it is a refort in fpring and fummer for drinking of goat-whey, as heal-
thy and medicinal : a thing very cuttomary in the mountainous parts of this kingdom and Wales, as well as in
that of the north and weft of Scotland, particularly athat of the north and weft of Scottand, particularly a-
but the Ard, Doughfoor, and Doughgaroch, and in
the neighbourhood of Invernefs ; whence comes the fabout the Ard,
the neighbourhood of Invernefs; whence comes the fa-
mous mean-all or kid-flefh, which is in great requeft mous mean-a. or kid-arts.
or perfechion in thofe part.
TULLE, a town of Lower Limofin, in France, at the junction of the little rivers Coureze and Soulane, with the fee of a Biihhop, who is Lord and Vifcount of the
place. Here is a Jefuits college, and fix convents, with place. Here is a Jefuits college, and fix convents,
a diocefe of feventy parifies, and income of 12 ,ooo li -
vres. It lies thinty miles S . of Linoges. Lat. 45 deg.
 the N. of Scotland, on the banks of the Water of Erith,
an ancient feat of the Murrays, and giving title of

Marquis T U N
Marquis to the Athol family. The outed fon of that
family fo fyyled died Place on the MD, i. i. e. the Co Cbapel in or Cower. Cburb-bill, a vince of Ulifer, , In Ireland, with a quarry of liver-
coloured marbe, which takes a good polifh. Near it is
Ardmill coloured marble, which takes a good polifh. Near it is
Ardmillan, where is a oood chalybeate fpaw. It lies abour
two miles from Comber ULLOGH, or TULLO,
lough, a county of Leinfter, in Irket-tawn of Cather ${ }^{1641}{ }^{1}$ cruelly murthered the garrifon and inhabitant who furrendered on a promife of quarter. It lies about
fix miles from Catherlough. Of the fame name is an ancient feat or caftle of the
Baynes of Tulloch, near Dingwall, in Roos-flite, and Baynes of Tulloch, near Dingwall, in Rots--hire, and
on the intermediate Ikirts of the country belonging to
the Mackenzies and Muntoes bein on the intermediate Ikirts of the country belonging to
the Mackenies and Munroes, being of the fame riinh
original, and probably coeval in in thir fetle original, and probably coeval in their fettlements
here. They themfelves came from my Lord Reay's country, the inhamititants of of fhich are from the Reays
murchowes of that king wom, as we have mentiones murchowes of that kingdom, as we have mentioned
elfewhere. ULN, an in a fmall river of the Auftria, in Germany. Itfands tance falls into the Danube. It lies fifteen miles .W.
Vien
 UMBEZ, a town of Valles, and Peru, in South A nerica, where Pizzaro firft anded in the year 11526
Neiver, which falls into the bay of Guaya
uil, almoft oppofite to the Ine of 5 t C C quil, almoft oppofite to the Ifice of St. Clare. A A litte
way from the Cordillera fands the town with way-from the Cordillera flands the town, with onl
feventy cane-houfes. Lat. 3 deg. 73 min. 16 fec. S. Th heat is exceffive, but when the rain begins, it continus all winter
iver of the fown of Sime name, or Tora, in Afiatic Ruffa, on a
It lies about forty leagues S . of Tobolikoi. It is a confiderable mart for furs, is a large place, being walled and peoppled with
Tartars. Lat. 56 deg. $50 \mathrm{~min} . \mathrm{N}$. long. 65 deg. 10 UNBRIDGE, a town of Kent, on the Tunn, over which is a briage: this nitte river runs into the Med way hard by. The church is modern-built, but the
houfes and pavements of the flreets are but indiffe-
 horfes, and toys, on Afh-Wednefday, July 5 , ? and Oc-
tober 29 . It lies about thirty-three miles from Canterbury and twenty-nine from London.
UNBRIDGE WELLS,
UNBRIDGE WELLS, about four miles from the
town, and in the fame parifh, famous for feveral mineown, and in the fame parim, famous for feveral mine
ral fprings, to which there is a great refort of nobility, gentry, and citizens of London, from June till Au
guft. The wells lie between Mount Sion (others Si guft. The wells lie between Mount Sion (others Si-
nai) and Mount Ephraim. The princiopal well, which
io is chalybeate, and walled-in, is neatly paved; and here
are all other accommodations ufual at fuch public places are all other act
of rendezvous.
The air here is excellent, and provifions of all kinds
t a reafonable rate ; fuch as wild fowl, the wheat ears t a reafonable rate, fuch as wild-fow, the wheat-ears
or Englifh ortolans, and fea- fifh , \&cc. with a chapel and feventy poor children, taught here by the con tributions
of t ofe who refort bither.
 town of Slefwick, in Denmark, on the Wydaw.
Its harbour is choaked up, and defended by a fmall Its harbour is choaked up, and defended by a fmal fort. It lies about twelve cr thirteen miles from Huder-
neben on the W. and fourteen from the German
TUNJA, a town of New Granada, and Terra Firma, in South America. It lies about thirty miles S. W. of Truxillo. Lat. 4 deg. 51 min. N. long. 72 deg. 10
min. W. min. W. A kingdom of Barbary, in Africa, once the fa-
UNiS, mous repubic of Carthage, but now circumceribe
within narrow bounds, having Tripoli on the E . the within narrow burn
river Gualidibarbar which parst it from Conflantina, on
the W. Biledulgerid Proper on the $\delta$. and the Mediterriver Gualdioatoa,
the W. Biledugerid Proper on the $S$, and the Mediter-
ranean fea on the $N$. Its extene from $E$. to W, along
. ranean fea on the N . Its extent from E. to W, along
the coaft is 200 miles, but is of unequab bread...
The preferte Tunefe are not the defcendants of the
$T \quad \mathbf{R}$
ancient Carthaginians, but a medley of Goths, Vandals, Moors, Arabs, and Thrks, with renegadoes of
all nations, being no other than a neft of defperate banditti and pirates.
The foil and climate are much the fame with thofe
Tripoli, as is alfo its government. The Dey is abof Tripoli, as is alfo its government. The Dey is ab-
folute; but being eleaced by the Turkiin foldiers, is as
liable to be depofd, liable to be deporfed, and even murdered, as the De Algiers, who feldom has a long reign.
The chief employment of the inhabitants is piracy;
The Europeans, however, traffic with them in fome oil, the Europeans, however, traffic with them in fome oil
olives, dates, foap, kali or afles, oftrich-feathers, caolives, dates, foap, kali or afhes, oftrich-feathers, ca
mels, and horfes. The Jews are very numerous here mefs, and conest-town of Barbary, as their brokers.
and in the cold
Notwithhanding the infamous orignal of the Tunefe Notwithfanding the infamous orignal of the Tunefe,
they value themfelves upon their nobility; and they
ufe the Moors and other inhabitants of Africa like une thes.
Haves. Its capital of the fame name flands on a plain. It is populous, about a league in circuit, being walled, for
tified, and defended by a fout cafle. Its fite is near large lake ; and lies about 3 miles S . of the ruins of ol Narthage, and 300 E . of Ag.
URCOMAN. 15 min . E .
TURCOMANIA, the fame with the ancient Armenia
Major, a province of Afia or Afiatic Turkey. It is Major, a province of Afia or Afiatic Turkey. It is
bounded on the S. by Diarbecker Proper, or Mefopotamia; ;o the N. by Georgia; on the E. by Perfia; and
on the W. by Cappadocia and Lefier Aimenia, from on the W, by Cappadocia and Leffier Aimenia, from
which the Euphrates parts it. The extent of Turcodeg. 20 min, to 42 deg. N. and from long. 39 to almof 42 deg. E. or about 300 miles from E. to W. W. The country is very healthy, and the foil fertile in
the midland and valleys, but mountainous, and abounding with pafturage about its frontiers. Its capital is TURENNE, a viccounty of Limofin, in France, about eight leagues long and feven broad. It belongs to the
Duke of Bouillon. The capitation-tax here yields annualy upwards of 30,000 livres, befides other imports
ufual in the kingdom. It formerly gave title to a celebrated Marhal of France. The chief town of the fame name, and but fmall, flands about forty miles S. of Limoges. Here is a caftle
and chapter. Lat. 45 deg. 8 min . N. long. 1 deg. 20 min. E.
URIN, the capital of Piedmont, and the King of Sar-
dinia's dominions, in Italy, alfo his refidence. It fands at the confuence of the Po and Doria. It is fquare, and finely fortified with five baftions, and other
ftrong works; the ftreets flraight and broad frong works; the frrets flraight and broad, and the
piazzas, churches, and palaces, grand; the royal palace being remarkably, elegant.
In 1706 it held out a very hard fiege of ten weeks,
during which Corporal Micha diftinguifhed himfelf in a very fingular manner; for in a mine, over which he found the French grenadiers made a lodgment, he blew them up, and very valiantly, at the expence of his
own life, having fent his companions away own iife, having fent his companions away; for which
fignal fervice, that prevented the enemy from getting into the town, a very handfome annuity was fettled by a detachment from the allied army under the late Duke and Prince Eugene erlieved the city ; having attacked the French before it, and obtained a compleat victory; baggage, were taken. In this action the Duke of Or-
leans and Marlhal Marfin, leans and Marfhal Marfin, who commanded the French, were both wounded, the latter mortally; and the fame
evening the Duke of Savoy entered his capital, which evening the Duke of Savoy entered his capital, which
by the enem's batteries had been reduced to a heap of
ruins. It lies about ruins. It lies about 500 miles S. W. of Milan, and
the fame N. W. of Genoa. Lat. 44 deg. 56 min. N. long. 7 deg. 16 min. E.
ftrong, not far from Colmar. Near it Marhal Turenne beat the Imperialifs.
URKEY,
veral sich and extenfive countries. In Europetaine Turk poffefs Romania, Bulgaria, Befferabia, Budziack, Mol-

T U R
davia, Walachia, Servia, a part of Sclavonia and $H_{\text {ut }}$.
gary, Croatia, Bofnia, Dalmatia, Raguia, ancient C and in general the numerous infands on its coaft thofe of the Archipelago, with Ockzakow Taat,
Tartary the Leis, and Crim-Tartary; whicw countries are tributaties or allies to the Ottoman Porte In Affia they are mafters of Anatolia, or Afia Mi the inlands on its coafts or in the Levevant, Syria, Ph tamia, Yerack or Chaldea, Curdifan or Aflytia
menia Major, now Turcomat menia Major, now Turcomania, part of Georgia, At. Min.
grelia, and Circaffia. Laftly, in Africa they grelia, and Circaffia. Lafly, in Africa they are
ifiefied of Egypt, befides innumerable that part of the world, yet all thefe conficent advantages are loft to the Turks, through theic ${ }_{\text {D2 }}$
tural indolence; for they are tural indolence ; for they are above applying
trade or manufactures, thefe they leave to de. Chriftians. The merchandife of othere countrifes ef carried to them in foreign bottoms, as are alfos their
own produce and manufactures: fo that the own produce and manuractures: : o that the only ddinan
tage which they reap is from the duties of export
import import. tans, efpecially in European Turkey, where Mahome. allowed the free exercife of their religion, in remy their labour and indufry, which indeed are the mait
fupport of this empire ; and they are never former fupport of this empire; and they are never forced int
the Turkiih armies, but left to follow their ments, whilft the Turkifh gentry take the defferco.
their country, and the bufinefs of foreign congueft of tirely upon themfelves. The goods chiefly $\qquad$
filk, carpets, goats-hair, wool, mohair, cotton are $r$ ran pentine, terratties, chagrins, cordouans, coffee, tue cochinchina, and other drugs; ; with wine, oill, fin raifins, currans, dates, \&
lute, and the throne heredirary Iute, and the throne here itrary down from the grand
impoftor Mahomet: for though his guards the Janiza.
ries often depofe him ries often depofe him as they pleafe, yetthey prefer th neareet has an ábfotute authority over the inhabitants the feraglio, his Bafhaws, and officers, as well as over
his Chriftian fubjects; yet the Twind his Chriftian fubjects; yet the Turkifh gentry, who
have no places at court, nor dependence on the Sorereign, enjoy their liberties and properties, paying no
taxes, the attempt to impoofe whict, or the leaft innotaxes, the attempt to impore which, or the leaft inno-
vation in their cuftoms, would endanger the depofing of the Emperor.
His Bahhaws, His Ba ahaws, Governors, and officers of fate, with the inhabitants of the feraglio, and even the Janizaries,
are children of Chriftian parend or purchafed from Georgia or Circaffia, who from whei infancy are trained up in the military difcipline, and the Mahometan religion.
The Turkifh militia is very numerous; but the
fower of all and their chief dependence are the Janiza ries, of which 25,000 are always in pay. Other troops bear this name; but they are not enrolled with the
former, and may amount to about 100,000 in the whole Ottoman empire. The Sedar or commanding officer of the Janizaries in every province tankes money off the
Turks for being entered into this body; fo tazby this Turks for being entered into this body; fo that by this
means each of them purchafes the privilese of commita ting any outrages with impunity, and being fremened
from juftice, fince a janizary is accountable to none from juftice, fince a janizary is accountable to none
but his officers for any volence but his officers for any violences which he may com-
mit. The General of this militia is called Aga of the Janizaries, and is always chofen out of the royal chamber of the feraglio; becaule, as it is an office of great importance, it is thought neceffiry to be entrutted to
one whofe education and preferment have made him a creature of the court.
The Turkih
The Turkifh cavalry or fpahis, being trained up in
warlike exercifes pofe a formidable body; befides there, there are great bodies of forces in every province, which conflitute their numerous armies; but their numbers have often oo-
cafioned their defeat, as they charge in too oratat concafioned their defeat, as they charge in too gratt con-
fufion. The renegado Bafhaw Count Bonneval, how-

T U R
ever having introduced the French difcipline among
them, they made a good advantage of this in the re-
covery of the covery of the vaft extent of country S. of the Da-
nube.
The Turks, The Turks, though their dominions lie on feveral
feas, with many commodious harbours, are but weak in reas, with many ommoinos harbours, are but weak in
maritime forces, chiefly owing to their neglect of navi-
gation and gation and foreign commerce: fo their theylect of navi
want of great
good mariners, fkilful pilots, and experienced want of good mariners, Kkilful pilots, and experienced
officers ; thofe belonging to the Grand Sigion knowing how to ufe the compafs. The revenues of the Grand Signor are partly fixed,
and partly cafual. The fixed are thofe which arife from the cuftoms, or poll-tax impoted on the Jews and
Chritians, the exciel on all the produce of the foil Chriftians, the exciifon on all the preduce of the foil, and
the annual fums from the tributaries, befides five millions returned from Egypt.
The cafual revenues confift in inheritances, the Prince being beir to the great and fmall to whom he gave
penfions ; and alfo to the foldiers, when the die peninens; and iano to the foldiers, when they die with
out children: if only daughters are left, he receives two thirds of the eftata.. The fpoils of the great men of the
Porte and the Bathaws rife to an Porte and the Bafhaws rife to an immenfe fum, very
often the G Grand Signior does not flay for their dying a natural death, or give them time to oconceal their trea-
fure; but their fure, but their gold, filver, jewels, and heads, are a a
once carried to the feraglio: befides, fuch as thej Sul-
tan tan gratififes wwith any poot of condes, fuch an an the Sul
pendably obliged to make him prefents. penably obliged to make him prefents.
The effabilined religion throughout
hometanifm, but Chrititians and Jews are tolerated a-
mong them. mong them. Holy empire, in the Auftrian Netherlands. It It gives
title of Lordfinp, and from King William III. it came to the King of Prufia. Near it Varax, General of the Prince Maurice of Naffaut ; the latterted having no mor 1596 , by
than 80 orore than 800 horfe againf 6000 . It lies about twenty-four
miles N. E. of Antwerp. Lat. 51 deg. 24 min. N. TURNPIKES 40 min. E.
ral proprietors, and hands, with the addition of the feveral proprietors, are the ufual denomination of all the
ftair-cafeg and high tenements in the city of Edinburgh:
and thefe are common over the whole and there are common over the whole kingdom, but
orginally all turnpikes were of a circular form on the orginally all turnpikes were of a circular form on the
outride for ftrenth, and crowned with turrets, as has been obferved in the antique houles at Invernefs, particularly where Mary Queen of Scots once refided, in
Bridge-fteet, and another in Cafte-Atreet, \&c. TURREY, a place in Bedfordhhire, between which and Brayfield the river Oure enters the county, dividing it
in two ; and after a winding courfe of about ninety miles, in wo ; and after a winding courre of about ninety miles,
leaves it at St. Neots, paffing into the fenny parts of
Huntingdonflire.
TURRIFF, a market-townof Bamifshire, in the nor of Scotland, on a fmall river which falls into the Di-
veron. It is the feat of a preflyytery of ten parifhes.
 woocd landd, \&c, onoted for hunthing and hawking. It
lies about feven miles from Banff. Iies about feven miles from Bamff.
Weftern M a largeve town in the duchy of Twere, and
Wited freams of the Twerza and Nolga. It lies about twenty miles below and to the N. of Twere,
TURSAN, a fubdivition of Garcony, in France, having
Landes, another fubdivifion, on the N. Armagnac on the Landes, another fubdivifion, on the N.Armagnac on the
E. Bearn on the S. and the third fubdivifion Chalofie on the $W$.
TURSIS, a town of the Bafficate, and Naples, in Lower
Italy. It lies about ten miles N. W. of Tarento-bay, Italy. It lies about ten miles N. W. of Tarento- bay,
and fifty-five S. W. of Bari. Lat. 40 deg. 20 min. N. long. 17 deg. ro min. E.
TUSCANY, a duchy commonly fyled the Grand $D u$ uchy of Tufcary, in the mide divind on the N . by the marqui-
cient Hetruria, being bounded fate of Ancona, alfo Romagna, the Bolognefe, Modenefe
and Parmefan ; on the S. by the Tufcan fea; on the E . and Parmefan; on the S. by the Tufcan fea; ;on the E .
by the duchy of UUbino the Perugiano, Ovietano, St.
P te, Paty Py the duchy orny, and the duchy of Caftro; and on the
Peter' Patrimone
W. it has the fea and Genoefe territories. Its extent W. it has
No. 97 .

T W E
from N. to S. is computed at about 130 miles, and from
E. to W. fomething pets than 120 . Thoưh fome parts of Thrcany lie among the barren Appenines, with a very piercing yir, and few towns oos
inhabitants, yet here inhabitants, yet here are feveral fine valleys. The the
mountains yields mines, the hills sand der with vines, producing excellent wine ; befides covered
lemons lemons, oranges, olives, \&cc. and the plains with all
forts. of grain, rice, and whatever is necefiary and de-
lightful. There is lightful. Train, rerce, and whatever is neceffiry and de-
for feeding of fountry has more mulberry-trees for feeding of filk-worms, and by more mulberry-trees
titeses are enabled to manufacture the mont the na-
filks tives
filks.
The
The government of this country under the family of
Medicis was defpotit, the Great Duke's council being
compofed of a few confidentes compicis was of a a feotic, the Great Duke's council being
ficultents, he called in confly that in cafes of difs
affife ficulty he called in twelventen of of experience to their
affiftance. Since this country has come
of the afifitance. Since this country has come into the hands
of the Duke of Lorrain, now Francis the Emperor of
Germany, havin Germany, having been obliged to quit the bulk of his
paternal duchy to France, in lieu of this beror
under Pader a recency to at Flore, ince, lieu of this, the country is
und
tants tants according to their ancient who laws, the pre the inhabi- Grand
Duke has made mo ateration Duke has made mo alteration; but rather confirmed
the ancient privileges which they enjoyed while they were a republico or free people.
The revenues of
The revenues of Tuicany are computed at about a
million of ducats, arifing from the tenths of the yeall
value of every hous of value of every houfe in it, the tenth of all eftates yolld,
the groundry the ground-rents of the houfes in Leghorn and other
cities, eight per cent. out of the portions of womenter marry, five fhillings on every head of cattle when fold,
and almoft and almoft a general excife on all provifins.
Beeides the ordinary militia of the country, the Great Belides the ordinary milititi of the country, the Great
Duke bas only uards and fome armed galleys at fea;
and occafionally he hires mercenaries, particularly Swils and occafionally he hires mercenaries, particularly Sivifs
troops.
In this duchy there are the dominions of other Sove--
reigns, as thore of the republic of the city of Lucca, reigns, as thofe of the republic of the city of Lu"cca,
the flate on the coafh called Deggi Prefidii, as garrifoned
and belonging to Spain, with fome other domains which the frate on the coaft allled Degli Prefidit, as garnifoned
and belonging to Spain, with fome other domains which
have earticular have particular proprietors.
USCULANUM CICERONIS, in Carmpagna di Roma, the villa of that celebrated orotor, where he wrote
his Ourationes Tur ule his Quaeftiones Turculann, now in ruins, where ffands
the Grotta Ferrata. It lies about fixteen miles from Re Grotta
Rome.
USCULUM
Rome.
USCULUM, an ancient city of Latium, on or near
the fite of which ftands the famous Frefcati, hence the fite of which flants the famous Frefcata, hence
called $T$ ufculumnonovum. It lies about twelve miles from Rome. lordhin of Staffordhhire, with feveral dependencies,
little above the junction of the Dove with the Trent. Of the fame name is a littele eown not far off, with
its market on Tuefday; where annual fairs for fome its market on Tuefday; where annual fairs for fome
few horned cattle are kept on February 14, Augutt 1 and December I. It liese. of Bromley, 18 miles from
Stafford, and 120 from London. Stafford, and 120 from London.
UTICORIN, TUCORIN, or TUTUCURIN, a
Dutch factory in Madura, Dutch factory in Madura, a province of the Eaft Indies,
in Afia. It lies about tirty miles. . from Cape
Comorin. Lat. 8 deg. 36 min. N. long. 77 deg. io Comorin.
min. E.
UXFOR UXFORD, in the Soutb Clays, in Nottinghammhire, the
pof and flage town between Newark and Bawtree. It market is on Monday. Here is a good free-fchool, hand fomely endowed by Charles Reed, Ef $f_{9}$; under the tuition
of Newart. II Ities about 5 miles from Redord, 20
from Nottingham, and Urom, a pretty walled city of Galicia, in Spain, near th MY, a pretty walled city of Galicia, in Spain, near the
mouth of a river of the fame name. It is the fee of a
Bithop, and lies about fourteen miles E. of Vigo. Lat. Bihhop, and lies about fourteen miles E. of Wigo.
42 deg. 16 min. N. . ong. 9 deg. 10 min. W.
 ward through Tweedale, and afterwards dividing the
Merfe from Tiviotdale and Northumberland, forms a very confiderable volume of water at the town of
Berwick, having in its long courfe the acceffion o Berwick, having in its long courfe the acceffion o
feveral rivulets and dreams on both fides, and a arpic
6 current.

T Y R
current. It abounds all over with fine large falmon,
and the kits from Newcifle and Shills brought to and the kits from Newcafte and Shiells bror
London are mofly from the finh of that river. London are mofly from the firh of that river.
TWEEDALE, or PEEEBLES, a fine in the fouth of
Scotland, bounded on the E. by Eterick-foreft; on the Scotland, bounded on the E. By Eterick-foreft ; on the
S. by partof the foreft of St. Marylough and Annandale;
So the Wy by on the W . by the Overward of Clyyderdale; and on the
N. by part of Caldermuir, the head of Northefk and Mid-Lothian. It pives title of Marquis to a branch of TWERE, a frall duchy of Weftern Murcovy, both populous and fertile. It is bounded on the N. and W. by
Great Novogorod ; on the E. by Roftow; and on the S. Great Novogorod ; on
Its capital of the faame flands at the confluence of the
Twertza and Wolga; and lies about ninety miles N. Twertza and Wolga; and lies about ninety miles N.
W. of Mofcow. Lat. 57 deg. 25 min . N. long. 37 deg. 30 min. E. It is a large. city, with the fee of a
Bite and no lefs than fixty churches. Biinop, and no left than fixty churches.
TWIFSTEN, a place of Heffe, in Germa
are rich copper-mines, not far from Eyfenberg.
 for aecommodating carriers, about five miles E. of Rea-
ding. Here a fair for horfes and other cattle is kept on July 15 .
TYANA, a city of Cappadocia, and Aladulia, in Afia. This was the birth-place of the philofopher and pre-
tender to infpiration Apollonius, furnamed Thyanxuus. TYBY, a pleafant ifand before the mouth of the river Savannah, in Georgia, and Florida, in North America.
It lies to the fouthward of the bar, with a fine creek to the W. where a thip of burden may anchor with fafety.
$\mathrm{On}_{\mathrm{n}}$ it is a lighthoufe eighty feet high, and plenty of TYCAO's IJ land, that of Huen, oppofite to Elfineur, in TYCAO's I/and, that of Huen, oppofite to Elfineur, in
Denmark, where that famous aftronomer built his obfervatory, called Uraniburg, Stelliburg, \&cc.
TYKOCZIN, a town of Podlachia, in Poland, on the Narew, with a well-fortified caftle. It lies about 48 miles N. W. of Grodnow, and roo N. E. of War-
faw. Here King Auguftus joined the Mufcovites in faw. Here King Auguftus joined the Mufcovites in
October r 70 .
TYNE, a river in the north of England, on which ftands TYNE, a river in the north of England, on which flands
SNewcaftle. See TINE.
TYRASSONA (fee TARACON) a town of Aragon, in TYRANLEY, i. e. the Country of Aulay, a lordfhip in the county of Mayo, and province of Connaught, in
Ireland: here ftands -the Epicopal town of Kilallo, Ireland: here ftands the Epircopal town of Kilallo,
feemingly a corruption of Kylcawley, i. e. Aulay's
church or chapel. Of the Macaulays is a powerful clan feemingly a corruption of Kyleawley, i. e. Aulay's
church or chapel. Of the Macaulays is a powerful clan
in the weftern Hightads in the weftern Highlands.
Tyrawley gives title of Baron to the family of O 'Ha-
ra, the prefent Lord being a Lieutenant General, and a noted fatefman.
TYRCONNEL, i. e. Mac Donald, or Mac Donnel's Country, the fame with Donnegal, a county of Ulfer,
in IIeland, giving title of Vifcount to the Brownlow family of Lincolnfhire.
TYRE, the ancient capital of Pheenicia, in Syria, and in facred and profane hiftory for its trade, Atrength, merchandife, and opulence, but now in ruins. It ilies a-
bout fixty-four miles S. W. of Damafcus. Lat. deg. 32 min. N. long. $36 \min$. E . Damalcus. Lat. 32
TYKEE, or TYRE-1Y, not Tyre-ty, as the Tour has

##  (at exato Now and and

it. See Tirree, one of the weftern ifles of
land. TYRNAW, a fmall town of Upper Hungary,
twelve Jews were burnt alive for facrificing, crucifying a Cere burntian infant in or conterificing, or rest
thirty-five miles N. E. of Preflurg L liest $\min . N$. long. 18 min. E. $\quad 48$ deg YROL, a province of Auftria, in Germany. See Troc in the province of Ulifer, and north of Irelinct bounded on the N. by Londonderry ; the fiver I mannagh; on the W. part of St. Antrim , part of is divided by Lough-Eaugh, on the E. and another of Feimmannagh, Monachan, and Armagh, on tios
and $W$. It is forty-five miles from E. to W. and dib five from N , to S . yet very unequal both much indented by other countics. Tho" nays, 3 and mountainous tract, in other parts it has a rich In 1641 many Proteftants were mafficred herefubdivided into the baronies, I. of Strathbarne, 2.0
3. 3. Cloghan, and 4. Dungannon.
YSTED, a town of North Jutland, in Denter in the diocere of Aalburg. It fands on the ifthmus,
med by the German ocean
 deg. $15 \mathrm{~min} . \mathrm{E}$
YTI-CACA, or TITI-CACA,
the audience of Charcas, and Peru, in South Americ loa; and is fomething oval, nearly from N. W. to C . fathoms deep ing in fome in circuit, and feventy or eiph athoms deep in fome parts. It has ten or twelve layt
rivers, befides many leffer ftreams emptying the into it. The water is turbid and naufeous, with plent oflo geefe and other wild-fowl, namely, good and bads with flags, of which the bridges in this countremer
In . 1 mat In it is a large inand of the fame name, anciently on
mountain, but levelled by the Y Ycas, for temple to the Sun, the moft fplendid in the whale pire, the walls having been magnificently p gold and filver; befides immenfe riches, the offerings f the Spaniards, are thought to on fecing the rapaci ake, as they did the famous gold chain into anotier fix
eagues $S$. of Cuco Towards the S. of Titi-Caca-lake is a kind of ferminating in the river El Defaguadera, or the Drain fterwards forming Lake Paria, with no vifible outle 100 yards broad, with a very impetuous current unde a fmooth furface, is a bridge of urfies, upon which
Capac Yupanqui, the fifth Ynca, trantpored $h$ is Capac Yupanqui, the fifth Ynca, tranforted his army
its foundation is four large cables of grafs, with fácine of dry rufhes, faftened and laid level acrofs. Thi bridge is five yards broad, and one and a half above the furface of the water; being ffill, from its great conle-
niency, either repaired or rebuilt every fix months $b$, the neighbouring provinces.
YVY, a very fine river
YVY, a very fine river of Cardiganfhire, in South
Wales, iffuing from lakes in the mountains. It is ${ }^{2}$. mous for plenty of the beff and largeff falmon, thes
fay, in Britain. fay, in Britain. H it wre formeny beavers, but quiu extirpated by the
deffroying the fry,

VABRES, a rmall and very thinly-peopled Epifcopal
city, in the Upper Marche of Rouergue, and city, in the
Guyenne, in France, on the confluence of two
one of rivers, one of which is the Dourdan, a little lower fall-
ing into the TTarn. It lies about four leagues from the connines of Languedoc, and fifty-five miles N. E. o
Touloufe. Lat. 44 deg. 50 min. N. long. 2 deg. 30 VACHA, a town of Heffe, and the Upper Rhine, in VACHA, a town of Heffie, and the Upper Rhine, in
Germany, confining on Franconia. It lies about forty
miles S. E. of Caffel. Lat. 50 deg. 55 min. N. long. 10 min , or COW-ISLAND, corrupted by the Ine o Afh, about three leagues from that of the Hifpaniola, one of the Antilles, and about five or fix leagues in
length. The foil is good, with two or three tolerable ports; and only black cantle and hogs are kept on it for
the St Domingo company. It lies very commodious for trade with the Spanifh colonies on the continent, and trade with the Spanin colen in South America.
with the Ine of Cayenne, in
with the Ite of Cayence, in South America.
VADA, a town of Tufcany, and middle divifion of Italy, with a harbour on the Tufcan fea. It lies about ten
miles S. of Leghorn. Lat. 43 deg. 17 min. N. long.

$$
11 \text { deg. } 20 \text { min. } \mathrm{F}
$$

$11 \mathrm{deg}, 20$ min. 1 VADO, a town of the Genoefe dominions, in Upper
Italy, with a port. It lies three miles W. Of Savpana. Italy, with a port. It lies three miles m . of Savona.
Latt 44 deg. 16 min. N. long. deg. 8 min. E. AENA, a town of Andalufia, in Spain. It lies about
twenty-five miles S. E. of Cordoua. Lat. 37 deg. 30 twenty-five miles
min. . .ong. 4 deg. 6 min. W.
AHIEND, or SCANDORIA, a confiderable town of
Sableffan, a province of Perfia : only marked in our VAIHINGEN, a town of Wirtemberg, and Swabia, in Germany, on the Neckar. It lies twenty-fix miles
S. W. of Hailbron. Lat. 48 deg. 50 min. N. long. 8 deg. 45 min . E
AISON, a fmall Epifcopal city of Avignon and Provence, in France, belonging to the Pope. It lies twenty-
nine miles N. E. of the city of Avignon. Lat. 44 deg. ${ }^{18} \mathbf{~ m i n}$. N. long. 5 min . E. W . of Macftricht, in the AL, a aric of Liege and Weftphalia, in Germany, in the
biopher neighbourhood of which a harp batte was boght
July 2, 1744 , betwen the allies, commanded by the
Duke Count Saxe ; when the former, being overpowered by numbers, alter a great flaughter on both fides, particu
larrly of the French, retreated to Maeftricht in good larly of the the canon of that place
ALAIS, a valley of about 100 miles extent, lying E. and W. between high mountains among the Alps. It has
Switzerland on the N. and E. being feparated from Berne by the Rhone ; the duchies of Milan and Aofta
on the S with Savoy on the W. It is divided into on the S. with Savoy on the wita containing feven independent communities, and the recond hix. parifhes,
are both very popalous, including fifty-five put in
which compore a republic in alliance with the Swifs Cantons ; and they are all Roman Cathorics.
 fown lake of Geneva. It produces good grapes, parti-
the lake of
cularly thofe of the muccadel kind; and here is no want

## V.

$\checkmark$ A
Wheir harveft, according to the diverfity of the fituation of the country, is $f 0$ unequal, that in one day's journey a traveller meets with all the four feafons; ; but
in the valleys it begins in May, and erids in the mountains about October.
ALDIVIA (fee BAL
Chili, in South America, with a place, and the forts, which defend the river and harbours. Clofe to the river ftands the town, chiefly in-
habited by White or Mefle a fort of fuburb by friendly Indians. It is under the ALE of Evefham, a very fruitful country round this town, in Worceterfhire, runniing all alony round the banks
of the Avon, from Tewkfoury to Perfhore and Stratford upon Avon, in the S. part of Warwick(hire, and under Edgehill there it is called the Vale of Rechoure all air, and fertility of the foil.
ALE of Whitc--borfe, a very fertile part of Berkkhire, extending almoft from Faringdon to Abing don, though
not in a direct line. It is fo called from a trench cut on the fide of a great hill, filled up with chalk in the fhape
of an hore, fraid to be in memory of fome fignal of an horfe, faid to be in memory of fome fignal vic-
tory obtained by the Saxons, whofe device was a white horle. ALENCE, an Epircopal and walled city of Yalentinois,
and Dauphiny, in France, on the E. bank of the Rhone: and Dauphiny, in rance, on the E. bank of the Rhones.
It lies forty-eight miles s. of Lyons. Lat. 45 deg. N. ALENCIA, or VALENT
of Spain, lying on the E. along the Mediterranean; it is bounded on the N. by Aragon, on the W. Wh New Caftile and Murcia; with a mand tract of it owards
the $S$. confining on the latier province. Its greateft length is about 210 miles, and the greatef breadth a-
bout fortebout forty-ieight.
The is is every where fo temperate, that it enjoys $a$ perpetual fring. It produces great plenty of corrm,
wine, oil, honey, fax, herbage, fowers, and fruit wine, oil, honey, fax, herbage, flowers, and fruit ;
with fugar, fice, and filk, thefe three articles laft-menn tioned being computed to amount one year with another to three millions of pieces of eight.
Here are mines of gold, filver, an

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Here are mines of gold, filver, and other meta) } \\
& \text { tum, fine white lime, and plenty of cochineel }
\end{aligned}
$$

Here are mines of gold, filver, and other metal.
lum, fine white lime, and plenty of cochineel.
ALENCIA, the capital of the lath-mentioned province
of the fame name, on the Turio. The form of this of the fane name, on the Turio. The form of this
city is almoft circular, with a flout wall and feveral
 hei of an Archbifhop, and an univerify. The place is abundantly fupplied with water, not only from the river,
but from a vaft number of deep wells dug almoft in every but from
houfe.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { houfe. } \\
& \text { In } 1705 \text {, after Catalonia had fubmitted to Charles } \\
& \text { of Auftra, this city alfo opened her gates, to the Earl }
\end{aligned}
$$ In 1105, after Catalonia had fubmitted to Charles

of Auttra, this city alfo opened her gates to the Earl
of Peterborough and the Englin hoges to of Peterborough and the Englin forces ; but after the
defeat of Almanza in 1707, the Duke of Orleans, at defeat of Almanza in ino7, the Duke of Orleans, at
the head of the Spaniih forces, recovered it; and the the head of the Spanith forces, recovered it; and the part of their ancient privileges.
Tra'e and manuffactures flourin here; the principal among the latter is that of filk, which the women and children fpin before their doors. Great quantities of wine,
oil, and fruit are exported : and the inhabitants have an
eafy and agreeable converfation, wiehout any of that fitifnefs oblervable in the reft of Spain. It fands about
180 miles S. E. of Madrid. Lat. 39 deg. 20 min. N. long. 35 min . W in the county of Kerry, and province of Munfter, in Ireland, being the moft wefterly part of that king-
dom. dom.
VALENCIA, or VALENZA DE ALCANTARA, a
town of Spanifh Eftremadura, and on the confines of town of Spanifh Effremadura, and on the confines of
Portugal. It lies thirty-two miles N. of Bajadox. Lat.
 rice, near the W. .extremity of the Toncarigua lake. It
lies about forty-five miles $S$, of Porto Cayallo. Io deg. N.-.long. 67 dig. 30 min . W
VALENCIENNES,
VALENCIENNES, afrong, large, and well-built city of Hainault, in the French Netherlands, on the river
Scheld. It is defended by a citadel, and has alfo fluices that can lay the country round under water.
Here are confiderable filk and linen manufactures, with an univerfity. The French took it from the Spaniards an univerity. The French took it from the spaniards
in 1674 , and it flill continues in their poffeffion. It lies about five miles S . of Tournay. Lat. 50 deg. 24 min .
N . long. 3 deg. 23 min. E . VALENGIN, a county and frall republic of Switzerland, about a a league $N$. of Neufchatel, the road to
which is extremely rough which is extremely rough. Its principal town and
caftle of the fame name, ftands near the Neufchatellake, and the foot of Mount Jura, which feparates from Burgundy. It is divided into five valleys, con
taining about forty villages. mining about forty villages.
This republic is under the Pruffia, and lies twenty-five miles N. W. of Berne Lat. 47 deg, ro min. N. long. 6 deg. 40 min. E.
VALENTIA. See under VAENer
VALENZA De Minhbe, a fmall and walled town of Entre Douro è Minho, in Portugal, with not above
250 inhabitants, a collegiate church, monaftery, and VALENZA, a frong town, and the capital of the Tranfpadan, Laumellinefe, and duchy of Milan, in Uppe diftrict to the King of Sardinia fince the treaty o Utrecht. It lies about forty-three miles $S$. W. of Milan. Lat. 43 deg. N. long. 9 min. E.
on the Englifh channel, and at the mouth of the Fomme where they carry on a good trade. It is about forty-
five miles N . of Rouen. VALES, feveral fruitful sween the high mountains of that province, as Baztan Roucefvalles, and Roncal. Their inhabitants, particularly thofe of the firft, are reckoned the moft ancient
VALESIA, the fame with VALAIS, in Switzerland. See VALKENBURG, by the French called town of Lomburg, in the Netherlands, and belonging
to the Dutch, with a confiderable Lorddhi to the Dutch, with a confiderable Lordhip. It lies
about nine miles E. from Maeftricht. long. 5 deg. 55 min .
ALKENBURG, a place in the neighbourhood of Leyden, in Holland, where a great horfe-fair is annually
held in September. VALKHOFF, an imperial place on the $W_{\text {aal }}$, and the fame fide with Nimeguen, in Guelderland, one of the
feven united provinces. It is a fort of fortrefs commanding both the town and the river.
ALKOWAR, $a$ town of Sclavonia, on the DandALKOWAR, a town of Sclavonia, on the Danube.
It belongs to the houfe of Auftria, and lies about fixty It belongs to the houre of Auftria, and lies about fixty
miles N. W. of Belgrade. Lat. 45 deg. 45 min . N. long. 20 deg. 20 min. E .
Spain, on the Pifuerga. It ftands delightaftile, in Spain, on the Pifuerga. It ftands delightfully, in in a
fertile plain. The inhabitants are about 4000 almilies among whom is a great number of nowility and gentry,
It is the fee of a Bifhop, with an univerity, and a confiderable trade.
Among other flately buildings, the great piazza is
one of the nobleft, being the model of that of Madrid,
confifining of 500 arches, with gilt balconies. Tb
city is walled, but is not a place of ftrength. about feventy convents for both fexes. It lies tiere ezt
miles N. W. of Madrid. Lat. 41 deg. 36 min. N. 4 deg. 50 min . W. Spain, in North America, on a river falling in in $N_{\text {fir }}$ gulph of the fame name. It is the efee falling into, long. ${ }^{51}$ deg. W.
in North America ; alfo faid the audience of Mer. in North America; alfo faid to be the fee of M M Bitico
but very little known. It lies thirty miles W N
3 S, the country from the town of Tumber is Lima, in South America, and included bumber in
foot of the Cordillera and the fea, is fo calleden the
 Roma, and Ecclafiaftical ftate, in Italy, with 2
ftands hind an ftands high, and lies about fix miles $S$. of P Plt
ftrina. VALOGNE, a fmall city in the diocefe of Coutances.
and Normandy in and Normandy, in France, on a rivulef, abouturece, leagues from the Britihh channel, and four from Mher-
bourg on the E. It had formerly a pretty good tradit but now entirely loft. aLOIS, formerly the county of Czefpy, now 2 d
peerage, in the Ine of peerage, in the Infe of France, belongyngwa duchy
the Duke of Orleans. It fies porention fis, between that and Soiffonnois, on the rivers Seaino Marne, and Oufe.
ALONA, a place in the Ecclefiatical fate of Italy. Sec V olana.
VALPARAISO, ALPARAISO, the port-town of St. Jago, in Chil South America, on the Pacific ocean, and about fitit
miles N. of that city. It has ber ind miles N . of that city. It has become large and poplu Lat. 33 deg. 2 min .36 fec. S. and long. 77 deg. 29 mi W. or 304 deg. 11 min. 45 f fec. from Teneefit 29 m thre leagues in length, with the Cape Concon and $V$. parairo. In its S. W. part is the harbour, of an a good
depth, and every where free from depth, and every where free from rocks and fhoals, ex.
cept to the N. E. of the breach Los into it being to keep near the point of Valparaifo cour after getting round that point, to fand neares the fhor
for avoiding a bank theren for avoiding a bank thereabouts.
valley and populous c. cunvryifon of of the Grifons, a fine
which res which runs the river Adda, extending between the lahe of Como and Tirol, upwards of forty miles in lengeth
but of unequal breadth. Here are feveral betbe excellent wine ; in which laft article, together with cattle, \&c. confifts their chief crade. It indludes fin governments.
in OVeriffel, one of the feven frong place of Drent, in Overiffel, one of the feven united provinces. ALCEERDE, a town of Beira, in Portugnal, near the
frontiers of Sanaif Eftremadura, about twenty-feren
miles $N$. miles N. of Alcantara. Lat. 39 deg. 46 min. N. long.
7 min. W. AN, a larg
Afratic T Turkey, and populous city of Turcomannia, in ing its name, and the N. extrenity of the lake bear-tain-caftle, with a numerous Perfia. Here is a moun-tan-caftle, with h numerous garrifon of Turks: In thies
about 100 miles N. W. of Tauris. Lat. 38 deg. 30 min N. long. 44 deg. 30 min. E .
cuit, the rame name is a a lake aboutds in fify miles in circuit, which abounds in fifh.
ANDALIA, the ancient fea
countries of Mecklenburg and of the Vandals, being the on the $S$. fhore of the Baltic. It is and Poll, in Germany,
hefe parts, and thefe parts, and Guftrow its capital
America, fo called from, in the fouthern countries of India company. It was difcovereral of the Dutch Eaft
 itherto very imperfect.
are ftill to be feen in the park the remains of which
$\checkmark$ A U
V E
Lord Tyrconnel, within a mile of Grantham, in LinVANNES, or VENNES, the capital of Lower Britany in rrance. It fands on two little eriver, which uni
ing, form a port on the by of Bicay. It it the fee
a Bifhoo, and lies about fifty miles N, W, Lat. 4 deg, 40 min. N. Iong. 2 deg. 37 min. W Nantz.
Ler
VAPIN, or BAYPIN, an ingand of the Eaft Indies, in about four miles long, but not two in breadth Cochin is an old fort called Palliazoret. two in breadth. On
VARNA, a town of Bulgaria, in VARNA, a town of Bulgaria, in European Turkey, at
the W. extromity of the Euxine fea, about rey milites
N. of Confantinople. Lat. 43 deg. N. long. 28 deg. 45 N. of Coxtremity of the Euxine fes, about 120 miles
min. E. $\min$. E. .
VASSE or rather VAISSEAUX, L'Ifle des, or Ship-
inand, which fome take to be Myrtle-iland, in the bas inand, which fome take to be Myrtle-illand, in the bay
of Nafflau, or Spirito Sancto, in Florida, in Nortl America, not far from the ine of Dauphiny. North
VASSERBURG, or rather WASSERBURG, in BaVASSETH, a town of Diarbecker, or Mefopotamia, in Afia, between which and Naharvan, at a place called
Carrah or the Horn, the lefier branch of the Euphates VASSY, the capital of Valage and Champagne, in France, on the litetle river Blairif, where, in 1562 , about 300
Proteflants were maffacred, befides a greater numter Proteftants were maflacred, befides a greater numbie
wounded at their devotion, in the prefence of the Duke wounded at their devotion, in the prefence of the Duke
of Guife and the Cardinal his brother. This barba it
the former the former regretted on his death-bed. It lies about ten
Jeagues from Chamont, to the N. and the fame from Chalons on the S.
VASTAN, a place of Lower Berry, in France, with
a caftle and collegiate church, about eight leagues W. Vf Bourges. iie about fixty miles W, from Skye, one of the Hebri-
des of Scotland. Here is a large harbour, where at the des of Scotand. Here is a large harbour, where at the
fifling-feafons numbers meet from the neighbouring VAT1, one of the harbours of Siphanto, an inand in the Archipelago, and European urkey.
VATIIAN, a very mannificent palace belonging to the
Pope, in the city of Rome. II flands upon one of the Pope, in the city of Rome. It fands upon one of the
feven inill, the ormer fite of ancient Rome. It con tains feveral thoufand rooms; the moft admired parts
of this ftructure, are, the grand flair-cale, the Pope apartments, but efpecially the library, which is fo beau-
tifut as to be incapable of any further improvements tiful as to be incapable of any further improvements,
and with all the richeft repofotory now in the world,
both for manufreript and printed books, with other cu-
riofities.
AUDEMONT, the capital of a county of the fame name, in Lorrain, between the Macte and Moreele. It
lies about fifteen miles S. W. of Nancy. Lat 48 deg.
 beeng, the capital, are valleys of Piedmont, in Upper
Italy, N. of Saluzzo. They have become fanous for their inhabitants the $V$ audois or $W$ aldenfes, the difciples
of one Peter $V$ aud or $W$ allo, a merchant of $L$ yons, in France; who, fatm a ferious turn of mind, occafionec
by the fudden death of a friend, applied himelf clofely by the fudden death of a fiend, appicd means difcover-
to the ftudy of the fripures, by wnich
ing the rank fuperffition and grofs errors of the church ing the rank fuperfition and grofs errors of the church
of Rome, he ftrenuoufly expoled them in the year 1160 , of Rome, he ftrenuoully expoted them in the year 1160 ,
and upon that account he was banimhed France. Atrer
which he retired into thefe Alpine valleys, whofe difwhich he retired into thefe Alpine valleys, whofe dif
ciples fill there retain their priftine zeal againnt the ciples ftill there retain their prifon they have fuffered
Rominh church, and for that reafon
many fevere perfecutions from feveral of the Dukes of many fevere perfecutions from feveral of the Dukes of
SAUVy.
VAUDREVANGE, a town of Lorrain, on the Saal, near which, fince this country the French, they have built the frong fort of St. Louis.
It lies about fifty miles N. E. of Nancy. Lat. 49 deg. 28 min. Ni Hong. 6 deg. 36 min. E.
AUGE, high mountains fo cailed which feparate A1
face from Lorrain on the $W$. and the latter country from race from Leranténté.
the FrancheVIII.
No XC

VAUJOUR, VALLIS GAUDII or GAII, a cafle of Anjou, in, France, on the confines of Turenne, madief
a duchy-peerdom in favour of Madam de la Vallier, a duchy-peerdom in favour of Madam de la Vallier,
Lewwis XIV's mifters, and of her legitimated daugh-
ter, who was married, Lewis Xiv's miftrefs, and of her legitimated daugh-
ter, who was married to the Prince of Conti.
AUU, or LA VAUR, a town of Languedoc, in France, on the river Agout, confining on Lauragais and Albi-
geois. Here the religious war began in 1566 , at which
time tit was frongly fortified II ties about eiehtreen
miles E. of Thouloufe. Lat. 43 deg. 45 min. N. Ione. I Thouloufe. Lat. 43 deg. 45 min. in Xw, or PAIX DE VAUX, a part of Berne canton,
 rifhes, the capital of which is Cully, in Spain, upon a
UBEDA, a walled ciy of Andalufia, in
hill, with a flon hill, with a tfrong clyffle. Andialufia, in Spain, upon a forty f-ive niles
N. E. of Granada. Lat. 88 deg. N. long. deg. 6 min. EiNGEN, a free Imperial city of Suabia, in Ger-
UBERLING
many, on the lake of Contance, and territory of Furmany, on the lake of Contance, and ternitory of Pur-
ttenburg, bout ten miles Nof Contance. The in-
habitants are Lutherans. Lat. 47 deg. 45 min. N. long. 9 deg. 6 min. . .
UBES.
ST. corrupls for SETUBAL, a confiderable feaport of Portu guice Eftremadura, on a capacious bay of
the Atlantic ocean. much frequencered by the no nothen nations, efpeceialily for
falt made nere, which they export to their American clomines.
True country round it has plenty of good wine and
frut, fruit, and is one of the mort fourining place in the
kind dom, but fuffered much by the late earthquake in
Lifibes kingdom, but fuffered much by the eate earthquake in
Lifbon, foom which capital it it lies about tweny-one
miles S. Lat. 38 deg. 36 min. N. long. 9 deg. 30 miles S. Lat. 38 deg. $3^{6 \mathrm{~min} .} \mathrm{N}$. long. 9 deg. 30
min. E.
UCKERUNDE, a town of Pomerania, and Upper CKERMUNDE, a town of Pomerania, and Upper
Saxony, in Germany, where the Ucker fals into the
Grofshe Grofs-haff, a bay of the Bultic, as the name of it im-
ports. It lies about twenty-five miles N . W. of Stetin. Lat. 53 deg. 45 min. N. long. 15 deg. 22
min. min. SKOI, a town of Siberia, and Afiatic Ruffia, of
Tartary, on the S. E. bank of the Baikul lake, and in
Un Tartary, on the S. E. bank of the Baikul lake, and in
the road of the caravans from Tobolikoi to China, about the road of the carans for
1000 miles $N$. Wo . Peking, and 1200 E . of To-
bolkooi. Lat. 5 deg. 3 min. N. long. 96 deg. 30 bolkoi. Lat. 5 deg. 3 min. N. long. 96 deg. 30
min. E. min.E. the capital of Friuli, one of the Venetian ter-
UDINO,
ritories, in Upper Italy. It is foutly walled, and lies ritories, in Upper Italy. It is foutli, walled, and hies
about twenty-ine mils . .of Aquileia. Lat. 46 deg.
30 min. N. Jonv. I3 deg. 20 min. E.
 Diepioot, in the bilhopric of Munfter, and circle of
Weflphatia, in Germany, about thirty miles N. of Ofnatrug. Lat. 53 deg. 5 min . N. long. 7 deg. 50
min. E. $\min . \mathrm{E}$. a village of Flanders, in the Auftrian Nether-
lachis, and near the city of St. Amand. Lans, and near the city of St. Amand.
ECHT, a river of the United Nethelands, which run-
ning from E. to W. acrofs Overyliel, falls into the Zuy-der--2ee below Schwartznuys.
VEGA, Conception de la, an Epicopal city of St. Do-
mine mingo, one of the Antikes, the citice of Duke. It is
lumbus and his pofterity had the
reprefented reprefented in the maps by the ruins of Old Bega. It
Iites about twenty-five leagues from St. Domingo to the E.
VEGLIA, or VELIA, an inand of Venetian Dal-
 about 100 miles in circuit, producing plenty of wine,
wood, and filk; with fmall fleet hories. The city of the fame name, in Latin Carienum, is,
about a mile in circuit, on the S. coaft. It is walled, about a mite in circuit, on the S . Coaft. It is walied,
and has a frong cafte. It lies fixten miles from Segha
towards the W. Lat. 45 deg. N. long. 16 deg. 2 $\underset{6}{\min . E .}$ DEGLIANO, or VEILLANO, a town of Sura, and

V $\mathrm{E}^{\mathrm{N}}$
Piedmont, in Upper Italy, on an eminence near the Doria, about fourteen miles from Sura.
VEILL, or VELY, a manal town of Soifonnois, in the IIfe of France, on the Airne, and oppofite to the
confluence of he Vene, four leagues below Soiffons, and
 Germany, about feven mites. E C it enfurt. Lat. 4 VEg. ST. a town of Canniola, and Auftria, in Ger-
Many, at the mouth of the Flaum, in the Adriatic
mater many, at the mouth of the Flaum, in the Adriatic
gulph, and fifty miles S. of Laubach. Lat. 45 deg. 40
min. N. long. 15 min. E. VELA, a noted cape of Terra Firma in South America, long. 73 deg. 30 min . W .
VELAY, a fubdivifion of Languedoc, in France, lying on onfifs in catte.
conifts in cattle.
VELDENTZ, a town of the Palatinate and Lowe Rhine, in Germany, of the E. bank oo the Mofelle,
about fifteen miles E . of Triers, and fubied to the F , about fifteen miles E. of Triers, and fubject to the E-
lector Palatine. Lat. 50 deg. 10 min . N. long. 6 deg V ELEZ , a city of New Catile, in Spain, near the Mediterranean, with a frong caftle, about forty-five miles
N. E. of Toledo. Lat. 40 deg. 5 in. N. long. 3 deg. VELIKA, $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & \text { and }\end{aligned}$ belonging to the hou Sclavonia, in European Turkey helonging to the houre of Auftria, fixty miles N. W. of
Poffega. Lat. 46 deg. 15 min . N. 1ong. 17 deg. 31 YELLETRI, an Epicopal city of the Campagna di Roma, and Ecclefiaftical frate, in the middle divifion of
Italy. It lies twenty miles E. of Rome. Lat. 41 deg. VELOUR, a city of Bifnagar Proper, and Eaft Indies, in Afia, with a fortrefs, and much more populous be fore it was conquered by the Moors.
VENAFRO, a fmall Epifcopal city of Lavoro, and Na ples, in Lower Italy, near the Voltorno, and twenty
five miles N. of Nappes city. Lat. 41 deg. 30 min. N long. 14 deg. 50 min. E. but fubject to the Pope. It is bounded on the E. b Provence, on the $N$. by Dauphiny, on the $S$. by the
river Durance, and on the W. by the Rhone. Its capital is Avingon.
VENANT, ST. a ENANT, ST. a town of Artois, in the French Ne-
therlands, and on the bank of the Lys. The allies took it in and 1710 . It lies about twenty miles N . of Ar
the ras, and as many W. of Life. Lat. 50 deg. 43 min. N .
long. 2 deg. 30 min. E. long. 2 deg. 30 min. E.
VENCE, an Epifcopal city
the confines of Piedmont, about two leagues france, on Var, and two N. of Antibes. Lat. 43 deg. 45 min . N. long. 7 deg. E.
VENDOME a domois, in France. It flands on the capital of Ven-
merly gave title of Duke to a celebrated Mart merly gave title of Duke to a celebrated Marfhal. It is
37 miles W. of Orleans. Lat. 47 deg. 48 min. N. Ions. min. N. long. ENEZUELA, a province of Terra Firma, in South
America, including Caraccas. It is bounded by New America, including Caraccas. It is bounded by New
Andalufia on the E. New Granada on the $S$. Rio de ta Hacha on the W. and the North fea on the N. Its extent is 400 miles in fength, and 300 in breadth.
Along the coaft are high mountains and deep valleys Along the coant are high mountains and deep valleys
pointing to the hoore from $S$. to $N$. Here is abundance of wild game, and plenty of corn, having two harverts in a tobacco, and plantations of cocoar, reckoned althe fugar, tobacco, and platitations of cocoa, reckoned the belt in
America. Here likewife are gold-fands: and in this province are as many populous towns as in any of the
Spanifh dominions in America. Of the fame name is a fpacious gulph on this coaft,
which communicates by a narrow ftreight with Marawhich communicates by a narrow ftreight with Mara-
caibo lake.
VENICE, a republic of Upper Italy, the which lie on the continent, in Dalmatia, together with
the ilands on its coafts, and Yome in the Egean fea.

V E N
That part of the Venetian territories on the
is bounded by the country of the Trent and Tirol on the N. by Carniola and thit of Venice on the E. by Romania and the the gul
Mantua on the S. and by the duchy W. being about 180 miles long, and of Milan on on trond. a champaign country, with a fruitful foil, prodit,
corn and wine, with corn and wine, with plenty of filk, fich pafture, 2
all forts of cattle. Their hog-flefh is much pluy the Paduan theep have very fine wool.
VENICE, the capital ENICE, the capital of the duchy or Dogado of of
fane name, and all the Venetian territorice, liz
the feat of the republic the feat of the republic, fandian iterritories, likiten the tagnes of
Adriatic fea, about five wile then Adriatic fea, about five miles from the contin Thefe Lagunes, as they are called were the contines
or fpots oi ground appearing above the fea fowed the neig hbouring parts: to there, which oreat
 tury, feveral opulent men from Padus, ind the sth coter
cent parts fled, to avoid their devala and other 2dien they might probably be in fafety with their effewt wice there barbarous intruders.
Accordingly, in the year 420 or 42 I , they begrat
lay the firft foundation of this city on feventy-t
gunes, of which in gunes, of which iflands there is at prevent a two
number than number than this city flands upon. Itecnt a grever
fituated, that no enemy can approach it $f$ fo fourty or fea, and the accels to the the Lagunes is ither by hed
that it has been thought difoulh that it has been thought unnecelflars to fourroimondth
city with a wall; nor has it been beyifeged from city with a wall; not has it been befieged from it thin
foundation, for a fpace of above 1300 years
berles's palaces and berlefs palaces and lofty towers, 300 years. Its nums.
out of the waters, without, out of the waters, without any thing to intercepert the
view, make a grand appearance, when the land-fide or from the feare, when feen either on
miles in circuit, and its inhabitant ity is about fix miles in circuit, and its inhabitants amount to 20,000 fix
Here are many canals, by means of Here are many canals, by means of whinh to onemayen
by water to any part of the city. Thefe canals
no no quays for walking, and fometimes they take uppthe
whole fpace from hite whole fpace from one fide of the ftreet to the pothers
Over the feveral canals in Venice are tupwats
 conninting of a fingle arch the third part of a circle, bes.
ing ninety feet wide, and built over ing ninety feet wide, and built over the grand canes.
The piazza or fquare of St. Mark has not its equll
any place for the any place for the magnificence of the buildings equal in
thofe on the grand canal are mof of thofe on the grand canal are mof of them flately pa-
laces, faced with marble and pillars of ferlo The rooms have commonly hangings of feveral loatherss
tapeftry, and their bedfeads are of iron; fo es thus of
be free
 Londan, Paris, and other large cities. But with thet advantages Venice has but bad cellaring for their wines
and the water here is not good, except what is brought and the water here is not good, except what is brought
from the mainland ; and in fummer the canals fend
forth an offenfive and noifome fench. forth an offenfivive and noifome fench.
The government in
The government is an abfolute, ariftocracy, and
lodged in the hands of the nobility, the number of
which is' at prefent which is' at prefent 1500 ; and theefe confitite of tee
grand grand councilo or affembly of the ftates. They are fylded
noble Venetians, and noble Venetians, and their honours are hereditiay. Some of thefe are in no very afluent circumfances,
and their titles are as thread-bare as the black cloath which they commonly wear are flabby and mean.
The Doge of Venice is clad the pageantry of Venice is clad in royal robes, with all the pageantry of a fovereign Prince; but has a very
little fhare in the government. Befides the grand coutcil, which is the legifiature, here are geveral olther
councils which have the adminifration commited councils which have the adminitration commited to
them ; and one of thefe may imprifon and put to death any nobleman, and even the Doge himpelf, withort
bringing him to a trial bringing him to a trial. Some of their number lipe
always in the Doge's palace, who keep a tritereoter a.ways in the Doge's palace, who keep a ftriat eye orta
him. And they may at any time they pleade feize on his papers: fo that this any time ethey pleare firize on
than a mere fhagdow than a mere fhadow of power.
Though the noblemen
fiderable privileges, thefe of of the continent of anciet pedigree have hardly any, nor are continey repecected atatil The forces of the republic both at fea and lant

V N
icarcely amount to 24,000 , of which about 12,000 are
commony in the field. TTh Venetians indeed pretend
that they can raife a much that they can raife a much, reveater number, and pretend
cafe of exigency they could fit out 1co galleys, and ten galeafifes, though it is hardly to
be conceived how they could be conceived how they could man half that number of
vefiels; for the ftate has loft a confider Veiels ; for the flate has loft a confiderabie flare
of its former frength, through the number of con-
quefts which they have made quefts which they have made on the contineert, of con- and
obliged to fupport at a great expence obliged to fupport at a great expence. . Fo that are this
raifed the jealouly and refentment of feveral Chrititian powers, and had likely fome centuries ago to have
proved their utter deftruation fritian proved their utter deffruction from that quarter. They ance, and a nobleman of Ven wice it is at foreeign a afifit-
and Generalifimo on that element: and for land-fer-
vice then and Generalifino on that element: and for Admanderal
yice they commonty chure fome foreign General, who
is attended in his expedition vice they commonly chure fome foreigh General, who
is attended in his expeditions by feveral fenators, with-
Out whoofe privity they can Out whore privity they can do nothing. of the name of Grame, who had lately ordecotland pair to his poft from that kingdom; and they prefer
Swifs, Germans, and other foreign troons befor Swins , Germans, and other foreign troops before their
own
tubjects s : but they defire, as indeed it is their intereff, to live in peace with othher powers, war being
a great detriment to their trafiti, from which they draw a great detriment to their traficic, from which they draw
their main fupport: though this was much more confiderable, when at one time they were the carrerers of
all the Afiatic aods from Alexandria all the Ariatic coods from Alexandria, and difributed
thefe to all the countries of Europe, before the eaf-
faiee to the Indies was difovered fage to the Indies was dircovered by the Cape of Good
Hope. The Turks have outed them from feral Hope. The Turks have outed them from fevera
iflands in the Levant, and quite from the Morea
They have fill however commodities and manufac-
tures of their own to trade with. tures of their own to trade with; namely, wrought
filks of feveral fortt, brocades, gold and fiver flufts,
damafks, and velvets. Their expots are wis. damafks, and velvets. Their exports are wine, oil,
fruit, fteel, copper, glafs, effences, \&c. and what fruit, fee, copper, glafs, effiences, \&c. and what
merchandife they purchale in Turkey are all taken off in
Germany. Germany.
Though the religion of Venice be that of the church
of Rome, the Pope has no authority here, being looked upon as only a temporal Prince; and the holy father at
prefent is a a ative of this city, and prefent is a native or this city, and of a noble family in
it. Their church is under the Patriarchs of Aquileia
and Venice, which Prelates are entirely fubjeet to the and Venice, which Prelates are entriarcly fubjeed to the the
fate, and are no better than cyphers ; fo that the court flate, and are no better than cyphers; fo that the court
of inquifition, which was never effectually fettled here, can put none of their decreesi in forcewauly witututed he pere,
miffion of the republic. And thus Venicu is no miffion of the repullic. And thus Venice is not go-
verned by priefs and monks, who in their manner of verned by prieis and monks, who in their manner of
life may take what freedoms they pleafe, provided they
do not intermeddle with the ftate. In like manner the do not intermeddle with the ftate. In like manner the
nuns of V Venice have not a much better character for chaftity than the clergy have for continence.
The Patriarch was for reftraining the liberties taken The Patriarch was for reffraining the liberties taken
in the religious houfes at Venice, and for that purpofe
he began with the nuns of St. Laurence ; but theef in the religious houres at enice, and for that purpore
he began with the nuss of St. Laurence; but there
told him, that they were noble Venetians, and chofe told him, that they were noble Venetians, and chofe
that method of life for their own conveniency, and fo that method of life for their own conveniency, and ot
would not be fubject to his regulations, and the fenate
at length interpoofing, they defired he would defift. at length interpofing, they defired he would defifit.
The Greks, Armenians, and Jews, are allowed the The Greeks, Armenians, and Jews, are allowed the
free exercife of their religion : and thofe of any other, free exencire
or eve, may live without any moleftation, pro
vided they ner vided they neither feak againt the reiigion of the
country, nor medde with flate-affairs. But no Jefuits are allowed to live here, except fuch as are natives of
the flate, and whofe fuperior muft be one born in this the flate, an
metropolis.
Venice in general is neatly built, and the flooring
in their houfes, which are elegantly furnifhed, is partiin their houfes, which are elegat o a red cement, fo
cularly admired, being compofed of a por chard and fmooth, than you may fee your face in it. Of this rich and fine city it may jufly be faid, that
ffom the facroity of fuel in it, and even earth to cover
their dead the dampnefs of the air, ftagnation and diffrom the fcarcity of fuel in it, and even earth to cover
their dead, the dampnefs of the air, flatiantion and dif
agreeable efliuvia of the canals in Venice, with other agreaale effiuvia of the canas
inconveniencies alove-mentioned, it may be a place for
a month or two's delightful paftime, but not at all eli-

V ER
gible to be confined in for on's's whale life, Venice
ltands 150 miles E . of Milan, and about 226 N . tands 150 miles E . of Milin, and about. 226 Nenice
Rome. . . Lat. 45 deg. 46 min . N . long. 13 deg. 10 $\min . E$.
ENNLO, fortified town of Dutch Guelderland, one of
the feven whit the feven united provinces, on the Maefe, witha a ram-
prra and ditct hhree miles in circuit, befides other works
It lies about
 $\min$ N. long. 6 deg. 26 min. E.
ENNES, , the capital of Britany, in France. See
VANNEs, ANNES.
ples, in an Lepicopal city of the Bafficate, and Na-
 ENTA. DE CRUZ, a town of Darien, and Terra
Firma, in South America, where the spanif. Firma, in South America, where the spanif mer-
chandife from Panama to Porto Bello is
the the river Chagre. It lies arout Cour four is emiles Sarked on
latter of the latter town, and twenty N. of the former. Lat. 9 deg.
26 min . N. long. ENTIMGGLIA, a fea. port town of the Genoere dominions, in Uper Itty, on the Mediterranean, and at
the mouthso of the Bibera and Rota. It is the fee of a
Bilhop, and lies about eighteen miles E, of Nice . Bilhop, and lies about eighteen miles. E. of
43 deg. 5 Id min. N. . .ong. 7 deg. 36 min.
EKA.
the Medown of Granada, in Spain, with a harbour on
C Medtranean. It lies forty-four miles $S$. W, of Carthagena. La. 37 deg .21 m min. N. long. 1 deg. 4 I
min. W
ERA CRUZ, La, the grand port of New Spain. It
flands in Tlafcala or Los Angelos, and Mexico, in
North Americat orth North America, with a fecure harbour defended by a 2
fort upon a rock in the neighbouring inand of St. John
d'U d'Ulva, and gulph of Mexico. This is and place ot of very
great extent, and, for trade. great extent, and, for trade, one of the moft confide-
rabe perhmps in the world, being the natural lenter
of the American treafure, and the of the American treafure, and the repofitory of all the the
merehandife from New and Old Spain. Over merchandire from New and Old Spain. Over land
from Acapulco are brought hither immenfe quantities of
Eaft India commodities from the Phik Eaft India commodities from the Philipppines.
On the arrival of the fota here,
On the arrival of the fota here, a fair is opened
which lafts for feveral weeks, this place being then pro-
digioully rich. which hats for feveral weeks, this, place being then pro-
digiouly rich, The rank bogs and barren foil round
the place render it unhealthy. Vera Cruz having been taken and plundered feveral times by the buccaneers, forts have been built by the the
Spaniards, Spatiards, and centinels placed along the coaft The
ordinary garrifon confifts only of fixty horfe, and two
companies of foot companies of foot.
At the old tow
At the old town, fourteen or fifteen miles further to
the W. Cortez fift landed on Good-Friday 1518 , and
being determined to con being determined to conquer Mexico or die in the at-
tempt, he funk the fhips which tranfported hither his handful of men.
Vera Cruz lies about 215 miles S. E. of Mexico
city. Lat. 18 deg. 41 min. N. long. or dex
 Tlafcala, and Mexico, in North America, near the \&c. in the neighbourhood, about fixty-three miles N . W. From La Vera Cruz.

ERA CRUZ, La, a capacious harbour difcovered by
De Quiros, in the Autfal land of the Holy Ghoof, in
South America, and neigbouthod South America, and neigh
Lat. 1 I deg. 40 min. S.
ERAGUA, a province of Guatimala, and Mexico, in
North America. It has Cofta-Rica on the WW Pmama North America. It has Cofta-Rica on the W. Panama
or the E.the gulph of Mexico on the N. and the Pacific
ocean on the S. This prowine on the E. the gulph of Mexico on heN N. . This province having ben granted to
ocean on the S.
Columbus, it gave him and his pofterity the titl of Columbus, it gave him and his, porterity the titel of
Duke. It is very mountainous, wood, and barren;
but with inexhautible mines of filver, and fome of Duke. It is very mountainous, woody, and barren ;
but with inexhauffible mines of fiver, and fome of
gold, the duft of the latter being found in the fand of gold, the duft of the latter being foin
its ivivers. The capital is Santa Pe.
VERA PAZ, or COBAN, the capital of a province of
the fame name, and Mexico, in North America, on the fame name, and Mexico, in North Americia, on
the $W$. fide of a tiver which runs into Golfo Dolie. It
 N. long. 93 deg. 15 min. W. VERAPOLI,

V $\mathrm{E} \quad \mathrm{R}$
VERAPOLI, a place of Cochin, and the Eaft Indies, in vERCEILL, or VERCELLESE, a county of Piedmont, in Upper Italy, having the duchy of Milyn on the N.
and E. Biellere and Canavece on the W. and Montferrat on the S.
Its metropolis of the fame name is an Epifcopal city
at the confuence of the Sefia and Cerva, with fourteen regular baftions, a citadel, and caftle. It lies forty-two miles $N . E$. of $T$
8 deg. 26 min. E.
rica, and forty miles N. W. of the W. coaft of AfSee $C_{A P E} V_{E R D}$. little $W$. of this cape lies a clufter of inands, called the Verd iflands, and fubjeat to Portugal. ing to the alcector of Hanover, in Germany. VERDUN, a fmall city of Lower Armagnac, and Guyenne, in France, on the Garonne, eighteen miles. ${ }^{2}$
of Thouloufe. Lat. 43 deg. $5^{6}$ min. N. long. $5^{8}$ $\underset{\substack{\text { min. } \\ \text { Of the }}}{ }$
Of the fame name is a frong town of Lorrain, and
the fee of a Bifhop, on the Meufe, about thirty-eight the fee of a Bihhop, on the Meufe, about thirty-eight
miles N. W. of Nancy. It belongs now to the French
King. King. Lat. 49 deg. 21 min. N. long. 5 deg. 24 VERE, a place in Zealand and the United Netherlands. See TPRVERE.
VERE-COURT, a feat in Gofwell-parim, in Lincolnlire, and near the Humber, formerly belonging to the
ancient family of the V Veres. The foil here is good, and well-wooded; alfo feveral Roman coins are found in it. , a fmall village of New Andalufia, and Terra
Virma, in South America, famous for its tobacco. It Firma, in South America, famous for its tobacco. It
lies about fixty miles . of Cumana.
VERMANDOXIS, a fubdivifion of Middle Picardy, in VERMANDDOII, a fubidivifin of Middle Picardy, in
France, with Cambrefis on the N. and Noyonnois in the Ine of France on the $S$.
VERMILLION SEA, the old
of California, in North America. VERNEUIL, a town of Normandy, in France, on the
Aure, forty-feven miles S. of Rouen. Aure, forty-feven miles S. of Rouen. Lat. $48 \mathrm{deg}, 39$
min. N. long. I deg. 10 min. E. VERNON, with the addition of Sur Seine, as fanding on that river, a Atrong town of Normandy, in France,
thirty miles S. E. of Rouen. Lat. 49 deg. . 0 min. N. long. I deg. 27 min . E. This place gives name to an Englifh family of which
was a late Admiral, who took Porto Bello, in South was a late Admiral, who to
America, with fix fhips only.
VEROLI, or VERROLE, an Epircopal town of the Campania di Roma, and Ecclefiaftical fate, in Italy. min. N. long. 14 deg. 19 min. E. VERONA, the capital of the Veronefe, in the Venetian
territoris, and upper divifion of IIty. It is fortified,
and the fee of a Bifhop, on the Adige monuents of antiquity, on the Adige; with feveral
move oval amphitheatre,
whof eateft diameter is whofe greateff diameter is 200 feet, 44 rows of feats 25,000 fpectators, the the remains of a triumphal arch and
temple of temple of Jupiter.
$V$ erona gave bi
Macerona gave birth to Cornelius Nepos, Æmilius, Here is an univerfity. It lies twenty and Fracafforius, min. E. Lat. 45 deg. 26 min . N. long. 11 deg. 20 VERRIORS, a pars of Neufchatel, in Switzerland, and
frontiers of Burgundy. It is only five feet broad, with frontiers of Burgundy. It it only five feet broad, with
inazceefifle rocks on each fide, and a chain acrofs,
where for inacceffible rocks on each fide, and a chain acrofs,
where fome few men can defend it againft confiderable
VERRUA,
VERRUA, a ftrong fortrefs of Montferrat, and Piedmont,
in Ittaly, upon a high rock near the Po, twenty-four miles N. E. of Turin. Lat. 45 deg. 10 min. N. long. 8 deg.es. I5 min. E.
VERSALLES, ERSALLES, once a village, now a fine town in the

Ine of France, where flands a celebrated royal pileo
made one of the nobleft in the world by Lewis and the principal refidence of the French King XiV grand apartments, furniture, paintings, gand ${ }^{\text {and }}$, wind
tues, a park, and cabinet, \&cc. It fite is tues, a park, and cabinet, $\alpha c$. Its thet is in a huti
ing country, and in the riidft of a vall
agreeably furrounded with hills. Lat. 48 deg. 42 agreeably furrounded with hills. Lat. 48 deg. 42 mog
N. long. 2 deg. 20 min. E.
VERSOY, a town on the lake of Geneva, in fubject to the French King.
VERSUA
fet, in the N. and on the coaft of Decanand of S. Indies, at the mouth of a rivulet on the $W$, in the $E_{1}$, depth, and a foem YERTERE, the Roman name of Penritb, in $C$ lan, and North of England.
VRTUS,
the foot of a hill, producing pretty good wrance, 2 ,
fix leagues W fix leagues $W$. of Chalons.
ERVIERS,
 and twenty, S. E. of Liege city. miles N.E. of the Spe,
aER VIUS, a fmail, but ancient city of Upper ER VIUS, a fmail, but ancient city of Upper Picardf,
in France, on the rivulet Serre.
Here in May 1598 a treaty of peace was condodet
 It trades c.
of Marly.
ESOUL, a town of the Franche Comté, in France S.
the declivity the declivity of a hill in the form ofmete, in France, on foot of which runs the Durgeon. It lies twenty hthe
miles N. of Befançon. Lat. 6 deg. 10 min. E.
VSPR of Lower Hungary, near the Platten lake, wiht tie fee of a Bilhop. It lies about fifty-fix miles w. S . tie fee of
Buda. Lat. 47 deg. 21 min. N. long. 18 deg of ESUVIUS, a famous volcano
 and Lavoro, in Lower Italy. Itom the city of Naples,
vered with clouds of fmoke, vered with clouds of fmoke, and fometimes it emis
dreadful flames. The afcent to the top is very ciff. cult, and one finks mid-leg into a kind of burnt and
loofe earth.
Seven or eight eruptions of this volcano are reckoned
o have happened before the reign of Auuuftus about thirteen fince; which have done confiderable
damage to the atjug earthquakes occe ocafioned by its fubterraneosess firce dreadful lava or melted ftuff is all its but interraneous hires. The hardened heaps, and
the afhes fometimes An Enes fometimes cover the ftreets of Napics. An Englifh gentleman not long ago, being, over
curious, but otherwife of an amiabbe ciaracter, in 2 to
tempting fempting to go into the entrance of the voicano, mi$15 \mathrm{deg} .15 \mathrm{~min} . \mathrm{E}$.
E TER-LAKE,
NE, E.
weden, the Wener and Maier three principal lakes in hundering eaft Gothland; it foreselthe other two. in fome parts abe the day before, fuddenly thaws, and the river Motala, which runs throuth. From it fifio a water-fall of above thirty feet in it
EV AY, a large tow of the Pais de Vaux, and Berne,
in Switzerland, along in Switzerland, along the lake of Geneva, and not fire
from the foot of the Alps. It has a condiderble arte from the foot of
with a college.
At t tin
At this place are buried Ludlow, one of the regi-
cides, and Broughton; cides, and Broughton; the latter of one of the reji.
to the high wheourt that condemned King Charses England.
EXIN FRANÇOIS, a fubdivifion of the Ine of France. It has the river Oyfe on the $E$. and the Eppte on the
S. $W$. It has the river Oyre on the $E$. and the Eple on
S. W.
EZELAY, a town of Nivernois, and government of Orleanno, a town of Nivernois, and government of
An France. I: lies about thirty miles S of Auxerre. Lat. $47 \mathrm{deg} .20 \mathrm{~min} . \mathrm{N}$. long. 3 deg. 5 F
min. min. E. UFCOLUMB,

UFCOLUMB, a town of Devonhire, on the river Co-
lumb, with woollen manufacures dep endent lumb, with woollen manufactures dependent on the
traders of Tiverton. Here are annual fairs kept for
cattle on Wednefday before Good-Friday, St. Peter's cattle on Wednefday before Good-Friday, St. Peter's
day Joly, 9, and Augurt 12 .
UFFORD, a place in Suffolk, whofe rear UFFORD, a place in Suffolk, whofe rector Richard
Lufkin was buried here on September 23,1678 , in the Lufkin was buried here on September 23,1678 , in the
IIth year of his age, retaining his frnfes to to the laft
he was plundered in the erand rebellion of alf he was plundered in the grand rebellion of all, except a flver fpoon, which he hid in his fleve.
UGENTO, a town of Otranto, and Naples, in Lower Itty, on the gunph of Tarentum, and Naples, in Lower miles S. W.

of Otranto. Lat. 4o deg. 12 min. N. long. 19 deg. 15 | min. |
| :---: |
| UGOG |
|  | to the houfe af An of Milan, in Upper Italy, belonging Milan city. Lat. 45 deg. 4 I min. N. long. 8 deg. 20

VIADANA, a town in the duchy of Mantua, and Up-
per Italy. It is fubject to the houfe of Auftria; and per Italy. It is fubject to the houre of Austria; ap-
fands on the Po, feven miles S. of Mantua. Lat. 44 deg. 56 min. N. long. 11 deg. 12 min. E.
VIANA, a city of Spanifh Navarre, and on the confines of Caftile, with a caftle on the Ebro. It lies about
forty-eight miles S. W. of Pampeluna. Lat. 42 deg. 48 min. N. long. 2 deg. 19 minpluna. Wat. 42 deg hana, a town of Alentejo, in Portugal, with 600 in-
hatitatts, a monaftery and nunnery, in one parifh; and lies twenty miles S. W. Of Evora, VIANA de Fez de Lima, as ftanding on the mouth of the
Lima, a confiderable fea-port of Entre louro Minho,
in Portugal, with walls and a caftle. It trades in in Portugal, with wa-l|l and a ceafle. It trades in
in
wine, and lies about thirty-fix miles N . of Oporto. Lat. wine, and lies about thirty-fix miles N . of Oporto. Lat.
4 deg de min. . . .ogg. deg. 10 min. W.
VIANDEN, or WIANDEN, a town of Luxemburg, in the Auftrian Netherlands, on the Our: It lies about
twenty miles N. of Luxemburg. Lat. twenty miles N . of Luxe
N. long. 6 deg. 12 min. E.
VIANEN, a wailed-city of Holland, near the confines of Utrecht, in the United Netherlands. It ftands on the
Lech, and is an afylum for bankrupts. It lies about five miles S. of the city of Utrecht.
VIAREGIO, or TOR REGIO, from it light-houfe, a fmall fea-port of Lucca, in Italy, and the only one
ane a fmall fea-port of Lucca, in Italy, and the only one
belonging to that republic. It ftands on the Turcan
fea, and is five miles N . W. From the mouth of the fea, and is five miles $N$. W. Wrom the mouth of the
Magra, and oppofite to Selice.
VIC, or VIC DE BIGORRE, as flanding in the province of this name, and Guyenene, in France, a frall city on the rivulet Lefches. It lies three leagues from
Tarbe.
VICQUE, VICH, or WICH, the ancient / Wu $u$ a and Ofona, a fmall Epifcopal city of
a peninfula formed by the Ter and Naguerra. It has a a peninfula formed gate, and three bridges. It lies
good wall, feven gates
twenty-eight miles N. of Barcelona. Lat. 41 deg. 56 twenty-eight miles N. of barcelona. Lat.
min. N. Nong. 2 deg. ro min. E.
VICEGRA AD, nube. It lies about nineteen miles N. N. Wi of Da- Buda.
Lat. 47 deg. 51 min. N. long. 10 deg. 12 min. . Lat. 47 deg. 51 min. N. $\operatorname{long.} 19$ deg. 12 min. E.
VICENTIND, one of the Venetian territories, in Upper Italy. It is bounded on the N. .by Trent; on the E. Ey by Trevifano; on the S. by the Paduano; and on the W.
by the $V$ eronefe. It is very well-watered, being about by the V eronefe. It it is very well-watered, being about
forty miles from $N$ to S . and thirty-three where broadeff from E. to W.
VICENZA, or VICENTI, the capital of the laft-
mentioned Vicentino, about four Italian miles in cirmentioned Vicentino, about foar Italian miles in cir-
cuit. Through it run the Bachiglione and VVerone, cuit. Through it run the Bachiglione and Verone,
uniting alfo their ftreams in it. Here are fifty-feven uniting alfo their treams arch are parochial, and twenty-
churches, fourteen of which
nine conventual. It is the fee of a Bihhop, and was the birth-place of the celebrated Paladius, who added
greatly to the beauty of its public buildings, greatly to the beauty of its public buildings, particu-
larry by a fine theatre. It formerly belonged to the
St Scaligers, \&ec. but in 1304 it became fubjeat to Venice.
It lies eighteen miles N. W. of Padua. Lat. 45 deg. It lies eighteen miles N. $1 . \mathrm{omin}$. E.
34 min. N. . long. 12 deg. 15 . m .
ICH (fee VICQUE) a town of Catalonia, in Spain. VICH (fee VrcQue) a town of Catalonia, in Spain.
VICHI, a fimall city of Bourbonnois, in France, on th VICHI, a fimal

Aller; famous for its mineral waters and agreeable fite, between ten and twelve teagues above Moulins.
VICO, aplace of Lavero
on the lake de Patrivero ICOVARO, a town of Sabina, and the Ecclefiafical
flate AR flate, in the middle divifion of Italy. It lies fortery milics
N. E. of Rome. Lat. 42 deg. 10 min. N. long. 13 deg. 52 min . E.
ICTORIA, or VITTORIA, the capital of Alva and
Biccaria
 Lat. $43 \mathrm{deg} .10 \mathrm{~min} . \mathrm{N}$. long. 2 deg .51 min . E.
INDIN, or WIDIN, an important fortrefs of Servia, in European Turkey, on the Danube. It lies about
126 miles S. E. of Belgrade. Lat. 43 deg. 46 min. N. lon. 24 deg. 15 min. $E$,
verge, in France, he capitital of the county of Au- with a chapel and fine
palace built by the Duke of Albant palace built by the te nuke of Alore, with a a chapel and fine
of Scotland the royal fanily of Scotland, and Viceroy of that kingdom during the
minority of King James V. It lies about five leagues
S. E. of Clermont. S. E. of Clermont.
VIELLANO, or VEILLANO, a town of Sura, and
Piedmont, in Uper Italy, IELLANO, or VEILLANO, a town of Sufa, and
Piedmont, in Upper Italy, on an eminence near the
Dori, fourteen miles from Sufa. Here in that the Dori, fourteen miles from Sou Sua. Here in in 163 the the
French gained a fignal vietory over the Piedmontece and
Senci French gain
Spaniards.
IELLE, a large borough of Normandy, joined to Beau-
mont le Roger by a fone-bridge over the Rill mont le Roger by a ftone-bridge over
vaft tuantitise of inen are bleached. Here
VIEU, one of the mon IEU, one of the moft remarkable places of Faucigny,
and Savoy, in Uper Itty. This is all that is faid of
it. Burching hasit nat it. Burching haspit not.
it
IENN A the capita of Lower Auftria, in Germany, IENNA, the capital of Lower Auftria, in Germany,
and of all the Qucen of Hungarys sominions. It is the and of al the Quieen of Hungary's dominions, It is the
Imperial reifidence and trand so the Wien, which nerr
it falls into the Danube. It it well-fortified in the it falls into the Danube. It is well-fortified in the
modern tafte, with twelve large batfions and a deep
ditch ditch. The city itfelf is not above three
but the fuburbs are extenfive, communicating with one
ane another, and they encompars Vienna in the form of a
bow ; the principal of thefe is $L$ Leopo ditadt to the N . Vienna is very populous, moft of the nobility and gen-
try of the herediary countris try of the hereditary countries refiding here. Some of
the houfes are well-built of ftone, and fix flosies high, the houres are well-built of thone, and fix ffories high,
with, fat roofs; the foldiers have the fecond flories
allotited them for their allotted the for their quarters.
It is the fee of an Archbilhop, and its cathedral of
St. Stephen is a flately fabric ; the windows of which St. Stephen is a flately fabric; the windows of wrich
yiild but a ding light, on a account of the painted glafs in
them. Amona is rich convent is them. Among its rich convents is one for the scotiifh
nation, built in honour of that kingdom, namely, St. nation,
Coleman, and the Partron of Auttria. Here is a notble
univerfity which ftudents refort to from moft antions in Europe.
The Imperial palace here has but low and dark rooms, with mean furniture; only that no Prince has
a finer treafure of tapeftry. The Emperors library
indeed is inferior to none in Europe, for the number indeed is inferior to none in Europe, for the number
and value of books, with feveral curious manulcripts. and value of books, with feveral curious manuicripts.
Here is the bett arfenal in the whole empire. One fhere is gates of the city is called Scoto-s-gte, in com-
of the fix gion
memoration of fome notable exploit performed at it by memoration of fome notable exploit performed at it by
the troops of that nation. The Pratt, a grove on an
inland formed by the Danube, is very much frequented
in fine weather.
This city fwarms with This city fwarms with lawyers or folicitors, who ployers in the empire, hereditary dominions, \&c. amals Vienna has fuftained feveral fieges, particularly a very
terrible one from the Turks in 1683 , which lafted two terrible one from the Turks in 1683 , which lifted two
months; but in a very critical moment was relieved by
John Sobiefki King of Poland, and the Duke of Lormonths; but in a very critical
John Sobiekki King of Poond, and the Duke of Lor-
rain. rain : in memory of which the Emperor Leopold erec-
ted a pillar, with a long infcription, on the valour of the ted a pillar, with
former Prince.
The palaces here of the nobility and great officers of
fate are magnificent, particularly that of the celebrafate are magnificent, particularly that of the celebra-
ted Perince Eugene; which is muth admired for
deur, conveniency gran-

V I L
miles S．E．of Prague， 615 of London， 205 E．of Mu － nich， 554 of Paris， 312 N. ．W．Belgrade，and 712
in the fame direction from Conflantinople．Lat． 48 deg． 28 min ．N．long． 16 deg． 26 min．E．
VIENNE，a large city of Dauphiny，and
VIENNE，a large city of Dauphiny，and the capital of iennois．It was formerly a confiderable and celebra－
ted place．It 介tands on the Rhone，near the influx of the Jura into it，is the fee of an Archbifhop，and lies
feventeen miles S．of Lyons．Lat． feventeen miles S ．of L
long． 4 deg．${ }^{3} 8 \mathrm{mmin}$ ．
IERZON Brividhrum，or VIRZO，a city of Berry，
in France，on the Evre and Cher，in a very agreatbe in France，on the Evre and Cher，in a very agreablole
fite．Its caftle was deftroyed by the King of fite．Its caftle was deftroyed by the King of England
in 1 ITq．Here are feveral convents of both fexes，\＆c
Their trade confifts chiefly in wod and woollen man Their trade confifts chiefly in wood and woollen manu－
factures of cloth and ferges． factures of cloth and ferges．
VIES，or DEVIZES（which fee） ket－town of Wilthhire，governed by a mayor，\＆cc．who
returns two members to parliament returns two members to parliament．Near it on Roun－
daway－down，Waller was defeated by Wilmot and daway－down，Waller was defeated by Wilmot and
Hopton；where Roman coins are found．Of its two
churches of St． churches of St．John and St．Mary，the former is a fine old building．The London road now lies through this
town，with many good inns．The moft confiverable town，with many good inns．The motr confiverable
annual fair is on Holy－Thurfday，with another on Michaelmas－day，or foon after O ．S．Its market on
Thurday for corn and butchers－meat is very confide rable，with a fopacious markets－place．Here is a graent
trade in the cloathing way．It lies eighty－five miles VIESTE，or VISTI，a fmall Epifcopal city of the Ca－ pitanate，and Nappes，in Lowericopal Italty of on the Ca－Adriatic
fea．It lies eighteen miles N．of Manfredonia．Lat． 41 deg． 3 mmin ．N．long． 17 deg． 15 min．E． and duchy of Milan，in Upper Italy，on the Teefino，
with a ftrong cafle upon a rock with a ffrong caftle upon a rock．It lies about fixteen
miles S．W．of Milan．Lat． 45 deg． 9 deg．Io min．E．It belonss to the King of Sardinia．
VIGNAMONT，a town of Liegre，and We VIGNAMONT，a town of Liege，and Weeftphalia，in
Germany．It lies about two miles N．of Huy． Germany．It lies about two miles N ．of Hu
5o deg． 36 min．N．long． 5 deg．Io min．E．
VIGNORIX，or VIGNORY，the capital of VIGNORIX，or VIGNORY ，the capita of a county
in Vallage，and Champagne，in France．It lies three in Vallage，and Champagne，in France．It lies three
leagues N．of Chaumont．
VIGO，a fea－port and walled－town of Galicia，in Spain VIGO，a fea－port and walled－town of Galicia，in Spain，
on Bayonne－bay，with a d pacious harbour．Here in
OCtober ractober 12，1702，Sir George Rooke，with a confede－
rate fleet of England and Holland，attacked a French fquadron under Moonfieur Chatteau－Renard，convoying
thirteen Spanif．galleons，while thirteen Spanifh galleons，while the Duke of Ormond
drove the Spaniards from the caftes on the dirove the spaniards from the caftles on the fhore，which
defended the harbur ；Admiral Hopfon at the fame
time breaking time ereaking the boom acrofs the Houth of it，though
his fip was fet on fire，with the lofs of his fhip was fet on fire，with the lofs of feveral men on
board．The confederates，befides nine galleons and board．The confederates，befides nine galleons and
five large men of war taken，deftroyed four other galle－
ons with fourteen men of ons with fourteen men of war；；alfo valuable effects，
\＆c．burnt ：they likewife took a confiderable plate，which was fafewly conveyed to England by Rooke
though the plate，which was safely conveyed to England by Rooke，
though the greatet part had been landed before the en－
gagement．It ties about fifty miles $S$ ，of gagement．It lies about fifty miles S．of Compoffella，
and feventy S．E．of Cape Finiterre．Lat． $\min . N$ ．long．．deg． 18 min．W． W ．
VIGON，a fmall，but well－－fortifid
and Piedmont Proper，in Upper Italy，on the Chifon． VILLA Boobim，or BBin，a toon of Alentejo，in Portugal， about ten miles S．W．of Elvas．
ViLLACH，a town of Upper Carinthia，and Auftria，in Germany，near the Drave，a little below its junction
with the Geyla．It lies twenty miles W．of Cla－
genfurt． genfurt．Lat． 47 deg．N．long．I3 deg．es． 40 min．of El la
VILLA de Conde，a town of Entre douro e Minho
Portugal，on the fea－coaft，at the mouth of the，in with an old frong caftle，eaft，at the mouth of the Ave，
a monaftery，and hofpital． a monaftery，and horpital．
Portugal，in a plain at the foot of a mountain，with about 40 fanilise in one pariinh five a mapels，stc．wint
VILLA Franca，a town of Catalonia，in $S$ ．

## V I L

about eighteen miles W ．of Barcelona．Lat． 4 I des
$\min . \mathrm{N}$ ．long．I deg． min．N．long．I deg．
VILLA Manca，a town of Portuguefe E the Tagus，and lies fourten miles above Lifibon，
VILLA Franca，a fea－port town of Nice， UpA Franca，a fea－port town of Nice，and Savor，
lies abount three miles from to Nice．King of Sardini． Iies about three miles from Nice．Lat． 43 deg． 5 mii
N．long． 7 deg． 10 min．E． ILLA Franca，a town of the Veronefe and Venetian ter．
ritories，in Upper Italy．It lies about nine
V ritories，in uper Italy．It lies about nine miles st，tri，
Verona．Lat． 45 deg． 20 min ．N．long．is deg ，
min．E． $\min . E$ ．
ILLA
In of the Aranca，the principal town of St．Michael，ous
den Weftern Portu deg．Io min．N．long． 25 deg． 15 min． W ． W ．Lat．
ILLA Franca，a town of Spanih ERt Formes．It lies fifty－fix of miles S．F Efremadura，on to 40 deg． 38 min．N．Iong． 5 deg．Io minamanca．Let ILLA del Rey，a town of Spanih Efremadiun， foros
fixteen milits $N$ ．of Badajox．Lat． 38 deg． 56 min． N lixteen miles N．of Badajo
long．deg 26 min．W．
ILLAREAL，a town of Tr
lies fifty miles E．of Oporto．Lat． 41 deg． 20 min ． H long． 7 deg． 46 min．W．W．Lat． 41 deg． 20 min，NV， thirty－fix miles N．of $V$ alencia－city．Lat． 40 dete
min． min．N．long． 24 min ．W．
ILLARICA，a fea－port town of Mexic， 40 deg． 10 merica，on the gulph of Mexico．It lies 214 miles E．
of the city of Mexico．Lat of the city of Mexico．Lat． 20 deg． 10 min ．N．long． l ，
roo deg． 15 min．W． roo deg． 15 min ．W．
VILLAVICLOSA，a fea－port－town of Afturias，in Spain，
and on the bay of Bifcay．It lies and on the bay of Bifcay．It lies of Atturiass，in Spain，
E．of Orviedo．Lat． 43 deg． 10 min． N ． 10 mile 6 A Ne？， E．of Orviedo．Lat． $43 \mathrm{deg} .10 \mathrm{min}$. N．long． 6 deg ．
18 min．W． ILLAVICIOSA，a town of New Caftile，in Spin，It
lies forty－feven miles N．E．of Madrid．Lat． 40 deg． 56 $\min$. N．long． 3 deg． 26 min．W．
ILLEFRANCHE， 2 mall town，
of Conflans，and Rouffillon，in France with a fine parifh－chururh and a F France，on the Tet，
XIV．built a frong caftle． XIV．built a frong cafle．
ILLEFRANCHE，the prin
ergue and Guyenne，in Franal place of Lower Rool－ lies forty－feven miles N ． E o of Thouloure．．Lat． 44
deg． 30 min． N ．long．i deg． 28 min． E ． deg． 30 min．N．Iong．I deg． 28 min．$E$ ．
ILLEFRANACHE，the capital of Beauiolos． onnois，in France，on the the rivulet Beaujolois and Ly．
Soancen，It it lies twelve 10 min．N．long． 4 deg． 50 min，E．
Burching has． 46 deg． 10 min．．．．long． 4 deg． 50 min．E．
Buching has two fill
the one in Champagne on the Meufe，and the other in
Bourbonnois in Bourbonnois，in France．
ILLE－PINTE，a fraall
and Languedoc，in France，with between 6 and foo
inhabitants． ind Labitants．
inLENA，
place the confederates a place the confederates were befieging in 170\％，when
puon avvice that the enemy had advanced to Almanza， the Earl of Galway raifing the fiege，fought the unzor－
tunate battle of Almanza；which fee．Villenalies forty miles N．of．Murcia．Lat． 38 deg． 49 min．N．long． $4 \mathrm{deg}, 15$ min．$W$ ．
VILLEFEUVE，$S t$.
coife，in the ine of．Grerge，a pretty town of Brie，Fran－ coife，in the ine of
Oppofite to it，on neuve，in which is a very beautiful country－houre．
ILLENEUVE，the ance the Pais de Vaux ancient Pennolacus，a finall towno of head of Geneva lake，with a fine trout－fifhery and rich hofpital．
VLLENGEN，a town of Swabia，in Germany．It lia about ten miles from Rotweil；and that is aill we are
told told concerning it．
VILLERS－COTERETZ，a town of Valois，in theile of France，with a caftle，belonging to the Duke of
of Orleans，and a particular Governor．It lies about of Orleans，and a particul
three eleagues from Crefpy．
three leagues from Cree
ILLIA，a town and lar
mala $_{2}$ in Mexico，in North America．The bucaneths

V I R
took and plundered it in 1686 ．It lies about feven
leagues from Nata，on the confines of Panama． in the Auffrian Netherlands，on the tewn of Brabant feven miles S of Brunfels．Lat．， 51 deg． 10 min ．N．
long． 4 deg． 26 min．E． long． 4 deg .26 min ．E．
VINCENNES，a fine park almoft at the gates of Paris with a royal palace in it，and lies about a league P．of of
that that capital．
INCENT， headland of Alge，or Cape．St．VINCENT，a famous headland of Algarve．It lies twenty－five miles W ．of
Lagos．Lat． 36 deg． 4 I min．N．long． 8 deg． 42
min．W． VINCENT，St．one of the Carribee iflands in the Ame rican ocean；it it included in the government of Ame－Barba－
doos，from which inand it lies feventy－five miles $W$ ． VINCENT，$S t$ ．the mof fouthern province of Bafil，in South America．It has Rio Joneiro on the E．Batil，re－
public of St．Paul，with the wild and uncon ． public of St．Paul，with the wild and unconquered In－
dians on the N．the Ocean on the S．and S．E．and
P． Paraguay on the W．It it funject to Portugal．E．and
VINGURLA，or MINGRELA，a town of Cuncan INGURLA，or MINGRELA，a town of Cuncan
and the Eat Indies，in Afia，with a harbour thirty and the Eaft Indies，in Afia，with a harbour thirty
miles N ．of Goa．From it the Dutch and Portuguefe were outed by a neighbouring Rajah．
ca，about three leagues from the mogroland，in Afri－
the fame name．It is the fame name．It is inhatited my Mahometans aud
Portuguefe，and has plenty of provifions，bees aud Portuguele，and has plenty of provifions，bees－wax
\＆c．The river Nintain is navigable a great way up ac．Che its mouther is a mintain is navigable a great way up，
and being three leagues above JIames－fort．
VINTIMIGLIA（Ventimiglia）a fea－port of the VIPSIES，
are faid to guturl jets d＇eau or fountains，which at times are faid to gufh out of the ground near Burlington（fee
BURLINGTON）in Yorkflire，and joining their fleams firem a neatets．walled－town of Bayeux，and in France，near the fource of Bayeux，and Normandy， It lies thirty－three miles S．W．of Caen．Lat． 48 deg．
55 min．N．long． 1 deg． 5 min．W． 55 min ．N．Iong．I deg． 5 min ．W．
IIRGIN Iflands，a cluter of twelve
the Antilles，in the American oceane montly ones among
in theng craggy and to Spain．
they lie E．of Porto Rico，and belong
vIRGIA，a Britifh colony of North America，firf difcovered by the celebrated Sir Walter Raleigh in 1584 ， and hat its name from our Virgin Queen．
It is very happily fituated，with the river Patowmack on the N．E．feparating it from Maryland and the At－
lantic ocean on the E．Carolina on the S．and the Apa－ lantic ocean on the E ．Carolina on the S．and the Apa－
lachian mountains on the $W$ ．which divides it from俍 Chearapeak－bay it extends frrom lat． 36 deg． 30 min．to
39 deg． 3 min． N ．but on the E．fide only from Cape
Charles in lat． 37 deg． 13 min．to 28 deg．N．Its Charles in lat． 37 deg． 13 min．to 28 de．N．Its
breadth，fo far as planted，is about 100 miles；but to breadth，fo far as planted，is about
the weftward it has no boundary．
The $\mathbb{}$ ，and $W$ winds here are
The N．and W．winds here are either very fharp and
piercing，or formy；and the S．and S．E．hazy or
piercing，or flormy；and the S．and S．E．．hazy or or
fultry．Snow falls in great quantities，but feldom liee
fultry．Sow falls in great quantities，but feldom lies
above two days and the rame may be faid of the froft，
the winters in this country being generally dry and clear． the winters in this country being generally dry and clear．
The fprign is arlier than ours，May and June are very
pleafant，July and Auguft fultry，but September has pleaant，July and Auguft fultry，but September has
prodigious rains．
prodiowasds the coaft，and for roo miles inland，there is
Tordy h hill or fone to be found．Here are trees of vari－
hardly ous forts，and of prodigious magnitude ；with abundance of pafture－grounds．The land produces rice，hemp，
Indian corn，flax，filk，cotton，and wild－grapes ：but Indian corn，flax，like，cotton，and willo－grapes ：but the planters pootpone every thing elfe．That of Virgi－
nia，efpecially the fweet－ccented tobacco，which grows nia，efpecially the fweet－Icented tobacco，which grows
on York－river，is reckoned the beft in the world，and generally vended in Great Britain and Ireland for
眎aking，fruff，\＆c．the other fort，called Oronoko，is
fent to Holland，Denmaik，Sweden，and Germany； fent to tolland，Denmaik，
whereit turns to equal account for the planter．
Virginia contains fifty－four parihes and churches，
$V$ I T
thirty or forty of which have minifers，with chapels
of eafe in thofe of large extent：the maintenance of of eafe in thofe of large extent ：the manitenance of
each minifter is fettled at 1600 pounds of tobacco per annum，befifes pertuuiftes．In this colony are faid to to
be only two Prefloyterian and three he only two Prefbyterian and three Quaker meeting
houfes．At Middieplantation，or Williamfbure，ther is a college．
Th hough the ufual method of trafic in this country is witarter of one commodity with another，or of any
With tobacoo，they have Englifh and Spanifh coins in
W． filver．When any perion in Virginia is difabled，thro
age or ficknels，he is placed in fome planter＇s houle at he or ficknels，he is placed in fome planter＇s houfe at
hlanters charge；and fuch is the holppitality of the
lanters to ftrangers， planters to flrangers，that here is no need of inns．Of
late only they have ber ate only they have begun to build forts，depending
chiefly on a well regulated militia on land，and cruizers
from England ar feg from England at fea．
flores，and it it one ong grand harbour timber and naval fapeak－bay between Cape Charles and Henter ；yethe
build no hhipping and Williamplburg being the principal，the James－towi fide on their farms，which lie contiguous to fome large river；fo that fhips come up alm
take in tobacco for their lading．
IRGINs－TOMB，an ancient monument in the church of Beverley，in Yo．kfthire．Se．Sen BE R RLEXY
IRTC． therlands，with walls and ditches round it．It lies
twenty－five miles W twenty－five miles W ．of Luxemburg－city．Lat． 49 deg．
45 min．N．Iong． 5 deg． 23 min．E． IRVEDRUM Promonorium，the name given by Cam－ den to the E．point of Catthnefs or Dunghyhead，in the
N ．of Scolland， ；as he calls the W．point or Farrhead Sarvedrium Promontorium，
VISAAPATAM，an Englifh fatory of Golconda，and
the Eaft Indies，in Afia．It is realaly fortied adjacent country yields cotton，cloth，and ftriped muff lins．It flands on a river，with a dangerous bar．Here are feveral pagods，in one of which on a neighbouring
hill living monkeys are worflipped and fed by the priefts．
VISAPOUR，a province of Decan，and the Eaft Indies， in Afia．
The capital of the fame name，and of all Decan，is a
well－fortified city， well－fortified city，and fubject to the Great Mogul．It
Iies I 36 miles N ． E ．of Goa．Lat， 16 deg． 5 I min． N ． long． 75 deg． 56 min．E．
ISEO，an Epicopal city
rivulet an Ehich faplal city of Beira，in Portugal，on ${ }^{2}$ ．
revenue is 18000 crufadoes
Mondego；the Bifhop＇s revenue is 18000 crufadoes，or about 2500 ．fterling．
Here are 1000 inhabitants in three Here are 1000 inhabitants in three parifhes，with a
monaftery，nunnery，\＆c．It lies 120 miles N．E．of monattery，nunnery，\＆cc．It lies 120 miles N．E．of
Lifbon．Lat． 40 deg． $45 \mathrm{~min} . \mathrm{N}$. long． 7 deg． 30
min．W． $\operatorname{VISE}_{\min }$ ． a benk，of fmell，but fortified city of Liege，on the E．
city．Late．It． 50 dee． 56 mies feven miles N．of Liege－ city．Lat． 50 deg． 56 min ．N．long． 5 deg． 46
$\min$ ．. $\min _{\text {ISP，}}$ a vill
on a river of the fame name，near the Rhone，noted
for for cryftal mines，and as the，birth－placee of D．D．Plater，
who firff fet up printing at Bafil．It lies twenty miles ST，an Sion ， ， Harris，and ind diftinguifhed into Nof Noth Uift and South
Hift，with regard to the poftion So
Uift Uift，with regard to the poition or there to each other． It is a long nip，indented with feveral bays，and the
moft wefterly ine of that kingdom，St．Kilda alone ex－ cepted．There are two parihes，South Uitt being 30
miles long，with 1500 Papifts，and only 120 Protef－ miles long，with 1500 Papirts，and only 120 Proter－
tants，the Popinp priefts confantly refiding here，and
cond publicly performing their functions．North Uift is 18
miles long，and ro broad ；befides many fmall infes，with ri200 catechifable perfons，all Proteflants．And each of ISTULA，or WEISEL WEL，a large river of Poland，
which rifing in the mountains S．of Silefia，runs E．and wafhes Craco，then turning N．it palfes by War－
faw，and at latt falls into the Baltic fea below Dant－
zick， zick．

U L S
VITERBO, a well-huilt city of St. Peter's Patrimony,
in the Ecclefiaftical State of Italy. It is the fee of a in the Ecclefiaftical State of taly. It is the fee of a
Billop, with a handfome cathedral, and lies about Billop, with a handfome cathedral, and lies about
twenty-five miles N. of Rome. Lat. 42 deg. 20 min.
N. long. 12 deg. 39 min. E. N. long. 12 deg. 39 min . E.

VITREY, a walled-town of Rennes, and Upper Bri-
tany, in France, on the Villaine. The coarfe cloth tany, in France, on the Villaine. The coarfe cloth
mede hereabouts, is faid to be fent into England in
time of peace, for our Britifh colonies in the Weft Intime of peace, for our Britifi colonies in the Weft in-
dies. It is fft ofr ftall fails. Thiead fockings and
the gloves are knit here for Spain, and even the Mndies,
to the annual amount of 20,000 livres. It lies five or fix leagues from Rennes.
VITREY,
VITREY, a well-built town of Champagne, and the
capital of Perthois, in France; it has ramparts and capital of Perthois, in France, it has ramparts and
ditches on the Marre, which river begins here to be
navigable. It lies forty-fix miles S. E. of Rheims. Lat. navigate. It lies forty-fix miles S. E. of Rheims. Lat.
48 deg. 51 min. N. long. 4 deg. 56 min. E. 4IVERS, an Epifcopal city, and the capital of Viva-
Vais and Languedoc, in France, on the Rhone. It lies
Vis. rais and Languedoc, in France, on the Rhone. It lies
twenty-two miles N. of Orange. Lat. 44 deg. $3^{6}$ twenty-two miles N. . of Orange.
min. N. long. 4 deg. $51 \mathrm{~min} . \mathrm{E}$.
Germany. UKERMUNDE (fee UcKERMUNDE) in Pomerania, in
Germany.
UKERZEE, one of the principal lakes of Brandenburg,
in Germany, and the beff ftocked with fif of any in the empire.
UKRAIN, the S. W. fubdivifion of Ruffia, having Zernigoff on the N. Belegorod and the country of the Old Coffacs on the S. with Volhinia or Polifh Ukrain on the W. It has its name from being a frontier againft
the Turks and Tartars, and a feat of the tribe, of the Coflacs, a kind of free-booting plunderers.
ULA, a fmall town of Cajania, and Finland,
ULA, a fmall town of Cajania, and Finland, in Sweden,
at the mouth of a river of the fame name, on the Bothat the mouth of a river of the fame name, on the Both-
nic gulph, and lies eighty-eight miles $W$. of Cajaneburg. ULABURG, a fortified town in a little inand oppolite to
the mouth of the river Ula juft mentioned. ULADISLAW, the capital city of the palatinate of the fame name, in Poland, on the Vifula. It is the fee of a Bifhop, and lies eighty-four miles N. W. of War-
faw. Lat. 53 deg. 10 min. N. long. 19 deg. 15 min. E.
ULIERBECK, a town of Brabant, in the Auftrian Ne-
therlands, two miles E. of Louvain. Lat. 5 deg. 10 min. N. long. 4 deg. 46 min. E
ULLESWATER, a lake of Cumberland, which and
Winandermeer, another lake in Lancafhire, Winandermeer, another lake in Lancarhire, produce
the Char-fifh almot peculiar to them, and fome lakes in North Wales and Switzerland.
ULM, an Imperial city of Swabia, in Germany, on the
W. fide of the Danube, which here begins to be navigable, after the acceffion of the waters of the Lauter
and Blane, and Blane, oppositete to the mouth of the of ther. Lauter
giftrates, and moft of its inhabitants, are Lutherans. In giftrates, and moft of its inhabitants, are Lutherans. In
1702 the Elecoor of Bavaria bafely furprifed it, but quitted it to the Imperialifts after the battle of Hoch-
fete. This is a large and Afet. This is a large and populous place, with regular
fortifications and deep ditches; but not able to fuffain a fortiications and deep ditcches, but not able to fuffain a
long fiege. Its territory is near as large as that of Nuinemberge. containing 40 bailiwics and lordfhips. The
cathedral is fine, and the learned Frienfleimius was cathedral is fine, and the learned Friennheimius was
a native of Ulm. It lies thirty-fix miles W. of A waf a native of Ulm. It lies thirty-fix miles W. of Augf-
burg. Lat. 48 deg. 30 min . N. long. 10 deg. 5 MLMEN, a town of Treves, and the Lower Rhine, in ULMEN, a town of Treves, and the Lower Rhine, in
Germany. It lies twenty-ight miles N. E. .f the city
of Treves. Lat. 50 deg. $20 \mathrm{~min} . \mathrm{N}$. Jong. 6 deg. $3^{8}$ of Treves.
min. E.
ULSTER, th commonly called the North of Ireland. It has the Lrime fea on the E. the Atlantic ocean on the W. the Deuca-
ledonian ocean on the N ledonian ocean on the N . and bounded by Leinfter on the
S. and Connaught on the S . W. being about S. ang from E. to W. and roo broad from N. to S. From this province, befides feveral particular emigra-
tions afterwards, Fergus I. King of Scotland, feems to

U N I
have brought over a large body of men into that king. dom, the firt great peopling our hiffories record,
traditionary accounts tranfmit, and Buchanan in
ittle tif little time after fends a like number back auchanan, in ${ }_{2}$
prefs fome infurrection, \&cc. Colonies have allo to $e$. prefs fome infurrection, \&ce. Colonies have allo witiby a
from the fame country into Ullfer, and the defen foter
from rom thore are the bunk of the Proteftants there; who
in the native language are vulgarly called Gill in the native language are vulgarly called Gillinino
brochan, and reckoned among fome of the bravelt me in that kingdom.
Weftphalia, in Germany, on the Weler
 iver is capable here of receiving large veffels. It. It bich twenty miles S . E. of Hervorden.
LTZEN, a town of Brunfwick L. Saxony, in Germany, on the N. fide of the Aller,
the confluence of the Wiper and the confluence of the W.
which form the Elmenau.
From this place the firft Saxons are faid to have comere
over into Britain. It belongs to over into Britain. It belongs to our Sovereign ass lige
to of Hant 53 deg. 20 min . N. long. 10 deg. 40 min. E. . 5 VERSTON, a fmall market-town of Lancathire, a bay of the Irifh fea. It lies 11 miles from Lancanter, UMA, a town of Weft Bothnia, in Sweden, at the mow of a river of the fame riame, on the Bothnic gupht, 276 miles N. of Stockiola. In the Czar Peter's wars the nor of Uma-Lapmark, a fubdivifion of Weff Borreriz Lat. 63 deg. 56 min. N. long. 18 def. 26 min. E. town of Iftria, and Venetian territories, in Upper |ly at the mouth of the Quieto, with a fpacious hartoonf;
but from the unhealthinefs of the airs but from the unhed
and lefs frequented.
MAN, or HUMMAN, town of Podolia, and Red Rus.
fia, in Poland. The Turks took fan, in or Poland. The Turks took Podolia, and Red Rur.
mitted unheard-of barbarities, mitted unheard-of barbarities, ravilhing the women, rying all the reft into flavery. It lies about five leagus W. of the frontiersof L Lower Volhina:

Hither Calabria, and Naples, in Lower Italy, Liduda. It lies eight miles, N. E. of San Sererine.
Lat. 39 deg. 21 min. N. long. .7 des. 40 min. E . Lat. 39 deg. 21 min . N. long. 1 I. deg. 4 om in. E.
NDERWALD, the N. by Lucerne and a part of its lake; on the E. by mountains which feparate it from Un; on the S. by
Mount Brunick; and on the W. by part of Mount Brunick; and on the W. by part of Lucerne;
being eighteen miles from N . to S . and fiften from E. to W. It is a mountainous and barren trat), with
fome pleafant palfures and woode, from the atete of fome pleafant paftures and woode, from the latter of
which it has its denomination. The inhabitants are which it has its
Roman Catholics.
NGHWAR, a town of Upper Hungary, from which
the kingdom takes its name, the kingdom takes its name, on the river Hugh, near
the confines of Red Ruffia, in Poland, and at the foot of the Carpathian mountains. It lies forty miles N. E.
of of Tockay. Lat. 48 deg. $3^{8}$ min. N. long. 21 deg. 36
min. E. min. E. NETHERLANDS (fee Netherlands) or United Provinces, (fee Austrinn Nefthrriands) a general name for the feven confederate provinces on republic, namely, of Holland, Zealand, Zutphen nem
Utrecht, Guelderland, Overyflel, Groningen, and Eat Friefland, being bounded by the German ocean on theN. and W. by Wetthphalia on the E. and by Brabant, Flanr: ders, and the duchy of Cleves, on the S. extending abour
50 miles in length, and the fame in breadth, including toe
 pace. The violent proceedingsof Philip II. and Zealand to unite by an alliance, figned April 25, 1576, under William Namffau Prince of Orange, when
they made their fupreme General. Other provincs they made their fupreme General. Other proviness
and towns afterwards united with thefe, entering ino an alliance, called the Pacification of Ghent; but there re now only the feven above-mentioned.

Their country lies very low, at the mouth of feveral
large rivers, with little inands, fubject to inundations
from the fea or hand-loods ; and is interfeod numbers of canals. The waters are kept out by gykeat
or hage banks of earth; but thefe have been ber or huge banks of earth, waters are kept out by bykes
down in fome parts, and whole towne been broken a great deal more, has been gained by drainn; yet
walling out the fea. The air of this country is very
unhealthy unhearthy.
On the fea-provinces, efiecially Holland, is a ridgeve of fandy hills cighteen miles long,
which break the fury of the waves, but hardly produce which break the fury of the waves, but hardly produce
any thing : beyond thefe are rich paftures and corn-
land, alfo a moffy foil, from which land, allo a moffy foil, from which purfures and corn
fuel they have. Their meado the only fuel they have. Their meadows being greatly fructified
by the oofe left by the winter-loods, feed great numbers
of cattle, which yield vaft or cattle, which yield vaft quantities of cheefe and
butter, Though the ground does not produce corn
fufficient for the inhabitants, they have fufficient for the inhabitants, they have plenty of it, and
indeed of the produce of every country, indeed of the produce of every country, having maga-
zines of all thete; and moft part of the merchandife im-
ported is manufactured and ported is manufactured and exported a gain. They have inen and woolien manufactures, velvets, fattins, othe
filks, gold and filver brocades, lace, paper, \&cc. The
have always impenfe have always iminenfe quantitics of timber and nava
flores. Their herring-filinery flores. Their herring-fifhery employs upwards of 800
vefiels called buffes, from thirty of fifty ton, firt on
the north coaft of Scolland, and five weeks afterwards the north coaft of Scotland, and five weeks afterwards
of Yarmouth and Leotoff. In the Greenland off Yarmouth and Leoftoff. In the. Greenland
or whale-filhery they have 20 fail annually, from 250
to 400 ton. Their inland-fifhery is confiderable, as is to 400 ton. Their inland-fifhery is confiderable, as is
alo that on the fea-coaft, pickling up for exportation
what is over and above their home confumption cod-fihery is equal to that of any nation: but the Eaff India company enables the Dutch to carry on
very beneficial trade; and their being wholly in pof very beneficial trade; and their being wholly in pof-
feffion of the valuable fpice-ifands, puts it into their
power of purchafing every other commodity, and feldom power of purchafing every other commodity, and feldom
laying out any fpecie.
Every Every one of the united provinces enjoy their own fent it in the attembly of the States-General, where
nothing of corffequence is determined without the confent of each conftituent a and this a affembly commonly
meets under the title of the High and Mighty Lords, meets under the title of the High and Mighty Lords, 0
High Mightinefles the States, at the Hague. The Doutch have now a Stadtholder, which dignity
was fettled on the late Prince of Orange and his def was fettled on the late Prine of Orange and his def
cendants male, in failure of that on the female iflue cent his power in extremely circumfribed by a people
but
jealous of their liberty. The Penfioner is a fort of Rejealous of their liberty. The Penfioner is a fort of Re-
corder, who is well verred in the civil law and cuf-
toms of the country; to him foreign minitters ufually
apply.
The or
The ordinary revenue of the republic is twenty-one
Ilions of guilders, or about two millions fterling, out of which 25 ,ooo mene are are paid, confilting of Swift, Scots Highlanders, and the natives. Their fleet ured feldom
to be lefs than fifty men of war ; but in that refped the republic has of late prodigiounly decreafed. In fhort, the particular members of this community. are very rich
and powerful, whilf the republic itfelf, as fuch, is but of frowerful, whil weight.
The extraordinary expences of the republic are pro-
vided for by the hundredth part, and fometimes the vided for by the hundredths part, and fometimes the
two hundredth part of the eftates of the people; as alfo two hundredth part of the eiftates of the people; as alfo
by a poll-tax, general excife on houfes, lands, and pro-
vifore ivions. Though the cuftoms on goods imported and
exported be low, yet they bring in annually very conexported be low, yet they bring in annually very con-
ffderable fums, and many of their taxes very wwifly
fall on the rich and middling fort, rather than on the
fall on the rich and middling fort, rather than on the
poor.
From a very fmall beginning this republic rofe to
poor.
From a very fmall beginning this republic rofe to
make the figure it does at prefent in Europe, chieff by
the the affiftance of Queen Elizabeth, the fucceeding reign
having given up the cautionary towns England had in having given up the cautionary towns England had in
their bands, as fecurity for paying the charges they had
been at upon that fcore; and afterwards they even been at upon that foore; and afterwards they even coped with their benefactors in a very bloody war: a
meafure this highly detrimental to the true intereft of
both.
$\stackrel{\text { both. }}{\mathrm{N} .}{ }^{2} 8$

UNNA, a town of Weftphalia, in Germany, belonging
to the King of Prufia. It lies thirty-five miles S. of to the King of Prufia, It lies thirty-five miles 5 . of of
Munfler. Lat. 51 deg. 25 min . N. long. 7 deg. 20
min. E. $\min$. E.
UNNA, a river of Bofnia, in European Turkey. It runs
from S. to $N$. then directing its courfe to the $E$. if falls
 tween Chrittendom and Turkey. in France, the trinctipal place of Dauphiné d'Auvergne,
fuceelongs tothe Duke of Oilleans, as fucceffior to the Duke of Montpelier, and contains 500
inhabitants. OGHERR, a town of Milan, in Italy, on the Staffera,
and lies fifteen miles S. W. of Pavia. and lies fitteen miles S. W. of Pavia. Lat. 44 deg. $5^{6}$
min N. .ong. 9 deg. 26 min. E. VOGOGNO, a town of Anghiera, and the Venetian
territories, in Italy. And this is all we are told con cerning it.
OIGTLAND capital is in Plawen.
OKy, belonging to the Elector. It OKELMARK, or WOLICKMARK, a town of Ca-
rintha, and Auftria, in Germany, on the Drave. rintha, and Auftria, in Germany, on the Drave. It
lies fixteen miles E. of Clagenfurt. Lat. 47 deg. Io $\min$. N. long. 14 deg. 46 min . E.
fiaftical fate, in Itoly, at a fea-port town of the Eccle fiaftical frate, in Italy, at one of the mouthts of the Po.
It liles forty mites E. of Ferrara. Lat. 44 deg. 56 min
N N. long. 13 deg. Io min. E. Albania, in European Turkey, at the mouth of of the
Adriatic fea, Adriatic fea, near Mount Chimera, with a capacious
but not fafe harbour fended by a cafle. It is the fee of a Greek Archibifliop and fubject to the Turks. It lies fffty-five miles $S$. of
Durazzo. Lat. Durazzo. Lat. 42 deg. 19 min. N. long. 20 deg.
Of the fame name, or VALANO, Burching has a town
in Cremafco, one of the Venetian territories, in Italy in Cremarco, one of the Venetian territories, in Italy.
VOLCANO, the ancient Hiera, one of the infes on the N: coaft of Sicily, in the Tuican fea, where are two hills with fiery eruetations, called the Little and Great
Volceano, both yielding fulphur VOLCano, both yielding fulphur.
a noble pala, a populous town of Rava, in Poland, with a noble palace belonging to the Binop of Cuajua. with
VOLLENHOV EN, atown of Overffel, in the United Netherlands, and on the Zuyderrece. It is is fortified
and has a great market for corn from the Baltic.. It lies and has a great market for corn from the Baltic. It lies
fourteen miles N . W. from Genemuyden. fourteen miles N. W, from Genemuyden,
OLHINIA, a palatinate of the Kiow, a
Ruffia in Polar
Ruffia, in Poland, and included in the Ukrain. The
river Nieper or Boriftenes river Nieper or Borifthenes paffes thro the mididle of it
from N. W. to S. E. dividing it into the weflem, which
 The former is fruitful; but the latter, though abound-
ing with faltpetre, is a mere defert, from the vicinity ing with faltpetre, is a mere e defert, from the vicinity
of the Tartars. The Ruffians almoft ruined it the
Czar obliging the Coflacks, Czar obliging the Coffacks, a crew of dififolute rovers from all the neighbouring frontiers, afiembled to practife
piracy on the Black fea, to accept of lands in his coun-
try. try. Thefe, after numerous revolts, the Poles have quelled, by feveral defeats given them. See UKRAIN,
OLO, formerly PEGASO , town of Theffaly, in
European Turkey, on the N. fide of the gulph of V European Turkey, on the NN. fido of the gulph of Volo,
with a fpacious harbour. It lies about feven miles from
Demetran with a fpacious harbour. It ties. about feven miles from
Demetriada. It was once a frong fortrefs, and confiderable faple.
OLTA,
OLTA, a large river of Guiney, and Negroland, in
Africa, which after a courfe from N, to S. falls into the
Atlantic ocean E. of Aura Africa, which after a courfe from N. to. falls into the
Atlantic ocean E . of Aura. It is very rapic, and wide
at its mouth. at its mouth.
OLTERRA,
LuTERRA, a pretty Epifcopal town of the Pifano, and
Turcany, in Italy, on the Zambra, with fine cathedral. It lies twenty-four miles S. of Florence. Lat.
43 deg. I9 min. N. long. II deg. 56 min. E. 43 deg. I9 min. N. long. II deg. 56 min. E. nate, and Naples, in traly. It iies fifty-five miles N.E.
of this capital. Lat. 41 deg. 26 min. N. long. 16 deg. min. E. of Naples, in Italy; whence it pafies by Benevento, and
running
gulph of the Tulcan fea.
OORBURG, a villare of Holland ful neighbourhood of the Hague, with an acadidmy,
where, among foreigners, are always fome Englifh youth educated in accounts, \%c.
VOORN, one of the
VOORN, one of the iflands of Holland, having the Maele, which feparates it from the continent and the
infe of Inemunde on the N. the Biefborch fea on the E .
another branch another branch of the Maere, which parts it from Goree
and Ovelfleckee on the $S$, with the German ocean on the and Ovelffeckee on the $S$. with the German ocean on the
W. It is twenty-four miles long, and but five broad.
Its Its capital the Briel flands on the N. W. part, and near Helvet:luys, whither the packet-boats come weekly
froent Harwich. VOUTENAY, a town of Burgundy, in France, twenty
miles S. E. of Auxerre. Lat. 47 deg. 28 min. N. long. miles S. E. of Au
3 deg. 46 min . E.
UPLA. 46 miA. a province of Sweden, with Geftr:cia on the N. W. the Baltic on the N. E. and S. Gefr:cia on
dermania and Weftmania on the S. and W. dermania and Weftmania on the S. and W.
UPPINGTON, a market-town of Rutland hire, about fix miles S. of Oakham.
UPPINGHAM,
UPPINGHAM, a well-built market-town of Rutland-
fhire, on a hill, with a free-fchool and ho fhire, on a hill, with a free-fchool-and hofpital.
UPSAL, an ancient city and univerfity of Uplandia, in Sweden. It fands on the Sal, was formerly the capital of the North, and the royal refidence. It is large, is a ftrong caftle. It is the fee of an Archbifhop, and
it the cathedral is the fineft church in the kingoom. It lies forty miles N . of Stockholm. Lat. 60 deg. Io min. N. Ing. 17 deg. 56 min. E.
UPTON, a genteel inlage of Effex, in the neighbour-
hood of London, the buildings in which have greatly hood of London, the buildings in which have greatly
increafed of late. increafed of late.
UP TON, a market-town of Wercefterfhire, on the Severn, over which it has a bridge. Here Roman coins
are found. It lies about 9 miles from Worcefter, and ros from London.
UR, a city of the ancient Chaldea, now Diarbecker, in Aliatic Turkey, the birth-place of Abraham.
URAGUA, the weft fubdivifion of
America. It has the province of Guayra, and South the mouth of Rio de la Plata on the Syyra on the captainflip
del Rel del Rey on the E., and Parana on the W.
Brahe, on the infe of Huen, oppofite famous Tycho Denmark, It lies fixteen miles N. E. of Copenthagen.
Lat. 5 deg. 57 in Lat. 55 deg. 57 min. N. long. . 3 deg. 20 min. E.
URB, Germany. Here are falt-fprings, and in the neighbourhood of Budingen.
clefiaftical flate of Itroly. It lity of five mino, and the EcSt. Angelo in Vado, and on the Metro.
It has the gulph of Venice on the N. E. Pare, in Italy. It has the gulph of Venice on the N. E. Perugiano and
Umbria on the S. Ancona on the E. and Tufican Romagna on the N. and W. It is feventy miles long, and from twenty to fifty broad.
Tts capital of the fame name flands near the fource of
the Foglia, is an Archiepifcopal fee, with a magnifcent palace, and a fine cathedral ; the native place of
Polydore Virgil, and Polydore Virgil, and the celebrated Raphael, penomi-
nated Urbino. It lies fixty-two miles N . W. nated. Urbino. It lies fixty-two miles N. W. of An-
cona. Lat. 43 deg. 46 min. N. long. 13 deg. 48 min. F RBS, a province of Africa, containing large and fertile
plains ; but the inhabitants rude Its capital the inhabitants rude. lies two leaynes $S$ the fame name, the Roman Turridis, remains of antiquity. fhire, and about three mFONT, a large village of WiltShire, and about three miles from the Devifes; and a-
bout half a mile further, and in the fame parinh, is the
hamlet of Efcot, near which is a remarkable hollow way leading to a neat country-houfe, and behind this is a hanging wood, \&cc. at the end of which opens a moft correipondent who fent us that of the V VIEs or DEVIZES.
ands on the Bay of Bifcay, in anfils, tween this province and Afturias.
and near the Pyrennean mountains, fevent the Segen
N. of Barcelona. Lat. 42 deg. 41 Imin . N. Yong. mivy
I 15 min. E.
URGUAY, or URVAICA, a province of Paraglary,
SRU South America.
URI, one of the
URI, one of the thirteen Swirs cantons, on the S. fide
the Lucerne-lake, having the cour the Lucerne-lake, having the country of the Sifdeo
and canton of Glaris on the E . fome of Gifon bailiwics on the S . and Underwald with parte of trelif
on the W. In on the W . It contains only villages, and the Bermer int
bitants are Roman Catholics. bitants are Roman Catholics.
URIES, freights between Tartary and Jetzo, in Ats
where the Dutch have fome fettlements, where the Dutch have fome fettlements. ners, and near the exit of the on the $N$. fide of Lo outh
nefs from it. 7 ,
forreef nes, and near the exit of the river Nefs from th. This
fortreff confifted of feven large towers, built
Cummings, and demelinhed by Kind Cummings, and demolifhed by King Ewward $I$,
About four miles weftward of it is Mual a hill of about two miles perpendicular height, on the top of which, as the name imports, is a late, of of ofes
frefh-water, about thiry fathoms frefl-water, about thirty fathoms long, and fix orode,
with no freaim running to or from it. It could pere
yet wet be fathomed, is always equally full, and netere
yreezes yet be fath
freezes.
URSEREN,
RSEREN, a valley of St. Gothard, and canton of
Uri, in Switzerland, three leagues lone, and onn broadd
where the where the air and foil are very bad ; it ies a lithered,
yond yond the Devii's bridge. Here are three great roade,
to Italy, Valais, and the Grifons; with not a tree in to taly, Valais, and the Griions; with not a trece in
it except fome wild rofe-trees. it, except fome wild rofe-tres.
URSUM, a town in the province of $V_{\text {aitka, in }}$ Eaftern roving nation, lying N. of Penfia, betwe branch of that
fea roving nation, yying N. of Peeffia, between the Cafpian
fea and the teritories of tie. Great Mogul.
USCOPIA, USCOPIA, a place in Servia, and European Turkey, See ScopiA. in of Pomeraniz, by the Pene and Oder, near the place where they fill Saltic.
to the King of Pruf is a town on it, and both fubjeter vigation of the Oder. UENBERG, a lord Ihhip in Suabia, in Germany, be-
longing to the Margrave of Baden-Baden.
USERCHE, longing to the Margrave of Baden-Baden.
USERCHE, a town of Limofin and Guyeune, in France,
on a rock on a rock which is walthed by the Vizere, eighteen 32 deg. 41 min. E. USHANT, a m fall in inand of France, fifteen miles W. of
the coaft of Britany, ard oppofite to the point of the coaft of Britany, ard oppofifte to to te point of
Conquet. Lat. 48 deg. 30 min. N. long. 4 deg. of
min. W $\min$. W.
which rifes on, i, e. water in Erfe, a river of Wales, runs S. E. through this of Brecknockhhire, whence it where it falls into the mouth of the Severn.
 USKE,
SKE, a market-town of Monmouth hhire, on the river of the fame name laft-mentioned, about twelve miles
S. W. of Monmouth SSEL, a town of Leuth.
of Auvergne, about eight lef enes
inh inhabitants are reckoned very expert in fetting of falle
diamo diamonds
USSON, a to
ing on a the Allier, about auvergne, in France, fland-
Inf and an half E . from Iffoire.
In its caftle refided Margaret of Valois, leading a before, on which for twenty years, as fhe had done Henry IV.
USTIANO.
Milan, in a town of the Cremonefe, and duchy of Milan, in Upper It taly, on the Ognio, and lices forty-
five miles S.E. of Milan, and fubjeat to the houfe of

U T
Auifrin.
min. E . UTICA illuftrio a city of Africa, famous for the 10 deg. 33 illuffrious Cato. It is, now called Byferta, and a confi-
derable town of Tunis, with an the of the Mediterranean, defended by two a a fine bay lies about thirty miles N. W. We the towers. It
Carthage. Lat. $\min ^{\min . E .}$. UTKA, frontiers of Permia. UTCESTER, a market-town of Stafford, commonly Dove, over which is a handome flane-bridgre, on the
it two mere-fones for and on The market-place is flarge, where all and Derby fhire.
fides butter, large quantities of kine, befides butter, large quantities of cheefe, corn, \&ce, are
fold every Wednerfday. The fairs are on May 6, and
July July 31, for horned cattle and fhes hep; and May 6, and
ber 19, for fltrong black colts and ber 19, for frong black colts and horned cattle. It it ies
14 miles from Staford, and 125 from London. Here
are iron-forges. rate miles from
UTRECHT,
UTES.
UTRECHT, one of the feven united provinces. It has
part of the Zuyder-zee part of the Zuyder-zee, and anfo part of Holland, on
the N. the fame province on the W. the Rhine vides it from Guelderland, and alro from part of Hollaind on the S. and is bounded by Guelderland on the
E. Its extent is about thirty-two miles from S. E. to
N. W. and twenty-two from S. W. We to The foil here is beeter than in Holliand. It is di-
vided into the fuperior and interior diocefes, vided into the fuperior and inferior diocefes, the Emf-
land, and country of Montfort.

U Z E
Its capital of the fame name, in Latin Ultrajecthum,
ftands on the old chaminel of the Rhine. It is a and populous city, the houfes of brick, and many of
them flately with and of quality for the falubrity of its air. and Its univerity is very flity of ifthing air and pleafant fite. veral great men, and porfeffirons, hinall faculties.
Utrecht gave birth to Pope Adro Anna Maria Schurrman, \&ze. and here the Confederate
provinces figned their provinces figned their treaty of union in 1597 , , alfo nd France was concluded here in 1713 . It lies alilient nineteen miles S. of Ampterdam. Lat. 52 deg. 1o min.
N . long. 5 deg. 7 min. E . TRERA, a town of Andalufia, in Spain, with 3000 families. VACH , or UBACH, a village of Limburg, and the Autrian Netherlands.
XBIDGE, a market-town of Middlefex, on the Colne, XigRtDen miles a market-town of Middlefex, on the Colne,
ef London. Its chief trade is io eigel ennt to the capitial London. and it gives chief trade io is is io
marl toa
branch of the Paget family. It is full of inns, as being On the Oxford road. all faid of it.
UZEDA, a t of thick a woods of New Ceafile, in Spain, in the midt
OE reforted to for hunting. ZERCHE, a fmall town of Limofin, in France. See
UsRRCHE. ZEZ, a town of Lower Vivarais, and Languedoc, in
France, fixteen miles N. of Nifmes. Lat. 44 deg. 10 min. N. long. 4 deg. 36 min. E.


W A A


WAG, a river of Hungary, with its fource in the
Carpathian mountains, and conffines of Po Carpathian mountains, and confines of Po-
land, whence it runs $W$. and then turning S. it pafles by Leopoldfatad, and falls into the Danube WAAL, a river of Holland, being a branch of the Rhine which wafhes Nimeguen, Tiel, Bommel, and Gorcum, then unites with the Maefe, and after paffing by Dort,
falls into the German ocean below the Brill. falls into the German ocean below the Briell. Camel, over which is a flone-bridge, fome of its arche being founded on woolpacks. Its fairs for horfes, oxen, $2 e$. are on May 12, June 22, and OCtober 10. It lies
5 miles above Padfow, and about 195 from LonWACHTENDONCK, a well-fortified town of Guelderland, in the United Provinctes, with ditithes and
marfhes. It ftands on the Niers, five miles above
met marfhes. It ftands on the Niers, five miles above
Gueldre to the $E$. At its fiege in 1588 , Count Mansficla
bombs. It belongs to the King of Prufia.
WADSTEN, or WASTENA, a town of Eaft Goth land, in Sweden, on the E. bank of the
twenty-five miles N . W. of Norkopping. WAERT, an ine in the Maefe, oppofite to one of the gates of venlo, in Guelderland, and the United Pro the ice. WAES, the N. E fubdivifion of Flanders, on the
N. bank of the Scheld, part of which is fubject to the Dutch.

> Wautch, a province of Mufcovy. It has the Cargapol and Ruffian Carelia on the Kolm. Onega and part of Kolmogorodkia on the N. Ouftiong and the part of Dwina on the E. with the fame Ouffiong and Carga-
pot on the S. It is mountainous, woody, and thinly inhabited. Whe town of the fame name ftas
WAGENHEIM, fuppofed to be Tacitus's Vada, a town of Guelderland, and the United Provinces, on the
Lech (fome fay the N. bank of the Rhine) ten miles N. W. of Nimeguen. The chief riches of it intlabitants arife from their cattle and tobacco. Lat. 52
deg. $10 \mathrm{~min} . \mathrm{N}$. long. 5 deg. 27 min . E. deg. 10 min. N. long. 5 deg. 27 min. E.
WAGER'S STREIGHTS or River', in Wales, and the northern regions of America, with high in lats. on both fides, and very good foundings. It Ieagues wide at its mouth, 8 cc .
ftein, and Lower Saxony, in Germany divifion of Holftein, and Lower Saxony, in Germany. On the N.
and E, it is almoft furrounded by the Baltic, with the rivers Trave on the S. and Swentin on the W. Zembla and Ruffia, through which the Dutch Nova to lat. 75 deg. N. in queff of a N. E. paflage foiled the
Eaft Indies and China. Lat. 70 deg. ro min. N. long. 60 deg .15 min . E. Wodeg. 15 min . E.
beginizeE , a market-town on the coaft, and at the
beg of the Fen-country of Holland, in Lincolnthire. Here is a fine free-fchool, whole founder Wilabout 35 miles from Lincoln, and about 124 from London.


## V.



5e $7^{5} 5$

## W A I

WAKEFIELD, proverbially called Merry Walfollt, populous and well-built market-town in the Weflifid
ing of Yorkflaire, on the Calder, a navigable sper his place to Ealand and Halifax, and for car ying ond thapel in memory of the Duke of Yorke, fath on it Edward IV. who was flain in the neighbourhood K ; Green who fought Robin Heamous Pinder, and Johnt nnual fairs for horfes and hardware on Jy. Hete, No on November 12, for the former articice, iss F ay market is for woollen cloth. The church is l lof place is a beautiful Doric crofs, with a charity makn for fixty-three children, \&ce. It lies twenty-four milo ALACHIA a provi of Eon.
 has Moldavia and Tranfylvania on the N. the Danbbe
on the E. and S. and part of Hungary and Trangl.
vania on the W. The air is temperate, and foil fruitful, being faimous
efpecially for hories. It has a Waywode or Holpodit fubject to the Grand Signior a Waywode or Holpadar, on account of another offering a larger tribute nhabitants have the free exercife of the Greek religion and are obliged to bring into the field as many foree at their own expence. ALBOURG, a little town of Bafil, in Switzerland,
the foot of Mount Jura, with a firn the foot of Mount Jura, with a frong caftle on a roci
It flands in the road from Geneva Berne, WALCHEREN, a to Bafil.
UnLCHEREN, a circular ifland of Zealand, in the very low, it is fubject to inundations; but bein arable and pafture land. The chief town is MiddleOurg; Flufting and Trevor belonging to the Prince WALCOT, a place in Somerfethir
man antiquities have been found.
ALCOURT, a town found. therlands, near the frontiers of Hainaud Auftrian Ne. let Henre, ten miles S . of Charleroy. Lat, 5 ded. 26
min. WALDBOURG deg. 26 min .
about thirty miles long, and twelve broad. It lies be tween Koningfeck on the W. Buchaw on the N. and Kempten on the E. being fubdivided into the upp
and lower domains. The Counts confift of four bren ches, the eldeff called Truches, and herediary ligh
Steward of the remer Iteward of the empire. name is Its capital of the fame name is a large open town wit
a fine cafte, and lies five miles $E$. of avenhury ALDECK, a principality in the N. parco of Helfic, it Germany, about twenty milies in extent, beyond
Eider, on the frontiers of Weftphalia, the bank of $P_{2}$
dit Eider, on the frontiers of Weffphalia, the bank of Pr
derborn, and $W$. of the landgravate of Cafled. It very fruitful, befides mines of coal
\&c. with flocks of mheep
scc. with flocks of Aheep and plenty of venifor.
Its capital of the lies eighteen miles S . W. of Hefie-Caffid. Lat, 5 t des 20 min . N. long. 8 deg. $46 \mathrm{~min} . \mathrm{E}$.
ALDEN, or SAFERUN ALDEN, or SAFFRON-WALDEN, a prety mat
ket-town of Effex, twenty-five miles from Chedy tec-sochn of Eitiex, twenty-five miles from Chelmsorat


WALTHAM St. Laurence, a place in Berkfhire, where,
on Auguft 10 , is an annual fair for horfes anet other on Augutt 10, is an annual fait for horles anto othe WALTON upon Thames, a place in Surrey, where are acres, with a ranupart and trench from St. George's hill. Ant annual fair for horfes, cattle, and
kept here on Wednefdy in Eatter-week. WALTON, a place in the antient wibeery. of the Soke, Hult far from Harwich, in Ellex, with a fair for toys on WAN, the ancient Auenic, a large city of Turcomannia, WANDSFORD-BRIDGE, a place in Huntingdonhire, 12 at the S . end of which is a large inn, and the fign of a
man ffoating on a cock of hay, with the infcription WAN GEN, an Impefilial town of Suabia, in Germany, on the Arg. It lies twenty-five miles E. of Con-
Itance. Lat. 47 deg. 31 min. N. long. 9 deg. 50 france. Lat. 47 deg. 31 min. N. long. 9 deg. 50 WA. SDYKE, a furprifing ditch running for many miles
together from'E. to W. in Wiltehire, which feems to Whave been anciently a boundary. WORTH, a village of Surtey, between Putney and Batteriea, on the $W$ andle, which runs into the Thames,
and ovef it here is a bridge. The people in this place carry on a brais-manufacture of kettles, \&c. An annual fair for hornes and toys is helld on Mond. An Mon- Tuef-
day, and Wednelday, in Whituun-week. W AN TAGE, a market town of Berkhire, with fairs the firl Saturday in March, July 18 and September 17, for horfes, cows, calves, hogs, cheefe, and hops. It
lies about fifteen miles from Oxford, and fifty-nine from London
WARADIN, or WARSDIN, Great, an Epicopal town and place of Kewh Hungary tria; being ninety-e-ight miles E. of Buda. Lat. 47 deg. 21 min . $N$. long. 21 deg. 46 min . E.
WARADIN, Litile, a ftrong place aloo in Hungary, on Whe Drave: Between it and a high mountain is a warm the Drave. Between it and a high mountain is a warm
bath. It ilies twenty-four miles E. of Tockay. Lat. 48 deg. 18 min . N. Jong 21 deg .26 min . E. . Sweden, at the mouth of the Embeck, near PeipusWARBOIS, a place in Huntingdonfhire, where formerly WARBOIS, a place in Huntingdonfhire, where formerly
a man, his wife, and daughter, were through ignorance hana, his witchcraft.
haRER fiDGE, or WADRIDGE, a market-town of Cornwall, with a flone-bridge over the Camel. It has
fairs on May 12, June 22 , and O Otober 10 ,
 fom London.
WARBURG,
W ARBURG, a town of Paderborn and Weftphalia, in Germany, near the Dymel. Here they brew a flrong
palatable beer, and have mines of iron and lead. It lies twenty-four miles S . E. of Paderborn. Lat. 51 deg. 52
min. N. long. 8 deg. 56 min. E. WARBURG, or rathet WARDBERG, a fmall town of Halland a nd Weft Gothland, with a ftrong caftle,
in Sweden. It has a large harbour, about twenty miles in Sweden. It has a large harbour, about twenty miles
S. of Gottenburg. WARDHUYS, a fmall town on an inand near the continent in the county of the fame name. It fands near
the N. E. point of Norway, has a harbour and Gover-
 Lior. It lies soout 18 miles S. E. of the North ca
Lat., deg. 10 min. N. long. 28 deg. 5 min. E.
WARE, a jarge market-town of Hertordfirire, on WARE, a large market--town of Hertfordfhire, on the
Lea, a navigable river which falls into the Thames, by Lea, a navigable niver which falls into the Thames, by
means of which large quantiuies of corn and malt are
fent to London. Its plenty of water gave rife to the fent to London. Its plenty of water gave rife to the
ufeful projea of Sir Hugh Midddeton, for conveying ufcful project of Sir Hugh Midddleton, for conveying
the New River to London, one fource of which is at the New River to London, one fource of which is at
Amwell within a mile of Ware. It lies twenty two
miles from the metropolis, and two from Hertford miles from the metropolis, and two from Heftiford
Here an annual fair for horfes and cattle is kept on the Here an annual fair for horfes and cattle is kept on the
firf Tueldhy in September. It is a thorougharee in
he N. road. The market is confiderable on Tuet or corn, \& $C_{\text {e }}$ and the large bed of Ware at an ity
here is a curiofity, and would hold near twen VAREHAM, a mayor, \&cc, borough of Dore confiderable, with a harbour, but niment. It was on market is on Saturday, and annual fairs for hoo. cheefe on April 7, July 5, and Septetment iI hoge
Poet Pitt celebrates by a copy of yerfos. lity of his kinfman John Pitt, Efg; who bes Ceat and eftate of a few acres hereabouts, where Con of the mufes feems to have fente much of his tion
from his flock. It lies 17 miles from Do 108 from London.
Ahalia in Germanys neat town of Munfler, and W. phalia, in Germany, with a caftle on the Ems, atiter
niles S . of Munfter city. ARENSDORFF, Uppe
Upper saxony, in Gerperny, a county of Anhalt, ard
Anhalt-Cothen. WARIENBURG, the moft fouthern town of Sed Denmark, with a harbour and moderate trade, five in
W. of Prefto WARINGSTOWN, a village of Down, and provicace of Ulifter, in Ireland, with linen-manuf, and provinces
In the neighbourhood a Danifl mount was In the neighbourhood a Danifh mount was opense,
containing a vault, an urn with bones, and a rude tall: containing a vault, an urn with bones, and a rude tas)
fuppofed to be ane altar. It flands two miles foom $M_{2}$ : WARK, once a noted cafte in Northumberland, now in WARSWORTH, a town of Northumberlad WARKWORTH HERMITAGE, a curiofity in Nor. WARKWORTH HERMITAGE, a curiofity in Nor.
thumberland, on the bank of the CCquet, cut outo of thumberland, on the bank of the Coqust, cut outof
the folid rock, confifting of a bed-chamber, kithen,
chapel, and altar. Chapel, and altar. good corn, \&c., market on Saturday. The, faimir for
cattle, \&c. are on April is, Auqut io cattle, 8 c . are on April if, Auguft in, and. 0 abo
ber 28 . The Deveril runs through it. It feventeen miles from Salifbury, and ninety-nine ffoon W ARNA, a town of Bulgaria, in European Turkey. See W ARNEMUNDE, a town of Mecklenburg, and Lower Saxony, in Germany, at the mouthteof the Warner, on the Baltic, being about twenty-eight miles N. E. of
Wifmar. Lat. 54 deg. 26 min. N. long. 12 deg. 20 min. E. about fix wiles S . W. of Menin. Lat. 50 deg. 45 min.
N. long. 2 deg. 56 min . E. N. long. 2 deg. $56 \mathrm{~min} . E$.
WARRINGTO , a market-

Mer fey, over which is a ftone-bridge. It lies on thies from Liverpool, and I 82 f from London. Il gives title of
Earl to the family of Booth. WARSAW, the capital of W
alfo the royal refidence, an the W. bank of the Viftult It is al latge and populous city, defended by a double wall in one of which the general diet hold their metings befides many other pubic buildings. Over tbe tiveris
a timber-bridge of curious workmanflio. a timber-bridge of curious workmanhhip. a plain where the nobles of Poland meet, and encan? a tents thill they have eleded a King. The civy is ifob
in
divided into the old and new town, the fubuts of divided into the old and new towns, the fubuth of
Cracow, and the Brag or Pras. Thechurch of St. Cracow, and the Brag or P
John the Baptift is very fine.
In 1708 a plague fwept off near 30,000 people herer
and a fire for nine days almoft burns dow and a fire for nine days almoft burnt down the wopl
city.
Goods brought hither by
 lies about 136 miles, and 148 N N. of Cracow. Lat $5^{2}$
deg. 1 min. deg. 21 min. $N$. long 22 deg. 10 min. E.
WARSIGA, a fmalt own of Ruffian Lapland, in Afin
and this is all and this is all maid of it.
WARSOVIA, or MASSOLA, a province of Poland,

## W A T

in which Warfaw, the laft-mentioned place but one,
fands. It is bounded on the N .5 by Ducal Pruffia, on the S. by Upper Poond, on the Wy bucal Pruffia, on
and Cujavia, and on the E. by Polachiat, wher Poland and Cujavia, and on the E. by Polachia, which fpa-
rates if from Lithuania. Its extent from S. W. to N. Et is 2 abot 120 miles, and about 90 in breadth, though
others make both thefe dimenfions muct larver, Fare feveral navisable rivers, efpecially the the Weiffel or
Viffula running throunh Crofles it froming through the S. part, and the Boos, which
E . to W. The country is level, and the corifes it from
foil fivitul.
WARTA, a r
WARTA, a river, which rifing in Little Poland, runs
N. W. through Great Poland, It then fen, and having ereat Poland. It then paffes by Po
Oder near Cuftrin

 WARTENBURG, a town of Silefia, and Bohemia, in Germany, near the confines of Poland, eighteen miles
N. E. of B.eflaw. Lat. 51 deg. 3 I min. N. Iong. 17 deg. 26 min. E. .
WARTON, a little town of Lancafhire, at the foot of mar-fchool, and an horpieal for f fix poor with a good gram War-fchool, and an hofpital for fix poor men. in England. It thand on a rock, afd near the Avon,
over which is a ftone-bridge of twelve arches. over which is a ftone-bridge of twelve arches. Having
been almoft burnt down to the amount of near 100,000 pounds damage, it was rebuilt thandfomely fince by act
of parliament. Here are but two churches of parliament. Here are but two churches, that of St.
Mary being finely new-built. Its ftrong caftle is now Mary being finely new-buitt. Its trong cafte is now
the noble feat of Lord Brook. Near the town is Guy's
cift, from the form cliff, from the famous Earl of Warwick of that name.
The markets are on Tuefday and Friday, with fairs for he markets are on Tuefday and Friday, with fairs for
horfes, cattle, and cheefe, on May 12 , July 5 , Sep-
tember 4 , and November 8 . tember 4, and November 8 . This is a mayor, \&ce. borough, which fends two
members to parlianient, and wilh Holland in Lincoln-
 about eighty-eight mies $N$. W. of London.
WARWICK, town of Flarders, and Aufrian Netherlands, on the Lys. It lies ten miles S. E. of
Ypres. Lat. 50 deg. 46 min. N. long. 3 deg. 10
WARWICK, a town of Providence plantation, and
New England, in North America, near the mouth of New England, in North America, near the mouth or
the river Patuxet. The inhabitants entertain travellers WA their houres gratis, ceflerfhire and Oxfordhire on the S. Derbyfhire and Staffordfire on the $N$, and Northamptonfhire on the
E. It is almoft forty miles long from N. to S. and a-
 rihkes, 17 market-towns, $\& \mathrm{c}$. with 155,000 inhabi-
tants. The air is excellent, and foil rich in corn, wool
wood, iron, coals, cheefe, \&cc. It is divided into the Fel den and the Woodland; the former on the S . fide, and
the latter on the N . fide of the Avon, befides which the next confiderable +iver is the Tame. It lies partly in the dioccefe of Worcefter, and partly in Litchfield and
Coventry. It fends two members for the fhire, two for Coventry, Warwick, and Tamworth each. Woventry, VASA, or MUS TASAR, a fea-port town of
Cajania, and Finland, in Sweden, on the Bothnic Cajania, and Finland, in Sweden, on the Bothnic
nuph, the birth-pace of the fanous King Gutavus
Vafi. It lies about fixty miles S of Old Carelby. Vafa, It liks about fixty miles S. of Old Carelby.
WASLOY, a town of Moldavia, and European Tur
to They on the Bardolach. It lies about fixty miles S. E. Key, on the Bardolach. It lies abou WASSERBLLCK, a town of Treves, and ten miles N of the city of the latter name, in Germany.
WASERBURGG, at town of Bavaria, in Germany, on the Inn. It lies about thirty miles E. of Munich. Lat.
48 deg. 6 min. N. long. 12 deg. 15 min. E. WATCHET, a market-town of somefrethire, with a "fimall harbour and pier on the Briftol channel. On its
it E I
here is on Saturday, and a fair for catcle, sci. on Au
guit 25 . It lies about 12 ailes from Brid $\begin{aligned} & \text { awater, }\end{aligned}$ an $W_{A}{ }^{153}$ from London. reparated on the E. by its haven from Wexford, being
bounded by Cork on the W. the ocean on the S. and
the Siure on the N.

 WATERFORD, the ty of the lame, name, capital of the lafl-mentipned copn-
bour and forcion Shure, with a guod harbour and foreign ruade ; for which with it a sompod har-
fituated. It is welt-built, and the fee of a Bionfly fiuated. It is welli-built, and the fee of a Biahop, the
cathedral of which is a fine ftructure. It lics about cight miles fiom the e fea, and wetructe. It dies about
kenny. Lat. min. Wh 52 WATFORD, a market-town of Herfordhire, on the
Colne wwith a free-fhool, \&c. It lies about two miles
Wi W. of Pernnywell, and feventen from London, with mair on Trinity-Monday and Tuefday, for catle.
WATHING ION, a finall market-town of Oxfordhire not far from the Thañes. market-town of Oxfordhire, WATLING-STREET, 2 a famous Roman road in Eng-
land, wnich croffed the Ikenning-flect and Foild itite tie
 Herman-ffreet anfifed paraliectly to cach $N$, and $S$.
lies about twelve miles from Oxford, and forty-tbrea from London. This would feem to be the fame with
Wathington. WATRRGEN, the frit place in Tirol, a province of Autira, in Germany, in coming to it from Saliz3urg.
It lies in a barren coutiry, thcir fubftance and trade being in cattle. WATTON, a market-town of Noffolk. It lies bout
fixteen miles from Norwich, and tighty-nine from
London. London, on the Danube, in the midale of which is the ingod of
St. Andrew. It lies about eleven miles $S$. $E$. of NoWAVENY, a confiderable riyer of Norfolk, between which and Suff k it is a boundary for about fifty
miles. It is navigable for barges to Becles and WAVELEVN, a town of Flanders. Shee GaVEREN.
WEAVER, a river of Cheflire, which with the Mert WEAVER, a river of Cheenire, which with the Merrey
empties iffelf into that arm of the fea forming wita the empties itielf into that ander the rea homing wita the
Dee on the orher fice the Cherfonefus Ceffrica.
WEDNESFITELD new chapel is buile for the inhabitants of Wolverthatopton, from which it is about two miles diftan.
WEEDEN WELL
ders of the Peak in or ThESWELL Derby ders of the Peak in Derby yire, which ebbs and fiows
WEEDEN, a place in Northamptonflire, where feveral coins have been dug $u$ WEEMS, a fine cafle ffanding bigh on the Fife coaft, in scofland, and at the mouth of the Forth, tbout a
mile from Dyert. It gives name and tile to an Earl of that kingdon.
On the fame coaft,
On the fame coaft, not above a mile or two apart,
are Weems-town, Weft Weems, South Weems, are Weems-town, Weit W eems, South Weems,
Weemkirk and Eafter Weems, fee-ports where the
Earl makes falt, and exports coals, to confiderable adVantage.
WEEN, or HUEN, a fmall infand in the Sound, or entrance into the Baltic, belonging to Denmark. It lies
eighteen miles N . of Copenhagen. Lat. 55 deg. 44 min. N. Iong. 13 deg. 18 min. E.
WEIDEN, a town of Bavaria, in Germany, on the
N.t. Nab. It lies eighteen miles N. of Amberg. Lat. 49
deg. 38 min. N. long. 12 deg. 14 min. E. WEIGATZ, or VEIGATZ Strijbts (flee Waro-
RATZ) a cbannel between Nova Zembla and Afatic Rumia.
WEIGHTON, a market-town of the Eaft Riding of WEIGHTON, a market-town of the Eaft Riding of
Yorkhhire, the Roman Delgovitia, on the Foulncis,
litlia
little N. E. of Howden, with fairs on May I4 and September 25.
WEIK, or WYK, a thire in the N. of Scotland, the fame with that of CATHNESS, which fee.
WEIK, its capial and a roval burgh. It is WEIK, its capial and a royal burgh. It is comprehended in the famed diftrict with Ding wall, Tayne, Domber to
and Kirkwall, which alternately fend one member to the Britifh pariament, with a harbour on the N. fide of
the Murray-firth: its parifh is thirteen miles long, and Seven in breadth ; with three Society's fchools at Keos, Ulbfter, and Stemfter. Here is a grammar
lies about twenty miles S. of Dungthyhead.
WELL, an Imperial town of Wittemburg, and Suabia, in Germany, on the Worm : it lies fourteen miles W. of
Stutgard. Lat. 48 deg. 46 min. N. long. 8 deg. 36
min.E. a neat well-built, but fimall town of North Jutland, in Denmark, on a little river which falls into bay communicating with the Lefier Belt, and form
ing a harbour. It lies fousteen miles N. of Colding. WEILBERG, a large town of Naffau, and the Wette-
raw, in Germany, on the Lohne. It lies thirty miles raw, in Germany, on the Lohne. It lies thirty miles
S. of Franckfort. Lat. 50 deg. 27 min. N. long. 8
deg. 10 min. E.
WEiMAR, a well-built city, and capital of Saxe-Wei-
mar duchy, with a fine ducal caftle, in Upper Saxony, mar duchy, with a fine dermany, on the Ilma. Lat. 50 deg. 10 min. N long. 11 deg. 18 min. E.
WEINGARTEN, a town of the Palatinate, in Ger WEINGARTEN, a town of the Palatinate, in Ger
many, on the E. fide of the Rhine. It lies twenty-fix
miles S. W. .f Heidelberg. Lat. many, on the E. fide of the Rhine. It lies twenty-fix
miles S. W. of Heidelberg. Lat. 49 deg. 10 min . N.
long. 8 deg. 18 min. E. long. 8 deg. 18 min. E.
EIHETM, another town of the Palatinate, twelve mile
N. of Heideliberg. Lat. 49 deg. 28 min. N. long. 8 deg N. of Heideiberg. Lat. 49 deg. 28 min. N. long. 8 deg.
27 min. E. Both towns feem now or formerly to have
been noted for Rhenil. Ween noted for Rhenilh wine. WEISSEL, the German name of the river Vifula.
WEISEDMUNDE, or fimply MUNDE, a fort Polifh Prufia, at the mouth of the Viftula, as its name
imports. It efends imports. It defends the harbour of Dantzick. Lat.
54 deg. Io min. N. Iong. 3 deg. 58 min.. .
WELBECK, a fine old feat of the Duke of Portland, in Nottinghammire, with gardens, a park, \&cc. on the Regnitz, It lies twenty-fix miles N. W. of
Ingolfadt. Lat. 49 deg. 10 min. N. long. II deg. 5 min. E. town of Alface, near the confines of the Palatinate, on the of Alr. Ite, near the confines of the Palatinate, on
thenty-three miles S. W. of Phi-
lipflurg. Lat. 49 deg. 10 min. N. long. 7 deg. $4^{8}$ lipfburg. Lat. 49 deg. 10 min . N. long. 7 deg. 48
min.E.
WEISEENBURG, or STAHL-PREISSENBURG WEISSENBURG, or STAHL-PREISSENBURG, a
town of Tranfylvania. It lies thirty-two miles W. of Hermanftadt. Lat. 46 deg .36 min . N. long. 23 deg. WEISSENBURG, a ftrong town of Livonia, on the Weifs, about 120 miles from Narva.
WEISSENFES, or SAXE-WEISSENFELS, a duchy of Mieflien, and Upper Saxony, contiguous to a the ter-
ritories of Saxe-Hall and Saxe-Merburg. The prefent
Pres Prince is a Knight of the Garter.
the laft-mentioned duchy, on the Salla. miles E. of Naumburg, and eighteen S. W. of Leipfic. Lat. 51 deg. 20 min. N. long. 22 deg. 10 min. E.pric.
WEKELAX, a fmall town of Carelia, Sweden, on a bay of the Finnic gulph. It lies forty-
five miles W. of Wyburg. five miles $W$. of $W$ yburg. WELNorth Wales, on a lake. It lies fix miles N. of
in Nown of Mant
Montromery Montgomery.
WELCH TRACT, lands near 40,000 acres, fo called
in Newcafle county, and Penflvania in North in Newcaftle county, and Penfilvania, in North AmeWELCOME, Sir Thomas Roe's, or Ne Ultra, a narrow
ftreight of New Ne Nent flreight of New North Wales, and the northern regions WELLAND, apening between lat. 62 and 63 deg. terfinire, runs eaft ward thro' Wellingbarough, between
Rutiand and Northampton, and then N. E. by Stam-
ford, and through Holland. It falls into a bays of the
German ocean, and divides Linculnflire from WELLINGBOROUGH,
a populous mar Northamptonfhire, on the Nen, noted fert-town of
cinal cinal waters. The market here on $W$ Wednerfiay abori.
with with corrn, and they have lace-m Wedneffelaya abound
about four miles from Higham-Fermenses. ampton, and fixty-five from London. WELLINGTON, a market-town of Somerfethire,
fairs for cattle on Thurfday before Eaffer, and Hoj.
Thurfdyy. One Salkeld the minifter of this place, having been
converted by King James I. called himpelf the convert, and the Prince complimented him in retid
with the title of the learned Sill with the title of the learned Salkeld. Lord CChief Jump
tice Popham, who refided and is buried here, endolf an hoppital,
aELLINGTO
WELLINGTON, a fmall market-town in Shrophing
with fairs for cattle with fairs for cattle, \&c. March 29, June 22, 2nd inca,
vember 17. It lies about 10 miles from Shrew
and 151 from London amber 17 . It lies al
and 151 from London.
ELLS, a fmall, but clean city of Somerfethire, at the
foot of the Mendip-hills, and the fee of a with that of Bath, from which it lies 16 miles, and ind
from London. The from London. The cathedral is neat, efpecially tole
W. front, alifo the clofe or $E$ piconal governed, by a mayor, \&cc. who returns two e. It is governed a mayor, \&c. who returns two members
to parliament. The markets are on Wedneflay and
Fiday, with fairs Friday, with fairs for cattle May 30, June 24, Oedo-
ber 10 and 14 , November 17 and ber 10 and 14 . November 17 and 30 . Near 24 ,his place.
is Wokey-hole; alfo Sedgemore, where the Duke of
M Monmouth was defeated.
folk, which is dangerous for fhipping we coaft of Nor-
 excellent flefh of all kinds, and fea-fifh. Tha country
round is very rich, with delightsul ind are commodious inns, and very reafonatbs, and her are conmocious inns, and very reafonable. On the
other fide of the bay which comes up to the place, is
large down large down, very well frocked with rabbits and place, is,
appropriated to that purpofe. appropriated to that purpofe. It lies about two miles E .
of Holkham. DLLS, a pretty town of Auffria, on the weff fide of the Draune. Lat. .48 deg. 18 min . N. long. 14 deg. 5
$\min . ~ E . ~$ MELLS. I a village of Limburg, in the Aufrian Nether EM, a market-town of Shroplhire, near the fource of
the Rodan. It lies 8 miles from Shrewflury
 June 29, and November 21, for cattle, yce. It gave
title of Baron to Chancello of King James II.
fends two memb a borough of Buckinghammhire, which fends two members to parliament. It fiands at thicen-
trance into the $V$ ale of Aylefury f fix mits trance into the Vale of Aylefbury; fir miles from the
town of this name, and thirty-nine from London. It has two cattle-fairs, May 1 Io and October 2. ENLOCK, a borough of Shrophhire, which fends two
members to parliament. It lies 10 miles from Shew members to parliament. It lies 10 miles from Shrewf.
bury, and 143 from London: with cattle-fairs, $8 c$ ch May 1 , July 5 , October 17, and December 4 .
ENNER, an inland lake of Weft Gothand in den, about feventy ind miles of long, ent Gothland, in
dify broad. den, about feventy miles long, and fifty broad.
WENSLEY-DALE, or WENSDALE, a rich valley of Yorkhire, through which runs the Eure, and not far
from Swaledale foreft. Hereabouts live the Henry Jenkins, aged. Hereabouts lived the famour ENSYSSEL, the North divifion of Jutland, in Sweden. It has the Categate on the N. the Skagerack on the E. Wyburg province on the S. and the German
ocean on the W. Its capital of the fame name fands on the Rya-A.
WENTSBECK,
bank of whick, a river of Northumberland, on the N benk of which flands Morpeth, near the fea
name to the Earls of Strafford. Wentworth-houfe in in is the fine feat of his defcendant the profertht Marouis of in REOBLY
Wham
a borough of Hereforddhire, which fends two

W E S
members to parliament, and is noted for ale. It fands
S. W. of Lemfter, 12 miles fiom Hereford, and from London. Here are cattle,
Thurfan, and three weeks after.
WERBEN, a town of Brandenburg Thurfay, and three weeks after.
WERBEN, a town of Brandenbirg on in Germany, at the confuence of the Elbe and Havel. It lies fixty-four
miles N. W. of Berlin. Lat. 53 deg. 10 min. N. I2 deg. 30 min . E.
WERCHTEREN, or WERKTON, a town of Auftrian Brabant, at the confuence of the Demer and of Auflerian
lies ten miles E. of Mechlin. Lat. 5 Ideg. To min. N. WERDA, 4 deg. 36 min.
and Upper Saxony, in C e of Birchofswerda, in Mifni and $\begin{aligned} & \text { pper saxony, in Germany } \\ & \text { WERDEBERG, } \\ & \text { Glaris-canton, or }\end{aligned}$ WERDENBERG, a county of Glaris-canton, in Switzerland, appendant on Sargans,
between which and the Rheinthal it lies, with the Rhine betwen which asd the heinthal thes, with the Rhine
in front. It has a fmall town of the fame name on the
bank of that river, and lies eighteen miles . of Glaris.
Lat. 47 deg. 10 min. N. lon. Lat. 47 deg. 10 min. N. long. 9 deg 46 min. E.
WERDEN, a town of Weftphalia, in Germany, on the Roer, belonging to the King of Pruffa. It Ities twelve
miles N. E. of Duffeldor. Lat long. 6 deg. 30 min . E.
WERDENSELS, a county of Bavaria, confining on Tirol, which belongs to the diocefe of Freifing.
Its capital of the fame name flands near the Ifer, and WERE, forty-five fine rives $S$. of Munich. Bifhops-Aukland: alfo another of the fame name in WEREDYKE, an old ditch fo called in the city of
Lincoln. Lincoln. A trong town of Weftphalia, in Germany, be
longe,
longing to the Elector of Cologne, between the Roer and Lippe, It lies thirty-two miles S . of M
Lat. 5 deg. 27 min. N. long. 7 deg. 26 min . E . Lat. 5 deg. 27 min. N. long. 7 deg. 26 min. E.
WERMELAND, or WERMEEANDA, a province
of Sweden, with Dalecarlia on the N. Wettermania and of Sweden, with Dalecarlia on the N. Weftermania and
Nericia on the E. the Werner--lake on the S. and Norway, with part of Dalia, on the $W$.
WERO, a very frall inand of Bergen,
lies about twenty miles S . or Loffoten.
WEROWITZ, a frong town of Pofega, and Sclavonia,
in Hungary, on the Drave. It lies thirty-fix miles N. W. of Porega. It commands the palinge to Erieck.
WERTHEIM, a county of Franconia, in Germany, on
both fides of the Mayne, with the binhopric of Wurtzburg on the E. and Erpach on the
N. and Mentz on the S. and W.
Its capital of the fame name ftands at the confluence
ne It the Tauber and Mayne. They trade chiefly in wine.
It lies twenty-two miles W. of Wurtzburg. Lat. 49 deg. 44 min. N. long. 9 deg. 16 min. E.
WESEL, or Nethbr WESEL, a well-fortifed town of Cleves, and Weffphalia, in Germany, on the E. fide of
the Khine, and near the mouth of the Lippe. In the porch of the great church Peregrine Bertie, afterwards
Earl of Lindfay, was born, his mother the Duchers of Earl of Lindfay, was born, his mother the Duchers of
Suffolk having fled into this country from Queen Mary's perfecution. It belongs to the King of Pruffia; and
lies twelve miles S. E. of Cleve. Lat. 51 deg. 28 min.
lies twelve miles S. E. of Cleve. Lat. 51 deg. 28 min.
N. .ong. 6 deg. 12 min. E.
WESEN, a town of Saragans, in Switzerland, on the
W. fide of Wahlitatel-lkee, and in the high road from
Germany and Switzerland to the Grifons, with three

Germancs and a nunnery.
ches Livonia, now fubjeat to
WESENBUR, a town of
Ruffia. It lies fixty-four miles W. . . Narva. Le. . 6 deg. 15 min. E.
deg. 8 min.. . long.
WESER, a river which rifing in Hefle, runs N. between
deg. 88 min. N. ong.
WESERR, a river which rifng in Heffe, runs N. between
Weftphalia and Lower Saxony, in Germany, then
paffing by Minden and Bremen, falls by a very wide
mouth into the German ocean below Carlfadt.
mouth into the German ocean
WESOP a m mall, but well- fortified town of Holland, in
the United Netherlands, on the Vecht. It It food out the United Netherlands, on the Vecht. It food out
againft the French in 1672 , and has goo beer called
.
 WESSENSTEIN, or WIT TENSTEIN, a frong caftle
of Livonia, in Sweden, amidf marfhes. It lies thirty of Livonia, in Sweden, amidft marthes. It ies
miles S. of Wefenburg.
NO.
miles.
$\mathrm{N}^{0} .99$.

WEST, or WESTERN ISLANDS, of Scotand, an-
cienty called the Ebbude and Hebrides. They are up-
wards of 30 in
 of that king gom, with about 48,000 inhabitants, who
retain the Erfe language, the cultoms and habits, \&c.
of the old Scots or of the old Scots or lighianders. See each ine under
their refeetive names, and HE BR DREs. They mofly
abound in all neceflaries, having preat plenty of fell abound in all neceflaries, having great plenty of feflh
and fifh, with a valt diverfity of wild-fowt The Azores in the At inntic ocean, belonging to
Portugal arelikewife called he Wettern Ines, as Iying
W. of North America, almoft midway betwee and Europe.
WESTBU a town of the Wetteraw, and the Upper
Rhine, in Germany
 WESTBURY, a mal borough of Wirthure, near the
Were. It fends swo members to parliament, and lies
twent
 fundon, with a fair the firt friday of Lent, and Whit-
GEST-CAPPEL for pedary. land, in the United a trown on the W. coaf of Zea-
It was famous for its maritime, with a good harbourfeven provinces, and bearing its name.
WESTERHAM, or WESTRAM, a markef-town of Kent, where is a noble feat called Squirries: and at this
place is a fair on September Ig, for bullocks, \&c. It lies forty-four miles from Canterbury, and twenty-
three frem three from London.
WESTER-WEMYS. See Wems.
WESTERWICK, a fea-port town of Smaland, in Swe-
den, on the Baltic. It lies 115 miles S. of Stockliolm.
Lat 5 dea den, on the Baltic. It lies 15 miles S. of Stockiolm.
Lat. 58 deg. . 10 min. N. WEST-GOTHLAND, a fubdivifion of Gothland, in
Sweden, with Smalandia on the S. E. and Hallandia Sweden, with Smalandia on the J.E. and Hallandia
on the S. W.
WESTH. WESTHAM, a neat village of Effex, on the Epping--
foreft fide, and neighbourhood of London, inhabited chiefly by rich citizens of fthat metropolis.
Of the fame name is a place in Suffex, with a fair on Septenber ${ }^{\text {9. }}$.
WESTHOVE.
WESTHOVE, a palace of the Abbots of Miedleburg,
in Zealand, and the united provinces. It lies among woods, near Domburg.
WEST-LEEBURG, aplace of Zealand, in the feven
united provinces, with an old palace between Flufling united provinces, with an old palace between Flufling
and Weft-Capelle. and Weft-Capelle.
WESTLOWW or PORTPICAN, a mayor-borough of
Cornwall, which fends two members to parliament, on Cornwall, which tends two members to patiament, on
a creek of the Englifh channel oppoite ot another
borough called Eaflow, which allo rendstereref borough called Eaflow, which allo fends seprefentatives.
It has a flone- Gridge over the Low, and a fair on March 5 , for horfes, \&c. It lies 23 miles S. W. of Launcefton, 2 from, Plymouth, and 23 2 from London.
WEST-MAN, or NEW SOUTH-WALES, in the
northern countries of America, where are feveral fettlenortherrn countries of America, where are feveral fettle-
ments of the Hudfons-bay company. ments of the Hudfon's-bay company,
WESTMANIA, a province of Swede, with Uplandia
on the E. Wermelandia on the W. Dalecarlia on the N. and Nericia with Sudermania on the S.
N.

ESTMEATH, a county of Leinfter, in Ireland, be-
tween Kin's country on the S. Longford on the $N$.
and the Shannon, which parts it from and the Shannon, which parts it from Roicommon,
on the W.
WESTMILL, or WADESMILL, in Hartfordfhire, near W are, where Roman amphoras, \&cc. have been dug up. Wal indenominated London $;$ it it a dininct city in
ral
Middlefex, and joini $g$ to the other at Temple and Holborn bars. It is under the Dean and chapter of Wetminfter-abbey, who appoint its civil officers, as
Highh-Steward, High-Bailift, \&cc. whereas London Proper is under the Lord Mayor and court of Aldermen.
In Weffminfter is the King's palaces of St . James, Whitehall, and Somerfet; ; llo in the different fiuare Wec. of this city refide moft of the nobility, gentry, and
other perfons of diftinalion. It is commonyy filed, from other perfons of cte
the royal refidence, The court-end of the town, as the the other is The city-end.
In Weftminfter are holden the parliament and fuIn Weftminfter a 6 H

W E S
Ceme courts of the kingdom; where prefide the twelve
Uudges: the former in houfes for the Lords and Judges: the former in houfes for the Lords and
Commons, near Henry VII.'s chapel and the Abbey; the latter fitting in Weflminfter-hall, built by William
Rufus, the Conqueror's fon and fucceffor Rufus, the Conqueror's fon and fucceffor.
It is not the fee of a Bifhop; though the Dean is It is not the fee of a Bifhop; though the Dean is
commonly Binop of Rochefte, who has great power
and confiderable revenues, with extraordinary perquiand confiderable revenues, with extrao
fites at a royal funeral or coronation, fites at a royal funeral or coronation, \&cc.
This city fends. two members to parliament. Its
buiddings in buildings in general are more magnificent, and its ffreets and fquares more fpacious and open than thofe of Lon-
don ; though by pulling down the ancient gates of the don ; though by puling down the ancient gates of the
latter, and making of other full paffiges in the confined parts of it, as have been already begun, London will
become very healthy and commodious, and not deferted become very healthy and commodious, and not deferted
for the new buildings of Weftminter, which have greatly increafed of late years, effecially towards the
fiels weftward, 8 c . elds weftward, \&c.
The abbey is a noble Gothic fructure, with a double ow of pillars on the infide, finely painted windows, and new-built front to the W. \&cc. Here is the royal bury-
ing-ground in King Henry VII.'s chapel; alio feveral exquifite monuments of marble, for perfons of all ranks and frations in life; which it would be endlefs to enu-
mierate: among thefe fome of the mof eminent Englifh mierate : among thefe fome of the moft eminent Englifh
poets have a quarter, adorned with bufts, \&c. to their memories, by the gratitude of pofterity, except Matt.
Prior's, which he himfelf paid for in his life-time. Prior's, which he himfelf paid for in his life-time.
Thie ftone-bridge of Weftminfter over the Thames, The ftone-bridge of weilminfer over the Thames,
and which is of late erection at the public expence, is
a very noble ffructure, confifiting of fifteen fine arches, a very noble frucure, confifting of fifteen fine arches, perhaps the grandeff in the known world.
WESTMORELAND, an inland county in
England, being bounded by Lancafhire on the S. and
S. W. by Cumberland on the W and S. W. by Cumberland on the W. and N. W. by Yorkfhire and Durham on the E. and N. E. It confifts of
mountains, Farge fells, or black heaths, and rich valleys; with the noble river Eden running through it to
lite its sxit below Carlife into the Solway or Eden firth ;
befides other fmall ftreams, all abounding with filmon and trout.
This county has plenty of excellent flefh and corn, though the higher grounds are fupplied with the latter
by the badgers of Appleby, Kirbyteven, \& c. a corn or meal-mongers fo called, who keep the markets for rrainin : thus a are all neceflaries pretty reafonable, and
their ale is not defpicable. The people here lay their ale is not defpicable. The people here lay up
great ftores of hung-beef and bacon, for winter and Ipring provifions; and their cuftoms deviate but little
from their from their neighbours in Scotland; from which country
they feem moftly to be defcendants. Appleby is the county-town; but Kendal is much
larger and more flourifhing in the wollen ste larger and more flourifhing in the woollen, \&cc. trade,
as knitting; and in this the inhabitants in general as knitting; and in this the inhabitants in general
are chiefly employed. The county is divided into the barony of Kendal,
which is very mountainous or felly, and in the diocere which is very mountainous or felly, and in the diocefe
of Chefter ; and into that of Weflmoreland, which is a large crampaign tract along the Eden, and in the dio-
cefe of Carlife. It gives title of Earl to the Fane family.
WESTON's ISLAND, Lord, one fo called by Captain
James, in his queft of the N. W. paffage and that is all faid of it. WESTPHALIA, a circle of Germany, on the N. W. 1t has the German ocean on the N. Lower Saxony on
the E . Heffe, the Palatinate, and Triers, on the $S$ with the Netherlands on the W. being 200 miles long, vinces of Diepholt, Hoye, Of It ind includes the proFriefland, Liephoit, and feye, Ofral placeses belonging to Cologne, Oldenburg, Delmenhorft, Benthiem, Steinfort,
the bihoprics of the coupties of Mingen and Tecklenburg, Minderng,
Ravenferer Raveninties, of Lingen and Tecklenburg, Minden,
Schumberg, Lippe, Corbey-Abbacy,
Weffphalia Proper, Marck, Cleve, Berg, Juliers, Wettphalia Proper, Marck, Cleve, Berg, Juliers,
Pyrmont, with Aix-la-Chapelle, Dormond, and many
other Imperial cities. To the N. the circle is mofly woody, cold, and barren; but the fouthern parts are
more warm and ferile more warm and fertile.

W H A
WESTRA, one of the Orkney ines, N. of Eglifha, CEST, catle, cc . and a convenient harbour .
ket-town of Kent WEST and EAST RETFORD, towns of Notting WETE See Retrord.
, towns of Nottingh WETE (fee V ETTER) a remarkably large lake of E .
Gothland, in Sweden. WESTWATER LAKE, a remarkable Tweedale, and $S$. of Scotland, fullil of eelis, $\delta<$.
WETHERBY, WETHERBY, a market-town in the Wef Ridin
Yorkinire, with fairs on Holy-Thurfday, Augut Yorkmire, with fairs on Holy-Thurfay, Augutng 5 ,
November 22, for horfes, \&c. It lies about 12 aid Wrom York, and 178 from London. Germany , between Heffe on the N . the M aundy
S S. the Rhine on the W. and Reineck on the E. ETTINGEN, in the county of Baden, $S_{\text {witzelly }}$
famous for a Ciftertian abbey on the famous for a Cittertian abbey on the Limmat. Need
Roman medals of filver, \&cc. were dug up, of the fame metal, ured in a temple of ifis here, lies half a league from Baden.
ty of Heffe, a Rhine, on the Lohne. Here is the feat of chamber, removed hither from Spire in 1608 , 1 p
this city was taken by the French this city was taken by the French. It lies thinty wied
N . of Franckfort. deg. 20 min . E
county of Leinfer, in Ireland, wish WEXFORD, a county of Leinfler, in Ireland, with the
Irifh fea on the S. and S. W. Irifik fea on the S. and S. W. part of Catheilough hand
Kikenny on the W. and Wicklow on the Its capital of the fame name has a harbour mouth of the Slaney, and on a bay of the Iribl fa. I
lies fixty-five miles S. of Dublin. lies fixty-five miles S. of Dublin.
WEXIO, or WEXICO, a tow
Gothland, in Sweden, on the Salen-lake. It ies thand one miles S. of the Wetter-lake. Lat. 47 deg. 18 min. N. long. 14 deg. 46 min . E.
WEYBRIDGE, a village of $S$ not far from Walton; where are tevards the Thame, ticularly thofe of the Earls of Lincoln fine fatas, puts WEYERS and HOY, both ports of the and Pormore inle, in the N.
yond Swinna.
WEYHILL, a village of dover, famous for a very counfiderable fair holden An-
neighbo to cipighbouring downs here OCtober 10, for fheep, prin.
cipally fore-ewes, for the nenine adjacent counties ; allo
for leather, WEYMAR, or SAXE-WEYMAR, both a duchy and its capital, in Upper Saxony. See Wrimar. WEYMARSH, a tract on the coaff of Kent, in which is chief town Lyd
EYMOUTH, a borough of Dorfethire, witha harRegis, and joined bannel, oppofite to Melcomber Regis, and joined by a timber-bridge. It has a good
foreign trade, and fends two meinbers to parliament, giving title of Vifcount to the Thynne family. It lies WHADDON-HALL, a feat of Northamptonhice feffed by Browne Willis, Efq; a defcendant of the tit mous Dr. Willis, with many of his MSs. \&x.c. unpublinhed. Here poet Spencer, and the Duke of Bucc,
had once refided. It lies W. of Stratord. WHALEBONE-POINT, a cape in New North Wales, and northern countries of Ammerica, about lat. 65 dey
The moft northern of two opening The moft northern of two openings to the S. of Rank
inlet, is called Whale-cove, and the other Leve-col a fair opening to the weftward of Wale-cove. Herre abouts probably is a convenient and eafy palige it
the South fea. WHARTON-HALL, a decayed feat, which originall gave name and title to the late Duke of Wharton,
little above the town of Kirbyteve in Wef little above the town of Kirbypfeven, in Weftmor
land. It belongs now to the Lowther family, and occupied by a farmer. The fite is delightful, on a gent
fope of $S$ flope of S . expofure, and the Eden here, a rumbling
river, which winds below it over a very fony bell river, which winds below it over a very fony
This place looks more venefable for its antiquit This prace looks more venerable for its anntruition
than ftriking for the elegance of its confution

W H I
The flooring and cieling are mofly fallen in: See
KIRBYSTEVEN. WERFE, a river of Yorkfhire, which wafhes a dale of the fame name, reaching from York-city about twenty
niles, with gentlenien's feats at a little diftance all WHIDAH, or FIDA, a very delightful country Guiney Proper, and Negroland, in Africa, with a town
of the Came name, and an Englim factory. It lies about of the rame name, and an Englif factory. It lies about
197 miles E. of Cape-Coaft-caftle. Lat. 6 deg. 5 min. N. long 3 deg. 10 min. E.

WHISTON, though decayed, is a mayor-town of Pem-
brokefhire, in South Wales, with a caftle once, now a brokefhire, in South Wales, with a caftle once, now
private gentleman's feat. It gave furname to the faprivate gentemans ieat. It gave furname to the fa-
mous profefor of Cambridge. It lies 3 niles from
Haverfordweft, and about
WHITBY, a large fea-port town in the North Riding of Yorkhire, with convenient piers, \&c. It flands st the
infux of the Efk into the German ocean. Above 200 infux of the Efk into the German ocean. Above 200
coal, \&c. fhips belong to this place; and here they are coal, dc. Lhips belong to this place; and here they are
continually building veflels for that purpofe. It has a
plentiful market, and lies about thiteen contunually building velifels for that purpore. It has a
plentiful market, and dies about thirteen miles N. W.
of Scarborough.
min. W. for in fummer.
WHITCHURCH, a mayor-boroingh of Hamphire, which
fends two men. bers to parliament. Near it is a fine feat fends two menb ensl of Portfimouth. Here are four an-
and park of the Earl nual fairs, April 23 , June 20, July 7 , for toys, and
Oetober Io, for fheep. It lies ten miles from Winchefter, and fifty-eight from London.
WHITCHURCH, a market-town of Shrophire, with a very good church, in which is the monument of the Englifh Achilles John Talbot, frirt Earl of Shrewbury,
who died at the fiege of Bourdeaux, anno 1553. This town raired a whole regiment for King Charles I. In the neighbourhood are feveral gentry; and here are
annual fairs on Whitfun-Monday, and October 28, for WHITEHALL, in Weftminfter, facing the Horre-Guards, and originally intended to front the canal, in St, James's
park, one of the fineft royal palaces in Great Britain before it was burnt in 1697 , as appears from that part ftill remaining, called the Banquetting-houre, now
Whitehall-chapel, the cieling of which is finely painted by Rubens, and the architecture on the outfide toward the freet very elegant and beautiful. In the Privy-
Gardens near it are feveral houfes of the nobility, \&\&c. with a fine bronze flatue of the unfortunate King
James II.
WHITEHART-FOREST, on the confines of Somer-
fetflire, fo called from a hart of that colour killed here fethire, fo called from a hart of that colour killed here
contrary to the expreff orders of King Henry IIII. for contrary to the exprefs orders of King Henry 111 . for
which a mule, called white-hart filver, is annually
paid into the Exchequer. paid into the Exchequer. and fourifhing town of Cum-
WHITEHAVEN, a large berland, with a good harbour, much improved by the
Lowthers and by act of parliament, and road on the Lowhers ; anfo a birk trade, efpecially in coals to Ire-
Irifh fea
Ind, its capital, and the Inle of Man; likewife to fome land, its capital, and the tile of Man ; inewife to parts of Sothand: and this is of coniderabe advantage
to the Lowther family; befides a good trade in falt, all
which yields them annually near 20,0001. It lies about which yields them annually near-20,001. It ies about
10 miles from Cockermouth, and 250 from London. 10 miles from Cockermouth, and 250 from London.
Near it is $S t$. Beeflead, where is good anchorage, and fafe riding for vefiels. VE, a fine and fertile valley fo
WHTEHORSE VALE called, in Berkihire, from Farringdon to Abingon, the
the valley, filled up with chalk on the fide of a green
hill and exaely refembling the figure of a white horfe. $\begin{aligned} & \text { WHITESOLE-HILL, not far from Mere, in Wilt- }\end{aligned}$ fhire, an old Danih camp. SEA, a bay in the N. of
WHITE SEA, or FROZEN SA, Ruffia, between this country, Lapland, and Samojedia,
at the bottom of wlich fands Archangel. This was at the bottom of which and communication with the fea,
the only place of reade and con
which the Murcovites had before the conqueft of Livonia

## W 1 C

from the Swedes by the Czar Peter, about the beginning of the preferntes century the Czar Peter, about the begiining
WHITGARABURGH, the Saxon name of Carifbrooke, in the Ine of Wight, in Hamphnire, fo ocalled from one
Witgar (not Witagar) a follower of Cerdic King of the Weit Saxons, as one of our kind correffondents, and a native or inhabitant of the inand, informs us; but
want of room will not admit our enlarging from his friendly hints here and elfewhere. WHITHERN, the ancient Candida Cafa, a royal but
now decayed burgh of Wigtonflire, and S. of Scolland, now decayed burgh of Wigtonhire, and S. of Scod and,
being affociated in the diftriet with Wigton, New Gal-
loway loway, and Stranrawer; it fends alternately with there
one member to the Britifh parliame me member to the Britith pariiament. Here was for-
founded riory, and the fat of the Bifhop of Galloway, founded by St. Ninian above 1200 years ago.
WHITNEY, a town of Oxfordflire, on the Windrufh, with a good drade in fininning, and manufatures of fuys,
blankets, duffels, hammocks and tilleclourh blankets, duffels, hammocks, and tilt-cloaths ; with a
free-fchool and library, founded by free- Cchool and dibrary, founded by Mr. Box of Lon-
don. It lies about five miles from Woodflock, and fixty-
four from Lond four from London. Wormed by the river Nyne. It is about fix miles long,
and and three broad, abounding with excellent fifh.
WIA SDEN, a new-built and fortififed town of Sendomir-
Palatinte in Poland Palatinate, in Poland. It has a good trade, and is
It much frequented.
WIATKA, a province of Eafern Mufcovy, and the fur-
thent that way, bounded on the N. by Permia, Zirania,
and Ouftiout bon thett that way, bounded on the N. by Permia, Zirania,
and Ouftioush; on the W. Wy Wologda and Peronaw;
on the S , by Cazan ; and on the F . by Stoutba in Sibeon the S. by Cazan ; and on the E. by Stoutka in Sibe-
ria. It is moflly woody and marfhy; but yields honey, wax, and furs. A river of the fame name runs through
it to the Kama, and this again to the Wolga above Its capital of the fame name is the fee of a Bifhop, and
has a good flout cattec for fuppreffing the incurfioms of
the Scheremifie Tartars. From it are two high roads the Scheremiffe Tartars. From it are two high roads
leading to Morcow. It fands in lat. 57 ceg. 40 min. N. long. 47 deg. 32 min.
WIBURG, the capital of WIBURG, the capital of Jutland, in Denmark, in the
middele of which it flands. It lies 123 miles N. W. midate of which it tlands. It lies 123 miles. N. W.
of Copenhagen. Lat. $5^{6}$ deg. 18 min . N. long. 9 deg. 20 min. capital of Carelia, and Finland, in Swe-
den, on the Finnic gulph. It is the fee of a Biffop, with a convenient harbour, and good trade. Though
it is well-fortified, and has a ftrong cafte, the Czar Peter took it, and by the treaty of Ny. yfatd it was ceded
to him, with a good part of Carelia. It lies about 68 to him, with a good part of Carelia. It lies about 68
miles N. W. of Peterfburg, and 210 E. of Abo: Lat. 6 deg. 5 min. N. long. 29 deg. 10 min. E.
WICOMB, CHPPING, CHPING-W. YCOMB, or which fends two members to parliament. It lies about twelve miles from Aylefoury, and thirty-two from
London; from which capital to Oxford it is a great thoroughfare. WICK, the eaft fuburb of Maeftricht, joined to it by a fine bridge over the Maefe. See MAEsTRICHT.
WICKHAM, CHIPPING or HIGH. See Wicomb above-mentioned in Bucks.
Of the fame name is a village in Suffolk, from the above-mhentionce name is a village in Sufolk, from tha
Of the fane
fteeple of which, though low, may be feen fifty pa-
rifh-churches round. It lies about four miles from Woodrcidge
WICKHAM,
which gave birth to the famous William furnamed of
Wickt CHESTVIn, afterwards Bifhop of that fee. See WINFICKLOW, a county of Leinfter, in Ireland, having
the Irihh fea on the E. Kildare and Catherlough on the W. Dublin and part of Kildare on the N. and Wexford on the I .
Its capital of the fame name has a fmall harbour at the
mouth of the Letrim, for fmall veffels to carry provifions to Dublin. Here is the bett ale in arl the king-
dom, with barracks for the

W I G gives title of Baron to the Maynard family. It lies a-
bout twenty-four miles from Dublin. Lat. 52 deg. 50 min. N. long. 6 deg. 30 min. W. W. town of Gloucefferhhire, with a large church, tower, and pinacles; alfo a free-fchool. Here are fairs for
oxen, \&c. April 5, and July 2 . It lies about 20 miles oxen, \&cc. April 5, and July 2. It lies about 20 miles
from Gloucefer, and 101 trom London. WICO, a Swedim fettlement and meeting-houre for the
people of that nation, in Penflvania, in North Amepeople of that nation, in Penfylvania, in North
rica, and about half a mile from Philadelphia. Wida, and or VIDIN (which fee) ) a forteres of Servia.
WIDINSEE, a fmall lake of Zurich, ofe of the Swifs WIDINSEE, a fmall lake of Zurich, one of the Swifs
cantons, in which are little turtles very well tafted, and cantons, in which are little turtles ver
of the hhells are made the ufual toys.
WIED, WIED, a town of Waga, a Ruffian province, upon the river Waga, which falls into the Dwina.
WIELICZ, or VELISCA, a town of C
nate, in Poland, below which are quarries of rock-falt or gem-falt; as our Philofophical Trinifactions call
them. They employ feveral hands, and numbers of them. They employ feveral hands, and numbers of
horfes, yielding a confiderable revenue; but the pungency or tranfparency of the mines commonly blind the underground-workmen. It lies twenty-five miles E. of
Cracow. WiERENGEN, a clufter of ines on the coaft of North
Holland, in the feven united provinces; the principal of which is five miles long and two broad, with feveral vil-
lages, and a rich foil, teeding feveral flocks of fheep. lages, and a rich Ioil, reeding ieveral focks of fheep.
whGAN, a well- buit mayor-bououhh of Lancanire,
which fends two members to parliament. It carries on which fend two members tor parliament. It carchies on
manufaçures of coverlets, and other bed-furniture ; and manto noted for pit-coal and iron-ware. It ftands near
is and
the the fource of the rivulet Duglefs or Douglefs, and on
the poit-road to Lancafter, from which it is, 30 miles the pott-road to Lancafter, from which it is 30 miles
off, and 195 from London. Its church is flately, the Rector of which is faid to be Lord of the manor.
WIGHT, an ine, and part of the county of Hamplhire, WIGHT, an infe, and part of the county of Hampfhire,
in the doocere of Winchefter. It is of an irreguar
隹 elliptical form, and fo contiguous to the mainland, as in
fome places to be fcarce more than a mile, and in none more than fix or feven from one fhore to the other. It
is about twenty-four miles long, is about twenty-four miles long, and in the middle or
wideft part about half as much. The whole inland is divided into twenty-nine parifhes, with about 3000 dwellings, and nine perfons to each; though this cal-
culation is perhaps too much, yet fome of the armculation is perhaps too much, yet fome of the :arm
houres have doubtles many more.
Its air is pure, the foil fruitful, and fo fkilfully mana Its air is pure, the foil fruitful, and fo fkilfully mana-
ged as to produce annually corn fufficient to maintain its ged as to produce annually corn fufficient to maintain its
inhabitants for feven years. It is agreeably diverfified
with arable and pafture lands, hi ls, dales, \&cc. Here with arable and pafture lands, hi l ls, dales, \&rc. Here
are fome of the fineft and moft extenfive profpects of are fome of the fineff and moot extenfive profpects of
land and water, which the eye can be any where regaland and water, which the eye can be any where rega-
led with. Through the middle of the infand from E. to
W. runs a continued ridge of fpacious downs, in the W. runs a continued ridge of fpacious downs, in the
interior parts of which are rich mines of chalk or marl, interior parts of which are rich mines of chalk or marl,
ufed for agriculture ; and on the furface are bred valt
numbers of fheep, with excellent wool, ufed for agriculure, and on the furface are bred val
number of heep, with excellent wool, moofly exported
in the fleece to the cloathing parts of England. On On in the fleece to the cloathing parts of England. On
the coafts is excellent fifhing for mullets, bafe, \&cc. the coafts is excellent fifining for mullets, bafe, \&c.
with oreat plenty of lobfters, crabs, prawns, and other
fhe whin oreat
fheil- -hic
The ext
eat plenty of lobters, crabs, prawns, and other
extremities of the land, erpecially on the fouth-
t, are for the greateft part a natural fortification ern coont, are for the greateft part a natural fortification
of rocks and cliffs, the moft noted and formidable of which are the Shingles and Needles (fo called from their extreme fharpnefs) to the W, the Brambles on
the N. and the Mixen, i. e. Dunghill, on the E. the $N$. and the Mixen, i. e. Dunghill, on the E.
The principal ftrength of the Infe of Wight confift in one of the chief fations of the royal navy being at Portfmouth, which lies but a little way off, and their
general rendezvous at Spithead, the channel between general rendezvous at Spithead, the channel between
the inand and Portfinouth. It is under a particular Governor, who is commonly a perfon of rank, and its
forts and caftles, built where it is moft open to hoftile the houles of which are in general built of brick, but
the the houres of which are in general built of brick, but
low, and none of fone, except the church; a correction
this from a correfondent this from a correfpondent to be taken notice of under
our account of that place. See alfo the ingenious Mr. our account of that place. ${ }_{3}^{\text {See alfo the ingenious } \mathrm{Mr} \text {. }}$

W I L
in's Magazine for February and March \&c. in Mes the fubject is more diffurualy hand March 1756 , Whed, and from which WIGHTON, a a mall market-town of the Eaff Ridin Yorkhire, near the river Foulnefs, about feven mild
fiom Beverley. Of the famen
town in Cumbe
town in Cumberland, with a fair for merchandie, mark. on March 25. It lies N. of Allerdale foreft, and bey
feveral Roman altars. IGTON, the capital
the fame name, or Upper G byal burgh of a thite Gallow. It is one in the diftrict way, in the South of Galoway, and Stranrawer, which alternately, $\mathrm{Nem}^{2}$ on a bay of the Irifh fea, called tere is a harbo on a bay of the Irifh fea, called the bay of Wigt
and at the mouth of the Cree. It lies about and at the mouth of the Cree. It lies about ninety mites
S. W. of Edinburgh. Lat. 54 deg. 50 min. N. deg. $46 \mathrm{~min} . W$
key, on a fmallier place near the Unina, in Eurorean Tu. key, on a fimall lake near the Unina, and fibibjeat to the
Porte. It ties about thirty-eight miles S. fladt. Lat. 45 deg. 25 min . N. long. 16 deg. 45
WIKNI VOLOK, a diftrict and republic of Novogorod, in Weftern Mufcoy.
WILDBOREFELL, or Moebill, a procigiounfy high hill in Weltmoreland, from which rifes the rivery Eigh hill
WILDBURY-HILL, the remains of a Britifh toen the Ikenning-flreet, in Hertfordhire.
WILDUNGEN,
into the old and new towns, onfe, in Germany, divided
water-wooks, and vills, with curiell Water-works, and and triolice corrofive fprings. with curious
This place is noted for good beer, which is tran This place is noted for good be
ported into the neighbouring parts.
WILFRID'S NEEDLE,
the monaftery at Rippon, in Y orkhhire fole formely in pifh times for the trial of female chatitity. Sec Rip. WiLKOMIERTZ, or WILKOMITZ,
of Vilna palatinate, in Litinuania, and Polang, on the
Swienta. It confines on Podlocis Swienta. It confines on Podlachia, and is fortifee,
but the houfes are of timber. Its wividigion is five, and here fits of the prover. Itscial jiet. It it lies forty-eight
miles miles N. W. of W. Wilna. Lat. 55 deg. It lies forty.eight
16 degin. N. long.
168 min. E. $16 \mathrm{deg} .38 \mathrm{min}$. E.
WILLIAM'S.LAND
fin's bay, and the North Main, in the Araic region of America, is o colled in Main, in the Archic regions but have no par-
ticular defcription of it. ticular defcription of it
WILIAMSBURG,
James and York rivers, and the capital of Virgini, in
North America, North America, but with not above fifty houlfes, tho
the feat of the Govern the feat of the Governor, the general afiembly, and
juridical courts, the planters of this colony chufing juridical courts, the planters of this colony chufing
to live on their eftates or fectlements in the country. A college was ereceted here, and well-endowed, for the
education of the Indians; but they are education of the Indians; but they are faid to have an
averfion againft the fciences and learned languages. In averion againgt the fciences and learned languages. It
is about fix miles N. of James-town, and fifty W. of
Cape Charles. Cape Charles. Lat. 37 deg. 26 min . N. long. 76 deg.
$36 \mathrm{~min} . \mathrm{W}$. WILLIAM'S-FORT, a factory of the Englin Eaff In. dia company, on the W. W. branch of the Gagnaes, and
kingdom of Bengal, in Afia, about forty miles S .
Huegley kingdom of Bengal, in Afia, about forty miles S. of
Huegley. Lat. 22 deg. 48 min. N. long. 87 deg. 10
min. E. Min. E. .
Of the
Of the fame name, or Fort-William, is a garriion in Lochaber, and nvernels-hire, in the North of Score
land, near the foot of the high pic of Bennevis, land, nesr the foot of the high pic of Bennevis,
called from the Prince of Orange, afterwards King
William III. and in its Will iam III. and in its neighbourhood is a wooden and
fod village denominated Mon Iod village denominated Maryburgh from his Quem
of that name.
WILLIAMSTADT, a fmall, but frong town on the WILLLAMSTADT, a fmall, but frong town on the
point of the ine of Ruggenhill, in Holland, one of the
united point of the ine of Ruggenhill, in Holland, one of the
united provinces, with a good harbour on the fea
called Holland-diep. It fecures the trade between called Hrolinand-diep. It feccures the trade between
Holland and Zealand, and lies fourteen miles S. of Holland and Zealand, and lies fourteen miles S , of
Rotterdam, and fixteen N. W. of Breda. It Itelongsto

## W I

the Prince of Orange. Lat. 51 deg. 48 min . N. long.
4 deg. 26 min. E. WILEIAMSTADT,
formerly Oxford, the N. long. now a port-town of Talbot, one one of the five eaftern counties of Maryland, in North America. The WILLOUGHBY, a fmall town of Northampton, with a delightrul brook of the fame name, and a a anandiome
crols of one ftone, about which the parliament-foldiers having tied ropes to pull it down, their zeal was quenched with ftrang beer by the vicar, after an ha-
rangue to them on is innocence. Coins, Moraic
pavements, \&c. have been found in this neighbourhood; pavements, \&ce. have been found in this neighbourhood;
and it is vulgarly fuppofed that hereabouts treafure is
and hid under-ground.
in Sweden. It fands a midff marhhes nearea a lake. Here the Ruflians beat the Swedes Ausaft $16,174 \mathrm{I}$, O. S.
after which viatory the treaty of Abo foon fucceeded atter which vietory the treaty of Abo foon fucceeded,
and it belongs to the Ruffians. It lies about thirty miles
N. of Wiburg. N. of Wiburg.
WILNA, or VILNA, a large city in the palatinate of the fame name, and the capital of Lithuania, in Poland.
It is the fee of a Bintop, wih an univerfity. Its trade is It is the fee of a Bifhop, with an univerity. Its trade is
mootly carried on by foreigners, the natives being an
ite molt, porr fet of people. It lies about 218 miles N. E.
of Warfaw. Lat. 55 deg. 10 min. N. long. 25 deg. 21 WILSHAUSEN, or rather WISHAUSEN; a place in Munfter, which fee.
WILSTET, or WILDSTADT, a place in Allace,
throurh which is a great road from Keill into Suabia through which is a great road from Keill into Suatia
and Wirtemberg; but it fometimes overflowed by the Kinch.
WILSTET, or WILDSTADT, a town of Wirtem-
burg, and Suabia, in Germany, whither the Duke and his court refort fometimes; alfo much frequented for its mineral baths, though otherwife faid to be one
of the vilef places in the empire. It lies about twelve miles $S$. of Stolhoffen.
WILS TER, a neat town of Holfein, in Germany, on
a river of the fame name, which falls into the Elbe about a river of the fame name, which falls into the eibe about
five miles below it, lying about fix miles N . of Gluck-
flad. WEIM, a famous monaftery of Tirol Proper, and Auffia, in, Germany, at a little diffance $S$. of Ombra
or Amras, where the monks pretend to have the booy or Amras, where the monks pretend to have the body
of their founder Haymon, a gigantic Prince, twelve
with his tongue three fans and a of their founder Haymon, a giganue three fpans and a
feet and a half high, with his tonge half long, \&c. Before the gate is an infcription, that
the road from Italy towards Aughurg lay this way forthe road from Italy towards Aughurg
merly.
WILTON, a mayor-borough of Wilthire, which fends two members to parliament. It fands near the junction
of the Nadder with the Willy, from which latter it has its name.
Here is a very magnificent palace, called Wiiton-
. Here is a very magnificent palace, called Wilton-
houfe, with gardens, paintings, library, medals, \&c.
belonging to the Earl of Pembroke and Montomery. It lies fix miles from Salisbury, and eighty-feven from
berg to London.
WILTON, or NEW LONDON, a town of Colleton county, in South Carolina, in North America, on the
N. bank of North-Edifow, and twelve miles from its
隹 mouth. It confiffs of about eighty houfes built by fome
Swifs under one Mr. Zubbabewler (not Luberbuller) of that count y. a county of England, having Somerfet-
WILTSHIRE,
fhire on the W. Berkhhire and Hampfhire on the E. Gloucefterfhire on the $N$. and Dorfetfhire with part of Hampfhive on the $S$. It is about thirty-nine miles long, and thirty broad;
and 304 parifes , with about 876,000 fouls. It fends thirty-four members to parliament,
Kniets of the flire.
The air is tealthy. On its downs, particularly SalifKnights of the faire. On its downs, particularly Salif
The air in tealthy.
bury plain, \&ce. are fed numerous focks of hheep, the bury plain, \&c.
wool from which being manufactured by the tants, make
N .99 .
ties in England. Fuel is not very plentiful; but the foil
in the valleys, erpecially in the midland parts, produces
 and they fend provifions to London, \&c. Hece are
ridges of chalky hills. Its rivers are the fis, Kener Upper and Lower Avon, the Wivers are the filis, Kennet,
der. This counte, and Nabouds widh antiquity. BURN-M F frite, in er, the firft town eattward of Dorié moftly focking-kniteters, with a very largec chourch and
fouare tower, the fire of which, taler, it is faids than
that of Salifbury, wase blown down thuare tower, the fpire of which, taller, it is faids than
that of Sailifury, was blown down in 62 Here is
the monument of King St. Etheldred, Aisin in batil the monument of King St. Etheldred, Aain in battle
by the Danes ano $8_{22}$, alfo of the great Marchionefs
of Exeter, John de Beato of Exeter, John de Beaufort Duke of Somerfer, and his
confort, King Henry VII's grandmother by her daugh
ler M. ter Margaret Countefs of Richmond, \&ct. Cardinal
Pool was ouce dean of this church. Here are
 bIM 14.
WIMPE
 delburg. Lat. 49 deg. 18 min. N. long. 9 deg. 12 wicke's, late Lord a Ceat now of the Earl of Hardwicke's, late Lord Chancellor, in Hertfordhire, in a
yery dirty fice, the houfes and gardens, notwwithand-
ing the great coft expended, being in very dirty fite, the houfes and gardens, notwithfland-
ing the great coft expended, being in a very bad
talte. INANDER-MERE, a large lake of Lancaffire, the
utmott normern boundary of Fournefs, as alio of the county, producing the char filh.
INCAUNTON, a place in Somerferfhire to the fouth-
WNard of Wells, where an un full of Roman Ward of Wells, where an urn full of Roman coins hath
ween been dug up.
WINCHELSEA,
Suffex, on the Engli.h channel, with a harbour, from
whic Sufex, on the Englim channel, witn a harbour, from
which the fea is faid to bave recired about a mile; a
little W. of Rye, thirty milese. of teewes, little W. of Rye, thirty miles E. of Lewes, and reventy-
one S. of London. It fends two members to parliz ment, and gives tite of Earl to the Finch family. Lat. 50 deg. 58 min. N. iong. 50 min. E. .
WINCHESTER, or WINTON, in
garam, the capital of Hampliire, and the ancient royal refididence of the Weff Sxons. It fands on the t trch-
ing into which another river runs. It is the fee of a ing, int, which another iver runs. It is the fee of
Bimbor, and of a confiderable revenue, with an ancient cathedral of the Holy Trinity, and an Epifcopal palace,
the famous D. Bey Bejamin Hoadley is the prefent Prethe famous Dr. Benjamin loadey itwe prembers to
late, and has been long fo. It fends two
parliament. Here is a fine college and fchool founded parliament. Here is a fine college and chool founded
by William of Wickham, who alfo founded New-col-
lege by William of Wickham, who anlo founded New-col
lege in Oxford, to which the fllolars from this (chool
are fent, and there entitled ta fellowhips,
lege in
are fent, and there entitited ta fellowfips.
Here King Charles II. began a fine
Here King Charles II. began a fine palace, but
did not live to finill it, and ever fince it lies negleat-
ed. Wincheffer lies about fixty-feven miles S . W. of
London. of Gloucefterfhire, in the road towards Warwick, and
in the midft of arable lands and paftures, wihth fairs in the midft of arable lands and paftures, with fairs
for horfes, $8 c$. on May 16 and July 28 . The church for horfes, \&cc. on May 10 and
has a lofyy tower, with battlements and pinacles, the
curacy beiog only ten pounds, though the impropriacuracy being only ten pound
tion is 300 . tion is 300, a river of Courland, in Poland. Ie rifes in
WINDAW,
Samojitia, and falls into the Ballic under the walls of Samoinitia, and falls into the batic und
Windaw,
WINDAW, or KIESC by the natives, the capital of a palatinate it the laft-mentioned country, with a haibour and a caftle. Here fhips are built for the Duke; and
it trades in pitch, tar, wax, \&zc. A Polifh garrion here is under the Duke. It lies 90 miles N. of Memel,
her and 110 W . of Mittaw
IINDHAM, or WIMONDHAM, a mmall town of Norfolk, whore inhabitants are generally emp oyed in making of figigots and fofiets. It gives name to a Alou-
rifhing family of feveral branches. On its chureh-
flepple

W I N
feeple Ket the tanner, and a native of the place, was
hanged for rebellion in King Edward VI.'s reign. Here hanged for rebellion in King Edward V.'s reign. Here
is a well- endowed charity-chool for thirty children. is a well-endowed charity-chool for thirty Chidren.
WINDISCH, the remains of the ancient Vindonifa, in
the Swifs canton of Berne. It fands on a hill, at the bottom of which join the broad and rapid rivers of Aar
and Rufs; and from hence to Baden is a flying-bridge $\begin{gathered}\text { over the latter. } \\ \text { WINDISCHGRATZ, an ancient place of Lower Stiria, }\end{gathered}$ and Auftria, in Germany, formerrly the boundary of
the Sclavonians, being about thirty-eight miles S. W. from Gratz. WINDISCHMARK, a fubdivifion of Carniola, and duchy, having Cilley on the N. from which the Save parts it, Carniola on the S. W. Morlachia on the S.
and Croatia on the E. Though and Croatia on the E. Though mountainous and
barren towards the S. it produces corn and excellent white wine. Its inhabitants are Roman Catholics, and the principal rivers are the Gurk and Culp.
WINDSOR, a borough of Berkfhire, which members to parliament; having on an eminence near it a celebrated caflie, or royal palace, commanding a
very extenfive profpect, with the Thames ats very extenive profpect, with the Thames at its foot.
In its royal chapel are intalled the Knights of the Garter. It lies about twenty-three miles from the city of
London. WINDWARD-PASSAGE, a courfe of above 160 leagues from Cape Morant, the E. point of Jamaica, ot the N.
fide of Crooked inand, in which the wind always blows fide of Crooked inand, in which the wind altways blows
from the fame quarter. This courfe fhipping from or to that ifland endeavour. to get into. fhipping from or
WINICK, a village of Lancaflire, the rectory of which is worth about 8001 .

forty-two miles N. of Braclaw. Lat. | N. long. 29 deg. 16 min. E. |
| :--- |
| WINOXBERGEN. Lat. 49 deg .20 min | city of French Flanders, on the Colme ; it is in, city of French Flanders, on the Colme; it is pretty

well-fortified, and lies eight or nine miles S. of Dun-
kirk. Lat. 50 deg. 56 min. kirk. Lat. 50 deg. 56 min . N. long. 2 deg. 30
min. E. WINSCHEIM, an Imperial town of Franconia, in
Germany, on the Aifch, feventeen miles N. E. of RoWINSCHOTEN,
Provinces, fix miles S . W of of W . Near this place Count Lewis of Na Spaniards in 1568 , with the lows of Naffau beat the
remberg: and this remberg: and this was the firft vietory which the
Dutch obtained in profecuting the eftabling 56 min. E.
WINSEN, a min 520 min . N. long. 6 deg Germany, a town of Lunenburg, and Lower Saxony, in menau, fifteen miles N. W. of Lunenburg. Lat. 53
deg. 56 min. N. long. Io deg. . 2 min. E.
WINSLOW, a market-town of Buckinghter ing about eight miles from Aylefbury, and forty-five
from London. WINSTER, a
y, and market-town of Derbyfhire, 10 miles from INTERTON, a village of Norfolk
houre; as alfo at Wintertonnefs, the N . promontory
of the county, being town. Launty, being about four miles N. promontory
tarmouth
ming. $2 \mathrm{~min} . \mathrm{N}$. long. I deg. WINTERTHOUR, a town of Zurich-canton, in Swit-
zerland, on the Eulach or Elk, fifteen miles zerland,
Zurich.
ZINTCM, a fine feat belonging to the Earl of that a name, feat belonging to the unfortunate
South of Scotland; but now going to ruin, ever fince its forfeiture.
of the fame name is a village in the neighbourhood
of Kirkbyfteven, in We of Kirkbyfteven, in Weftmoreland.
WINTRINGHAM, a mayor-town of Lincolnthire Near it was an old Roman town, and many antiquities
found there WINTSHEIM,
Germany, fitteen miles N. of Anfpach. Franconia, in
36 min. N. long. 10 deg. 30 min. E.

W I T
IPACK, a town of Karflia, and Aufria, in Get on a river of the fame name, twenty-five cermy
of Goritz. It is famous for ftrong wine and its ho. fairs.
WIPREN, a town of Mansfeldt, and Upper Saxo
Germany, Germany, on a a river of the fame name, with
trade, being eight miles $W$. of Mansfeld WIRALL, a narrow, but fertile ftrip of Lancanhire a ferry over the Merfee.
WIRKWORTH, a town
title of Baron to the Earl of the latter name, gerlan, givi WIRKSWORTH, a town of Derby Dhire, fix miles Derby, and 118 from London.
WIRTEMBURG, or Lower $S$.
part of the duchy of the latter name. It is bountry in then
on the N. by a part of po the N. by a part of Franconia, the arclis isifloonndic
Mentz, and the Palatinate Mentz, and the Palatinate, on the E. by Oetrinece
Burgaw, Ulm, and Aughburg, on the S. by the D.
nube, Hohenzollern, Furfterber nube, Hohenzollern, Furftenberg, and Hohenberge $D_{2}$ al
on the W. by part of the Palatinate, Ben on the W. by part of the Palatinate, Badenberg, and
Black-foreft. It is about fixty miles long, and the te in breadth, belonging to its own Duke. The capiali i
Stutgard. Stutgard,
WISBADEN, a town of the Wetter applan where are hot a bowns. It the Wetteraw, in Germany
Frankfort. Lat. 50 des about fifteen miles Wh where are hot baths. It lies about fifteen miles W. W.
Frankfort. Lat. 50 deg. $10 \mathrm{~min} . \mathrm{N}$. long. 8 deg.
min. E. misbich
IIBiCH, a market-town on the N . confines of the Hine of Ely in Cambridgefhire, about fifteen miles of thom
Ely city, and ceighty-eight from London. WISBURG, or WY-eight from London.
of Switzerland, whSEBOURG, in Be quented.
WISBY,
WISBY, the only confiderable town on the W. fiece.
the ifle of Goothland, with a harbour on the B.al tif
Here fea-charts and Here fea-charts and maritime laws, \&c., the Balitic, to
have been firft made. It lies holm. Lat. 57 deg. 48 min. N. long. 18 deg. 10
Min. E. Vithula, forty-fix miles N. W. W. of Warra, in Poland, on the
det. 53 deg. 10 min. N. long. 20 deg. 33 min. E, Ew. Lat. 53
WISHAUSEN, a bailiwic of. Munfter, and Weftohaio, in Germany.
WISLICZ,
WISLICZ, a wooden city of Sendomir in Pat
the Nida, the Nida, with a cathedral of hewn flone, and fine
cloyfters, being abour in cloy fters, being about fifty-one miles N. E. of Sendomit.
WISMAR, a town of Mccklenburg, in Germany, on a bay of the the Barltic, and Lowtwer Saxony,
of Swerin, and belonging to Sweden, of Swerin, and belonging to Sweden. Lourteen miles N.
min. N. long. $\min$. N. long. II deg. 27 min. E.
in Germany, feven miles S. of Heiciellourg. Lat. 49 deg 26 min. N. long. 8 deg. 46 min. E. the latter.
WISTON,
Wales, about ten a miles of Pembrokefhire, in Souti Wales, about ten miles $N$. of of Pembrokeke.
of the fame name, and Lithuania, in Poland, near the junction of the Witzha with the Dwina, 176 miles E 15 min. E. Lat. 56 deg. 10 min . N. long. 30 deg. fTHAM, a market-town of Effex, about ten mikes
from Chelmsford, and about thirty-feven from Lon Of the fame name is a river which runs through LinWITLICH, the capital of a bailiwic of Mentz, conffing on Luxemburg, with the caftle
dence of the Elector of Treves.
ITNEY, a market-town of Ox its blanket-manufacture on of the Windruflh, eeight miles
from Oxford WITMUNDE, or WIT TIMUNDE in Eaft Frielland, and the United Netherlands, fire miles E . of Efens, and fifteen N. of Embden. Lat. 53
deg. 48 min . N. . long 7 deg deg. 48 min . N. long. 7 deg . ro min. E.
WITTEMBERG, the capital of the duch
name, and Saxony Proper, in Germany, on the E. fite
of the Elbe. It is

W 0
where Luther preached his firft fermon againt the
Pope's indulgencies. It lies about fifty-four miles $N$. Drefden. Lat. $5^{1}$ deg. $5^{6} \mathrm{~min}$. N. . long. 13 deg. 10
min. E. min. E. ABU
WITTENBURG, a town of Brandenburg, and Upper
Saxony, in Germany, alfo on the Elbe fift Saxony, in Germany, alfo on the Elbe, fiffy-eight miles
N. of Brandenturg. Lat. 53 deg. 26 min. N. long. 12 deg. 18 min . E. .
WITTENS a town of Livonia, belonging to
Ruffia, about forty miles S. of Revel. Lat. 58 deg. Ruffia, about forty miles S. of Revel. Lat. $5^{8}$ deg. 50
min N. .long. 2 ded deg. $\mathbf{3 n}^{8}$ min. E. WITTLESEX-MERE, a lake on the N. limits of Hun-
tingonnhire, fix miles long, and three broad ; in the
crofing of which Canute the crofing of which Canute the Dane and his family were
in danger of being loft. It lies about thirteen of Ely. WIVELSCOMB, a market-town of Somerfethire, about
27 miles from Wells, and 153 from London, 27 miles from Wells, and 153 from London,
WOBURN, a market-town of Bedfordhire, mous for an abbey, which fince the diffolution has been
the Duke of Bedford's palace the Duke of Beyford's palace, about ten miles S. of
Bedford, and forty-four N. of London. WODNAY, a town of Bohemia, fifty-eight miles S. of
Prague. Lat. 49 deg. 10 min. N. long. 14 deg. 15
min. E. min. E. LN, a town of Holland, in the United Provin-
WOERDEN, ces, twenty miles S. of Amfterdam. Lat. $5^{2}$ deg. 16
min. N. long. 4 deg. 46 min. E . WOGULIZI, a province of Eaftern Mufcovy, S. of Pet-
zora, and N. of Permia. Mountains divide it from
Sibe 2ora, and N. of Permia. Mountains divide it from
Siberia on the E. and it extends weftward to the rrus.
It reaches from lat. 61 deg. 30 min. to almoft 63 deg. N. WOKEY-HOLE, a cavern with petrifying icicles, near
the city of Wells, in Somerfeth
WOKIre. WOKING, a market-town of Surrey, on the Wey,
half-way between Guilford and Weybridge. half-way between Guilford and Weybridge,
WOLAW, a town of Silefia, and capital of a duchy of the fame, name, near the Oder, twenty--ifx a miles N. of
Breflaw. Lat. 51 deg. 30 min. N. long. 16 deg. 41 wolfenbuttel, a city of Brunfwick, and Lowe Saxony, in Germany, on the Ocker, belonging to its
own Duke. It is.a atrong place, wwith a fine palace and
libe own Duke. It is.a trong place, with a fine palace and
library. II lies about twelve miles S. of Brunfwick.
Lat. 52 deg. 26 min. N. . 1 ong. 10 deg. 41 min. E. Lat. 52 deg. 26 min . N. Tong. 10 deg. 41 min . E.
WOLFERSD YKE, a fmall iland of Zealand, lying be
tween North and Wherlands. min. N. long. 15 deg. 5 min . E. WOLGA, a large river of Ruffia, rifing in the N. part of fan, and Bulgar ; after which entering Afiatic Rufia, it continues on due S. to Kamiliinca, where it runs to the S. E. and then watering Aftracan, falls into the
Carpian fea, about fifty miles below that city, after having traverfed between 2 and 300 miles in its courte.
WOLGAST, a town of Swedifh Pomerania, in GerWOLGAST, a town of Swedih Pomerania, in Ger-
many, with a fea-port. It lies about thirty-eight miles
S. F. of Stralfund. Lat. 54 deg. 20 min. N. Iong. I4 many, with a fea-port.
S.E. of Strallund. L
deg. 10 min.
WOLICKMARK. See Vorelmarck.
WOLFHALL, once a feat of Sir John Seymour, father to the Protector, in Wilthire, where King Henry VIII. celebrated his nuptials with the Lady Jane Seymour, and
had his wedding-dinner in a large barn hard by.
WOLKOSKOI, town of Novogorod, in Ruffia. It had his wedding-dinner in a large barn hard by.
WOLKOSKOI, a town of Novogoro, in Ruffia. It
lies 100 miles S. E. of Novogorod. Lat. 57 deg. 30 lies 100 miles S. E. of Novogorod. Lat. 57 deg. 30
min. N. long. 55 deg. 18 min. E.
WOLKOWSK 18 a large town of Lithuania, in Poland, on the Rufs. It It lies thirty-fix milies S. of Geod-
no. Lat. 53 deg. 10 min. N. long. 24 deg. 15 no. Lat. 53 deg. 10 min. N. long. 24 deg. 15 $\min$. E.
WOLLER, or WOOLLER, a market-town of Nor-
thumberland, and lies 12 miles S. of Berwick, and 327 thumberland, and lies 12 miles
N. of London.
WOLLLN, an inand and town of the fame name, in Po-
merania, in Germany, at the mouth of the Oder, and merania, in Germany, at the mouth of the
on the Baltic, fubject to the King of Prufia.

W $O$ R
OLMAR, or WALMAR, a town of Livonia, be-
longing to Ruffa, on the N, bank of the Embeck. It
lies forty-eight miles N.E. of Rion lies forty-eight miles N. E. of Riga. Lat. 57 deg.
min. N. long. 25 deg. 10 min. E. OLODIMER, the capital. of a duchy of the fame
name, in Rufia. It lies 164 miles S . of Peterfburg
Late sfiden name, in Rufia. It lies 164 miles S. of Petemburg.
Lat. 57 deg. 42 min. N. Iong. 3 deg. 15 min. E. in Rufia, on the Dwina. It lies of the fame name,
Morcow. Lat. 59 deg. 10 miles. N . of
N. long. min. E. OLSINGAM I4 miles from the capital of the latter name, and 226
from Lendon. Deberidge, a market-town of Suffolk, on the It lies twenty-fix miles from Bury, and feventy-five WOODCHESTER, a place in Gloucefferfhire, where a curious Roman a pavecment of moface work was
a mifhere difcovered in 1722 .
WoODFORD
bourbood of Lendety. village of Effex, in the neigh WOODHOUSE, the a
in Yorkhhire, rebuilt very elegantly by the Wentworths, Oocking ham, called W ENTWORTH-HOUSE, which OODSTOCK, a borough of Oxfordhire, which fend
two members to parliament. Here is a wo members to pariliament. Here is a flately palace
ereeted at the public expence, in memory of the firt Duke of Marboroughs viecory, Augurt 2, 1704, firf at
Blenheim, over the French and Bavarians ; and hence Blenheim, over the French and Bavarians, and hence
called Blenheim-houfe. It lies feven miles $N$ of $O x$ ford, and fixty from London.
WOOLHAMPTON, a great thoroughfare of Berkfhire, between Newbury and Reading.
WOOLLEY, a kingdom of Negroland, in Africa, ex tending itfelf a long way up the river Gambia.
WOOLVERHAMPTON town of Staffordhiric. It lies in miles S. of Stafford,
and II N. of London. and 117 N . of London.
WOOLWICH, a market Here are docks and ande-town of Kend for the on the Thames
large fhips of war are built, befides where large fhips of war are built ; befides valal mava, wherese great guns, mortars, ball, powder, and other warlike
ftores. Here the royal regiment of artillery commonly lie, and have an academy for inftructing the train in
the art of gunnery. Lat. 51 deg. 30 min. N. Long. Io min. E.
mORCESTER, the capital of the county of the fame name in England, on the banks of the Severn, over
which is a flone-bridge. It fends two members to parliament, is the fee of a Bifhop, and has a handrome
catherdal. It
of gives tite of Marquis to Someret Duke cathedral. It gives title of Marquis to Somerret Duko
of Beaufort. Cromwell defated Charles II. here in 165I. It lies about 112 miles N. W. of London.
WORCESTERSHIE, a county of England, with
Herefodhire ad Shro WORCESTERSHIRE, a county of England, with
Herefordfhire and Shrophire on the W. Gloucetter-
fhire on the S. Staffordhire on the N. and Warwick-
 fhire on the E. Its air and foil are very kindly, being
watered by the Severn, Stow, Avon, $\begin{aligned} & \text { cmen, } \\ & \text { fides corn, cattle, \&cc. it produces perry and falt. It }\end{aligned}$ watered orn, cattle, \&cc. it produces perry and falt. It
fifes cons.
contains 152 parifhes, and about 103,000 inhabitants. contains 152 parifes, and about 13,00 in inabiants.
WORCUM, a town of Weff Frieland, in the United
Netherlands, on the Zuyder-zee. Though its harbour is choaked up, a good trade is carried on by means of 53 deg. Io min. N. long. 5 deg. 18 min. E. .iand, on the
OORCUM, a well-fortified town of Holla SORCUM, a well-fortified town of Holland, on the
Waal. It lies twenty-four miles E. of Rotterdam. Lat. 5 deg. 50 min . N. long. 4 deg. 46 min . E. ORKINGTON, a fifhing-town of Cumberland, at
the mouth of the Derwent; from which river falmon the mouth of the Derwent for
are fent up by horfes for London. WORKSOP, a fmall town of Nottinghamhnire, near
the fource of the Ryton. Its market is noted for the fource of the Nyton. Yts market is noted for
liquorice and malt. It lies about 7 miles from Red-
ford liquorice and mal. It lies about 7 miles from Red-
ford, eighteen N. of Nottingham, and 133 from
London. London.
Germany, on the Elbe. Anhalt, and Uper Saxony, in
WORM-

W R E
W Y L

WORMLINGTON, a place in Warwickfhire, with WORMS, an Imperial city, and capital of thej bifhopric of the fame name, in the Palatinate of the Rhine, and
W.fide of that river. The cathedral is in poffefion of the Romanifts, but the magiftrates and moof of the in
habitants are Lutherans. It is under the protection of habitants are Lutherans. It is under the protection of
the Elector Palatine, but the French deftroyed the place in 1689 , and it has been fince rebuilt. It lies twentyfeven miles. S. of Mentz. Lat. 44 deg .36 min . N 8 deg. $1 \mathrm{Im} \operatorname{min.}$.
WORONITZ, river of the fame a nawne, which herere falls into the Don The fhips buile at this place were fent down that river
by the Czar Peter to the Black fea, and others by means by the Czar Peter to the Black fea, and others by means
of canals cut to the Wolga, even into the Cafpian fea It lies 126 miles S . of Morcow. Lat. 52 deg . 10 min . N. long. 40 deg. 15 min. E.
OROTIN, a principality of inclofed on the a principality of We fern Mufcovy. It is the river Ugra, and part of Rezan; on the E . by the latter, on the W. Wy Servii,
and on the S . by the Leffer Tartary or country of the and on the S. by the Leffer Tartary or country of the
Coffacks. The Occa runs quite ,hro' it from N. to S on which river rtands the capital Worotin, with a cafte-
and good wall. It lies thiry-four leagues from Novoand good wall. It lies thirty-four leagues from Novo-
grodeck. Lat. 54 deg. 32 min. N. long. 36 deg. 40 min.
min. ORSTED, a market-town of Norfolk, remarkable for
inventing and twifting the woollen yarn of the inventing and twifting the woollen yarn of the fame
name. It lies about 7 miles N . of Norwich, and 115 from London
ORTZI, a lake of Livonia, communicating with that WOTTEN under Edge, a market-town of Gloucefterthire. It lies feventeen miles S. of Gloucefter, and
ninety-nine from London. WOTTON Baffit, a borough of Wilthire, which fends two members to parliament. It lies twenty-five
miles N. of Salifbury, and feventy-eight W. of Lon WOULDS, high, barren, and moorifh grounds, fo called in the Earf Riding of Yorkfhire. dicinal fpring lately difcovered, and much reforted to.
din REK, a river of Leicefterfhire. WREKENHILL, a mouncain in Shrophire, between
the Watling-ftreet and the Severn, and within a mile of Wroxerer.
ofreet and the Severn, and within a mild
WREST, a feat of the late Duke of Kent, in Bedford WREST, a feat of the late Duke of Kent, in Bedford
fhire, now belonging to Lord Vifcount Royfton, who married the Marchionefs de Grey, the heirefs.
WREXHAM, WREXHAM, a market-town of Denbighhire, and the
largeft in all North Wales. Provifions here are very largett in all North Wales. Provifions here are very
plentiful, good, and cheap. It flands on a rivule, plentiful, good, and cheap. It fands on a rivulet,
which falls into the Dce. It lies twenty-fix miles S. E.
of St. Afaph. of St. Afaph.
gave birth to the celebrated Mr. Jomn Lock. It whics gave birth to the celebrated Mr. Sohn Lo
miles from Wells, and 125 from Loidlon. miles W. of Maidfone, and twenty-five S. of L . WROTTESLEY, in Staffordfhire, remarkable very antique remains of a fortification or city.
WROXETER, the ancient Uriconium, ortheri. nium, not far from Shrewfbury, in Shfopfhire, with R. man fortifications, scc.
WY-NOSE, an
WRY-NOSE, an high mountain of Cumberland,
the top of which are three flire-flones, for this, Weftmoreland, and Lancofhire.
, famous for
ULPIT, a place in Suffolk, famous for white bi manufactured there. It lies about cight miles firid
Bury. UURTEMBURG. See Wirtembere, in Suabia, the Masne ${ }^{\text {and }}$ and the capital of a duchy of ticy, name, including 400 towns and villages, fubject to to
own B Bifhop, who is abfolute, and lives own Bifihop, who is abfolute, and lives lize a fovereigg
It lies fixty-thuee miles S. E. of Franckfort.
dea
 tain of Caernarvonthire, in North Wales, and higheft in all Britain. YMBORNE MINSTER, a large town of Dorfen
flire, where was once a monaftery, on the ruins
which a noble church was afterwards eredid choir,
fill ke fill kept up. This account is from a kind corefon room, which we have been obliged to curcail for want
YE, a market-town of Kent, on the Stour. It lie
ten miles S. of C Canterbury, and fifty-feven of Londo WYE, a river of Wales, which fify-feven of London Cardiganhbire, runs S. . . . dividing the fhires of Rat
nor and Brecknock; ;it afuerwards crof nor and Brecknock; it afuerwards crofits Herefordhire
and wafhes Hereford : then directing its could it paffies by Monmouth, and falls into the courre due Severn at Chepflow
YNENDAL, a town of Flanders, on the Auftian
Netherlands, where General Webb fupply of ammunition and provifions to the confederg before Lifle, with only 6000 imen defeated 24,00 French, who attacked him, and arrived fafe at that
city, anno i 708 . YL, a little, but
zerland, betwixt the Thourgaw and Tockeburg. It lies
twelve milas S. W. twelve milas S. W. of Bruges, and the fame S. E. WYLEN, a place in the Swifs canton of Underwald where is a medicinal fring in great reputation.
WYSK, a river of Yorkfhire, watering Alletton hit
 X.

## X A V

XAchan lermo. the ifland. It lies forty-two miles S. of Pa-
len
deg. 41
min.
N. long. 13 deg. 12 XAEL, a principality of the kingdom of Hadramat, in Arabia Felix, and Aflatic Turkey. In it is a tow
called Xael. XAINNTES, or ALL-SAINTS, inands in the government of Guadaloupe, and Caribbee inands, in America-
XALAPA, a town of La Vera Cruz, and Mexico, in North America, near the W. fide of the river Sem-
pool. It lies about fixty-thre Vera Cruz. XALISCO, the capital of a province of the fame name,
in Mexico, in North America. It lies 396 miles W, in Mexico, in North America. It lies 396 miles W
of Mrxito. Lat. 22 deg. 26 min . N. long. 110 deg $15 \min . W$,
XAMBELA, XAMBELA, a village of Siphanto, one of the Archipe
lago ines, in European Turkey. lago ines, in European Turkey.
XANTHUS, once a confiderable
from the mouth of the riverab of the city of Lydia, nome, in Afar
atic Turkey ; but now in atic Turkey; but now in ruins.
XANSI, a province of China, in
on the E. the great Chinefe wall on the N. Honan XANTUM, a province of China, in Afra, bounded by
the Xan fea on the $N$. the gulph of Nanking on the E . the province of the latter name on the S. and that of
Peking on the W. Peking on the W.
XARAYES, Laguna
rica, and the utmoft northern boundary of the province Lat. 12 deg. S .
XATIVA, a walle
river of the fame nawn of Vaiencia, in Spain, on a twenty-eight miles $S$. of Valencia. Lat. 39 deg. 10 min. N. long. 52 min. W. W .
$X$ U C
America, on the confines of Brafi. It lies 197 miles
W. of Rio Janeiro. Lat. 24 deg. Io min. S. long. 50 deg. 15 min. W.
XENSIN, a province of China, with the great Chinef XENSIN, a province of China, with the great Chinefe
wall on the N. Zanfi on the E. Suchnen on the S. and
Tibet Tibet on the $W$.
XERES de la-Frontera, a large town of Andalufia, in
Spain, on the Guadaletta. aiHere the Moors, by beat-
ing the G Spain, on the Guadaletta. aiffere the Moors, by beat-
ing the Gothss, otot into S o n afterwards. It lies eigh-
teen miles N of Cadiz. Lat. 37 deg. 51 min. N. long. teen miles N. of Cadiz. Lat. 37 deg. 51 min . N. long.
6 deg. 30 min. W.
XERES $d e$ Guadiana, a town of the laft-mentioned pron vince, in Spain, confining on Portugal- It It lies twenty-
three miles N. of Ayamonte. Lat. 37 deg. three miles N . of Ayamonte. Lat. 37 deg .20 min . N.
lon. 8 deg. 16 min. W. XERES de. los Cavaleros, or XERES de Badajox. The
Syftem places it inpanih Eftremadura. It lies twenty-
four miles N of Badnjox Syftem places it in Spaniin Eftremadura. It lies twenty-
four miles N.of Badajo.
XIBETA, a cify of the Val di Noto, and Sicily, in Lower Italy.
XICHU, a city of Huquam, a province of China. It
lies lies 297 miles of N. of Canton. ${ }^{\text {a p province of China. }}$ Lat. 27 deg. 14 min. N.
long. 112 deg. 15 min. long. 112 deg. $15 \mathrm{~min} . \mathrm{E}$
XICOKO, an ifland of the W, and that of Niphon, on the E. and N. being
parted only by narrow channels parted only by narrow channels.
OMO, an inand of Japan, lying Niphon, and ind vided from from it by a very narrow ftreight, efpecially on the N . fide. It extends from lat. 3 I deg. 2 J
min. to 34 deg. 56 min . N . and from long. 13 I deg. $\min$. to 34 deg. 56 min. N. and from long. 131 deg .
$15 \min .0$
. $135 \mathrm{deg} . \mathrm{I2}$ min. E . It
It YAN 451 miles N. E. of Peking. Lat. 3 r deg. 10 min. It lies 451 miles N. E. of Pekin
N. Iong. 120 deg. 26 min . E .
XUCAR, a river of Spain, which rifing in New Caftile,
runs S. E. through that province ; then it turns due $F$, runs S. E. through that province ; then it turns due E.
and crofing Valencia, falls into the Mediterranean, and crofing Valencia, falls into the Mediterranean,
twenty-four miles S. of Valencia-city.

TH

## Y.

Y A R
Y AMAMAH (fee JAMANA) a dintrict and city of
Arabia Felix. the weftern coaft of Arabia Felix. YAMIAMACUNDA, a town and Englifh factory on the river Gambia, and Negroland, in Africa,
YANIMA, a large inand in the Gambia, and Negroland, in Africa. the Gambia, and Negroland laft-mentioned. It buy
corn and rice for James-fort. YANY, a large country of Negra and Lower, each having a King. YARBOROton, in Lincolnflire, where coins are found. YARE, a river running through Norfolk from W. to E.
and after it has paffed by Norwich, falls into the German ocean at Yarmouth.
YARMOUTH, or GREAT YARMOUTH, a large YARMOUT
$\mathrm{N}^{0} .99$.

YARUM, a market-town in the North Riding of York-
fhire, on the Tees. It lies 29 miles N. of York, and flire, on the Tes.
212 from London. YASOUA, a river of Florida, in North America, which
on the E. fide falls into the Miffifpi, 2 or 300 miles out of the country, with Indian nations of the fame out of the country, with Indian nations of the
name, and many others dwelling upon it.
YAXLEY, a neat market-town in the fens of HuntingYAXLEY, a neat market-town in the fens of Hunting-
tonfhire. It lies twelve miles N . of Huntington, and toventy-two diffant from London.
YCA, or VALVERDE, a valley of Los Reyes, and
Peru, in South America, Peru, in South America, producing plent
lies forty-one miles S. E. of Pifco lies forty-one miles S. E. of Pifco.
YCOLUMKYLE, the inand of St. Columbus, fo called in the native language, near the iffe of Mull, one o
the Hebrides of Scotland. See Hy and Iova Ye Hebrides of Scotiand. See of and SNA. SEDDO.
YEDDDO, te fecond metropolis Japan. SED SO, or JETZO, a large country of China, whether YELL, or ZEAL, one of the Orkney ines in Scot land.
YELLOW SEA, fo the gulph of Peking in China is YEMEN, the greateff part of Arabia Felix, in Afratic Turkey. See Oman. YEOVILL, a large market-town of Somerfetthire, on a
river of the fame name, a branch of the Parret. It lies river of the fame name, a branch of the Parret. It lies
20 miles S. of Wells-city, and 123 W . from London. YESD, or YEST, a city of Eyrac Agein, in Perfia. It lies 198 miles E. of Ifpaha YESTER, a ieat and fine park belonging to the Marquis
of Tweedale, in the S. of Scotland, not far from Had of Tweedale, in the S. of Scotland, not far from Had-
dington. YLO, a good port of Los Charcas, and Peru, in South America, near a river of the fame name, lat. 18 deg. S.
The point of Ylo is low, off which is an ifland and YOANG-FU, a city of Hu-quam, in China, on thie
Kiam. It Hies 558 miles S . W. of Nanking. Lat. 30 Kiam. It lies 558 miles S. W. of Nanking. Lat. 30
deg. 46 min. N. long. 114 deg. 15 min. E .
YONNE, a river of France, which rifing in Burgundy, runs N. a through Nivernois and Champagne, and after wafhing Auxerre and Sens, falls into the Seine. ORK, the capital of the county of the fame name, in
England. It ftands finely on the Oufe. Its mayor, Jike the fame magiftrate of London, has the title of
Lord; the privilege Lord; the privilege, it is faid, of no other cities in this
kingdom. It is large, with fome handfome buildings The plenty and cheapnefs of provifions here, draw abundance of ftrangers, for the fake of boarding; and in winter numbers of gentry refide in it, for whom a magnificent
affembly-room has been erected. It is an Archiepifcopal Yee; but the trade bere is inconfiderable. The cathedral is a beautiful Gothic edifice. It lies 192 miles
of London, and fends two members to parli iment

ORK, New, a Britifh colony of North America, inct
ding the Jerfe
 ocean and enylvania ; having the country
on the W. Its extent is upwards of 200 on the To S . and about fixty in breaddh from E . m W W. Fom
con country is very fruitful, abounding with cattle and T ?
The exports to the fuoar-inands The exports to the fugar-iflands are flour, pickled orporicity
and beef, with falt, filh, \&cc. and to E article, with logwood, whale eil and bone, \&c.
a royal government, the King a royal government, the King appointinin its Gec. It
and council, as the inhabitants chule the Genges Affembly.
YORK River of the fame name, and Virginia, in North Americ
The Indians The -ncians call it Panumky. It runs paralulet wicic James-river; and they are not far afunder.
Its capital of the fame name ftands in
mouth of Hudfon's-river. It it itands in an inand 2 th th and other works round it. Here is a paccionch harth
with quave with quays and warehoufes; great numbers of feftey
being employed in trade and the being employed in trade and the fifleries. Latt 41 defoge
5 min. . . ong. 74 deg. 15 min. W. 5 min. N. long. 74 deg. 15 min . W. great variety of heights and bottoms. In hand , wids
fhire and part of Chefhire on the $W$. Derb. Chire and part of Chefhire on the $W$. Derbyhnire, No.-
tinghamanaire, and Lincoln mhire, on the S. Duthem tinghambiare, and Lincolnhire, on the S. Durham and
Weftmoreland on the N. and the German pcean ontie
E. It is fubdivide E . It is fubdivided into Weff, Eaft, and Neann onthte
dings, including all 563 parines dings, including all 563 parifies, with 330,750 inhabl:
tants; and it fends 30 members to parliament. air is yarious, fo is the nature of the ground; and the
dir difpofition of, its inhabitants is equally diverfified. in Ireland, with a fea-port of Wad atefford, and Munfers Broadwater. It It lies about thirty miles from Mallow.
Bre the PRES, a city of the Auftrian Netherlands, one of tie
barrier towns, which the Dutch garrifon barrier towns, which the Dutch garrifon fhamefully de-
livered up, as foon as the French appeared before itin 1774. It, is the fee of a Bifop, under Mechline thin
formerly a good trade, but now much delin formerly a good trade, but now much declined. Lat.
50 deg. 57 min. N. long. 2 deg. 51 min. E.
 teen miles S. W. W. of Bourges. Lat. 47 deg. 10 min, $N$. long. 2 deg. 15 inin. E,
VERDUN,
a bailiwic of the Pais de of Berne, in Switzefland, fruitful in corn, \&cc. Its capital of, the fame name flands at the cornd of of Neuf
chatel-lake. VICA, ore of the Balearic inan's, belonging to Spain, in the Mediterranean, between Valencia and Majorca.
It is mole It is mountainous and bearren, but abounds in Majorca, It
is thirty miles long, and twenty fix brod. is thirty miles long, and twenty-fix broad. Lat. 39 deg.
oo min. N. long. 1 deg. 15 min. E. YO min. N. long. I deg. 15 min. E.
YUNAM, a province of Chima, and on the S. W. limits
of that empire.

ZAIR, the moft confiderable river of Congo Proper, hence called the Great River of Congo, ingo Africa.
ZALA, a town on the northern confines, near the moun tains, which part Berdoa from Tripoli, in Africa.
thountains, which part berdoa from Pripoin, in Africa.
ZAMBRE, a Iake of Congo Proper, in Africa, from
which the Nile is faid to iffue; as do all the rivers in which the Nile is faid to iffue ; as do all the rivers in
this part of the country
ZAMORA, a city of Leon, in Spain, on the Douro, ver which is a bridge of feventeen arches. It lies thirty long. 5 deg. 48 min . W. .
ZMORA. ZAMORA, a town. of Quito, in Peru, in South Ame-
rica. It lies 210 miles $S$. of Quito, and 120 from the rica. It lies 210 miles S. of Quito, and 120 from the
neareft coaft of the S. Teato the E ,
ZAMOSK, or ZAMOSKOI, a fortified town of Bieliz ZAMOSK, or ZAMOSKOI, a fortified town of Bieliz
Palatinate, and Red Ruffia, in Poland, with an univerPalatinate, and Red Ruffia, in Poland, with an univer-
fity. It lies thirty milise N. E. of Sendomir. Pity. It hes chirty miles N. E. of Sendomir.
ZANFARA, a kingdom S. of Agades, and that of Targa,
in Africa. It is fertile in corn 8 , ZANAfrica. It is fertile in corn, \&cc. tween the Equator and ond tropic of of Caft of Africorn, be- having
Anian on the N. the Indian ocean on the E. the country Aween the Equator and tropic of Capricorn, having
Anian on the N. the Indian ocean on the E. .he country
of the Hotentots on the S . and the unknown parts of Afte Hotentots on the S. and the unknown parts of
Afria on the W. It includes Magadona, Melinda,
Quilon, Mofambique, and Sofala. Here are feveral Portu,ubuefe fettlements, thefe claiming a fovereignty
over the petty Princes bere. over the petty Princes here. They trade for gold, faves,
ivory, oftrich-feathers, drugs, and wax; befides which ivory, oftrich-feathers, druss, and wax; befides which
the country produces rice, lugar, and the fruits of the
torrid zone.
ZANT, an. inand of the Mediterranean, ten miles $S$. of
the Morea, and near the S . fide of Cephalonia, from the Morea, and near the S. fide of Cephalonia, from
which a channel twelve miles broad divides it. It con-
ting which a channel twelve mines bitants, the citity of the fame
tains upwards of 50,00 inhan
name having half that number, and thefe mofly Greeks : though the Venetians have endeavaoured to introduce th
rites of the Romifh church. The Englifh and Dutch rites of the Romith churcc. The Englifh and Dutch
have a a factory and Conful here; and a confiderable have each a factory and Conful here, and a confiderable
trade in raifins, particularly currants or corinths, is
carried on. This capital is well fortified and defended carried on. The cafle, the reaidence of the Venetian Governor,
by
commonly a nobleman of the firft rank. The inand is commonly a nobleman of the firft rank. The infand in
greatly expofed to the attempts of the Turks, fince the Mreatly expored to the attempts ont $V$ enetians in in 15 .
Morea was entrel taken from the
ZARA, the capital of Venetian Dalmatia, almoth firrounded by the Adriatic fea, and joined to the continent
by a frong bridge. This place is the ftrongeft belongby a ftrong bridge. This place is the frongett belong-
ing to the republic, is an Archiep ifopal fee, and in the
time of the Romans had a noble aqueduet. It lies fiftytime of the Romans had a noble aqueduct. It lies fifty-
eight miles $N$. W. of Spalato. Lat. 44 deg. 10 min.
IN
 ZARNAW, a city of Sendomir Palatinate, in Poland. It ZARNAW, a city of Sendomir Palatinate, in Poland. It
lies fifty-nine miles N. of Cracow. Lat. 51 deg. $3^{6}$ min. N. long. 20 deg. 15 min. E. Mo. Morea, on the W. fide of Brazzo di Maina. It lies feventeen miles S. W.
of Miftra, and four N. of the gulp of Coron.
of of Mifitra, and four $N$. of the gulph of Coron.
ZARREGA, a walled.town of Catalonia, in Spain. It
lies eighteen miles S.E. of Lerida. lies eighteen miles S.E. of Lerida.
ZATMAR, a fmall, but forififed town of Upper Hungary, furrounded by the Samofch. It lies forty-fix miles
E. of Tockay. Lat. 5 I deg. 36 min . N. long. 20 deg.
ZATOR, a town of Cracow Palatinate, in Poland, on ZATOR, a town of Cracow Phatine
the f. fide of the Vifula. It lies fixten miles W. of
Cracow. Lat. 50 deg. 10 min. N. long. 12 deg. $3^{6}$ min. E.
ZAZOLSKI, a republic of Novogoroit, in Caminiec, and
ZBARAS, or ZABARAS, a manall city of Camine
Red Ruffia, in Poland, on the frontiers of Lower VolRed Ruffia, in Poland, on the
hinia, ten miles N. of Braclaw.
 fame name is buil on the ruins of the ancient Carthea. It lies about three mies from the por anchoring being on
amimis the largeff veffels, the beft
The ifind is very fruifful in corn, $\& \mathrm{sc}$. the right. The ifland is very fruitful in corn, \&c.
ZEB, a province of Africa, formerly part of Numidi, now belonging to Tunis and Algiers, but moflly to
the latter. It joins on the N. to the mountains of Bu-
gia and Conflantina, on the E. to Bildulgerid, and on
the W. and S. to deferts. ZEALAND, one of the feven united provinces, fur-
rounded with the fea, and confiffing of eight illands, rounded with the fea, and confifting of eight iflands,
at the mouth of the Scheld. lies between Holland
on the N. Brabant on the E. Flanders, from which a on mour of the Scheld. Ft lies between Holland
on the $N$. Brabant on the $E$. Flanders from which a
branch of the Scheld feparates it on the S. and the Gerbranch of the Scheld feparates it on the S. and the Ger-
man ocean on the W. The land is very low, and
banked up; the foil is generally fruitful, with rich man ocean on the W. The eand is fory tow, rich
banked up; the foil is geneally fruitful, with rich
paftures; alo confiderable fifheries, and a foreign trade, paftures; alfo confiderable fifheries, and a foreign trade;
but not many manufatures. Its capital is Middle-
burg but not many manufatures.
burg on the ine of $W$ alcheren.
EALAND, or SEELAND, the largeff and moft fruit-
ful inand in the Baltic, and belonging to Denmark
lies ant ful inand in the Baltic, and belonging to Denmark. It
lies at the entrance into that fee, with the Sound on
the E. parting it the E. peraning it from Schonen, in Sweden, the inces
of Moon, Talfter and Laland on the S. the Greate of Moon, Talfer and Laland on the S. the Greater
Belt, which divides it from Funen on the W. and the
Categiter Categate on the $N$. It is about fixty-eight miles from
E.t. $W$. and fixty from $N$. o $S$. where largeft. The
land is low and level, with wwods take up its fourth part, excellent paflures, and plenty of rye. The coafts have deep bays and commodious
harbours, which with the fea abound with finh os well as the inland lakes and rivers. The air is thick,
ZEGSEG, a kingdom tributary to Cano, and this again ZEGSEG, a kingdom tributary to Cano,
to Tombuto, in Negroland, and Africa.
EIDENW ALD
to Tombuto, in Negroland, and Africa.
ZEIDENW ALD, foret of Tranylvania, ten miles
long, and boggy for a confiderable way, being croffed on planks.
EIGENHEIM, a fmall town of Lower Heffe, in Germany, on the Schwalm, about thirty-two miles S. of
Caffel. Lat. 50 deg. 56 min. N. long. 9 deg. 10 Cafiel.
min. E.
ZEIL,
to the $S$.
a. populous town of Aian, and Affica, in a gu'ph
S. E. of the mouth of Babel-mandel ftreights. The to the S.E. of the mouth of Babel-mandelereghts. The
inhabitants are obliged to ferch their water from about the dif tance of two days journey. The country abounds long. 44 deg. 35 min. E. ZEITON, the ancient Thiche, a town of Theflity, in
European Turkey. It flands on a gulph of the fane
name name and the river Eayla
fifty miles $S$. of Laniffa.
EITS, a town of Upper Saxony, in Germany, twenty-
five miles S. W. of Leipfic. Lat. 5 I deg. 10 min. N. long. $12 \mathrm{deg} .26 \mathrm{~min} . \mathrm{E}$.
ELL, an Imperial city of Suabia, in Germany, on the
Nagole, near the Rhine, between Baden and Stutgard. Nagole, near the Rhine, between Baden and Stutgard.
ZELL, the capital of a duchy of the fame name, and
Lower Saxany, in Germany. It belongs to our SoveLower sixony, in Germany. It belongs to our Sove-
reign as Elector of Hanover and Brunfwick-Lunenburg,
faa reign as Elector of Hanover and Bruntwick-Lunenburg,
ftanding tathe eonfuence of the Aller and Fuhbe. It
is well-fortified, but not regularly, and lies thirty-two is weil-fortified, but not reguarly, and lies thirty-two
miles N . of Hanover, and thirty-feven S. of Lunenburg. ZELLERFIELD, a town and rich mine of the Hartz mountains of Brunfwick, in Germany lene lake of Conflance, in Suabio, in Germany.
fEMBLA. See NOVA Z
IRance, i. Suab Nova ZEMBLA.
ZEMBLA. See Nougry, with a caftle
EMLIN, a county of Upper Hungary, with a caftle
on the Sayo. It lies about feven miles S. W. . of Torna. on the Sayo. It lies about even miles s. © or orna.
ZENETTI, brave and powerul people of Barary, in-
habiting the mountains of Humanbar, in Africa. habiting the mountains of Humanbar, in Affica,
EENJAN, or ZENIGAN, a fmall city of Aiderbeitzan, in Perfa, with 2000 houfes, about fifty-five miles S.
E. from Miana. It flands in a fruitul foil. E. from Miana. It thand in a fruitful foil.
 here are two caftles.
ZERE
UST, a well-fortified town of Anhalt-Deffau, and
Uper Saxony, in Germany, the refidence of its Prince. Upper Saxony, in Germany, the ncy-fence mites Srince.
It fands E. from the Elbe, It flands E. from the Elbe, twenty-feven miles N. W.
of Wittemberg. Lat. 52 deg. 10 min. N. long. 12 deg. of Wittemb.
4o min. E .
IBET, a promer
4 IBET, a principality of Arabia Felix, in Afria, with
Tehama on the $N$ and Moca on the S. alfo a walled Tehama on the $N$. and Moca on the S. alfo a walled
city of the fame name, and its capital. It is rich, pocity of the fame name, and its capital. It is rich, po-
pulous, and the greateft mart in the world for frank-
incenfe, myrrth, aloes, $\&$ cc. Lat. 15 deg. 12 min. N . incenfe, myrrh, aloes,
long. 43 deg. 13 min. E.

ZIBEN,

## U G

ZIBIN, a walled town of Diarbecker, in Afratic Turkey mentioned by any but Rau ZIGETH, a county of Lower Hungary, W. of Egzard,
E. from Salawar, and S. of Afprin and Alba Regalis E. from Salawar, and S. of Aprrin and Alba Reg being forty-eight miles long, and forty-two broar orer
ZIRANFAA, a long, defert, woody province, or
ther foret, of EAt ther foreft, of Eaftern Mulcoovy, extending from lat. 60
. $t 065$ deg. N. but much natrower from E. to w, in the
ZIRICKSEE, a ftrong fea-port town of Zealand, United Provinces, on the S. fide of the Ine of Schowen,
eighteen miles N. E. of Middleburg. Lat. 5 I deg. 52 eighteen miles. N. E. of Middleburg. Lat. 51 deg. 52
$\min . \mathrm{N}$. long. 3 deg. 56 min . E. ZIT AW, a well-fortified town of Upper Lufatia, in Germany, on the Neifs, fifty-eight miles E. of Dref
den. Lat. 5 Ideg. ro min. N. long. 14 deg. 58 min. E ZUAIM, a town of Moravia, and Bohemia, in Ger
many, with a ftrong caftle; but commanded by a many, with a ffrong cafle, ${ }^{\text {b }}$ but commanded by a
mountain. It fands on the Taya, forty miles N. W. mountain. It fands on the Taya, forty miles N. W.
of Vienna. Lat. 48 deg. 47 min. N. long. 15 deg. 12 ZOFFINGEN, the capital of the Argow, belonging to the Swifs Canton of Berne, on the Argow, belonging to
ard-bearer here is obliged to fwear that he will fand-
do as ard-bearer here is obliged to fiwear that he will do as
one Tut or Dut formerly did, viz. cram the colours, Yurrounded by an enemy, into his mouth, to fave ZOLLERN, or HOHENZOLLLERN, a city in the
principality of the fame name, and Suabia in Gerprincipality of the fame name, and
many, with a caftle the refidence of its Price Ger miver Zollern, thirty miles S. of Stutgard. Lat. 48 deg. ${ }^{21}$ min. N. long. 8 deg. 50 min . E
at the confluence of the Zaguya and Theifs. In I552 the foldiers fhamefully furrendered to the Turks, who, at the Governor's requeft, cut them all to pieces. It
lies fifty two miles E. of Buda. Lat. 47 deg. 30 min. N. long. 20 deg. 15 min. E.
ZONS, a fmall, but formerly a pretty well fortified town ZONS, a fmall, but formerly a pretty well fortified town
of Cologne, in Germany, though quite ruined in Queen Anne's wars. It lies eight miles from Nuys. ZORA, or $Z_{A}$ AURA, the ancient Port Piydon, in Tiipoli, and Africa, now a reduced poor place. denburg, on the Oder, where a bloody battle was fought in 1758, between, the King of Pruffia and the
Rufians under Generals Fermer and Brown. After Rulians under Generals Fermer and Brown. After
which the Pruffians repaffed the river.
UG, a canton of Switzerland, having Zurich on the ZUG, a canton of Swizterland, having Zurich on the
E. and N. Lucerne on the W. together with the Free E. and $N$. Lucerne on the W. together with the Free-
provinces, from which it it feparated by the Rufs and Schwitz on the S. and $E$. It is not above twelve miles either way, with feveral villages and excellent paftures
on the mountains. The plains produce wheat and on the mountains. The plains produce wheat and
wine, alfo plenty of game in the woods. The inhawine, alio plenty of game in the woods. The bad
bitants are Romanifs. The legiflature is in the body
of the people, every perfon above fixteen having a vote of the people, every perfon above fixteen havig a
in the eovernment.
Its principal village of the fame name ftands on the lake Zug.

THE END near Marienburg, and a a rich fpot. ZULPHA, an Armenian town of Turcomania, in and Aftabat, flanding in a fertile country ZULPHA, a confiderable city, though prope of Ifpahan, in Perfia, about two miles to the $S$,
wif from one to the other.
ZURICH, a Swifs
the reformation. I
Zug and Switz on $\qquad$ and the fin a fine n ? the reformation. It has Berne and Lucerne onthece
Zug and Switz on the $W$, and $S$. with the E. and Schaff haufen on the $N$. from Appenzald
Rhine parts it. It is about Rline parts it. It is about fixty miles long which
to $S$, and forty-eight in breadth. apply to trade and icveral manufactures. Its capital of the fame, name, and one of the be
built towns in Swizzerland, ftands on the buit towns in Switzerland, flands on the of the bet
its influx into the Zurich lake. It is well- - ne ind has broad ditches. The inhabitants are Colvirieit
It lies forty miles It lies forty wiles S . W. of Conftance. Lat. 47 deg. Ss
min. N. long. 8 deg. $\min . N$. long. 8 deg. 32 min . E about three broad; by its navig-four miles long, ath import goods, the lake alfo communicating with be.
Rhine. ZURSACH on the Rhine, noted for its faiis and divers monumecemy Of antiquity, nine miles N. of Baden. provinice, ; with the Veluwe, a part of Guelderlant
on the W O. on the W. Overifel on the N. Munffer on the E. and
Cleve on the S. Cleve on the $S$.
Its capital of
of the Yfitel. It is populous ane fands on the E. bank ten miles S . of Deventer. Lat. 52 deg. 20 min $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{N}$
Dong. 6 deg. long. 6 deg. 10 min. E
the middle of the United Provinces; at its entrancel if the inandis of Texel, Flie, ond Schelling; which, wish
large fand-banks, break the force of large fand-banks, break the force of the fea, forming
one good harbour at Texel, and another at Flie. The firft a very narrow channel feparates from North Hol land, and is the ufual fation for fhips bound fouth-
ward, as the fecond is fort ward, as the fecond is for thofe northward bound. On
the coaft of the Zuyderfea are feveral port-towns, ticularly Amfterdam, with a prodigious foreign trade but the water
bottomed vefficls. fhallow, even for the Dutch Alfor ZUEYBRUGGEN ZUEYBRUGGEN, or DEUXPONTS, i. e. two bridges,
a county of the Rhine palatinate, in Germany, fubjedt to the Duke of the fame name.
in Germany, a city of Voigtand, and Upper Saxonns, Muldaw, bel
tor, tor, and lies forty-eight miles, S. W. Wning of to tore te Elec-
50 deg. 50 deg .40 min . N. Iong. 12 deg .40 min . E.
$Z W$. Heffe-Darmftadt, and the Upper Rhine, in Germany,
fourteen miles $N$. E. of Worms fourteen miles N. E. of Worms.


[^0]:    ORTO SANTO, one of the fimaller among the Ma-
    No.8r.

[^1]:    SAMARIA,

