rom the U. S. Satur *g Post, March* 17, 184

NEW METHOD ACHING GEOGRAPHY.

the pleasure, a f days ago, of witnessing the performance of the Cherry Street School, (a large school under the perin- of the Society of Friends,) where the inventor and teache of mode of instruction, Mr. Naylor, is now giving lessons. It o has, as we listened, a decided advance in the art of teaching, in which scholars have reason to rejoice, as it softens so materially portant aid of harmonious sound, and ing about the same end as tedious

udents themselves, who are perhaps animated testimony of the superio- t the difficulty, of acquiring a com- plete knowledge of Geography in the usual way, and the greater difficulty of retaining it; and it delights them to be put in possession so easily of clearer ideas on the subject than they ever had before. As to the permanency of this impression, they argue very plausibly that it must be lasting, because so strong and clear.

Mr. Naylor's system seems, from what we have seen of it, to deserve the attention of teachers generally, as it promises the attainment of its object with less labour, both to themselves and their pupils.

Palmer St Grammar School, Kensington, Philadelphia, July 17, 1846.

Benjamin Naylor, the teacher of Geography, applied to this school for permission to illustrate his method of teaching Geography, by giving a few lessons to a small class; by the consent of the committee, he was authorized to proceed; we were so well satisfied of the usefulness of his method, that we gradually increased the number in his class, until the room was filled and he had three hundred pupils present.

What we observed, we cheerfully recommend the system, as deserving of patronage, and [illegible] Naylor as a pleasant and agreeable teacher of it.

JOSHUA RHOADS, M. D.,
Principal of the Male Department.
MARY H. TURNER,
Principal of the Female Department.

From the Philadelphia Daily Sun.

NEW SYSTEM OF TEACHING GEOGRAPHY.

Benjamin Naylor, author of a new System of teaching Geography, gave a public examination last evening at the Franklin Hall, Sixth Street, below Arch, of a geographical class about completing a course of lessons under him. The hall was densely thronged, so much so, that a large portion of the audience was compelled to stand during the entire examination. The class examined exhibited a remarkable proficiency—all the questions being answered with a readiness and correctness quite surprising. All present must have been satisfied of the practical character of the system, and of its *peculiar fitness* to the capacities of the youthful mind. Mr. Naylor must have been gratified at the interest manifested in his system of instruction, and the encouragement he has received will induce him to remain among us for a season.

NAYLOR'S SYSTEM

OF

TEACHING GEOGRAPHY,

ADAPTED TO

PELTON'S OUTLINE MAPS:

CONTAINING FULL AND COMPLETE ANSWERS TO ALL QUESTIONS EMBRACED IN THE WORK, COMPRISING MUCH VALUABLE, INTERESTING, AND DESCRIPTIVE MATTER, NOT FOUND IN ANY OTHER SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY.

BY BENJAMIN NAYLOR,

PHILADELPHIA:
T. ELLWOOD CHAPMAN,
NO. 1 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
1851.

PREFACE.

THE system of teaching Geography, to which this work is designed as an auxiliary both to Teachers and Pupils, is, in most respects original.

There is no disagreement among intelligent persons, in regard to the importance of a knowledge of this science; but as regards the manner of imparting this knowledge, there appears to be but little unanimity of sentiment among teachers, further than a general admission that the practical results when estimated in comparison with the time and labour usually devoted to the study of Geography in our schools, are far from being satisfactory to themselves or to their pupils.

Without attempting to point out defects in prevailing modes of teaching this or other branches, we may be permitted to suggest that inasmuch as the human mind is governed by fixed and inmutable laws, any system which operates in harmony with these laws will enable us to accomplish much more than that which has no foundation in mental philosophy. Observation is the first step in intellectual progress; in order, therefore, successfully to impart and to acquire knowledge, the attention of the learner must, as far as possible, be exclusively directed to the subject under consideration. Secondly, each simple or complex idea should be clearly comprehended, previous to any additional matter being presented for examination. Thirdly, the mind must be taxed; there must be a degree of intellectual effort, or mental exertion proportionate to the end to be attained. Fourthly, the process of repetition is indispensably necessary to render the mind familiar with any science. Fifthly, by means of the principles of *association*, (the basis of memory,) we should weave together skilfully and methodically the various facts and ideas acquired, and thus render our knowledge permanent and practical.

CLASSIFICATION.

The Grand and Sub-Divisions of each country should be taught, in every instance, as the *first* lesson to a class. The large bodies of water, viz., Oceans Seas, Gulfs, Bays, Lakes, &c., may constitute the second lesson. The class should then be exercised in answering the questions in reference to the situation of the different bodies of water embraced in the lesson. The Islands may then be learned, and the pupils exercised with questions in reference to this and the preceding lessons. The Rivers may be taken as a fourth lesson, and the class then exercised in giving a description of the source, course, &c., of each river, and in learning the towns situated on its banks. After which the Mountains, Capes, Towns, Boundaries, &c., should be successively taught, and the class exercised upon

the Promiscuous Questions in the book, until every question can be answered correctly, and without the least hesitation.

The pupil who satisfies himself with merely learning to chant the names, and neglects to study the answers to the questions, will fail to acquire that practical knowledge of the science, which the system is calculated to impart. And the teacher who fails to instruct his pupils in this particular does injustice to the system.

Regarding the correct spelling of geographical names as very important, the author has paid particular attention to this subject in the present work. He has taken Baldwin's Gazetteer as the standard in this respect, and has endeavoured carefully to conform to it,—especially in regard to the mode of writing Oriental names. Many of these names, (in consequence of the various modes in which they are spelled, even by the best writers,) being a source of great perplexity to teachers and students of geography; he has, with the permission of the authors of the "Pronouncing Gazetteer," adopted the plan of generally inserting the different spellings, as given in that work. He takes this opportunity of expressing his great obligation to the authors of the Gazetteer for their permission to insert in the present edition of this work, the pronunciation of a number of difficult names.

He has been the more anxious to have this book perfectly faultless in respect to spelling, from the belief that such a work might be very advantageously used in schools as a Spelling-Book of geographical names.

It is proper to state that this work is now used in many schools, in connexion with Mitchell's Atlas, to which it is equally as well adapted as to Pelton's Outline Maps.

DEFINITIONS.

1. GEOGRAPHY is a description of the surface of the earth.
2. The Earth is a large globe, ball, or sphere.
3. The surface of the earth is composed of land and water.
4. About one-fourth part is land, three parts are water.

NATURAL DIVISIONS OF LAND.

5. The land surface of the earth is naturally divided into Continents, Islands, Peninsulas, Isthmuses, Capes, Mountains, Shores, or Coasts, &c.

6. A Continent is a great extent of land, containing many countries. There are but two: Europe, Asia, and Africa, called the Eastern, and North and South America, the Western Continent.

7. An Island is a portion of land, entirely surrounded by water.

8. A Peninsula is a portion of land, nearly surrounded by water.

9. An Isthmus is a narrow neck of land which joins two parts of a Continent, or a Peninsula to a Continent.

10. A Cape is a point of land extending into a Sea, Ocean, or some other body of water. A high or rocky point of land extending into the Sea or Ocean, is called a promontory or head land.

11. A Mountain is a vast elevation of land. Several Mountains connected together are called a range or chain of Mountains. Land lying between hills or Mountains is called a valley.

12. A Volcano is a Mountain that sends forth flame, smoke, and lava or melted stones, from an opening at the top called a crater.

13. A Desert is a vast sandy plain, mostly destitute of water and vegetation. Some Deserts contain a few green and fertile spots. These spots are called Oases, and resemble Islands in the Ocean.

NATURAL DIVISIONS OF WATER.

14. The water is divided into Oceans, Seas, Archipelagoes, Gulfs, Bays, Sounds, Channels, Straits, Lakes, and Rivers.

15. An Ocean is a vast extent of salt water.

16. A Sea is a collection of salt water smaller than an Ocean.

17. An Archipelago is a sea interspersed with many Islands.

18. A Gulf or Bay is a part of some larger body of water, extending into the land.

19. A Strait is a narrow passage of water, separating different portions of land, and connecting different bodies of water.

20. A Channel is a passage of water generally wider than a Strait.

21. A Sound is a passage of water so shallow that its depth may be measured with lead and line.

22. A Lake is a large body of fresh water mostly surrounded by land. Small Lakes are called Ponds.

23. A River is a large stream of fresh water, flowing from mountains or high land, into an Ocean, Sea, or some other body of water. Small streams are called Brooks, Creeks, and Rivulets. The source of a River is the place where it rises. The mouth of a River is the place where it empties into an ocean, sea, or some other body of water. The right bank of a River is the

bank on the right hand side as you descend it; the left bank the bank on the left hand side.

The Axis, or Diameter of the Earth is an imaginary straight line passing through its centre from North to South, and is about 8,000 miles in length.

The Extremities of the axis are called poles.

The Circumference of the earth is the *distance* around the middle of its surface or outside, and is nearly 25,000 miles.

The Equator is an imaginary circle, extending East and West round the Earth, at an equal distance from each Pole, dividing the Earth into Northern and Southern Hemispheres.

Parallels of latitude are circles passing round the earth parallel to the equator.

Every Circle of the earth is supposed to be divided into 360 equal parts, called degrees, and each of these degrees into 60 equal parts, called minutes.

The Latitude of any place is its distance North or South from the equator, and it cannot exceed 90 degrees.

Meridians are imaginary circles, extending North and South through the Poles of the Earth, intersecting the Equator at right angles.

Longitude is the distance of any place East or West from an established meridian, and cannot exceed 180 degrees.

The Tropics are parallels of latitude 23½ degrees on each side of the equator; that on the North is called the Tropic of Cancer,—that on the South the Tropic of Capricorn.

The Polar Circles are parallels of latitude 23½ degrees from each Pole; that on the North is called the Arctic Circle, and that on the South the Antarctic Circle.

Zones are divisions of the earth's surface made by the *tropics* and *polar circles*.

The Torrid Zone is that portion of the earth which lies between the tropics.

The Temperate zones are included between the tropics and polar circles; that on the North is called the North Temperate Zone; and that on the South, the South Temperate Zone.

The Frigid zones are included within the polar circles: that within the Arctic Circle is called the North Frigid Zone; and that within the Antartic Circle, the South Frigid Zone.

A Map is a picture or representation of a part, or of the whole of the earth's surface. The top of the Map represents the *North;* the right hand *East;* the bottom *South;* and the left hand *West.* A collection of Maps is called an Atlas.

DIVISIONS OF NORTH AMERICA.

DIVISIONS OF LAND.

4,500 Miles Long, and 2,500 Miles Wide.

Greendand.
Russian America.
British America.
New Britain.
N. North Wales.
N. South Wales.
East Main.
Labrador.
Canada East, } Montreal
Canada West, }
New Brunswick, Frederickton.
Nova Scotia, Halifax.
U. States, Washington.
Upper California, Monterey.
Mexico, Mexico.
Guatemala, St. Salvador.
Yucatan, Mer'ida.
Balize, Balize.

NATURAL DIVISIONS OF WATER.

The words inclosed in parentheses are designed (when they begin with capitals) to show the different spellings of the preceding name, but should claim the attention of the pupil only when the work is used as a Spelling Book; both spellings should then be learned.

When they do not begin with capitals, they are intended to show the pronunciation of the preceding name.

Davy's Sound.
Ardencaple Inlet (kap')
Lancaster Sd.—
Smith's Sd.
Baffin's B., 350 m. w.
Melville B.—
N. East B.
S. E. B.
Davis's Strait—
Comberland Str.
Frob'isher's Str.
Hudson's Str.—
Fox Channel.
Welcome Str.
Chesterfield Inlet.—
Hudson's B. 1,200 m. l. 600 w.
James's B.
Richmond G.—
Musquito B.
Ungav'a B.
Str. of Bellisle—
(bel-lile'.)
G. of St. Lawrence.
Northum'berland Str.
Gut of Canseau.
(kan'sō.)
B. of Fundy—
Long Island Sound.
Atlantic Ocean, 9000 m. l. 1000 to 4000 w.
Gulf Stream—
Delaware B.
Chesapeake B.
Albemarle' Sd., 60—
Pam'lico Sound, 80.
Caribbe'an Sea, 1,600 m. l.
Gulf of Mexico—1000 m. l.
Charlotte Harbour.
Tampa B.
B. of Campeach'y,—
(or Cam-pech'e.)
B. of Hondu'ras.
Amatique B.
(am-ah-teek'.)
B. of Guatemala—
(guat-e-mah'la)
Pacific Ocean, 11,000 m. l. 9000 m. w.
Gulf of Tehuantepec.
(ta-wan-ta-pek'.)
G. of Califor'nia—700 m. l.
Francis'co B.
Str. of Juan de Fuca.
G. of Georgia—
Nootka Sd.
Queen Charlotte's S.
Washington Sd—
Prince William Sd.
Cook's Inlet.
Bristol B.—
Norton Sd.
Gulf of Anadeer', (or An-a-dir'.)
Be'hring's Str. 40 m. w. (improperly written, Bhering's.)
Arctic Ocean.
Polar Sea.
Makenzie's Sea—
Coronation G.
Bathurst Inlet.
G. of Boothia—
Pr. Regent's Inlet.
Barrow Str.
Winter Harbour.

LAKES.

Lake Caniap'uscaw.
L. Mistissin'ny.
L. Abbitib'be—
L. Onta'rio, 190 m. l.
L. Erie, 250 m. l.
L. St. Clair—
Huron L. 280 m. l.
Manitouline L.
(man-i-too'lin.)
Michigan L. 320 m. l.
Green Bar, 100 m. l.
L. Superior, 430 m. l.

Rainy L.—
L. of the Woods, 100 m. l.
L. Salle.
L. Win'nipeg, 300—
L. Manito'ba.
Little Winnipeg—
Deer L.—
Little Slave L.
Athabas'ca L. 200 m. l. (or Athapescow.)
Gr. Slave L. 300—
Gr. Bear L. 160.
Chelekhof, L. (or Shel'e-kof.)
Gr. Salt L.—
Tule Lakes, (too'la.)
L. Cayman, (ki-man'.)
L. Chapala— (chah-pah'la.
L. Nicaragua, 120 m. l. (nik-ar-ah'gua.)

ISLANDS.

North Georgian Islands.
Bank's Land.
Melville, 100 m. l.—
Sabine. (sab-een'.)
Byam Martin.
Bathurst—
Cornwallis.
Das'co.
Jan Mayen— (yan-my'en.)
Iceland.
Pr. William's Land.
Southamp'ton—
New'foundland, St. John's, 430 m. l. 300 w.
C. Breton I. Sidney—
Anticosti, (an-te-cos'te.)
Pr. Edward's, Charlotte's Town—
Sable.
Bermudas Is. (ber-moo'dez.)
West India Is.
Baha'ma Is.
New Providence, Nassau—
Ab'aco.
Cat.
Long—
Mayaguana, (my-a-guan'a.)
Turks.
Inagua— (in-ah'gua.)
Florida Reefs.
Tortugas Is.
Key West—
Cuba, Havana.
I. of Pines—
Jamaica, Spanish T. and Kingston.
Hayti, Port au Prince, (ha'te.)
Porto Rico, St. John's.
St. Thomas.
St. John's.
St. Martin's—
Barbuda, (bar-boo'da.)
Santa Cruz.
St. Kits—
Antigua. (an-te'gua.)
Guadaloupe'.
Dominica— (dom-i-neek'a.)
Martinico, (or Martinique.)
St. Lucia.
St. Vincent—
Barba'dos.
Grena'da.
Toba'go—
Trinidad'.
St. Margarita, (mar-ga-re'tah.)
Tortuga—
Orchil'la.
Bonair', (or Buen Ayre.)
Curaçoa— (or Curaçao.) (koo-ra-so'.)
Oru'ba.
Corn Is.
Quib'do—
Revillagige'do Is.
Ignacio, (ig-nash'eo.)
Vancou'ver's, 300 m. l
Queen Charlotte's.
Sitka, improperly written Sitcha, New Archangel—
Kodiak.
Shoomag'in's.
Aleu'tian Is.—
Nun'nivack.

RIVERS.

Maken'zie's, 25.
Peel.
Laird's, 5—
Hay, 3.
Slave.
Peace, 8—
Fin'lay.
Athabas'ca, 6. (or Athapescow.)
Saskatch'awan, 12—
N. Branch.
S. Branch.
Red, 5—
Ot'tawa, 6, written also Utawas.
Saguenay, 4, (sag-a-na'.)
Kok'sak, or Koksah, 5
Gr. Whale, 5.
East Main, 5.
Abbitib'be— (ab-bi-tib'be.)
Al'bany, 5.
Sev'ern, 3.
Nel'son, 16—
Church'ill, 9.
Wa'ger.
Gr. Fish, 6—
Fra'zer's, 7½.
Okanag'an.
McGil'livray's—
Clark's, 6.
Spokain'.
Kooskoos'kee—
Sal'mon.
Fayette'.
Reid—
Sickly.
Bear.

Breneau,
(bre-no'.)
Owy'hee.
Mal'heur.
Lewis, 8—
Falls.
Willam'ette.
Colum'bia, 12—
Um'qua.
Kia'met.
Sacramen'to, 4—
Colorado, 11.
co-lo-rah'do.)
Sevier'.
Gila—
(hee'lah.)
Yaquesila, (or Jaquesila.)
(yah-kah-see'la.
Yaqui, 4.
(yah-kee'.)
Grande—
(gran'da.)
St. Juan.
Balize.
Tula—

MOUNTAINS.

Mt. Hecla, 6,530 f. h.
Arctic Highlands.
Allegha'ny Mts. 900 m. l. ½ m. h.—
Ozark Mts. 2000 f. h.
Rocky Mts. 4000 m. l.
Spanish Peaks—
Pike's P. 12,000 f. h.
Long P. 12,500 f. h.
Fre'mont's P. 13,570 f. h.
Mt. Hooker, 15,700 f. h.
Mt. Brown, 16,000 f. h.
Mt. St. Elias, 17,900 f. h.—
Mt. Fair Weather.
Cas'cade Range.
Mt. Baker—
Mt. Olym'pus.
Mt. Rainier, 12,000 f. h. (ra-neer'.)
Mt. St. Hel'ens, 13,300 f. h.
Mt. Hood, 14,000 f. h.
Mt. Jefferson.
Mr. Shaste—
(shas'te.)
Coast Range.
Sierra Nevad'a, (or Snowy Range, 15,500 f. h.—
Mt. St. Bernardino,
(ber-nar-dee'no.)
Wahsatch Mts.
(waw'satch.)
Mexican Cordil'leras.
Mt. Jorullo,
(ho-rool'yo.)
Popocatapetl, 17,735 f. h.
(po-po-cat-a-pet'el.)
Water Volcano, 12,620 f. h.
Cosiguina Vol.
(kos-e-ge'na.)

CAPES.

Cape Brewster.
North.
Closterbay—
Farewell.
Walsingham.
King's.
Chud'leigh, sometimes written Chidley.
St. Lewis.
St. John—
Race.
Sable.
Cod—
Cannav'eral.
St. Anto'nio—
Gracias a Dios,
(grass-e-os-a-de'oce)
Gorda.
Corrien'tes—
St. Lucas.
Morro Hermo'so.
Mendocino—
(men-do-see'no.)
Orford.
Elizabeth.
Romanzoff'—
East.
Prince of Wales.
Icy—
Pt. Barrows.
Pt. Bee'chey.
Pt. Demarca'tion—
Bathurst.
Pt. De Witt Clinton.
York—
Hurd.
Robertson.

TOWNS.

Toronto.
Quebec.
Lunenburg.
Liverpool—
Cape Haytien, or Haitien.
St. Domingo.
Port au Prince.
Jer'emie—
Havana.
Matan'zas.
St. Jago.
San Sal'vador.
Por'to (or Puerto) Principe—
Chihuahua,
(tshe-wah'wah.)
(*ch* as in *chill* or *Chili*)
Monclova.
Matamoras.
Monterey.
Vera Cruz,
(va'rah-kroose.)
Tampico—
(tam-pee'ko.)
Durango.
Zacatecas,
(sah-kah-ta'kas.)
San Luis Potosi.
(san-loo-is'po-to-see')
Aguayo—
(ah-gwi'o.)
Guanaxuato,
(or Guanajuato.)
(gwan-ah-hwa'to.)
Queretaro,
(ker-a'tah-ro.)
Cholula (*ch* as in *chill.*)
(tsho-loo'lah.)
Jalapa (or Xalapa.)—
(hah-lah'pah.)
Guadalaxara,
(or Guadalajara.)
(gua-dah-lah-har'ah)

Valladolid'.
La Puebla,
(lah-pweb'lah.)
Alvarad'o.
Oaxaca (or Oajaca)—
(wah-hah'kah.
Old Guatemala.
New Guatemala.
Leon.
Cartago,
(kar-tah'go.)
Chagres,

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

ON THE

MAP OF NORTH AMERICA.

OCEANS, SEAS, GULFS, BAYS, SOUNDS, &c.

DAVY'S SOUND.—In the eastern part of Greenland—a part of the Arctic Ocean.

ARDENCAPLE INLET.—In the north-eastern part of Greenland—a part of the Arctic Ocean.

LANCASTER SOUND.—Between the north-western part of Pr. William's Land—and the southern coast, of the east North Georgian Islands—a part of Baffin's Bay.

SMITH'S SOUND.—Between the north-western part of Greenland—and eastern coast of the North Georgian Islands—a part of Baffin's Bay.

BAFFIN'S BAY.—Between the western part of Greenland—and the north-eastern part of Pr. William's Land—a part of the Arctic Ocean—is 350 miles wide.

MELVILLE BAY.—In the north-western part of Greenland—a part of Baffin's Bay.

NORTH-EAST AND SOUTH-EAST BAYS.—In the western part of Greenland—parts of Baffin's Bay—one north—and the other south-east of Disco Island.

DAVIS'S STRAIT.—Separates the south-western part of Greenland—from the south-eastern part of Pr. William's Land—and connects the waters of Baffin's Bay—with the Atlantic Ocean.

CUMBERLAND, FROBISHER'S, AND HUDSON'S STRAITS.—Between the southern part of Pr. William's Land—and the northern part of East Main and Labrador—connecting the waters of Hudson's Bay with the Atlantic Ocean.

FOX CHANNEL.—Between the western coast of the southern part of Pr. William's Land—and the eastern parts of Southampton Island—and Melville Peninsula—a part of Hudson's Bay.

WELCOME STRAIT.—Between the north-eastern part of New North Wales—and western part of Southampton Island—a part of Hudson's Bay.

CHESTERFIELD INLET.—In the north-eastern part of New North Wales—a part of Hudson's Bay.

HUDSON'S BAY.—In the eastern interior of British America—1200 miles long, and 600 wide. The North, Seal, Great Whale, East Main, Rupert, Haricanaw, Abbitibbe, Albany, Attahwahpiskat,

Severn, Nelson, York, Churchill, Knaps, Chesterfield, and Wager Rivers flow into it.

James's Bay.—Between the eastern part of New South Wales—and south-western part of East Main—a part of Hudson's Bay.

Richmond Gulf.—In the western part of East Main—a part of Hudson's Bay.

Musquito Bay.—In the north-western part of East Main—a part of Hudson's Bay.

Ungava Bay.—Between the north-eastern part of East Main—and north-western part of Labrador—a part of the Atlantic Ocean—the Koksak River flows into it.

Strait of Bellisle.—Separates Newfoundland from the south-eastern part of Labrador—and connects the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence with the Atlantic Ocean.

Gulf of St. Lawrence.—Borders on the southern part of Labrador—the eastern part of Canada and New Brunswick—the northern parts of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton Island—and the western part of Newfoundland—is a part of the Atlantic Ocean.

Northumberland Strait.—Separates Pr. Edward's Island—from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia—is a part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Gut of Canseau.—Separates Cape Breton Island from Nova Scotia—and connects the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence with the Atlantic Ocean.

Bay of Fundy.—Between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—a part of the Atlantic Ocean—180 miles long, and 50 miles wide.—The tides which here rise to the height of 71 feet—rush in with astonishing rapidity—and swine are often overtaken and drowned, while feeding on shell-fish. Grindstones and Gypsum, or Plaster of Paris, are obtained at the head of this Bay.

Caribbean Sea.—Borders on the eastern part of Yucatan, Balize, and Guatemala—and the northern part of Guatemala, New Grenada, and Venezuela—having the Caribbee Islands on the east—and the Greater Antilles on the north—is 1600 miles long.

Bay of Campeachy.—North of the south-eastern part of Mexico, and west of Yucatan—a part of the Gulf of Mexico. The town of Campeachy, in the western part of Yucatan, is situated on it.

Bay of Honduras.—Between the eastern parts of Yucatan and Balize—and the northern part of Guatemala—a part of the Caribbean Sea.

Amatique Bay.—In the north-western part of Guatemala, and south of Balize—a part of the Caribbean Sea.

Bay of Guatemala.—In the eastern part of Guatemala—a part of the Caribbean Sea.

Gulf of Tehuantepec.—In the south-eastern part of Mexico—a part of the Pacific Ocean. The town of Tehuantepec is situated on it, and is celebrated for its salt works.

Gulf of California.—Between the Peninsula of California and the western part of Mexico—a part of the Pacific Ocean—700 miles long—Colorado and Yaqui rivers flow into it, and the town of Guaymas (gwi'mas) situated on its eastern bank; has a population of 8000, and one of the best harbours on the western coast of Mexico.

Francisco Bay.—In the western part of Upper California—a part

of the Pacific Ocean. Sacramento river flows into it—and the town of San Francisco is situated on it. Its harbour is sufficiently capacious to contain the whole of the British navy.

Strait of Juan de Fuca.—Separates the south-eastern part of Vancouver's Island—from the north-western part of Oregon Territory—and connects the waters of the Gulf of Georgia with the Pacific Ocean.

Gulf of Georgia.—Between the south-western part of Britisl America and the eastern part of Vancouver's Island—a part of the Pacific Ocean. Frazer's river flows into it.

Nootka Sound.—In the south-western part of Vancouver's Island—a part of the Pacific Ocean.

Queen Charlotte's Sound.—Between the south-western part of British America and the northern coast of the north-western part of Vancouver's Island—a part of the Pacific Ocean.

Washington Sound.—Between the south-western coast of British America and the eastern coast of Washington or Queen Charlotte's Island—a part of the Pacific Ocean.

Prince William's Sound.—In the south of the eastern part of Russian America—a part of the Pacific Ocean.

Cook's Inlet.—In the southern part of Russian America—a part of the Pacific Ocean.

Bristol Bay.—In the south-western part of Russian America—a part of the Pacific Ocean.

Norton's Sound.—In the western part of Russian America—a part of the Pacific Ocean.

Gulf of Anadeer.—In the north-eastern part of Siberia—a part of the Pacific Ocean.

Behring's Strait.—Separates the two grand divisions of North America and Asia—and the two political divisions of Russian America and Siberia—and connects the waters of the Arctic and Pacific Ocean—is 40 miles wide.

Mackenzie's Sea.—In the north-western part of British America—Mackenzie's river flows into it.

Coronation Gulf.—In the northern part of British America—a part of the Polar Sea—the Copper Mine river flows into it.

Bathurst Inlet.—In the northern part of British America—east of Coronation Gulf is a part of the Polar Sea.

Gulf of Boothia.—In the north-eastern part of British America—north of Hudson's Bay—from which it is separated by the Peninsula of Melville.

Prince Regent Inlet.—Borders on the western coast of the northern part of Prince William's Land, and leads from the Gulf of Boothia into Barrow's Strait.

Barrow's Strait.—Separates the most northern part of British America from the southern coast of the North Georgian Islands—and connects Lancaster Sound with the Polar Sea.

LAKES OF NORTH AMERICA.

Lake Caniapuscaw.—In the eartern part of East Main—the source of the Koksah river.

L. Mistissinny.—In the southern part of East Main—the source of the Rupert river.

L. Abbittibbe.—In the south-western part of East Main—south of James's Bay. The source of the Abbitibbe river.

L. Salle.—In the southern part of New South Wales—north-east of Lake of the Woods.

Winnipeg L.—In the southern part of British America—north-west of Lake of the Woods. Saskatchawan and Red river flow into it, and Nelson's river connects it with Hudson's Bay. It is 300 miles long.

Manitoba L.—In the southern part of British America—south-west of Winnipeg Lake, with which it is connected by an outlet.

Little Winnipeg L.—In the southern part of British America—west of Winnipeg Lake, with which it is connected by an outlet.

Deer L.—In the southern part of New North Wales, connected by an outlet with Churchill river.

Little Slave L.—In the south-western part of British America, connected by an outlet with Athabasca river.

Athabasca L.—In the western interior of British America. Athabasca river flows into it, and Slave river connects it with the Great Slave L. It is 200 miles long.

Great Slave L.—In the north-western interior of British America. The Slave and Hay rivers flow into it, and Mackenzie's river issues from it. It is 300 miles long.

Great Bear L.—In the north-western part of British America—connected by an outlet with Mackenzie's river. It is 160 miles long.

Chelekhof L.—In the southern part of Russian America—west of Cook's Inlet.

Great Salt L.—In the north-eastern part of Upper California—on the eastern margin of the great basin. It is 90 miles long, and from 30 to 40 wide. The Bear river flows into it. It is more than 500 miles from the Pacific Ocean, above which its surface has an elevation of 4200 feet. Its waters are a saturated solution of common salt. At the south-eastern extremity is the Utah Lake. This appears like an arm or bay of the former, but its waters are said to be fresh, and flow into the Great Salt Lake.

Tule Ls.—In the western part of Upper California—connected during the spring or wet season, with San Joaquin river. The largest lake is 80 miles long and 15 wide.

L. Cayman.—In the eastern interior of Mexico. It is 40 miles long.

L. Chapala.—In the southern interior of Mexico. The Grande river flows through it. It is 90 miles long.

Nicaragua L.—In the south-eastern interior of Guatemala—120 miles long, about 40 miles wide, and 90 feet deep. Its surface is 134 feet above the level of the Pacific Ocean—to the nearest part of which the distance is but 12 miles, and 70 miles to the Caribbean Sea, with which the lake communicates through the river St. Juan. The town of Nicaragua is situated on its southern coast, and the town of Leon on Leon L.

ISLANDS OF NORTH AMERICA.

North Georgian Islands.—In the Arctic Ocean, north of British America.

Melville I.—The largest of the North Georgian Islands—in the Arctic Ocean, north of British America. It is 100 miles long, and 100 wide. The Winter Harbour on the southern coast of this island, is remarkable for being the place where the adventurous Captain Parry and his crew braved the rigors of the Arctic climate for two years. Here the sun sets on the 4th of November, and does not rise till the 2d of February, making a night of three months' continuance.

Sabine I.—One of the North Georgian Islands in the Arctic Ocean, north of British America.

Disco I.—In Baffin's Bay, west of Greenland—it contains a vast mine of sea coal.

Jan Mayen I.—In the Arctic Ocean, east of Greenland.

Iceland.—In the Atlantic Ocean, south-east of Greenland—bordering on the Arctic Circle. It is 250 miles long, and 220 wide. Area 40,000 square miles, and population 56,000.

In no other country have volcanic eruptions been so numerous, or spread over so large a surface, as in this island. Besides more than 30 volcanic mountains—there exists an immense number of small cones and craters, from which streams of melted substances have been poured forth, over the surrounding country. Nine volcanoes were active during the last century—four in the north, and the rest lying nearly in a direct line, along the southern coast.

Twenty-three eruptions of Mount Hecla are recorded, since the occupation of the island by Europeans—but the most extensive and devastating eruption ever experienced in the island, occurred 1783. It proceeded from the Skaptar Yokul, a volcano, (or rather volcanic tract, having several cones,)—near the centre of the island. This eruption did not entirely cease for nearly two years. It destroyed twenty villages, and 9000 human beings, and it was estimated, that the whole amount of lava discharged, would be sufficient to cover an area of 1400 square miles, to the depth of 150 feet.

By far the most remarkable phenomena of Iceland, are the intermitting hot springs, met with in several parts, and of all degrees of temperature. The water of some of these springs, is at intervals violently thrown into the air, to a great height. They have thence received the name of Geysers; from the Icelandic verb Geysa, to rage. The most celebrated of these springs are situated in a plain, about sixteen miles north of the village of Skalholt.

The Great Geyser, or principal fountain of this kind, rises from a tube or funnel, seventy-eight feet in perpendicular depth, and from eight to ten feet in diameter at the bottom, but gradually widening towards the top, till it terminates in a capacious basin.

After an emission, the basin and funnel are empty. The jets take place at intervals of about six hours; and when the water, in a violent state of ebullition—begins to rise in the pipe or funnel, and to fill the basin—subterraneous noises are heard, like the distant roar of cannon—the earth is slightly shaken—and the agitation increases, till at length a column of water is suddenly thrown up, with tremen

dous force, and loud explosions, to the height of from 100 to 200 feet, and playing for a time like an artificial fountain, and giving off great clouds of vapour, the funnel is emptied, and a column of steam rushing up with great violence and a thundering noise, terminates the eruption.

Such is the explosive force, that large stones thrown into the funnel, are instantly ejected, and sometimes shivered into small fragments.

Some of the springs near the inhabited parts of the island are used for economical purposes;—food is dressed over them—and in some places huts are built over small fountains to form steam baths. In other parts, vast caldrons of boiling mud are seen, in a constant state of activity—sending up immense columns of dense vapour, which obscures the atmosphere to a great distance around.

It is stated, in the Edinburgh Encyclopædia, that the Latin language, as spoken by the ancient Romans, is still spoken in some parts of Iceland. This island belongs to Denmark.

Prince William's Land.—Principally in the Polar Sea—situated north-east of British America—having Baffin's Bay on the north-east—Atlantic Ocean on the south-east—Cumberland Strait on the south—Fox Channel, Fury, and Hecla Straits, and Regent's Inlet on the west—and Barrow's Strait and Lancaster Sound on the north.

Southampton I.—In the northern part of Hudson's Bay, between Fox Channel and Welcome Strait.

Newfoundland.—In the Atlantic Ocean, south-east of Labrador—from which it is separated by the Strait of Bellisle. It is 350 miles long, and 300 wide—area 50,000 square miles. It has long been celebrated for its fisheries, on which the inhabitants principally depend. More than 3000 vessels, and 40,000 fishermen, Americans, English, and French, are employed in the cod fisheries, along the coast and the banks of Newfoundland. It belongs to the British government.

Cape Breton I.—In the Atlantic Ocean, north-east of Nova Scotia—from which it is separated by the Gut of Canseau. It is 100 miles long, and 85 wide. It belongs to the British government.

Anticosti I.—In the Gulf of St. Lawrence, south of Labrador—120 miles long, and 30 wide. It belongs to the British government. It is uncultivated and uninhabited, except by two families, who have been established here for the purpose of assisting persons cast away on the coast.

Prince Edward's I.—In the Gulf of St. Lawrence, north of Nova Scotia, and east of New Brunswick, from which it is separated by Northumberland Strait. It is 100 miles long, and 37 wide.

Sable I.—In the Atlantic Ocean, east of Nova Scotia.

Bermudas Is.—In the Atlantic Ocean, about 600 miles east of Georgia—they belong to the British government, and consist of a group of 400 islands, most of which are barren and uninhabited. The principal islands are St. George's, St. David's, Long, Somerset, and Ireland. Their climate is that of perpetual spring.

West India Is.—Are situated south-east of the United States, and north of the western part of South America—partially separating the Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico from the Atlantic Ocean.

Bahama Is.—In the Atlantic Ocean, south-east of Florida, and

north-east of Cuba. They belong to the British government. The principal islands of this group are New Providence, Abaco, Cat, Long, Mayaguana, Turks, and Inagua. Nassau, the capital of New Providence, has a population of 5000, and Cat Island or the island of St. Salvador is noted for being the first land discovered by Columbus, October 12, 1492.

Florida Reefs.—In the Gulf of Mexico, north of the western part of Cuba.

Tortugas Is.—In the Gulf of Mexico, west of Florida Reefs.

Key West.—In the Gulf of Mexico, on the southern border of Florida Reefs. The town of Key West is situated on it, and has a capacious harbour.

Cuba I.—The largest of the West India Islands—situated between the north-western part of the Caribbean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean—and bordering on the south-eastern part of the Gulf of Mexico. It is 780 miles long, and 130 wide. It was discovered by Columbus, October 28, 1492. Area 42,000 square miles. It belongs to Spain, and its capital is Havana.

I. of Pines.—In the north-western part of the Caribbean Sea—south of the western part of Cuba.

Jamaica I.—In the northern part of the Caribbean Sea—south of the eastern part of Cuba—150 miles long, and 50 wide. Area 4500 square miles. It belongs to the British government. Its capital is Spanish Town. It was discovered by Columbus in 1495.

Hayti I.—Situated between the northern part of the Caribbean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean—a little south of an easterly direction from Cuba—400 miles long, and 160 wide. Area 25,000 square miles. Capitals, St. Domingo and Port au Prince. It was discovered by Columbus, December 5, 1495.

Porto Rico I.—Situated east of Hayti, between the north-eastern part of the Caribbean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean—100 miles long, and 40 wide. Area 3700 square miles. Capital, San Juan. It was discovered by Columbus in 1493.

Caribbean Is.—Extend from Porto Rico to Trinidad, which is included—forming the eastern boundary of the Caribbean Sea.

Trinidad I.—In the Atlantic Ocean, north-east of Venezuela—it belongs to the British government, and contains 2000 square miles. There is a remarkable lake in the south-western part of this island, called the Brea, or Pitch Lake, about a mile and a half in circumference, covering an area of 150 acres; its surface is 80 feet above the level of the ocean. On the margin of the lake, the pitch or bitumen is cold and hard, but becomes gradually warmer and softer towards the interior, till in the central part it is seen boiling up in a liquid state, exhaling a strong bituminous and sulphurous odour. The area of the liquid part is about three acres—its depth is unknown. Trinidad was discovered by Columbus in 1498.

Margarita, Tortuga, Orchilla, Bonair, Curaçoa, and Oruba Is.—In the southern part of the Caribbean Sea—near the northern coast of Venezuela.

Corn Is.—In the Bay of Guatemala, east of Guatemala.

Quibo I.—In the Pacific Ocean, south-east of Guatemala.

Revillagigedo Is.—In the Pacific Ocean, west of the southern part of Mexico.

Ignacio I.—At the head of the Gulf of California, near the mouth of the Colorado river.

Vancouver's I.—In the Pacific Ocean, south-west of British America, from which it is separated by the Gulf of Georgia. It belongs to the British government, and is 300 miles long. It is uncultivated, being inhabited only by Indian savages. Its coasts are indented with numerous bays, and fringed with towering forests.

Queen Charlotte's I.—In the Pacific Ocean, west of British America, is 170 miles long.

Sitka I.—In the Pacific Ocean, west of British America, and north of Queen Charlotte's I. The town of New Archangel is situated on it.

Kodiak I.—In the Pacific Ocean, south of Russian America.

Shoomagin's I.—In the Pacific Ocean, south of the Peninsula of Alaska.

Aleutian Is.—In the Pacific Ocean, south-west of the Peninsula of Alaska.

Nunnivack I.—In the Pacific Ocean, south-west of Russian America.

RIVERS IN BRITISH AMERICA.

Mackenzie's R.—Flows from the Great Slave lake, in the western interior of British America, a north-westerly course into Mackenzie's Sea. It is 2500 miles long.*

Peel R.—Rises on the western declivity of the Rocky Mountains, in the north-western part of British America—flows first a north-westerly, and then a north-easterly course. It is a branch of Mackenzie's river.

Liard's R.—Rises in the western part of British America—flows first a north-easterly, then a south-easterly, then an easterly, and lastly a northerly course. It is a branch of Mackenzie's river, and is 500 miles long.

Hay R.—Rises on the eastern declivity of the Rocky Mountains, in the western part of British America—flows a north-easterly course into the south-western part of Great Slave lake—and is 300 miles long.

Slave R.—Connects Athabasca and the Great Slave lakes. Its course is a little west of north.

Peace R.—Formed by the junction of two branches—in the western part of British America—west of the Rocky Mountains—flows first an easterly, then a northerly, and lastly a north-easterly course into Athabasca lake, and is 800 miles long.

Finlay R.—One of the head branches of the Peace river.

Athabasca R.—Rises on the eastern declivity of the Rocky Mountains—in the south-western part of British America—flows a general north-easterly course into Athabasca lake—and is 600 miles long.

* The length, as here given, includes the Slave and Peace rivers—and it is to be understood in every case—that the length of a river is given from its ultimate source, though the head branches may, in some instances, take different names.

Saskatchawan R.—Formed by the junction of two branches called North and South—flows first a north-easterly, then a south-easterly course, into the northern part of Winnipeg lake—and is 1200 miles long.

Red R.—Formed by the junction of two branches—issuing from Ottertail and Traverse lakes—flows a northerly course into the southern part of Winnipeg lake—and is 500 miles long. The Moose river flows into it near its mouth.

Ottawa R.—Forms the boundary between Canada East and Canada West—flows a south-easterly course—is a branch of the St. Lawrence river—and is 600 miles long.

Saguenay R.—Rises in the western part of Canada East—flows a south-easterly course into the Gulf of St. Lawrence—and is 400 miles long.

Koksak R.—Rises in Lake Caniapuscaw—in the eastern part of East Maine—flows first a northerly, then a north-westerly course—forming the boundary between East Maine and Labrador—and falls into Ungava bay—is 500 miles long.

Gr. Whale R.—Rises in the eastern part of East Main—flows a westerly course, into Richmond gulf—and is 400 miles long.

East Maine R.—Rises in a small lake, in the eastern part of East Maine—flows a westerly course into James's bay—and is 500 miles long.

Abbitibbe R.—Rises in Abbitibbe lake, in the south-western part of East Maine—flows first a westerly, then a northerly course, into James's bay—and is 300 miles long.

Albany R.—Rises in a small lake in the interior part of New South Wales, flows first a south-easterly, then a north-easterly course, into James's bay—and is 500 miles long.

Severn R.—Rises in the interior part of New South Wales—flows a north-easterly course, into Hudson's Bay—and is 300 miles long.

Nelson R.—Is a continuation of Saskatchawan. It flows a north-easterly course from the northern part of Winnipeg Lake, into Hudson's Bay—and, including the Saskatchawan, is 1600 miles long.

Churchill R.—Rises in the western interior of British America—flows a north-easterly course, into Hudson's Bay—and is 900 miles long.

Wager R.—Rises in the north-eastern part of British America—flows a north-easterly course, into an inlet of Hudson's Bay, north of Chesterfield Inlet.

Gr. Fish R.—Rises in the northern part of British America—flows first an easterly, then a northerly, and lastly an easterly course, into the Gulf of Boothia—and is 600 miles long.

Frazer's R.—Rises in the western part of British America—flows first a southerly, then a westerly course, into the Gulf of Georgia—and is 750 miles long.

RIVERS OF OREGON, CALIFORNIA, AND MEXICO.

Okanagan R.—Rises in the south-western part of British America—flows a southerly course. Is a branch of Columbia river.

McGillivray's R.—Rises in the western declivity of the Rocky Mountains—in the south-western part of British America—flows first a south-westerly, then a south-easterly, and lastly, a general westerly course. Is a branch of Columbia river.

Clark's R.—Rises in the eastern part of Oregon Territory—flows a north-westerly course. Is a branch of Columbia river, and is 600 miles long.

Kooskooskee R.—Rises in the eastern part of Oregon Territory—flows first a north-westerly, then a westerly course. Is a branch of Lewis river.

Salmon R.—Rises in the eastern part of Oregon Territory—flows a north-westerly course. Is a branch of Lewis river.

Bear R.—Rises in the north-eastern part of Upper California—flows first a north-westerly, then a winding southerly course into the Great Salt Lake.

Lewis R.—Rises in the western declivity of the Rocky Mountains, in the south-eastern part of Oregon Territory—flows first a south-westerly, and lastly a general north-westerly course—and forms a junction with the Columbia river. It is 800 miles long.

Falls R.—Rises in the south-western part of Oregon Territory—flows a general northerly course. Is a branch of Columbia river.

Willamette R.—Rises in the south-western part of Oregon Territory—flows a winding northerly course. Is a branch of Columbia river.

Columbia R.—Rises in the western declivity of the Rocky Mountains—in the south-western part of British America—in 50° N. latitude—flows a north-westerly course to near McGillivray's Pass, in the Rocky Mountains, where it receives the Canoe river. Here it has an elevation of 3600 feet above the level of the ocean. It now flows first a southerly, then a south-westerly, then a southerly, and lastly a general westerly course into the Pacific Ocean, and is 1200 miles long.

Sacramento R.—Rises in the south-western part of Oregon Territory—flows first a southerly, then a south-westerly, then a southerly, and lastly, a south-westerly course into San Francisco Bay—and is 400 miles long.

Colorado R.—Formed by the junction of Grande and Green rivers, in the north-eastern part of Upper California—flows a general south-westerly course into the head of the Gulf of California. Is 1100 miles long.

Sevier R.—Rises in the interior part of Upper California—flows first a northerly, then a south-easterly course. Is a branch of the Colorado river.

Gila R.—Rises in the south-eastern part of Upper California—flows a winding westerly course. Is a branch of the Colorado river.

Jaquesila R.—Rises in the eastern part of Upper California—flows a westerly course. Is a branch of the Colorado river.

Yaqui R.—Rises in the north of the western part of Mexico—flows first a south-westerly, then a westerly course into the Gulf of California, and is 400 miles long.

Grande R.—Rises in the southern interior of Mexico—flows a general north-westerly course into the Pacific Ocean. Is 400 miles long.

St. Juan R.—Flows from Nicaragua Lake, an easterly course into the Caribbean Sea.

Balize R.—Rises in the north-western part of Guatemala—flows first a north-easterly, then an easterly course—passing through the interior of Balize into the Bay of Honduras.

Tula R.—Rises in the south-eastern interior of Mexico—flows first a northerly, then an easterly course into the Gulf of Mexico. Tampico is situated on it.

Rio Grande.—Rises among the Rocky Mountains, in the north-western part of Texas—flows first a south-easterly, then a southerly, then winding easterly, and lastly, a south-easterly course, forming the boundary between Texas and Mexico. Flows into the Gulf of Mexico, and is 1800 miles long.

MOUNTAINS OF NORTH AMERICA.

Mt. Hecla.—A volcanic mountain in the southern part of Iceland. 5530 feet high.

Arctic Highlands.—In the north-western part of Greenland. Their course is north-east and south-west.

Rocky Mts.—Extend through the north-eastern part of Russian America—the western part of British America—and the western part of the United States. Their course is north-west and south-east. They are 4000 miles long.

Spanish Peaks.—Peaks of the Rocky Mountains—in the north-western part of Texas—11,000 feet high.

Pike's Peak.—A peak of the Rocky Mountains—in the western part of Indian Territory—12,000 feet high.

Long's Peak.—A peak of the Rocky Mountains—in the western part of Indian Territory—12,500 feet high.

Fremont's Peak.—A peak of the Rocky Mountains—in the south-western part of Missouri Territory—13,570 feet high.

Mt. Hooker and Mt. Brown.—Peaks of the Rocky Mountains—in the south-western part of British America. Mt. Hooker is 15,700 feet high, and Mt. Brown is 16,000.

Mt. St. Elias.—In the south-eastern part of Russian America—the highest mountain in North America, being 17,900 feet high.

Mt. Fair Weather.—In the south-eastern part of Russian America—south-east of Mt. St. Elias.

Cascade Range.—Extend through the western part of Oregon. Their course north and south.

Mt. Baker.—A peak of the Cascade range—in the north of the western part of Oregon.

Mt. Olympus.—In the north-western part of Oregon.

Mt. Ranier.—A peak of the Cascade range—in the north-western interior of Oregon—12,000 feet high.

Mt. St. Helens.—A peak of the Cascade range—in the western part of Oregon—north of Columbia river—13,300 feet high.

Mt Hood.—A peak of the Cascade range—in the western part of Oregon—south of Columbia river—14,000 feet high. This peak can be seen at the distance of 180 miles.

Mt. Jefferson.—A peak of the Cascade range—in the western part of Oregon.

Mt. Shaste.—In the north-western part of Upper California.

Coast Range.—In the western part of Upper California.

Sierra Nevada, or the Snowy Range.—Extends through the western parts of Upper and Lower California—the course nearly north and south———15,500 feet high.

Mt. St. Bernardino.—A peak of the Sierra Nevada—in the south-western part of Upper California.

Wahsatch Mts.—In the eastern interior of Upper California—their course north-east and south-west.

Mexican Cordilleras.—Extend through the northern interior and south-eastern parts of Mexico—and along the south-western coast of Guatemala—their general direction is north-west and south-east.

Mt. Jorullo.—A volcanic mountain in the south-western part of Mexico, 70 miles south-west of Valladolid, and 80 miles from the Pacific Ocean.

The origin of this volcano is justly regarded as one of the most terrible and extraordinary phenomena ever witnessed in any country. In 1759, from the midst of cultivated fields of sugar-cane and indigo, a mountain arose in one night 1600 feet above the previous level of the plain. Flames are said to have issued from an extent of more than half a square league—and from upwards of 2000 apertures—while fragments of burning rocks were thrown up to a prodigious height, and through a thick cloud of ashes, illumined by volcanic fires, the softened surface of the earth was seen to swell like an agitated sea. The plains of Jorullo, even at a great distance from the scene of the explosion, were rendered uninhabitable for a long time, in consequence of the excessive heat which prevailed in them. Two rivers (the Cuitamba and Pedro) totally disappeared on this occasion; but two new streams are now seen bursting through the argillaceous vault of the *Hornitos*,* having the appearance of mineral waters, in which the thermometer rises to 126° of Fahrenheit. The natives give these streams the names of the former rivers. The numerous apertures of this volcanic mass, which is three or four miles in extent, continue still to emit a thick vapour, which ascends to the height of from 30 to 50 feet, and in many of them a subterraneous noise is heard, which appears to announce the proximity of a fluid in a state of ebullition.

Popocatapetl.—A volcanic mountain—in the south-eastern part of Mexico—17,735 feet high.

Water Volcano.—In the north-western part of Guatemala—12,620 feet high. The city of Old Guatemala was destroyed in 1541, by enormous masses of water and stones, bursting forth from this volcano.

Cosiguina.—A volcanic mountain, in the southern part of Guatemala. An eruption of this volcano occurred in 1834, which was heard at the distance of 1000 miles, and the ashes were carried to Jamaica Island, a distance of 800 miles.

* A Mexican word meaning ovens, applied to numerous small cones, from six to nine feet in height.

CAPES OF NORTH AMERICA.

C. Brewster,—An eastern point of Greenland—extending into the Atlantic Ocean.

North C.—A north-western point of Iceland—extending into the Arctic Ocean.

C. Closterbay.—A southern point of Iceland—extending into the Atlantic Ocean.

C. Farewell.—A southern point of Greenland—extending into the Atlantic Ocean.

C. Walsingham.—A south-eastern point of Pr. William's Land—extending into Davis's Strait.

King's C.—A south-western point of Pr. William's Land—extending into Fox Channel.

C. Chudleigh.—A northern point of Labrador—extending into Hudson's Strait.

C. St. Lewis.—A south-eastern point of Labrador—extending into the Atlantic Ocean.

C. St. John.—A northern point of Newfoundland—extending into the Atlantic Ocean.

C. Race.—A south-eastern point of Newfoundland—extending into the Atlantic Ocean.

C. Sable.—A southern point of Nova Scotia, and a southern point of Florida—both extending into the Atlantic Ocean.

C. Cod.—A northern point of the south-eastern part of Massachusetts—extending into the Atlantic Ocean.

C. Cannaveral.—An eastern point of Florida—extending into the Atlantic Ocean.

C. St. Antonio.—A south-western point of Cuba—extending into the Caribbean Sea.

C. Gracias a Dios.—A north-eastern point of Guatemala—extending into the Caribbean Sea.

C. Gorda.—A south-eastern point of Guatemala—extending into the Pacific Ocean.

C. Corrientes.—A western point of the southern part of Mexico—extending into the Pacific Ocean.

C. St. Lucus.—A southern point of the Peninsula of California—extending into the Pacific Ocean.

Moro Hermoso.—A western point of the Peninsula of California—extending into the Pacific Ocean.

C. Mendocino.—A north-western point of Upper California—extending into the Pacific Ocean.

C. Orford.—A south-western point of Oregon—extending into the Pacific Ocean.

C. Elizabeth.—A southern point of Russian America—extending into the Pacific Ocean.

C. Romanzoff.—A south-western point of Russian America—extending into the Pacific Ocean.

East C.—A north-eastern point of Siberia—extending into Behring's Strait.

C. Prince of Wales.—A western point of Russian America—extending into Behring's Strait.

Icy C.—A north-western point of Russian America—extending into the Polar Sea.

Point Barrow.—A north-western point of Russian America—extending into the Polar Sea, north-east of Icy Cape.

Pt. Beachy.—A northern point of Russian America—extending into the Polar Sea.

Pt. Demarcation.—A north-eastern point of Russian America—extending into the Polar Sea.

Pt. De Witt Clinton.—A north-western point of British America—extending into the Polar Sea, east of Cape Bathurst.

C. York.—A north-western point of Pr. William's Land—extending into Barrow's Strait.

C. Hurd.—A southern point of one of the North Georgian Islands—extending into Barrow's Strait.

C. Robertson.—A north-western point of Greenland—extending into Smith's Sound.

TOWNS.

Guanaxuato.—In the southern interior of Mexico—north-east of Lake Chapala, and 170 miles north-west of the city of Mexico. It has a population of 40,000—is situated on the table land, 6835 feet above the level of the ocean—and is surrounded by the richest silver mines in the world—to which it owes its origin and present magnificence. These mines yielded. in a period of about fifty years, upwards of 225,000,000 of Spanish dollars—being an average of $4,500,000 annually.

Quebec.—Is situated in the southern part of Canada East, on the left bank of the St. Lawrence river, where it receiver the St. Charles, and about 400 miles from its mouth; it occupies the extremity of a ridge terminating at the junction of the two rivers, which rises about 340 feet above the surface of the water. On the summit of this promontory stands the citadel, in front of which are the plains of Abraham—and the town extends from it down to the water's edge—has a population of 30,000. The commanding position of the town, together with the vast and beautiful harbour, presents at a distance a picturesque and magnificent view to the approaching spectator. Quebec is so strongly fortified both by nature and art, that it has justly received the name of the Gibraltar of America.

BOUNDARIES.

The boundaries of countries, states, &c., should be repeated by the pupils in concert, and each one should, at the same time, imagine himself, or herself, to perform a journey around the country or state to be bounded, naming, in regular succession, the bodies of water or land which form the boundaries; and then returning by the same rout, the boundaries should be repeated with the order reversed, thus:

North America.—Is bounded on the north by the Polar Sea; on the east and south-east by the Atlantic Ocean; on the south and south-west by the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean; and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. On the west by the Pacific Ocean; on

the south-west and south by the Pacific Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico; on the south-east and east by the Atlantic Ocean; and on the north by the Polar Sea. It is connected with South America by the Isthmus of Darian or Panama, which is thirty miles wide; and is separated from Asia by Behring's Strait, which is forty miles wide. It contains 8,000,000 square miles, and a population of 35,000,000.

The whole continent of America, after its discovery by Europeans, was called "The New World."

The discovery was made in 1492, by Christopher Columbus, a native of Genoa, at the head of a small squadron, fitted out at the expense of Ferdinand and Isabella, sovereigns of Castile and Arragon, in Spain.

The people who inhabited America at the time of its discovery were called Indians, because Columbus supposed that the country he had discovered was India.

The discovery of America excited a spirit of enterprise throughout the civilized world, unknown and unfelt at any time before, and drew adventurers from all parts of Europe. In 1497, John Cabot, and his son Sabastian, natives of Venice, in the service of Henry VII. king of England, discovered North America, and explored the coast from Newfoundland to Florida.

Greenland.—Which comprises the north-eastern division of North America, is now ascertained to be a vast island, and is one of the coldest and most desolate of all the inhabited regions of the globe. It belongs to the government of Denmark.

Russian America.—Is bounded on the north by the Polar Sea; on the east by British America; on the south by the Pacific Ocean; on the west by the Pacific Ocean and Polar Sea. It is a cold, barren and desolate region, inhabited only by a few savages, and some small companies of Russian settlers, who are chiefly occupied in procuring furs.

British America.—Is bounded on the north by the Polar Sea; on the north-east and east by Baffin's Bay and the Atlantic Ocean; on the south by the United States; on the south-west and west by the Pacific Ocean and Russian America.

New Britain comprises all that part of British America situated north of Canada and the United States; and like Greenland and Russian America, is a cold and barren country, thinly inhabited by Esquemaux (es'ke-mo) Indians and other savages, whose chief employment is hunting bears, beaver, deer, raccoons, and other animals, (valuable for their skins and furs,) which abound in those regions. In order to procure the furs from the Indians, the Hudson Bay Company have established forts and trading-houses in various quarters, extending from Hudson's Bay to the Pacific Ocean, and northward nearly to the Polar Sea.

United States.—Is Bounded on the north by British America; on the east and south-east by New Brunswick and the Atlantic Ocean; on the south by the Gulf of Mexico and Mexico; on the south-west and west by Mexico and the Pacific Ocean.

PROMISCUOUS QUESTIONS

ON THE

MAP OF NORTH AMERICA.

Where is the
Str. of Bellisle.
G. of Georgia.
Tampa B.
B. of Fundy.
Ottawa River.
Severn R.
Welcome G.
Coronation G.
Pr. William's Sound.
Gulf of California.
Disco I.
Anticosti I.
Ardencaple Inlet.
B. of Campeachy.
Richmond G.
G. of Tehuantepec.
Southampton I.
L. Cayman.
Gut of Canseau.
Koksak R.
Churchill R.
Arctic Highlands.
Iceland.
L. Chapala.
Norton Sound.
Great Bear L.
I. of Pines.
San Francisco B.
C. Walsingham.
C. Mendocino.
C. Robertson.
Chelekhof L.
(or Shelekhof.)
Baffin's B.
Q. Charlotte's S.
Sabine I.
Ignacio I.
Jan Mayen I.
L. Mistissinny.
Icy Cape.
C. Race.
Cosiguina Mt.
Sable I.
Tule Lakes.
L. Manitoba.
Bathurst I.
C. Cannaveral.
Mosquito B.
Corn Is.
Grand Bank.
Great Salt L.
Mt. Hecla.
C. Corrientes.
C. St. Antonio.
C. Chudleigh.
B. of Guatemala.
Green Bay.
Bonair I.
(or Buen Ayre.)
Vancouver's I.
Gr. Sandy Desert.
Pr. Edward's I.
Mt. St. Elias.
Davis's Strait.
St. of Juan de Fuca.
Ungava B.
Sitka I.
Bermudas Is.
Mt. Hooker.
King's C.
Pt. De Witt Clinton.
C. St. Lewis.
Amatique B.
C. Closterbay.
Water Volcano.
Cumberland Strait.
Deer L.
Pt. Beechey.
C. Farewell.
Athabasca L.
(or Athapescow.)
C. Elizabeth.
C. Sable.
C. St. John.
C. Gracias a Dios.
Little Slave L.
B. of Honduras.
C. St. Lucus.
C. Gorda.
Popocatapetl,
L. Caniapuscaw.
Melville I.
C. Brewster.
Kodiak I.
Davy's Sound.
Snowy Range Mts.
Lancaster Sd.
East Main R.
Bahama Is.
Norton Sd.
Fox Channel.
C. York.
Green Bank.
Behring's Strait.
Jamaica I.
Guanaxuato T.
(or Guanajuato.)
Quebec.
L. Nicaragua.
Trinidad I.
Rio Grande.
Rocky Mountains.

LESSONS ON THE MAP OF THE
UNITED STATES.

Maine, Augusta—
New Hampshire, Concord.
Vermont', Montpe'lier.
Massachu'setts, Boston—
Rhode I., Providence, and Newport.
Connecticut, Hartford and N. Haven—
New York, Albany.
N. Jersey, Trenton.
Pennsylva'nia, Harrisburg.
Delaware, Dover.
Maryland, Annapolis.
Virginia, Richmond—
N. Carolina, Raleigh, (rau'le.)
S. Carolina, Columbia—

Georgia, Mil'ledgeville.
Florida, Tallahas'see—
Alabam'a, Montgomery. (late Tuscaloosa.)
Mississip'pi, Jackson—
Louisiana, (Loo-e-ze-an'a.) Baton Rouge, (late N. Orleans.)
Arkan'sas, or Ar'kansaw, Little Rock.
Tennessee', Nashville.
Kentucky, Frank'fort—
Ohio, Columbus.
Michigan, Lansing, (late Detroit.)—
Indiana, Indianap'olis.
Illinois, Springfield— (Il-lin-oi'.)
Missouri (mis-soo'ree, improperly pronounced *miz-zoo'reh.*) Jefferson City.
Wiscon'sin, Madison—
Iowa, Iowa City.
Minesota Territory, St. Paul.
Missouri Territory—
Oregon Territory Oregon City—
Indian Territory.
Texas, Austin—
N. Mexico, Santa Fé,
Upper Canifornia, Monterey,
Deseret,

Bodies of Water.

G. St. Lawrence.
Chaleur B.
Passamaquod'dy B.—
Penob'scot B.
Muscon'gus B.
Cas'co B.—
Massachu'setts B.
C. Cod B.
Vineyard Sd.—
Buzzards's B.
Narragan'sett B
L. I. Sound—
N. York B.
Delaware B. 60 l. 20 w.
Chesapeake B. 190 m. l.
Albemarle' Sd. 60 m. l. and 15 wide.
New Inlent.
Pam'lico sound, 80 m. l. and from 8 to 30 w.
Atlantic Ocean.
Gulf of Mexico, 1000 m. l. 800 w.
Chatham B.—
Charlotte Har.
Tampa B.
Vacas'sar B.—
Apalachee B.
Pensacola B.
Mobile B.—
Black B.
Baratar'ia B.
Gal'veston B.
Matagorda B.—
Espiritu-santo B.
Corpus Christi Inlet.
Nueces B.

RIVERS.

Montreal'.
Ot'tawa.
St. Mau'rice—
Batis'can.
Saguenay. (sag-a-na'.)
St. John's, 4½—
St. Croix, (kroi'.)
Penob'scot, 3½.
Kennebeck', 3—
Androscog'gin, 2½.
Saco, 1. (sau'ko.)
Piscat'aqua—
Mer'rimack, 2.
Thames, (temz.)
Connecticut, 4½—
Housaton'ic, 1½.
Hudson, 3½.
Mohawk, 1½—
Genesee', 1½.
Oswe'go, 1½.
Black, 1½.
Sorelle, (so-rel'.) (called Chambly and Richelieu.)
St. Law'rence, 22.
St. Fran'cis—
Missis'que.
Lamoile'
Onion—
Otter, 6.
Delaware, 4.
Schuylkill, 1½— (skool'kill.)
Lehigh.
Susquehan'na, 5.
North Branch, 3½.
W. Branch, 2—
Juniat'a, 2.
Shenando'ah, 2.
Poto'mac, 5—
Rappahan'nock, 2.
York, 2.
James, 5—
Cho-wan', 2.
Roanoke', 5.
Tar, 2—
Neuse, 3.
C. Fear, 3½.
Gr. Pedee', 4½—
Little Pedee.
Santee', 4½.
Wateree'—
Congaree'.
Ed'isto, 2.
Savan'nah, 5.
Ogee'chee, 2. (g hard.)
Altamaha, 4. (aul-ta-ma-hau'.)
Oco'nee, 2½—
Ocmul'gee, 2½. (g hard.)
Satil'la, 2½.
St. Mary's—
St. John's, 2½.
Indian.
Suwan'ee, 3—
Ocklocko'ny, 2.
Appalachico'la, 5½, (or Apalachicola.)
Flint, 3—
Chattahoo'chee, 4½.
Choctawhatch'ie, 2.
Yellow Water—
Black Water.
Escam'bia, 2½.

Perdido—
(per-dee'do.—
Mobile,
(mo-beel'.)
Alabam'a, 6.
Tombig'bee, 5—
(written also Tombigby, and Tombeckbe.)
Black War'rior.
Pascagoula, 2½.
(pas-ka-goo'la.)
Pearl, 3½.
Big Black, 2½.
Yazoo', 4.
Mississip'pi, 42—
Ohi'o, 13.
Tennessee, 9.
Hol'ston, 3—
Clinch, 2½.
Cum'berland, 6.
Green, 3—
Salt.
Kentucky, 3½.
Lick'ing, 3—
Big Sandy, 3—
Kanawha, 3.
(kan-aw'wa.)
Monongahe'la, 3—
Allegha'ny, 3½.
Beaver.
Musking'um, 2½—
Scio'to, 2½.
Miami, 1½.
(mi-am'e.)
Maumee'.
Thames.
Detroit'.
St. Clair—
Monis'tic,
(or Manistee.)
Maske'gon.
Grand, 2—
Kalamazoo', 1½.
St. Joseph's, 2.
Wabash, 5—
(wau'bash.)
White, 3.
E. Fork.
W. Fork—
Kaskas'kia, 3.
Illinois, 5.
Sang'amon, 2—
Fox.
Rock, 3.
Wiscon'sin, 4—
Chip'peway.
Mennom'onie.
Montreal'—
St. Lou'is.
St. Croix.
Rum—
Red, 5.
St. Peter's 3.
Upper Iowa—
Turkey.
Cedar.
I'owa, 3½—
Des Moines, 4½.
(de-moin'.)
Salt, 2.
Missouri, 29—
Sioux, 2.
(soo.)
Au Jacqua, 4.
White Earth—
Por'cupine.
William's.
Bratton's—
N. Mountain Cr.
Thompson's.
Marias—
Dear'born's.
Jefferson's.
Madison's—
Gal'latin's.
Yellow Stone, 8.
Clark's Fork.
Big Horn, 6.
Tongue, 4.
Little Missouri, 2½.
Sawarcar'na.
Shienne.
(she-enn'.)
Teton', 2½—
White, 2.
Running Water, 4.
Platte, 10—
Loup Fork.
Black.
N. Fork.
S. Fork—
Kan'zas, 7.
Repub'lican Fork.
Solomon's Fork—
Smoky Hill F.
Osage', 4½.
St. Francis, 4.
White 6.
B. Black, 3—
Arkan'sas, 20.
Ne-o'sho.
Cimarron—
(sim-ar-rone'.)
Nesuketon'ga.
N. Fork.
Cana'dian, 9—
Washita, 5.
(wash'e-taw.)
Red, 12.
False Washita—
Sabine, 3½.
(sab-een'.)
Angelina,
(an-je-lee'na.)
Neches, 3—
(netsh'ez.)
Trinity, 4½.
San Jacin'to.
Braz'os, 6½—
Colorad'o, 7.
San Saba,
(sah'ba.)
Guadalupe—
(gauda-loop'.)
St. Anto'nio.
Frio, (free'o.)
Nueces, 3½—
(noo-a'ses.)
Rio del Norte, 18,
(or Rio Grande.)

LAKES.

Temiscou-at'a.
Che-sun'cook, 24.
Moose'head, 35.
Um'bagog.
Winnipiseogee, 22.
(win-ne-pis-sok'ke.)
Memphrama'gog, 30–
St. Peter.
St. John.
Temiscam'ing—
Chaudiere,
(sho-de-air'.)
Champlain, 120.
(sham-plain'.)
George, 33—

Oneida, 21,
(o-ni'da.)
Skeneateles, 15,
(sken-e-at'less.)
Owas'co—
Cayuga, 36,
(ka-yoo'gah.)
Seneca, 35.
Canandaigua, 14—
(kan-an-da'gua.)
Chautuaque,
(sha-tau'que.)
(or Catauque) 16.
Onta'rio, 190.
E'rie, 250.
St. Clair.
Sag-i-naw' B.
Thunder B.
Hu'ron, 280.
Manitouline,
(man-it-oo'lin.)
Nep'issing—
Michigan, 320,
(mish'e-gun.)
Green B. 100.
Supe'rior, 430.
Rainy.
L. of the Woods, 100.
Red—
Spirit.
St. Croix, (kroi.)
Pe'pin—
Qui Parle.
(kee-parle'.)
Big Stone.
Trav'erse.
Elk.
Ot'tertail.
Itas'ca—
Devil.
Okecho'bee.
Borgne,
(born.)
Pontchartrain'—
Sabine,
(sab-een'.)
Saline—

ISLANDS.

Grand Menan'.
Mt. Des'ert.
Fox.
Boon—
Isle of Shoals.
Nantuck'et.
Martha's Vineyard—
Elizabeth Is.
No Man's Land.
Rhode.
Block.
Fisher's.
Gardiner's—
Long, 120 m. l.
North Hero.
South Hero.
Grand.
Manitouline Isles.
Royal.
Apostle Is.—

Towns on Penobscot R.
Belfast.
Prospect.
Frankfort.
Bangor.

Merrimack R.
New'berryport.
Haverhill,
(ha'ver-ill.)
Lowell.
Nash'ua.
Manchester.
Concord.
Bos'cawen

Connecticut R.
Han'over.
Norwich,
(nor'rich
Wind'sor.
Charlestown.
Rockingnam.
Wal'pole.
Brattleboro.
Northfield.
Greenfield.
Northampton
Springfield.
Enfield.
Windsor—
Hartford.
Wethersfield.
Middletown.
Chatham,
Haddam.

Hudson R.
Newburg.
Poughkeepsie.
(po-kip'se.)
Catskill.
Hudson.
Albany.
Lansingburg.
Troy.
Sandy Hill.

Mohawk R.
Rome.
Utica.
Schenectady,
(sken-ek'ta-de.
Herkimer.
Whitesboro.
Canajohar'ie.

Genesee R.
Genase'o.
Rochester.
Angelica.
Independence.

Black R.
Brownsville.
Sackett's Harbour.
Watertown.
Martinsburg.
Turin.

Delaware R.
Damascus.
Milford.
Easton.
Bristol.
Philadel'phia.
Chester.
New Castle—
Gloucester,
(glos'ter.)
Camden.
Burlington.
Bordentown.
Trenton.
Belvidere.

Schuylkill R.
Norristown.
Reading.

Pottsville.
Port Carbon.

Lehigh R.
Bethlehem.
Allentown.
Mauch Chunk.
White's Haven.

Susquehanna R.
Columbia.
Middletown.
Harrisburg.
Sunbury—
Northumberland.
Danville.
Wilksbarre.
Williamsport.
Jersey Shore.
Lock Haven.
Farrandsville.

Juniata R.
Mifflin.
Lewistown.
Huntingdon.
Hollidaysburg.

Potomac R.
Georgetown.
Washington.
Alexandria.
Harper's Ferry.
Cumberland.

Rappahannock R.
Urbanna.
Tappahannock.
Fredericksburg.

Roanoke R.
Plymouth.
Williamston.
Halifax.
Blakely.
Weldon.
Gaston.
Milton.

Tar R.
Tarboro.
Greenville.
Washington.
Lewisburg.

Neuse R.
Newbern.
Kingston.
Waynesborough.
Smithfield.

Cape Fear R.
Fayetteville.
Elizabeth.
Wilmington.
Smithville.

Gr. Pedee R.
Rockford.
Cheraw.
Georgetown.

Savannah R.
Savannah.
Augusta.
Hamburg.

Altamaha R.
Darien.
Dublin.
Milledgeville.
Macon.
Hawkinsville.
Jacksonville.
Reidsville.

Flint R.
Bainbridge.
Newton.
Hamburg.
Knoxville.

Chattahoochee R.
Franklin.
West Point.
Columbus.
Liverpool.

Alabama R.
Claiborne.
Montgomery.
Wetumpka.
Rome—
Canton.
Jefferson.
Cahawba.

Tombigbee R.
St. Stephens.
Gainesville.
Columbus.
Aberdeen.

Yazoo R.
Wyatt.
Ponola.
Tillatoba.
Manchester.

Mississippi R.
New Orleans.
Donaldsonville.
Plaquemine,
(plak-meen'.)
Baton Rouge,
(bat'un-roozh.)
Vidalia—
Natchez.
Grand Gulf.
Vicksburg.
Providence.
Princeton—
Columbia.
Bolivia.
Helena.
Peyton—
Memphis.
Randolph.
Osceo'la.
New Madrid—
St. Genevieve,
(jen-e-veev'.)
Hercula'neum.
St. Louis.
Alton.
(aul'tun.)
Quincy.
Warsaw—
Nauvoo'.
Madison.
Burlington.
Bloomington.
Stephenson.
Davenport.
Camanche,
(kah-man'chy.)
Du Buque,
(du-book',) (oo as in
Cassville. [moon.)

Prairie la Porte'.
Prairie du Chien,
(pra're-du-she-an'.)

Ohio R.
Pittsburg.
Alleghany.
Birmingham.
Beaver.
Steubenville—
Wellsburg.
Wheeling.
Marietta.
Parksburg.
Point Pleasant.
Gallipolis—
(gal-le-po-leece'.)
Barboursville.
Burlington.
Catletsburg.
Greenupburg.
Portsmouth.
Maysville—
Augusta.
Newport.
Covington.
Cincinnati.
Lawrenceburg—
Vevay.
Carrolton.
Madison.
Jeffersonville.
New Albany—
Louisville.
Brandenburg.
Fredonia.
Rome—
Hawsville.
Rockport.
Owenboro.
Evansville.
Henderson.
Mt. Vernon.
Shawneetown—
Elizabethtown.
Golconda.
Smithland.
Paducah.
Caledonia.
Cairo—

Tennessee R.
Reynoldsburgh.
Perrysburg.
Savannah.
Florence.
Tuscumbia—
Decatur.
Dallas.
Washington.
Knoxville.
Clinton.
Kingston.

Cumberland R.
Smithland.
Dover.
Clarksville.
Nashville.
Carthage—
Gainesborough.
Burksville.
Jamestown.
Barboursville.

Green R.
Greensburg.
Brownsville.
Bowling Green.
Morgantown.

Kentucky R.
Manchester.
Proctor.
Frankfort.
Carrolton.

Licking R.
West Liberty.
Falmouth.
Covington.
Newport.

Big Sandy R.
Piketon.
Paintville.
Louisa.
Catletsburg.

Muskingum R.
Marietta.
McConnelsville.
Zanesville.
Coshocton.
Millersburg.
New Philadelphia.
Boliver.

Scioto R.
Portsmouth.
Piketon.
Chilicothe.
Circleville.
Columbus.
Delaware.

Miami R.
Hamilton.
Dayton.
Springfield.
Troy—
Urbanna.
Bellefonte.
Sidney.

Grand R.
Grand Haven.
Grand Rapids.
Ionia.
Lansing.

St. Joseph's R.
St. Joseph.
Berrien.
Niles.
South Bend.
Centreville.

Wabash R.
(wau'bash.)
Huntington.
Wabash.
Peru'.
Lo'gansport.
Del'phi.
Lafayette,
(lah'fa-yett.)
Williamsport.
Covington.
New'port—
Terre Haute.
Vincennes,
(vin-senz')
Mount Carmel—

Kaskaskia R.
Kaskaskia.
Carlyle.
Vandalia.
Shelbyville.

Missouri R.
Liberty.
Independence
Lexington.
Franklin.
Boonville—
Nashville.
Marion.
Herman.
Portland.
St. Charles.

Osage R.
Osceo'la.
Clinton.
War'saw.
Erie.
Tuscumbia.

Arkansas R.
Van Buren.
Ozark.
Dardanelle.
Lewisburg—
Little Rock.
Pine Bluffs.
Arkansas.
Napoleon.

Red R.
Raleigh.
Jonesborough.
De Kalb.
Fulton.
La Grange.
Shreveport.
Natchitoches,
(nak-e-tush'.)
Alexandria.
Warrenton.

Trinity R.
Liberty.
Swartwout.
Cincinnati.
Alabama.
Fenton.
Dallas—

Brazos R.
Brazoria.
Richmond.
San Felipe.
Washington.
Nashville.

Colorado R.
Austin.
Bastrop.
La Grange.
Columbus.
Matagorda.

Michigan L.
Manitouwoc,
(man-e-too-wok'.)
Sheboy'gan, (written
also Cheboygan.)
Washington.
Milwau'kie,
(or Milwaukee.)
Racine—
(ras-seen'.)
Chicago,
(she-kau'go.)
Michigan City.
New Buffalo.
South Haven—

L. Erie.
Sandusky City.
Huron.
Ohio City.
Cleveland.
Painsville—
Erie.
Dunkirk.
Buffalo.
Black Rock—

Erie Canal
Baffalo.
Black Rock.
Lockport.
Albion.
Rochester.
Lyons.
Syracuse.
Rome.
Whitesboro—
Utica.
Herkimer.
Canajoharie.
Schenectady.
Albany.

Ohio and Erie Canal
Cleaveland.
Cuyahoga Falls.
Akron.
Bolivar.
New Philadelphia
Coshacton.
Newark.
Circleville.
Chillicothe.
Piketon.
Portsmouth.

Maumee R.
Fort Wayne.
Defiance.
Napoleon.
Perrysburg.
Toledo.

National Road.
Cumberland.
Uniontown.
Brownsville.
Washington.
Wheeling—
St. Clairsville.
Cambridge.
Zanesville.
Columbus.
Springfield—
Centreville.
Greenfield.
Indianapolis.
Terre Haute—
Marshall.
Ewington.
Vandalia.
Greenville.
St. Louis.

Promiscuous Towns
Bennington.
Lexington.
New Bedford.
New London.
Norwich.
Stonington—
Brooklyn.
Wilmington, Del.
Baltimore.
Norfolk.
Charleston, S. C.

St. Augustine.
Houston.

MOUNTAINS.

Mars Hill.
Mt. Katah'din.
White Mountains—
Mt. Washington, 6234 f. h.
Green Mts.
Wachu'sett Mt.—
Mt. Ho'lyoke.
Mt. Tom.
Mohe'gan Mts.—
Mt. Mar'cy, 5300 f. h.
Cat'skill Mts. 3800.
Blue Mts.—
Blue Ridge.
Black Mt. 6476 f. h.
Allegha'ny Mts. 900 m. l. ½ m. h.—
Cum'berland Mts. 2000
Ozark' Mts. 2000 f. h.
Rocky Mts. 4000 m. l.
Spanish Peaks.
Green Mts.
Pike's Peak, 1200 f. h.—
Three Parks.
Long's Peak, 12,000.
Black Hills—
Rock Independence.
Red Buttes.
Wind River Mts.—
Fre'mont's Peak, 13,570.
Guadalupe Mts.
High Peak, 600 f. h.
Pilot Knob.
Iron Mountains.
Pictured Rocks—

CAPES.

Ann.
Cod.
Malabar'—
May.
Henlo'pen.
Charles—
Henry.
Hatteras.
Lookout—
Fear.
Cannav'eral.
Florida—
Sable.
Romans.
St. Blas.
Roxo.
Desconocida, (des-ko-no-see'dah.)
Catoche—(kah-to'tsha.)
Hondu'ras.
Gracias a Dios.
Gorda—
Corrien'tes.
Pal'ma.
St. Lu'cas—
Morro Hermo'so, (often improperly written Moro.)
Pt. George.
Mendocino.
Orford—
Foulweather.
Flattery—

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

ON THE

MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

GULFS, BAYS, &c.

Chaleur.—In the eastern part of New Brunswick—a part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Passamaquoddy B.—Between the south-eastern part of Maine and the south-western part of New Brunswick—a part of the Atlantic Ocean. The St. Croix river flows into it.

Penobscot B.—In the southern part of Maine—a part of the Atlantic Ocean. Penobscot river flows into it.

Muscongus.—In the southern part of Maine—between Penobscot and Casco Bays—a part of the Atlantic Ocean.

Casco B.—In the south-western part of Maine—a part of the Atlantic Ocean. Portland, the largest town in Maine, is situated on it—has a poplation of 15,000.

Massachusetts B.—In the eastern part of Massachusetts—a part of the Atlantic Ocean. The city of Boston is situated on a peninsula in this bay—has a population of 120,000 and one of the best harbours in the United States.

Cape Cod B.—In the south-eastern part of Massachusetts—a part of the Atlantic Ocean.

Vineyard Sound—Between the south-eastern part of Massachusetts and the Island of Martha's Vineyard—a part of the Atlantic Ocean.

Buzzard's B.—In the south-eastern part of Massachusetts—north-west of Vinyard Sound—a part of the Atlantic Ocean. The town of New Bedford is situated on it—has a population of 15,000. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the whale fishery.

Narragansett B.—In the eastern part of Rhode Island—a part of the Atlantic Ocean—28 miles long, and from 3 to 12 miles wide.

Long Island Sound.—South of Connecticut, and north of Long Island —a part of the Atlantic Ocean—120 miles long. The Thames, Connecticut, and Housatonic rivers flow into it.

New York B.—Between the western end of Long Island, and Staten Island—a part of the Atlantic Ocean. The Hudson river flows into it.

Delaware Bay.—Between the eastern part of Delaware and the southern part of New Jersey—a part of the Atlantic Ocean—60 miles long, and 20 wide. The Delaware river flows into it.

Chesapeake Bay.—Divides Maryland, and also the eastern part of Virginia—is a part of the Atlantic Ocean—and is 190 miles long. The Susquehanna, Potomac, Rappahannock, York, and James rivers flow into it.

Albemarle Sound.—In the eastern part of North Carolina—a part of the Atlantic Ocean—it is 60 miles long, and 15 wide. Chowan and Roanoke rivers flow into it.

Pamlico Sound.—In the south-eastern part of North Carolina—a part of the Atlantic Ocean—is 80 miles long, and from 8 to 30 wide. The Tar and Neuse rivers flow into it.

New Inlet.—In the eastern part of North Carolina—connecting the waters of Albermarle and Pamlico Sounds with the Atlantic Ocean.

Gulf of Mexico.—Borders on the southern part of the United States and the eastern part of Mexico—having the south-eastern part of Mexico, Yucatan, Cuba, and Florida on the south and east—is 1000 miles long, and 800 wide. The Suwanee, Ocklockony, Apalachicola, Choctawhatche, Yellow Water, Black Water, Escambia, Perdido, Mobile, Pascagoula, Pearl, Mississippi, Mermentau, Calcasieu, Sabine, Netches, Trinity, San Jacinto, Brazos, Colorado, Guadalupe, Nueces, and the Rio Grande rivers flow into it.

Chatham B.—In the southern part of Florida—a part of the Gulf of Mexico.

Charlotte Harbour.—In the south-western part of Florida—a part of the Gulf of Mexico.

Tampa Bay.—In the western part of Florida—a part of the Gulf of Mexico.

Vacassar B.—In the western part of Florida—a part of the Gulf of Mexico. The Suwanee river flows into it.

Apalachee B.—In the southern part of the north-western part of

Florida—part of the Gulf of Mexico. Ocklockony and Oscilla rivers flow into it.

Pensacola B.—In the southern part of the north-western part of Florida—a part of the Gulf of Mexico—the town of Pensacola is situated on it. Escambia, Black, and Yellow Water rivers flow into it.

Mobile B.—In the south-western part of Alabama—a part of the Gulf of Mexico. The Mobile river flows into it, and the towns of Mobile and Blakely are situated on it.

Black B.—In the south-eastern part of Louisiana—a part of the Gulf of Mexico.

Barataria B.—In the south-eastern part of Louisiana—south-west of Black Bay—is a part of the Gulf of Mexico.

Galveston B.—In the south-eastern part of Texas—a part of the Gulf of Mexico. The Trinity and San Jacinto rivers flow into it.

Matagorda B.—In the south of the eastern part of Texas—a part of the Gulf of Mexico.

Espiritu Santo B.—In the southern part of Texas—a part of the Gulf of Mexico. The Guadalupe river flows into it.

Corpus Christi Inlet.—In the southern part of Texas—connecting the waters of Nueces Bay with the Gulf of Mexico.

Nueces B.—In the southern part of Texas, south of Espiritu Santo Bay, is a part of the Gulf of Mexico. Nueces river flows into it, and the town of Corpus Christi is situated on it.

RIVERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

St. John's R.—Formed by the north-west and south-west branches, in the north-western part of Maine—flows first a north-easterly, then a south-easterly course, forming part of the boundary between Maine and Canada East—passing through the south-western part of New Brunswick into the Bay of Fundy—and is 450 miles long.

St. Croix R.—Forms a part of the boundary between Maine and New Brunswick—flows a south-easterly course into Passamaquoddy Bay, and is 100 miles long.

Penobscot R.—Rises in the highlands in the western part of Maine—flows first an easterly, then northerly, then a south-easterly, and lastly, a southerly course into Penobscot Bay—and is 350 miles long. The towns B., P., F., and B. are situated on it.

Kennebeck R.—Flows from Moosehead Lake, in the western interior of Maine, a winding southerly course into the Atlantic Ocean—and is 300 miles long.

Androscoggin R.—Flows from Umbagog Lake, in the western part of Maine, first a westerly, then a southerly, then an easterly, and lastly, a southerly course, and forms a junction with the Kennebeck river, in Merry Meeting Bay, 18 miles from the Ocean. It is 250 miles long.

Saco R.—Rises in the Notch of the White Mountains, in the northern interior of New Hampshire—flows first an easterly, then a south-easterly course, through the south-western part of Maine into Saco Bay—is 100 miles long. The town of Saco is situated on it, six miles from its mouth. It has a population of 4500.

Piscataqua R.—Forms part of the boundary between Maine and

New Hampshire—flows a south-easterly course into the Atlantic Ocean.

Merrimack R.—Rises in the northern interior of New Hampshire, flows first a southerly, then a north-easterly course through the north-eastern part of Massachusetts into the Atlantic Ocean—is 200 miles long. The towns of N. P., H., L., N., M., C., and B. are situated on it.

Thames R.—Rises in the southern part of Massachusetts—flows first a winding easterly, then a southerly course through the eastern part of Connecticut into Long Island Sound. New London and Norwich are situated on it.

Connecticut R.—Rises in the Connecticut Lake, in the northern part of New Hampshire—flows first a south-westerly, then a southerly, and lastly, a south-easterly course, forming the boundary between New Hampshire and Vermont, passing through the western part of Massachusetts, and through Connecticut into Long Island Sound—is 450 miles long. The towns of H., N., W. C., R. W., B., N., G., N., S., E., W., H., W., M., C., and H. are situated on it.

Housatonic R.—Rises in the north-western part of Massachusetts—flows first a southerly, then a south-easterly course—passing through the western part of Massachusetts and Connecticut, into Long Island Sound—is 150 miles long.

Hudson R.—Rises in the north-eastern interior of New York—flows first a north-easterly, then a south-easterly, then a north-easterly, and lastly, a southerly course—passing through the eastern part of the State—forming part of the boundary between New York and New Jersey—flows into New York Bay, and is 350 miles long. The towns of N., P., C., H., A., L., T., and S. are situated on it. The city of New York is situated on Manhattan Island, at the junction of the Hudson and East rivers, 18 miles from the Atlantic Ocean. It has a population of 371,000—is the largest city in the United States, and next to London, the greatest commercial city in the world. It is generally admitted, that the scenery on the Hudson is unsurpassed by that of any other river in the world. The passage through the highlands, 53 miles above the city of New York, where mountains more than 1400 feet high, come down to the very margin of the river, affords a prospect of unrivalled beauty and grandeur. The Palisades near the city of New York, are scarcely less striking. The waters of this river were the theatre of the first successful attempt to propel vessels by steam. This attempt was made is 1807, by Fulton and Livingston, and now more than twenty steamboats ply regularly between the cities of New York and Albany.

Mohawk R.—Rises in the interior part of New York—flows a south-easterly course—is a branch of the Hudson river, and is 150 miles long. The towns of R., U., S., H., W., and C. are situated on it. About 60 miles from its source, are the Little falls, 42 feet high. Two miles from its mouth, are the Cahoos falls, where the river descends 70 feet perpendicularly—presenting, in time of high water, a grand and interesting spectacle.

Genesee R.—Rises in the northern part of Pennsylvania—flows a northerly course through the western part of New York into Lake Ontario—is 150 miles long. The towns of G., R., A., and I. are

situated on it. In the northern part of Alleghany county in the State of New York, the river descends 274 feet in the space of two miles; principally by three perpendicular falls; one 60, one 90, and one 110 feet. The hills approach near the river, being separated only by a chasm, where the banks rise perpendicularly 400 feet for the distance of three miles; to this depth the river has worn its bed in the solid rock, in turns as short and graceful, as if winding through the softest meadow. The passage through this gorge is not less as an object of interest and curiosity, than its high falls. The fall of the river, between the city of Rochester and the lake, is 271 feet—268 of which are within the limits of the city. There are three perpendicular falls, and two rapids. The height of the Falls, in order, is 96, 20, and 105 feet; these afford a vast amount of water power. The flour mills here are equal, if not superior, to any others in the world.

Oswego R.—Rises in the western interior of New York—flows first a northerly, then an easterly, and lastly, a north-westerly course into Lake Ontario—is 150 miles long. The town of Oswego is situated at its mouth.

Black R.—Rises in the northern interior of New York—flows a general north-westerly course into Lake Ontario—is 150 miles long. The towns of S., B., W., M., and T. are situated on it.

Sorelle R.—Flows from Lake Champlain, a northerly course, into the St. Lawrence river.

St. Lawrence R.—Taken in connexion with the great chain of western lakes, of which it forms the outlet, may be said to rise at the source of the St. Louis river, at the western extremity of Lake Superior—from Lake Ontario it flows a north-easterly course into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Its whole length, including the Lakes, is 2200 miles.

St. Francis R.—Forms the outlet of Memphramagog Lake—from which it flows a north-westerly course into St. Lawrence river—is 200 miles long.

Missisque R.—Rises in the northern part of Vermont—flows a very winding westerly course into Lake Champlain.

Lamoille R.—Rises in the north-eastern interior of Vermont—flows a westerly course into Lake Champlain.

Onion R.—Rises in the eastern part of Vermont—flows first a south-westerly, then a north-westerly course into Lake Champlain. Montpelier, the capital of Vermont, is situated on its right bank, has a population of 4000.

Otter Creek.—Rises in the south-western interior of Vermont—flows a north-westerly course into Lake Champlain. The towns of R., B., M., and N. H. are situated on it.

Delaware R.—Rises in the western declivity of the Catskill mountains, in the south-eastern part of New York, in 42° 45′ N. latitude, or 2960 miles north of the equator, at an elevation of 1886 feet above the level of the ocean—flows alternately a south-westerly and a south-easterly course—its general course being south. Forming part of the boundary between New York and Pennsylvania—the boundary between Pennsylvania and New Jersey—and part of the boundary between New Jersey and Delaware, and flows into Delaware Bay—is 400 miles long. The towns of D., M., E.,

B., P., C., and N. C. are situated on its right bank. G., C., B., B., T., and B. on its left bank. A short distance above Belvidere, the river passes through the Blue Mountains, by what is called the Water Gap, which is regarded as a great curiosity. The distance through the mountains is two miles, and the banks rise precipitously from the water's edge, in rugged and lofty walls, to the height of 1600 feet, leaving at the south-eastern entrance, barely room for a road, which is overhung by immense masses of craggy rock.

SCHUYLKILL R.—Rises in the eastern part of Pennsylvania—flows a south-easterly course, and forms a junction with the Delaware river, six miles below Philadelphia—is 150 miles long. N., R., P., and P. are situated on it.

LEHIGH R.—Rises in the eastern part of Pennsylvania—flows first a south-easterly, then a north-easterly course—is a branch of the Delaware river. The towns of B., A., M. C., and W. H. are situated on it.

SUSQUEHANNA R.—Formed by the junction of the north and west branches which unite in the eastern interior of Pennsylvania—flows first a southerly, then a south-easterly course into the head of Chesapeake Bay, in the north-eastern part of Maryland, and is 500 miles long. The towns of C., M., H., S. N., D., W., W., and J. L., F. are situated on it. The scenery along the banks of this river is of the most beautiful and varied character.

NORTH BRANCH.—Rises in the interior part of New York—flows first a southerly, then a winding westerly, then a south-easterly, and lastly, a south-westerly course, and unites with the West Branch in the eastern interior of Pennsylvania—is 350 miles long.

WEST BRANCH.—Rises in the western interior of Pennsylvania—flows first a winding easterly, and lastly, a southerly course—and unites with the North Branch—is 200 miles long.

JUNIATA R.—Formed by the junction of the Raystown and Franks-town branches, in the southern interior of Pennsylvania—flows a winding easterly course—is a branch of Susquehanna river, and is 200 miles long. The towns of M., L., H., and H. are situated on it.

SHENANDOAH R.—Rises in the interior part of Virginia—flows a north-easterly course—is a branch of the Potomac river—and is 200 miles long.

POTOMAC R.—Taking the South Branch, rises on the north-western declivity of the Alleghany Mountains, in the northern interior of Virginia—flows first a north-easterly, then a south-easterly course, forming with the North Branch, most of the boundary between Maryland and Virginia—flows into Chesapeake Bay, and is 500 miles long. Washington, the capital of the United States, G. and C. are situated on its left bank. A. and H. F. on its right. The passage of this river through the Blue Ridge, near Harper's Ferry, forms a grand and picturesque scenery, a view of which, Mr. Jefferson pronounces worth a voyage across the Atlantic Ocean.

RAPPAHANNOCK R.—Rises in the north-eastern part of Virginia—flows a south-easterly course into Chesapeake Bay, and is 200 miles long. The towns of U., T., and F. are situated on it.

YORK R.—Rises in the eastern interior of Virginia—flows a south-easterly course into Chesapeake Bay, and is 200 miles long. York-

town, celebrated for the surrender of Lord Cornwallis and his army, 19th of October, 1781, is situated near its mouth.

James R.—Formed by the junction of Cow Pasture and Jackson's rivers, in the southern interior of Virginia—flows first a south-easterly, then a north-easterly, and lastly, a south-easterly course, into Chesapeake Bay, and is 500 miles long. Richmond, the capital of Virginia, is situated on its left bank, has a population of 20,000. Linchburg, on its right bank, has a population of 6000. The natural bridge over Cedar Creek, a branch of this river, is regarded as a great curiosity. It consists of an arch of rock, 90 feet long, 80 feet wide, and 40 feet thick, extending over a chasm 250 feet deep, at the bottom of which the creek flows.

Chowan R.—Formed by the junction of the Notaway and Meherrin rivers, in the north-eastern part of North Carolina—flows a south-easterly course into Albermarle Sound, and is 200 miles long.

Roanoke R.—Formed by the junction of the Dan and Staunton rivers, in the south of the eastern part of Virginia—flows a south-easterly course through the north-eastern part of North Carolina, into Albermarle Sound—is 500 miles long. The towns of P., W., H., B., W., G., and M. are situated on it. Twelve miles above Halifax commence the great falls, the river having a descent of 100 feet in the distance of 12 miles.

Tar R.—Rises in the northern part of North Carolina—flows a south-easterly course into Pamlico Sound, and is 200 miles long. The towns of T., G., W., and L. are situated on it.

Neuse R.—Rises in the northern part of North Carolina—flows a south-easterly course into Pamlico Sound, and is 300 miles long. The towns of N., K., W., and S. are situated on it.

Cape Fear R.—Rises in the northern part of North Carolina—flows a south-easterly course into the Atlantic Ocean, and is 350 miles long. The towns of F., E., W., and S. are situated on it.

Great Pedee R.—Rises in the Blue Ridge Mountains, in the north-western part of North Carolina—flows first an easterly, then a south-easterly course, passing through the eastern part of South Carolina into the Atlantic Ocean—is 450 miles long. The towns of R., C., and G. are situated on it.

Little Pedee R.—Rises in the southern part of North Carolina—flows first a south-easterly, then a southerly course—is a branch of the Great Pedee.

Santee R.—Formed by the junction of the Wateree and Congaree, in the interior part of South Carolina—flows a south-easterly course into the Atlantic Ocean—and is 450 miles long.

Edisto R.—Rises in the western interior of South Carolina—flows a south-easterly course into the Atlantic Ocean—and is 200 miles long.

Savannah R.—Formed by the junction of the Tugaloo and Seneca rivers, in the north-western part of South Carolina—flows a south-easterly course—forming the boundary between South Carolina and Georgia—flows into the Atlantic Ocean—and is 500 miles long. The towns of S. and A. are situated on its right bank, and H. on its left.

In the Tockoa creek, a tributary of the Tugaloo, just before it unites with that river, 150 miles north-west of Augusta, there is a

perpendicular fall of 186 feet, called the Fall of Tockoa. This fall is surrounded by no wild scenery. The rivulet, disturbed by no rapids, moves with a gentle current, and drops without warning into a beautiful basin below, expanding into fine rain before it reaches the bottom. The breeze, which always plays here, spreads a thick spray around and ornaments the falling water, the rocks and the shrubbery with rainbows. The Tallula river, which unites with the Chataoga and forms the Tugaloo, is 40 yards in width, 10 miles above their junction; it is then forced for a mile and a fourth, through a range of mountains into a channel scarcely 20 feet in width. The mountain receives the water into a broad basin, surrounded by solid rock 100 feet in height. Here the stream pauses in anticipation of the gulf below; then rushes down a cataract 40 feet, then hurrying through a narrow winding passage, dashing from side to side against the precipice, and repeatedly turning at right angles, is precipitated 100 feet, and in a moment after, 50 feet more, and then, making many short turns, it rushes down three or four falls of 20 and 10 feet. The sum of the falls in the distance o. a mile is estimated at 350 feet.

These rapids, however splendid, apart from the sublimity with which they are surrounded, are only an appendage to the stupendous banks of solid rock descending almost perpendicularly to the water on both sides of the river, and varying in the distance of a mile, from 700 to 1000 feet in height, so that the stream literally passes in that distance through the mountains, or rather through the highlands that connect two mountains.

Mud Creek Falls is 25 miles north of Tallulah. The whole fall of the cataract is 280 feet, and the effect is eminently interesting.

"Those only," says the North American tourist, "who have visited and contemplated this interesting section of our country, can justly appreciate the beauty and magnificence, and the wildness and sublimity of the natural scenery around the southern termination of the Blue Ridge. There are many rich scenes, whose unknown and heretofore unfrequented recesses have never yet been described, along the western and mountainous border of the Carolinas and Georgia."

Ogeechee R.—Rises in the eastern interior of Georgia—flows a south-easterly course into the Atlantic Ocean—and is 200 miles long

Altamaha R.—Formed by the junction of Oconee and Ocmulgee rivers, in the south-eastern interior of Georgia—flows a south-easterly course into the Atlantic Ocean—and is 400 miles long. The towns of D., D., M., M., H., J., and R. are situated on it and its head branches, each of which is 250 miles long—and also, flows a south-easterly direction.

Satilla R.—Rises in the southern interior of Georgia—flows first an easterly, then a southerly, and lastly, an easterly course into the Atlantic Ocean—and is 250 miles long.

St. Mary's R.—Forms the boundary between the south-eastern part of Georgia, and the north-eastern part of Florida—and flows into the Atlantic Ocean.

St. John's R.—Rises in the eastern part of Forida—flows first a winding north-westerly, then a northerly, and lastly, an easterly course into the Atlantic Ocean—and is 250 miles long.

INDIAN R.—This is rather an estuary opening into the Atlantic Ocean, towards the south-eastern part of Florida.

SUWANEE R.—Rises in the southern interior of Georgia—flows first a south-easterly, then a southerly course, through the northern part of Florida, into Vacassar Bay—and is 300 miles long.

OCKLOCKONY R.—Rises in the southern part of Georgia—flows south-east, south-west, and lastly, a south-easterly course—passing through the north-western part of Florida into Apalachee Bay—and is 200 miles long.

APPALACHICOLA R.—Formed by the junction of Chattahoochee and Flint rivers, in the south-western part of Georgia—flows a southerly course through the north-western part of Florida into Apalachee Bay—is 550 miles long, including, of course, the longest branch (Chattahoochee.)

FLINT R.—Rises in the western part of Georgia—flows first a south-easterly, then a south-westerly, course—unites with the Chattahoochee, and forms the Appalachicola—and is 300 miles long. The towns of B., N., H., and K. are situated on it.

CHATTAHOOCHEE R.—Rises in the northern part of Georgia—flows first a south-westerly, then a southerly course—forming a part of the boundary between Georgia and Alabama—unites with the Flint, and forms the Appalachicola—and is 450 miles long. The towns of F., W., C., and L. are situated on it.

CHOCTAWHATCHIE R.—Rises in the south-eastern part of Alabama—flows first a southerly, then a westerly course into Choctawhatchie Bay—and is 200 miles long.

YELLOW AND BLACK WATER RS.—Both rise in the southern part of Alabama—flow a southerly course, through the north-western part of Florida, into Pensacola Bay.

ESCAMBIA R.—Rises in the south-eastern part of Alabama—flows first a south-westerly, then a southerly course, through the north-western part of Florida, into Pensacola Bay, and is 250 miles long.

PERDIDO R.—Rises in the south-western part of Alabama—flows a southerly course into Perdido Bay—forms the western boundary of the north-western part of Florida.

MOBILE R.—Formed by the junction of Alabama and Tombigbee rivers, in the south-western part of Alabama—flows south into Mobile Bay.

ALABAMA R.—Formed by the junction of the Coosa and Tallapoosa rivers, in the eastern interior of Alabama—flows a general south-westerly course—unites with Tombigbee, and forms the Mobile river. and is 600 miles long. The towns of C., M., W., R., C., J., and C. are situated on it.

TOMBIGBEE R.—Rises in the north-eastern part of Mississippi—flows with a slight inclination to the east, a general southerly course, unites with the Alabama river, in the south-western part of the State of Alabama, and forms the Mobile—it is 500 miles long. The towns of St. S., G., C., and A. are situated on it.

BLACK WARRIOR R.—Rises in the northern part of Alabama—flows a south-westerly course—is a branch of the Tombigbee river. Tuscaloosa, the former capital of Alabama, is situated on its left bank, and has a population of 3000.

PASCAGOULA R.—Rises in the eastern part of Mississippi—flows a

general southerly course into the Gulf of Mexico—is 250 miles long. The towns of W., M., W., and A. are situated on it.

Pearl R.—Rises in the eastern part of Mississippi—flows first a south-westerly, then a south-easterly, and lastly, a southerly course, forming part of the boundary between Mississippi and Louisiana—flows into Lake Borgne—and is 350 miles long. Jackson, the capital of Mississippi, and Monticello are situated on its right bank, and C on the left.

Big Black R.—Rises in the north-eastern interior of Mississippi—flows a south-westerly course—is a branch of the Mississippi river, and is 250 miles long. The towns of G. and B. are situated on it.

Yazoo R.—Rises in the north-eastern part of Mississippi—flows first a north-westerly, then a south-westerly course—is a branch of the Mississippi, and is 400 miles long. The towns of W., P., T., and M. are situated on it.

Mississippi R.—Rises in Itasca lake, in the northern interior of Minesota Territory, near the 47° of north latitude, or 3255 miles* north of the equator, at an elevation of 1500 feet above the level of the ocean. Taking its general directions, it flows first a south-easterly, then a southerly course, forming part of the boundary between Minesota Territory and the State of Wisconsin—the boundary between the States of Wisconsin and Iowa—Iowa and Illinois—Illinois and Missouri—Missouri and Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee—Tennessee and Arkansas—Arkansas and Mississippi, and part of the boundary between Mississippi and Louisiana—then flows a south-easterly course through the south-eastern part of Louisiana, into the Gulf of Mexico. The Mississippi proper, is 2800 miles long, but regarding the Missouri as the principal stream, it is 4200 miles long—being the longest river in the world—though not the largest. It drains, with its tributaries, an area of more than a million of square miles. Those that flow into it from the east, are the B. B., Y., O., K., I., R., W., C., St. C., and the R. Those from the west are St. P., U. I., T., I., D., S., M., St. F., W., A., and R. New Orleans, the former capital of Louisiana, is situated on its left bank, 105 miles from its mouth—has a population of 150,000, and is one of the greatest commercial cities in the world. The towns of D., P., B., V., N., G. G., V., P., P., C., B., H., P., M., R., O., N. M., St. G., H., St. L., A., Q., W., N., the city of the Mormons, M., B., B., S., D., C., D., C., P. L., and P., are situated on it.—840 miles above the mouth of the Missouri are the Falls of St. Anthony, where the river has a perpendicular descent of 16 feet, with formidable rapids, above and below. The rapids above the falls have a descent of 10 feet in the distance of 300 yards—those below, of 15 feet in the distance of half a mile, making the whole descent of the river, 41 feet in less than three-quarters of a mile. This river is navigable for steamboats to the Falls of St. Anthony, a distance of 2200 miles from its mouth.

Ohio R.—Formed by the junction of the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers, at Pittsburg, in the western part of Pennsylvania, in 40° 32′ north latitude, or 2807 miles north of the equator, at an elevation of 680 feet above the level of the ocean—flows alternately

* The degree is estimated at 69¼ miles.

a north-westerly and a south-westerly course, its general course being south-west, forms the boundary between Virginia and Ohio—Ohio and Kentucky—Kentucky and Indiana—Kentucky and Illinois, and is the largest eastern branch of the Mississippi river, with which it forms a junction in about 37° of north latitude. It is 1300 miles long, and drains, with its tributaries, an area of upwards of 130,000 square miles. Those that flow into it from the south, are the Tennessee, C., G., S., Ky., L., B. S., Great and Little K. Those from the north are the B., M., S., Great and Little M., and the W. The principal towns situated on it are P., A., B., B., S., W., W., M., P., P., G., B., B., C., G., P., M., A., N., C., C., L., V., C., M., N. A., L., B., F., R., H., R., O., E., H., Mt. V., S., E., G., S., P., C., and C.

One remarkable circumstance respecting the Ohio, as well as other western rivers, is its great elevations and depressions—during the months of July, August, and September; it often dwindles to a small stream, affording limited facilities for navigation. Among the hills of Pennsylvania and Virginia, it is seen rippling over chains of rocks, through which a passage is barely afforded to boats of the lightest burden; but the heavy rains during the autumn or winter, and the melting of the snows in the spring, fill the river to overflowing, and many of its islands, and the bottom lands along its margin are then covered with water. Its average rise above low water mark is 50 feet, though it sometimes exceeds 60. There are no considerable falls on this river, with the exception of the rapids, commencing at Louisville, 587 miles below Pittsburg, and having a descent of 22½ feet in the distance of two miles. A canal is constructed around the rapids two-and-a-half miles in length, admitting the passage of the largest steamboats.

Tennessee R.—Rises in the south-western part of North Carolina—flows first a northerly, then a winding westerly, then a south-westerly, then a westerly, and lastly, a winding northerly course—passes through the eastern part of Tennessee, the northern part of Alabama, the western part of Tennessee, and the south-western part of Kentucky—is a branch of the Ohio river, and is 900 miles long. The towns of R., P., S., F., T., D., D., W., K., C., K., are situated on it.

Holston and Clinch Rs.—Rise in the south-western part of Virginia—flow a south-westerly course through the north-eastern part of Tennessee, are branches of the Tennessee river. The H. 300, and the C. 250 miles long.

Cumberland R.—Rises in the Cumberland Mountains, in the south-eastern part of Kentucky—flows first a westerly, then a south-westerly, and lastly, a north-westerly course, passing through the south-eastern part of Kentucky, the northern part of Tennessee, and the south-western part of Kentucky—is a branch of the Ohio river, and is 600 miles long. The towns of S., D., C., N., C., G., B., J., and B. are situated on it.

Green R.—Rises in the interior part of Kentucky—flows first a westerly, then a north-westerly course—is a branch of the Ohio river, and is 300 miles long. The towns of G., B., B., and M. are situated on it. Mammoth Cave, on this river, is regarded as one of the gratest curiosities in the world. It consists of a series of pas-

sages, and grottoes, under ground, which have been explored to the distance of 16 miles—165 avenues have been discovered in various parts of the cave, the walk through which, is estimated at about 300 miles. One of the apartments, called the Rotunda, is a vast hall, comprising eight acres—arched with a dome 100 feet high, without a single pillar to support it. There are several streams running through the passages of this wondrous cavern, one of which is more than 30 feet deep—and is inhabited by a species of fish which are white, and entirely destitute of eyes. The air of the cave is very pure and salubrious—and is said to have great healing power in diseases of the lungs.

Salt R.—Rises in the interior part of Kentucky—flows a north-westerly course—is a branch of the Ohio river. Another Salt river rises in the southern part of Iowa—flows first a south-easterly, then an easterly course—is a branch of Mississippi river, and is 200 miles long.

Kentucky R.—Rises in the south-eastern part of Kentucky—flows a general north-westerly course—is a branch of the Ohio river, and is 350 miles long. The towns of M., P., F., and C. are situated on it.

Licking R.—Rises in the eastern part of Kentucky—flows a north-westerly course—is a branch of the Ohio river, and is 300 miles long. The towns of W., F., C., and N. are situated on it.

Big Sandy R.—Rises in the south-western part of Virginia—flows a north-westerly course, forming part of the boundary between Virginia and Kentucky—is a branch of the Ohio river, and is 300 miles long. The towns of P., P., L., and C. are situated on it.

Kanawha R.—Rises in the south-western part of Virginia—flows a general north-westerly course—is a branch of the Ohio river, and is 400 miles long. The towns of N., C., and P. P. are situated on it. About 100 miles from its mouth are the great falls, where the river has a perpendicular descent of 50 feet. Sixty-six miles from its mouth are the Kanawha salt works, where 1,500,000 bushels of salt are manufactured annually. These salt works give employment to 1000 men.

Monongahela R.—Rises in the northern interior of Virginia—flows a northerly course, passing through the south-western part of Pennsylvania—unites with Alleghany, and forms the Ohio river—and is 300 miles long. The towns of B., W., C., M., and B. are situated on it.

Alleghany R.—Rises in the northern part of Pennsylvania—flows first a north-westerly course, into the south-western part of New York, after which it takes first a general south-westerly, then a south-easterly, and lastly, a south-westerly course, unites with Monongahela, and forms the Ohio river, and is 350 miles long. The towns of K., F., W., O., S., and C. are situated on it.

Beaver R.—Formed by the junction of the S. and M. rivers, in the western part of Pennsylvania—flows a southerly course—is a branch of the Ohio river. The town of Beaver is situated at its mouth.

Muskingum R.—Rises by the White Woman branch, in the northern interior of Ohio—flows a south-easterly course—is a branch of

the Ohio river, and is 250 miles long. The towns of M., McC., Z., C., M., N. P., and B. are situated on it.

Scioto R.—Rises in the north-western interior of Ohio—flows first a south-easterly, then a southerly course—is a branch of the Ohio river, and is 250 miles long. The towns of P., P., C., C., C., and D. are situated on it.

Miami R.—Rises in the western interior of Ohio—flows a south-westerly course—is a branch of the Ohio river, and is 150 miles long. The towns of H., D., S., T., U., B., and S. are situated on it.

Maumee R.—Formed by the junction of St. Joseph's and St. Mary's rivers, in the east of the north part of Indiana—flows a north-easterly course through the north-western part of Ohio, into Lake Erie—and is 300 miles long. The towns of F. W., D., N., P., and T. are situated on it.

Thames R.—Rises in the southern part of C. West—flows a south-westerly course into Lake St. Clair—is probably 200 miles long.

Detroit R.—Connects Lake St. Clair with Lake Erie.

St. Clair R.—Connects Huron Lake with Lake St. Clair.

Monistic and Maskegon Rs.—Rise in the northern interior of Michigan—flow a south-westerly course into Michigan Lake.

Grand R.—Rises in the southern part of Michigan—flows first a north-westerly, then a winding westerly course into Michigan Lake—and is 200 miles long. The towns of G. H., G. R., I., and L. are situated on it.

Kalamazoo R.—Rises in the southern part of Michigan—flows a north-westerly course into Michigan Lake—is 150 miles long. The towns of A., K., and M. are situated on it.

St. Joseph's R.—Rises in the southern part of Michigan—flows first a south-westerly then a north-westerly course—passing through the northern part of Indiana, and south-western part of Michigan, into Lake Michigan—is 200 miles long. The towns of St. J., B., N., S. B., and C. are situated on it.

Wabash R.—Rises in the western part of Ohio—flows first a north-westerly, then a south-westerly, and lastly, a southerly course—passing through the northern interior of Indiana, forming part of the boundary between Indiana and Illinois—is a branch of the Ohio river, and is 500 miles long. The towns of H., W., P., L., D., L., W., C., N., T., V., and Mt. C. are situated on it.

White R.—Both forks rise in the eastern part of Indiana—flow a south-westerly course—unite and flow into the Wabash—its whole length is 300 miles. The towns of P., B., S., M., and I. are situated on it.

Kaskaskia R.—Rises in the eastern part of Illinois—flows a south-westerly course—is a branch of Mississippi river—and is 300 miles long. The towns of K., C., V., and S. are situated on it.

Illinois R.—Rises in the south-eastern part of Wisconsin—flows first a southerly, then a westerly, then south-westerly, and lastly, a southerly course—is a branch of Mississippi river—and is 500 miles long. The towns of N., M., B., H., P., H., P., and J. are situated on it.

Sangamon R.—Rises in the eastern interior of Illinois—flows first a

south-westerly, then a general westerly course—is a branch of Illinois river—and is 200 miles long. The towns of M., D., and P. are situated on it.

Fox R.—Rises in the south-eastern part of Wisconsin—flows a southerly course—is a branch of Illinois river.

Rock R.—Rises in the southern part of Wisconsin—flows first a southerly, then a south-westerly course through the north-western part of Illinois—is a branch of Mississippi river—and is 300 miles long. The towns of R., R., O., and D. are situated on it.

Wisconsin R.—Flows from two small lakes in the northern bourdary of Wisconsin—first a southerly, then a south-westerly course—is a branch of Mississippi river—and is 400 miles long.

Mennomonie R.—Forms the boundary between the north-eastern part of Wisconsin, and the southern part of the north-western part of Michigan—flows a south-easterly course into Green Bay.

Montreal R.—Forms a part of the boundary between the northern part of Wisconsin and Michigan—flows a north-westerly course into Lake Superior.

St. Louis R.—Rises in the north-eastern part of Minesota Territory—flows first a south-westerly, then a winding southerly, and lastly, an easterly course into the western part of Lake Superior.

Chippeway R.—Flows from a lake in the northern part of Wisconsin—a general south-westerly course—is a branch of Mississippi river, and is 250 miles long.

St. Croix R.—Rises in the north-western part of Wisconsin—flows first a south-westerly, then a southerly course—passing through St. Croix lake into Mississippi river.

Rum R.—Rises in the Spirit Lake, in the eastern part of Minesota Territory—flows a southerly course—is a branch of Mississippi river, and is 200 miles long.

St. Peter's R.—Rises in the interior part of Minesota Territory—flows first a south-easterly, then a north-easterly course—is a branch of Mississippi river, and is 300 miles long.

Upper Iowa R.—Rises in the south-eastern part of Minesota Territory—flows a south-easterly course, passing through the north-eastern part of Iowa State—is a branch of Mississippi river, and is 200 miles long.

Turkey R.—Rises in the northern part of Iowa—flows a south-easterly course—is a branch of Mississippi river, and is 200 miles long.

Cedar R.—Rises in the northern part of Iowa—flows first a south-easterly, then a southerly course—is a branch of Iowa river, and is 300 miles long.

Iowa R.—Rises in the northern interior of Iowa—flows a south-easterly course—is a branch of Mississippi river—and 350 miles long.

Des Moines R.—Rises in a small lake, in the south of the eastern part of Minesota Territory—flows first a southerly, then a south-easterly course, passing through the interior part of Iowa—is a branch of Mississippi river, and is 450 miles long.

Salt R.—Rises in the southern part of Iowa—flows first a south-easterly, then an easterly course—passing through the north-eastern part of Missouri—is a branch of Mississippi river, and is 200 miles long.

Missouri R.—Formed by the junction of the Jefferson, Madison, and Gallatin rivers, in the western part of Missouri Territory in about 45 degrees of north latitude, or 3116 miles north of the equator, flows first a winding northerly, then an easterly, then south, then a north-easterly, and lastly a general south-easterly course, forming the boundary between Missouri and Minesota Territories—Minesota and Indian Territories—Indian Territory and the State of Iowa, and part of the boundary between Indian Territory and Missouri—flows through the interior part of Missouri, and forms a junction with Mississippi river 1300 miles from its mouth, and is 2900 miles long. The towns of L., I., L., F., B., N., M., H., P., and St. C. and Jefferson city, the capital of Missouri, are situated on it. About 500 miles from its source, are the great falls, where the river descends by a succession of rapids and falls 357 feet in the distance of 16 miles. The lowest and greatest fall has a perpendicular pitch of 87 feet; the second, of 19; the third, of 47, and the fourth, of 26. Between and below the falls there is a continuous succession of rapids, of from 3 to 18 feet descent. These falls, next to those of Niagara, are the grandest on the continent.

Sioux R.—Rises in the southern part of Minesota Territory—flows a southerly course, forming the boundary between the north-western part of the State of Iowa and Minesota Territory—is a branch of Missouri river, and is 200 miles long.

James R.—Rises in the north-western interior of Minesota Territory—flows a southerly course, is a branch of Missouri river, and is 400 miles long.

White Earth R.—Rises in the southern part of British America—flows first a south-easterly, then a southerly course—is a branch of Missouri river.

Yellow Stone R.—Flows from Sublette's lake, in the south-western part of Missouri Territory, first an easterly, then a northerly, and lastly, a winding north-easterly course—is a branch of Missouri river, and is 800 miles long.

Clark's Fork.—Rises in the south of the western part of Missouri Territory—flows a northerly course—is a branch of Missouri river, and is 200 miles long.

Big Horn R.—Rises in the south-western part of Missouri Territory—flows first an easterly, then a northerly course—is a branch of the Yellow Stone river, and is 600 miles long.

Tongue R.—Rises in the Black Hills, in the southern part of Missouri Territory—flows first a north-easterly, then a north-westerly course—is a branch of the Yellow Stone river, and is 400 miles long.

Little Missouri R.—Rises in the eastern interior of Missouri Territory—flows a north-easterly course—is a branch of Missouri river, and is 250 miles long.

Teton R.—Rises in the Black Hills, in the south-eastern interior of Missouri Territory—flows an easterly course—is a branch of Missouri river, and is 250 miles long.

White and Running Water Rs.—Rise in the Black Hills in the south-eastern interior of Missouri Territory—flow an easterly course—are branches of Missouri river—are 200 and 400 miles long.

Platte R.—Taking the North Fork, rises among the Rocky Moun-

tains, in the west of the northern part of Indian Territory—flows first a northerly, then a north-easterly, then a south-easterly, again a north-easterly, and lastly, a little south of an easterly course—forming part of the boundary between Missouri and Indian Territories, and flowing through the north-eastern part of Indian Territory—is a branch of Missouri river, and is 1000 miles long. By the North Fork of this river—following the Sweet Water branch, the best route across the Rocky Mountains is obtained, by what is called the South Pass.

Kanzas R.—Formed by the junction of Solomon's and Smoky Hill Forks, in the eastern part of Indian Territory—flows an easterly course—is a branch of Missouri river, and is 700 miles long.

Osage R.—Rises in the eastern part of Indian Territory—flows a general north-easterly course through the western and interior parts of Missouri—is a branch of Missouri river, and is 450 miles long. The towns of O., C., W., E., T., are situated on it.

St. Francis R.—Rises in the eastern part of Missouri—flows a general southerly course through the south-eastern part of Missouri, and north-eastern part of Arkansas—is a branch of Mississippi river, and is 400 miles long.

White R.—Rises in the north-western part of Arkansas—flows first a north-easterly, then a south-easterly, and lastly a southerly course through the north-eastern interior of Arkansas—is a branch of Mississippi river, and is 600 miles long.

Black R.—Rises in the south-eastern interior of Missouri—flows first a south-easterly, then a south-westerly course, through the north-eastern part of Arkansas—is a branch of White river, and is 300 miles long.

Arkansas R.—Rises among the Rocky Mountains, in the north-western part of Texas—flows a general south-easterly course—forming part of the boundary between Indian Territory and Texas—passing through the interior and south-eastern parts of Indian Territory and the interior part of Arkansas—is a branch of Mississippi river, and is 2000 miles long. The towns of V., O., D., L., L. P. B., A., and N. are situated on it.

Neosho R.—Rises in the eastern interior of Indian Territory—flows first a south-easterly, then a southerly course—is a branch of Arkansas river, and is 300 miles long.

Cimarron R.—Rises in the north of the western part of Texas—flows an easterly course—is a branch of Arkansas river.

North Fork.—Rises in the north-western part of Texas—flows a little south of an easterly course—is a branch of Canadian river—and is 600 miles long.

Canadian R.—Rises in the north-western part of Texas—flows first a south-easterly, then a general easterly course, through the southern part of Indian Territory—is a branch of Arkansas river, and is 900 miles long.

Washita R.—Rises in the western part of Arkansas—flows first an easterly, then a south-easterly, and lastly, a southerly course through the northern and eastern parts of Louisiana—is a branch of Red river, and is 500 miles long.

Red R.—Rises in the north-western interior of Texas—flows first an easterly, then a southerly, and lastly, a south-easterly course—form-

ing part of the boundary between Indian Territory and Texas—passing through the south-western part of Arkansas, north-western and interior part of Louisiana—is a branch of Mississippi river, and is 1200 miles long. The towns of W., R., J., and D. in Texas—F. and L. in Arkansas—S., N., and A. in Louisiana, are situated on it.

SABINE R.—Rises in the eastern part of Texas—flows first a south-easterly, then a south-westerly course—forming part of the boundary between Louisiana and Texas—passing through Sabine lake, into the Gulf of Mexico, and is 350 miles long. Sabine city is situated at its mouth.

NECHES R.—Rises in the eastern part of Texas—flows first a south-easterly, then a southerly course—passing through Sabine lake, into the Gulf of Mexico—is 300 miles long.

TRINITY R.—Rises in the north of the eastern part of Texas—flows first a south-easterly, then a southerly course, into Galveston Bay—and is 450 miles long. The towns of L., S., C., A., F., and D. are situated on it.

SAN JACINTO R.—Rises in the south-eastern part of Texas—flows a south-easterly course into Galveston Bay.

BRAZOS R.—Rises in the western interior of Texas—flows first an easterly, then a south-easterly course into the Gulf of Mexico—and is 650 miles long. The towns of B., R., St. F., W., and N. are situated on it.

COLORADO R.—Rises in the southern part of Texas—flows first a north-easterly, then a south-easterly course into Matagorda Bay, and is 700 miles long. The towns of A., B., L., C., and M. are situated on it.

GUADALUPE AND ST. ANTONIO RS.—Rise in the southern interior of Texas—flow a south-easterly course into Espiritu Santo Bay.

NUECES R.—Rises in Lake de las Yuntas, in the south of the western part of Texas—flows a south-easterly course into Nueces Bay, and is 350 miles long.

RIO GRANDE.—Rises among the Rocky Mountains, in the north-western part of Texas—flows first a south-easterly, then a southerly, then a winding easterly, and lastly, a south-easterly course, forming the boundary between Texas and Mexico, and flows into the Gulf of Mexico—is 1800 miles long.

LAKES IN THE UNITED STATES.

TEMISCOUATA L.—In Canada East, north of Maine.

CHESUNCOOK L.—In the north-western interior of Maine—Penobscot river flows through it—it is 24 miles long.

MOOSEHEAD L.—In the western interior of Maine—the principal source of Kennebec river—is 35 miles long.

UMBAGOG AND MOOSETOCMAGUNTIC LS.—In the western part of Maine—the principal source of Androscoggin river.

WINNIPISEOGEE L.—In the eastern interior of New Hampshire—connected by Winnipiseogee river with the Merrimac. The towns of Alton and Meredith are situated on it—is 22 miles long. This lake is fed by numerous springs at its bottom, and its waters are re-

markably pure. It is noted for picturesque beauty and fine surrounding mountain scenery.

Memphramagog L.—In the northern part of Vermont, and southern part of Canada East, is connected by St. Francis river with the St. Lawrence—is 30 miles long. The town of Derby is situated near it. On an island in the western part of this lake, two miles north of the Canada line, is a quarry of *novaculite*, or razor stone; known by the name of "Magog oil stone," which is considered equal to the Turkey oil stone.

L. Champlain.—Between the north-eastern part of New York and north-western part of Vermont—is 120 miles long. The M., L., O., and O. C. rivers flow into it, and S. river connects it with St. Lawrence river.

L. George.—In the eastern part of New York, south of Lake Champlain, with which it is connected by an outlet three miles in length. This lake is 33 miles long, and 2 in width. The purity and transparency of its waters, the numerous islands with which it is studded, together with the wild and lofty hills by which it is surrounded, render it almost unequalled for picturesque and romantic beauty.

Oneida L.—In the interior part of New York, connected by an outlet with Oswego river—21 miles long.

Skeneateles and Owasco Ls.—In the interior part of New York, connected by outlets with Oswego river. Skeneateles lake is 15 miles long. The town of Skeneateles is situated on it, and Auburn on Owasco lake.

Cayuga L.—In the western interior of New York, connected by an outlet with Oswego river. It is 36 miles long. The town of Ithaca is situated on it, has a population of 5000.

Seneca L.—In the western interior of New York, connected by an outlet with Cayuga lake. It is 35 miles long. The towns of Waterloo, Geneva, Ovid, and Penn Yan are situated near it.

Canandaigua L.—In the western interior of New York, north-west of Seneca lake, connected by an outlet with Oswego river—is 14 miles long. The town of Canandaigua is situated on it and has a population of 5000.

Chatauque L.—In the south-western part of New York, connected by an outlet with Alleghany river—is 16 miles long. The towns of Mayville and Jamestown are situated on it.

L. Ontario.—Borders on the west of the northern, and the north of the western part of New York, and south-eastern part of Canada West—is 190 miles long, 55 miles wide, and 600 feet deep. Its surface comprises 5400 square miles, and is 210 feet above the level of the ocean. Niagara, Genesee, Oswego, and Black rivers flow into it; and the towns of Toronto, Coburg, and Kingston in Canada. Sackett's Harbour, Oswego, and Troupsville, in New York are situated on it.

L. Erie.—Borders on the northern part of Ohio—north-western part of Pennsylvania—western part of New York—southern part of Canada West, and the south-western part of Michigan—is 250 miles long, 60 miles wide, and 120 feet deep. Its surface is 544 feet above the level of the ocean. The towns of Sandusky, Huron, Ohio city, Cleveland, and Painsville, in Ohio—Erie, in Pennsylvania—

and Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Black Rock, in New York, are situated on it; and the Detroit, Huron, Raisin, Maumee, Sandusky, Cuyahoga, and Grand rivers flow into it. The Erie Canal, 363 miles long, connects Buffalo, on this lake, with Albany, on the Hudson river, passing through the towns of Black Rock, Lockport, Albion, Rochester, Lyons, Syracuse, Rome, Whitesboro, Utica, Herkimer, Canajoharie, and Schenectady. The Ohio Canal, 307 miles long, connects Cleveland, on the lake, with Portsmouth, on the Ohio, at the mouth of the Sciota river, passing through the towns of Cuyahoga Falls, Akron, Bolivia, New Philadelphia, Coshocton, Newark, Circleville, Chilicothe, and Piketon.

L. St. Clair.—In the south-eastern part of Michigan—and southern part of Canada West, about an equal distance from the southern part of Huron Lake, and the west end of Lake Erie.

Huron L.—Borders on the eastern and north-eastern parts of Michigan, and the western part of Canada West—is 280 miles long, 90 miles wide, exclusive of Manitouline lake—and from 900 to 1000 feet deep. Its surface with Manitouline, comprises 19,000 square miles, and is 596 feet above the level of the ocean. The islands in this lake are very numerous; they are said to amount to 32,000.

Manitouline L.—In the western part of Canada West—a part of Huron Lake.

Michigan L.—Forms most of the western boundary of Michigan—the eastern boundary of Wisconsin—the eastern boundary of the northern part of Illinois, and the north-western boundary of Indiana—is 320 miles long, 90 miles wide, and 900 feet deep. Its surface comprises 17,000 square miles, and is 600 feet above the level of the ocean. The towns of Manitouwoc, Sheboyagan, Washington, Milwaukie, and Racine, in Wisconsin—Chicago, in Illinois—Michigan, city, in Indiana—New Buffalo and South Haven, in Michigan, are situated on it, and the Monistic, Maskegon, Grand, Kalamazo, and St. Joseph's rivers flow into it.

Green Bay.—In the eastern part of Wisconsin—a part of Michigan Lake—is 100 miles long. The town of Navarino is situated at the head of it.

L. Superior.—Borders on the northern part of Michigan, the north of the western part of Wisconsin—north-eastern part of Minesota Territory—southern part of New South Wales, and forms the southern and south-western boundary of the north-western part of Canada—is 430 miles long, 160 miles wide, and 900 feet deep. Its surface comprises 28,000 square miles, and is 641 feet above the level of the ocean, being 45 feet higher than Huron Lake, and is the largest body of fresh water on the globe. Copper abounds in the country south of this lake.

Rainy L.—Between the southern part of New South Wales and northern part of Minesota Territory—south-east of Lake of the Woods.

Lake of the Woods.—In the south-western part of New South Wales, south-east of Winnipeg Lake, bordering on the northern part of Minesota Territory, and is 100 miles long.

Saginaw Bay.—In the eastern part of Michigan—a part of Huron lake—is 60 miles long, and 32 wide.

THUNDER BAY.—In the eastern part of Michigan—north of Saginaw Bay—is a part of Huron lake.

NEPISSING L.—In Canada West, north of Lake Manitouline.

RED L.—In the northern part of Minesota Territory—the source of Red river.

SPIRIT L.—In the eastern part of Minesota Territory—the source of Rum river.

L. ST. CROIX.—In the south-eastern part of Minesota Territory—the St. Croix river flows through it.

PEPIN L.—Between the western part of Wisconsin State—and south-eastern part of Minesota Territory. The Mississippi flows through it.

L. QUI PARLE AND BIG STONE L.—In St. Peter's river, in the southern interior of Minesota Territory.

TRAVERSE L.—In the interior part of Minesota Territory—north of Big Stone lake.

ELK L.—In the eastern part of Minesota Territory—north of Lake Qui Parle.

OTTERTAIL L.—In the interior part of Minesota Territory—the source of a branch of Red river.

ITASCA L.—In the northern interior of Minesota Territory—the source of Mississippi river. It is a beautiful sheet of water, of an irregular shape, about 8 miles long, situated among hills, covered with pine forests, and fed chiefly by springs—it is near the 47° N. latitude—and is 1500 feet above the level of the ocean.

DEVIL L.—In the northern interior of Minesota Territory.

L. OKECHOBEE.—In the southern part of Florida.

L. BORGNE.—Between the south-eastern part of Louisiana—and south-eastern part of Mississippi.

L. PONCHARTRAIN.—In the east of the southern part of Louisiana.

SABINE L.—In the south-eastern part of Texas—the Sabine river flows through it.

SALINE L.—In the interior part of Texas—the Brazos river flows through it.

ISLANDS OF THE UNITED STATES.

GRAND MENAN I.—In the Atlantic Ocean south-east of Maine.

MT. DESERT I—In the Atlantic Ocean south of the eastern part of Maine.

BOON I. AND ISLES OF SHOALS.—In the Atlantic Ocean—east of the southern part of New Hampshire.

NANTUCKET, MARTHA'S VINEYARD, ELIZABETH'S I. AND NO MAN'S LAND.—In the Atlantic Ocean—south-east of Massachusetts, and belonging to this State.

RHODE I.—In Narraganset Bay—east of the southern part of Rhode Island. The town of Newport is situated on it—has a population of 9000. The State of Rhode Island derives its name from this island.

BLOCK I.—In the Atlantic Ocean—south of the State of Rhode Island, and belongs to that State.

FISHER'S I.—In the Atlantic Ocean—south of the eastern part of Connecticut.

Gardiner's I.—In the Atlantic Ocean—east of Long Island.

Long I.—In the Atlantic Ocean—south of Connecticut—from which it is separated by Long Island Sound. It is 120 miles long, and 20 miles wide. The city of Brooklyn and the towns of F., H., H., N. H., O., H., B., R., G., S. H., and J. are situated on it.

Grand I.—In the Niagara river—between Lake Erie and Niagara Falls—9 miles long, and its greatest width is 6 miles—comprises more than 17,000 acres.

Manitouline I.—In Manitouline Lake—bordering on the north-eastern part of Huron Lake.

Royal I.—In Lake Superior—north-west of the central part.

Apostle I.—In the western part of Lake Superior—north of the western part of Wisconsin.

MOUNTAINS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mars Hill.—In the east of the northern part of Maine.

Mt. Katahdin.—In the northern interior of Maine—5000 feet high.

White Mts.—In the north-eastern interior of New Hampshire—their most elevated peaks are covered with snow, 9 or 10 months in the year—though at a distance of more than 60 miles from the nearest part of the Atlantic Ocean, their snow-white summits are distinctly visible many leagues at sea, and along the coast of Maine. Mt. Washington, the highest peak, is 6234 feet high. The Notch, or Gap, on the west side of the mountain, is a deep and narrow defile, extending two miles in length, between two huge cliffs. The entrance of the chasm being formed by two rocks, standing perpendicular, at the distance of 22 feet from each other; the one about 20 feet high, and the other 12. A road passes through this notch, following the course of the head stream of the Saco. The mountain, otherwise a continuous range, is here cloven down to its base, opening a passage for this river. Several brooks, the tributaries of the Saco, fall down the sides of the mountain, forming a succession of beautiful cascades, some of them within sight of the road, presenting the wildest and most romantic scenery.

Green Mts.—Extend through the interior part of Vermont, and the western part of Massachusetts and Connecticut; their course is north and south. These mountains give name to the State of Vermont, and constitute its most prominent feature. Their most elevated peaks are Mansfield Mountain, and Camel's Rump, the first 4280 feet high, the other 4188.

Wachusett Mt.—In the interior part of Massachusetts.

Mt. Holyoke and Mt. Tom.—In the western interior of Massachusetts. The first east, and the other west of Connecticut river.

Mohegan Mts.—In the north-eastern part of New York. Mt. Marcy, the most elevated peak is 5300 feet high.

Catskill Mts.—In the eastern part of New York—west of the Hudson river, and south of the Mohawk; they are 3800 feet high.

Blue Mts.—Extend through the eastern part of Pennsylvania—north-western part of New Jersey, and south-eastern part of New York, their course is north-east and south-west.

Blue Ridge.—Extends through parts of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia—their course is north-east and south-west.

Black Mt.—A peak of the Blue Ridge, in the north-western part of North Carolina—the highest mountain in the United States, east of Mississippi river, being 6476 feet high.

Alleghany Mts.—Extend through parts of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama—forming the boundary between North Carolina and Tennessee—their course is north-east and south-west—they are 900 miles long, and half a mile high.

Cumberland Mts.—Extend through parts of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama—forming part of the boundary between Virginia and Kentucky—their course is north-east and south-west, and their height 2000 feet.

Ozark Mts.—Extend through the southern part of Missouri, north-western part of Arkansas, and south-eastern part of Indian Territory—their course is north-east and south-west—they are 2000 feet high.

Green Mts.—In the north-western part of Texas—extending north-west and south-east.

Three Parks.—In the Rocky Mountains, in the western part of Indian Territory.

Black Hills.—Extend through the south-eastern interior, and southern part of Missouri Territory—their course is north-east and south-west.

Rock Independence and Red Buttes.—In the southern part of Missouri Territory, near the left bank of Platte river.

Wind River Mts.—A spur of the Rocky Mountains, between the south-western part of Missouri Territory, and south-eastern part of Oregon Territory.

Guadalupe Mts.—In the western interior of Texas—extending nearly north and south.

High Peak.—In the eastern interior of Texas—west of the Brazos river, 600 feet high.

Pilot Knob and Iron Mts.—In the eastern part of Missouri—south of Missouri river.

Pictured Rocks.—In the northern Peninsula of Michigan—on the southern coast of the eastern part of Lake Superior. They consist of a series of lofty bluffs and precipices—exhibiting the appearance of towering walls, ruins, caverns, and waterfalls, in every variety of combination.

They extend 12 miles along the coast, and are generally about 300 feet high—often overhanging the water. The colour varies in shades of *black*, *white*, *yellow*, *red*, and *brown*. The waves, driven by the violent north winds, have worn the rocky shore into numerous caverns, bays, and indentations, which increase the romantic effect of their appearance. In one place a grand cascade tumbles from the top of a rock 70 feet above the surface of the lake—in so wide a curve, that boats pass behind the sheet of water and the rocky shore. Another place exhibits a mass of rock—supported by four natural pillars—and overgrown with beautiful spruce and fir trees—some of which are 50 or 60 feet high—this is called "The Doric Rock,"—and closely resembles a work of art.

CAPES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cape Ann.—A north-eastern point of Massachusetts—extending into the Atlantic Ocean.

C. Cod.—A northern point of the south-eastern part of Massachusetts—extending into the Atlantic Ocean.

C. Malabar.—A south-eastern point of Massachusetts—extending into the Atlantic Ocean.

Montauk Point.—The most eastern point of Long Island, extending into the Atlantic Ocean.

C. May.—A southern point of New Jersey—extending into the Atlantic Ocean.

C. Henlopen.—An eastern point of the southern part of Delaware—extending into the Atlantic Ocean—at the entrance of Delaware Bay.

C. Charles.—A southern point of that portion of Virginia situated east of Chesapeake Bay—it extends into the mouth of the bay.

C. Henry.—A south-eastern point of Virginia—extending into the Atlantic Ocean—at the entrance of Chesapeake Bay.

C. Hatteras.—An eastern point of North Carolina—extending into the Atlantic Ocean.

C. Lookout.—A south-eastern point of North Carolina—extending into the Atlantic Ocean.

C. Fear.—A southern point of Smith's Island—at the mouth of C. Fear river—extending into the Atlantic Ocean.

C. Cannaveral.—An eastern point of Florida—extending into the Atlantic Ocean.

C. Florida.—A south-eastern point of Florida—extending into the Atlantic Ocean.

C. Sable.—Most southern point of Florida—extending into the Gulf of Mexico.

C. Romans.—A south-western point of the southern portion of Florida—extending into the Gulf of Mexico.

C. San Blas.—A southern point of the north-western portion of Florida—extending into the Gulf of Mexico, west of the mouth of Apalachicola river.

C. Roxo.—An eastern point of Mexico, extending into the Gulf of Mexico, south of the mouth of Tula river.

C. Desconocida.—A north-western point of Yucatan—extending into the Gulf of Mexico.

C. Catoche.—A north-eastern point of Yucatan—extending into the Channel of Yucatan.

C. Honduras.—A northern point of Guatemala—extending into the Caribbean Sea, north-east of Truxillo.

C. Palma.—A south-eastern point of the Peninsula of California—extending into the Pacific Ocean.

Cs. Gregory and Foulweather.—Western points of Oregon Territory—extending into the Pacific Ocean.

C. Flattery.—The most north-western point of Oregon Territory—extending into the Pacific Ocean.

CITIES.

WASHINGTON, the capital of the United States, is situated on the left bank of the Potomac, 300 miles by the course of the river and bay, from the ocean. The Capitol, for the meetings of Congress, is situated on Capitol Square, at the head of Pennsylvania Avenue, and commands a delightful view of the city and surrounding country. It is constructed of free-stone, and composed of a centre and two wings. The length of the whole is 352 feet; depth of the wings, 121 feet; height to the top of the dome, 120 feet. The Senate chamber, in the north wing, is a semi-circle of 74 feet in length, and 42 in height. The Representatives' chamber, in the south wing, is also a semi-circle, 96 feet in length and 60 in height. About a mile and a half west of the Capitol, is the President's house, an elegant structure of free-stone, two stories high, with a lofty basement, 180 feet long by 85 wide. Near it are four elegant brick buildings, occupied by the Secretaries or Heads of Departments.

PHILADELPHIA is, next to New York, the largest city in the United States, and in the extent, variety, and value of its manufactures, is the first city in the Union. It is pleasantly situated between the Delaware and Schuylkill, six miles above their confluence, and by the course of the Delaware river and bay, 120 miles from the ocean. Its commerce is very extensive, and ships of the line can sail up to the city. It is laid out in squares, and is probably the most regular and uniform city in the world. The streets are handsomely paved, broad, and pleasant, crossing each other at right angles, and kept remarkably clean. The houses are neatly built of brick, three stories high, ornamented with marble steps and window sills. Philadelphia is abundantly supplied with excellent water from the Schuylkill. Water wheels, turned by the river, are employed to force the water up into extensive reservoirs, situated on the top of Fairmount, whence it is distributed to every part of the city. The scenery around the water-works, including Fairmount, with its six reservoirs, resembling so many beautiful lakes, is truly enchanting.

The water supplying the suburbs of Spring Garden and Northern Liberties, is raised from the river by means of steam, a separate system of water-works having recently been constructed.

The Schuylkill is crossed at Fairmount by a handsome wire suspension bridge, 343 feet in length, being the first of the kind which has been constructed in this country.

BALTIMORE.—In the interior part of Maryland, on the north bank of the Patapsco river, 14 miles from its entrance into Chesapeake Bay—has a population of 120,000. As a market for tobacco, it is second to no other, and is the greatest flour market in the World. It is situated 93 miles south-west of Philadelphia, and 38 north-east of Washington. It has communication by railroad not only with Philadelphia and Washington, but with Annapolis, Frederick, Harper's Ferry, York, Columbia, Lancaster, Harrisburg, Carlisle, Chambersburg, and Hagerstown.

CINCINNATI.—In the south-western part of Ohio—on the right bank of the Ohio river—455 miles below Pittsburg—and 1447 miles by the course of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, above New Orleans.

It has a population of 60,000—is the largest city in the Western States—and the greatest pork market in the United States. From 300,000 to 400,000 head of swine are slaughtered here every winter. The Miami Canal, 180 miles long—connects Cincinnati with the Wabash and Erie Canal, at Defiance, on the Maumee river.

BOUNDARIES.

When bounding countries, States, &c., a map or atlas, should be suspended or spread before the class, the book being refered to merely as a guide in reference to the *order* in which the boundaries should first be given, and then reversed.

MAINE is bounded on the north by Canada East, from which it is separated by St. John's river—on the east by New Brunswick, from which it is partly separated by St. Croix river—on the south by the Atlantic Ocean—on the west and north-west by New Hampshire and Canada East.

NEW HAMPSHIRE is bounded on the north and north-west, by Canada East and Vermont—on the east by Maine and the Atlantic Ocean—on the south by Massachusetts—on the west by Vermont, from which it is separated by Connecticut river.

VERMONT is bounded on the north by Canada East—on the east by New Hampshire, from which it is separated by Connecticut river—on the south by Massachusetts—on the west by New York, from which it is partly separated by Lake Champlain.

MASSACHUSETTS is bounded on the north by V., N. H., and the Atlantic Ocean—on the east by the A. O.—on the south by the A. O., R. I., and C.—and on the west by N. Y.

RHODE ISLAND is bounded on the north and east by Mass.—on the south by the A. O.—and on the west by Conn.

CONNECTICUT is bounded on the north by Mass.—on the east by R. I.—on the south by L. I. Sd.—and on the west by N. Y.

NEW YORK is bounded on the north and north-west by L. Ontario and Canada, from which it is partly separated by St. Lawrence river—on the east by Vt., Mass., and Conn.—being partly separated from Vermont by L. Champlain—on the south by N. J. and Pa.—on the west by Pa., L. Erie, L. Ontario, and Canada West, from which it is separated by Niagara river.

NEW JERSEY is bounded on the north by N. Y.—on the east by N. Y., Staten Island Sound and the A. Ocean. (Hudson river and Staten Island Sd. separating it from N. Y.)—on the south by the A. O. and Delaware Bay—and on the west by Del. and Pa., from which it is separated by the Delaware R.

PENNSYLVANIA is bounded on the north by L. E. and N. Y.—on the east by N. Y. and N. J., from which it is separated by the Del. R.—on the south by Del., Md., and Va.—and on the west by Va. and O.

OHIO is bounded on the north by Mich. and L. E.—on the east by Pa. and Va.—on the south-east and south by Va. and Ky., from which it is separated by the O. R.—and on the west by Ind.

INDIANA is bounded on the north by Mich. L. and Mich. State—on the east by O. and Ky.—on the south-east and south by Ky, from

which it is separated by the O. R.—and on the west by Ill., from which it is partly separated by the Wabash river.

Illinois is bounded on the north by Wis.—on the east by Mich. L. Ind. and Ky. (being partly separated from Ind. by the Wabash R.)—on the south and south-west by Ky. and Mo., from which it is separated by O. and Miss. rivers, and on the west by Mo. and Iowa, from which it is separated by Miss. R.

Missouri is bounded on the north by Iowa—on the east by Ill., Ky. and Tenn., from which it is separated by Miss. R.—on the south by Ark.—and on the west by Indian Ter. from which it is partly separated by Mo. R.

Iowa is bounded on the north by Minesota Ter., on the east by Wis. and Ill., from which it is separated by Miss. R.—on the south by Ark.—and on the west by Indian and Minesota Ters., from which it is separated by Mo. and Sioux Rs.

Wisconsin is bounded on the north and north-east by L. Superior and the northern Peninsula of Mich. from which it is separated by Mennomonie and Montreal Rs.—on the east by Mich. L.—on the south by Ill.—and on the west by Iowa and Minesota Ter., being separated from Iowa, and partly from Minesota Ter. by Miss. R. and St. Croix L. and R.

Michigan is bounded on the north by L. Superior—on the north-east and east by Huron L. and Canada West from which it is separated by St. Mary's, St. Clair, and Detroit rivers—on the south by O. and Ind.—on the west and north-west by Mich. L. and L. Superior, and the northern Peninsula—on the south-west by Wisconsin, from which it is separated by Mennomonie and Montreal rivers.

Delaware is bounded on the north by Pa.—on the east by N. J., Del. Bay, and the A. Ocean—and on the south and west by Maryland.

Maryland is bounded on the north by Pa. and Del.—on the east by Del. and the A. O.—on the south, south-west, and west, by Va., from which it is mostly separated by the Potomac river.

Virginia is bounded on the north by Pa. and Md.—on the north-east and east by Md. and the A. O., being mostly separated from Md. by the Potomac river—on the south by N. C. and Tenn.—on the west and north-west by Ky. and O., being separated from O. by O. river, and partly from Ky. by Big Sandy R.

North Carolina is bounded on the north by Va.—on the east and south-east by the A. O.—on the south-west and south by S. C. and Ga.—and on the west by Tenn.

South Carolina is bounded on the north and north-east by N. C.—on the south-east by the A. O.—and on the south-west and west by Ga., from which it is separated by Savannah R.

Georgia is bounded on the north by Tenn. and N. C.—on the north-east and east by S. C. and the A. O., being separated from S. C. by Savannah R.—on the south by Florida—and on the west by Florida and Ala., from which it is partly separated by Chattahoochee R.

Florida is bounded on the north by Ala. and Ga.—on the east by the A. O.—on the south and west by the Gulf of Mexico and Ala.

Alabama is bounded on the north by Tenn.—on the east by Ga., from which it is partly separated by Chattahoochee R.—on the south by Florida and the Gulf of Mexico—and on the west by Miss.

Mississippi is bounded on the north by Tenn.—on the east by Ala—on the south by the Gulf of Mexico and La.—and on the west by La. and Ark., from which it is separated by the Pearl and Miss. rivers.

Louisiana is bounded on the north by Ark. and Miss.—on the east by Miss. and the Gulf of Mexico, being separated from Miss. by Miss. and Pearl rivers—on the south by the Gulf of Mexico—and on the west by Texas, from which it is partly separated by Sabine R.

Arkansas is bounded on the north by Mo.—on the east by Mo., Tenn., and Miss., from which it is separated by St. Francis and Miss. rivers—on the south by La.—and on the west by Texas and Indian Terr.

Tennessee is bounded on the north by Ky. and Va.—on the east by N. C.—on the south by Ga., Ala., and Miss.—and on the west by Ark. and Mo., from which it is separated by Miss. R.

Kentucky is bounded on the north-west and north by Ill., Ind., and O., from which it is separated by Ohio R.—and on the east by Va., from which it is partly separated by Big Sandy R.—on the south by Tenn.—and on the west by Mo. and Ill., from which it is separated by Miss. and O. rivers.

PROMISCUOUS QUESTIONS

ON THE

MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

Where is the
Penobscot R.
Potomac R.
Santee R.
Savannah R.
Green R.
Galveston B.
York R.
Schuylkill R.
Vacassar B.
Alleghany Mts.
Delaware B.
C. Fear R.
Muskingum R.
Juniata R.
Buzzard's B.
Casco B.
Chesapeake B.
Saco R.
Yazoo R.

Licking R.
Oneida L.
Vineyard Sd.
Sabine R.
Saginaw B.
Winnipiseogee L.
Brazos R.
Mobile B.
Albemarle Sound.
Green Mts.
New Inlet.
Mohawk R.
Roanoke R.
L. Island Sound.
Pensacola B.
Genesee R.
Big Sandy R.
Tar R.
Miami R.
C. Cod.

Rappahannock R.
Skeneateles L.
Moosehead L.
Flint R.
Wabash R.
L. Erie.
Muscle Shoals.
Muscongus B.
L. Champlain.
Mars Hill.
C. Hatteras.
Black Mt.
Black Hills.
Seneca L.
Delaware R.
Grand R.
Rum R.
Wachusett Mt.
C. Henry.
Pearl R.

James R.
Nantucket I.
Barataria B.
Connecticut R.
Itasca L.
Mohegan Mts.
Pictured Rocks.
L. Memphramagog.
St. Joseph's R.
Ozark Mts.
Catskill Mts.
Ohio R.
Mississippi R.
Missouri R.
Altamaha R.
Chesuncook L.
L. Michigan.
Spirit L.
Baltimore.
Thunder Bay.
Osage R.
Yellow Stone R.

Colorado R.
Arkansas R.
Gr. Pedee R.
L. Nepissing.
White Mts.
Kaskaskia R.
L. Okechobee.
Tombigbee R.
Martha's Vineyard.
Platte R.
Temiscouata L.
Mt. Hood.
L. George.
Philadelphia.
C. Henlopen.
Cincinnati.
Des Moines R.
Alabama R.
Black B.
Passamaquoddy B.
Matagorda B.
Mt. Katahdin.

Rock R.
C. Lookout.
Mt. Holyoke.
C. Romans.
Isle of Shoals.
Mt. Desert I.
Elizabeth's I.
Penobscot B.

How do the waters of Green Bay reach the ocean?
Illinois R.
Red R.
Hudson R.
Chattahoochee R.
Tennessee R.
Merrimack R.
Neuse R.

Bound Pa.
Block I.
Washington City.

PROMISCUOUS QUESTIONS

ON THE

MAP OF N. AMERICA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Where is the
Coronation G.
Charlotte Harbour.
Sts. of Bellisle.
Amatique B.
Arctic Highlands.
Koksak R.
Severn R.
Penobscot R.
Potomac R.
Santee R.
Savannah R.
Great Whale R.
Mt. St. Elias.
Bay of Fundy.
Chesterfield Inlet.
Great Salt L.
Cosiguina Mt.
Green R.
Galveston B.
York R.
Schuylkill R.
Vacassar B.

L. Chelekhof,
(or Shelekhof.)
Water Volcano.
L. Mistissinny.
Alleghany Mts.
Gulf of California.
L. of the Woods.
Hudson's B.
Delaware B.
Cape Fear R.
Muskingum R.
Juniata R.
Smith's Sd.
Cook's Inlet.
Bay of Honduras.
Scioto B.
Buzzard's B.
Casco B.
Chesapeake B.
Saco B.
Yazoo R.
Licking R.
Gulf of Tehuantepec.

L. Chapala.
Gut of Canseau,
(or Canso.)
C Elizabeth.
Pr. Edward's I.
Oneida L.
Vineyard Sd.
Sabine R.
Saginaw B.
Winnipiseogee L.
Brazos R.
Mobile B.
C. Chudleigh.
C. Race.
Snowy Range Mts.
Disco I.
Corn Is.
Kodiak I.
King's C.
Albemarle Sd.
Green Mts.
New Inlet.
Mohawk R.

Roanoke R.
Davy's Sd.
C. Brewster.
Tampa B.
Musquito B.
Sitka I.
L. Caniapuscaw.
Long Island Sd.
Pensacola B.
Genesee R.
Big Sand R.
Tar R.
C. Cod.
Miami R.
Tule Lakes.
C. St. John.
James B.
Mt. Hooker.
C. Sable.
C. Closterbay.
Shoomagin I.
Gulf of Georgia.
Southampton I.
Nantucket I.
Rappahannock R.
Skeneateles L.
Moosehead L.
C. Corrientes.
C. Walsingham.
Albany R.
Str. of Juan de Fuca.
Flint R.
Wabash R.
L. Erie.
Muscle Shoals.
Muscongus B.

L. Champlain.
Mars Hill.
L. Nicaragua.
Anticosti I.
I. of Pines.
Melville I.
C. St. Lewis.
Gr. Bear L.
Ungava B.
B. of Campeachy, (or Campeche.)
Ottawa R.
C. St. Antonio.
C. Hatteras.
C. Catoche.
Black Mt.
Black Hills.
Seneca L.
Delaware R.
Grand R.
Rum R.
Wachusett Mt.
Richmond G.
Pr. William's Sd.
C. Mendocino.
Bahama Is.
Mt. Hooker.
C. Henry.
Pictured Rocks.
Pearl R.
Sabine R.
Nantucket I.
Barataria B.
Savannah R.
Connecticut R.
Itasca L.

L. Memphramagog.
Popocatapetl Mt.
Great Slave L.
Jan Mayen I.
Nunnivack I.
Fox Channel.
Ardencaple Inlet.
Iceland.
Vineyard Sound.
Chatham B.
Cumberland R.
St. Joseph's R.
Salt R.
Brazos R.
Behring's Str.
Jamaica I.
Guanaxuato T.
Quebec.
Illinois R.
Chattahoochee R.
Red R.
Hudson R.
Trinidad I.
Rocky Mts.
Tennessee R.
Merrimack R.

Bound Pa.
Massachusetts.
Ohio.
New York.
Neuse R.
Block I.
Platte R.
Mt. Jorullo.

POLITICAL DIVISIONS OF EUROPE.

Lapland.
Finland.
Russia, St. Petersburg—
Austria, Vienna, (ve-en'na.)
Turkey, Constantino'ple—
Greece, Ath'ens.
Italy

Naples, Naples—
Pope'dom, Rome.
San Marino, (san-maree'no,) S. Marino.
Tuscany, Florence.
Lombardy and Ven'ice
Mil'an—
Mod'ena, } Modena—
Lucca, }
Parma, Parma.

Sardin'ia, Turin—
Switzerland, Berne, Lucerne', Zu'rich—
France, Par'is.
Spain, Madrid'—
Portugal, Lisbon.
Ireland, Dublin.
Scotland, Edinburgh—(ed'-in-buruh.)
Wales.

England, London.
Germany, Frankfort—
Bel'gium, Brussels.
Holland, Hague.
Han'over, Hanover—
Oldenburg, Oldenburg
Holstein, Gluckstadt—
(hol'stine.)
Meck'lenburg Schwerin, Schwerin—
(shwa-reen'.)
Mecklinburg, Strel'its, New Strelitz—
Saxe Weimar, Weimar, (sax-wi'mar.)
Saxe Al'tenburg, Altenburg.
Saxe Coburg, Gotha—
Saxe Meiningen, Meiningen—
(sax-mi'ning-en.)
Hesse Cassel, Cassel, (hes-kas'sl.)
Westpha'lia, Munster—
Nas'sau, Wisbad'en.
Hesse Homburg, Homburg—
Hesse Darmstadt, Darmstadt.
Luxemburg, Luxemburg—
Bad'en, Carlsruhe, (karls'roo.)
Wir'temberg, (or Wurtemberg.)
Stutt'gard.
Bavaria, Munich.
Saxony, Dresden—
Prussia, Ber'lin.
Poland, War'saw.
Sweden, Stockholm.
Norway, Christian'ia—

NATURAL DIVISIONS OF WATER.

Arctic Ocean.
White Sea, 400 m. l.
Tcheskaya Gulf—
(ches-ki'a.)
Sea of Az'of, 200 m. l. (or Azov.)
Str. of Yenikale, 2, (yen-e-kal'a.) (or Enikale.)
Black Sea, 760 m. l.—
G. of Burgas, (boor'gas.)
Channel of Constantinople, 1½ m. w.
Sea of Mor'mora, 150—
Str. of Dardanelles, 2.
Archipelago.
Gulf of Ath'ens—
Mediterra'nean Sea, 2250 m. l.
G. of Ven'ice, 500.
Str. of Ostran'to—
G. of Tar'anto.
Str. of Messina, 2. (mes-see'nah.)
Orosei G.— (o-ro-sa'e.)
Str. of Bonifacio.
G. of Gen'oa.
L. Gar'da, 35 m. l.
L. Gene'va, 47.
L. Constance, 45.
G. of Lyons—
Str. of Gibraltar, 15.
Atlantic Ocean.
Bay of Biscay—
English Channel.
Str. of Dover, 21 m. w.
St. George's Channel—
Bristol Channel.
Irish Sea, 130 m. l., 100 w.
North Channel, 12 m. w.—
Donegal Bay, (don-e-gaul'.)
Galway Bay, (gal'way.)
Dingle Bay.
Kenmare B.
Bantry B.—
The Minch Channel—
Murray Frith.
Frith of Forth.
Solway Frith—
Frith of Clyde.
North Sea, 450 m. w.
Zuyder Zee— (zi'der-zee.)
Skager Rack.
Cattegat.
L. Wen'er, 80 m. l.—
L. Wet'ter, 70.
L. Maelar, 70. (ma'lar.) (or Maelaren.)
Baltic Sea, 800 m. l.—
G. of Dant'zic.
Gulf of Both'nia, 430 m. l.
G. of Finland, 280—
G. of Riga, (ree'ga.)
L. Peipus, 90, (pa'e-pooce.)
L. Il'man—
L. Lado'ga, 130.
L. One'ga, 150.
L. Top—
L. Purus, (poo'rus.)
L. Kalla.
L. Enare— (en-ah-ra'.)
Drontheim, (or Trondjem) Fiord.
Bergen Bay.
Bukke Fiord.

RIVERS.

One'ga, 3.
Dwi'na, 7.
Souko'na—
Vitchegda, (ve-tsheg'dah.)
Mezene, 4, (mez-ain'.)
Petchora, 6— (petch-o'ra.)

Volga, 20.
Biela, (be-a'lah.)
Kam'a—
Viatka, 4½.
(ve-at'kah.)
Moskwa,
(or Moskva.)
Oka—
Medviedit'sa.
Kho'per.
Don, 10—
Donetz', 4½.
Dnieper, 10,
(nee'per.)
Desna, 4—
Prip'ets, 4½.
(or Prypetz.)
Bog, 4.
Dniester, 5—
(nees'ter.)
Pruth, 4.
Dan'ube, 16.
Theiss, 4½—
(tice.)
Inn.
Drave, 4.
Save, 5—
Marit'za,
(or Marissa.)
Ti'ber, 1½.
Ar'no.
Po, 4½—
Rhone, 5½.
Saone.
E'bro, 3½—
Guadalquiv'ir, 4.
Guadia'na, 5.
Tagus, 5½—
Mondego,
(mon-da'go.)
Douro,
(or Duero,) 4½.
Minho, (meen'yo,)
(or Mino,) 1½—
Gironde, 3. (je-rond'.)
Garonne, (gah-ron'.)
Dordogne—
Loire, 6½. (lwor.)
Seine, 4½. (sane.)
Scheldt,
(or Schelde,) 2.
Meuse, 4.
Rhine, 9½.
Ems, 1—
Weser, 3.
Elbe, 6.
Oder, 4½—
Warta,
(or Wartha,) 3.
Vis'tula, 5½.
Bug, 3—(boog.)
Niemen, 4.
(nee'men.)
Duna, 3½.
*Umeå, 2½—
(oo'me-o.)
Kemi, (ka'me.)
Torneå, 2½.
Kal'ix, 2½—
Lu'leå, 2.
Skellef'teå, 2.
Indals, 1½—
Ljusne,
(lyoos'na.)
Dal, 3, (or Dahl.)
Clara, 2½.
Glommen, 2½.
Thames, 2.
Severn, 2—
Humber.
Shannon, 2.
Bann—
Boyne.
Barrow.
Tweed—
Tay.
Spey.
Clyde.—

ISLANDS.

Cyprus.
Rhodes.
Can'dia,
(or Crete)—
Samos.
Scio, (shee'o.)
(or Chios.)
Metelin—
(met-e-leen'.)
Lemnos.
Neg'ropont.
Naxia—
Milo, (me'lo.)
Cerigo, (tsher'e-go.)
Ionian Is.—
Zan'te.
Cephalo'nia.
Corfu—(kor-foo'.)
Malta.
Sicily.
Lip'ari Is.—
Sardin'ia.
Cor'sica.
Elba—
Bal-e-ar'ic Is.
Minor'ca.
Major'ca—
Iviça, (e-vee'sah.)
Jersey.
Guernsey—
Alderney.
Sark.
Scilly Is.
I. of Wight.
Ang'lesea—
I. of Man.
Achil, (ak'il.)
Hebrides Is.—
(heb'rid-ez.)
Mull.
Skye.
South Uist,
(wist.)
North Uist—
Lewis.
Ork'ney.
Pomo'na—
Shet'land Is.
Mainland.
Far'oe Is.—
Osteroe.
Stro'moe.
Su'deroe—
Qual'oe.
So'roe.
Senjen—
Lang'oe.
Loffo'den Is.
Vigten—
Hit'teren
Funen.
Zealand—
Born'holm.

* Å in Swedish is pronounced like English *o*.

Rugen.
Oland—
Gothland.
Oesel, (e'sel.)
Al'and.
Dag'o.

MOUNTAINS.

Dovrefield, (do-vre-fe-eld',) (or Dofrafield, 7600 f. h.
Scandina'vian Mts.
Ural Mts., 1400 m. l. 4000 f. h.
Carpa'thian Mts., 8600 f. h.
Balkan' Mts. 700 m. l.
Alps Mts., 700 m. l.—
Mt. Blanc, 15,533 f. h.
Ap'ennine Mts., 11,000 f. h.
Cevennes Mts., 5292 f. h. (sa-venn'.)
Auvergne Mts., 6470 f. h. (o-vern'.)
Montserrat, 3939 f. h.
Pyr'enees Mts.—
Vesuvius, 3932 f. h.
Etna, 10,870 f. h.
Stromboli, 2882 f. h. (strom'bo-le.)
Sierra Nevada, se-er'rah-ne-vah'dah.
Mulahacen, 11,678 f. h. (moo-lah-ah-then'.)
Sierra More'na, 5883 f. h.
Sierra Guadalupe'.
Sierra Estrel'la, 8520 f. h.
Canta'brian Mts., 11,200 f. h.
Grampian Hills.
Cheviot Hills, (tshiv'e-ut.)
Mt. Snowdon, 3570—

CAPES.

North.
Sviatoi, (svee-a-toi'.)
Matapan'—
Passaro, (pas'sah-ro.)
Teulada, (too-lah'dah.)
St. Antonio—
De Gatt.
St. Vin'cent.
Finistere— (fin-is-tair'.)
Or'tegal.
Land's End.
Clear.
The Naze—

Towns on the Danube R.

Ulm.
Rat'isbon.
Lintz.
Vienna.
Buda.
Ol'mutz.
Presburg.
Pesth.
Belgrade'.
Wid'in—
Nicopoli, (ne-kop'o-le.)
Roos'-tchook.
Sil-is'tria.
Ibraila, (e-brah-ee'lah.)
Ismail— (is-mah-eel'.)

Erbo R.

Torto'sa.
Saragos'sa, (or Zaragoza.)
Vitto'ria.

Guadalquivir R.

Sev'ille.
Cor'dova.
Xeres de la Fontera. (ha'res-da-lah-fronta'rah.)

Tagus R.

Lisbon.
Talavera. (tah-lahva'rah.)
Tol'edo.
Madrid'.

Douro R.

Opor'to.
Valladolid'.
Burgos, (boor'gas.)
So'ria.

Garonne R.

Bordeaux, (bor-do'.) (or Bourdeaux.)
Montauban'.
Toulouse, (too-looz'.)

Loire R.

Nantes, (nants.)
An'gers,
Tours, (toor.)
Or'leans.
Bourges.
Limoges.

Seine R.

Havre, (hav'r.)
Rouen, (roo'en.)
Rheims.
Chalons.
Troyes.
Paris.

Rhine R.

Leyden, (or Leiden.) (li'den.)
Rotterdam.
Cologne, (ko-lone'.)
Mentz.
Manheim.
Stras'burg.
Basel—
Schaffhausen, (shaff-how'zen.)

Elbe R.

Hamburg.
Al'tona, (or Altena.)
Mag'deburg.
Dresden.
Prague.

Leipsic, (or Leipzig,) (lipe'sik.)
Halle, (hal'leh.)

Oder. R.
Bres'lau.
Frankfort.
Stettin.

Vistula R.
Cra'cow.
War'saw.
Thorn, (torn.)
Dant'zic, (or Danzig.)

Sicily I.
Messina, (mes-see'nah.)
Syr'acuse.
Catania, (kah-tah'ne-ah.)
Girgenti, (jeer-jen'te.)
Marsala, (mar-sah'lah.)
Trapani, (trah'pah-ne.)
Paler'mo.

Spain.
Cadez, (ka'diz.)
Gibral'tar.
Mal'aga.
Granada, (gran-ah'da.)
Cartage'na.
Valen'cia.
Barcelo'na.

Lu'beck.
Ham'burg
Brem'en.

Gron'ing-en—
Am'sterdam.
Rot'terdam.
Ant'werp.
Liege
Ghent.
Lille, (leel.)
Waterloo.

Gulf of Lyons.
Narbonne, (nar-bonn'.)
Montpel'lier.
Marseilles, (mar-sailz'.)
Toulon, (too-lon'.)

England.
Tun'bridge.
Maid'stone.
Chatham, (chat'um.)
Margate, (mar'get.)
Can'terbury.
Dover.
Brigh'ton.
Portsmouth.
Plym'outh.
Ex'eter.
Taunton, (tan'tun.)
Bris'tol.
Bath.
Cheltenham, (tshelt'num.)
Birmingham, (bir'ming-um.)
Leicester, (les'ter.)
Nottingham, (not'ting-um.)
Hull.
York.
Leeds.

Liverpool.
Manchester—
Norwich.
Yarmouth.
Durham.
Sunderland.
New Castle.
Carlisle—

Ireland.
Sli'go.
Galway.
Lim'erick.
Youghall, (yawl.)
Cork.
Kinssale'.
Killar'ney—
Londonder'ry.
Belfast'.
Armagh'.
Newry.
Dundalk.
Drogheda, (droh'he-da.)
Wex'ford.
Waterford.
Clonmell'—

Scotland.
Green'ock.
Glas'gow.
Paisley.
Kilmar'nock.
Edinburgh.
Perth.
Dundee'—
Montrose'.
Aberdeen'.
Banff.
El'gin.
Inverness'—

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

ON

THE MAP OF EUROPE.

BODIES OF WATER.

Arctic Ocean.—Surrounds the North Pole—and borders on the northern part of Europe, Asia, and North America—is of a circular form, being more than 3000 miles in diameter. Near the Pole it is covered with vast immovable fields and mountains of ice. In 70° there is usually floating masses, called icebergs, at all seasons. The appearance of these—sometimes 600 feet high, and glittering in the sunbeams—is grand and beautiful—but dangerous to navigation.

White Sea.—In the northern part of Russia—is 400 miles long. Onega, Dwina, and Mezene rivers flow into it.

Tcheskaya Gulf.—In the north-eastern part of Russia—a part of the Arctic Ocean.

Sea of Azof.—In the southern part of Russia, north of the Black Sea—bordering on the south-western part of Asiatic Russia—is 200 miles long. The Don river flows into it, and the town of Taganrog is situated on it, and has a population of 18,000.

Str. of Yenikale.—Separates the Peninsula of Crimea from Circassia, in Asia—and connects the waters of the Sea of Azof with the Black Sea—it is two miles wide.

Black Sea.—Borders on the southern part of Russia—the eastern part of Turkey—the northern part of Asia Minor—and the western part of Georgia, in Asia. It is 760 miles long—greatest width 400 miles—area 160,000 square miles. The Danube, Dneister, Bog, and Dneiper rivers flow into it. It is connected with the Sea of Azof by the Str. of Yenikale, and with the Sea of Marmora by the Chan. of Constantinople. The town of Odes'sa is situated on its north-west coast—has a population of 69,000.

Gulf of Burgas.—In the eastern part of Turkey—a part of the Black Sea.

Chan. of Constantinople.—Separates the eastern part of Turkey from the north-western part of Asia Minor—and connects the waters of the Black Sea with the Sea of Marmora. It is 1½ miles wide.

Sea of Marmora.—Between the south-eastern part of Turkey and the north-western part of Asia Minor—is 160 miles long, and 50 wide—is connected with the Black Sea by the Chan. of Constanti nople, and with the Grecian Archipelago by the Str. of Dardanelles.

Str. of Dardanelles, or Hel'les-pont.—Separates the most southern point of the eastern part of Turkey from the western part of Asia Minor—and connects the waters of the Sea of Marmora with the Archipelago. It is two miles wide.

ARCHIPELAGO, or, THE Æ-GE'AN SEA.—That portion of the Mediterranean Sea which lies between the eastern part of Greece, and western part of Asia Minor—and is south of the central part of Turkey.

GULF OF ATHENS.—In the eastern part of Greece—a part of the Mediterranean Sea.

MEDITERRANEAN SEA.—Bounds Europe and Asia Minor on the south—Africa on the north—and Syria on the west—is connected with the Atlantic Ocean by the Strait of Gibraltar. It is 2250 miles long—its greatest width is 1100 miles—area 690,000 square miles. The chief feeders of the Mediterranean are the Ebro, Rhone, Po, Arno, Tiber, Maritza, and Nile, with the various waters of the Danube, Dniester, Bog, Dneiper, and Don rivers, brought from the Black Sea, by the strong current which sets west through the Strait of Dardanelles. But notwithstanding this vast supply, the evaporation is so rapid, that water constantly passes in through the Strait of Gibraltar, to restore the equilibrium.

GULF OF VENICE.—Borders on the south-western part of Austria—western part of Turkey, north-eastern part of Naples and Popedom—and forms an eastern and south-eastern boundary of Lombardy and Venice—is 500 miles long. The Po river flows into it. The city of Venice is situated at the head of it, on 72 small islands, connected by 500 bridges—has a population of 100,000. Nearly all the intercourse of the place is carried on by means of canals, which intersect every part of the city—and gondolas are the universal substitute for carriages and horses.

STR. OF OTRANTO.—Separates the south-western part of Turkey from the south-eastern part of the kingdom of Naples—and connects the Gulf of Venice with the Mediterranean Sea. The town of Otranto in the south-eastern part of Naples, is situated on it—and has a population of 2000.

GULF OF TARANTO.—In the south-eastern part of the kingdom of Naples—a part of the Mediterranean Sea. The town of Taranto is situated on it—and has a population of 20,000.

STR. OF MESSINA.—Separates the north-eastern part of Sicily from the south-western part of the kingdom of Naples—is a part of the Mediterranean Sea, and two miles wide.

OROSEI GULF.—In the eastern part of Sardinia island—a part of the Mediterranean Sea.

STR. OF BONIFACIO.—Separates the islands of Corsica and Sardinia—is a part of the Mediterranean Sea.

GULF OF GENOA.—In the south-eastern part of the kingdom of Sardinia—a part of the Mediterranean Sea. The city of Genoa, the birth-place of Christopher Columbus, is situated on it—and has a population of 115,000.

LAKE GARDA.—In the interior part of Lombardy and Venice—is connected by an outlet with the Po river. It is 35 miles long.

L. GENEVA.—In the south-western part of Switzerland—47 miles long, 9 wide, and 900 feet deep. Its surface is 1150 feet above the level of the ocean. The Rhone river flows through it. The city of Geneva is situated at its south-western extremity—has a population of 30,000, and is celebrated for its manufacture of watches.

L. CONSTANCE.—Between the north-eastern part of Switzerland and the southern part of Wirtemburg—extending into the south-eastern

part of Baden. It is 45 miles long, 13 wide, and 961 feet deep. Its surface is 1283 feet above the level of the ocean. The Rhine river flows through it. The town of Constance is situated on its southern bank—has a population of 5000.

Gulf of Lyons.—In the southern part of France—a part of the Mediterranean Sea. The Rhone river flows into it. The towns of N., M., M., and T. are situated near it.

Str. of Gibraltar.—Separates the south-western part of Spain from the northern part of Morocco—connects the waters of the Mediterranean Sea with the Atlantic Ocean—is 15 miles wide.

The rock of Gibraltar, projecting into the strait, is the strongest and most remarkable fortress in the world, forming a promontory three miles in length, from north to south, and from 1200 to 1400 feet high,—besides other fortifications of extraordinary strength, there are two excavations, called galleries—wrought in the solid rock—sufficiently capacious to contain the whole garrison in time of a siege. They are narrow, and extend from two to three miles in length—and are mounted with heavy cannon, at intervals of every twelve yards—there being port-holes on the sides of the galleries. In fact, the whole rock is lined with the most formidable batteries from the water's edge to its summit—so that, if properly victualled and garrisoned, Gibraltar may be said to be impregnable. The town of Gibraltar is situated at the foot of the rock, on the north-west side—has a population of 20,000.

Bay of Biscay.—North of Spain, and west of France—a part of the Atlantic Ocean. Loire and Gironde rivers flow into it.

English Channel.—Between the southern part of England, and north-western part of France—a part of the Atlantic Ocean. It is connected with the North Sea by the Strait of Dover.

Str. of Dover.—Separates the south-eastern part of England from the northern part of France—and connects the waters of the English Channel with the North Sea. It is 21 miles wide. Dover in England, and Cal'ais in France are situated on it.

St. George's Channel.—Separates the south-eastern part of Ireland from the south-western part of Wales—and connects the waters of the Irish Sea with the Atlantic Ocean.

Bristol Channel.—Between the southern part of Wales, and the northern part of the south-western portion of England—a part of the Atlantic Ocean—80 miles long, and 50 wide. The Severn river flows into it.

Irish Sea.—Between the eastern part of Ireland, and western part of England, and southern part of Scotland—130 miles long, and 100 wide.

North Channel.—Separates the north-eastern part of Ireland from the south-western part of Scotland—and connects the waters of the Irish Sea with the Atlantic Ocean. It is 12 miles wide.

Donegal Bay.—In the west of the northern part of Ireland—a part of the Atlantic Ocean. The town of Donegal is situated on it—has a population of 5000.

Bantry, Kenmare, and Dingle Bays.—In the south-western part of Ireland—parts of the Atlantic Ocean. The towns of Bantry and Kenmare are situated on the first and second.

Galway Bay.—In the western part of Ireland—a part of the At-

lantic Ocean. The town of Galway is situated on it—has a population of 15,000.

The Minch Channel.—Between the north-western part of Scotland and Lewis island—a part of the Atlantic Ocean.

Murray Frith.—In the east of the northern part of Scotland—a part of the Atlantic Ocean.

Frith of Forth.—In the east of the southern part of Scotland—a part of the Atlantic Ocean.

Solway Frith.—Between the southern part of Scotland and the north-western part of England—a part of the Irish Sea.

Frith of Clyde.—In the south-western part of Scotland—a part of the Atlantic Ocean.

North Sea.—Borders on the eastern part of Scotland and England—the northern part of France and Oldenburg, north-western part of Belgium, Holland, and Hanover—western part of the Peninsula of Jutland—and the south-western part of Norway—is 450 miles wide.

Zuyder Zee.—In the northern part of Holland—a part of the North Sea. It is 90 miles long, and 50 wide.

Skager Rack.—Separates the southern part of Norway from the northern part of Jutland—and connects the Cattegat with the North Sea.

Cattegat.—Between the south-western part of Sweden—and north-eastern part of Jutland—connected with the North Sea by the Skager Rack—and with the Baltic by the Sound, Great and Little Belts.

Lake Wener.—In the south-western part of Sweden—90 miles long, and 50 wide—is connected with the Cattegat by the Gotha river, on which is the town of Gotheborg, (go'te-borg,) situated three miles from its mouth, with a population of 29,000.

L. Wetter.—In the southern part of Sweden—80 miles long, and 17 wide—connected by an outlet with the Baltic Sea, and also with L. Wener.

L. Malaren.—In the east of the southern part of Sweden—communicating with the Baltic Sea at Stockholm. It is 70 miles long.

Baltic Sea.—Between the eastern part of Sweden—western part of Russia, and northern part of Prussia. It is 800 miles long.

Gulf of Dantzick.—In the north-eastern part of Prussia—a part of the Baltic Sea. The town of D. is situated on it—has a population 62,000—and the Vistula flows into it.

Gulf of Finland.—In the western part of Russia, south of Finland—a part of the Baltic Sea. It is 280 miles long, and 75 wide. The town of Cronstadt, situated on Retusari island, near the head of the gulf—has a population of 40,000.

Gulf of Bothnia.—Between the eastern part of Sweden, and western part of Finland—comprising the northern arm of the Baltic Sea. It is 430 miles long. The U., K., T., K., L., S., I., L., and D. rivers flow into it.

Gulf of Riga.—In the western part of Russia, south-west of the Gulf of Finland—is a part of the Baltic Sea. The town of Riga is situated on the Duna river, which flows into it—and is nine miles from its mouth—has a population of 60,000.

L. Peipus.—In the western part of Russia, south of the Gulf of Finland, with which it is connected by an outlet, called the Nar-

river, on which is the town of Narva. This lake is 90 miles long, and 30 wide. The town of Pskof is situated near its southern extremity—has a population of 12,000.

L. Ilman.—In the western interior of Russia—south of Lake Ladoga, with which it is connected by an outlet. The town of Novgorod is situated on it—has a population of 10,000.

L. Ladoga.—In the western part of Russia—east of the Gulf of Finland with which it is connected by an outlet called the Neva river, at the mouth of which is situated the city of St. Petersburg, with a population of 476,000. It is 130 miles long, and 75 wide—being the largest collection of fresh water in Europe.

L. Onega.—In the northern interior of Russia—north-east of Lake Ladoga, with which it is connected, and also with the Volga river—140 miles long, and 45 wide.

L. Top.—In the northern part of Russia—south-west of the White Sea.

Ls. Purus and Kalla.—In the south-eastern part of Finland.

L. Enare.—In the north-western part of Lapland.

Drontheim Fiord.—In the western part of Norway—a part of the Atlantic Ocean.

Bergen Bay and Burke Fiord.—In the south-western part of Norway—a part of the Atlantic Ocean.

RIVERS IN EUROPE.

Onega R.—Rises in a small lake in the northern interior of Russia—flows first a northerly, then a north-easterly, and lastly, a north-westerly course into the White Sea. It is 300 miles long. The town of Onega is situated at its mouth.

Dwina R.—Formed by the junction of S. and V. rivers, in the north-eastern interior of Russia—flows a north-westerly course into the White Sea, and is 700 miles long. The town of A. is situated at its mouth—has a population of 20,000.

Mezene R.—Rises in the north of the eastern part of Russia—flows a north-westerly course into the White Sea, and is 400 miles long. The town of M. is situated near its mouth.

Petchora R.—Rises in the Ural mountains, in the north-eastern part of Russia—flows first a winding northerly, then a westerly, and lastly, a northerly course into the Arctic Ocean, and is 600 miles long.

Volga R.—Rises in the western interior of Russia, in 57° of N. latitude, or 3947 miles north of the equator, at an elevation of 900 feet above the level of the ocean—flows first a south-easterly, then a north-easterly, then a south-easterly, then an easterly, then a south-westerly, and lastly, a south-easterly course. Its general course being south-east, passing through the interior part of Russia, forming part of the boundary between European and Asiatic Russia—flows into the Caspian Sea, and is 2000 miles long. A., T., S., S., K., N., K., J., and T. are situated on it.

Kama R.—Rises in the north-eastern interior of Russia—flows first a north-easterly, then an easterly, then a southerly, and lastly, a south-

westerly course, and forms a junction with the Volga. It is about 900 miles long. Perm is situated on it.

Viatka R.—Rises in the eastern part of Russia—flows first a general westerly, then winds round to the south, in form of a crescent, after which it takes a south-easterly course and unites with the Kama. It is 450 miles long. The town of Viatka is situated on it.

Moskva R.—Rises in the interior part of Russia—flows first an easterly, then a south-easterly course—is a branch of the Oka river. The city of Moscow is situated on it—has a population of 350,000. About two-thirds of Moscow was destroyed by fire in 1812. The conflagration being the act of the Russian government, for the purpose of rendering it impossible for the French army to winter in the city.

Oka R.—Rises in the interior part of Russia—unites with the Moskva—and flows first a south-easterly, then a north-easterly course—is a branch of the Volga. Kal-oo'ga is situated on it—has a population of 32,000.

Medvieditza R.—Rises in the east of the southern part of Russia—flows a south-westerly course—is a branch of Don river.

Khoper R.—Rises in the south-eastern interior of Russia—flows a southerly course—is a branch of Don river.

Don R.—Rises in the interior part of Russia—flows first a general south-easterly, then a south-westerly course—forming part of the boundary between European and Asiatic Russia—flows into the Sea of Azof. It is 1000 miles long. The towns of T., V., and New T. are situated on it.

Donetz R.—Rises in the southern interior of Russia—flows first a southerly, then a south-easterly, and lastly, a south-westerly course—is a branch of the Don river, and is 450 miles long.

Dnieper R.—Rises in the interior part of Russia—flows first a south-westerly, then a southerly, then a south-easterly, and lastly, a south-westerly course into the Black Sea. It is 1000 miles long. The towns of S., M., K., and C. are situated on it.

Desna R.—Rises in the southern interior of Russia—flows south-east, southerly, and lastly, a south-westerly course—is a branch of the Dnieper river, and is 400 miles long. T. is situated on it.

Pripets R.—Formed by two branches in the south-western part of Russia—flows first an easterly, then a south-easterly course—is a branch of the Dnieper river, and is 450 miles long.

Bog R.—Rises in the south-western part of Russia—flows a south-easterly course into the Black Sea, and is 400 miles long. The town of N. is situated on it.

Dniester R.—Rises in the north-eastern part of Austria—flows a south-easterly course through the south-western part of Russia into the Black Sea, and is 500 miles long.

Pruth R.—Rises in the eastern part of Austria—flows first an easterly, then a south-easterly, and lastly, a southerly course, forming part of the boundary between Russia and Turkey—is a branch of the Danube river, and is 400 miles long. The town of J. is situated near it.

Danube R.—Rises in the eastern declivity of the Black Forest—in the south-eastern part of Baden, in 48° of N. latitude, or 3324 miles north of the equator, at an elevation of 2178 feet above the level of

the ocean—flows first a north-easterly, then a south-easterly, then an easterly, then a southerly, then a general south-easterly, then an easterly, then a winding north-easterly, and lastly, an easterly course—passing through Wirtemberg, Bavaria, Austria, and Turkey, forming part of the boundary between Austria and Turkey, and Turkey and Russia—flows into the Black Sea by several mouths. It is 1700 miles long. The towns of U., R., L., V., B., O., P., P., B., W., N., R., S., I., and I. are situated on it. It is navigable for large ships to Silistria.

Theiss R.—Rises in the south-western declivity of the Carpathian mountains—in the eastern part of Austria—flows first a north-westerly, then a south-westerly, and lastly, a southerly course—is a branch of the Danube river—and is 450 miles long.

Inn R.—Rises in the eastern part of Switzerland—flows first a north-easterly, then a northerly, and lastly, an easterly course—through Tyrol and Bavaria—and forming part of the boundary between Bavaria and Austria—is a branch of the Danube. It is 300 miles long.

Drave R.—Rises among the Alps mountains, in the south-western part of Austria—flows a south-easterly course—is a branch of the Danube, and is 400 miles long.

Save R.—Rises among the Alps mountains, in the south-western part of Austria—flows first a south-easterly, then an easterly course—forming part of the boundary between Austria and Turkey—is a branch of the Danube, and is 400 miles long. The towns of L. and A. are situated on it.

Maritza R.—Rises in the south-eastern interior of Turkey—flows first a south-easterly, then a southerly course, into the Archipelago. The town of Adrianople is situated on it—has a population of 100,000.

Tiber R.—Rises among the Apennine mountains, in the northern part of Popedom—flows a general southerly course, into the Mediterranean Sea—it is 150 miles long. The city of Rome is situated on it, about 16 miles from its mouth—has a population of 150,000.

This is the most celebrated city in the world, either of ancient or modern times. It is surrounded by walls in the form of an irregular polygon, between 14 and 15 miles in circuit, and has 15 gates. But the glory of modern Rome is the celebrated Cathedral of St. Peter, which is not only the largest and most beautiful church that has ever been erected, but the noblest work of architecture ever produced by the hands of man. Its length is upwards of 600 feet, and its greatest breadth, near 500 feet. The height from the cross to the floor, (which covers an area of nearly five acres,) is 460 feet. The whole expense of constructing this vast edifice is estimated at upwards of $60,000,000.

Po R.—Rises in the south-western part of Sardinia—flows first a north-easterly, then an easterly course—separating the southern part of Lombardy and Venice from the northern part of Parma, Modena, and Popedom—flows into the Gulf of Venice by several mouths. It is 450 miles long. Turin, the capital of Sardinia, P., P., C., and M. are situated on it.

Rhone R.—Rises in the northern declivity of the Alps mountains—in the southern part of Switzerland—in 46° 30′ of north lati-

tude, or 3220 miles north of the equator, at an elevation of 5780 feet above the level of the ocean; but it scarcely assumes the form of a river till its junction with three or four other streams, at the foot of the glacier of its own name—a beautiful fan-shaped cluster of ice—the lower edge of which is 5170 feet above the ocean. Its general course through Switzerland is west. It then flows southerly, inclining to the west, forming part of the boundary between Sardinia and France—after which it flows first a north-westerly, then a westerly, and lastly, a southerly course into the Gulf of Lyons. It is 550 miles long. The city of Lyons is situated at the junction of the Rhone and Saone rivers—has a population of 200,000, and is the greatest manufacturing town in France. The city of Avignon (aveen'yon) is situated on the Rhone—has a population of 34,000.

Saone R.—Rises in the eastern part of France—flows first a south-westerly, then a southerly course—and unites with the Rhone at Lyons.

Ebro R.—Rises in the northern part of Spain—flows a south-easterly course into the Mediterranean Sea—is 350 miles long. The towns of T., S., and V. are situated on it.

Guadalquivir R.—Rises in the south-eastern interior of Spain—flows a south-westerly course into the Atlantic Ocean—and is 400 miles long. The towns of X., S., and C. are situated on it.

Guadiana R.—Rises in the eastern interior of Spain—flows first a south-westerly, then a westerly, and lastly a southerly course—forming part of the boundary between Spain and Portugal—flows into the Atlantic Ocean, and is 500 miles long.

Tagus R.—Rises in the north-eastern interior of Spain—flows first a south-westerly, then a westerly, and lastly, a south-westerly course—through the interior part of Spain and Portugal into the Atlantic Ocean. It is 550 miles long. The towns of L., T., T., and M. are situated on it.

Mondego R.—Rises in the eastern part of Portugal—flows a south westerly course into the Atlantic Ocean. The town of C. is situated on it.

Douro R.—Rises in the north-eastern interior of Spain flows first a westerly, then a south-westerly, and lastly, a westerly course—forming part of the boundary between Spain and Portugal—passing through the northern part of Portugal into the Atlantic Ocean. It is 450 miles long. The towns of O., V., B., and S. are situated on it.

Minho R.—Rises in the north-western part of Spain—flows a general south-westerly course—forming part of the boundary between Spain and Portugal—and flows into the Atlantic Ocean. It is 150 miles long.

Gironde R.—Formed by the junction of the Garonne and Dordogne rivers, in the south-western part of France—flows a north-westerly course into the Bay of Biscay—and is 300 miles long.

Loire R.—Rises in the southern part of France—flows first a northerly, then a north-westerly, and lastly, a westerly course into the Bay of Biscay. It is 650 miles long. The towns of N., A., T., O., B., and L. are situated on it.

Seine R.—Rises in the eastern part of France—flows a general north-westerly course into the English Channel—is 450 miles long. The towns of H., R., R., C., T., and P. are situated on it.

Meuse R.—Rises in the eastern part of France—flows first a northerly, then a north-easterly, and lastly, a westerly course, passing through the eastern part of Belgium, and southern part of Holland, into the North Sea. About 40 miles from its mouth, it unites with a branch of the Rhine, but still retains the name of Meuse. It is 400 miles long. The towns of L., H., and N. are situated on it.

Rhine R.—Rises in the northern declivity of the Alps mountains—in the southern part of Switzerland—in 46° 40′ of north latitude, or 3232 miles north of the equator, at an elevation of 6581 feet above the level of the ocean—flows first a north-easterly, then a northerly, then a westerly, then a northerly, then a north-easterly and northerly—and lastly, a winding north-westerly course—passing through the eastern part of Switzerland, and through Lake Constance—forming, in connexion with the lake, the boundary between Switzerland and Wirtemberg—Switzerland and Baden—Baden and France—flowing through Hesse Darmstadt, Westphalia, and Holland, into the North Sea. It is 950 miles long. The towns of L., R., C., M., M., S., B., and S. are situated on it. In the first part of its course it flows through the magnificent and stupendous ravine of the Rheinwald—inclosed on both sides by almost perpendicular rocks, rising 3000 feet above the river, and clothed to their very summits in stately firs. Three miles below the town of Schaffhausen, the river running in a narrow channel, between lofty rocks, and divided by craggy islets, falls over a ledge of limestone 76 feet in height, forming one of the most splendid cataracts in Europe.

Ems R.—Rises in the north-eastern part of Westphalia—flows first a north-westerly, then a northerly course, through the western part of Hanover, into the North Sea—is 150 miles long.

Weser R.—Is formed by the junction of the Fulda and Werra rivers—in the northern part of Hesse Cassel—flows a general northerly course—(though with numerous windings)—passing through Hanover into the North Sea—and is 300 miles long.

Elbe R.—Rises in the west of the northern part of Austria—flows first a northerly, then a general north-westerly course—passing through the interior part of Saxony and western part of Prussia—and forming the boundary between Mecklenburg and Hanover—Hanover and Holstein—flows into the North Sea. It is 600 miles long. The towns of H., A., M., D., P., L., and H. are situated on it.

Oder R.—Rises in the northern part of Austria—flows first a north-westerly, then a northerly course, passing through Prussia, into the Baltic Sea. It is 450 miles long. The towns of B., F., and S. are situated on it.

Wartha R.—Rises in the south-western part of Poland—flows a general north-westerly course—is a branch of the Oder river, and is 300 miles long. The town of Posen is situated on it.

Vistula R.—Rises in the south-eastern part of Prussia—flows first an easterly, then a north-easterly, then a northerly, then a north-westerly, and lastly, a north-easterly course, forming part of the boundary between Austria and Poland, flowing through Poland and the north-eastern part of Prussia, into the Gulf of Dantzic. It is 550 miles long. Its most southern branch, which rises in the Carpathian mountains, is, a short distance from its source, precipitated

over a fall 180 feet high. The towns of C., W., T., and D. are situated on it.

Nieman R.—Rises in the western part of Russia—flows first, with numerous windings, a westerly, then a northerly, and lastly, a westerly course, through the north-eastern part of Prussia into the Baltic Sea—and is 400 miles long. The towns of W. and G. are situated on it.

Duna R.—Rises in the western interior of Russia—flows first a south-westerly, then a north-westerly course, into the Gulf of Riga—and is 350 miles long. The towns of R., D., and W. are situated on it.

Umea R.—Rises in the western part of Lapland—flows first a southerly, then a south-westerly course into the northern part of the Gulf of Bothnia—is 250 miles long.

Tornea R.—Rises in the north-eastern part of Sweden—flows a southerly course, forming the boundary between Sweden and Lapland, and falls into the head of the Gulf of Bothnia. It is 250 miles long. The town of T. is situated near its mouth.

Kalix and Lulia Rs.—Rise in the north-western part of Sweden—flow a south-easterly course into the Gulf of Bothnia—one 250, and the other 200 miles long.

Skelleftea Indal, and Ljusna Rs.—Rise in the western part of Sweden—flow a south-easterly course into the Gulf of Bothnia—200, 150, and 200 miles long.

Dal R.—Rises in the western part of Sweden—flows first a south-easterly, then a north-easterly course, into the southern part of the Gulf of Bothnia. It is 300 miles long.

Clara R.—Rises in the western part of Sweden—flows first a south-easterly then a south-westerly course—passing through Lake Wener into the Cattegat. It is 250 miles long; after passing through L. Wener it is called the Gotha river.

Glommen R.—Rises in the interior of the southern part of Norway—flows first a south-easterly, then a southerly course—into the Skager Rack. It is 250 miles long.

Thames R.—Rises in the southern part of England—flows generally an easterly course into the North Sea. It is 200 miles long. London, the capital of England, is situated on it, about 60 miles from its mouth—has a population of 1,875,000. It is probably the largest, and is the *greatest commercial* city in the world. There are six splendid bridges over the Thames at London, and a tunnel passing under the river, consisting of two arched carriage ways, each 15 feet high by 12 wide.

Severn R.—Rises in the northern interior of Wales—flows first an easterly, then south-easterly, and lastly, a south-westerly course, through the western part of England into the Bristol Channel. It is 200 miles long. The towns of S., W., G., and B. are situated on it.

Humber R.—Is formed by the junction of the Ouse and Trent, in the eastern part of England—flows a south-easterly course into the North Sea.

Shannon R.—Rises in the northern interior of Ireland—flows a general south-westerly course into the Atlantic Ocean. It is 200 miles long. The towns of L., K., and A. are situated on it.

Bann R.—Flows a northerly course from Lake Neagh, into the Atlantic Ocean.

Boyne R.—Rises in the eastern interior of Ireland—flows a north-easterly course into the Irish Sea.

Barrow R.—Rises in the south-eastern interior of Ireland—flows a southerly course into the Atlantic Ocean.

Tweed R.—Rises in the southern part of Scotland—flows an easterly course into the North Sea.

Tay R.—Rises in the interior part of Scotland—flows a general south-easterly course into the Frith of Tay.

Spey R.—Rises in the northern interior of Scotland—flows a north-easterly course into Murray Frith.

ISLANDS OF EUROPE.

Cyprus I.—In the eastern part of the Mediterranean Sea—south of Asia Minor, and west of Syria. It is 140 miles long, and 56 wide.

Rhodes I.—In the eastern part of the Mediterranean Sea—near the south-western coast of Asia Minor—46 miles long, and 16 wide.

Candia I.—In the Mediterranean Sea—south of the Archipelago, and south-west of Asia Minor—160 miles long, and 40 wide. The towns of Candia and Canea are situated on it.

Samos, Scio, and Metelin Is.—In the eastern part of the Grecian Archipelago, near the western coast of Asia Minor. Scio and Metelin have towns of the same names as the islands.

Lemnos I.—In the northern part of the Grecian Archipelago—south of the eastern part of Turkey.

Negropont I.—In the western part of the Grecian Archipelago—near the eastern coast of Greece—110 miles long, and from 4 to 26 wide. The town of Negropont is situated on it—has a population of 10,000.

Naxia I.—In the Grecian Archipelago—south-east of Negropont. The town of Naxia is situated on it.

Cerigo I.—In the Mediterranean Sea—south of the Morea.

Zante I.—One of the Ionian islands, in the Mediterranean Sea—west of Greece.

Cephalonia I.—One of the Ionian islands, in the Mediterranean Sea—west of Greece, and north of Zante I.

Corfu I.—One of the Ionian islands, in the Mediterranean Sea—south-west of Turkey.

Malta I.—In the Mediterranean Sea—south of the island of Sicily. Noted for being the place where St. Paul was shipwrecked. The town of Valetta is situated on it—has a population of 60,000.

Sicily I.—In the Mediterranean Sea—south of the kingdom of Naples—from the most south-western point of which it is separated by the Strait of Messina—and is north-east of Tunis—from which it is separated by a channel 85 miles in width—its length is 180 miles, and greatest breadth 117—area 9900 square miles—population 2,000,000. The towns of M., S., C., G., M., T., and P. are situated on it.

Lipari Is.—In the Mediterranean Sea—north of the eastern part of

Sicily—and west of the southern part of Naples. Mount Stromboli, on one of these islands, is a volcano 2882 feet high—flames have been issuing from its crater incessantly, for a period of more than 2000 years. The light is seen, at night, at a distance of 100 miles, and serves as a lighthouse to mariners.

Sardinia I.—In the Mediterranean Sea—west of Naples—east of Spain, and south of Corsica island—from which it is separated by the Strait of Bonifacio. It is 168 miles long, and 90 wide—area 10,000 square miles. The towns of S., C., and O. are situated on it.

Corsica I.—In the Mediterranean Sea—south of the eastern part of the kingdom of Sardinia, and north of the Sardinia island, (which constitutes a part of the kingdom,) from which it is separated by the Strait of Bonifacio. It is 116 miles long, and 50 wide. The towns of B., C., and *Ajaccio*, (ah-yach'cho,) the birthplace of Napoleon Buonaparte, are situated on it. This island belongs to France.

Elba I.—In the Mediterranean Sea—west of Tuscany—noted for being the place where Napoleon Buonaparte was banished in 1814. It belongs to the Grand Duchy of Tuscany.

Balearic Isles.—(Including Minorca, Majorca, and Ivica,)—In the Mediterranean Sea, east of Spain, and belong to that kingdom.

Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark Is.—In the English Channel, near the north-western coast of France. They belong to the British government.

Scilly Is.—In the Atlantic Ocean, south-west of England.

I. of Wight.—In the English Channel, near the southern coast of England. The towns of Cowes and Newport are situated on it.

Anglesea I.—In the Irish Sea, near the north-western coast of Wales.

I. of Man.—In the northern part of the Irish Sea, south of Scotland. It is 25 miles long, and 13 wide.

Achil I.—In the Atlantic Ocean, near the western coast of Ireland.

Hebrides Is.—In the Atlantic Ocean, west of Scotland—their whole number amounts to nearly 200.

Mull and Sky Is.—Next to Lewis, the largest of the Hebrides, in the Atlantic Ocean, near the western coast of Scotland.

Lewis Is.—The largest of the Hebrides, in the Atlantic Ocean—west of the northern part of Scotland.

Orkney Is.—In the Atlantic Ocean—north of the eastern part of Scotland, from which they are separated by the Pentland Frith. Pomona or Mainland is the largest. There are 67 of these islands.

Shetland Is.—In the Atlantic Ocean—120 miles north-east of Scotland.

Faroe Is.—A group in the Atlantic Ocean, about 200 miles north-west of the Shetland islands, the largest of which are Osteroe, Stromoe, and Suderoe.

Qualoe and Soroe Is.—In the Arctic Ocean, north of Norway.

Senjen, Langoe, and Loffoden Is.—In the Arctic Ocean, near the western coast of the northern part of Norway.

Vigten and Hitteren Is.—In the Atlantic Ocean, near the western coast of Norway.

Funen I.—In the south-western part of the Baltic Sea, east of the Peninsula of Jutland, from which it is separated by the Little Belt, and west of Zealand island, from which it is separated by the Great Belt.

Zealand I.—In the south-western part of the Baltic Sea—west of the southern part of Sweden—from which it is separated by the Sound. It is 80 miles long, and 65 wide—area 2800 square miles. Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark, is situated on it—has a population of 119,000.

Bornholm I.—In the Baltic Sea, south of Sweden, and north of Prussia.

Rugen I.—In the Baltic Sea, north of the western part of Prussia, from which it is separated by a strait two miles in width—area 340 square miles. It was formerly much larger—a part of the island, probably one-half, having been swallowed up in the middle ages, by the sea.

Oland I.—In the Baltic Sea, near the eastern coast of the southern part of Sweden, from which it is separated by the Strait of Calmar, varying from 2 to 20 miles in width.

Gothland I.—In the Baltic Sea, east of the southern part of Sweden, and north-east of Oland island.

Oesel and Dago Is.—In the eastern part of the Baltic Sea, at the mouth of the Gulf of Riga, near the western coast of Russia.

Aland I.—East of Sweden, at the mouth of the Gulf of Bothnia.

MOUNTAINS OF EUROPE.

Dovrefield Mts.—Extend through the interior of the southern part of Norway, their general direction north-east and south-west.

Scandinavian Range.—Forms the boundary between Sweden and Norway, their course is north-east and south-west—7600 feet high.

Ural Mts.—Form the boundary between Russia and Siberia—their course is north and south. These mountains are exceedingly rich in mines of gold, copper, and iron, and scarcely a year passes without some new deposits being discovered.

Carpathian Mts.—Extend through the northern and north-eastern interior of Austria, and separate the south-eastern and southern parts of Austria, from the north-eastern and northern parts of Turkey—they are 550 miles long, and 8600 feet high. In respect to mineral wealth—these mountains stand pre-eminent among the various ranges of Europe—nearly every metal, and all in abundance, are found in the Carpathians. Rock salt is also one of the treasures of these mountains. The Salt Mines of Wieliczka, are 9500 feet in extent, from east to west—3600 feet from north to south—and 1220 feet in depth.

Balkan Mts.—Extend through Turkey, from the Gulf of Venice to the Black Sea—branching off in various directions—they are 700 miles in length.

Alps Mts.—Separate Austria from Lombardy and Venice—Lombardy and Venice from Switzerland—Switzerland from Sardinia—and Sardinia from France. Extending somewhat in the form of a crescent—from the Gulf of Genoa to the head of the Gulf of Venice

Mount Blanc, the highest summit, situated in the north-western part of Sardinia, is 15,533 feet high.

Apennine Mts.—Extend through the interior part of Italy—their course is north-west and south-east—greatest height 11,000 feet.

Cevennes Mts.—Extend through the southern and eastern parts of France—their course is north-east and south-west—5292 feet high.

Auvergne Mts.—In the southern interior of France—extending nearly north and south—6470 feet high.

Montserrat Mt.—In the north-eastern part of Spain—3937 feet high.

Mt. Vesuvius.—A volcanic mountain in the south-western part of the kingdom of Naples—10 miles south-east of the city of Naples. It is 3932 feet high, and is the only active volcano of any consequence in continental Europe. From the period of the earliest records, down to the reign of Titus Vespasian, this volcano appears to have been extinct; and it was only from the appearance of its crater, and its cavernous structure, that Strabo conjectured it might have been on fire.

But in the first year of the reign of Titus, and 79th of the Christian era, this volcano, which had been so long dormant, burst forth with renewed and tremendous violence, in one of the most destructive eruptions, of which history has preserved any record—as if, through the long centuries of its sleep and silence, it had been gathering up strength for this one grand exhibition of its awful magnificence and power. The large and flourishing cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii, near the sea, were entirely overwhelmed by its lava and ashes, and even the figure of the coast was so materially changed, that for a period of 1600 years, all traces of the buried cities were lost, and they were only discovered by accident, during the last century. In 1748, some peasants employed in cutting a ditch, met with the ruins of Pompeii, which soon became an object of interest and attraction. In 1755, extensive excavations were commenced, and have been continued up to the present time. A great number of highly interesting antiquities have been brought to light. One may, indeed, at present, promenade the streets, and visit the shops, theatres, and temples of this long forgotten city. Every thing seems to be in a state of extraordinary preservation.

Mt. Etna.—A volcanic mountain, in the eastern part of the I. of Sicily—10,870 feet high. It is entirely distinct from, and independent of, any other mountain range—and is 87 miles in circumference.

Previous to the eruptions of this volcano, local earthquakes are felt—hollow intonations heard—irregular clouds of smoke appear—and volcanic lightnings are seen darting from the top of the mountain. The agitations increase, till at length a terrific discharge of red-hot stones, flakes of fire, ashes, sand, or other substances, accompanied with vast volumes of smoke, takes place with sudden and tremendous violence. These eruptions are generally followed or accompanied by the outbreak of a torrent of lava. If this current of liquid fire be stopped by inequalities of the ground, a portion cools, and the rest topples over it. Sometimes it overwhelms whole cities, villages, and tracts of country.

The city of Catania is situated near its base, and is surrounded by walls. In the year 1669, an eruption of Etna occurred, in which case, the lava accumulated against the walls of Catania, which were 60 feet high, until it rose to the top, and then poured over in a fiery cascade, destroying a large portion of the city. So great was the mass accumulated on this occasion, that it was eight years in cooling. Fourteen towns and villages were entirely overwhelmed by the lava and ashes; and it was estimated that 27,000 persons perished.

Sierra Nevada.—In the southern part of Spain—their course is nearly east and west. Mulahacen, the highest peak, is 11,678 feet high.

Sierra Morena.—In the southern interior of Spain—extending nearly in an easterly and westerly direction, and are 5883 feet high.

Sierra Guadalupe.—Extend through the interior part of Spain, and south-eastern part of Portugal—between the Tagus and Guadiana rivers.

Sierra Estrella.—Extend through Spain and Portugal, north of Tagus river, and are 8520 feet high—their course is north-east and south-west.

Cantabria Mts.—Extend through the northern part of Spain, in an easterly and westerly direction, and are 11,200 feet high.

Grampian Hills.—Extend east and west through the interior part of Scotland. Ben Nevis, the highest peak, is 4368 feet high.

Cheviot Hills.—Form part of the boundary between Scotland and England—extending north-east and south-west—they are 2658 feet high.

Mt. Snowdon.—In the northern part of Wales—3570 feet high.

CAPES IN EUROPE.

North Cape.—A north-eastern point of Norway—extending into the Arctic Ocean.

C. Sviatoi.—A north-eastern point of Lapland—extending into the Arctic Ocean.

C. Matapan.—A southern point of the Morea—extending into the Mediterranean Sea.

C. Passaro.—A south-eastern point of Sicily, extending into the Mediterranean Sea.

C. Teulada.—A south-westerly point of Sardinia I.—extending into the Mediterranean Sea.

C. St. Antonio.—An eastern point of Spain—extending into the Mediterranean Sea.

C. De Gatt.—A south-eastern point of Spain—extending into the Mediterranean Sea.

C. St. Vincent.—A south-western point of Portugal—extending into the Atlantic Ocean.

C. Finisterre.—A western point of the northern part of Spain—extending into the Atlantic Ocean.

C. Ortegal.—The north-western point of Spain—extending into the Atlantic Ocean.

LAND'S END.—The south-western point of England—extending into the Atlantic Ocean.

C. CLEAR.—A south-western point of Ireland—extending into the Atlantic Ocean.

THE NAZE.—A southern point of Norway—extending into the North Sea.

BOUNDARIES.

EUROPE is bounded on the north by the Polar Sea, or Frozen Ocean—on the east and south-east by Asia,*(Ural mountains, Volga and Don rivers, and Sea of Azof, designating the line of demarkation)—on the south by the Black Sea, Sea of Marmora, and the Mediterranean Sea, which separates it from Africa—and on the west by the Atlantic and Arctic Oceans, separating it from North America.

EUROPEAN RUSSIA is bounded on the north by the Frozen Ocean—on the east and south-east by Asiatic Russia, from which it is mostly separated by the Ural mountains and Volga river—on the south by Circassia, the Black Sea, Turkey and Austria, being mostly separated from Circassia by the Don river—and on the west by Turkey, Austria, Prussia, Baltic Sea, and the northern part of Sweden and Norway, being separated from Turkey by the Pruth and from the northern part of Sweden by the Tornia river.

TURKEY IN EUROPE is bounded on the north by Austria and Russia, from which it is partly separated by the Save and Danube rivers—on the east by Russia and the Black Sea, being separated from Russia by the Pruth river—on the south by the Sea of Marmora, Grecian Archipelago and Greece—and on the west by the Mediterranean Sea, Gulf of Venice, and Austria.

AUSTRIA is bounded on the north by Saxony, Prussia, and Poland—on the east by Russia and Turkey—on the south and south-west by Turkey, Gulf of Venice, and Lombardy and Venice—on the west by Lombardy and Venice, Switzerland, and Bavaria.

GREECE is bounded on the north by Turkey—on the east by the Archipelago—on the south and west by the Mediterranean Sea.

ITALY (including Sardinia and Lombardy and Venice) is bounded on the north by Switzerland and Austria—on the east and north-east by Austria and the Gulf of Venice—on the south-east, south-west, and west by the Mediterranean Sea and France.

SWITZERLAND is bounded on the north by France, Baden, and Wirtemberg, being separated from Baden and Wirtemberg by Rhine river and Lake Constance—on the east by Austria—on the south by Lombardy and Venice and Sardinia—on the west by Savoy and France.

FRANCE is bounded on the north-west, north, and north-east by the English Channel, North Sea, the Kingdom of Belgium, and Germany—on the east by Baden, Switzerland, and Sardinia, being separated from Baden by the Rhine, and partly from Sardinia by the

* It is proper to observe in reference to the south-eastern boundary of Europe, that a difference of opinion exists among writers; some of the ablest geographers making the Ural River, Caspian Sea, and Caucass mountains the boundary.

Rhone river—on the south by the Mediterranean Sea and Spain—the Pyrenees mountains separating it from Spain—on the west by the Bay of Biscay and the Atlantic Ocean.

Spain is bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, Bay of Biscay, and France, from which it is separated by the Pyrenees mountains—on the east and south-east by the Mediterranean Sea—on the south by the Mediterranean Sea, Strait of Gibraltar, and the Atlantic Ocean—on the west by Portugal and the Atlantic Ocean, being partly separated from Portugal by Guadiana and Douro rivers, and the north-western part is bounded on the south by Portugal.

Portugal is bounded on the north and east by Spain, from which it is partly separated by the Minho, Douro, and Guadiana rivers—on the south and west by the Atlantic Ocean.

Ireland is bounded on the north-west and south by the Atlantic Ocean—on the east by the Irish Sea, St. George's and North Channel, separating it from England and the south-west part of Scotland.

Scotland is bounded on the west, north, and east by the Atlantic Ocean—on the south by England and the Irish Sea.

England is bounded on the north by Scotland—on the north-east and east by the North Sea—on the south by the English Channel—on the west by the Atlantic Ocean, Wales, and the Irish Sea.

Wales is bounded on the west and north by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea—on the east by England—on the south by Bristol Channel.

Belgium is bounded on the north by the North Sea and Holland—on the east by Holland and the Province of the Lower Rhine—on the south and south-west by Luxemburg and France.

Holland is bounded on the west and north by the North Sea—on the east by Hanover, Westphalia, and the Province of the Lower Rhine—on the south by Belgium.

Hanover is bounded on the north and north-east by the North Sea, Holstein, and Mecklenburg, from which it is separated by the Elbe river—on the east by Prussia—on the south by Prussia, Hesse Cassel, Brunswick, Lippe, and Westphalia—on the west by Westphalia, Lippe, and Holland.

Prussia is bounded on the north by Mecklenburg and the Baltic Sea—on the north-east and east by Russia and Poland—on the south by Austria, Saxony, and Saxe—on the west by Hesse Cassel, Brunswick, Hanover, and Mecklenburg—and the north-east part is bounded on the south by Poland.

Denmark is bounded on the north by the Skager Rack—on the east by the Cattegat, the Baltic Sea, and Mecklenburg—on the south by Hanover, from which it is separated by the Elbe river—on the west by the North Sea.*

Sweden is bounded on the north by Norway—on the east, south-east, and south by Lapland and the Baltic Sea, being separated from Lapland by the Tornea river—on the west by the Cattegat, Skager Rack, and Norway, from which it is separated by the Scandanavian Range.

Norway is bounded on the north by the Frozen Ocean—on the

* The Dutchy of Holstein belongs to Denmark, also the Island of Zealand and Funen.

east and south-east by Lapland and Sweden, from which it is separated by the Scandanavian Range—on the south by the Cattegat, Skager Rack, and North Sea—on the west and north-west by the Atlantic and Arctic Oceans.

GERMANY is bounded on the north by the North Sea, Jutland, and the Baltic Sea—on the east by Poland, Galacia, Hungary, and Croatia—on the south by Illyria, Tyrol, and Switzerland—and on the west by France, Belgium, and Holland.*

* The extent of country comprised under the term Germany, has undergone various changes from time to time, and the complicated and peculiar manner in which the territory is apportioned is cause of some degree of uncertainty in reference to portions of the boundary.

QUESTIONS

ON

THE MAP OF EUROPE.

Where is the
White Sea.
English Channel.
Str. of Yenikale.
Guadalquivir R.
Loffoden Is.
Elba I.
G. of Bothnia.
C. Matapan.
Oesal I.
Irish Sea.
G. Taranto.
C. Finisterre.
Petchora R.
B. of Biscay.
Auvergne Mts.
N. Channel.
Sierra Morena Mts.
L. Ladoga.
Zante* I.
C. Clear.
Gothland I.
Malta I.
Sea of Marmora.
Cevennes Mts.
Str. of Dardanelles.
Corsica I.
Land's End.
Dwina R.
Cerigo I.†
C. St. Vincent.
North Sea.
Corfu‡ I.
Baltic Sea.
C. Sviatoi.
C. Passaro.
L. Peipus.
Sea of Azof.
Seine R.
G. of Lyons.
I. of Man.
G. of Dantzic.
Lemnos I.
Rugen I.
Cantabrian Mts.
Mediterranean Sea.
L. Geneva.
Zealand I.
G. of Genoa.
Cattegat.
Balkan Mts.
C. Teulada.
Mt. Blanc.
Onega R.
Pruth R.
Cephalonia§ I.
Str. of Gibraltar
Aland I.
Str. of Otranto.
G. of Finland.
Lipari Is.
G. of Venice.
Str. of Messina.
L. Garda.
L. Wetter.
Candia I.
Black Sea.
Zuyder Zee.
Clara R.
Volga R.
Tornea R.
Ebro R.
Donegal B.
L. Maelar, (Mälar or Mälaren.)
Metelin I.
Mt. Vesuvius.
Grampian Hills.

* Called also Zacynthus (zas-sin'thus.)
† Called the Cythe'ra.
‡ Called also Corcy'ra.
§ Called also Cephalle'nia.

L. Ilmen.
Glommen R.
Dniester R.
Tagus R.
Negropont I.
I. of Wight.
Rhine R.
Po R.
Bantry B.
Mt. Etna.
Str. of Bonifacio.
Duna R.
Tiber R.
Ch. of Constantinople.
Oder R.

G. of Athens.
Str. of Dover.
G. of Burgas.
Ural Mts.
Cyprus I.
Majorca I.
Don R.
Danube R.
Bog R.
Jersey I.

How do the waters of the Don R. reach the ocean?
Shannon R.

Frith of Clyde.
Vistula R.
Maritza R.
Douro R.
Rhone R.
Loire.
Thames R.

Bound Europe.
Austria.
France.
Turkey.
Spain.
Russia.

PROMISCUOUS QUESTIONS.

Where is the
Gulf of Georgia.
Tampa B.
Bay of Funday.
Ottawa R.
Severn R.
Penobscot R.
Potomac R.
Santee R.
Savannah R.
Green R.
Galveston B.
York R.
Schuylkill R.
Pr. Wm. Sound.
G. of California.
Disco I.
Anticosti I.
Charlotte Harbour.
Ardencaple Inlet.
White Sea.
Loffoden I.
English Channel.
Str. of Yenikale.
Guadalquivir R.
Elba I.
G. of Bothnia.
Vacassar B.
Delaware B.
C. Fear R.
Muskingum R.
Juniata R.
Buzzard's B.
Casco B.

C. Matapan.
Oesel I.
Irish Sea.
G. of Taranto.
C. Finisterre.
Petchora R.
B. of Campeachy.
Richmond G.
Southampton I.
G. of Tehuantepec.
L. Cayman.
G. of Canso.
Koksak R.
Churchill R.
Chesapeake B.
Saca R.
Yazoo R.
Licking R.
Oneida L.
Vineyard Sound.
Sabine R.
Saginaw B.
B. of Biscay.
Auvergne Mts.
N. Channel.
Sierra Morena Mts.
L. Ladoga.
Zante I.
C. Clear.
Winnipiseogee L.
Brazos R.
Mobile B.
Arctic Highlands.
L. Chapala.

Norton Scund.
Gr. Bear L.
I. of Pines.
Gothland I.
Malta I.
Sea of Marmora.
Cevennes Mts.
Land's End.
Str. of Dardanelles
Corsica I.
Dwina R.
Albemarle Sd.
Green Mts.
Mohawk R.
New Inlet.
Roanoke R.
L. Island Sound.
San Francisco B.
C. Walsingham.
C. Mendocino.
C. Robertson.
Sabine I.
L. Chelekhof, (or Shelekhof.)
C. St. Vincent.
North Sea.
Corfu I.
Baltic Sea.
C. Sviatoi.
C. Passaro.
Lewis I.
L. Peipus.
Big Sandy R.
Pensacola B.

Genesee R.
Tar R.
Miami R.
C. Cod.
Rappahannock R.
Skeneateles L.
Moosehead L.
Flint R.
Jan Mayen I.
Ignacio I.
Q. Charlotte's Sd.
L. Mistissinny.
Bahama Is.
C. Race.
Sea of Azof,
Seine R.
G. of Lyons.
I. of Man.
G. of Dantzic.
Wabash R.
L. Erie.
Muscle Shoals.
Muscongus B.
L. Champlain.
Mars Hill.
Rugen I.
Cantabrian Mts.
Mediterranean Sea.
L. Geneva.
Zealand I.
G. of Genoa.
Icy C.
Sable I.
Cosiguina Mt.
Tule Lakes.
Bathurst Inlet.
Musquito B.
C. Cannaveral.
Corn Is.
Grand Bank.
Gr. Salt L.
C. Hatteras.
C. Catoche.
Black Mt.
Black Hills.
Seneca L.
Delaware R.
Grand R.
Cattegat.
Balkan Mts.
C. Teulada.
Onega R.
Pruth R.

Cephalonia I.
Str. of Gibraltar.
Aland I.
Str. of Otranto.
G. of Finland.
Lipari I.
Mt. Hecla.
Philadelphia.
Cincinnati.
C. Corrientes.
C. St. Antonio.
C. Chudleigh.
Wachusett Mt.
C. Henry.
Pearl R.
James R.
Tongue R.
Nantucket I.
Barataria B.
Connecticut R.
Itasca L.
G. of Venice.
Str. of Messina.
L. Garda.
L. Wetter.
Candia I.
Black Sea.
Zuyder Zee.
Mississippi R.
Clara.
Ohio R.

How do the waters of Green B. reach the Ocean?
Waters of the Don R.
Coronation G.
Vancouver's I.
Mt. St. Elias.
Pr. Edward's I.
Davis's Str.
C. Closterbay.
Sitka I.
Ungava B.
Bermudas Is.
Mt. Hooker.
Mohegan Mts.
Mt. Etna.
L. Memphramagog.
St. Joseph's R.
Washington.
L. Pontchartrain.
Ozark Mts.

Volga R.
Tornea R.
Ebro R.
Donegal B.
L. Maelar.
Metelin I.
Mt. Vesuvius.
King's C.
Amatique B.
Catskill Mts.
Altamaha R.
Chesuncook L.
L. Michigan.
Baltimore.
Thunder B.
Grampian Hills.
Dniester R.
Tagus R.
Negropont I.
I. of Wight.
Po R.
Water Volcano.
Pt. Beechey.
C. Farewell.
Osage R.
Yellowstone R.
Iceland.
Colorado R.
Monongahela R.
Rhine R.
Bantry B.
Oder R.
G. of Athens.
Cyprus I.
Str. of Bonifacio.
Str. of Dover.
Gr. Pedee R.
Tombigbee R.
Martha's Vineyard.
Mt. Jorullo.
Temiscouata L.
L. George.
Athabasca L.
C. Elizabeth.
C. Gracias a Dios.
Ural Mts.
B. of Honduras.
C. St. Lucas.
Behring's Strait.
Jamaica I.
T. Guanaxuato.
Quebec.
Illinois R.

Red R.
Hudson R.
Chattahoochee R.
Shannon R.
Frith of Clyde.
Pictured Rocks.
Vistula R.

L. Nicaragua.
Trinidad I.
Maritza R.
Douro R.
Rhone R.
Loire R.
Thames R.

Rocky Mts.
Tennessee R.
Merrimack R.

Bound Pa.
N. York.
Virginia.

DIVISIONS OF ASIA.

Siberia, Tobolsk'.
Chinese Empire—
Chinese Tartary.
Corea, Kingkitao—
(co-re'ah, king-ke-tah'o.)
Mantchoo'ria.
Mongo'lia.
Soongar'ia—
Little Bokhara,
(bo-kah'rah.)
Little Thibet—
(tib'et.)
Thibet, Lassa.
China, Pekin'.
Empire of Japan, Yed'-do, (written also Jed-do and Iedo.)
Anam, Hue—
(ah-nam', hoo-a'.)

Malac'ca, M-a.
Siam, Bankok—
(se-am', bang-kok'.)
(or Bangkok.)
Bir'mah, Monchaboo'.
Hindostan', Calcut'ta—
Bengal, Calcutta.
(ben-gaul'.)
Ag'ra, Agra—
Madras', Madras.
Bombay', Bombay—
Lahore, Lahore,
(lah-hore'.)
Beloochistan, Kelat—
(bel-oo-chis-tan',)
(kel-at'.)
Afghanistan', Cabool'.
Her-at', Herat—
Independent Tartary.

Kirguis Country,
(keer-gees'.)
Turcomania—
(toor-co-man'e-ah.)
Khiva, Khiva,
(kee'vah.)
Khokan', Khokan—
Bokhara, Bokhara.
Koondooz'.
Persia, Teh-eran'.
Arabia, Mec'ca.
Syria, Damas'cus—
Turkey, Constantinople.
Mesopota'mia
Koordistan'.
Arme'nia.
Asia Minor—
Georgia, Teflis.
Circas'sia—

NATURAL DIVISIONS OF WATER.

Arctic Ocean.
Sea of Kara,
(kah'rah.)
Gulf of Obi—
(o'be.)
Yenisei G.
(yen-e-sa'e.)
Gulf of Lena.
(la'nah.)
Behring's Str. 40 m. w.
Gulf of Anadeer'.
Sea of Kamt-chat'ka.
Sea of Okhotsk', 700 m. w.

Sea of Yes'so.
(or Jesso.)
Channel of Tartary.
Perouse, (pe-rooz',)
Strait—
Str. of Matsmay,
(mats-mi'.)
Yed'do B.
Sea of Japan', 600 m. w.—
Str. of Corea.
Pet-che'lee Gulf.
Yellow Sea—
Eastern Sea.

Str. of Formo'sa.
China Sea, 850 m.w.—
Gulf of Tonquin,
(ton-keen'.)
Hue B. (hoo-a'.)
G. of Siam—
Strait of Malacca, 30
G. of Martaban'.
B. of Bengal—
Indian Ocean, 5000 m. l. 4000 w.
G of Manaar'.
(man-ar'.)
Gulf of Cambay'—

G. of Cutch.
G. of Oman'.
Strait of Or'mus—
Persian G. 520 m. l.
Arabian Sea.
Str. of Babelman'del, 16 m. w.—
Red Sea, 1500 m. l.
Dead Sea, 55 m. l.
Mediterranean Sea, 2250 m. l.—
Archipelago.
Strait of Dardanelles, 2 m. w.
Sea of Marmora, 150 m. l.—
Chan. of Constantinople, 1½ m. w.
Black Sea, 760 m. l.
Sea of Azof, 200—
Caspian Sea, 800 m. l.
Dead Gulf.
Sea of Ar'al, 240 m. l.

RIVERS.

Obi, 25.
Tobol', 7.
Ish'im, 8—
Ir'tysh, 20.
Cashgar', 7.
Yenisei, 23—
Selinga, (sa-ling'gah.)
Angara, (ang-gah-rah'.)
Tungooska, 15— (toong-goos'kah.)
Piacina, (pe-ah-see'nah.)
Khatang'a.
Anabara— (an-ab'a-rah.)
Olensk'.
Lena, 26. (la'nah.)
Vitim— (ve-teem'.)
Aldan'.
Yana, (yah'nah.)
Indighir'ca, 9—
Kolima, 6. (ko-le-mah'.)
Amoor', (or Amur,) 22.
Soongaree, (soong-gah-ree'.)
(or Songari,) 10—
Oosooree' (or Usuri) 5.
Pei Ho, (pa-ho'.)
Hoang' Ho, 25—
Yangtse Kiang, 28. (yang-tse-ke-ang'.)
Hoang' Kiang', 7.
Cambo'dia, 20—
Meinam, 8. (ma-e-nam'.)
Salwen', 9—
Irrawad'dy, 17.
Brahmapoo'tra, 15, (or Burrampooter.)
Gan'ges, 16—
Jum'na.
Mahanuddy, 4½. (mah-han-nud'de.
Godav'ery, 6—
Krish'na, (or Kistna) 5.
Taptee'.
Nerbud'dah, 8—
In'dus, 17.
Sut'ledge, 9.
Ravee— (rah'vee.)
Helmund', 6.
Attruck', 3.
Amoo', (or Amu,) 10—
Sihon, 7. (se-hon'.)
Ural, 9.
Koor, (or Kur)—
Euphra'tes, 14.
Ti'gris, 9.
Jor'dan, 1½—
Waters of Lebanon.

ISLANDS.

Nova Zem'bla I.
Kotel'noi.
New Siberia—
Liaghoff, (or Liakhov.) (le-ah-goff'.)
Behring's Is.
Aleutian Is. (a-lu'she-an.)
Para-moo-sheer'. (or Paramushir.)
Koo'rile (or Kurile) Is.
Staten—
Tchan'tar.
Sag-hal'ian.
Yes'so—
Niph-on'.
Sikoke', (see-koke'.)
Keooseoo (or Kiusiu)— (kee-oo'se-oo'.)
Quelpaert, (quel'part.)
Loochoo' Is.
Formo'sa—
Hainan, (hi-nan'.)
Phi'lippine Is.
Luzon, Manilla. (loo-zone'.)
Mindo'ro.
Palawan'.
Panay— (pah-ni'.)
Neg'ros.
Samar'.
Mindanao— (min-dah-nah'o.)
Bor'neo, Borneo.
Sumat'ra.
Pulo Pinang, (poo-lo'-pe-nang'.)
Andaman' Is.
Nicobar'.
Ceylon—(see'lon.)
Mal'dives.
Lac'cadives.
Bombay'—
I. of Ormus.
Bahrein, (bah-rane'.)
Soco'tra—

LAKES.

Baikal, (bi'kal.)
Altyn'.
Tchan'y—
Balkash'.
Zaizan (zi-zan') Nor.
Lop, Nor.
Koko Nor—
Tonting'.
Poyang'.

Zur'rah—
Ooroomee'a,
(or Urmiah.)
Tibe'rias,
(or Tabareeyeh.)
Or Sea of Galilee—

MOUNTAINS.

Thian Chan Mts.,
(te-an'shan'.)
20,000 (?) f. h.
Great Altay (or Altai)
(al-tah'e.)
Mts., 1200 m. l.
Little Altay Mts.—
Ural Mts., 1400 m. l.
4000 f. h.
Beloor' Mts.
Thsoungling Mts.
(soong'ling.)
Kuen Lun Mts., 16,000 (?) f. h.
(quen-loon'.)
Peling Mts.
(pa'ling.)
Meling Mts.
Himalaya (or Himmaleh) Mts., 5 m. h.
(him-a-li'a.)
Choumalarie.
(chum-ah-lah're.)
Dhawalaghiri,*
(dah-wol'ah-gher're)
28,000 f. h.
Ghaut Mts.
Adam's Peak.
Hind'oo Koo Mts.,
20,000 f. h.
Elbrooz',
(or Elborz) Mts.
Cau'casus Mts., 18,000 f. h.
Ar'arat, 17,620.
Tau'rus Mts. 9000 f. h.
Ram'leah Mts.
Si'na-i.
Pis'gah.
Mt. of Olives.
Gilboa,
(ghil'bo-a.)
Ta'bor.
Car'mel.
Her'mon.
Mts. of Leb'anon.

CAPES.

Zelania.
(zha-lah-nee'a.)
Cev'ero Vos-tochnoi'.
Chalagskoi,
(shal-ag-skoi'.)
(or Shalagskoi.)
East.
St. Thadeus.
Lopat'ka.
Cambo'dia.
Roman'ia.
Negrais,
(neg-rice'.)
Com'orin.
Isolette,
(e-so-let'.)
Ras Al Gat.

TOWNS.

Ispahan' (or Isfahan.)
Ango'ra (written also Engoor and Enguri)
Amas'ia—
Kootaiah,
(koo-ti'yah.)
(or Kutaiyeh.)
Treb'izond.
Boor'sa (or Brusa)—
Shiraz (or Shee'raz.)
Cas'bin (written also Casbeen.)
Balfroosh'.
(or Balfrush.)—
Reshd.
Tabreez' (or Tausri.)
Bushire.
(bu-sheer'.)
(or Abooshehr)—
Oor'fa,
(Ourfa, or Urfa.)
Mardeen' (or Mardin.)
Erzroom' (Erzrum, or Erzeroum)—
Kandahar'.

PALESTINE,
(or the land anciently inhabited by the Israelites.)
In *Galilee*, the tribes of
Asher.
Naphtali.
Zebulon.
Issachar—
In *Samaria.*
Manasseh.
Ephraim—
In *Judea.*
Benjamin.
Dan.
Judah.
Simeon—
Reuben.
Gad.
Palestine also includes *Land of the Philistines, and Phœnicia.*

Towns in Palestine.†
Beersheba.
Hebron.
Bethlehem.
Bethany.
Jerusalem.
Jericho.
Shiloh.
Bethel—
Shechem.
Samaria.
Apollonia.
Cesarea.
Endor.
Nain.
Nazareth.
Cana of Galilee—
Tiberias.

* The height attributed to Choumalarie by some geographers is extremely doubtful. The best authorities consider Dhawalaghiri as the highest mountain, of which the elevation has been fully ascertained.

† See Morse's Atlas.

Capernaum.
Bethsaida of Galilee—
Gaza.
Askelon.
Ashdod.
Ekron.
Joppa.
Tyre.
Sidon.

Towns on the Ganges R.
Delhi,
(del'le.)
Agra,
(ah'gra.)
Lucknow'.
Banares.
(ben-ah'res.)
Patna.
Dac'ca.

Irrawaddy R.
Monchaboo'.
Um'merapoo'ra.
Av'a.
Prome.
Rangoon'.

Euphrates R.
Bas'sora (or Basrah, Bussora.)
Ruins of Babylon.
Hil'lah.

Indus R.
Tat'ta.
Hy'derabad'.
Lahore,
(lah-hore'.)
Umritseer'.
Cashmere'.
Peshawer,
(pesh'our.)

Tigris R.
Bag'dad.
Mo'sul.
Diarbekr,
(or Diar'bekr, dee-ar-be-keer'.)

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

ON

THE MAP OF ASIA.

LARGE BODIES OF WATER.

Sea of Kara.—Between the north-western part of Siberia, and eastern part of Nova Zembla Island.

Gulf of Obi.—In the north-western part of Siberia—a part of the Arctic Ocean, the Obi flows into it.

Yenisei Gulf.—In the north-western part of Siberia—east of the Gulf of Obi—a part of the Arctic Ocean—Yenisei river flows into it.

G. of Lena.—In the north of the eastern part of Siberia—a part of the Arctic Ocean—the Yana river flows into it.

Sea of Kamtchatka.—Between the eastern part of the Peninsula of Kamtchatka and the Aleutian Islands—a part of the Pacific Ocean.

Sea of Okhotsk.—Borders on the south-eastern part of Siberia and Saghalien Island, and the western part of the Peninsula of Kamtchatka and the Koorile Islands. It is 12,000 miles long, and 700 wide. The southern part of it is called the Sea of Yesso (or Jesso.)

Channel of Tartary.—Separates Saghalien Island from the north-eastern part of Mantchooria—and connects the waters of the Sea of Okhotsh with the Sea of Japan.

Perouse Strait.—Separates the Islands of Saghalien and Yesso, and connects the waters of the Sea of Yesso with the Sea of Japan.

Strait of Matsmay.—Separates the Islands of Yesso and Niphon, and connects the waters of the Sea of Japan with the Pacific Ocean.

Sea of Japan.—Borders on the eastern part of Mantchooria and Corea, and the western part of Niphon and Yesso Islands. It is 1400 miles long, and 600 wide.

Strait of Corea.—Separates the Island of Keooseoo—and also the south-western part of Niphon Island, from the Peninsula of Corea—and connects the waters of the Sea of Japan with the eastern Sea.

Petchelee Gulf.—In the north-eastern part of China, and southern part of Mantchooria—a part of the Yellow Sea—Pei-Ho river flows into it.

Yellow Sea.—Borders on the east of the northern part of China—the western part of Corea—and the southern part of Mantchooria.

Eastern Sea.—Borders on the eastern part of China, and is separated from the Pacific Ocean by the Loo Choo Islands.

Strait of Formosa.—Separates the island of Formosa from the south-eastern part of China, and connects the waters of the eastern and China Seas.

China Sea.—Borders on the south-eastern part of China, and the eastern part of Anam—and is partly separated from the Pacific Ocean by the Philippine Islands. It is 850 miles wide.

Yeddo Bay.—In the south-eastern part of Niphon Island—a part of the Pacific Ocean. The city of Yeddo is situated on it, has a population of 1,300,000, and is said to be 20 miles in circumference.

Gulf of Tonquin.—In the east of the northern part of Anam—a part of the China Sea.

Hue Bay.—In the eastern part of Anam—a part of the China Sea.

Gulf of Siam.—Between the southern part of Siam, and south-western part of Anam—a part of the Pacific Ocean.

Strait of Malacca.—Separates the Island of Sumatra from the Peninsula of Malacca—and connects the waters of the Indian and Pacific Oceans. It is 30 miles wide.

Gulf of Martaban.—In the southern part of Birmah—a part of the Indian Ocean. Salwen river flows into it.

Bay of Bengal.—Between the south-eastern part of Hindostan, and western part of Birmah—a part of the Indian Ocean.

Indian Ocean.—Borders on the southern part of Asia—the east of the southern part of Africa—and the western part of Malaysia. It is 5000 miles long, and 4000 wide.

G. of Manaar.—Between the southern part of Hindostan—and western part of Ceylon Island—a part of the Indian Ocean.

G. of Cambay.—In the western part of Hindostan—a part of the Indian Ocean. Nerbuddah river flows into it.

G. of Cutch.—In the western part of Hindostan—north-west of the Gulf of Cambay—a part of the Indian Ocean.

G. of Oman.—Between the south-eastern part of Persia, and south-eastern part of Arabia—a part of the Arabian Sea.

Strait of Ormus.—Separates the south-eastern part of Persia from a northern point of the south-eastern part of Arabia, and connects the waters of the Persian Gulf with the Gulf of Oman.

Persian Gulf.—Between the southern part of Persia, and the eastern part of Arabia—a part of the Arabian Sea. It is 520 miles long, and 200 wide. Euphrates river flows into it.

Arabian Sea.—Is that part of the Indian Ocean, situated between the western part of Hindostan, and south-eastern part of Arabia.

Strait of Babelmandel.—Separates the southern part of Arabia from the south-eastern part of Abyssinia—and connects the waters of the Red Sea with the Gulf of Aden. It is 16 miles wide.

Red Sea.—Between the western part of Arabia, and the eastern part of Egypt, Nubia, and Abyssinia. It is 1500 miles long, and 200 wide.

Dead Sea, or L. Asphaltites.—In the southern part of Palestine. It is 55 miles long, and 20 wide, and its surface is 1429 feet below the level of the Mediterranean Sea. The Jordan river and six other streams flow into it, yet it gives forth none: its surplus waters being carried off by evaporation. Asphaltum floats in great quantities upon its surface, and a bituminous stone, very inflammable, and capable of receiving a high polish, is found upon its shores. Its waters are very limpid—but extremely bitter and nauseous—and have strong petrifying qualities. It is inclosed on the east and west by exceedingly high mountains—on the north it opens to the plain of Jericho, and the valley of the Jordan—on the south is the valley of El Gohr. Nothing can be more dreary than the scenery around this famous lake—the soil, impregnated with salt, is without vegetation—the air is loaded with saline particles—and the bare crags of the surrounding mountains, furnish no food for either beast or bird. Hence, its vicinity is deserted by animated beings,* and the dreary stillness of the place, is increased by the nature of the lake itself. Intensely salt, its waters are not moved by a gentle breeze—and owing to the hollowness of its basin, being seldom affected by a strong one—its usual appearance is that of stagnation—agreeing well with the death-like stillness and desolation around. The cities of Sodom and Gomorrah, were once situated on its western bank.

Caspian Sea.—Borders on the western part of Independent Tartary—the northern part of Persia—the eastern part of Circassia and Georgia, and forms a portion of the southern boundary of the south-western part of Asiatic Russia. It is 800 miles long, and 200 wide, and its surface is 300 feet below the level of the Indian Ocean. The Attruck, Ural, Volga, and Kur rivers flow into it, but it has no visible outlet. The towns of Kisliar, Der'bend, Reshd, and Bal-froosh' are situated on its western and southern coast.

Sea of Aral.—In the western interior of Independent Tartary. It is 240 miles long, and 150 wide. The Amoo and Sihon rivers flow into it, and like the Caspian, it has no communication with the ocean, yet the prevalent opinion is, that the supply of water brought to it by these two great rivers, together with several smaller streams, is unequal to the quantity carried off by evaporation; and that its surface is gradually becoming lower.

* Or nearly so, a few birds have sometimes been seen in the vicinity of the lake.

RIVERS OF ASIA.

Obi R.—Rises in the north-western part of Mongolia—flows first a general north-westerly, then a winding northerly course, passing through the western part of Siberia into he Gulf of Obi, and is 2500 miles long.

Tobol R.—Rises in the north-western part of Independent Tartary—flows a north-easterly course—is a branch of the Irtysh river—and is 700 miles long.

Ishim R.—Rises in the northery interior of Independent Tartary—flows a north-easterly course—is a branch of the Irtysh river—and is 800 miles long.

Irtysh R.—Rises in the north-western interior of Mongolia—flows a general north-wasterly course to the junction of the Tobol—then northerly and unites with the Obi. It forms part of the boundary between Siberia and Independent Tartary—and is 2000 miles long. Tobolsk, the capital of Siberia, is situated on its right bank—has a population of 20,000.

Cashgar R.—Rises in the western part of Soongaria—flows an easterly course into Lop Nor—and is 700 miles long.

Yenisei R.—Rises in the northern part of Mongolia—flows first a westerly, then a winding northerly course, through the interior part of Siberia, into Yenisei Gulf—and is 2300 miles long.

Selinga R.—Rises in the north of the eastern part of Mongolia—flows first a westerly, then a winding north-easterly course into Lake Baikal.

Angara R.—Forms the outlet of Lake Baikal—flows first a winding northerly—then a general westerly course—is a branch of Yenisei river.

Tungooska R.—Rises in the southern interior of Siberia—flows first a north-easterly, then a north-westerly course—is a branch of Yenisei river—and is 1500 miles long.

Piacina R.—Flows from a small lake in the northern part of Siberia, a north-westerly course, into the Polar Sea.

Khatanga, Anabara, and Olensk Rivers.—Rise in the northern interior of Siberia—flow a northerly course into the Polar Sea.

Lena R.—Rises in the southern part of Siberia, north-west of Lake Baikal—flows north-easterly, and unites with the Aldan river—then a northerly course, into the Polar Sea. It is 2600 miles long.

Indighirca and Kolima Rivers.—Rise in the Altai Mountains—in the eastern part of Siberia—flow a northerly course into the Polar Sea—the first 900 and the other 600 miles long.

Amoor R.—Rises in the north-eastern interior of Mongolia—flows first a north-easterly, then a south-easterly, and lastly, a general north-easterly course, into the channel of Tartary—and is 2200 miles long.

Soongaree, (or Songari) R.—Rises in the western interior of Mantchooria—flows first a southerly, then an easterly, and lastly, a north-easterly course—is a branch of Amoor river—and is 1000 miles long.

Oosooree, (or Usuri) R.—Rises in the south-eastern part of

Mantchooria—flows a north-easterly course—is a branch of Amoor river, and is 500 miles long.

Pei Ho R.—Rises in the south-eastern part of Mongolia—flows a south-easterly course, through the north-eastern part of China, into Petchelee Gulf, and is 300 miles long. Pekin, the capital of China, is situated near its left bank, has a population of 1,500,000. Teentsin on its right bank, has a population of 700,000. Pekin is surrounded by walls, and is 19 miles in circumference. It is composed of two parts, one called "The Imperial City," and the other "The Chinese City." The walls of the Imperial city are 40 feet high, and 20 feet thick at the base. There are 16 gates, each of which is surmounted by a tower nine stories high, with port-holes for cannon in each story. The Imperial canal, a work which excites the admiration of travellers, communicates with Pekin by means of a tributary of Pei Ho river, and connects this city with Hang-tcheoo, (hang'cheoo',) the entire length of this canal, including its windings, being upwards of 650 miles.

Hoang Ho R.—Rises on the boundary between the southern part of Mongolia and north-eastern part of Thibet—flows first an easterly, then a winding north-easterly, then an easterly, then a southerly, and lastly, an easterly course into the Eastern Sea. It is 2500 miles long. The city of Kaifong (ki-fong') is situated on it—has a population of 200,000.

Yangtse Kiang R.—Rises among the Kuen Lun Mountains, in the northern part of Thibet—flows a south-easterly course till it enters China—after which its *general* direction is easterly, inclining slightly to the north, through the interior part of China. It flows into the Eastern Sea, and is 2800 miles long. N. and V. are situated on it.

Hoang Kiang R.—Rises in the south-western part of China—flows first an easterly, then a south-easterly course into the China Sea—and is 700 miles long. The city of Canton is situated on its left bank near its mouth—has a population of 1,000,000, and Macao (mah-kah'o) on an island of its own name, near its month, has a population of 30,000.

Cambodia R.—Rises in the north-eastern interior of Thibet—flows a south-easterly course, passing through the south-western part of China, north-eastern part of Birmah, and western part of Anam, into the Pacific Ocean. It is 2000 miles long. The city of Saigon' is situated on an arm of this river—has a population of 100,000.

Meinam R.—Rises in the south of the north-western part of Birmah—flows first a southerly, then a south-easterly course—passing through Siam, into the Gulf of Siam. It is 800 miles long. The city of B. is situated near its mouth—has a population of 90,000.

Salwen R.—Rises in the south-eastern part of Thibet—flows a southerly course through the north-eastern part of Birmah—forming part of the boundary between Birmah and Siam, and falls into the Gulf of Martaban. It is 900 miles long.

Irrawaddy R.—Rises in Kuen Lun Mountains, in the north-western part of Thibet—flows first a south-easterly, then a southerly course, passing through Birmah, into the Indian Ocean by several mouths. It is 1700 miles long. The towns of M., U., A., P., and R. are situated on it.

Brahmapootra R.—Rises in Kuen Lun Mountains in the north-west-

ern part of Thibet—flows first a general south-easterly, then a westerly, and lastly, a very winding southerly course into the Bay of Bengal. It is 1500 miles long.

GANGES R.—Rises on the south-western declivity of the Himalaya mountains—near the north-eastern boundary of Hindostan, in 31° of north latitude, or 2147 miles north of the equator. Issuing from a low arch called "The Cow's Mouth," beneath a mass of frozen snow, at an elevation of 13,800 feet above the level of the ocean—flows first a south-westerly, then a south-easterly, then an easterly, and lastly, a south-easterly course into the Bay of Bengal, by about 20 mouths. It is 1600 miles long. The Falls of the Pabur, a tributary of the Ganges, (or rather of the Jumna, a head branch of the Ganges,) are the highest in the known world, exceeding 1500 feet. There is no other river in the world, having so many large and populous cities on its banks and branches, as the Ganges. The principal of these are D., having a population of 200,000. A. of 60,000. L. 300,000. B. 630,000. P. 300,000. D. 200,000, and C. 300,000.

The Ganges is considered sacred by Hindoos of all casts—though much more so in some places than in others. They believe its waters will purify from all sin; accordingly many ablutions and suicides occur, and the feet of the dying, when sufficiently near residents, are, in most instances, immersed in it.

Hindoo witnesses in British courts of justice, are sworn on the waters of the Ganges.

MAHANUDDY R.—Rises in the interior part of Hindostan—flows a south-easterly course into the Bay of Bengal, and is 450 miles long. The town of Cuttack is situated on it.

GODAVERY R.—Rises among the Ghaut mountains—in the south-western part af Hindostan—flows first an easterly, then a north-easterly course into the Indian Ocean. It is 600 miles long.

KRISHNA R.—Rises among the Ghaut mountains—in the south-western part of Hindostan—flows, with numerous windings, a general easterly course into the Indian Ocean, and is 500 miles long. The town of Masulipatam (mas-soo'le-pa-tam') is situated near its mouth—has a population of 75,000, and has long been celebrated for its manufacture of chintzes.

TAPTY R.—Rises in the interior part of Hindostan—flows a westerly course into the Arabian Sea. The town of Surat' is situated on it, 20 miles from its mouth—has a population of 160,000.

NERBUDDAH R.—Rises in the eastern interior of Hindostan—flows (with a slight inclination to the south) a westerly course into the Gulf of Cambay, and is 800 miles long. On an island in this river, is a Banian tree, having 3000 trunks, and it is said 7000 persons may repose under its shade. The branches of the Banian tree extend to the earth and take root, and thus form new trunks, so that each tree is a grove.

INDUS R.—Rises among the Kuen Lun Mountains near the eastern boundary of Little Thibet—flows first a north-westerly, then a south-westerly course, forming the boundary between the north-western part of Hindostan, and the eastern parts of Afghanistan and Beloochistan, and falls into the Arabian Sea. It is 1700 miles long. The towns of T., H., L., U., C., and P. are situated on it.

Sutledge R.—Rises among the Himalaya mountains in the south-eastern part of Little Thibet—flows a general south-westerly course through the northern part of Hindostan—is a branch of the Indus river, and is 900 miles long.

Ravee R.—Rises among the Himalaya mountains in the northern part of Hindostan—flows a south-easterly course, and unites with the Sutlege river. L., U., and C. are situated on it.

Helmund R.—Rises in the eastern part of Afghanistan—flows a winding westerly course into Lake Zurrah—and is 600 miles long.

Attruck R.—Forms most of the boundary between Independent Tartary and Persia—flows a westerly course into the Caspian Sea, and is 300 miles long.

Amoo R.—Rises in the Hindoo Koo mountains, in the south-eastern part of Independent Tartary—flows first a winding westerly, then a north-westerly, and lastly, a northerly course into the Sea of Aral, and is 1000 miles long. K., the capital of K., is situated on its left bank, and B. on a branch of it.

Sihon R.—Rises in the eastern part of Independent Tartary—flows a winding north-westerly course into the Sea of Aral, and is 700 miles long. K. is situated on it.

Ural R.—Rises in the Ural mountains, in the south-western part of Siberia—flows first a southerly, then a westerly, and lastly, a southerly course, forming the boundary between the north-western part of Independent Tartary and Asiatic Russia, and falls into the Caspian Sea. It is 900 miles long. The town O'ren-boorg, is situated on it—has a population of 20,000.

Koor R.—Rises in the north-eastern part of Armenia—flows a little south of an easterly course through Georgia, into the Caspian Sea. The town of Tif'lis is situated on it—has a population of 45,000.

Euphrates R.—Rises in the Taurus Mountains, in the southern part of Armenia—flows first a westerly, then with numerous windings a southerly, and lastly, a general south-easterly course, passing through Mesopotamia, forming part of the boundary between Turkey and Persia, falls into the Persian Gulf, and is 1400 miles long. The town of B., H., and ruins of B. are situated on it.

Tigris R.—Rises in the Taurus mountains, about 70 miles north-west of Diarbekr, in 38° 39′ of north latitude, or 2711 miles north of the equator, at an elevation of 5050 feet above the level of the ocean—flows a general south-easterly course, forming the boundary between Mesopotamia and Koordistan, and unites with the Euphrates. It is 900 miles long. The towns of B., M., D., and the ruins of Nineveh are situated on it.

Jordan R.—Rises in Mount Hermon, in 33° 20′ north latitude, or 2308 miles north of the equator—flows a southerly course through Palestine, into the Dead Sea, and is 150 miles long.

The valley of the Jordan was the dwelling-place of Lot. Christ was baptized in its waters. It was *formerly* much resorted to, and even up to the present time, *is* visited every year, about Easter season, by multitudes of pilgrims, consisting of young and old, rich and poor, sick and healthy, all of whom are seen rushing into the stream, and carrying with them a piece of cloth, with which they wish to be enveloped after death.

ISLANDS OF ASIA.

NOVA ZEMBLA I.—In the Polar Sea, north-west of Siberia—650 miles long, and 100 wide.

KOTELNOI, NEW SIBERIA, AND LIAGHOFF Is.—In the Polar Sea, north of the eastern part of Siberia.

BEHRING'S Is.—In the Pacific Ocean, east of the southern part of Kamtchatka.

PARAMOOSHEER I., KOORILE Is., AND STATEN I.—Form the eastern boundary of the Sea of Yesso—partly separating it from the Pacific Ocean.

TCHANTAR I.—In the western part of the Sea of Okhotsk, near the south-eastern coast of Siberia.

SAGHALIEN I.—Between the Sea of Okhotsk and the sea of Japan—east of the northern part of Mantchooria—from which it is separated by the channel of Tartary. It is 600 miles long, and from 25 to 120 wide.

YESSO I.—In the Pacific Ocean, east of Mantchooria, and between the islands of Saghalien and Niphon—being separated from the former by Perouse Strait—and from the latter by the Strait of Matsmay. It is 250 miles long, and 100 wide. The town of Matsmay is situated on it—has a population of 50,000.

NIPHON, SIKOKE, AND KEOOSEOO Is.—In the Pacific Ocean, south-east of Mantchooria. They constitute the Empire of Japan—comprising an area of 260,000 square miles, and a population of 25,000,000. On Niphon are the cities of Yeddo, Miaco, and Osaca—the population of Yeddo is 1,300,000, of Miaco 500,000, and of Osaca 150,000. In Miaco is suspended the largest bell in the known world. It is about 18 feet high and weighs 1000 tons.

QUELPAERT I.—In the Eastern Sea, south of Corea.

LOO-CHOO Is.—In the Pacific Ocean, east of China.

FORMOSA I.—In the Pacific Ocean, south-east of China, from which it is separated by the Strait of Formosa. It is 250 miles long, and 70 wide.

HAINAN I.—In the China Sea, south of China, from which it is separated by the Channel of Junks, 16 miles wide. This island is 180 miles long, and 100 wide, and comprises 16,000 square miles.

PHILIPPINE Is.—In the Pacific Ocean, south-east of China, and north-east of Borneo. The principal islands in this group are Luzon, (its capital, Manilla,) Mindora, Palawan, Panay, Negros, Samar, and Mindanao. They belong to the Spanish government—were discovered in 1521 by Magellan, who was killed on one of the islands.

BORNEO I.—The largest island of the globe, Australia excepted—is situated in the Pacific Ocean, between 4° of south, and 7° of north latitude—south-east of Anam, and west of Celebes island—from which it is separated by the Strait of Macassar. Its length is 850 miles, and breadth 680. Area, 286,000 square miles. Capital, Borneo. The camphor-tree, found on this island, grows from 15 to 16 feet in circumference, and proportionally high. The tree is cut down and split into pieces, and the camphor (which is said to be of a very superior quality) is found in the fissures.

Celebes I.—In the Pacific Ocean, east of Borneo, from which it is separated by the Strait of Macassar. Its length, from north to south, is about 500 miles.

Sumatra I.—In the Pacific Ocean, its northern part west, and southern part south of the Peninsula of Malacca—from which it is separated by the Strait of Malacca. It is 1000 miles long, and 240 wide. It is estimated that 30,000,000 pounds of pepper are produced on this island annually, which is more than the whole produce of all other parts of the world.

Pulo-Pinang and Junkceylon Is.—Two small islands in the Indian Ocean, near the western coast of the northern part of Malacca, and southern part of Siam.

Andaman Is.—group in the Indian Ocean, south-west of Birmah.

Nicobar Is.—A group in the Indian Ocean, west of the southern part of Siam, and north-west of Sumatra.

Ceylon I.—In the Indian Ocean, south-east of the southern part of Hindostan—from which it is separated by the Gulf of Manaar. Length 270 miles, breadth 140. The towns of Candy and Colombo are situated on it.

Maldive Is.—A group in the Indian Ocean, south-west of the southern part of Hindostan.

Laccadive Is.—A group in the Indian Ocean, west of the southern part of Hindostan.

Bombay I.—In the Indian Ocean, on the west coast of Hindostan. The town of Bombay is situated on it—has a population of 200,000.

Isle of Ormus.—In the Strait of Ormus, near the southern coast of the eastern part of Persia.

Bahrein I.—In the Persian Gulf, near the eastern coast of Arabia.

Socotra I.—In the Indian Ocean, east of Berbora.

LAKES OF ASIA.

L. Baikal.—In the southern part of Siberia. It is 370 miles long, and 40 wide, and more than 600 feet deep. Its surface is 1793 feet above the level of the ocean. The Selinga river flows into it—and Angara forms its only outlet.

L. Altyn.—In the south of the western part of Siberia. The Obi river flows through it.

L. Tchany.—In the south-western part of Siberia—180 miles long.

Balcash L.—In the western part of Soongaria.

Zaizan, Nor.—In the eastern part of Soongaria. The Irtysh river flows through it.

Lop Nor.—In the eastern part of Little Bucharia. Cashgar river flows into it.

Koko Nor.—In the north-western part of China.

Tonting L.—In the interior part of China, south of Yangtse Kiang river, with which it is connected by an outlet.

Poyang L.—In the eastern part of China—connected with the Yangtse Kiang river.

L. Zurrah.—In the western part of Afghanistan. Helmund river flows into it.

L. Ooroomeea.—In the north-western part of Persia.

L. Tiberias.—In the northern interior of Palestine. The Jordan river flows through it. It is 15 miles long, and 7 wide. On and near this lake occurred many striking events in the history of Christ.

MOUNTAINS OF ASIA.

Thian Chan Mts.—Extend through Chinese Tartary, from east to west. They are 3000 miles long, and 20,000 feet high.

Altai Mts.—Extend through the eastern and southern part of Liberia—separating it from Chinese Tartary—the general direction of the eastern is north-west and south-east—that of the western part, nearly east and west—the length of the entire chain is 5000 miles—greatest height 12,000 feet.

Beloor Mts.—Separate the western part of Little Bokhara from the south-eastern part of Independent Tartary, and the north-western part of Little Thibet, from the north-eastern part of Afghanistan—connects the Thian Chan range with the Himalaya monntains.

Thsoungling Mts.—Form the boundary between Little Bokhara and Little Thibet. Their course is north-west and south-east.

Kuen Lun Mts.—Form the boundary between Little Bokhara and Thibet—and most of the boundary between Thibet and Mongolia—greatest height is 16,000 feet.

Peling Mts.—Extend through China, from east to west. They are connected with the Kuen Lun mountains.

Meling Mts.—Extend through the southern part of China, from east to west.

Himalaya Mts.—Form the boundary between the north-eastern part of Hindostan and south-western part of Thibet—extending north-west and south-east. Dhawalaghiri, the most elevated peak, is 28,000 feet high.* On the north slope of these mountains, villages are situated from 11,000 to 13,000 feet above the level of the ocean, while grain is cultivated as high as 13,500 feet, and birch trees grow up to 14,000. Vegetation extends to 17,000 feet on the north, while on the south slope, even strawberries and currants thrive at an elevation of 11,600 feet.

In connexion with the Himalayas, may be mentioned the dripping rock of Sansdara, on the south-western declivity, near the source of the Jumna river, situated in a romantic valley, surrounded by towering mountains, which rise almost perpendicularly to the height of 5000 feet, and are clothed to their very summits in the most beautiful growth of birch and pine trees. A mass projecting like the roof of an open piazza, some 50 yards in extent, everhangs a basin of water, while above it, there is a small stream, which being absorbed by the marshy nature of the soil, is filtered through the crevices of the rock, and falls into the basin in continual showers. The roof of the rock, and also of a neighbouring cave, are covered with beautiful incrustations which, in some cases, have descended to the floor, having the appearance of sparkling pillars.

* Choumalarie is given in some works, as the highest point, having an elevation of 29,000 feet, but the authority for this seems doubtful.

Ghaut Mts.—Extend along the south-eastern and south-western coast of Hindostan—running parallel with the coast.

Adams's Peak.—In the interior part of Ceylon island.

Hindoo Koo Mts.—Form the boundary between the northern part of Afghanistan, and southern part of Independent Tartary—extending east and west—greatest height 20,000 feet.

Elbrooz Mts.—Extend east and west through the northern part of Persia. They are connected with the Hindoo Koo mountains.

Caucasus Mts.—Extend from the Caspian to the Black Sea—separating Circassia from Georgia—their course is north-west and south-east—greatest height is 18,000 feet.

Mt. Ararat.—In the south-eastern part of Armenia—bordering on the north-western part of Persia, and southern part of Georgia. It is 17,620 feet high, and is noted for being the place where Noah's Ark rested after the deluge.

Taurus Mts.—Extend through the southern part of Asia Minor, and are 9000 feet high.

Ramleah Mts.—Extend nearly east and west, through the northern part of Arabia.

Mt. Sinai.—In the north-western part of Arabia—north of the Red Sea—noted for being the place where Moses received the ten commandments on the tablets of stone. Mt. Horeb rises from the same base as Sinai, and is connected with some of the most important events in sacred history.

Mt. Pisgah.—In the south-eastern part of Palestine—noted for being the place where Moses obtained a view of the promised land, which he was not permitted to enter.

Mt. of Olives.—In the southern interior of Palestine—north-west of the Dead Sea—noted for being the place whence Christ ascended to heaven.

Mt. Gilboa.—In the interior part of Palestine, near the right bank of the Jordan river.

Mt. Tabor.—In the northern interior of Palestine—noted for the transfiguration of Christ.

Mt. Carmel.—In the southern part of Phœnicia, and west of Mt. Tabor.

Mt. Herman.—On the north-eastern boundary of Palestine.

Mts. of Lebanon.—Extend through the northern part of Syria, from Palestine to Asia Minor.

CAPES OF ASIA.

C. Zelania.—A north-eastern point of Nova Zemble Island—extending into the Polar Sea.

C. Cevero Vostochnoi.—A northern point of Siberia—extending into the Polar Sea.

C. Chalagskoi.—A north-western point of the eastern part of Siberia—extending into the Polar Sea.

C. St. Thadeus.—A north-eastern point of the Peninsula of Kamtchatka—extending into the sea of Kamtchatka.

C. Lopatka.—The southern point of the Peninsula of Kamtchatka—extending into the Pacific Ocean.

C. Cambodia.—The southern point of Anam—extending into the Pacific Ocean.

C. Romania.—The south-eastern point of Malacca—extending into the Pacific Ocean.

C. Negrais.—The south-western point of Birmah—extending into the Indian Ocean.

C. Comorin.—The southern point of Hindostan—extending into the Indian Ocean.

C. Isolette.—The south-eastern point of Arabia—extending into the Arabian Sea.

C. Ras al Gat.—The eastern point of Arabia—extending into the Arabian Sea.

The Great Wall of China forms part of the boundary between the northern part of China and Mongolia, and of China and Mantchooria. Its general direction is east and west. It is 1250 miles long, from 15 to 30 feet high, and 15 feet wide across the top. It is carried over the tops of the highest mountains and through the deepest valleys, and continued by bridges over rivers—has towers erected at short intervals, some of them 37 feet high. It was built several hundred years before the Christian era, as a defence against the incursions of the Tartars, and it is said that several millions of men were employed during five years in its construction.

Asia is bounded on the north by the Black Sea, European Russia, and the Frozen Ocean—on the east by the Pacific Ocean—on the south by the Indian Ocean—on the south-west by the Red Sea, separating it from Africa—on the west by the Mediterranean Sea, Grecian Archipelago, Black Sea, Sea of Azof, and European Russia, (Volga river and Ural mountains designating the line of demarcation.) It is connected with Africa by the Isthmus of Suez, which is 65 miles wide, and separated from North America by Behring's Strait, which is 40 miles wide.

QUESTIONS

ON

THE MAP OF ASIA.

Where is the
Red Sea.
Poyang L.
Channel of Tartary.
Helmund R.
Pei-Ho R.
Hainan I.
Kotelnoi I.
Krishna (or Kistna) R.
Ghaut Mts.
Niphon I.
Elbrooz Mt.
L. Baikal.
Dead Sea.
Gr. Salt Desert.
Irrawaddy R.
Gulf of Siam.
Petchelee G.
Obi R.
Mt. Ararat.
Sihon R.
Str. of Malacca.
Str. of Babelmandel.
Perouse (pe-rooz') St.

Zaizan Nor.
Nerbuddah R.
G. of Martaban.
Sea of Aral.
Lop Nor.
Str. of Matsmay.
Ural R.
C. Ras Al Gat.
C. Lopatka.
Andaman Is.
Tigris R.
Thian Chan Mts.
Dead G.
G. of Cambay.
G. of Anadeer.
Desert of Cobi.
Mt. Pisgah.
G. of Manaar.
Cashgar R.
Hindoo Koo (or Hindoo Koosh) Mts.
Caspian Sea.
Koko Nor.
Euphrates R.
Himalaya (or Himmaleh) Mts.
Laccadive Is.
Tchantar I.
Mahanuddy R.
Caucasus Mts.
Des of Akhaf.
Tonting L.
G. Sandy Desert.
Mt. Tabor.
Yeddo B.
Mt. Sinai.
Yangtse Kiang R.
Nicobar I.
C. Romania.
Loo-Choo Is.
Mt. of Olives.
Ceylon I.
Balcash L.
Nova Zembla I.
G. of Tonquin.
Jordan R.
G. of Lena.
Adams's Peak.
East Cape.
Mt. Carmel.
Hoang Kiang R.
C. St. Thadeus.
Attruck R.
Persian G.
Cambodia R.
L. Tchany.
Ganges R.
Amoo (or Amu) R.
Isthmus of Suez
Great Wall.
Meinam R.

PROMISCUOUS QUESTIONS.

Where is the
C. Fear R.
Delaware B.
Vacassar B.
G. of Bothnia.
Elba I.
Loffoden I.
Guadalquivir R.
Str. of Yenikale.
English Channel.
White Sea.
Ardencaple Inlet.
Charlotte's H.
Anticosti I.
Disco I.
G. of California.
Pr. Wm. Sound.
Kotelnoi I.
Hainan I.
Pei-Ho R.
Helmund R.
Channel of Tartary.
Poyang L.
Red Sea.
Schuylkill R.
York R.
Galveston R.
Green R.
Savannah R.
Potomac R.
Penobscot R.
Severn R.
Ottawa R.
Tampa B.
G. of Georgia.
Str. of Bellisle.
Muskingum R.
Juniata R.
Buzzard's B.
Ogeechee R.
Krishna R.
Ghaut Mts.
Niphon I.
Elbrooz Mts.
L. Baikal.
Dead Sea.
C. Matapan.
Oesel I.
Irish Sea.
G. of Taranto.
C. Finesterre.
Petchora R.
Bay of Campeachy.
Richmond G.
Southampton I.
G. Tehuantepec.
Gut of Canseau.
Koksak R.
Churchill R.
Casco B.
Chesapeake B.
Yazoo R.
Saco R.
Licking R.
Oneida L.
Vineyard Sound.
Sabine R.
Saganaw B.
B. of Biscay.
Auvergne Mts.
N. Channel.
Sierre Morenna Mts.
L. Ladoga.
Zante I.
C. Clear.
Gr. Salt Desert.
Irrawaddy R.
Ramleah Mts.
G. of Siam.
Petchelee G.
Obi R.
Mt. Ararat.
Sihon R.
Winnipiseogee L.

Brazos R.
Mobile B.
Arctic Highlands.
Mt. Etna.
L. Chapala.
Norton's Sd.
Spanish Peaks.
Gr. Bear L.
I. of Pines.
Gothland I.
Malta I.
Sea of Marmora.
Cevennes Mts.
Land's End.
Str. of Dardenelles.
Corsica I.
Dwina R.
Str. of Malacca.
Str. of Babelmandel.
Perouse Str.
Zaizan Nor.
Nerbuddah R.
Sea of Aral.
Lop Nor.
Str. of Matsmay.
Albemarle Sound.
Green Mts.
Mohawk R.
New Inlet.
Roanoke R.
L. Island Sd.
San Francisco B.
C. Walsingham.
C. Mendocino.
C. Robertson.
Sabine I.
L. Chelehkof.
C. St. Vincent.
North Sea.
Corfu I.
Baltic Sea.
C. Sviatoi.
C. Passaro.
Lewis I.
L. Peipus.
G. Cambay.
G. of Anadeer.
Desert of Cobi.
Mt. Pisgah.
G. of Manaar.
Cashgar R.
Hindoo Koo R.
Caspian Sea.

Big Sandy R.
Pensacola B.
Genesee R.
Tar R.
Miami R.
C. Cod.
Rappahannock R.
Skeneateles L.
Moosehead L.
Flint R.
Jan Mayen I.
Ignacio I.
Q. Charlotte Sd.
L. Mistissiny.
C. Race.
Sky I.
Sea of Azof.
Seine R.
G. of Lyons.
I. of Man.
G. of Dantzic.
Wabash R.
L. Erie.
Muscle Shoals.
Muscongus B.
Lake Champlain.
Mars Hill.
Euphrates R.
Koko Nor.
Himalaya Mts.
Lacadive Is.
Tchantar I.
Mahanuddy R.
Caucasus Mts.
Des. of Akhaf.
Tonting L.
G. Sandy Des.
Lemnos I.
Rugen I.
Cantabrian Mts.
Mediterranean Sea.
L. Geneva.
Zealand I.
G. Genoa.
Icy C.
Sable I.
Cosiguina.
Tule Lakes.
Barthurst Inlet.
Musquito B.
C. Cannaveral.
Corn Is.
Grand B.

Gr. Salt L.
C. Hatteras.
C. Catoche.
Black Mts.
Black Hills.
Seneca L.
Delaware R.
Grand R.
Rum R.
Mt. Tabor.
Yeddo B. (or Jeddo.)
Mt. Sinai.
Ural R.
Thsoungling Mts. (tsoong'ling'.)
C. Lopatka.
Quelpaert I.
Andaman Is.
Tigris R.
Thian Chan Mts.
Cattegat.
Balkan Mts.
C. Teulada.
Onega R.
Pruth R.
Cephalonia I.
Str. of Gibraltar.
Aland I.
Str. of Otranto.
G. of Finland.
Lipari Is.
Mt. Hecla.
C. Corrientes.
C. St. Antonio.
C. Chudleigh (written also Chidley.)
B. of Guatemala.
Wachusett Mt.
C. Henry.
Pearl R.
James R.
Tongue R.
Nantucket I.
Barataria B.
Connecticut R.
Itasca L.
Dead G.
Balcash L.
Nicobar Is.
C. Romania.
Loo Choo Is.
Mt. of Olives.
Ceylon I.

G. of Venice.
Str. of Messina.
L. Garda.
L. Wetter.
Candia I.
Minho R.
Black Sea.
Zuyder Zee.
Clara R.
Mississippi R.
Ohio R.
Rhine R.

How do the waters of Green Bay reach the ocean?

Waters of the Don R.
Coronation G.
Vancouver's I.
Mt. St. Elias.
Pr. Edward's I.
Davis's Str.
Nova Zembla I.
G. of Tonquin.
Jordan R.
C. Closterbay.
Sitka I.
Ungava B.
Bermudas Is.
Mt. Hooker.
Bahama Is.
Mohegan Mts.
Salt R.

L. Memphramagog.
St. Joseph R.
Pittsburg.
Portland.
Buffalo.
L. Pontchartrain.
Ozark Mts.
Volga R.
Tornea R.
Ebro R.
Donegal B.
L. Mäelar.
Metelin I.
Mt. Vesuvius.
G. of Lena.
Adams's Peak.
East Cape.
Iceland.
Hoang Kiang R.
Ishim R.
King's Cape.
Pt. De Witt Clinton.
C. St. Lewis.
C. Orford.
Amatique B.
Catskill Mts.
Altamaha R.
Chesuncook L.
L. Michigan.
Spirit L.
Baltimore.
Thunder B.
C. St. Thadeus.
Attruck R.

Persian G.
Cambodia R.
Grampian Hills.
Dniester R.
Tagus R.
Negropont I.
I. of Wight.
Po R.
Water Volcano.
Cumberland Str.
Pictured Rocks.
Pt. Beechey.
C. Farewell.
L. Tchany.
Ganges R.
Amoo R.
Isthmus of Suez.
Meinam R.
Osage R.
Yellow Stone R.
Mt. Jorullo.
Colorado R.
Bantry B.
Oder R.
G. of Athens.
Cyprus I.
Str. of Bonifacio.
Str. of Dover.
Cerigo.
Shannon R.
Isthmus of Darien.
Platte R.
Ural Mts.

DIVISIONS OF SOUTH AMERICA.

New Granada, Bogota, (grah-nah'dah.) (bo-go-tah'.)
Venezuela, Carac'cas, (ven-ez-wee'la.) (or Caracas.)
British Guiana, (ghe-ah'na.) Georgetown.
Dutch Guiana, Paramar'ibo.
French Guiana, Cayenne, (ki-enn'.)
Braz-il', Rio Janeiro, (ri'o ja-nee'ro.)
Paraguay, Assumption
U'ruguay, Montevid'eo
Buenos Ayres, Buenos Ayres, (bo'nus a'rez.)
Patago'nia.
Chi'li, Santiago, (san-te-ah'go.)
Bolivia, Chuquisaca. (choo-ke-sah'kah.)
Peru, Lima, (pe-roo',) (lee'mah.)
Ecuador', (or Equator) Quito, (kee'to.)

NATURAL DIVISIONS OF WATER.

G. of Venezuela.
L. Maracaybo, 110 m. l. (mah-rah-ki'bo.
Ipava L. (e-pah'vah.)
Pinzon B. (pin-zone'.)
Atlantic Ocean.
B. of All Saints.
Marambaya B. (mah-ram-bi'ah.)
Paranagua B. (pah-rah-nah'gwah.)
L. De los Patos, 150 m. l.
L. Mirim, (me-reem'.)
L. Ibera, (e-ba'rah.)
L. Xarayes, (called also Maudior.) (hah-ri'es.)
L. Ubahy, (oo-bah-ee'.)
L. del Valle, (del-val'ya.)
Porongos L. (por-rong'goce.)
Blan'co B.
St. Mathi'as B.
Desengaño B. (des-en-gan'yo.)
St. George's B.
L. Coluguape, (ko-loo-gwah'pay.)
Str. of Magel'lan.
Str. of Le Maire.
G. of Peñas, (pain'yas.)
Cho'nos Archipelago.
G. of Guaiteca, (gwi-ta'kah.)
Talcahuana B. (tal-kah-wah'nah.)
Valparaiso B. (val-pah-ri'so.)
L. Titicaca, 140 m. l. (tit-e-kah'kah.)
L. Rey'es.
G. of Guayaquil, (gwi-ah-keel'.)
Sardinas B. (sar-deen'as.)
B. of Cho'co.
B. of Panama, (pan-a-mah'.)
G. of Da'rien.

RIVERS.

Magdale'na, 9.
Cauca, 6. (kow'kah.)
Orino'co, 15.
Arauca, 5. (a-row'kah.)
Meta, 6. (ma'tah.)
Guaviare, 6. (gwah-ve-ah'ray.)
Casiquiare, (kah-se-ke-ah'ray.)
Caroni, (kah-ro-nee'.)
Essequibo, 4½ (written also Essequebo.) (es-se-kee'bo.)
Demerar'a.
Surinam', 3.
Maroni, 3½. (mah-ro-nee'.)
Oy-a-pock'.
Am'azon, 40.
Trombetas, (trom-ba'tas.)
Branc'o.
Negro, (na'gro.)
Uaupes, 6, (wow'pes.)
Caqueta, 11. (kah-ka'tah.)
Apapura, (ah-pah-poo'rah.)
Putumayo, 8. (poo-too-mi'o.)
Tunguragua, 9. (toong-goo-rah'gwah)
Huallaga, 5. (wal-yah'gah.)
Ucayale, 12. (oo-ki-ah'la.)
Javary (or Yavari.) (hah-vah-ree'.)
Jutay, 7. (hoo-ti'.)
Jurua, 8. (hoo-roo'ah.)
Purus, 9. (poo'rus.)
Madeira, 22. (ma-dee'ra.)
Beni, (ba-nee'.)
Mamore, 12. (mah-mo'ray.)
Branco, 10.
Guapore, 5. (gwah-po'ray.)
Topayos, 11. (to-pi'yoce.)
Xingu, 13. (shin-goo'.)
Araguay, 11. (ar-ah-gwi'.)
Tocantins, 11. (to-kan-teens'.)
Para, 12. (pah-rah'.)
Gurapy, 5. (goo-rah-pee'.)
Paranaiba, 8. (pah-rah-nah-ee'bah)
St. Francis'co, 13.
U'ruguay, 8.
Rio de la Plata, 21 (ree'o-del-ah plah'tah)
Parana, 19. (pah-rah-nah'.)
Paraguay' 12.
Pilcomayo, 11. (pil-ko-mi'o.)
Vermejo, 10. (ver-ma'ho.)
Salado, 8. (sah-lah'do.)
Dulce, 5. (dool'sa.)

Tercero,
(ter-sa'ro.)
Saladillo, 4.
(sah-lah-deel'yo.)
Colorado, 10,
Rio Negro, 7.
Camaro'nes.
Port Desire R.

ISLANDS.

Joannes, 150 m. l.
(zho-an'nes.)
St. Anne,
(san-ta' ah'nah.)
Fernando de Noronha,
(fer-nan'do da no-rone'yah.)
Itamaraca,
(ee-tah-mah-rah-kah')
Abrolhos Is.
(ah-brole'yoce.)
Mar'tin Vas Is.
St. Sebas'tian.
Cananea,
(kah-nah-na'ah.)
Sta. Catharina,
(santa-cat-ah-ree'nah)
Taramandi,
(tar-ah-man'de.)
Sandwich Land.
South Georgia.
South Orkney Is.
South Shetland Is.
Aurora Is.
Falkland Is.
Staten Land.
Ter're del Fu-e'go.
Hermit.
Camden.
Wellington, 150 m. l.
Chiloe,
(cheel-o-a'.)
Juan' Fernan'dez Is.

Mas a Fuera,
(mah-sah-fwa'rah.)
Mas a Tierra,
(mas-ah-te-er'rah.)
St. Felix.
St. Ambrose.
Puna,
(poo'nah.)

MOUNTAINS.

Geral Mts.
(Zha-ral'.)
Acaray Mts.
(ah-kah-ri'.)
Brazil'ian Mts., 2100 m. l.
Vul'can Mts.
An'des Mts., 4800 m. l.
Mt. Illimani, 24,350 f. h.
(eel-yah-mah'ne.
Mt. Sorata, 25,400.
(so-rah'ta.)
Mt. Cotopaxi, 19,000.
(co-to-pax'e.)
Mt. Chimboraz'o, 21,-730.
Mt. Pichin'cha, 16,000.

CAPES.

Gallinas,
(gal-lee'nas.)
Orange.
North.
St. Roque.
Frio, (fre'o.)
St. Ato'nio.
Corrien'tes.
Blanco.
Horn.
Pillar.
Francisco.
Pt. Mariato.

TOWNS.

La Guay'ra.
Valen'cia.
Coro.
Maracaybo,
(ma-rah-ki'bo.)
Cartage'na,
(or Carthagena.)
Porto Bel'lo.
Panama—
Guayaquil,
(gwi-ah-keel'.)
Riobamba,
(re-o-bam'bah.)
Cuenca,
(kweng'kah.)
Guamang'a.
Cuz'co.
Puno,
(poo'no.)
Arequipa—
(ar-a-kee'pah.)
La-Paz.
Cochabam'ba.
Potosi,
(po-to-see'.)
Coquimbo,
(ko-keem'bo.)
Valparaiso,
(val-pah-ri'so.)
Concep'tion.
Mendo'za—
Para,
(pah-rah'.)
Maranham',
(or Maranhão.)
Pernambuco,
(per-nam-boo'ko.)
Sergippe Del Rey.
(ser-zheep'a del-ray)
Bahia,
(bah-ee'ah.)
(or St. Salvador.)

DIVISIONS OF AFRICA.

Barbary States.
Morocco, Morocco,
Algiers', Algiers.
Beled'el-Jereed',
(or Beledeljerid.)
Tu'nis, Ts.
Tripoli, Ti.
(trip'o-le.)
Fezzan', Moorzook'.
Barca, Derne.
Egypt, Cairo,
(ki'ro.)
Nu'bia,
Don'gola, New D-a.
Senaar' Sr.
Abyssin'ia.
Amhara, Gon'dar.
(am-hah'ra.)
Somaulies Country.
(so-mo'leez.)
Adel, Zeyla,
(ah-del' za'e lah.)
Ber'bera, B-a,
Ajan, (ah-zhan'.)
Zanguebar'.
Mozambique, M-e.
(mo-zam-beek'.)
Monomotapa, Zimbao.
(mon-o-mo-tah'pa.)
Cazem'be, C-e.
Boshuana, (written also Betchuana and Bechuana) Country.
Caffraria, Port Natal.
Cape Colony, Cape Town.
Hottentot's Country.
Cimbebas,
(sim-ba'bas.)
Lower Guinea.
Benguela, San Felipe De, B-a.
(Ben-ga'lah.)
Matem'ba.
Ango'la, St. Paul De Loando.
Cong'o, St. Salvador.
Lo-ang'o, L-o.
Upper Guinea.
Benin, B-n. (ben-een')
Dah'omey, Ab'omey.
Ashan'tee, Coomas'sie.
Liberia, Monrovia.
Sierra Leone, Free T.
(se-er'ra le-o'ne.)
Senegam'bia, Timboo'.
Soodan', (Soudan or Sudan) Sego, Saccatoo, Timbuctoo.
Bergoo', Wara.
Darfoor', (or Darfur,) Cob'be.
Kordofan, Ibeit.
Fertit and Donga.
Ethiopia.
Unexplored Regions.

NATURAL DIVISIONS OF WATER.

Str. of Gibraltar.
Mediterranean Sea, 2250.
G. of Sid'ra.
Red Sea, 1500 m. l.
G. of Su'ez.
Str. of Babelmandel.
G. of Aden,
(ah'den.)
Indian Ocean.
Ethiopian Archipelago
Mozambique Channel, 240 m. w.
Bombetok' B.
Vohemaire B.
(vo-he-mar'.)
Antongil B.
(an-ton-zheel'.)
Delago'a B.
Agulhas (written also Lagullas) B.
Table B.
St. Hele'na B.
Santa Cruz B.
Walwisch B.
Great Fish B.
G. of Guinea.
Atlantic Ocean.

LAKES.

Lowde'ah.
Dibbie,
(dib'bee.)
Tchad.
Fittre,
(fit'tra.)
Dem'bea.
Maravee,
(mah-rah've.)

RIVERS.

Nile, 28.
El Abiad,
(el-ah'be-ad.)
El Az'rek.
Tacazze,
(tah-kat'say.)
Web'be.
Ozee'.
Manice,
(man-nis'sa.)
Zambeze,
(zam-ba'ze.)
St. Lucia.
Great Key.
Kous'sie.
Orange, 10.
Bembaroughe,
(bem-bah-rooh'.)
Cunene, (koo-na'ne.)
Co-an'za.
Am'briz.
Con'go.
Umbre, (oom'bra.)

Mis-se-lad'.
Shary,
(shah'ree.)
Yeoo,
(ya-oo'.)
Niger, 27.
(ni'jer.)
Tsad'da.
White.
St. Paul's, 3.
Rio Grande, 10.
Gam'bia, 7.
Senegal,
(sen-e-gaul'.)

ISLANDS.

Socotra.
Seychelle Is.
(sa-shell'.)
Almirante Is.
(al-me-ran'ta.)
Juan de Nova.
Assump'tion.
Com'oro Is.
Madagas'car, Tananarivoo'.
Mauritius,
(mau-rish'e-us.)
Bourbon,
(boor'bon.)
St. Helena.
Ascen'sion.
St. Paul's.
An'nobon.
St. Thomas.
Prince's.
Fennan'do Po.
Cape Verde Is.
St. Vin'cent.
St. Antonio.
St. Nich'olas.
Sal.
Bonavis'ta.
May'o, (mi'o.)
St. Jag'o.
Fo'go.
Brava.
(brah'vah.)
Canary Is.
Fer'ro.
Palma,
(pal'mah.)
Teneriffe,
(ten-er-iff')
Lancero'ta.
Fortaventu'ra.
Grand Canary.
Medeira Is.
(ma-dee'ra.)
Porto Santo.
Az'ores.
St. Mary's.
St. Michael's.
Terceira,
(ter-sa'e-rah.)
Graciosa,
(grah-se-o'sah.)
Fayal,
(fial'.)
Pico,
(pee'ko.)
Flo'res.
Cor'vo.

MOUNTAINS.

Mountains of Kong.
At'las Mts. 1400 m. l.
Mt. Miltsin, 11,900 f. h.
(melt-seen'.)
Mts. of the Moon.
Cameroons' Mts., 13,000 f. h.
Crystal Mts.
Snow Mts., 10,000 f. h.
Lupata Mts.
(loo-pah'tah.)
Red Mts.
Radama Mts.
(rah'dah-mah.)
Peak of Teneriffe, 11,946 f. h.

CAPES.

Bo'na.
Guardafui,
(gwar-dah-fwee'.)
Orfui,
(or-fwee'.)
Bas'sas.
Delgado,
(del-gah'do.)
Am'bro.
St. Mary.
Corrien'tes.
Agulhas,
(ah-gool'yas.)
C. of Good Hope.
Cross.
Frio,
(fre'o.)
Pal'mas.
Verde.
Blanco.
Bojador'.

TOWNS.

Alexandria.
Roset'ta.
Damiet'ta.
Sioot, (or Siout.
se-oot'.)
Se'go.
Timbuc'too.
Sackatoo'.
Kano,
(kah'no.)
Zaria—
(zah-ree'yah.)

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

ON THE

MAP OF SOUTH AMERICA.

LARGE BODIES OF WATER.

GULF OF VENEZUELA.—Between the north-western part of Venezuela and north-eastern part of New Granada—a part of the Caribbean Sea.

L. MARACAYBO.—In the north-western part of Venezuela—110 miles long, and 80 wide. It is connected with the Gulf of Venezuela by a strait five miles wide, on the west side of which is the town of Maracaybo—having a population of 20,000. Near the north-east border of the lake, is a remarkable mine of Asphaltum, the bituminous vapours of which are so easily ignited that during the night phosphoric fires are continually seen; which, in their appearance, resemble lightning. They go by the name of the "Lantern Maracaybo," because they serve for a lighthouse and compass to the Spaniards and Indians, who navigate the lake without the assistance of either.

IPAVA L.—In the southern interior of Venezuela—the source of Orinoco river.

PINZON B.—In the east of the northern part of Brazil—a part of the Atlantic Ocean.

ATLANTIC OCEAN.—This is one of the great divisions of that watery expanse, which covers more than three-fourths of the surface of the globe. It lies between the Old and New Worlds—washing the eastern shores of North and South America, and the western shores of Europe and Africa. It is 9000 miles long, and from 1000 to 4000 wide.

B. OF ALL SAINTS.—In the eastern part of Brazil—a part of the Atlantic Ocean. The town of St. Salvador is situated on it—and has a populuton of 120,000.

MARAMBAYA B.—In the south of the eastern part of Brazil—a part of the Atlantic Ocean.

PARANAGUA B.—In the east of the southern part of Brazil—a part of the Atlantic Ocean.

L. DE LOS PATOS.—In the extreme southern part of Brazil—150 miles long.

L. MIRIM.—In the eastern part of Uraguay.

L. IBERA.—In the eastern part of Buenos Ayres—south of Parana river.

XARAYES L.—In the eastern part of Bolivia. Paraguay river flows though it.

L. Ubahy.—In the interior part of Bolivia. Blanco river flows through it.

L. Del Valle.—In the western interior of Buenos Ayres.

Porongos L.—In the interior part of Buenos Ayres—the Dulce river flows into it.

Blanco B.—In the southern part of Buenos Ayres—a part of the Atlantic Ocean.

St. Mathias and Desengano Bs.—In the east of the northern part of Patagonia—parts of the Atlantic Ocean.

St. George's B.—In the eastern part of Patagonia—a part of the Atlantic Ocean.

L. Coluguape.—In the interior part of Patagonia—the source of Port Desire river.

Strait of Magellan.—Separates Terra Del Fuego from the southern part of Patagonia, and connects the waters of the southern Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It is 300 miles in length, and from a mile and a half to 40 miles wide.

Str. of Le Maire.—Separates Staten land from Terra del Fuego. It is a part of the Southern Ocean.

G. of Penas.—In the western part of Patagonia—a part of the Pacific Ocean.

Chonos Archipelago.—Near the western coast of Patagonia—north of the Gulf of Penas.

G. of Guaiteca.—Between the west of the northern part of Patagonia and Chiloe island—a part of the Pacific Ocean.

Talcahuana B.—In the western part of Chili—a part of the Pacific Ocean. The town of Conception is situated near it—has a population of 10,000.

Valparaiso B.—In the western part of Chili—north of Talcahuana Bay—a part of the Pacific Ocean. The town of Valparaiso is situated on it—has a population of 30,000.

L. Titicaca.—In the southern part of Peru—and north-western part of Bolivia—180 miles long, and 500 feet deep—its surface comprises 4000 square miles, and is 12,795 feet above the level of the ocean.

L. Reyes.—In the western part of Peru—the source of the Amazon river.

G. of Guayaquil.—In the western part of Equador—a part of the Pacific Ocean. The town of Guayaquil is situated on it—has a population of 20,000.

Sardinas B.—In the south-western part of New Granada—a part of the Pacific Ocean.

B. of Choco.—In the western part of New Granada—a part of the Pacific Ocean.

B. of Panama.—In the north-western part of New Granada—on the south side of the Isthmus of Darien—is a part of the Atlantic Ocean. The town of Panama is situated on it—has a population of 10,000

G. of Darien.—In the north-western part of New Granada—a part of the Caribbean Sea.

RIVERS OF SOUTH AMERICA.

MAGDALENA R.—Rises among the Andes mountains, in the south-western part of New Granada—flows first northerly, with a slight inclination to the east—then a north-westerly course, into the Caribbean Sea, by several mouths. It is 900 miles long. The towns of M. and H. are situated on it, and C. on an island at its mouth. In the Bogota river, (a tributary of the Magdalena,) 15 miles west of the city of Bogota, are the falls of Tequendama; a short distance above the falls the river is 140 feet in width, but being forced into a *narrow* though *deep* bed, of only 40 feet wide, it is precipitated, at two bounds, down a perpendicular rock, to the depth of 650 feet. "This cataract," says Humboldt, "forms an assemblage of every thing that is sublimely picturesque in beautiful scenery. The body of water, when it first parts from its bed, forms a broad arch of glassy appearance; a little lower down it assumes a fleecy form, and ultimately, in its progress downwards, it shoots forth into millions of small tubular masses, which chase each other like sky rockets. The noise which attends the fall is quite astounding, and dense clouds of vapour are sent up, which mingle with the atmosphere, forming, in their ascent, the most beautiful rainbows."

CAUCA R.—Rises among the Andes, in the south-western part of New Granada—flows a northerly course—is a branch of Magdalena river, and is 600 miles long.

ORINOCO R.—Rises in Ipava lake, in the southern interior of Venezuela—flows first an easterly, then winds round to the south, and takes a westerly direction, then a northerly course, forming part of the boundary between Venezuela and New Granada, then flows north-easterly, and lastly, changes to an easterly direction, flowing through the north-eastern part of Venezuela, into the Atlantic Ocean, by a multitude of mouths. It is 1500 miles long.

ARAUCA R.—Rises in the northern interior of New Granada—flows an easterly course—is a branch of Orinoco river, and is 500 miles long.

META AND GUAVIARE RS.—Rises among the Andes—in the southern interior of New Granada—flows a little north of an easterly course—are branches of Orinoco river, and are each 600 miles long.

CASIQUIARE R.—Connects the Negro, a branch of the Amazon, with Orinoco river.

CARONI R.—Rises in the south-eastern part of Venezuela—flows a general northerly course—is a branch of Orinoco river—and is 300 miles long.

ESSEQUIBO R.—Rises in the south-eastern part of British Guiana—flow first a north-westerly, then a winding northerly course into the Atlantic Ocean, and is 450 miles long.

SURINAM R.—Rises in Acaray mountains, in the southern part of Dutch Guiana—flows a general northerly course into the Atlantic Ocean, and is 300 miles long.

MARONI R.—Rises in Acaray mountains—flows a northerly course, forming the boundary between Dutch and French Guiana, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean. It is 350 miles long.

OYPOCK R.—Forms most of the boundary between French Guiana and Brazil—flows a northerly course into the Atlantic Ocean.

Amazon R.—Rises in Lake Reyes, in the western part of Peru—in about 12° of south latitude, or 831 miles south of the equator—flows first a south-easterly, then a north-easterly, then a north-westerly, then a northerly, and lastly, a general easterly course, passing through the interior and northern parts of Peru—the south-eastern part of Ecuador, and the northern part of Brazil, and flows into the Atlantic Ocean, under the equator. It is the largest river in the world, though not the longest, being 4000 miles long, and 180 wide at its mouth. Its current is so rapid that it carries its own waters unmixed into the ocean, to the distance of 240 miles. It drains, with its tributaries, an area of 2,400,000 square miles. Those that flow into it from the north, are the Trombetas, Aniba, Negro, Caqueto, and Putumayo—those from the south are the Tunguragua, Huallaga, Javary, Jutay, Jurua, Purus, Madeira, Topayos, and the Xingu. Two days before and after the full moon—at its mouth, the phenomenon, called "The Bore," occurs—when the water from the ocean rushes into the river with a prodigious force and noise—in two, three, and sometimes four successive waves, each presenting a perpendicular front of from ten to fifteen feet high—no small vessel can encounter this, without certain destruction. The meaning of its Indian name, (Am-as'so-na,) is boat destroyer.

Trombetas and Anaba Rs.—Rise in the Acaray mountains, in the northern part of Brazil—flows a southerly course—are branches of the Amazon river.

Branco R.—Rises in the Acaray mountains, in the northern part of Brazil—flows a southerly course—is a branch of the Negro river.

Negro R.—Rises in the southern interior of New Granada—flows first an easterly, then a southerly, then an easterly, and lastly, a south-easterly course—is a branch of the Amazon river, and is 1200 miles long.

Uaupes R.—Rises among the Andes mountains—in the southern part of New Granada—flows first an easterly, then a southerly, and lastly, an easterly course—is a branch of the Negro river—and is 600 miles long.

Caqueta R.—Rises among the Andes, in the south-western part of New Granada—flows first a south-easterly, then an easterly, and lastly, a south-easterly course—forming part of the boundary between New Granada and Ecuador—Ecuador and Brazil—is a branch of the Amazon river, and is 1100 miles long.

Apapura R.—Has its source near that of the Caqueta—flows a general south-easterly course—is a branch of the Caqueta, and is 500 miles long.

Putumayo R.—Rises among the Andes, in the north of the western part of Ecuador—flows first a south-easterly, then an easterly course—is a branch of the Amazon river, and is 800 miles long.

Tunguragua R.—Rises among the Andes, in the western part of Peru—flows first a north-westerly, then a winding easterly course—and forms a junction with Huallaga river. It is 500 miles long.

Huallaga R.—Rises among the Andes, in the western part of Peru—flows a general northerly course, and unites with Tunguragua river. It is 500 miles long.

Javary R.—Rises in the north-eastern part of Peru—flows first a northerly, then a north-easterly course—forming part of the boundary between Brazil and Ecuador—is a branch of the Amazon river.

Jutay and Jurua Rs.—Rise among the Geral mountains, in the eastern part of Peru—flow a north-easterly course through the western part of Brazil—are branches of the Amazon river. The first is 700, and the other 800 miles long.

Purus R.—Rises among the Geral mountains, in the south-eastern part of Peru—flows first a northerly, then a north-easterly course—through the western part of Brazil—is a branch of the Amazon, and is 900 miles long.

Madeira R.—Is formed by the junction of the Mamore and Blanco rivers, in the northern part of Bolivia—flows first a northerly, then a north-easterly course through the western part of Brazil—is the largest branch of the Amazon river, and is 2200 miles long.

Topayos R.—Rises near the south-western boundary of Brazil—flows a northerly course, with a slight inclination to the east—is a branch of the Amazon, and is 1100 miles long.

Xingua R.—Rises in the southern interior of Brazil—flows a winding northerly course—is a branch of the Amazon river, and is 1300 miles long.

Araguay R.—Rises among the Brazilian mountains in the southern interior of Brazil—flows a northerly course, and unites with the Tocantins, which also flows a northerly course into the Atlantic Ocean—taking the name of Para in the last 100 miles of its course. The A. and T. are each 1100 miles long—the Para included, 1200.

Gurapy R.—Rises in the northern part of Brazil—flows a north-easterly course into the Atlantic Ocean, and is 500 miles long.

Paranaiba R.—Rises in the eastern interior of Brazil—flows first a north-easterly, then a northerly course into the Atlantic Ocean, and is 800 miles long.

St. Francisco R.—Rises among the Brazilian mountains—in the south-eastern part of Brazil—flows first a northerly, then a north-easterly, and lastly, an easterly course into the Atlantic Ocean, and is 1300 miles long.

Paraiba R.—Rises among the Brazilian mountains, in the south of the eastern part of Brazil—flows, with a slight inclination to the north, an easterly course into the Atlantic Ocean, and is 450 miles long.

Uruguay R.—Rises among the Brazilian mountains, in the southern part of Brazil—flows first a winding south-westerly, then a southerly course, forming part of the boundary between Brazil and Buenos Ayres—Buenos Ayres and Uruguay—unites with the Parana, and forms the Rio de la Plata. It is 800 miles long.

Negro R.—Rises among the Brazilian mountains, in the most southern part of Brazil—flows a south-westerly course through Uruguay, and unites with the Uruguay river. It is 400 miles long.

Parana R.—Is formed by the junction of the Tiete, Grande, and Parnahyba rivers, in the southern interior of Brazil—flows first a southerly, then a south-westerly, then a southerly, and then a westerly course—forming part of the boundary between Brazil and Paraguay—Paraguay and Buenos Ayres—unites with the Paraguay, then taking a southerly course, receives the Salado, after which it changes

to a south-easterly direction, and unites with the Uruguay, and forms the Rio de la Plata. It is 1900 miles long.

Rio de la Plata R.—Is formed by the junction of the Uruguay and Parana rivers, in the south-eastern part of Buenos Ayres. It is rather an estuary than a river. Measured from the source of the Parana, it is about 2100 miles long, and 150 wide at its mouth.

Paraguay R.—Rises in the southern interior of Brazil—flows a southerly course, forming part of the boundary between Brazil and Bolivia, the boundary between Bolivia and Paraguay, and part of the boundary between Paraguay and Buenos Ayres, and forms a junction with the Parana river. It is 1200 miles long.

Pilcomayo R.—Rises in the south-western part of Bolivia—flows first an easterly, then a south-easterly course, passing through the southern part of Bolivia, and north-eastern part of Buenos Ayres—is a branch of the Paraguay river, and is 1100 miles long.

Varmejo R.—Forms part of the boundary between Bolivia and Buenos Ayres—after which it flows a south-easterly course through the north-eastern part of Buenos Ayres—is a branch of the Paraguay river, and is 1000 miles long.

Salado R.—Rises in the north-western part of Buenos Ayres—flows a south-easterly course—is a branch of Parana river, and is 800 miles long.

Dulce R.—Rises in the north-western part of Buenos Ayres—flows a south-easterly course into Porongos lake, and is 500 miles long.

Tercero R.—Rises in the interior part of Buenos Ayres—flows a south-easterly course—is a branch of Parana river, and is 300 miles long.

Saladillo R.—Rises in the southern interior of Buenos Ayres—flows an easterly course into the Rio de la Plata, and is 400 miles long.

Colorado R.—Rises among the Andes, in the western part of Buenos Ayres—flows a south-easterly course into the Atlantic Ocean, and is 1000 miles long.

Rio Negro.—Rises in the south-western part of Buenos Ayres—flows a south-easterly course into the Atlantic Ocean, and is 700 miles long.

Camarones R.—Rises among the Andes, in the north-western part of Patagonia—flows a south-easterly course into the Atlantic Ocean—is 300 miles long.

Port Desire R.—Flows from Lake Coluguape, an easterly course into the Atlantic Ocean, and is 300 miles long.

ISLANDS OF SOUTH AMERICA.

Joannes I.—Near the northern coast of Brazil, in the mouth of the Amazon river. It is 150 miles long.

St. Anne I.—In the Araguay river, in the interior part of Brazil.

Fernando de Noronha I.—In the Atlantic Ocean, north-east of C. St. Roque.

Itamaraca I.—In the Atlantic Ocean, near the eastern coast of Brazil, and in about 9° of south latitude.

Abrolhos Is.—In the Atlantic Ocean, near the eastern coast of Brazil—in about 18° of south latitude.

St. Sebastian, Cananea, St. Catharina, and Taramandi Is.—In the Atlantic Ocean, near the eastern coast of the southern part of Brazil.

Sandwich Land.—In the Atlantic Ocean, south-east of Patagonia.

South Georgian Is.—In the Atlantic Ocean, north-west of Sandwich Land.

South Orkney and South Shetland Is.—In the Atlantic Ocean south-west of the south Georgian islands.

Aurora Is.—In the Atlantic Ocean, north-west of South Georgian islands.

Falkland Is.—In the Atlantic Ocean, east of the southern part of Patagonia.

Staten Land.—In the South Atlantic Ocean, east of Terra del Fuego, from which it is separated by the Strait of Le Marie.

Terra del Fuego I.—In the Southern Ocean, south of Patagonia, from which it is separated by the Strait of Magellan. It is 270 miles long, and 180 wide.

Hermit and Camden Is.—In the Southern Ocean, near the southern coast of Terre del Fuego.

Wellington I.—In the Pacific Ocean, near the western coast of Patagonia. It is 150 miles long.

Chiloe I.—In the Pacific Ocean, near the southern coast of Chili, and the western coast of the northern part of Patagonia.

Juan Fernandez Is.—In the Pacific Ocean, west of Chili. Mas a Fuero and Mas a Tierra, or Selkirk's, are the principal islands of the group.

St. Felix and St. Amrrose Is.—In the Pacific Ocean, west of the northern part of Chili, and south-west of Bolivia.

Puna I.—In the Gulf of Guayaquil, west of Equador.

MOUNTAINS OF SOUTH AMERICA.

Geral Mts.—Extend through the eastern and south-eastern parts of Peru, and along the south-western boundary of Brazil.

Acaray Mts.—Form the boundary between the northern part of Brazil and Guiana, and part of the boundary between Brazil and Venezuela—their general direction east and west.

Brazilian Mts.—Extend in various directions through the south-eastern part of Brazil, the principal range running parallel with the coast for 2100 miles.

Vulcan Mts.—In the south-eastern part of Buenos Ayres—extending east and west.

Andes Mts.—Extend from north to south, through the whole length of South America—the principal ridge following in general the winding of the Pacific coast, from which it is distant from 50 to 150 miles.

Mt. Illimani.—A peak of the Andes—in the western part of Bolivia, 24,350 feet high.

Mt. Sorata.—A peak of the Andes, in the north-western part of Bolivia—the highest mountain in the New World, being 25,400 feet above the level of the ocean.

Mt. Cotopaxi.—A celebrated volcanic mountain in the western part of Ecuador—34 miles south-east of the city of Quito. It is 19,000 feet high—its shape is that of a perfect cone—at an elevation of 14,500 feet above the level of the ocean, commences the region of perpetual snow. Cotopaxi is one of the most dreadful of volcanoes—its explosions are frequent and disastrous. In 1738, the flames rose 3000 feet above the brink of the crater. In 1744, the roarings of the volcano were heard as far as Honda, on the Magdalena river, at a distance of 600 miles. On the 4th of April, 1768, the quantity of ashes ejected was so great that during a large portion of the day the sun-light was entirely shut out, and the thick darkness of a starless midnight brooded over many miles of the surrounding country, so that at the town of Lutacunga which is more that 20 miles distant from the crater, day broke only at three in the afternoon. An eruption which occurred in the month of January, 1803, was preceded by the melting of the snows that covered the mountain, at the port of Guayaquil, 156 miles in a straight line from the crater, "we heard," says Humboldt, "day and night, the noises of the volcano, like continued discharges of a battery; we distinguished these tremendous sounds even on the Pacific Ocean, south-west of the island of Puna."

Chimborazo.—A peak of the Andes in the western part of Ecuador, 21,730 feet high, till recently regarded as the highest mountain in South America.

Mt. Pichincha.—An extinct volcano, in the western part of Ecuador, near the equator, 16,000 feet high.

CAPES OF SOUTH AMERICA.

C. Gallinas.—A north-eastern point of New Granada, extending into the Caribbean Sea—the most northern cape of South America.

C. Orange.—A northern point of Brazil—extending into the Atlantic Ocean, at the mouth of the Oyapock river.

C. North.—An eastern point of the most northern part of Brazil, extending into the Atlantic Ocean.

C. St. Roque.—An eastern point of Brazil extending into the Atlantic Ocean—the most eastern cape of South America.

C. Frio.—A south-eastern point of Brazil, extending into the Atlantic Ocean.

Cs. St. Antonio and Corrientes.—South-eastern points of Buenos Ayres, extending into the Atlantic Ocean.

C. Blanco.—An eastern point of Patagonia, extending into the Atlantic Ocean—also a north-western point of Peru, extending into the Pacific Ocean.

C. Horn.—A southern point of Terra del Fuego, (or rather of Hermit island,) extending into the Southern Ocean—the most southern cape of South America.

C. Pillar.—A north-western point of Terra del Fuego, extending into the South Pacific Ocean.

C. Francisco.—A north-western point of Ecuador, extending into the Pacific Ocean.

Pt. Mariato.—A southern point of the Isthmus of Panama, ex-

tending into the Pacific Ocean. This isthmus, called also the Isthmus of Darien, is, in its narrowest part, not more than 30 miles across. The dry season here lasts from December till April, and the wet, the rest of the year. The quantity of rain that falls is prodigious; but a very remarkable phenomenon occurs throughout the isthmus, in the height of the rainy season, of which no satisfactory explanation has ever been offered. On the 20th of June the rain ceases, and during five or six days the sun shines out constantly, with the utmost splendour; after which the rain sets in as before—nor is any instance known of irregularity in the recurrence of this singular break in the ordinary course of the season.

CITIES.

Quito.—The capital of Ecuador, in the north-western part, near the equator—has a population of 70,000. It is situated in a ravine, on the eastern declivity of Mount Pichincha, at an elevation of 9500 feet above the level of the ocean. This city enjoys, as it were, a perpetual spring—vegetation never ceasing at any period of the year, though it is within sight of eleven summits of the Andes, which are covered with perpetual snow. Earthquakes are frequent, and from December to March, violent storms of rain and lightning almost daily occur in the afternoon.

Carracas.—The capital of Venezuela, is situated in the northern part, 20 miles from the Caribbean Sea. This city was partially destroyed in 1812 by an earthquake, in which 12,000 persons are said to have perished. The population previous to that time was 40,000, it is now but 23,000.

Potosi.—Is situated in the western part of Bolivia, on the western declivity of the mountain of Cerro de Potosi, at an elevation of of 13,265 feet above the level of the ocean. The silver mines of Potosi so celebrated throughout the world, were accidentally discovered in 1545, by an Indian named Hualpa, as he was pursuing some wild goats up the mountain. Arriving at a steep place, he laid hold of a bush, to assist him in his course, which he tore from the soil, and exposed a mass of solid silver at the roots. The population of Potosi, when these mines were in their most flourishing state, was 160,000—it is now less than 10,000.

South America is bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean—on the east and south-east by the Atlantic Ocean—on the south by the Strait of Magellan—on the west by the Pacific Ocean.

QUESTIONS

ON THE

MAP OF SOUTH AMERICA.

Where is the
G. of Venezuela.
Str. of Magellan.
Magdalena R.
Dulce R.
Essequibo R.
G. of Guayaquil.
Itamaraca I.
B. of All Saints.
Ipava L.
Geral Mts.
Ponrongos L.
C. Pillar.
Surinam R.
Des. of Atacama.
Blanco B.
Vulcan Mts.
Orinoco R.
C. Horn.
L. Titicaca.
G. of Darien.
Oyapock R.
Marambaya B.
Joannes I.
Mt. Illimani.
C. Frio.
C. Gallinas.
Wellington's I.
L. Ibera.
Puna I.
G. of Penas.
Mt. Chimborazo.
C. St. Roque.
Madeira R.
Acaray Mt.
Paranagua R.
Abrolhos Is.
L. Maracaybo.
Sardinas B.
Terra del Fuego I.
Topayos R.
Maroni R.
Camden I.
Mt. Sorata.
L. Coluguape.
C. Orange.
Falkland I.
St. Felix I.
St. Sebastian I.
I. of St. Anne.
C. Reyes.
Amazon R.
Selkirk's I.
St. Mathias's B.
B. of Choco.
G. Guaiteca.
Pinzon B.
Chonos Archipelago.
Pilcomayo R.
Chiloe I.
Caraccas (or Caracas.)
Quito.
Mt. Pichincha.
L. De los Patos.
St. Catharina I.
Mt. Cotopaxi.

Which is the most Northern, Eastern, Southern, and Western Cape of South-America?
Parana R.
L. Ubahy.
Desengano B.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

ON THE

MAP OF AFRICA.

LARGE BODIES OF WATER.

Gulf of Sidra.—In the western part of Barca—a part of the Mediterranean Sea.

G. of Suez.—Between the eastern part of Egypt and north-western part of Arabia—a part of the Red Sea. The town of Suez is situated

at its northern extremity. This Gulf, which at low water is in many parts so shallow as to be fordable, is memorable in sacred history, on account of the miraculous escape of the children of Israel, and the destruction of Pharaoh and his host.

G. of Aden.—Borders on the northern part of Berbera, and southern part of Arabia—is a part of the Arabia a Sea.

Mozambique Channel.—Between the eastern part of Mozambique, and western part of Madagascar island. It is a part of the Indian Ocean, and is 240 miles wide.

Bombetok B.—In the north-western part of Madagascar island—is a part of the Indian Ocean.

Vohemaire and Anton Gils Bs.—In the north-eastern part of Madagascar island—are parts of the Indian Ocean.

Delagoa B.—Between the southern part of Mozambique, and the eastern part of Boshuana's Country—is a part of the Indian Ocean.

Agulhas B.—In the southern part of Cape Colony—is a part of the Atlantic Ocean.

St. Helena B.—In the western part of Cape Colony—is a part of the Atlantic Ocean.

Santa Cruz B.—In the western part of Hottentot's Country—is a part of the Atlantic Ocean.

Walwisch B.—Between the north-western part of Hottentot's Country, and the south-western part of Cimbebas—is a part of the Atlantic Ocean.

Great Fish B.—Between the north-western part of Cimbebas, and south-western part of Lower Guinea—is a part of the Atlantic Ocean—Bembaroughe river flows into it.

G. of Guinea.—That part of the Atlantic Ocean bordering on the south-eastern part of Upper and north-western part of Lower Guinea.

L. Lodeah.—In the interior part of Tunis.

L. Dibbie.—In the Niger river—in the north-western part of Soudan.

L. Tchad.—In the north of the eastern part of Soudan—200 miles long. The Yeou and Shary rivers flow into it.

L. Fittre.—In the north-eastern part of Soudan. The Misselad river flows into it.

L. Dembea.—In the interior part of Abyssinia—is 65 miles long. The Azrek river, a principal branch of the Nile, flows through this lake—but is said to preserve its waters with but little intermixture with those of the lake, across which its current is always visible.

L. Maravee.—A salt lake in the eastern part of unexplored regions, near the south-western coast of Zanguebar.

RIVERS OF AFRICA.

Nile R.—Is formed by the junction of El Abiad and Azrek rivers, in the south-western part of Nubia—after receiving the Tacazze it flows first a very winding, and then a direct northerly course, passing through Nubia and Egypt into the Mediterranean Sea. It is 2800 miles long. From the junction of the Tacazze

to its termination—a distance of 1350 miles—the Nile does not receive a single affluent on either side, an instance unparalleled in the geography of the globe. It is noted for overflowing its banks every year, and fertilizing the country, called the valley of the Nile. The rise of the Nile commences in June, and continues to increase till September. These annual inundations, are now ascertained to be caused by periodical rains, which fall about the sources of the Nile, within the tropics. Cairo, the capital of Egypt, is situated on its right bank, 100 miles from its mouth—has a population of 300,000. The towns of S. and New D. are situated on its left bank—and S. on the Azrek, one of its head branches. The Pyramids of Egypt are situated near the left bank of the Nile, seven or eight miles from Cairo. The largest of them is 763 feet square at the base—and 590 feet high—and covers an area of more than 13 acres. According to the writings of Herodotus, who obtained his information from the priests of Egypt—100,000 men were employed 20 years in its construction. The Sphinx, a huge monster hewn out of the solid rock, having the face of a virgin, and the body of a beast—is situated near the Pyramids, and is 125 feet long.

Webbe and Ozee Rs.—Rise in the north-eastern part of Ethiopia—flow a south-easterly course through Zanguebar into the Indian Ocean.

Mannissa R.—Rises in the south-eastern part of unexplored regions—flows a southerly course, between Mozambique and Boshuana's Country into Delagoa Bay.

Zambeze R.—Is formed by two branches, which unite near the western boundary of Monomotapa—flows first a north-easterly, then a south-easterly course through Mozambique into the Indian Ocean.

St. Lucia R.—Is a small river, forming the boundary between Boshuana's Country and Caffraria, flows south-east into the Indian Ocean.

Great Kei R.—Forms the boundary between Caffraria and Cape Colony—flows south-east into the Indian Ocean.

Orange R.—Rises in the southern part of Boshuana's Country—flows a winding westerly course through Hottentot's Country into the Atlantic Ocean, and is 1000 miles long.

Bembaroughe.—Rises in the interior part of Cimbebas—flows a north-westerly course into the Great Fish Bay.

Coanza R.—Rises in the western part of unexplored regions—flows a general westerly course through Lower Guinea into the Atlantic Ocean.

Ambriz R.—Rises in the eastern part of Lower Guinea—flows a westerly course into the Atlantic Ocean, and is 600 miles long.

Congo R.—Rises in the interior part of unexplored regions—flows first a westerly, then a north-westerly, and lastly, a south-westerly course through Lower Guinea into the Atlantic Ocean.*

Misselad R.—Rises in Fertit—flows a general north-westerly course into Lake Fittre.

Shary R.—Rises in the south-eastern part of Soudan—flows a general north-westerly course into Lake Tchad.

Yeou R.—Rises in the interior part of Soudan—flows a little north of an easterly course into Lake Tchad.

* The courses of this river are partly conjecture

Niger R.—Rises in the south-western part of Soudan—flows first a north-westerly, then a north-easterly, then a northerly, then a south-easterly, and lastly, a south-westerly course—passing through the western, northern, and interior parts of the Soudan, and forming the boundary between Upper and Lower Guinea—falls into the Gulf of Guinea, by several mouths. It is 2700 miles long. The towns of S., T., S., B., E., and B., and some others of less note, are situated on it. The Tsadda and White rivers are its two principal branches.

St. Paul's R.—Rises among the mountains of Kong—flows a south-westerly course, forming the boundary between Upper Guinea and Senegambia—and passing through Liberia into the Atlantic Ocean—is 300 miles long.

Rio Grande.—Rises in the interior part of Senegambia—flows a general westerly course into the Atlantic Ocean.

Gambia R.—Rises in the interior part of Senegambia—flows with many windings, a general westerly course into the Atlantic Ocean, and is 700 miles long.

Senegal R.—Rises among the mountains of Kong, in the south-eastern interior of Senegambia—flows first a northerly, then a north-westerly, and lastly, a south-westerly course, passing through the northern part of Senegambia into the Atlantic Ocean.

ISLANDS OF AFRICA.

Seychelle, Praslin, Almirante Is., Mahe, Roquepiz, Anunciation, Coetivi, George, Galega, and Juan de Nova Is.—Are all comprised within the Ethiopian Archipelago, lying east of the southern part of Zanguebar.

Assumption, Natal, and Aldabra Is.—In the Indian Ocean—north of Madagascar.

Monfia Pemba, and Zanzibar Is.—In the Pacific Ocean—near the eastern coast of the southern part of Zanguebar.

Madagascar I.—In the Indian Ocean, east of Mozambique, 960 miles long, and from 200 to 360 wide—are aestimated at 225,000 square miles.

Mauritius and Bourbon Is.—In the Indian Ocean, east of Madagascar. Mauritius belongs to Great Britain and Bourbon to France.

St. Helena I.—In the Atlantic Ocean, about 1200 miles west of the most southern part of Lower Guinea, and a southerly direction from France, noted as being the place where Napoleon Bounaparte was banished in 1815, and where he was detained as a prisoner of war, till his death, in 1821.

Ascension I.—In the Atlantic Ocean, about midway between Lower Guinea and Brazil.

St. Paul's I.—In the Atlantic Ocean, near the equator, and northeast of Brazil.

Annobon, St. Thomas, Princes, and Fernando Po Is.—In the Gulf of Guinea, near the western coast of the northern part of Lower Guinea.

Cape Verde Is.—In the Atlantic Ocean, west of the northern part of Senegambia. They belong to Portugal.

Canary Is.—In the Atlantic Ocean, south-west of Morocco. Teneriffe, one of these islands, is noted for its high mountain, called "The Peak of Teneriffe," which is 11,946 feet high. It is an extinct volcano, but from some crevices in the crater, hot watery vapours still issue; these crevices are called by the natives, "*The Nostrils of the Peak.*" The Canary islands belong to Spain.

Madeira Is.—In the Atlantic Ocean, west of Morocco. These islands belong to Portugal.

Azore Is.—In the Atlantic Ocean, west of the southern part of Spain. They belong to Portugal.

MOUNTAINS OF AFRICA.

Mts. of Kong.—Form the boundary between Upper Guinea and Soudan—extending east and west, after which they take a northerly and southerly direction through the eastern part of Senegambia.

Atlas Mts.—Extend through the Barbary States, and separate the cultivated country from the Great Desert—they are 1400 miles long.

Mt. Miltson.—A peak of the Atlas mountains, in the interior part of Morocco. It is 11,000 feet high.

Mountains of the Moon.—Extend through the northern part of Ethiopia—their direction is east and west—the western part of the range is called "Cameroons Mountains." They separate the north-western part of Ethiopia from the southern border of the eastern part of Soudan, and are 13,000 feet high.

Crystal Mts.—Extend along the eastern and southern border of Lower Guinea, from the Congo river to Cimbebas.

Snow Mts.—Extend through the southern and south-eastern parts of Africa. Greatest height 10,000 feet.

Lupata Mts.—Extend along the western border of the northern part of Mozambique, and through the southern part of Zanguebar—their general direction is north and south.

Red Mts.—In the southern—and Radama in the northern part of Madagascar—extending through the whole length of the island, parallel with the coast.

CAPES OF AFRICA.

C. Bona.—A north-eastern point of Tunis—extending into the Mediterranean Sea.

C. Guardafui.—A north-eastern point of Berbera—extending into the Indian Ocean—the most eastern cape of Africa.

C. Orfui.—An eastern point of Berbera—extending into the Indian Ocean.

C. Bassas.—A southern point of Ajan—extending into the Indian Ocean.

C. Delgado.—The most south-eastern point of Zanguebar—extending into the Indian Ocean.

C. Ambro.—The northern point of Madagascar island—extending into the Indian Ocean.

C. St. Mary.—The southern point of Madagascar—extending into the Indian Ocean.

C. Corrientes.—The most south-eastern point of Mozambique—extending into the Indian Ocean.

C. Agulhas.—The most southern point of Cape Colony, and in *fact* the most southern cape of Africa—extending into the Atlantic Ocean.

C. of Good Hope.—A south-western point of Cape Colony—extending into the Atlantic Ocean—usually considered the most southern cape of Africa.

Cs. Cross and Frio.—A western and a north-western point of Cimbebas—extending into the Atlantic Ocean.

C. Palmas.—A south-eastern point of Liberia—extending into the Atlantic Ocean.

C. Verd.—The western point of the northern part of Senegambia—extending into the Atlantic Ocean—the most western cape of Africa.

Cs. Blanco and Bojador.—Western points of the Great Desert—extending into the Atlantic Ocean.

Africa is bounded on the north by the Mediterranean Sea, separating it from Europe—on the north-east by the Red Sea, separating it from Asia, excepting at the Isthmus of Suez—on the east and south-east by the Indian Ocean—on the south and west by the Atlantic Ocean.

QUESTIONS

ON THE

MAP OF AFRICA.

Where is the
Vohemaire B.
Fogo I.
L. Maravee.
Lanzarota I.
Walwisch B.
C. St. Mary.
St. Helena B.
G. of Sidra.
Red Mt.
Mt. Miltsin.
St. Helena I.
Orange R.
C. Guardafui.
C. of Good Hope.
C. Ambro.
Sal I.
Teneriffe I.

L. Dembea.
Atlas Mts.
Senegal R.
Prince's I.
Antongil (or Antongil's B.
Nile R.
L. Tchad.
Delagoa B.
St. Michael I.
C. Agulhas.
L. Dibbie.
C. Verd.
Porto Santo I.
C. Orfui.
C. Bojador.
Crystal Mts.
St. Lucia R.

Mozambique Channel.
Ascension I.
L. Fittre.
Mayo I.
Flores I.
Maritius I.
Niger R.

Which is the most Northern, Eastern, Southern, and Western Cape of Africa?

Bonavista (or Boa Vista) I.
Congo I.
G. of Suez.

☞ The following were inadvertently omitted in their proper place.

Passaic R.—Rises in the northern interior of New Jersey—flows a short distance easterly, then northerly, again easterly, and lastly, a southerly course into New York bay. It is 70 miles long. It flows through a mountainous country, with a quiet and sluggish course, excepting at two falls. At the Little Falls it descends, by two leaps and a rocky rapid, 51 feet in the distance of half a mile. Five and a half miles below, are the Great Falls at Patterson—here the river pours itself in one unbroken cataract of 60 feet wide, 50 feet perpendicular descent, and a total fall of 70 feet, affording an immense water power.

Niagara Falls.—In order to contemplate aright, and to form any thing like a just conception of the vastness and overpowering grandeur and sublimity of these falls, it is important that we should direct our attention in the first place to the great chain of lakes, or inland seas, as they may be called, which are estimated to comprise nearly one-half of the whole amount of fresh water on the surface of the globe. Lake Superior, for instance, comprises an area of 28,000 square miles, and is 900 feet deep—its surface is 641 feet above the level of the ocean. The waters from this lake flow through the Strait of St. Mary (which is not navigable) into Huron lake—having a descent of 45 feet—Michigan lake comprises an area of about 17,000 square miles, and is also 900 feet deep—its surface is 600 feet above the level of the ocean, being 41 below Lake Superior. The waters of Michigan lake flow through the Strait of Mackinaw into Lake Huron—this lake, including Manitouline, comprises an area of 19,000 square miles, and is 1000 feet deep. Its surface is 596 feet above the level of the ocean. The waters of Lake Huron flow through St. Clair river and lake, and Detroit river into Lake Erie, having a descent of 52 feet. Lake Erie contains about 9000 square miles, and is 120 feet deep—its surface is 544 feet above the level of the ocean. We now come to Niagara river, which, as it flows from Lake Erie, is about three-fourths of a mile in width, and from 20 to 40 feet deep, and has for three miles a rapid current, and then becomes smooth and placid, till within one mile of the falls. Five miles below Lake Erie the river begins to expand, and continues till it becomes more than eight miles in width, measured across Grand Island. Three-fourths of a mile above the falls commence the rapids, which have a descent of from 52 to 57 feet, with white crested breakers, and a dashing and foaming torrent, tossing from 10 to 30 feet above the main current, until they come to the stupendous cataract. The river which constitutes the outlet of the immense body of water accumulated from the great upper lakes, and numerous rivers which flow into them, is here precipitated over a precipice 160 feet high, with a solemn and tremendous roar, which is ordinarily heard from five to twenty miles; and has, in some instances, been heard at Toronto, 45 miles distant. It is computed that one hundred millions of tons of water are discharged over the precipice every hour. In the morning, a little after sunrise, when the crescent, or horse-shoe fall, is illuminated by the full strength of the solar rays pouring in upon it, disclosing it nearly to the bottom, and

spanning it with a perfect rainbow, it is thought to exhibit its greatest beauty and splendour.

The falls are 21 miles below Lake Erie, and 14 above Lake Ontario. The river at the falls is about three-fourths of a mile wide, but below it is immediately compressed to less than one-fourth of a mile, and is 250 feet deep, as ascertained by sounding. About three miles below the falls is a terrific whirlpool, almost as powerful as the Maelstrom, near Norway. Here logs and trees are whirled round for days in its outer circles, and finally drawn down perpendicularly with tremendous force, and shot out again at the distance of many rods.

The Welland canal affords a passage for sloops and schooners of 125 tons burden, around the falls, and connects Lake Erie with Lake Ontario. It is 42 miles long, 56 feet wide, and from 8½ to 16 feet deep, and has 37 locks. The whole descent from one lake to the other, which these locks are intended to overcome, is 334 feet. This canal was completed in 1829, and cost $1,000,000.

MAP OF THE WORLD.

SHAPE, MAGNITUDE, AND MOTIONS OF THE EARTH.

In the early ages of the world mankind supposed the earth to be a *vast plane*, terminating on all sides in a shoreless sea, or a region of darkness. This idea continued till about 400 years ago. It was at last discovered to be a vast *globe* or *ball*, with an uneven surface of mountains and valleys.

That the earth is round, or of a globular form is demonstrated in various ways. 1. When a ship goes out to sea, we first lose sight of the hull, or the body of the ship; then of the sails, and lower rigging, and lastly, of the upper part of the masts. If the earth were not round, or spherical, the hull, or largest part would be last seen. 2. In an eclipse of the moon, when the moon's surface is darkened by the shadow of the earth, the boundary of the shadow is always circular, or round. 3. Many navigators have sailed entirely round the earth and arrived at the same port from which they commenced their voyage, by an opposite course. These are convincing proofs that the earth is round.

The earth is about 25,000 miles in *circumference*, and about 8000 miles in *diameter*.

Its surface contains 50,000,000 of square miles, and a population of 800,000,000.

The earth *revolves or turns round on its axis* every 24 hours, and thus produces day and night. It *revolves around the sun* in about 365 days, and thus produces the various seasons of the year—spring, summer, autumn, and winter.

The pivot on which a wheel turns is called its *axis*. The earth

is imagined to have such an axis, or point of revolution, the ends of which are called the *poles*. The path of the earth in its annual revolution is called its *orbit*. The surface of the earth, with its burden of continents and seas, moves, at the equator, at the rate of about 1000 miles an hour, in its diurnal revolution; and in its orbit, the whole globe flies along at the rate of 1100 miles a minute!

LESSONS

ON THE

MAP OF THE WORLD.

Eastern Hemisphere.
Western Hemisphere.
Eastern Continent.
Europe.
Asia.
Africa.
Western Continent.
North and South America.
Atlantic Ocean, 8500 m. l. 2000 to 5000 m. w.
Pacific Ocean, 11,000 m. l. 7000 w.
Indian Ocean, 500 m. l. 4000 w.
Northern Ocean.
Southern Ocean.
Red Sea.
Mediterranean Sea.
Black Sea.
White Sea.
Baltic Sea.
Caribbean Sea.
Gulf of Mexico.
G. of St. Lawrence.
Hudson's B.
Baffin's B.
Behring's Str.
Foveaux Str.
B. of Plenty.
B. of Islands.
Bass Str. 120 m. w.
G. of Carpentaria.
Str. of Macassar.
Str. of Sunda.

ISLANDS.

Ladrone Is.
Caroline Is.
New Georgian I.
New Ireland.
New Britain.
Louisiade.
New Guinea I.
Gilolo I.
Celebes I.
Timor I.
Flores I.
Sumbawa I.
Java I. Batavia.
Cocos Is.
Australia I. Sidney.
Van Dieman's Land, Hobart Town.
Royal Company.
Antarctic Continent.
Amsterdam I.
Kerguelen Land.
Enderby Land.
Marian & Crozet's Is.
Cough I.
Tristan d'Acunha.
Spitzbergen I.
Sandwich Is.
Owhyee (or Hawaii) I.
Anson's Archipelago.
Central Archipelago.
New Hebrides Is.
New Caledonia.
Norfolk I.
New Zealand Is.
Stewart's I.
Balleny's Is.
Victoria Land.
Chatham I.
Kermadec Is.
Friendly Is.
Feegee (or Fiji) Is.
Navigator's Is.
Society Is.
Tahiti (or Otaheite.)
Austral I.
Pearl Is.
Marquesas Is.
Washington Is.
St. Paul's I.
Galapagos (or Gallapagos) Is.

Where is the
Coral Sea.
Str. of Sunda.
Bay of Plenty.
Bass Strait.
Str. of Macassar.
G. of Carpentaria.
Cook's Str.
Torre's Str.
Foveaux Str.
Galapagos Is.
Spitsbergen I.
Hawaii I.
Indian Ocean.
Pacific Ocean.
Arctic Ocean.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

ON THE

MAP OF THE WORLD.

Coral Sea.—Borders on the north-eastern part of Australia, and is inclosed on the north and north-east by New Guinea, New Britain, New Ireland, New Georgian, New Hebrides, and New Caledonia islands. It is 1300 miles in width.

Bass Strait.—Separates Van Dieman's Land from the south-eastern part of Australia, and connects different parts of the Pacific Ocean. It is 130 miles wide.

Torre's Strait.—Separates a north-eastern point of Australia, called Cape York, from the southern part of New Guinea—is a part of the Pacific Ocean, and is 120 miles wide.

Gulf of Carpentaria.—In the northern part of Australia—a part of the Pacific Ocean.

Strait of Macassar.—Separates Celebes island from the eastern part of Borneo, and connects the waters of the Sea of Java with the Celebes Sea.

Sunda Strait.—Separates the islands of Sumatra and Java, and connects the waters of the Sea of Java with the Pacific Ocean. It is 30 miles wide.

Cook's Strait.—Separates the islands of New Ulster and New Munster, (known as New Zealand,) and connects different parts of the Pacific Ocean.

Foveaux Strait.—Separates Steward's island (now called New Leinster) from the most southern part of New Munster—is a part of the Pacific Ocean.

Bay of Plenty.—In the northern part of New Ulster island—a part of the Pacific Ocean.

Gallapagos Is.—In the Pacific Ocean—near the equator—and directly west of Equador.

Spitsbergen Is.—In the Arctic Ocean—north of Norway—extending from 77° to 81° north latitude, being the most northern land which has yet been discovered.

Hawaii or Ouhyee I.—The largest of the Sandwich islands—in the Pacific Ocean, between 18° and 20° of north latitude, and about 3200 miles west of Mexico. This island rises in high and towering cones to an elevation of nearly 16,000 feet above the level of the ocean. Here is the gigantic volcano of Kirauca, with its immense crater, two miles in length, by nearly a mile in width, and several hundred feet deep, in a constant state of terrific ebullition. Indeed the whole island is one complete mass of lava, and being perforated with innumerable apertures in the shape of craters, may be considered as forming a hollow cone over a vast furnace, in the heart of a stupendous sub-marine mountain.

Captain Cook was murdered by the natives of this island in 1779.

Navigators' Is.—In the Pacific Ocean—intersected by the 13° of south latitude, and 171° of west longitude. "Palolo" is the native name for a singular species of sea worm, which is found on the coast of these islands—they appear regularly in the months of October and November, during portions of two days in each month, viz., the day before, and the day on which the moon is in her last quarter. At the first dawn of day, they may be felt by the hand, swimming on the surface of the water, and as the day advances, their numbers increase, so that by the time the sun has risen, many thousands may be observed in a very small space, sporting merrily during their short visit to the surface of the ocean. On the second day they appear at the sametime, and in a similar manner, but in such countless myriads, that the surface of the ocean is literally covered with them for a considerable extent. On each day, after sporting for an hour or two, they disappear, and not one is ever observed until the day before the last quarter of the moon, in the month of October of the next year. In size, they may be compared to a very small straw, and are of various colours, green, brown, white, and speckled, and of different lengths—in appearance and mode of swimming, they resemble very small snakes—they are exceedingly brittle, and if broken into a number of pieces, each piece swims off as though it were an entire worm. The natives feast upon them, and esteem as the greatest of luxuries. The worms are caught in small baskets, beautifully made, and when taken on shore, are tied up in leaves, in small bundles and baked, but like oysters, they are eaten both cooked and uncooked, according to individual taste.

For the above facts, the author acknowledges his indebtedness to "The Friend," an excellent paper published in Philadelphia.

PROMISCUOUS QUESTIONS.

Where is the	Coronation G.	Gut of Canseau.
Piscataqua R.	Welcome G.	Koksak R.
Delaware B.	Severn R.	Churchill R.
Alleghany Mts.	Ottawa R.	Arctic Highlands
B. of Campeachy.	B. of Fundy.	Saco R.
Andencaple Inlet.	Tampa B.	Yazoo R.
Charlotte Harbour.	G. of Georgia.	Licking R.
Anticosti I.	Str. of Bellisle.	Oneida L.
Gulf of California.	C. Fear R.	Vineyard Sd.
Pr. Wm. Sound.	Muskingum R.	Sabine R.
Vacassar B.	Juniata R.	Saginaw B.
Schuylkill R.	Buzzard's B.	Winnipiseogee L.
York R.	Ogeechee R.	Monistic R.
Galveston B.	Casco B.	Brazos R.
Green R.	Chesapeake B.	L. Chapala.
Savannah R.	Richmond G.	Norton Sd.
Santee R.	G. of Tehuantepec.	Great Bear L.
Potomac R.	Southampton I.	I. of Pines.
Penobscot R.	L. Cayman.	San Francisco B.

C. Walsingham
C. Mendocino.
White Sea.
English Channel
Str. of Yenikale.
Guadalquivir R.
Loffoden Is.
Elba I.
G. of Bothnia.
C. Matapan.
Mobile B.
Albemarle Sd.
Green Mts.
New Inlet.
Mohawk R.
Roanoke R.
Long Island Sd
C. Robertson.
L. Chelekhof.
Sabine I.
Ignacio I.
Œsel I.
Irish Sea.
G. of Taranto.
C. Finisterre.
Petchora R.
B. of Biscay.
Auvergne Mts.
Pensacola B.
Genesee R.
Big Sandy R.
Tar R.
Miami R.
Cape Cod.
Red Sea.
Poyang L.
Channel of Tartary.
Helmund R.
Peiho R.
Hainan I.
Kotellnoi I.
Jan Mayen I.
L. Mistissinny.
Icy Cape.
C. Race.
Cosiguina Mt.
Sable I.
Tule L.
North Channel.
Sierra Morena Mts.
L. Ladoga.
Zante I.
C. Clear.

Gothland I.
Malta I.
Sea of Marmora.
Cevennes Mts.
Rappahannock R.
Skeneateles L.
Moosehead L.
Flint R.
Wabash R.
L. Erie.
Elk L.
Muscle Shoals.
Krishna R.
Ghaut Mts.
Niphon I.
Elbrooz Mts.
L. Baikel.
Dead Sea.
Gr. Salt Desert.
Irrawaddy R.
C. Cannaveral.
Musquito B.
Corn Is.
Grand B.
Gr. Salt L.
Mt. Hecla.
Str. of Dardanelles.
Corsica I.
Land's End.
Dwina R.
C. St. Vincent.
North Sea.
Corfu I.
Muscongus B.
L. Champlain.
C. Hatteras.
C. Catoche.
Black Mt.
Black Hills.
G. of Venezuela.
Str. of Magellan.
Magdalena R.
Dulce R.
Esequibo R.
G. of Guayaquil.
Ramleah Mts.
G. of Siam.
Petchelee G.
Obi R.
Mt. Ararat.
Sihon R.
Philadelphia.
C. Corrientes.

C. St. Antonio.
C. Chudleigh.
B. of Guatemala.
Coronation G.
Seneca L.
Delaware R.
Grand R.
Wachusett Mt.
C. Henry.
Pearl R.
James R.
Tongue R.
Baltic Sea.
C. Sviatoi.
C. Passaro.
L. Peipus.
Sky I.
Sea of Azof.
Seine R.
B. of All Saints.
Ipava L.
Geral Mts.
Porongus L.
Surinam R.
Des. of Atacama.
Guaviare R.
Mt. Cotopaxi.
Fogo I.
L. Maravee.
Lanzarota I.
Walwish B.
C. St. Mary.
St. Helena B.
G. of Sidra.
Nantucket I.
Barataria B.
Connecticut R.
Itasca L.
Mohegan Mts.
Salt R.
L. Memphramagog.
St. Joseph R.
Str. of Malacca.
Str. of Babelmandel.
Perouse Str.
Zaizan Nor.
Nerbuddah R.
G. of Martaban.
Ural Mts.
Sea of Aral.
G. of Lyons.
I. of Man.
G. of Dantzic.

Maelstrom, (written also Mälstrom.)
Lemnos I.
Rugen I.
Cantabrian Mts.
Mediterranean Sea.
L. Geneva.
Zealand I.
G. of Genoa.
Ungava B.
Juan de Fuca Str.
Davis's Str.
Pr. Edward's I.
Gr. Sandy Desert.
Vancouver's I.
Bonair I.
Green R.
Sitka I.
Mt. Miltsin.
St. Helena I.
Orange R.
C. Guardafui.
C. Good Hope.
C. Ambro.
Pittsburg.
Portland.
Buffalo.
L. Pontchartrain.
Ozark Mts.
Catskill Mts.
Ohio R.
Altamaha R.
Vulcan Mts.
Orinoco R.
C. Horn.
L. Titicaca.
Mississippi R.
Oyapock R.
Marambaya B.
Joannes I.
Mt. Illimani.
C. Frio.
C. Gallinas.
Lop Nor.
Str. of Mastmay.
G. of Cambay.
G. of Anadeer.
Des. of Cobi.
Mt. Pisgah.
G. of Manaar.
Cashgar.
Hindoo Koo Mt.
Bermudas Is.

Mt. Mooker.
King's C.
C. St. Lewis.
Amatique B.
Cattegat
Balkan Mt.
C. Teulada.
Onega R.
Pruth R.
Str. of Gibraltar.
Aland I.
Rhine R.

How do the waters of the Don R. reach the Ocean?

Waters of Green Bay?
L. Michigan.
Spirit L.
Baltimore.
Missouri R.
Mobile T.
Thunder B.
Teneriffe I.
L. Dembea.
Atlas Mts.
Senegal R.
Princes I.
Wellington's I.
Puna I.
G. of Penas.
Mt. Chimborazo.
C. St. Roque.
Madeira R.
C. Closterbay.
Water Volcano.
Mt. Etna.
C. Farewell.
Athabasca L.
C. Lopatka.
Quelpaert I.
Andaman Is.
Str. of Otranto.
G. of Finland.
Lipari I.
G. of Venice.
Str. of Messina.
L. Wetter.
Candia I.
Osage R.
Yellow Stone R.
Mt. Jorullo.

Colorado R.
Arkansas R.
Gr. Pedee R.
Nile R.
Pictured Rocks.
St. Michael's I.
C. Agulhas.
Cairo City.
Monrovia T.
Acaray Mts.
Paranagua B.
Washington City.
L. Maracaybo.
Terra del Fuego I.
Maroni R.
C. Eliz beth.
C. St. John.
C. Gracias a Dios.
B. of Honduras.
C. St. Lucas.
C. Gorda.
Tigris R.
Thian Chan Mts.
Dead Gulf.
Balcash L.
Nicobar Is.
C. Romania.
Black Sea.
Zuyder Zee.
Clara R.
Volga R.
Tornea R.
Ebro R.
Donegal B.
L. Maelar.
Metelin I.
Tombigbee R.
Martha's Vineyard.
Temiscouata. L.
L. George.
Bahama Is.
Popocatapetl.
Havana City.
Melville I.
C. Brewster.
Kodiak I.
Davy's Sound.
Mt. Vesuvius.
Grampian Hills.
L. Ilmen.
Glommen R.
Dniester R.
Tagus R.

Negropont I.
I. of Wight.
Po R.
C. Verde.
Porto Santo I.
C. Orfui.
C. Henlopen.
Cincinnati T.
Mt. Sorata.
Falkland Is.
St. Felix I.
I. of St. Anne.
L. Reyes.
Mt. of Olives.
Ceylon I.
Nova Zembla I.
G. of Tonquin.
Snowy Range Mts.
G. of Mexico.
Lancaster Sd.
Alleghany Mts.
Bantry B.
Oder R.
Cyprus I.
Hungary.
Str. of Bonifacio.
Des Moines R.
Alabama R.
Passamaquaddy B.
Mt. Katahdin.
Rock R.
Mozambique Channel.
Ascension I.
Amazon R.
Salado R.

Selkirk's I.
Passaic R.

Which is the most Northern, Eastern, Southern, and Western Cape of South America?

Which is the most Northern, Eastern, Southern, and Western Cape of Africa?

Iceland.
Norton Sd.
Fox Channel.
C. York.
Green Bank.
C. Lookout.
Mt. Holyoke.
C. Romans.
Isles of Shoals.
Mt. Desert I.
Elizabeth I.
Penobscot B.
Str. of Dover.
Bolearic Isles.
Don R.
Danube R.
Duna R.
Jordan R.
Adams's Peak.
Hoang Kiang R.
G. of Burgas.
Bog R.
Jersey I.

Baltic Sea.
Tiber R.
Block I.
Neuse R.
Bound Pa.
New York.
Virginia.
Illinois.
Massachusetts.
Ohio.
Maine.
Kentucky.
Merrimack R.
Tennessee R.
Rocky Mts.
Thames R.
Loire R.
Rhone R.
Trinidad I.
L. Nicaragua.
Vistula R.
Frith of Clyde.
Shannon R.
Okefinokee Swamp.
Chattahoochee R.
Hudson R.
Red R.
Platte R.
Illinois R.
Quebec.
T. Guanaxuato.
Jamaica I.
Behring's Strait.
Niagara Falls.
Great Wall.

Dates of the Settlement of the different States.

States.	Date.	Nation.	Place.
Florida	1565	Spanish	St. Augustine
1. Virginia	1607	English	Jamestown
2. New York	1614	Dutch	Albany
3. Massachusetts	1620	English	Plymouth
4. N. Hampshire	1623	English	Dover
5. N. Jersey	1624	Danes	Bergen
6. Delaware	1627	Swedes and Finns	C. Henlopen
Maine	1630	English	York
7. Connecticut	1633	English	Windsor
8. Maryland	1634	English	St. Mary's
9. Rhode Island	1636	R. Williams	Providence
10. N. Carolina	1650	English	Albemarle
11. S. Carolina	1670	English	Port Royal
Michigan	1670	French	Detroit
12. Pennsylvania	1682	William Penn	Philadelphia
Illinois	1683	French	Kaskaskia
Arkansas	1685	French	Arkansas
Indiana	1690	French	Vincennes
Louisiana	1699	French	Iberville
Alabama	1702	French	Mobile
Mississippi	1716	French	Natchez
Vermont	1725	English	Fort Dummer.
13. Georgia	1733	English	Savannah
Missouri	1763	French	St. Genevieve
Tennessee	1765	English	Nashville
Kentucky	1775	Col. D. Boon	Boonsboro
Ohio	1788	English	Marietta

Read the following testimonials of those best qualified to judge correctly, because they judge experimentally.

The undersigned, having just completed a course of instruction in Geography, under the tuition of Benjamin Naylor, do take much pleasure in recommending the system, of which he is the author, to all desirous of obtaining a thorough knowledge of the subject.

A. B. IVINS, Principal Palmer St. Grammar School.
JOSEPH WHITALL, Teacher.
ROBERT IVINS, Teacher, Camden.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
MARGARET E. BUCKMAN,
ELIZABETH JONES,
MARY BEANS,
HANNAH W. STEEL,
} Teachers.

Philadelphia, 11th mo. 15th, 1847.

The undersigned, Trustees of the Union District School of Burlington, New Jersey, having attended an examination of the pupils of their Boys' and Girls' Grammar Schools,—after the pupils had attended a course of instruction in Geography, of about ten days' continuance, given them by Benjamin Naylor, agreeably to his system of teaching upon Outline Maps, do freely express the opinion, that the said pupils did demonstrate, that they possessed a greater amount of accurate geographical knowledge than is common to find in students, who have spent many quarters, and even years of study, at school, in the usual way in which Geography is taught, by regular lessons from books.

We have, moreover, examined numerous candidates for the station of teachers, some of whom had passed through college, and been engaged in teaching for years, whose acquaintance with Geography would bear *no* favourable comparison with that of many of the young pupils in Benjamin Naylor's class.

J. GRISCOM, President,
THOS. MILNOR,
JAMES R. WETHEREL,
THOS. DUTTON,
A. W. ARCHER,
WM. R. ALLEN,
WM. R. DEACON,
THOS. SEAMAN.

Burlington 6th mo. 22d, 1846.

I fully concur in the sentiment expressed by our Trustees, in their remarks upon Mr. Benjamin Naylor's system of teaching Geography.

E. WEST,
Principal of Female Grammar Department, Burlington.

I subscribe cheerfully to the above opinion.

RUFUS SHADWICK,
Principal of Male Grammar Department.

[*From the Burlington Gazette, June* 19, 1846.]

The pupils in our public schools have been for two weeks past engaged in studying Geography under the instruction of Mr. Benjamin Naylor, who is teaching a system of his own, assisted by the large Outline Maps of Pelton. When he first offered himself and his system to the directors of the schools, but little confidence was felt in his novel method of imparting instruction; but from the remarkable testimonials of his ability as a teacher, which he produced, furnished by the presiding officers of celebrated seminaries in various parts of the country, and of the superiority of the system, the directors were induced to give them both a trial. The pupils of two of the schools, about eighty in number, have now attended under his instruction for two weeks; and the result of his labours has given the most entire satisfaction to the directors, to the teachers, to the pupils, and to all others who have attended during the exercises. The proficiency of the pupils in Geography is perfectly astonishing. They can undergo a most rigid examination without a single mistake, on maps, where the names of neither countries, towns, rivers, nor lakes, &c., are printed. The whole is taught by the eye, and appears to be thoroughly impressed upon the memory. Every question is answered promptly, and from memory alone. The study of Geography is so indispensable, that any new aids by which it may be rapidly and thoroughly acquired, should be hailed with every demonstration of public encouragement. We assure our readers that Mr. Naylor is a master of the art of teaching it rapidly, thoroughly, and in a way which possesses the peculiar charm of interesting the juvenile mind.

Benjamin Naylor has taught a class in our school, from one of his Outline Maps, thereby explaining his system very much to our satisfaction. We take pleasure in recommending him as an able teacher, and his plan as being well calculated to imprint geographical knowledge on the minds of children, in a very short time, and without unnecessarily burdening the memory.

HANNAH P. DAVIS,
SIBBILLA EMBREE,
RACHEL PRICE, Jr.,
ANNA A. STEVENSON,

Price's Boarding School, West Chester, 1st mo. 7th, 1846.

Harrisburg, July 26, 1848.

We the undersigned teachers, having completed a course of instruction in Geography under the tuition of B. Naylor, take much pleasure in recommending his system to all who are desirous of obtaining a thorough knowledge of the subject.

LEWIS H. GAUSE,
S. D. INGRAM,
E. L. MOORE,
ANNA E. GEETY,
MALVINA L. INGRAM,
CATHARINE A. EMERSON.

[*From the West Chester Jeffersonian, January* 20, 1846.]

GEOGRAPHY.

We had the pleasure, on Wednesday last, to witness the examination of a class in Geography, at the public school in this borough, taught by Mr. Benjamin Naylor. We were surprised and delighted. Mr. Naylor's manner of teaching is peculiar to himself. The class we had the pleasure of hearing, were under his instruction but six days, and exhibited a readiness and proficiency beyond conception.

Benjamin Naylor having taught in this school, a course of lessons in Geography, we have no hesitation in pronouncing his system the most efficient that we have seen adopted.

MARY H. MIDDLETON,
LYDIA GILLINGHAM,
MARTHA HAMPTON
MARTHA BEANS.

Friends' Central School, Philadelphia, 5th mo. 16, 1846.

[*From the Albany Daily Knickerbocker, September* 16, 1846.]

We attended Mr. Benjamin Naylor's last public exhibition on Monday, and we must say that we were never more gratified or astonished in our lives. If we had not seen what he has done, we could not have believed it possible for any mortal to impart to the merest schoolboy a thorough knowledge of Geography in a fortnight, as he has done—and is doing. We saw children under his tuition scarcely twelve years old, who, in two weeks, have acquired a more perfect knowledge of the world than any teacher of the ordinary system could have imparted to them in a century. The rapidity with which Mr. Naylor imparts knowledge, is brought about by a well arranged system of associations, the admirable working of which must be seen to be appreciated by any one.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE COMMITTEE OF MADISON GIRLS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL, IN NEW MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

January 24, 1849.

The Committee were present this morning, together with Messrs. Belsterling and Anderson members of the school board, and Mr. Justice, a commissioner of the district, for the purpose of witnessing the mode and manner of imparting a knowledge of Geography by, Mr. B. Naylor, to the pupils of the school, and agree in saying that we were much edified and entertained by the plan of teaching, and believe the system a good one and well adapted for imparting instruction.

[*From the West Chester Village Record, January* 20, 1846.]

Mr. Naylor's exhibition of his class in Geography, on Wednesday last, was highly gratifying. The progress of the pupil was such as to recommend the teacher and his system to all who wish to improve themselves in this useful branch of knowledge.

We cannot too highly recommend the teachings of Mr. Naylor to the patronage of parents and pupils. His plan is one of great economy, of time and money.

Mr. Naylor's system of Topographical Geography, as taught by Mr. Henry A. Warriner, having been highly recommended to us, we were induced to use our influence to obtain a class for him in the school under our charge.

A large class was immediately organized, and his course of instruction has just been completed. We are happy to be able to say that the result has exceeded our most sanguine expectations.

His pupils have been enabled, at their examination, to answer with remarkable rapidity and correctness, almost every question of a "THOUSAND" selected at random.

From what we have been eye-witnesses to, we do not hesitate to say, that we believe where proper attention is paid by the pupil, a thorough and comprehensive knowledge of LOCAL GEOGRAPHY can be obtained in an almost incredible short period of time.

In short, we believe the system needs but a trial to be universally adopted; and we hereby recommend it as being a great saving of LABOUR and TIME, on the part of both pupil and teacher.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM HENRY WOOD,
Principal of Frankford Boys' Grammar School.
REBECCA S. ROSS, } Assistants.
MARY J. ROBERTS, }

Thursday, March 11, 1847.

[*From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, December* 5, 1848.]

MR. EDITOR:—Allow me, through the columns of your valuable journal, to call public attention to the course of Lessons on Geography now in progress, under Benjamin Naylor, at John Simmons's school room, Locust Street, above Eighth.

On Tuesday evening last, by the invitation of a friend, I attended the public examination of a class just completing the course, and was struck with the amount of general progress it evinced. Geographical and statistical questions were answered with the greatest readiness, and every locality pointed out upon the maps which hung before the pupils. I likewise was present at a gratuitous lesson given on Thursday last, and was still more favourably impressed with the superiority of the system. I desire to call attention to this school, because, during a residence of some years abroad, I visited many institutions founded upon new or improved systems, in the hope of embodying their utilities for home experiment; and I unhesitatingly pronounce Mr. Naylor's plan, with reference to Geography, far superior to any I have hitherto seen. It is a system which would, I am convinced, be attended with the greatest success, if adopted by our public schools; and I feel sure it requires only to be known to insure to Mr. N. a large amount of patronage

Yours truly,

W. H. FREEMAN,
United States Consul for Curaçoa.

NAYLOR'S ARITHMETIC.

From the Public Ledger, Oct. 25, 1849.

The Speedy Calculator, by Benjamin Naylor, will be found an improved system of Arithmetic, greatly abridging the mechanical part of the solutions, and awakening the powers of the understanding by showing the reasons of the rules, and making the acquisitions to the study permanent. The author dispenses with at least five-sixths of the ordinary figures employed in solving problems.

From the Pennsylvania Freeman, Nov. 8, 1849.

The Speedy Calculator, a System of Arithmetic designed to abridge the labour of the learner and expand his intellectual faculties. By Benjamin Naylor, author of Naylor's System of Teaching Geography.

From as careful an examination of this work as our time would permit, we have formed a very favourable opinion of its merits. Its first object is to make every arithmetical process intelligible, by a method of analysis which shall always be for the learner, a key to its meaning, while it aims to simplify and abridge operations which are either intricate or tedious. Its success in all these attempts will be equally gratifying to teachers and pupils. We have too lively a sympathy with both, not to partake of their pleasure at every improvement which smooths and widens the way up the Hill of Science, or which reveals new pleasures, new beauty, or a deeper and fuller significance, in every scene opened to the view of the upward traveller. We have no fears that the children of the present age will dishonour their parents by surpassing them in knowledge or goodness; no higher honour can the child bestow on the virtues and attainments of his parents and teachers, than to make his own life wiser and better than theirs. Nor do we fear that however great the facilities for gaining knowledge, there is any danger of its infinite storehouse being too soon exhausted, or the thirst of the soul being quenched and sated by too large a supply. The stuffing of the brain with dull and meaningless facts or words, may and does weary and disgust, but never the unfolding of the harmony and real beauty of scientific truth. In the child or in the philosopher, the spirit leaps with a new gladness as the unknown truth, or hidden meaning bursts on the mind. We welcome every help to knowledge as a help to moral health and harmony, as well as intellectual development and symmetry; and every worker in that great field of labour as, in so far, the benefactor of his race. The humblest of such is not to be despised, but what he brings to the common good is a worthy offering on a divine altar. But in our moralizing we are forgetting the object for which we took our pen, viz., to recommend Mr. Naylor's new system of Arithmetic to the attention of teachers, parents, and school directors, as, at least, well worthy of their examination.

From the Woodbury Constitution, March 18, 1845.

In this wonder working age, every thing seems to be progressing at railroad speed; we rise in the morning in Philadelphia and dine in New York,

with scarcely a perception that we have been in motion. One may sit quietly in Baltimore and hold conversation with a friend in Washington, almost without being aware of the fact that he is 40 miles distant from his friend. The improvements of the age are not confined to physics alone. The MIND is made, by improvements in its modes of cultivation, to surpass any thing heretofore conceived possible, as was evidenced by the examination at our Courthouse, the other evening, of Mr. Naylor's pupils. Boys of from 10 to 15 years of age, being capable of solving the most complicated questions almost with the quickness of thought, and with so few figures as to appear magical.

The mode of examination was something in this way. Questions were read by the teacher, during which the boys, in a class of 8 or 10, were required to put down upon the black board before them, the figures named in the question, and from these one of the boys was then required to give an explanation of the statement, which statement being completed by each boy, the word was given to solve, and it was done with the quickness of thought. No questions proposed to them required more than 3½ minutes from the time the reading of it was finished. We will give a few of the questions as specimens:

1. If 3 compositors set 15½ pages in 2½ days, how many will be required to set 69¾ pages in 6¼ days? Answered in 50 seconds.

2. If 25 pears can be bought for 10 lemons, and 28 lemons for 18 pomegranates, and 1 pomegranate for 48 almonds, and 50 almonds for 70 chestnuts, and 108 chestnuts for 2½ cents, how many pears can I buy for $1.35? Answered in one minute.

3. A has 608 yards of cloth at 14s. per yard, for which B is to give him £125 12s. in money, and 85 cwt. 2 qrs. 24 lbs. of beeswax, at how much is the beeswax valued per cwt.? Answered in 1 minute.

4. A cistern for water has two cocks to supply it, by the first it may be filled in 45 minutes, and by the second in 55 minutes; it has likewise a discharging cock, by which it may, when full, be emptied in 30 minutes: now if these three cocks be all left open when the water comes in, in what time will the cistern be filled? Answered in 1½ minutes.

It must be remembered too, that neither the teacher nor pupil knew that they were working against time, one of the spectators keeping the time without letting them know it. And it should be borne in mind two, that most of the time was taken up in making the statement—the solution in every case being the work of an instant.

From the Lafayette (Indiana) Free Press, April, 1844.

We had the pleasure of being present at Mr. Naylor's examination, on Monday afternoon and evening. The large Methodist church was crowded with the most intelligent and delighted audience. When the subject of Arithmetic (which occupied several hours) came up, the pupils seemed to become even more animated than during the other exercises. Their proficiency in this science was perfectly astonishing, and if this proficiency be a proper criterion to judge by Mr. Naylor's plan of teaching Arithmetic, is undoubtedly vastly superior to any thing now known in the west.

From the Evening Bulletin.

EXAMINATION OF PUPILS IN NAYLOR'S NEW SYSTEM OF ARITHMETIC.

We should hail with gratitude every successful effort to abridge the

labour of acquiring useful knowledge, particularly in the elementary branches of education, pursued, as they are, at an early age, when the mind is but imperfectly developed, and which requires so long a period for their complete mastery.

We were in attendance at an Arithmetical Examination of a class from the Chester Street Secondary Boys' School, by Mr. Benjamin Naylor, on Friday evening last, at Franklin Hall, which took place in presence of a large and intelligent audience, and were delighted and astonished at the surprising rapidity and precision with which the pupils solved a variety of complex problems, as well as at the clear and logical manner in which they demonstrated every part of the process.

In order to convey to the mind of the reader a more definite idea, we will give from our notes a few specimens of the problems solved:

A merchant had $5\frac{8}{9}$ cwt. of sugar, at $6\frac{3}{4}$d. per pound, which he bartered for tea, at $8\frac{5}{8}$s. per pound; how many pounds of tea did he receive for the sugar?

This question was solved in less than two minutes, with but ten figures in the work, after the statement was made; whereas an ordinnry solution would require 118 figures.

Another—If 3 cwt. of hay cost $5.88, what will 2 tons, 5 cwt., 20 pounds cost at that rate?

This problem was also solved in less than two minutes, and by a purely intellectual process; not a single figure was written on the black board by the pupils, excepting those in the statement and answer; yet an ordinary solution would require 79 figures in the work.

Again—What is the value of 172 pigs of lead, each weighing 3 cwt. 2 qrs. $17\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, at the rate of $\$29.58\frac{1}{3}$, per fother, of $19\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.

The solution of this problem occupied between two and three minutes, (including the time of making and explaining the statement) and eight figures only were used in the work, while if solved by the common rules, the pupil will have to make somewhere in the neighbourhood of 170 figures.

The exercises in oral arithmetic were interesting in the highest degree; the youthful mind grasping at feats far beyond the strength of *mature wisdom*, which utterly failed in the same exercises.

We were, furthermore, pleased to observe the avidity with which the young aspirants for distinction sought a call to the field—none seemed inclined to shrink the task, but all appeared laudably ambitious to *cut a figure*.

It must be borne in mind that the time devoted to the study of Arithmetic in this school is but one hour each day, which Mr. Naylor has employed during some four or five months, and thereby produced such extraordinary results. In order to properly appreciate the merits of his system, this important fact must not be forgotten. The system must undoubtedly be admirably well adapted to expand and discipline the youthful mind, and should therefore claim the attention of all who desire to promote the cause of education.

At the conclusion of the examination, it was proposed to have an expression of opinion in reference to the subject, when Clinton Gillingham was called to the chair, and Nathaniel P. Hood appointed secretary.

The following preamble and resolutions were then offered by Mr. John Ashton, Jr., and adopted by the audience:

Whereas, the cause of education is the cause of humanity. Ready and

apt modes of acquiring knowledge, whereby may be lessened the excessive toil which has hitherto stood in the way of the pupil, may be justly hailed as the *labour-saving machinery of the mind;* we therefore regard the plan of instruction introduced by Mr. Naylor as one of computeless benefit, and of surpassing importance to mankind.

Resolved, That in the success which has attended Mr. Naylor's mode of imparting geographical knowledge, we have viewed an earnest of its applicability to the acquirement of other science, and the evidence of which the illustrations of this evening have offered fully confirms our preconceived hopes.

Resolved, That we are not content that our hopes of enlarged benefits from the system should rest here. No. We would have History, Chronology, Botany, Chemistry, Astronomy, and other sciences embraced in the comprehensive schedule of his admirable educational method.

Resolved, That the thorough mental discipline displayed in the arithmetical exercises which we have this evening witnessed, entitle Mr. Naylor's system to the credit of at once shortening the process, facilitating the study, and training the mind of the pupil to active and healthy thought.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Controllers and Directors of our Public Schools, and to all who directly or indirectly have charge of the culture of youth, a due inquiry into the principles and practice of Mr. Naylor's system.

Mr. Rehn offered the following, which was also adopted:

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in one or more of the papers of this city.

From the Pennsylvania Freeman, Dec. 21, 1848.

GEOGRAPHY.

Having attended with much interest and satisfaction several lessons in Geography given by Mr. Naylor, to his class in Locust Street, and observed the rapidity and ease with which his pupils acquire a knowledge of Geography, we believe we shall do our readers a service, by copying from the Daily Republic the following testimony to the worth of his system:

The Geography lesson was once our delight, and we plumed ourselves upon the rewards and commendations it gained us; but when we saw Mr. Naylor's boys and girls acquiring in a single evening more knowledge than we could scrape up in a week, we must either confess to incorrigible stupidity, or the superior excellence of his method of teaching. The latter supposition was most agreeable to our self-esteem, and we adopted it. We recommend our readers to go and see; they may have as good a reason for the same conclusion.

NAYLOR'S SYSTEM OF GEOGRAPHY.

On last Tuesday evening a public examination of Naylor's celebrated Geography class, was held at the Arch Street Hall. The room was crowded, so that many were unable to obtain seats; but so great was the interest excited by the proficiency of the pupils that the audience remained perfectly quiet during the whole of the exercises, which lasted about two hours.

Some remarks were then made by Lewis C. Gunn, who stated that he had been engaged in teaching for six years, and that he felt interested in every thing relative to education. He had also been entirely sceptical in

relation to Mr. Naylor's system, until he had examined some of his pupils, and tested the practical operation of the system. He was now entirely satisfied, and offered with pleasure the following resolutions. John Simmons immediately rose and seconded them, stating that he also had been engaged in teaching in this city more than twenty years; that he had been very slow to approve of the present system, regarding it, at first, as a humbug, but that now he was satisfied it was the only true system for instructing in Geography, that was based upon correct philosophical principles. That he had never known a single pupil taught in the ordinary way, whose proficiency in Geography was equal to that of the smallest pupil in this class.

The resolutions were then adopted by acclamation, by the audience, among whom were a large number of teachers, and parents of Mr. Naylor's pupils.

Resolved, That the system of Geography commonly known as Naylor's System, possesses merits which we think have not yet been appreciated; simply because the public are not yet acquainted with the peculiarities of the system.

Resolved, That one excellence of the system which entitles it to especial regard, is that it interests the scholar and makes learning a pleasure instead of a task.

Resolved, That another excellence is, that it impressed almost indelibly upon the mind of the scholar, maps of the different countries, instead of a mere collection of names, which are soon forgotten.

Resolved, That the system is based upon correct views of mental philosophy; as proved not only by the effects already referred to, but also by the astonishing rapidity with which Geography is learned.

Resolved, That as teachers, parents, and scholars, we can truthfully testify that more Geography can be learned in one course of lessons under Mr. Naylor, occupying only 35 evenings, than is generally learned at school in several years, and that when learned it is more easily remembered.

From the Pennsylvania Telegraph, Harrisburg June, 1848.

GEOGRAPHY.

"New truth is better than old error."

Mr. Editor:—Last evening I attended an examination of a Geography class which has been for the last three weeks receiving instructions two hours and a half per day from Mr. Naylor, the author of the system. If this was not the day of *wonder*, instead of *miracle*, one would have supposed the vast amount of geographical knowledge which his class exhibited, had been imparted by some super-human agency.

They manifested an entire acquaintance with the maps of North America and United States, (the only two he has yet taught them,) and the rapidity with which they could give names to the different parts was astonishing. Besides this, they answered with backs to the maps, some 70 or 80 questions with great promptness and precision; the answers embraced a great number of highly interesting and important facts, couched in very laconic language.

Their knowledge of the maps was very thorough; they could not only name the precise location of the bays, lakes, capes, &c., but they could tell where all the principal rivers rose, their course, length, the bodies of water into which they flowed; what States they bounded, if any, and repeat the towns situated on each.

Now the query arises how is all this knowledge imparted? How can small children put to shame, and that too in a few lessons, those that have taught Geography for years? By what plan can pupils learn more in a few weeks, than they could in a life by the old system. Simplicity marks every improvement adapted to the human mind; and this is not an exception. The plan is this; a large outline map is hung up before the pu ils, the teacher with a rod points out the various parts and repeats their names, grouping several together; the class repeats the names after him; after they are somewhat familiarized with the names, they chant or sing them over repeatedly, the teacher still pointing out their location. Thus through the medium of the eye, and by means of association and repetition, an indelible impression is made on the mind; indeed the principle of association is the great distinguishing feature of this system. It will undoubtedly supersede the sluggish one now in general use in our schools; because it is adapted to the philosophy of the mind with which Mr. N. appears to be an adept.

There are two objects sought for in the education of children; the first is to develop the faculties of the mind; the second is to store the mind with facts and principles to be used in after life. This system is wonderfully fitted to develop the memory; the plan used being such as to concentrate the mind and to tax its powers to the greatest extent, consequently to invigorate and strengthen it. And because the impression is made through the medium of the eye it must be very lasting. Every one knows how much more easy it is to recognize a countenance he has once seen, than one of which he has had the most accurate description. Now the question is, will the directors of our public schools think proper to introduce into them a system so eminently calculated to relieve the teacher and improve the learner. Our public schools have been well said to be the palladium of our liberties. Why are they so? Because they are the great fountains from which issue the knowledge of the masses. Let not only the fountains be kept clear, but let the access to them be made as easy and inviting as possible.

If this system be an improvement, the poor as well as the rich, have a right to its advantages. Let it be adopted in our public schools, and future generations will thank Mr. Naylor for his zealous efforts to benefit the race.

From the Daily Republic, Oct. 30, 1848.

GEOGRAPHY.

Mr. Benjamin Naylor's system of teaching Geography, which has been now very fully tested by a number of large classes in this city, has proved itself worthy the attention and adoption of all who wish to lighten the labour of children in the aquisition of this branch of elementary knowledge.

Geography, as usually taught, is a tedious and uninteresting study in its minute and most important details. It absorbs more attention than the result justifies, and overtasks the memory without affording information practically available. Mr. Naylor dispenses with the use of the school book during the recitations, using only large outline maps, and imparting his instruction orally. The names and positions of places are chanted to a simple tune which greatly assists in the recitation. The children all join in the singing right merrily, keeping their eyes fixed upon the places on the map as he points them out. Mr. Naylor teaches the whole of what is called

Geography in thirty lessons, and it is really surprising to witness the joyous alacrity and rapid exactness with which the children sing over the names of Continents, Peninsulas, Isthmuses, Islands, and Mountains: Oceans, Seas, Gulfs, Lakes, Bays, and Rivers—Capes, Inlets, Bights, Sounds, and Straits—Empires, Kingdoms, Princedoms, Dukedoms, States, Cities, and Towns. They will scour the sands of Africa, faster than a Bushman, giving a local habitation to the tribes whose whereabouts were not known a few years ago; and it is all done brightly, earnestly, and in a state of the happiest excitement, for the teacher possesses the happy tact of giving interest to new and unfamiliar places by relating historical facts, describing natural curiosities and anecdotes of early discoveries, which at once relieve the study and fix the figures and localities in the memory.

By this system the labour of years is performed, in effect, in a month, the mind is agreeably stimulated, the memory healthfully exercised, the social feeling kindly indulged, while the simple tunes which they chant, blend the class and teacher into the most cordial harmony. At the examinations held by Mr. Naylor, the public have had ample opportunity of witnessing the great facility with which the scholars answer miscellaneous questions on the maps, proving that he really does teach them Geography in thirty lessons!

We cheerfully give publication to the above notice of Mr. Naylor's sys-system of teaching Geography to children. Our own child has enjoyed the advantage of his institution; occasionally, we have witnessed the process and been as much gratified with the procedure and result as our correspondent. The praise is well deserved, and Mr. Naylor both as a teacher and gentleman we know to be worthy of patronage and confidence.

From the True Sun, May 5, 1849.

Learning made Easy.

We have never seen a better illustration of this than in the system adopted by Mr. Benjamin Naylor, of this city, for teaching Geography. We have seen his class together, and have talked with the pupils separately, and with their parents. The evidence before our eyes was fully confirmed by the testimony of the children, who should certainly know. One thing is certain, Mr. Naylor's system interests the scholars beyond any thing heretofore tried. They go to their Geography lesson with as much eagerness as to a singing school. And why should they not? for Mr. Naylor in fact keeps a singing school. He first instructs his class orally, and in the most interesting manner, giving them numerous facts and details. He then makes them repeat what they have learned, not only in the order in which they had learned it, but also in an inverted order, thereby securing their utmost attention, and fixing every thing on the memory. Mr. Naylor is fully aware of the importance of repetition in the study of Geography. In no other study is it more important. But frequent repetition becomes irksome, or to say the least, the scholars are apt to become listless. In order to obviate this Mr. Naylor has happily introduced singing or chanting—so that after a lesson is once learned the scholars rehearse it from day to day in concert, singing a song of boundaries, rivers, lakes, and cities, interspersed with incidents which more properly belong to the region of song.

We can scarcely say which was greater, our astonishment or our grati-

fication, on listening, a few evenings since, to an examination of Mr. Naylor's class. The questions were all answered instantly and correctly. Nor were they easy questions by any means. There were upwards of a thousand, and many of them referred to the length of rivers, the height of mountains and other statistics. You could not probably select more difficult questions, and certainly you cannot find another class of children in the city capable of answering them.

From Fowler's American Phrenological Journal.

Naylor's System of teaching Geography by connecting it with Music.

That mankind is progressive in every respect is a cardinal doctrine alike of Phrenology and of our Journal. We must therefore expect that improved modes of teaching both science as a whole, and the respective departments of it, will be continually making their appearance. To many of us the study of Geography has been exceedingly dry and hard; whereas it is capable of being rendered easy and delightful. Benjamin Naylor has, we think, made some very important advances upon the present mode of teaching Geography. The real philosophy involved in these advances is by increasing its *associations*. For example, the association of geographical facts, boundaries, names, &c., with singing. Thus he brings Time, Tune, Language, and Comparison to the aid of Eventuality and Locality, and thereby renders the impression upon the mind much more indelible, and enables the learner, by remembering the tune, to recall its words, and thereby the facts and names stated. Music possesses a deep and universal interest. Its capability of awakening up to increased action all the other faculties, has already been stated in the Journal. Why then should it not be employed to increase the action of Locality, Eventuality, and the other geographical faculties, as well as Combattiveness, Veneration, Mirth, or the social faculties?

From what we have been able to learn concerning it, we do not hesitate to say that it will enable pupils to learn several hundred per cent. faster and better than the common method. We have rarely been more gratified than by attending one of Mr. N.'s exhibitions, and both cheerfully and confidently recommend his system to universal adoption in all our schools.

Besides all its other advantages, its discipline and improvement of the voice are admirable. We have known several teachers who have not merely improved, but *restored* their voices and lungs from extreme weakness to strength and health. This feature of it alone renders it invaluable for schools. Why should not the lungs be cultivated in schools as much as Causality. One of the principal faults of schooling is its injurious influence upon the lungs. Few things are more promotive of general health and vital power than the vigorous exercise of the lungs. This exercise this system requires. His system must commend itself to the common sense of all judicious school teachers and directors. We are glad to be able to contribute of our mite, to the dissemination of a system possessing so many decided improvements upon the present mode of teaching this science.

From the School Friend, Published in Cincinnati.

A New Method of Teaching Geography.

Mr. Editor:—Permit me, through your excellent paper, to call the attention of the public to a new method of teaching Geography, invented by Mr. Benjamin Naylor, of Philadelphia. I am aware that there is a prejudice in the minds of many intelligent teachers, against every system of instruction which differs widely from those to which they always have been accustomed. Such a prejudice is certainly very natural; and one might almost add, very excusable—especially when it is considered how often the public has been imposed upon by systems of Artificial Memory, and other inventions claiming to be "royal roads" to science, but which are in fact but royal roads to ignorance; since they have nothing to recommend them but their novelty and the ease with which they may be travelled; the pupil in no case being subjected to the disagreeable toil of *ascending* in his course.

The system of Mr. Naylor, however, differs in some material points from all others of its class; and will be found, I am persuaded, to possess more than ordinary claims on our attention. He does not, like many of our edicational mountebanks, travel from place to place with a view to reap a hasty harvest from the ignorance or inexperienee of the people, and leave as soon as the real character of the so styled improvement becomes known. On the contrary, suffice it to say, that he invites the most rigorous examination into the peculiarities of his method of instruction, and expresses his entire willingness that its merits should be tested by its *permanent results.*

The following sketch may serve to give the reader an idea—though a very imperfect one—of Mr. Naylor's mode of teaching. A set of large *Outline Maps*, (on which there are no names,) are suspended before the class. The teacher then points out the different seas, rivers, towns, &c., giving at the same time the name of each. After having become acquainted with a considerable number, all the pupils together chant their names in succession. The modulation of the sounds in the different names, though a simple sort of music, has a very exhilarating effect on the class, and not only makes the exercise more pleasing to them, but contributes greatly to strengthen the impression made upon the memory. After the scholars have become familiar with the important places on the maps, and can readily call them by name—which they will learn to do in an astonishingly short time—the teacher proceeds to the minutiæ of description, statistics, &c. The facility and precision with which Mr. Naylor's classes will describe the course, (including all the principal bends,) and the length, of such a river as the Mississippi, naming in their proper order all the states, towns, and villages, situated on both sides of it, is perfectly amazing. When I first witnessed an exhibition of this kind, I confess, I could hardly trust my ears. At the same time, it is due to Mr. Naylor to say, that he is evidently less anxious to surprise by brilliant temporary results than to use every possible means to render the knowledge which he imparts thorough and permanent. He has lately published a little work, intended as a key to his system, which will satisfy the mind of any one who will examine it thoroughly that his method of instruction is any thing but superficial. In order, however, to obtain a just idea of all the advantages of his system it

would be necessary for the inquirer to learn under Naylor himself, or under some one who has been fully instructed by him.

Another recommendation of the system in question, is the facility which it affords for acquiring the correct pronunciation of geographical names. Every teacher will admit, (if he has had half as much trouble in this way as the writer of the present article,) that this is a very difficult branch of instruction. Those acquainted with the business of education must be aware that correct pronunciation depends less upon knowledge than upon habit. If a child be early accustomed to hear words or names pronounced correctly, he will learn to speak them correctly himself, with but little difficulty; but if he grows up with erroneous habits in this respect, he will be almost sure to pronounce wrong from the mere force of habit, even though he knows perfectly what the true pronunciation is. Now according to the system of Mr. Naylor, the pupils, from speaking in concert, must necessarily adopt the same pronunciation of geographical names, and this pronunciation by the frequent repetition will become unalterably fixed. In In this manner, if the teacher is careful to speak correctly himself, the pupil will acquire permanent habits of correct pronunciation without the least difficulty; and accuracy and uniformity may thus be introduced into a department of orthoepy, which, as all admit, has till recently been in a state of the greatest discrepancy and confusion.

A TEACHER.

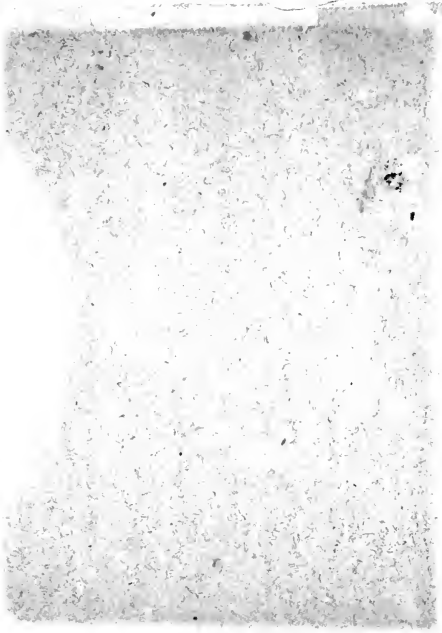
Philadelphia Feb., 1848.

From the Woodbury Constitution.

NAYLOR'S SYSTEM OF TEACHING GEOGRAPHY.

The opportunity was afforded, a few days ago, of witnessing the examination of a class of pupils at Paulsboro', in that very important branch of education, Geography; the members of which had been instructed under the immediate supervision of Mr. Naylor himself. He uses "Pelton's Outline Maps," upon which the anomalous feature is presented of not only a single name being attached to any country, town, or river; and yet, by means of these, geographical knowledge is imparted, in a course of lessons occupying twenty days, to an extent that would surprise any one who has devoted his attention to such pursuits for years. During the examination, the class described *countries* and stated *accurately* the number of square miles in each; followed the course of rivers *minutely*, gave the *length*, by what *counties* or *states* they were bounded; and repeated in order all the *permanent* towns on their banks; located, almost instantly, *towns*, *capes*, *lakes*, *seas*, and *oceans*; and all this over a series of maps embracing every part of the globe. Upon a map comprising the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, having the counties delineated, about one hundred in number, every county with its corresponding capital, was immediately named by the whole class in concert, although no regular order was observed in drawing attention to the points indicated by the teacher. Judge Reeves, Sheriff Gill, Dr. John Y. Clark, and other prominent gentlemen were present: also, the School Examiners of Gloucester county, who received a special invitation.

This system deserves the encouragement of every true friend of education.



Philadelphia, March 26, 1850.

MR. BENJAMIN NAYLOR,

DEAR SIR:—Your inquiry respecting my views of your plan for teaching Arithmetic, &c. it gives me pleasure to say, that I considered your exhibition of your class, in Franklin Hall, on the 15th inst., as a most favourable expression of the merits of your method. The scholars certainly exhibited remarkable facility and accuracy in analyzing and solving the questions so promiscuously given them, many of which were quite abstruse and elaborate. Very respectfully, &c.

GEO. P. NICE.

PRONUNCIATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

In order to teach Geography correctly, it is absolutely necessary that the teacher should be acquainted with the *correct pronunciation* of geographical names. The author of this work, therefore, takes the present opportunity of recommending to his pupils, and to all who may wish to teach on his system, "BALDWIN'S UNIVERSAL PRONOUNCING GAZETTEER," as a standard, on the accuracy of which, he feels assured they may confidently rely.

The following extracts will show in what estimation the "Gazetteer" is held by competent judges:

From the Princeton Review for October, 1845.

We have no hesitation in pronouncing this one of the most scholarlike productions of our native press.

From the North American Review for January, 1846.

The practical value of a work of this sort depends entirely on the fulness and *accuracy* with which it is executed, and in these respects we can commend this volume in the strongest terms.

From the Christian Examiner, Boston, for January, 1846.

This is a good book in two ways; it was much wanted, and it is exceedingly well done.

From Professor Anthon.

The subscriber having examined "Baldwin's Universal Pronouncing Gazetteer," takes great pleasure in recommending it as a very superior work.

CHARLES ANTHON.

From Professor Hart, Principal of High School, Philadelphia.

This is a book that has been very much needed, both in families and in schools. Its general introduction would greatly facilitate the study of Geography, by preventing the present confusion in regard to the pronunciation of foreign names. *It ought to be in the hands of every teacher, and of all pupils who can afford it.*