



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

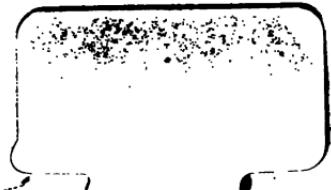
We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>







A GRAMMAR
OF
MODERN GEOGRAPHY.



A GRAMMAR
OF
MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

BY PETER PARLEY.

AUTHOR OF TALES ABOUT EUROPE, ASIA, ETC.

WITH MAPS AND ENGRAVINGS.

FOURTH EDITION, REVISED AND CORRECTED.



LONDON :

WILLIAM TEGG AND CO., 85, QUEEN STREET,
CHEAPSIDE.

1854.

2017.

f

195



C O N T E N T S.

—♦—

	PAGE
PREFACE	ix
LESSON	
1. Parley's Introductory Remarks	1
2. Parley tells about the Dry Land upon the Surface of the Globe	5
3. Parley's particular Description of the Land continued	7
4. Parley tells about the Water which is upon the Sur- face of the Globe	10
5. Parley tells of what is either Natural or Artificial upon the Surface of the Globe	13
6. Parley gives a short Account of Governments . .	17
7. Parley tells about the Civil Divisions of Countries	21
8. Parley tells about the Religions of different Countries	24
9. Parley tells about the General Divisions of the World	30
10. Parley tells about Europe	32
11. Parley tells about Sweden	37
12. Parley tells about Norway	40
13. Parley tells about Lapland	45

LESSON	PAGE
14. Parley tells about Denmark	50
15. Parley tells about the British Empire	54
16. Parley tells about England	57
17. Parley tells more about England	60
18. History of England	65
19. Parley talks of Wales	71
20. Parley tells about Scotland	75
21. Parley tells about Ireland	80
22. Parley tells about France	85
23. Parley tells about Spain	92
24. Parley tells about Portugal	99
25. Parley talks of Holland	104
26. Parley tells more about Holland	109
27. Parley tells about Belgium	117
28. Parley gives some Account of Russia	123
29. Parley tells about Poland	128
30. Parley speaks of Prussia	134
31. Parley tells about Germany	139
32. Parley tells about Austria	143
33. Parley tells about Switzerland	147
34. Parley tells about Italy	153
35. Parley tells a little about the Ionian Islands	159
36. Parley tells about the Turks, and about Turkey in Europe	161
37. Parley tells about Greece	167

CONTENTS.

vii

LESSON	PAGE
38. Parley tells more about the present State of Greece	175
39. The History of Europe	183
40. Parley tells about Asia	188
41. Parley tells about Russia in Asia, and Turkey in Asia	191
42. Parley tells about Great Tartary	197
43. Parley tells about Persia, Beloochistan, and Affghanistan	201
44. Parley tells more about Affghanistan, including Candahar and Herat	207
45. Parley talks about Arabia	214
46. Parley tells about India, or Hindostan	219
47. Parley tells about India beyond the Ganges	224
48. Parley tells about China, Japan, and the Asiatic Isles	230
49. History of Asia	237
50. Parley tells about Africa	245
51. Parley talks of Barbary and Egypt	249
52. Parley tells about Eastern, Western, Southern, and Central Africa	254
53. Parley tells more about the Countries in Africa . .	261
54. Parley tells about the African Isles	266
55. History of Africa	269
56. Parley tells about New England, and the West Indies	274
57. Parley tells about North America	281
58. Parley tells about New England, and about the United States	289

CONTENTS.

LESSON	PAGE
59. History of America	297
60. Parley describes Australia, Australasia, and Polynesia	302
61. Parley speaks a word about going to the "Diggings"	308
62. Parley speaks of Van Diemen's Land	312
63. Savages and Civilised. Hunter and Pastoral States. Barbarians	317
64. Parley shows the comparative Size of the principal Oceans, Seas, and Lakes	323
65. Length of some of the principal Rivers in the World	326
66. Height of some of the principal Mountains and Vol- canoes on the Globe	330
67. Parley gives the Names and Population of the principal Capitals of Countries	334
68. Parley speaks a little about Maps	338
69. Parley describes the Use of the Globes	341
70. Parley says something on Latitude and Longitude.	345
71. Parley concludes	348

P R E F A C E.

MANY a wise man has failed in an attempt to make a book of instruction pleasant to youthful minds, for young people are quick to discover whether your *object* is to amuse, or to instruct them. When a mouse approaches a trap, he sees and smells the dainty bit of bacon, or of toasted cheese, with which it is baited, and is willing enough to lay hold of it; but he sees, also, the wood and wire-work of the trap, and supposes that they have something to do with the affair. Like little Longtail, the young reader has his wits about him: he sees the gay cover and the pretty pictures of the book you set before him, but he perceives, too, the wise remarks and sober advice which it contains, and suspects that they also are a part of the concern. Neither little Longtail, nor the little reader, are easily caught.

I do not think it wise to try to persuade youth that the thorny path of instruction has nothing growing in it but flowers, for it soon discovers the contrary. I once knew a dentist, who, when employed in drawing a tooth, kept calling out, "No pain! no pain!" but this, instead of imparting courage, only destroyed confidence. When a young reader finds himself deceived, a result of the same kind follows.

But though the attempt to impart knowledge as a pastime, will, perhaps, never be altogether successful, it is very possible to render it less forbidding, and more attractive, than many suppose. Geography, for instance, may be presented with a frowning or a smiling face, and in the present work, I have endeavoured to impart to it the latter, by treating it in a familiar manner, and by taking a story-teller's licence in my language and method of proceeding—not hesitating to repeat several times the same thing, whenever it has suited my purpose.

Geography, more than almost any other youthful study, deals in visible images. The sight is the most active of the senses, and a large amount of visible impressions is soon acquired. For this reason, Geography is better fitted than most other studies for children. They are sooner able to comprehend it, because they possess at an early age more ideas, and more knowledge of language, relating

to such topics as it presents, than of other subjects. In other words, children have ideas of hills, mountains, water, both flowing and at rest; of distance, size, and shapes; of men, and their differences of action, figure, and complexion; of the rites of religion; and of most of the simple ideas of Geography, long before the abstract notions which constitute the rudiments of grammar, for instance, are formed. They also understand names and modes of speech belonging to the former, much sooner than those belonging to the latter.

It is this adaptation of Geography to early instruction, that has brought it into almost universal use as an early study for children.

I do not pretend to have fully realised my own idea of a good Geography for young people; but, until something better is furnished, I offer this book to parents and teachers, and hope it will prove to be a favourite with my little juvenile friends.

I make no apology for having availed myself of occasional opportunities to impress lessons of morality and religion on the youthful heart. The heart is as capable of being taught as the intellect, and happiness depends much more upon its proper and right cultivation, than upon the cultivation of the mind. Yet I fear that the moral part of children is too frequently neglected; for while the

intellect is cultivated like a garden, the source of feeling is often left to run to weeds, abounding with wild, irritating, and sometimes over-mastering passions. The sooner the young bosom can be made to feel the gentle and genial influences of truth, love, humanity, and religion, the better A principal thing to be aimed at is, to adapt instruction to the character of those whom it is designed to benefit, and, while gently imparting knowledge and virtue, carefully to avoid wearying and discouraging children with unsuitable and unseasonable admonition.

P. P.

PETER PARLEY'S
GRAMMAR OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

—
LESSON I.

PARLEY'S INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.



THIS is a wide world, and few people have seen more of it than I; let me, then, describe it, in as plain a way as I can, to my young friends.

2. Without a knowledge of Geography we can neither describe the world to others, nor form a proper conception

of it ourselves. This knowledge was always necessary, but it is more so now than ever, on account of the increased information people in general possess, and the increased intercourse of nations.

3. Geography consists in a general description of the outside or surface of the earth, or globe, or world, or of particular parts of that outside or surface ; as, Europe, Asia, France, England, or other quarters or countries ; and is thus to be distinguished from Topography, which is the particular description of places, as cities, towns, villages, and many others.

4. Geography is a description of the outside of the world : what the inside is made of, it is the business of Geology, so far as may be practicable, to tell. It is of the surface or outside of the earth, that is, of Geography alone, that I am about to speak.

5. This surface consists of land and water, and must be particularly described ; but first I must try to convince you how valuable a knowledge of Geography is, for otherwise you may care little or nothing about it.

6. Suppose, among many other examples, a number of people who had heard of such a place as Malacca were to set sail there, without any knowledge of Geography whatever. Merchants with a cargo of furs, flannels, warm clothing, stoves, grates, and warming-pans. Farmers with

ploughs, harrows, sithes and sickles, and a sufficient quantity of wheat for seed.

7. Besides these, let us suppose that poets, painters, and musicians, went with them, all expecting to prosper at Malacca. Now what would be the consequence? In the first place, the language of the Malays would be unknown to them. Then, many of these being treacherous, barbarous, and cruel, would be more likely to plunder the merchants than to trade with them; and the climate being almost under the equinoctial line, and consequently very hot, the furs, flannels, clothing, stoves, grates, and warming-pans, would be of no use at Malacca.

8. The farmers would be as badly off as the merchants; for their wheat, requiring a stiff clayey soil, would not prosper in hot sandy ground, and their ploughs and harrows, their sithes and their sickles, would be as useless as the merchant's warming-pans.

9. But if it fared thus with the merchants and the farmers, things would go equally bad with the rest. The Malays would care nothing about the poet's verses; as for the painter they would, perhaps, paint him, if they could lay hold of him, rather than permit him to draw their faces; and the poor musician, if he did not keep out of their way, might stand a fair chance of having his violin broken over his own head.

10. Now Geography points out the situation of

countries, and describes their climates, soil, productions, inhabitants, language, manners, and customs; therefore, a knowledge of Geography would have prevented all this disappointment. It would have clearly shown that an interpreter would be wanted: it would have directed the merchant to a cold country, where his merchandise might have proved a profitable speculation; the farmer to a soil well adapted to his pursuits; and the poet, the painter, and the musician, to civilised society, where their several attainments would have been estimated and encouraged.

11. You, now, begin to see the uses of Geography, and will, I hope, pay the more attention to Peter Parley's instructions.

QUESTIONS.

3. What is Geography?
5. Of what does the surface of the earth consist?
10. What does Geography do?



LESSON II.

PARLEY TELLS ABOUT THE DRY LAND UPON THE SURFACE OF THE GLOBE.

1. I HAVE told you that the surface of the earth is divided into land and water, and now I am going to describe the land in a particular manner.

2. I shall first describe the greater portion of land, and then those portions which are smaller; this seems to me the best way of making the matter plain to you.

3. A Continent is a very large extent of land. Two Continents only are reckoned in the world; the Old Continent, or Eastern, containing Europe, Asia, and Africa; and the New Continent, or Western, which contains North and South America. The remaining parts of the earth, whether called Australasia, or Polynesia, are included in the name Oceania.

4. An Island has water all round it, and may be large or small. Great Britain is an island. In reality, we call a large space of dry land a continent, and a smaller space an island. Both the Eastern and the Western Continents have water (that is, the sea), entirely around them, like the

smallest islands; and Australia is an island, so large as to seem entitled, in the opinion of many, to the name of *a third continent*.

5. A Peninsula is not quite surrounded with water, being joined on one side to the main land. If you want to see a peninsula on the map, look at that of the Morea, in the map of Greece, or at Spain and Portugal.

6. An Isthmus is a narrow strip of land, joining a peninsula to the continent, or connecting two peninsulas or continents together; such as that which joins the Morea to the rest of Greece. Africa is joined to Asia by the isthmus of Suez.

7. A Cape is a high land or promontory, jutting into the sea, or into any lake or river. Beachy Head is an example of a Cape or Promontory. A Cape is literally a Headland, and Cape, Promontory, and Head, or Headland, are three synonymous terms; that is, they mean the same thing.

8. A Coast is a portion of the land on the shore of a sea or lake, whether it be rock or sand.

I hope that these things are made plain to you.

QUESTIONS.

Let us now see if you have paid attention to what has been said; let us see if you can answer, in a proper way, the following questions. 3. What is a continent? 4. An island? 5. A peninsula? 6. An isthmus? 7. A promontory? A cape? 8. A coast?

LESSON III.

PARLEY'S PARTICULAR DESCRIPTION OF THE LAND CONTINUED.

1. WHAT, thus far, I have said of the land relates mostly to its form. I must now speak of land with regard to its being high or low, barren or fruitful, open or enclosed.

2. A Mountain is a very high hill. There are no very high mountains in Great Britain, but plenty in other parts of the world.

3. A Hill is a little mountain; you have often been at the top of one, I dare say. But mountain, and mount, and hill, are names sometimes used the one for the other.

4. A Valley is a hollow between two hills or mountains; in most instances a stream runs through it.

5. A Plain is a flat space of land, that extends some distance. Salisbury Plain is well known. High, open plains, with surfaces consisting in small round or undulating hills, are sometimes called *downs*; that is, dons, dens, duns, dunes, or *hills*.

6. A Table Land means either the flat top of a hill, like the Table Mountain at the Cape of Good Hope, or any

portion of land which is much raised above the surrounding country, like the province of Castile, in Spain.

7. A Forest is usually, but not always, a large portion of country covered with trees. You would hardly ever find your way out of some forests, they are so large.

8. A Wood is a smaller portion; but perhaps you knew this before. If I tell you of some things which you know, I shall tell you, before I have done, of many that you do not know.

9. A Desert is generally a stony or sandy tract of land, of great extent, and sometimes interspersed with the most beautiful and fertile spots. The sandy deserts of Africa and Arabia are very large. I know them too well.

10. A Park is an enclosed space of ground, usually ornamented with trees and lawns.

11. A Sand-bank is a hill, or heap of sand, formed by the tides of the ocean; some of these are always under water. Those which are formed by sand blown on the shore are called sand-hills, and downs; in French, dunes.

12. A Rock is a great mass of stone, either on the land or in the sea. When a rock is quite hid by the waters of the great deep it is often very dangerous to ships.

13. A Ravine, or Pass, or a Defile, for these are three terms for the same thing, is a narrow passage between

two mountains, rocks, or cliffs. It is called a pass, because you must pass through it to go from one part of the land to another. Sometimes, also, such a passage is called a Gorge; that is, a *throat*, or opening; for a *throat* is but a *passage*; or, as my young readers sometimes call it, a *red lane*.

QUESTIONS.

I have some more questions to ask you about the land. 2. What is a mountain? 3. A hill? 4. A valley? 5. A plain? 6. A table land? 7. A forest? 8. A wood? 9. A desert? 10. A park? 11. A sand-bank? 12. A rock? 13. A defile? A gorge? A ravine? A pass?



ROCKS ON THE SEA SHORE.

LESSON IV.

PARLEY TELLS ABOUT THE WATER WHICH IS UPON THE SURFACE OF THE GLOBE.

1. You must bear in mind that the water which is on the surface of the globe takes up three times as much room as the land. I will now describe it more particularly.
2. An Ocean is the very largest space of water. There are but five oceans in all the world. The Atlantic, the Pacific, the Northern, the Southern, and the Indian.
3. A Sea is smaller than an ocean, but, in books of voyages and travels, the words *sea* and *ocean* are often words for the same thing.
4. A Lake is a large body of water, with land all round it. There are salt-water and fresh-water lakes ; and some so large that you would take them for seas.
5. A Gulf and a Bay, as to their figure, are much the same thing. An arm of the sea running up for some distance into the land is called a gulf. Generally speaking, a gulf runs deeper into the land than a bay does. Look for the Bay of Biscay and the Gulf of Finland in

the map, and you will see what difference there is between them.

6. A Strait joins two seas together. It is a narrow neck of salt water. You will find one on the map, between Italy and Sicily.

7. A Channel is only different from a strait in this, that it is wider. Look for the Straits of Dover, between England and France.

8. A Creek runs up into the land like a gulf, but it is a great deal narrower.

9. A Road or Roadstead is a part of the sea favourable for riding at anchor. Of this kind are Yarmouth Roads.

10. A Haven or Harbour is a small gulf, often narrower at its entrance, and much broader inside. Look on the map for Portsmouth Harbour.

11. A Frith is the mouth of a river, or rather the part where it widens itself into the sea. Look for the Frith of Forth, in Scotland.

12. A Sound is a shallow strait, where the bottom may be reached with a plummet. See Plymouth Sound.

13. A River is a current of fresh water, which, running from the land, empties itself into the ocean, or into another body of fresh water. Rivers are either large or small, and either long or short. Some rivers are more

than two thousand miles long, as I shall hereafter make you know.

QUESTIONS.

- I hope you will not be puzzled by what I am going to ask you.
1. What portion of the surface of the earth is taken up by the water?
 2. What is an ocean?
 3. A sea?
 4. A lake?
 5. A gulf?
 6. A bay?
 7. A strait?
 8. A channel?
 9. A creek?
 10. A roadstead?
 11. A road?
 12. A haven?
 13. A harbour?
 14. A frith?
 15. A sound?
 16. A river?



Straits of Dover.

LESSON V.

**PARLEY TELLS OF WHAT IS EITHER NATURAL OR ARTIFICIAL
UPON THE SURFACE OF THE GLOBE.**

1. THE world is round, though not exactly like a boy's marble, but more the shape of an orange, and may be likened to a great ball swinging in the air, surrounded on all sides by the sky. Go to any part of the globe you like, and the stars will be above your head. Ships sail all round the world, just as a fly crawls round an apple ; this may appear strange to you, but it is nevertheless very true.
2. The natural productions of the land are men, animals, birds, reptiles, and insects, as well as minerals and vegetation.
3. The natural productions of the water are fishes, and other living things, shells, coral, pearls, salt, marine plants, &c.
4. The artificial formations on the land are houses, cities, towns, villages, churches, castles, forts, docks, &c. Light-houses are usually built on rocks springing out of the sea.

5. The artificial formations of the water are ships, boats, rafts, &c.
6. The people of different nations are often very unlike each other, but they are all one great family, and ought to dwell together in affection and peace.



EUROPE.

AFRICA.

ASIA.

AMERICA.

7. Nations differ in the colour of their skins, the clothes they wear, the houses they inhabit, the food they eat, the language they speak, the knowledge they have obtained, the religion they profess, and the humanity they practice.

8. In one country the people are white, in another olive, in a third copper-coloured, and in a fourth black. Some nations are governed by kings, and others by representatives of the people. In some countries the climate is hot, in others cold; in one the land is well cultivated, in

another it is a waste wilderness. One kingdom is surrounded by the sea, another by the land. In some places the people are kind, in others cruel. Some nations worship God, and others bow down to stocks and stones.

9. As the people of different countries are, in complexion, unlike each other; so, in numerous instances, are the animals, birds, and reptiles, as well as the metals and earths, the trees, shrubs, plants, and flowers. Australasia, for example, is a part of the world where these differences are most obvious. Now I will repeat, in part, what I have told you, and it shall be in verse. If you do not remember it after that, it will not be the fault of Peter Parley.

The world is round, and like a ball
Seems swinging in the air;
A sky extends around it all,
And stars are shining there.

Water and land upon the face
Of this round world we see;
The land is man's safe dwelling place,
But ships sail on the sea.

Two mighty continents there are,
And many islands too,
And mountains, hills, and valleys, there,
With level plains, we view.

The ocean, like the broad blue sky,
Extends around the sphere;

While seas, and lakes, and rivers, lie
Unfolded, bright and clear.

Around the earth on every side,
Where hills and plains are spread,
The various tribes of men abide,
White, black, and copper-red.

And animals and plants there be,
Of various name and form,
And in the bosom of the sea
All sorts of fishes swarm.

Geography goes high and low,
To set them forth and show them;
The more attention you bestow,
The better will you know them.

If you can write poetry better, you may laugh at this as long as you like; but, remember, my aim is not the writing of good poetry, but the giving of useful information.

QUESTIONS.

1. Of what shape is the world?
2. What are the natural productions of the land?
3. What are those of the water?
4. What are the artificial formations on the land?
5. What are those on the water?
6. Are the people of different nations like each other?
7. In what do they differ?
8. In what respect do nations differ from each other?
9. Are the animals, metals, and trees alike in different countries?

LESSON VI.

PARLEY GIVES A SHORT ACCOUNT OF GOVERNMENTS.

1. A FEW words must be spoken about governments, for, otherwise, as there are different kinds, you may be led into error, and suppose that the government of one country is like that of another.

2. Men and women, like children, need some government of their actions, and some direction of their affairs. Children need parents and masters to govern them, that is, to prevent their doing wrong and injuring each other, and to make them do their duty. This is government in a family; and it is the same with men and women as members of society.

3. All countries have found it necessary to have some system of government, or some power or authority that shall make people do right. If there were no government, the laws would not be obeyed, the strong would injure the weak, the wicked would oppress the good. Various methods have been adopted to prevent the bad from doing evil, and to secure to each individual in society his rights and privileges.

4. Governments may be divided into *despotic* and *free*. A despotic government is one where the power is placed in the hands of one person, who makes the laws, and governs the people as he pleases. A free government is one in which the people themselves have a lesser or a greater share.

5. A country governed by an emperor, is called an *empire*. The principal *empires* in the modern world are Austria, Russia, China, Japan, Turkey (the emperor of which is called the Sultan), Burmah, Morocco, Brazil, and Bornoo in Africa.

6. A king rules a single country. A country governed by a king is called a *kingdom*.

7. Some of the principal kingdoms of the modern world are in Europe. France is the largest. Great Britain has a mixed government of King, Lords, and Commons: at present it has a Queen upon the throne. Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Denmark, Prussia, Holland or the Netherlands, and Belgium, all in Europe, are kingdoms.

8. Persia, Siam, and Abyssinia, are also kingdoms of considerable size. The king of Persia is called Shah. There are many other small kingdoms: and there are also small states governed by chiefs, who have the power and authority of kings and emperors over the places they govern.

9. You should understand that emperors and kings are sometimes called monarchs; and their governments are sometimes called *monarchies*.

10. In the United States of America the government is democratic, or what is there called *republican*. The people choose the president, and the other persons whom they wish to put into the various offices of government.

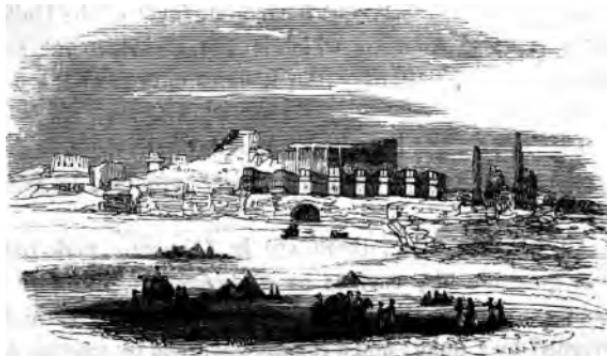
11. The principal republican governments in the world, are those of America; as, the United States of North America; the United States of Mexico; Columbia; Peru; Chili; Bolivia; Guatimala, or Central America; the Confederation of the Rio de la Plata, or Buenos Ayres; and Uruguay. There is also the black republic of Hayti. Hayti is the island which used to be called St. Domingo. All these are of very recent formation. That of the United States of North America, which is the oldest, is but, as it were, a thing of yesterday; for it dates only from the year 1776.

12. Switzerland is the only republic of any magnitude in Europe, if we except the Ionian Isles, protected by Great Britain.

13. Besides these, there are in Germany and Italy, lesser governments, such as an *electorate*, governed by an elector; a *principality*, governed by a prince; a *duchy*, governed by a duke; and a *county*, governed by a count, &c.

QUESTIONS.

2. Do children need governing? For what purpose?
2. Do men and women also need government?
3. Have all nations found it necessary to adopt some system of government?
3. What would happen to them if there were no government?
4. How may governments be divided?
4. What is a despotic government?
5. What does an emperor do?
5. What is an empire?
5. Which are the principal empires in the world?
5. What is the emperor of Turkey called?
6. What does a king govern?
6. What is a country governed by a king called?
7. Which is the largest kingdom in Europe?
7. What sort of a government has Great Britain?
7. What other kingdoms are there in Europe?
8. What other considerable kingdoms are there?
10. What government is that of the United States?
10. Do the people choose their rulers?
11. Which are the principal republican governments in the world?
13. Where are the dukedoms, principalities, &c.?



THE GREAT TEMPLE OF CARNAC.

LESSON VII.

PARLEY TELLS ABOUT THE CIVIL DIVISIONS OF COUNTRIES.

1. IT is not necessary that you should know, at present, every particular division of a country, but you ought not to be ignorant of the most important of them. Some of these shall now be explained to you. If it should happen that these things are already known to you, bear in mind that there are younger people than you living in the world who require information.

2. A Province is a primary division of a kingdom, and was at first a term given to a conquered country, ruled by one appointed by the conqueror.

3. A Diocese, See, or Bishopric, is an ecclesiastical division; it means that portion of country which, as to matters belonging to the church, is under the direction of a bishop.

4. A County and a Shire are the same division of a country. England and Wales are divided into fifty-two counties. Judges go their circuits through these, at stated periods, when prisoners are tried, and lawsuits determined.

In France, similar divisions of the country are called departments.

5. A Riding is a subdivision peculiar to the English county of York. The term is a corruption of that of *trithing*, or *triding*, and signifies a *third part*. The ridings of Yorkshire are severally distinguished into East, West, and North.

6. A Canton is a district or division, with a chief magistrate at its head. Literally, a *canton* is a *hundred*. In Wales, a *cantred* is the same with an English *hundred*; and in Welsh, *cantref* signifies the number *one hundred*.

7. A Hundred is a district containing, in former times, a hundred families, or a hundred fighting men or householders.

8. Rapes, Wapentakes, and Laths are other subdivisions of English counties.

9. A Parish is another division, which contains a church, and sometimes several. It has also a minister, churchwardens, overseers of the poor, a constable, and other officers.

10. A Capital, or Metropolis, is the principal city of a kingdom, and the government of the country is held there.

11. A City is a great number of public buildings, churches, and private houses, with a mayor, aldermen, or other officers at its head. Cities are the largest and most

important collections of houses and people in a country. In England, a city is known by its being the capital of a bishopric, and having a cathedral. The plainest way in which I can describe a city is to call it a large town.

12. A Town is a small city, though it may not have either a mayor or aldermen placed over it; it has usually a market.

13. A Borough is a town or district that sends one or more members to parliament.

14. A Village is not so large as a town, but constitutes a parish.

15. A Hamlet is a small village, dependent upon a parish, and not a parish in itself. I will now question you about what I have described.

QUESTIONS.

2. What is a province? 3. Describe a diocese. 4. What do judges do in the different counties? 5. What are the ridings in Yorkshire? 6. What is a canton? 7. What was called a hundred in former times? 7. What is a Welsh *cantred*? 8. What are rapes, wapentakes, and laths? 9. Describe a parish. 10. What is the capital of a country? 11. Tell me what is a city? 12. What is the difference between a city and a town? 13. Describe a borough. 14. Is a village as large as a town? 15. Now tell me what a hamlet is.

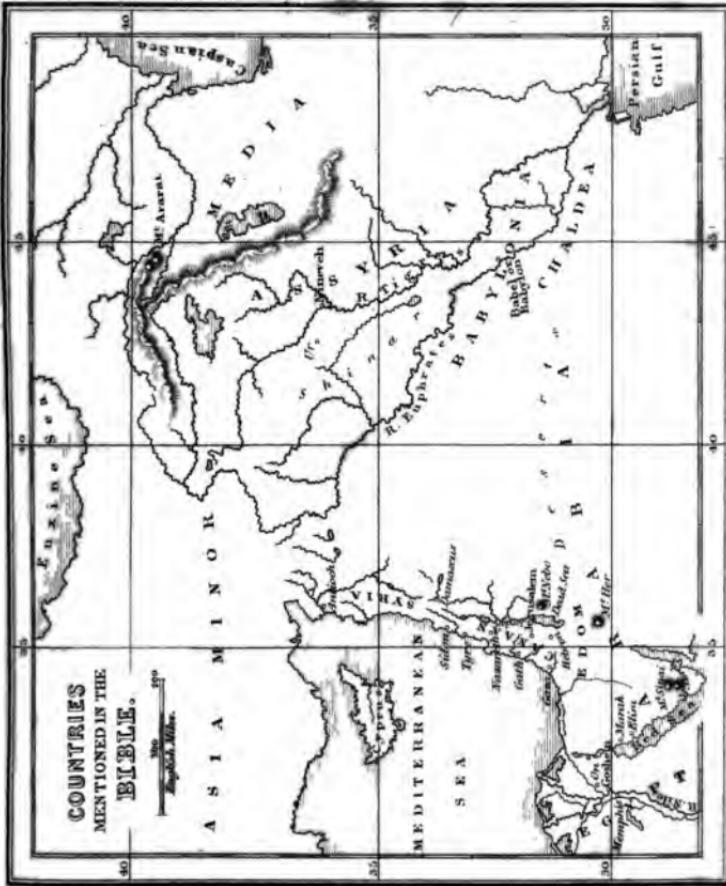
LESSON VIII.

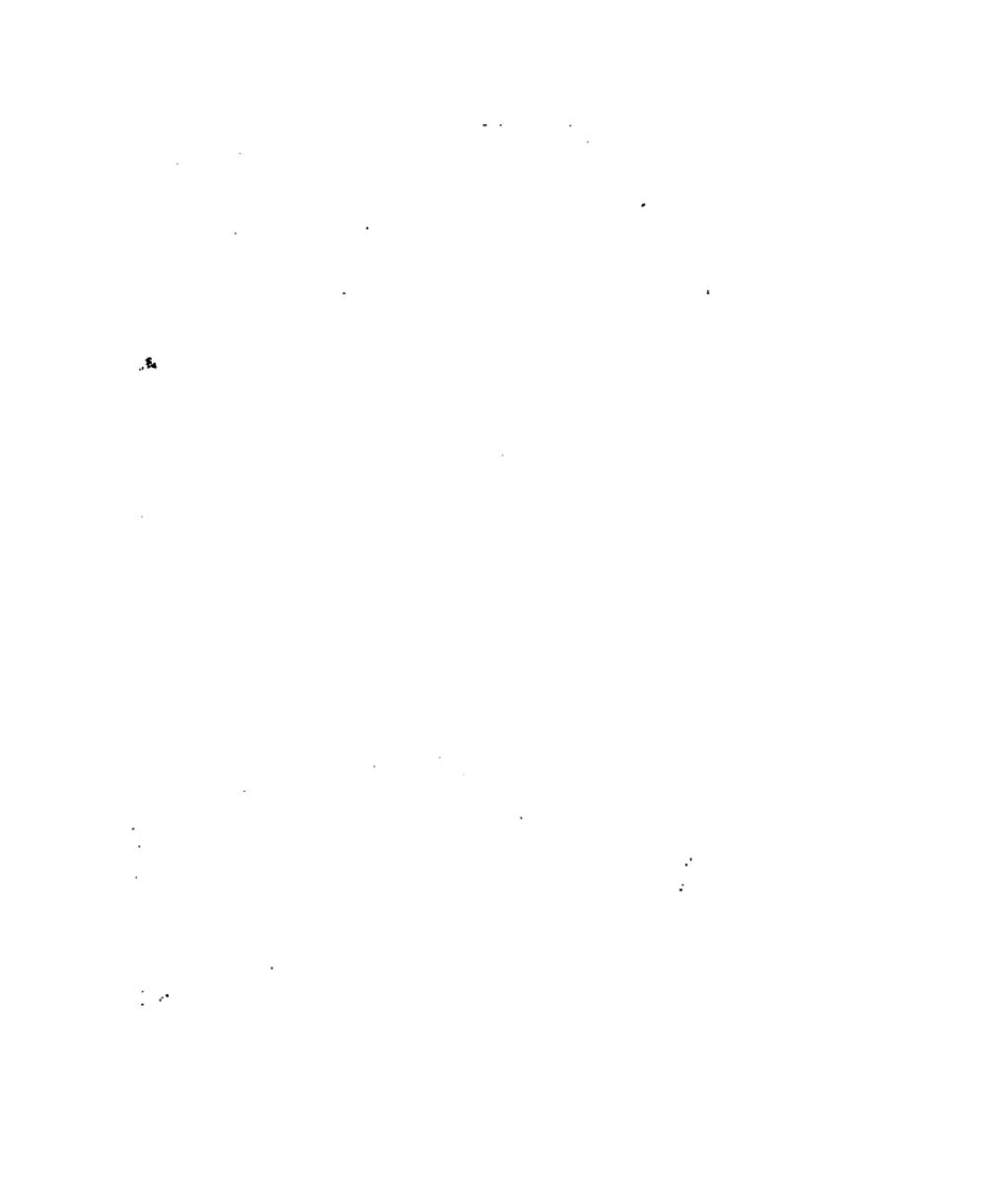
PARLEY TELLS ABOUT THE RELIGIONS OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

1. As I shall have occasion to point out what religion is professed by the different inhabitants of the world, it will be necessary to give you a short explanation of the religions followed by mankind, for otherwise you will not understand my remarks.
2. The opinions entertained by different people respecting the Creator and Governor of the world are various, and their modes of worshipping Him are very different from each other.
3. Some nations suppose there are many subordinate gods, but almost all think that there is but one Supreme. Some nations believe this Great Being to be wholly good, and worthy of all love and worship. Others believe him to be, like themselves, a being of a mixed character, possessing both good and evil qualities.
4. Nothing can be more absurd than some of the religious notions and practices and ceremonies of nations.

COUNTRIES
MENTIONED IN THE
BIBLE.

Scale Miles.
Scale Miles.





Some pay an external worship to fire, and various animals, and a multitude of other images and idols. They also believe certain rivers, trees, and mountains to be sacred, and worship them.

5. The Hindoos, for example, are heathens or pagans. Some of them drown their young children in the rivers, thinking thereby to please their gods. They sometimes have themselves buried alive, and widows are often burnt to death in the vain idea that they please heaven. They tear their flesh with hooks ; they stand for weeks in painful positions ; and do many absurd and cruel things to obtain the divine favour.

6. The natives of North America, those of the interior of Africa, and those, also, in the southern and western parts, the inhabitants of Madagascar, New Holland, and some of the Asiatic Islands, and some of the tribes in the north of Asia, are pagans or heathens.

7. It is supposed that there are five hundred millions of such in the world. Pagans, or Heathens, are distinguished from Christians, Jews, and Mahometans, as being *idolators* ; that is, polytheists, or worshippers of many gods, and therefore of gods falsely so called, or idols.

8. There are about six millions of Jews scattered throughout Europe, Asia, and Africa, and in Australia.

9. The Mahometans are those who believe in the book

Mahomet wrote, called the Koran. This they receive as we do the Bible. The lower class of the Mahometans, and many of the higher, hate Christians, but their hatred is for a great part less violent than it once was. The number of Mahometans is supposed to be about one hundred and ten millions. Seventy sects of Mahometanism are reckoned; but the two great subdivisions are those of the Suneahs, as in Turkey, and in most other Mahometan countries, of which the Turkish Sultan is everywhere the spiritual head; and the Shiahahs, as in Persia.

10. The Arabians, Turks, Persians, and Tartars, are nearly all Mahometans; there are also many Mahometans in the Barbary States, Egypt, and other parts of Africa, and in various parts of Asia.

11. Those who believe in Christ are called Christians. Christianity is the religion of very nearly the whole of Europe, and of nearly all Europeans, and men of European origin in all parts of the world; and of many scattered communities of Asiatics, Africans, and American Indians. It is worthy of our warmest love and reverence. It teaches us to know, to fear, to love, and to obey God; to look to Christ alone for salvation; and to do our duty to our fellow creatures. What, indeed, can be more important and interesting to men, than to know what the great and good Being in heaven wishes them to know and to do? This

he has told us in the Bible, and to that holy book let us continually go, to learn lessons of wisdom and goodness !

12. It is supposed that in the whole world there are about one hundred and eighty-five millions of Christians. There are in Europe, America, Abyssinia, and a few also in the west of Asia. When you hear of this great number of Christians, say to yourself, .“I am one of them, and with God’s help I will not be a reproach to them.” If every one would make this resolution, the world would be much better than it is.

13. Christians are divided between the Roman, the Greek, Armenian, Nestorian, and Protestant Reformed churches. The Romans believe the pope, who lives at Rome, to be at the head of the church. The Greek differs in points from the Catholic, and does not believe the pope to be the head of the church, but, like papists, pays great devotion to the mother of Christ. The Greek church holds the Roman Catholic church in the most extreme detestation. The Protestants are those who protest against the authority of the pope, and go to the Bible, instead of the pope, to get their religious opinions.

14. The Roman Catholic religion prevails in Italy, France, Spain, Portugal, and South America. It is common also in other parts of Europe, and the French and Spanish West Indies, and Lower Canada.

15. The Greek religion prevails in Greece, and Russia, and in some of the islands of the Mediterranean.

16. The Protestant religion prevails in Germany, Great Britain, Switzerland, Holland, Prussia, and in other parts of Europe, as well as in British North America, and in the United States.

QUESTIONS.

2. Are the opinions and modes of worshipping God alike in all countries? 4. What are pagans or heathens? 4. What do they worship? 4. Are not many of the religious opinions and ceremonies of the pagans very absurd? 5. What are the Hindoos? 5. What do the Hindoos do to obtain the favour of God? 6. What people beside the Hindoos are pagans? 7. How many pagans is it supposed there are in the world? 8. How many Jews? 9. Who are Mahometans? 9. What is the number of Mahometans? 10. What countries are Mahometan? 11. What are those who believe in Christ called? 11. Where is Christianity professed? 11. What does the Bible teach us? 12. How many Christians is it supposed there are in the world? 12. In what countries are there Christians? 13. How are the Christians divided? 13. What are the Roman Catholics? 13. What do those do who embrace the Greek religion? 13. What are Protestants?

14. Where does the Roman Catholic religion prevail? 15. In what countries does the Greek religion prevail? 16. What countries are Protestant?



VILLAGE CHURCH.

LESSON IX.

PARLEY TELLS ABOUT THE GENERAL DIVISIONS OF THE WORLD.

1. As I hope I have made clear to you the usefulness of Geography, and described in an easy manner the surface of the earth, consisting of land and water, as well as its natural productions and artificial formations; and as I have also explained to you the different governments and forms of religion among mankind, I will now give you the general divisions of the world, and then proceed to describe each country more at large.

2. The world used to be divided by geographers into four parts or quarters; that is, Europe, Asia, Africa, and America; but fresh discoveries have made us acquainted with new countries in the Pacific Ocean. It is, therefore, now more commonly divided into five parts, Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Oceana, the latter division comprising Australia and Polynesia. The numerous islands in the Great Pacific Ocean are what are called Polynesia, the signification of that name being no other than that of "*numerous*" or "*many islands*."



WESTERN HEMISPHERE.



EASTERN HEMISPHERE.





3. Besides this general division into great parts, the earth is also divided into *zones*, which are girdles, and into *climates*; but as you will hardly understand these latter divisions until prepared for them by a little necessary information, we will go to the great general divisions, Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Oceania.

QUESTIONS.

2. Into how many parts is the world usually divided by modern geographers? 2. What is the name of the first part? the second? third? fourth? and fifth? 3. Is the world divided in any other manner? Explain how.



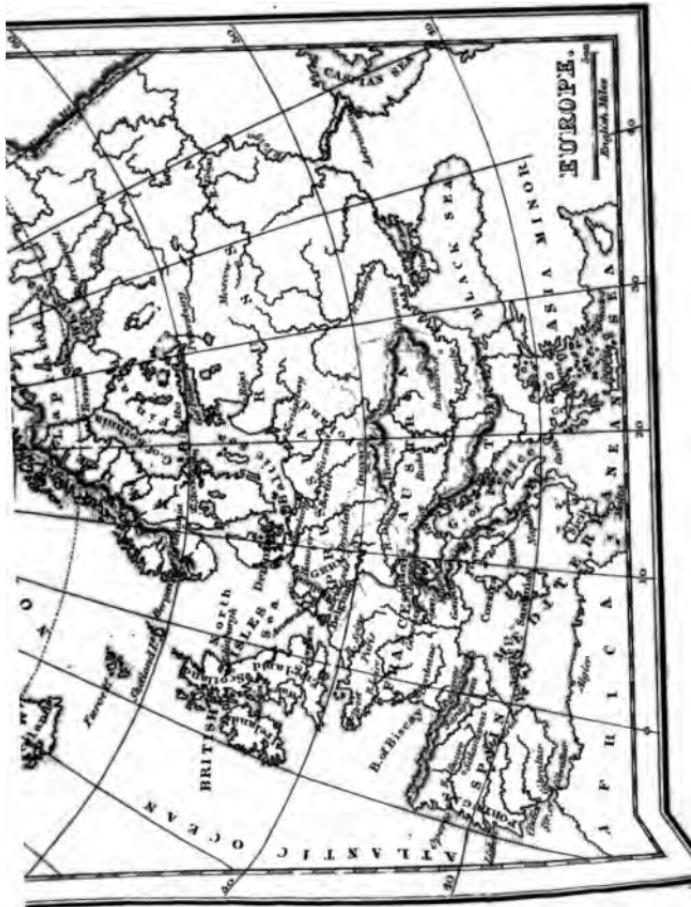
ANCIENT RUINS.

LESSON X.

PARLEY TELLS ABOUT EUROPE.



1. It is my intention rather to make you thoroughly acquainted with the globe in a general way, than to burden your memory with a great number of names of places; but you must keep in mind one remark, that should never be lost sight of by any one wishing to understand geography.
2. The remark is simply this, *Look at the map.* If



you knew the names of all the places in the world, and could repeat them, it would be of little use to you, unless you were well acquainted with their situations. I shall not give you more names of places than I think necessary, but I must again press on your attention this piece of advice :— Whatever country you hear or read about, *look at the map*, and examine every part of it thoroughly.

3. Europe is about three thousand four hundred miles long, or perhaps more, and in breadth about a thousand miles less. But though it is the smallest of the great divisions of the world, it ranks far before the others ; its inhabitants being more intelligent, its climate more temperate, and its soil more productive.

4. Besides these advantages it has many others, and among them are the superiority of its arts, sciences, commerce, government, laws, and religion.

5. Europe is bounded on the east by Asia, and on all other sides by the sea ; having the Atlantic Ocean on the west, the Frozen Ocean on the north, and the Mediterranean Sea on the south.

6. The principal countries of Europe are Sweden, including Norway and Lapland ; Denmark, Great Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Austria, Prussia, Russia, Turkey, and Greece.

7. All these countries will require a particular description. You must know something about their islands, mountains, lakes, and rivers; their cities, towns, inhabitants, government, languages, and religion; their animals, climate, soil, vegetation, and metals; their commerce, manufactures, and curiosities; as well as a short sketch of the history of some of them, and other general matters.

8. I have said that, upon the accounts that I have mentioned, Europe is far beyond the three other quarters of the elder globe—that is, Asia, Africa, and America. But the present superiority of the western parts of Europe over the greater part of Asia, and over parts of Africa, is of very modern date; and, by and by, you will be able to understand the causes. Three or four hundred years ago, Europe could not boast itself over China, as it now does; and, three or four hundred years ago, India, under its Moorish (that is, Arabian) conquerors, was a great maritime power.

9. The present population of Europe, the British Islands inclusive, is reckoned at more than two hundred millions.

10. The population of Europe is thus about a quarter, or one-fourth of the population of the globe, though the surface of Europe is a great deal less than a quarter or one-fourth of the globe's surface.

11. The population of the British Islands is about half a quarter, or about one-eighth of the population of all Europe.

12. In the present political system of Europe, there are five Powers or States, or five Great Powers, which, in the view of their own common interests, and so far and so long as they agree together, dictate law to all the rest of Europe entire ; and, to this extent, entire Europe is, as it were, one great republic. These are :—1. Austria ; 2. France ; 3. Great Britain ; 4. Russia ; and 5. Prussia. Prussia has a standing army of three hundred thousand men ; Austria, a standing army of five hundred thousand ; and France, a standing army of upwards of four hundred thousand.

13. You see that we have enough before us to attend to, but by undertaking only a little at a time we shall pass through it very easily. To get useful knowledge into the head is a good thing ; to get good affections into the heart is a better thing ; but to do both these together is the best of all. Now we will go to the different countries of Europe as soon as you have answered the following inquiries.

QUESTIONS.

2. What is the remark that Peter Parley particularly recommends to those *who study geography*? 3. About how long is

Europe? How broad? 3. Why does it rank before other divisions of the globe? 4. What other advantages does it possess? 5. Can you tell how Europe is bounded? 6. What are the principal countries it contains? 7. What ought you to know in regard to Europe? 8. Has Europe been long in its present state of superiority? 9. What is the present population of Europe? 10. What proportion does the population of Europe bear to the general population of the globe? 11. What proportion does the population of the British Islands bear to the general population of Europe? 12. Which are the present Great Powers of Europe, or Five Great Powers? 12. What do the Five Powers, or Five Great Powers, do together? 12. In how far is Europe like one great Republic? 12. What is the number of the standing army of Prussia? 12. Of Austria? 12. Of France?



FIELD OF BATTLE.

LESSON XI.

PARLEY TELLS ABOUT SWEDEN.

1. If you practise the piece of advice that I gave you, and look at the map, you will see that Sweden is a country of Northern Europe. It consists of the united kingdoms of Norway and Sweden. Swedish Lapland is a part of it.

2. If we except Russia, Sweden is the largest kingdom in Europe for extent, but is very thinly peopled. Though it includes, as I said before, Norway and Lapland, I will describe each of these countries by itself.

3. Sweden has Lapland on its northern side, and the Baltic Sea on the south. The Gulf of Bothnia lies to the east of it, and Norway on the west. It is divided into southern, middle, and northern parts; these are subdivided into twenty-four portions, called *län*, which means provinces or governments, and each province is again divided into districts. The most populous of these are Stockholm, Linkoping, Elfsborg, and Malmoe.

The capital of Sweden is Stockholm, a fine city, built on two peninsulas, and several small islands. Uysala, Gottenburg, and Carlsrona are also cities of some note.

4. Sweden, from its situation, is necessarily cold, and in parts it is somewhat barren. It has immense forests and lakes, high mountains, and a few short and small, but navigable rivers.

5. The principal lakes are the Wenner, the Wetter, and the Hjelmar ; and the rivers, the Gotha, the Tornea, the Dal, the Ljusna, the Angerman, and the Umea.

6. The number of its inhabitants does not exceed three millions. The Swedes are a brave, industrious, and intelligent people, honest and hospitable, light of heart, and generally happy. The government is a limited monarchy. The language spoken is of the Gothic or Teutonic stock. The religion is the Lutheran.

7. Wolves, bears, beavers, elks, and reindeer, are among the animals of the country, in addition to those found in Great Britain.

8. The climate, though cold, is not so severe as many suppose ; but its soil is only fertile in parts. Its vegetation is like that of England ; and its metals are copper and iron, both very excellent.

9. Sweden is well off for commerce, and its curiosities consist principally in natural scenery, boundless forests, extensive lakes, and rushing cataracts.

10. The old inhabitants of the country were the Goths. Between four and five hundred years ago, Sweden

was, for a short time, united to Denmark, but a famous warrior, named Gustavus Vasa, took up arms against the Danes, and drove them out of the country. The present king of Sweden is Oscar. Many great men have been born in Sweden, and among them may be mentioned Puffendorf, the historian, and Linnae or Linnæus, the celebrated naturalist.

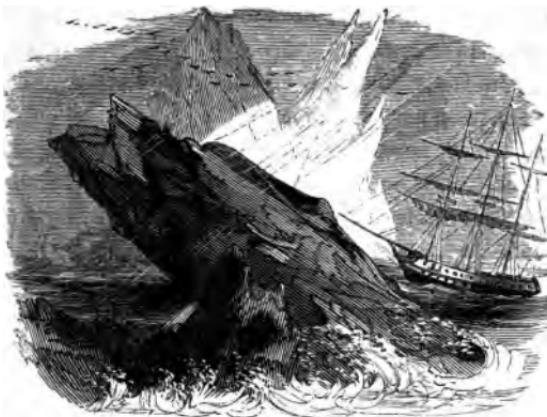
11. On the whole, the Swedes are a healthy, hardy, contented, and happy people, but I think they let their women do more hard work than they ought to do. Much hard work, however, both in the fields and otherwise, is commonly performed, in some portion or other, by women in all countries.

QUESTIONS.

1. In what part of Europe is Sweden?
2. Is any kingdom in Europe larger than Sweden?
3. What is the name of that kingdom?
4. How is Sweden bounded? and how divided?
5. What are the names of the principal lakes and rivers of the country?
6. Do you know the number of its inhabitants?
7. What are its animals?
8. What is its climate? its soil? and its vegetation and minerals?
9. Tell me, if you can, the curiosities of Sweden?
10. Who were the old inhabitants of the country?
10. Who expelled the Danes from Sweden?
10. What is the name of the present king of the country?
11. Do the women of Sweden perform hard work? Do women perform some portion of hard work in the fields and otherwise, *in all countries whatever?*

LESSON XII.

PARLEY TELLS ABOUT NORWAY.



1. **NORWAY**, like Sweden, is cold, and it lies still more northerly. It is the north-west coast of Europe, and must be near one thousand miles long. Its breadth is hardly more than a quarter as much. On its west the German and Northern Oceans are for ever dashing their proud waves.

2. Norway is divided into four governments, or dioceses. Aggerhus, Christiansand, Bergen, and Drontheim, which are subdivided into seventeen districts. It is very mountainous; indeed there is a complete chain of mountains, called the Dofrine, from one end of the country to the other.

3. The highest summits are perpetually covered with snow, and are from five to seven or eight thousand feet high. Some of them have glaciers, or wide sheets of ice, on them, and their sides are generally clothed with pines, firs, and other trees.

4. Norway is a fine country for those to visit who are fond of romantic scenes, but not quite so agreeable to live in. The number of its inhabitants may be about a million.

5. The capital of Norway is Christiana, which has a good harbour for ships. Frederickstadt and Bergen are towns of note, as well as Drontheim, the proper name of which is Drondheim. Round about the latter place are mines of iron and copper, of an excellent quality.

6. The rivers of Norway are too rapid, and break into too many falls, to be navigable. The largest is the Glommen.

I have heard of strange things being seen in the Norway seas; such as a sea-snake, from one hundred to two hundred yards in *length*, and a fish called the kraken, or

korken, a mile and a half in circumference; but we are not obliged to believe one-half of the wonders which are related.

The largest islands near the coast are those of Lofoden. The inhabitants are short and swarthy, and spend much time in hunting and fishing. They have plenty of bears, wolves, reindeer, elks, lynxes, and gluttons, to run after; and eagles of great size and strength.

7. Norway has many mines, and excellent marble quarries. The loadstone is found here, and the asbestos, a sort of fibrous fossil, which fire will not destroy, and which may be woven into a kind of cloth. One of the greatest curiosities of the country is the famous vortex, or whirlpool, called the Maelstroom, which is off the coast to the west, but of this much more is said than is true. "Woe be to the unfortunate ship," say some, "that ventures near, or that is driven there by the storm, for it is sure to be whirled round and round, drawn under the water, and dashed to pieces." It is, however, only at certain times of the tide that the vortex is at all dangerous.

8. The old inhabitants of Norway were the Celts. The country was united to Denmark about four hundred years ago, but in 1814 it was given up to Sweden. Though very cold in winter, it is very hot in summer,

which latter season is but short; but the climate is favourable to long life, for the people live to a great age.

9. In England, people depend a great deal on their corn-fields for provision; but the Norwegians depend more on the eggs of the seamews, which are left in great abundance on the low islands. These, with fish, and the flesh of the reindeer and other animals, form their principal food, because they cannot grow corn to any great extent within their frozen domain.

QUESTIONS.

1. On what coast of Europe is Norway? 1. What oceans wash its western shores? 2. Into how many governments is it divided? 4. What is the number of its inhabitants? 5. Which is the capital of Norway? 6. Are the rivers navigable? 6. What is the appearance of the inhabitants? 6. How do they employ their time? 6. What animals and birds are in Norway? 7. Is marble found in Norway? 7. What other substances are found there? 7. What is one of the greatest curiosities of the

country? 8. By what name were the old inhabitants of Norway known? 8. When was the country given up to Sweden? 9. On what food do the Norwegians usually live?



THE EAGLE.

LESSON XIII.

PARLEY TELLS ABOUT LAPLAND.



1. IF you wish for a ride over the frozen snow, Lapland is the very place for you to go to. Seated in your pulk, or sledge, with your reindeer well fastened to it, you may travel at almost any rate you please; but take care to clothe yourself well with fur, for if cold is to be found in any country in the world it is in Lapland; though it does not last quite *so long* as in some other northern parts.

There is another thing also, about which you must be careful. Mind that you balance yourself well in your sledge. Sometimes a Laplander is overturned, and then it is no easy matter for him to get up again, it being very difficult to stop the reindeer when once he has set off on his journey.

2. Lapland is the most northern part of Europe. It has the Arctic Ocean, with its icebergs, on the north ; the White Sea on the east ; Norway and the Atlantic on the west ; and Sweden on the south. It is near seven hundred miles in length, and between four and five hundred broad, with a very thin population, there being only about sixty thousand people in the whole country.

3. Lapland is divided into three parts, Danish, Swedish, and Russian Lapland ; the first of these lies to the north, the second to the south, and the third to the east. Danish Lapland, which now belongs to Sweden, is called Finmark. There are no towns of any size in Swedish Lapland. Lulea ranks first, but it is neither large nor populous. Swedish Lapland is divided into six provinces.

4. What the Laplanders would do without the reindeer I do not know ; this useful animal transports them and their commodities from one part of the country to another, and supplies them with food and raiment. Thread is made of its sinews ; and useful utensils, such as spoons and small

cups, of its horns. The elephant, the camel, and the horse, used as beasts of burden in other countries, would be useless among the snows of Lapland. The more we reflect on these things, the more shall we admire the wisdom and goodness of God.

5. For near two months of the year, the Laplanders never catch a glimpse of the sun; and, to make amends for this, the sun, at the opposite season, shines for the same period without once setting.

6. The principal rivers of the country, are the Torneo, the Kemi, the Lulea, and the Fitea. Some of the mountains are between two and three thousand feet above the line of perpetual snow.

7. The inhabitants are short and swarthy, and both ignorant and superstitious. They live in huts covered with skins or turfs. The women dress much the same as the men. Dried fish is a principal part of their food. When the Laplander goes to hunt animals for furs and food, he is often attended by large black cats, as well as by dogs, which are trained to assist in the sport. What a sight! short swarthy men clothed in fur, wearing pointed fur caps, going a hunting in the snow with dogs and large black cats! The language of the country is varied, but principally Finnish.

8. The animals of Lapland are nearly the same as those

of Norway and Sweden; among the smaller kind are the squirrel, the sable, the ermine, the fox, the hare, and the weasel.

Birds are numerous; among them is the Swedish mock-bird. Insects, in summer, swarm by myriads, particularly mosquitos; the people are only defended from them by the smoke in their huts.

9. The climate is cold enough in the winter to freeze quicksilver and brandy, but very hot in the valleys in summer. The poet has beautifully said, that "God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," and the inhabitants of Lapland are not so badly off as you may imagine. They are blessed with hardy habits, and a power of enduring trial; and these things are better than the best great-coat which you could provide them, to keep out the cold. The vegetation consists mostly of firs and pines; little grain can be grown, and there is no such fruits as apples, pears, or cherries, but there are plenty of berries, black currants, Norwegian mulberries, raspberries, cranberries, juniper berries, and bilberries, as well as different kinds of grasses, heaths, ferns, sorrels, and mosses.

10. The metals found in Lapland are magnetic iron ore, copper, lead, arsenic, zinc, and a small quantity of gold.

Now look at your map, and then answer the following

QUESTIONS.

2. In what part of Europe is Lapland situated? What is its length? Its breadth? Its population?
3. How is Lapland divided? Are the towns large?
4. Of what use is the reindeer to the Laplanders?
5. For what space of time is the sun absent from Lapland?
6. How long does it shine without setting?
7. What are the principal rivers of the country?
8. Describe the inhabitants, their dwellings, and their food? What is the language of Lapland?
9. Do you know what animals inhabit the country? Are the people much troubled with insects?
10. What is the vegetation of Lapland?
11. What are its metals?



LAPLANDER TRAVELLING.

LESSON XIV.

PARLEY TALKS ABOUT DENMARK.



STONEHENGE.

1. Now let us leave the Laplander with his reindeer, his dogs, and his black cats, to go a hunting as often as he pleases. Let us get out of his cold country as fast as we can, and visit Denmark. You will find this country on the map of Europe, to the North of Germany.

2. Denmark itself is a small kingdom, but the king of this country has other possessions, so that the number of his subjects amounts to more than two millions. The two Jutlands, and Holstein and Lauenburg, which are duchies, form a part of the king's dominions. The principal towns are Aalborg and Kolding in North Jutland, Flensburg and Tønning in South Jutland, Altona and Kiel in the duchy of Holstein, and Lauenburg, the capital of Lauenburg.

3. The islands of Zealand, Funen, Langeland, and others, situated at the entrance of the Baltic, are included in Denmark. Copenhagen, the capital of the kingdom, is a large and populous city, standing on the east shore of the island of Zealand.

4. Iceland, an island far to the west of Norway, belongs to Denmark, with a population of sixty or seventy thousand people. The celebrated volcano, Mount Hecla, as well as Crafle, is in this island. About fifty years ago Mount Crafle burst out into flames, and flung up its burning cinders into the air, while the boiling lava that ran down the sides of the mountain formed, it is said, a stream of liquid fire, forty miles wide and fourscore in length, destroying a dozen villages, drying up as many rivers, and killing between two and three hundred people.

5. Besides Iceland, the Faroe Islands and Greenland belong to Denmark, and the Danish colonies in the Indies

and Africa. Among these are Santa Cruz, St. Thomas, and St. John, in the West Indies, the Nicobar Islands, Tranquebar on the Coromandel coast, Serampore in Bengal, and Christiansborg on the coast of Guinea.

6. A great number of the Danes are employed in catching whales. They are hardy, vigorous, and brave, but not of the warlike spirit they once possessed; their language is Gothic; the government is a limited monarchy; a king ruling in conjunction with the states of the kingdom,—that is, a parliament; and their religion is the Lutheran.

7. The soil of Denmark is not much to be boasted of, though I have seen good corn-lands and pasturage in the country. The horses are capital, and the horned cattle are very numerous; timber and tallow, hides, tar, and iron, with horses and cattle, form the principal exports.

8. One of the most remarkable things in the history of Denmark, is, that the country has given three kings to England. More than a thousand years ago, the Danes with their neighbours the Norwegians, called Normans, that is Northmen, made incursions in different directions, and visited England. In two hundred years after, Sweyn, the Danish king, conquered the country. Canute, his son was made king of England, Harold succeeded Canute, and was followed by his brother Hardicanute. Thus the three kings given to England by Denmark, are Canute,

Harold, and Hardicanute. The Danish connection with England is even closer still, and still more ancient.

9. The ancient people of Denmark were Scandinavians. Their religious worship was performed in sacred groves, and their laws were administered by priests, who answered to the Druids of the Britons, as did their Scallds to the British Bards, a secondary kind of priests, who used to sing the warlike deeds of Danish chieftains and heroes, and thus inspire their countrymen with fresh courage.

QUESTIONS.

1. Where is Denmark?
2. How many subjects has the king of Denmark?
3. Which is the capital of the kingdom? Where is it situated?
4. Where is Iceland? What are the names of the principal volcanoes in Iceland?
5. What other places belong to Denmark?
6. Describe the Danish people.
7. Is the soil of Denmark very fertile? Are the horses of the country good or bad? What kind of commodities are exported from Denmark?
8. What are the names of the English kings who were Danes?
9. What were the old inhabitants of Denmark? What were their priests called? Where did they perform their religious worship? What were the Scallds? Describe their particular duty.

LESSONS XV.

PARLEY TELLS ABOUT THE BRITISH EMPIRE.



VIEW OF LONDON.

1. I SHALL now describe the most powerful country of the modern world. When we look on the map, and see what a speck the island of Great Britain is, compared with the territory of many other kingdoms, it appears wonderful that its power should be so great. As the oak, the king of the forest, stands among the trees, striking its roots deep into the ground, raising its lofty head in the air, and

BRITISH ISLES

50 304
English Miles





spreading out its branches on every side, so the British Islands stand among kingdoms. Powerful and majestic, they stretch forth their strong arms to the north and the south, the east and the west.

2. Great Britain, in India alone, extends her power over eight hundred thousand square miles of territory. The largest island in the world, if an island is its proper title, is Australia. Here Britain has established colonies, as well as in Van Diemen's land, the Cape of Good Hope, in Africa, and other places.

In parts of America, both North and South, in the West Indies, and in other portions of the world, her empire is acknowledged.

3. But Great Britain is not only great in power, she has a name among the kingdoms of the earth for justice, generosity, humanity, and piety ; and this extends her influence to all parts of the habitable globe.

4. The name Great Britain is sometimes used to denote the whole British empire, and sometimes simply as consisting of England, Wales, and Scotland, or the island of Britain only. It is in the latter sense that I am now about to describe it. The island of Britain lies in the Atlantic Ocean, having the British Channel to the south, the Northern Ocean to the north, the German Ocean to the east, and St. George's Channel, which separates it from *Ireland on the west*.

5. Great Britain includes England, Wales, and Scotland; and contains eighty-five counties. Of these England has forty; Wales twelve; and Scotland thirty-three. We will first treat of England. How well do I remember first seeing, from a distance, the flag flying on the top of Windsor Castle.

QUESTIONS.

1. Which is the most powerful country in the world? Great Britain large or small, when compared with other countries?
2. Has Great Britain any territory in India? To what extent? In what other parts does her power extend?
3. Is the British empire only great in power. In what else consists her greatness and influence?
4. What is the situation of Great Britain? Into how many counties is she divided?



HAWKING IN THE OLDEN TIME.

LESSON XVI.

PARLEY TELLS ABOUT ENGLAND.



THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH.

1. THE English are fond of giving to their country the name of Old England, and it seems to make it dearer to their hearts, conjuring up, as it were, before them, all the noble deeds of their ancestors. They, no doubt, feel as I do when I think of America, my native land.

2. The forty English counties that I spoke of, proceeding from north to south, and west, are Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Durham, Yorkshire, Lan-

eshire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Shropshire, Herefordshire, Monmouthshire, Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire, Northamptonshire, Rutlandshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, Hertfordshire, Essex, Kent, Middlesex, Sussex, Surrey, Hampshire, Berkshire, Wiltshire, Somersetshire, Dorsetshire, Devonshire, and Cornwall. I have been in every one of them, and have found enough to repay me for my trouble.

3. The capital of England, and indeed of the British empire, is London, a wonderful city. Its size is very great, its riches unbounded, and its commerce amazing. If you have read my tales about Great Britain and Ireland, you know something about London.

4. Manchester is a wealthy and populous town, famous for its cotton manufactories. Bristol and Liverpool are celebrated seaports; Birmingham and Sheffield are well-known for hardwares, and Leeds and Bradford for clothing.

5. Coventry is an ancient city, now famous for watches and ribands. Kidderminster is equally well-known for carpets; the fine city of Worcester for porcelain; and the town of Burslem for its potteries.

6. There are two places that must be especially remembered, on account of their universities, the one is the city

of Oxford, and the other Cambridge. Many of the most learned men in the whole world were educated in these places.

7. Canterbury and York are cities in which stand beautiful cathedrals. They are the seats of archbishoprics.

8. Woolwich has a military and naval arsenal, the most ancient in England, with a noble dock-yard. Immense magazines of powder, balls, bombs, mortars, and cannon are kept here. The arsenal at Chatham exceeds, perhaps, that at Woolwich; it is thought to be the finest in the world. Sheerness, Portsmouth, and Plymouth, have also noble dock-yards.

9. Chelsea has a famous hospital for wounded, aged, and invalided soldiers, and Greenwich a still finer one for disabled seamen. As an old sailor I went through it with a beating heart, and could have talked for ever with the old pensioners about sea-stories.

QUESTIONS.

1. By what name are the English fond of calling their country?
2. How many counties are there in England? 3. What is the capital of England?
4. For what is Manchester remarkable? On what account are Bristol, Liverpool, Birmingham, Sheffield, Leeds, and Bradford celebrated?
6. Where are the two principal English Universities?
7. What are Canterbury and York, and what particular buildings have they?
8. For what are Woolwich, Chatham, Sheerness, Portsmouth, and Plymouth remarkable?
9. Where are the British hospitals for disabled soldiers and sailors?

LESSON XVII.

PARLEY TELLS MORE ABOUT ENGLAND.



SNOWDON.

1. AGAIN I must remind you that it is a general, rather than a minute and particular, knowledge of the globe that I wish you to obtain. In describing England, it would be contrary to my plan to tell you the name of every city and town, island, mountain, lake, and river to be found in the country; the most remarkable of these are all that I undertake to point out.

2. The islands of England most deserving of note, are

those of Wight, Man, Jersey, and Guernsey, to which may be added Anglesea and Scilly. The highest mountains are Sea-Fell, Crop-Fell, Helvellyn and Skiddaw. The largest lake is Windermere; and the most noted rivers, the Thames, the Medway, the Severn, the Mersey, the Trent, and the Wye.

3. The mountains and lakes of Cumberland and Westmoreland, the romantic scenery of Derbyshire, the hops and apples of Herefordshire, the coal and iron mines of Lancashire and Staffordshire, and the general fertility of most of the other counties are all deserving of general attention.

4. The inhabitants of England yield to those of no other country under the skies; wise in council, brave in the field, enterprising in commerce, industrious in agriculture, and ardent in pursuit of general knowledge, they are generally acknowledged to have no superiors. The men are all well formed, and the beauty of the women is not surpassed in the world.

The true wealth of a country consists mainly in the number of its virtuous inhabitants. I wish that I could impress this on your mind, and excite an ardent desire to love God, and to serve your fellow creatures. What would England have been, even with double the number of inhabitants she has, had *not* many of them been eminently *virtuous*?

5. The whole population of England is about fourteen millions in number.

It would be difficult to describe the English language particularly, for it is made up of so many others. It is essentially Saxon, or German, but has many Celtic and French words; and every year an addition is made to it through the continual communication which England has with all other countries. The established religion is that of the Church of England and Ireland, so called, and which is a Reformed Protestant Church.

6. The animals are various, though there are no wild creatures in the woods of England more formidable than foxes, badgers, otters, and polecats. English horses are the finest in the world, and perhaps the same thing may be said of her oxen; her sheep, too, are excellent. The bulldog and game cock used to be valued more than they are now, as the cruel sports of bull-baiting and cock-fighting are much on the decline. The former, I am glad to say, is almost at an end: cruelty is a disgrace to all, be they young or old.

7. The climate is subject to occasional fog, but is still healthy. Vegetation is abundant, and the trees are very fine.

8. The British oak furnishes the best timber in the world for building ships. The lofty elm-trees add much to the beauty of the country; and the ash, the beech, and

other trees, flourish in all directions. The grain of the ground is excellent, and the fruits of the trees are good, though, as to some of them, not equal to those in other countries where the sun has more power to ripen them. Lead, tin, copper, iron, and coal are found in the mines, and freestone and marble in the quarries.

9. The commerce and manufactures of England are unrivalled. They have been among the principal means of making her what she is. No enterprise is too difficult for English people, if it be possible to effect it: witness the Manchester railroad over Chatmoss.

10. The curiosities of the country are many, and I think that I have seen almost all of them. Among the buildings, I should mention St. Paul's Cathedral in London, and Westminster Abbey, as well as the Cathedrals of York and Canterbury. The ruins of Tintern Abbey and Kenilworth Castle deserve attention. The salt, the sulphur, and the petrifying springs must not be forgotten among natural curiosities, nor the Shivering Mountain in Derbyshire, nor the Rocky Cliffs of Dover, nor the goodly prospect from Windcliff.

11. The Shivering Mountain is also called Mam Tor, or the Great Tor, or Mountain. By *shivering* is here meant, not *shaking*, but mouldering or crumbling; or falling away in *crumbs* or *shivers*.

12. Then again the heap of huge stones on Salisbury plain, called Stonehenge ; the Roman military roads crossing different parts of the country, and the encampments, are all calculated to make us think on times gone by. Such reflections do us good, for we are so carried along by the stream of business or pleasure, that the past and the future are almost forgotten. We should remember, while we live, that shortly we must die, as others have done before us ; and that though we dwell among men, God's eye is ever upon us. Such thoughts as these have a tendency to sober us, and do us good.

I have something to say about the history of England ; but let me first propose a few questions on what I have already told you.

QUESTIONS.

2. What are the most remarkable islands of England? 2. Which are the highest mountains? 2. Do you know which are the most noted rivers? 3. Do you remember what Cumberland, Westmoreland, Derbyshire, Herefordshire, Lancashire, and Staffordshire are famous for? 4. Describe the inhabitants of the country? 5. What is the population of England? 5. Do you know what is its established religion? 6. Are there any very formidable wild animals in the woods? 7. Describe the climate of England? 8. What timber is the best for ship-building? 8. What metals are in the mines of the country? 10. Describe as well as you can some of the curiosities of England?

LESSON XVIII.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.



A ROMANISED BRITON.

1. In the history of every country a thousand interesting things must of necessity be left untold, unless the

account given be very long. What I want is, to give you a general knowledge of facts; and so to set you thinking, that you will be led on to seek further information. If I were to give you the names of the kings who have reigned in England, with the battles they fought by sea and land, it would be but a very small part of the history of the country; but even this small part would take a much longer time than I have at my disposal, so that we must satisfy ourselves with a few of the most remarkable points of English history.

2. You know that, on a misty day, the objects which are close to you are clearly seen; that those at a little distance are a little more obscure; that, still further off, the trees and houses are scarcely to be discerned; and that all beyond is completely lost in the fog. This is exactly the case in the history of many countries. We can trace events back to a certain period, but all beyond is doubt and darkness; for instance, it is very uncertain who were the first inhabitants of England.

3. The Druids were the priests, and lived in groves and woods; wore flowing robes, and highly venerated the oak, and the plant called the mistletoe. Like the priests of most other nations in antiquity, they offered human sacrifices.

4. The Britons were invaded by the Romans, a powerful

people, who had already conquered the greater part of the world. From these Romans the Britons learned much; they were also instructed in the Christian religion. At last, the Romans went away, and left England to itself.

5. At that time the Picts and Scots made continual attacks on the people, so they asked the Saxons to come and defend them; the Saxons came, but when they had driven away the Picts and Scots they kept the country for themselves. The Danes then attacked England, and King Alfred the Great was obliged to fly. I will tell you a tale of this king. He was obliged to hide himself in a herdsman's hut, in disguise. The herdsman's wife told him to attend to some cakes that were baking. Alfred forgot the cakes, they were burnt, and a sharp scolding he got for his pains.

6. The same king, dressed as a gleeman or minstrel, is said to have got into the Danish camp, with his harp, to play before the king. He was thus enabled to judge of the strength of his enemies, and form the best mode of attacking them. Soon after he put them all to the rout.

7. The Danes, long after Alfred, again fought against England, and put King Canute on the throne. Canute, being once immoderately flattered by his courtiers, ordered a chair to be placed by the sea when the tide was coming in. He commanded the sea to go back, but when it dashed

on towards his feet, he turned to his courtiers and reproved them for their folly.

8. Next to the Danes, the Saxons again governed the country ; and then came William the Conqueror, a Norman, with a large army. He compelled the people to put out their fires when an evening bell, called the curfew, or coverfire, was tolled. After William many other kings reigned ; among these was Richard the First. He was called Cœur de Lion, or lion's heart. He joined the king of France to go to the Holy Land and fight against the Infidels, to get possession of Jerusalem.

9. King John was compelled by his subjects to sign Magna Charta ; this celebrated charter is looked upon as the ancient bulwark of English liberty.

10. There was a great rebellion during the reign of Richard the Second, headed by Wat Tyler and Jack Straw, when the Lord Mayor of London, with a blow of his mace, stunned Wat Tyler, who was soon killed by one of the king's knights.

11. In the time of Henry the Fifth the Holy Scriptures could only be got written in Hebrew, and Latin, and Greek :

“ But Wickliff, by the grace of God,
In hand the Bible took,
And into English language turned
That ever blessed book.”

12. Richard the Third is recorded as a cruel king; it was by his command, when he was Duke of Gloucester, that, as it is said, the young King Edward the Fifth and his brother were smothered in the Tower. While the two young princes were locked in each other's arms in slumber, Sir James Tyrrel, in the dead of the night, entered their chamber with three ruffians, and smothered them with pillows.

13. During the reign of Queen Mary many martyrs to the Protestant faith suffered at the stake, that is, they were fastened to upright posts, in the midst of faggots, and burned to death. Spain, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, fitted out a large fleet called the Spanish Armada, consisting of a hundred and thirty large ships, to invade the country, but the wooden walls of old England were not to be overcome. The British navy destroyed part of the Invincible Armada, and a storm scattered the remainder.

14. Gunpowder-plot, to blow up the parliament house, was formed in the reign of King James, but was found out in time. King Charles, who reigned next to James, was beheaded. During the time that George the Third was on the throne, a war broke out with the thirteen English Colonies in North America, which afterwards became the United States, and are now on good terms with England. Many are the desperate struggles in which

England has been engaged with her enemies, but since Buonaparte was conquered, she has had a long season of peace. You now know some of the principal events of the history of England.

QUESTIONS.

2. Is it known who were the first inhabitants of England?
3. Who were the Druids? 3. What cruelties did they practise?
4. Who invaded England? 5. What other nations attacked it?
5. Repeat the anecdote about King Alfred and the herdsman's wife.
6. By what strategem did Alfred overcome the Danes? 7. How did Canute reprove his courtiers? 8. In what reign did the English put out their fires at the sound of the curfew bell? 9. What king signed Magna Charta? 10. Who headed the rebellion in the reign of Richard the Second? 11. Who translated the Bible into English? 11. In what reign? 12. Was Richard a cruel King?
12. Do you remember any one of his cruel deeds? 13. What was the Armada? 13. Who fitted it out? 13. For what purpose? 14. When did gunpowder-plot take place? 14. What death did King Charles die? 14. In what reign did the American war break out?
14. What French ruler did England and other nations depose?

LESSON XIX.

PARLEY TALKS OF WALES.



RUINS OF A WELSH CASTLE.

1. MANY a pleasant walk have I had in Wales, that country of simple and hospitable manners ; of hills, valleys, and gushing streams. The solitary scenes and retired nooks of this thinly peopled country are

favourable to virtuous thoughts, and quietness and peace.

2. Wales is not large, being only about one hundred and twenty miles long, and much less in breadth. It is much visited in summer and autumn by tourists, for its beauty, and, for the same reason, by artists, who may be seen sitting here and there on their camp-stools on the top of a high mountain, at the foot of an old bridge, or, at a goodly fall of water. In these situations they sketch the natural beauties of the country, and afterwards finish their sketches into valuable pictures.

3. Now you must be told the counties in North and South Wales; these are, Flintshire, Denbighshire, Isle of Anglesea, Caernarvonshire, Merionethshire, Montgomeryshire, Cardiganshire, Radnorshire, Brecknockshire, Glamorganshire, Caermarthenshire, and Pembrokeshire.

4. I do not know a better harbour anywhere for safety than that of Milford Haven. It matters not whether the wind blow from the east or the west, the north or the south, you may sail in or out of it without danger. This is saying a great deal; and when I tell you that a thousand ships may ride there in safety, you will think with me that it is a capital haven. Many ships are now built there for the Royal Navy.

5. Aberystwith and Swansea are bathing places;

Merthyr Tydvil is celebrated for its iron works; and Wrexham, the largest town in North Wales, is famous for flannels. Most people who go from England to Ireland, make for the seaport of Holyhead, and cross the water to Dublin.

6. In days gone by, the Welsh proved their bravery; for when England was conquered, they retired to their native mountains, and remained unsubdued. They are quick in their temper, and, according to the strong recent declaration of an English judge upon the bench, the national notions of honesty are very imperfect. As a community, they are now exceedingly peaceable.

7. I have climbed up Snowden and Plinlimmon, the highest mountains in the country; I have rowed along the Wye, the principal river; visited Llantony Abbey amid the high hills; and I have wandered through the romantic scenery of Devil's Bridge, where the river rushes through a chasm in the rock, and leaps down hundreds of feet, reckoning the three falls together. Wales is, with me, a very favourite place.

8. When Edward the First was king of England, he defeated Llewellyn, the last prince of the country, and since then the eldest son of the reigning king of England has always been called the Prince of Wales. I will tell you of an act of great cruelty that is generally, but erro-

neously, believed to have been practised by Edward towards the Welsh: knowing that the bards stirred up the courage of their countrymen by singing the praises of their chiefs, he had them put to death. Had he been the best king in the world, this, had he done so, would be a black stain on his character. Welsh harpers may still be seen, but only few in number, and but little like the bards of olden time.

QUESTIONS.

1. What are the quiet scenes of Wales favourable to?
2. How long is Wales? 2. How broad? 2. By whom is Wales much visited?
3. Do you remember any of the counties of Wales?
4. For what is Milford Haven famous? 4. How many ships will ride safely in the harbour?
5. From what Welsh seaport do people usually embark for Ireland? 6. Describe the Welsh people.
7. Which are the highest mountains in Wales? 8. By whom was the Prince of Wales defeated?
8. What cruel deed is attributed to Edward the First?



A SCENE IN WALES.

LESSON XX.

PARLEY TELLS ABOUT SCOTLAND.



ABBOTSFORD.

1. I CAN hardly think of Scotland without having before me the figure of a Highland-chief in his plaid and philibeg, or short petticoat, with his broad sword by his side; not forgetting the bonnet, or cap, upon his head. Then, too, I fancy that I see castles, and steep crags, with a screaming eagle flying over them, and high mountains, and

deep valleys, and dangerous passes, and rushing cataracts, with moss-covered moors, and red-deer. Here is a party of freebooters going on a foray, and there a Scotch lassie without shoes and stockings. I must not, however, draw fanciful pictures, but rather describe the country.

2. The Scotch counties are Orkney, Caithness, Sutherland, Ross, Cromartie, Nairne, Inverness, Elgin, Banff, Aberdeen, Kincardine, Forfar, Perth, Fife, Kinross, Clackmannan, Stirling, Dumbarton, Bute, Argyle, Air, Lanark, Renfrew, Linlithgow, Haddington, Edinburgh, Berwick, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Peebles, Dumfries, Kircudbright, and Wigton.

3. I will tell you the old name for Scotland ; it is Caledonia. The northern part is very mountainous and rocky—it is called the Highlands ; the southern part is called the Lowlands ; it is level compared with the other, and the crops of corn and the pasture growing upon it are good. You must not, however, look for many fine trees in Scotland. Taking the country altogether, it has much that is romantic in its appearance. A Scotch poet says,

“ Hail, Caledonia stern and wild!
Meet nurse for a poetic child!”

Among the poets of the country, Robert Burns and Walter Scott are in high estimation.

4. Scotland is more than double the size of Wales.

Its breadth being one hundred and forty miles, and its length twice as much. The waves of the ocean wash it on all sides except the south, where the high Cheviot hills rise to separate it from England, and the Frith of Solway and the river Tweed spread their waters.

5. The capital of Scotland is Edinburgh. It occupies a commanding situation, and its castle, on a solid rock, is very imposing, as well as Holyrood Palace. One part of the city is particularly elegant ; it is called the New Town. Glasgow is the next city of importance, and a noble city too. It has not only capital houses and some public buildings, but also capital manufactories of cotton and glass, as well as others of gloves and stockings. Not a finer city of its size is to be found anywhere.

6. Aberdeen, Dundee, Greenock, and Perth, are all places of importance ; the latter is on the river Tay, in one of the most pleasant situations you can conceive. No one should see Scotland without visiting the lakes, especially Loch Lomond. Among the mountains Ben Nevis and Ben Macdhui lift their heads nearest to the skies.

7. Scotland has hundreds of islands ; they are called the Western Isles, Orkney Isles, and Shetland Isles. Many of these are uninhabited. The principal rivers of the country are the Forth, the Tay, the Tweed, the Dee, the Don, the Spey, the Clyde, and the Nith.

8. The Scotch people are universally allowed to be hardy, prudent, and industrious. No men are more brave, nor greater lovers of school-learning. They have four universities; these are at Edinburgh, Glasgow, St. Andrews, and Aberdeen. Go where you will, you will find the lowest classes of people are not without education. Education is a fine thing. Never let it be neglected. Even of the best kind it is cheap in Scotland; no wonder, then, that the poor of the country have more of it than in some other places. The population of Scotland, in round numbers, is two millions.

9. Iron, lead, and coal are found in Scotland, as well as granite, slate, and marble. Scotch granite is in much repute. The carriages of London roll along many a street paved with this stone. It grinds into a dust and mud of peculiar colour and texture. Among the curiosities of Scotland, Fingal's Cave should be mentioned; it is a cavern, in an island called Staffa, and is more than a hundred feet high, and nearly four hundred feet long. Roman remains, such as coins, inscriptions, and vases, have been found in great abundance, as well as druidical monuments.

10. There was a time when Scotland was a kingdom of itself. It was conquered by the English king, Edward the First; but you must know that the Scottish king, James the Sixth, was made king of England, so that he reigned

over both kingdoms at once. In 1707, the two kingdoms were united by act of parliament. Great changes take place in nations, as well as among individuals; friends become strangers, and enemies become friends. Scotland and England used always to be fighting one with another; they are now firmly united, and will, I trust, steadily remain so.

QUESTIONS.

2. Repeat the names of the Scotch counties as perfectly as you can.
3. What was the name of Scotland in ancient times? What names are given to the north and south of Scotland? Who are celebrated as Scottish writers?
4. What is the size of Scotland? How is it surrounded?
5. What city is the capital of Scotland?
6. What lake and what mountains are the most celebrated in Scotland?
7. What general names are given to the Scottish isles? Which are the principal rivers?
8. Describe the inhabitants of Scotland. How many universities has Scotland? What is the number of the inhabitants of the country?
9. What minerals are found in Scotland? What curiosities?
10. Who conquered Scotland? Who was the first king that reigned over England and Scotland together? When were the two kingdoms united into one?

LESSON XXI.

PARLEY TELLS ABOUT IRELAND.



DUBLIN.

1. REMEMBER the advice that I gave you about looking at your map, for that is the only way to obtain a correct knowledge of the different situations of different countries. We have been speaking about Scotland, let us now cross over the Irish Sea, and take a peep at Ireland.

2. Ireland is about as big as Scotland, perhaps a little bigger. It lies to the west of Great Britain, and is numerously inhabited.

You shall hear the names of the counties into which it is divided. I am no friend to the custom of burdening the memory with a great many names; but as Ireland is so closely connected with England, it must not be lightly passed over.

3. Ireland is divided into four parts or provinces. The names are Leinster, Ulster, Munster, and Connaught. I will tell you the counties contained in each.

4. Leinster has twelve: they are Dublin, Louth, Wicklow, and Wexford; Longford, Meath, and West Meath; King's County, Queen's County, Kilkenny, Kildare, and Carlow.

Ulster has nine; they are Down, Armagh, Monaghan, Cavan, and Antrim; Londonderry, Tyrone, Fermanagh, and Donegal.

Munster has six; Clare, Cork, and Kerry; Limerick, Tipperary, and Waterford.

Connaught has five; Leitrim, Roscommon, Mayo, Sligo, and Galway.

5. Ireland is well adapted for commerce, for few places have more safe and commodious harbours. Many a good ship has been lost for the want of a haven to shelter in.

The country is not mountainous, except in parts of Connaught and Munster, but, on the contrary, rather flat; it is well watered with rivers and lakes, and in most parts very fertile; vast herds of cattle and extensive flocks of sheep are fed on the pasturage. A large quantity of beef and butter is exported every year, and a great number of pigs.

6. Ireland ought to be a prosperous country. It has seven millions of inhabitants; the land is capable of great improvement; and the natural productions of the country are of great value. Coal, copper, iron, lead, and silver are found, and quarries of slate and marble are numerous. The country is not without manufactures. Irish linen is famous all over the world.

7. The capital of Ireland is Dublin; and those who have seen as much of it as I have, will readily allow it to be the first city in Great Britain, with the exception of London. It is here, at the Castle, that the lord lieutenant, sent over by England, holds his court. Dublin has a university, and many fine public buildings. The city stands on the banks of the river Liffey, about half a dozen miles from the sea.

8. Donaghadee is the nearest seaport to Scotland, and Waterford is the nearest to Wales. Armagh, Belfast, Carrickfergus, Londonderry, Cork, and Limerick, are all *places of importance*.

9. The principal islands of Ireland are Rathlin, Ennistrathal, Tory, and others; the principal lakes Erne, Foyle, Neagh, Swilly, and Killarney; and the most noted rivers the Shannon, the Blackwater, the Barrow, the Suir, the Liffey, and the Boyne.

10. Among the mountains of Ireland must be mentioned the Mourne, and the Ivehah; and among the bays, Donegal, Dublin, Sligo, Galway, Dingle, and Bantry Bay. As an old sailor, I ought not to forget Cork Harbour, Waterford Harbour, and Wexford Harbour.

11. The Irish are strong, and generally handsome; generous, warm-hearted, brave, and industrious; courteous, and obliging to strangers; yet are the poor very ignorant. They are reckless of the future, careless of their own lives, and, when under excitement, violent and cruel, and prodigal of the lives of others.

12. With regard to laws and the established religion of the country, they are the same as in England; but, unfortunately, the Roman Catholics are far more numerous than the Protestants, and hence much trouble.

13. Ireland was conquered by Henry the Second, in 1172, but had a parliament of its own. In the year 1800 a change took place, and England and Ireland were united.

QUESTIONS.

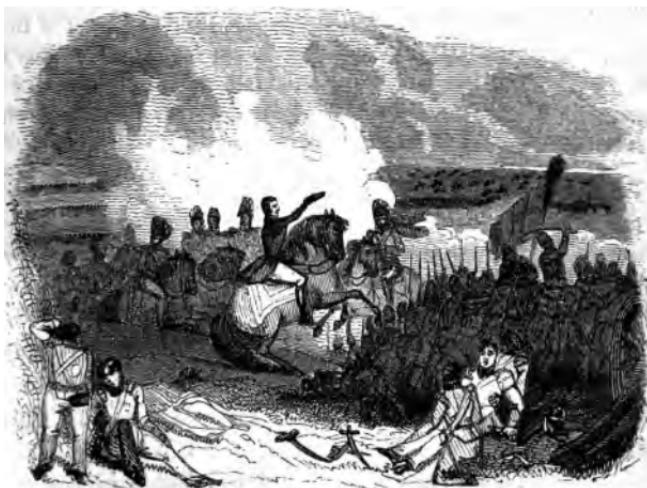
1. What was the advice given by Peter Parley?
2. About what size is Ireland?
3. Into how many provinces is it divided?
4. Can you remember any of the counties?
5. Is the country mountainous?
6. What is the population of Ireland? What minerals are found in the country?
7. What is the capital of Ireland? Is Dublin a fine city? On the banks of what river does it stand?
8. Which is the nearest Irish seaport to Scotland? Which is nearest to Wales? What other places of note are there in Ireland besides Dublin?
9. Which are the principal islands, lakes, and rivers?
10. Mention the most remarkable mountains, bays, and harbours.
11. Describe the Irish poor.
12. Are Catholics, or Protestants, the most numerous in Ireland?
13. When was Ireland conquered? By whom? When were England and Ireland united?



LAKE OF KILLARNEY.

LESSON XXII.

PARLEY TELLS ABOUT FRANCE.



BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

1. I HAVE described Great Britain and Ireland, let us now cross St. George's Channel and the British Channel (you will find them both on the map), and let us take a view of

France. I wish you could see a French diligence. It is a carriage almost as much like a stage-waggon as a stage-coach, drawn by five or six horses, three of them running abreast. I have seen these vehicles, and travelled in them very comfortably. I have laughed, too, at Monsieur the conductor, with his cocked hat and pigtail, and at Monsieur the postillion, in his enormous jack-boots. The trampling of the horses, the continual cracking of the long-lashed whip, and the fast talking and shrugging of the French passengers amused Peter Parley.

2. France is a fine country, delightfully situated, and very fertile; it is very large and very powerful, for it reaches between five and six hundred miles one way, and almost as much the other, and has a population of thirty-two millions of people.

3. The country is bounded partly by sea and partly by land. The Pyrenean Mountains and the Mediterranean bound it on the south side; the Atlantic Ocean rolls its proud waves on the west; the English Channel and the Netherlands lie to the north; and the Rhine runs along the east. France was once divided into provinces, but it is now formed into numerous departments, like our counties; of these there are eighty-six. The departments are again divided into arrondissements, the arrondissements into cantons, and the cantons into communes or parishes.

4. France is a military kingdom, and has almost always been engaged in wars. The country is distributed into nineteen military divisions. It would be better if peace and goodwill reigned in every land, and if military divisions were unnecessary. It has had a long peace since the year 1815 ; but is now, like England, at war with Russia.

5. The principal islands of France are—Corsica, Rhé, Oleron, Ushant, Belleisle, and others. The chief mountains are, the Alps, Jura, Cevennes, and the Pyrenees. The principal rivers, the Rhone, the Saone, the Loire, the Garonne, and the Seine ; and the most celebrated bays, the Bay of Biscay, Brest Harbour, Toulon, and some others. France has foreign possessions in South America, in the West Indies, in Africa, in Hindoostan, and on the coast of Barbary.

6. The capital of France is Paris, a most magnificent city, containing seven hundred thousand inhabitants. Its palaces and public buildings are very costly. Its bridges, churches, squares, and fountains ; its charitable institutions, schools, theatres, museums, and libraries, seem to be numberless. Notre-Dame is a noble cathedral. The Tuilleries, Palais Royal, Luxembourg, and Louvre, are magnificent palaces. The column in the Place Vendome is strikingly beautiful, and Père la Chaise is the first burial ground in

the world. I ought, however, to tell you that the streets of Paris are narrow, and often very dirty.

7. Besides Paris, France has many cities of note. Lyons, Bordeaux, Marseilles, Rouen, Nantes, Versailles, and Toulouse, with several others.

8. The climate of France is fine. Its soil brings forth corn and grapes abundantly, as well as figs, prunes, and other fruit. The sheep of the country are numerous and good, but I cannot say so much for the cattle and horses. If you wish for a good beef-steak, do not expect it in France; you must ask for that in old England.

9. The French are a lively, intelligent, and polite people. Their language is more universally used in courts than any other, and the number of Frenchmen celebrated for talent and learning is great.

10. France was the country of the ancient Gauls, though it takes its modern name from the Franks, who were Germans. For many years the English possessed a part of the country, which they at length lost. A Revolution took place in France more than forty years ago, when Paris became a scene of bloodshed and butchery. The king and queen of France were beheaded, and hundreds and thousands fell by the sword, or under the axe of the guillotine. France became a republic.

11. After the Revolution Napoleon Buonaparte, a

Corsican by birth, sprang into power. He became first consul, and then Emperor of France; but the ambitious are never satisfied, so he raised great armies, that he might conquer the nations around him, and reign over Europe.

12. The sound of battle, the cry of war, resounded through the whole of Europe; the roll of the drum, and the flourish of the trumpet. Armies of men on foot and on horseback collected together. Nation was set in array against nation, and many a battle plain was stained with blood.

13. Buonaparte won his way for a time. He triumphed at Austerlitz, Jena, Friedland, Wagram, and many other places; but the Scripture says truly, "Pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall." He lost his army in Russia, was beaten at Leipsic, and obliged, in 1814, to resign his crown. He regained it, indeed, but could not keep it long; for in the great battle of Waterloo, in the year 1815, he was totally defeated, principally by British troops under Wellington; and again and finally driven from his throne.

14. There is in the South Atlantic Ocean a rocky island that stands alone, called St. Helena. Buonaparte was sent to this place. There he lived as a captive the remainder of his life; there he died, and was buried;—a

memorable example of the transitory tenure of human glory,
and of the bitter disappointment that awaits ambition !

15. France and England are now at peace, and if the sword be not again drawn between them until Peter Parley desires it, it will rust in its scabbard for ever.

QUESTIONS.

1. What channels must be crossed to go from Ireland to France?
2. What is the extent of France? What the amount of its population?
3. How is the country bounded? How divided?
4. Into how many military provinces is France distributed?
5. Mention some of the principal islands of the country. Some of the mountains. Some of the rivers, and bays.
6. What is the capital of France?
7. Has France any other cities of note?
8. Is the climate good or bad?
9. Describe the French character. Which is the language that prevails most in the courts of Europe?
10. What people anciently inhabited France? From what people does France derive its name? How long is it since the terrible

revolution of France? Who were beheaded during the revolution? 11. What great man rose up after that turbulent time? 12. What took place in consequence of Buonaparte's ambition? 13. Can you remember any of the battles that he won? What battles did he lose? In what great battle was the emperor of the French altogether overcome? Was he driven from his throne? 14. Where is the isle of St. Helena? Who was sent there? What lesson do we learn from his reverses?



FRENCH DILIGENCE.

LESSON XXIII.

PARLEY TELLS ABOUT SPAIN.



1. I WILL now describe Spain, which is a considerable country. I never think of Spain without calling to mind the barbarian exhibition of a grand bull-fight, which I once saw in Madrid, its capital! The great extent of the arena, *the number of the spectators*, and the magnificence of their

dresses, astonished me almost as much as the fury of the bulls, and the courage and dexterity of those who attacked them. It was a very striking spectacle, but bull-fighting is a most cruel custom.

2. Spain is five hundred miles broad, and nearly a hundred more than that in length. It lies south-west of France, from which country it is divided by mountains called the Pyrenees. Every other part of it is surrounded by water, except that which joins Portugal. Most people would think that Spain must be powerful and rich, for it has twelve millions of inhabitants ; but this is not the case. She once had extensive possessions in the New World ; but she now holds only Cuba and Porto Rico.

3. I will tell you why Spain is neither powerful nor rich. Because the people are, to a great extent, ignorant and badly governed. They have been at variance among themselves for years, and, for aught I see to the contrary, are likely enough to keep up the cruel contention for a long time to come.

4. Spain is divided into fourteen provinces, Galicia, Asturias, and Biscay ; Navarre, Arragon, and Catalonia ; Valencia, Murcia, and Granada ; Leon, Estramadura, and Andalusia ; with Old Castile, and New Castile. Of these Andalusia is by far the most rich and fertile. In a military point of view these are divided into twelve captain-general-

ships ; and the islands of Majorca, Minorca, and Iviça form a thirteenth together.

5. In ancient times the country was very populous, the number of inhabitants being nearly four times as many as they now are.

The soil is so productive that it is fully able to supply the wants of a large population, but Spain is not likely to increase the number of her people while civil war ravages her provinces from one end of the country to the other.

6. The capital is Madrid. It has some very fine buildings, but the river, the Manzanares, on whose banks it is built, is small, and the surrounding country naked and mountainous. The wide streets, the handsome edifices, and the beautiful fountains of the place, do not make it a pleasant city to dwell in. Give me a more fertile spot, and a better informed people for my neighbours.

7. The principal cities or towns of Spain, are Madrid, the capital, of which I have already spoken, Seville, Barcelona, Valencia, Granada, Malaga, Saragossa, Alicant, Toledo, Cadiz, Salamanca, Burgos, and others.

8. Seville is a beautiful city ; it was once the capital ; but Philip the Second removed the Court to Madrid. Seville oranges are bitter, but in estimation. Granada was once the Moorish capital ; a magnificent Moorish building, called the Alhambra, is yet standing there.

Salamanca is famous for its university, and Burgos for its fine Gothic cathedral. Cadiz is an ancient place, with a port well known. St. Sebastian is of some note, for when the French entered it as conquerors, in 1794, they found there one hundred and eighty pieces of brass cannon. It was taken, in 1813, by the Duke of Wellington.

9. Carthagena is one of the first ports in the Mediterranean. Malaga is well known for its capital fruits and wines. If Valladolid had nothing else to recommend it to attention, it would be remarkable as the burial-place of the great COLUMBUS. Alcantara has a magnificent bridge over the river Tago, or Tagus ; and Gibraltar is considered the strongest fortified place in the world. The English have long had possession of this last place, and they are likely to keep it ; for when, during the war of England against her American colonies, Spain, assisted by France, tried to take it, the attempt was in vain.

10. The mountains of Spain most noted are the Pyrenees, the Cantabrian, the rock of Gibraltar, and the Sierras of Morena and Nevada ; the latter of which is in Granada, and the former in Andalusia. The rock of Gibraltar used to be called Mount Calpe. The rivers are the Douro, the Ebro, the Tagus, the Guadiana, the Guadalquivir, the Xucar, and the Minho. The principal bays are those of Biscay, Ferrol, and Vigo.

11. The islands of the country are Majorca, Minorca, and Iviça; and the capes, Ortegal, Finisterre, De Gata, and De Palos. I must tell you a curious circumstance about the island of Minorca. In old times, the boys of this place were practised slingers; for their mothers used to hang their breakfasts from the top of a pole, and made them strike it down with a stone from their slings. No wonder that they became clever.

12. The air of Spain is pure, though the winters, in the most northern parts, are severe, and the summers very hot. The land, generally fertile, produces wheat and barley, as well as salt, saltpetre, saffron, hemp, and the sugar-cane. Honey, silk, and wool, are plentiful. The fruits of the country are of the choicest kind; the same as grow in Italy and France.

13. Spain is well stored with iron, copper, and lead, as well us with agate, jacinths, loadstone, crystal, jasper, and marbles of different kinds; emeralds are also found, and amethysts and diamonds.

14. The government of Spain is a monarchy; the religion is the Roman Catholic. The inhabitants are proud, and very grave in their deportment, and too many of them are revengeful; but they are not without their good qualities. In person they are well made; their hair

is glossy black, their complexion dark, and their sparkling eyes are full of expression.

15. The wolf is the principal beast of prey in Spain ; the bulls are ferocious, the mules good, and the Andalusian horses capital.

16. Spain has undergone great changes, having been ruled, at different times, by Gauls, Phenicians, Grecians, Carthaginians, Romans, Goths, and Saracens or Moors. Spain was once the pride of nations, famed for her power, her courage, her politeness, her gallantry, and her heroism ; but she is not what she has been. Nations should take warning, and try to be great in goodness, that they may continue to be great in power.

QUESTIONS.

1. What was it that Parley saw at Madrid ? 2. What is the length of Spain ? The breadth ? 3. Why is Spain neither powerful nor rich ? 4. How is Spain divided ? 5. Was the country ever more populous than it is now ? 6. Which is the capital of Spain ? 7. Mention some of the principal towns ? 8. For what are Seville, Granada, and Salamanca famous ? 9. Which is the strongest for-

tress in the world? Who is in possession of it at the present time? 10. Which are the principal mountains of Spain? The rivers and the bays? 11. Mention the most remarkable islands and capes? 12. What kind of grain is grown in Spain? 13. What metals and minerals are found there? What precious stones? 14. What is the government and religion of Spain? Describe the inhabitants of the country? 15. Which is the principal beast of prey in Spain? 16. By whom has Spain been governed?



MOORISH CASTLE.

LESSON XXIV.

PARLEY TELLS ABOUT PORTUGAL.



1. PORTUGAL, in many respects, is so much like Spain, that I need not be very long in describing it. It was once, under its Prince Henry, very rich, powerful, and foremost in science and letters; but it was the first, also, to embark the cruel African slave trade, tearing its victims from their homes, and *carrying them to a distant land.* Peter

Parley thinks, therefore, that the Portuguese have much to answer for on this account! Be merciful, my young friends, that you may obtain mercy!

2. Portugal, as you will see, if you look at the map, is the most westerly part of Europe. The waves of the Atlantic dash against its western and southern sides. It is between three and four hundred miles long, and a hundred and twenty broad; and the number of its inhabitants is about three millions and a half. Portugal has still some forts and settlements in Africa and India. She has lost her great colony of Brazil, in South America, which has become independent, and calls itself an empire!

3. Portugal is divided into six provinces: Estramadura, Beira, Entre Douro e Minho, Tras os Montes, Alentejo, and Algarva. There is no great quantity of wheat grown in the country, for the Portuguese pay but little attention to husbandry: they are not like Englishmen. In Africa there is grown a corn called maize, which the Portuguese use instead of wheat. Few countries are better supplied with fruit: oranges, lemons, olives, grapes, figs, nuts, almonds, and raisons. Portugal is famous for wine.

4. The principal bays of Portugal are Caldao and Lagos. The rivers are the Douro, the Tejo or Tagus, the Guadiana, the Minho, and the Mondego; and the capes, *Mondego, Raco, Espichel, Sines, St. Vincent, and others.*

5. The capital of Portugal is Lisbon. It has two castles to defend it, though not large ones, and some batteries on the banks of the river. It has also a magnificent aqueduct for conveying water to the city reservoir. The harbour is a noble one; a thousand ships may ride there. I should not like to live in Lisbon, on account of the fearful earthquakes that frequently take place there. About fourscore years ago, Lisbon was almost destroyed by one of those dreadful visitants. The city has many noble edifices, and a great number of convents. The people are almost as fond of bull-fights as the Spaniards. Oporto is the chief city of northern Portugal: it is situated on the Douro, and is the principal seat of the wine trade. Port wine takes its name from it.

6. The religion of the country is the Roman Catholic, and the people are sadly priest-ridden. The monks and friars have it all their own way. These are not over-learned themselves, and they keep the people, for the most part, in a sad state of ignorance. The Inquisition, in both Spain and Portugal, used to be much dreaded: it was an establishment of great power, that took up, and tried, and put to death hundreds and thousands of people, for imaginary crimes, all in secret.

7. Portugal was once governed by the Moors, and was once conquered by the Spaniards; but the latter did not

hold possession of it more than about sixty years. It has been engaged in many wars, and many years of peace and prosperity will be required to educate its people, and give solidity to its government. No country can be considered based on a firm foundation that possesses not wise rulers, just laws, and virtuous-minded citizens.

QUESTIONS.

1. What country does Portugal resemble? Who first embarked in the slave-trade?
2. In what part of the world is Portugal?
- What is the extent of the country?
- What the number of its inhabitants?
- Has Portugal any territory in any other part of the world?
3. How is the country divided?
- Are the Portuguese good husbandmen?
- What fruits grow in the country?
- Is Portugal famous for wine?
4. Which are the principal bays of the country?
- Which the most noted rivers and capes?
5. Which is the capital of Portugal?
- Has it any places of defence?
- How is water conveyed to the city reservoir?
- Has the city a good harbour?
- Is Portugal subject to earthquakes?
- Of what amusement are the people fond?
6. What form of religion prevails in Portugal?
- Have the monks and friars much influence?*
- What was the

Inquisition? Had it much power? What evil deeds did it do?
7. By whom has Portugal been governed? What is requisite
to establish a country on a firm foundation?



THE DESSEUR

LESSON XXV.

PARLEY TALKS OF HOLLAND.



1. SUPPOSE we now fancy ourselves in Holland. It would take us some time to go in reality from Portugal to Holland; but we can perform the journey in our imagination in much less time. The country will just suit such people as are fond of smoking; but I hope you will always

pass your time in a much more profitable manner. Holland is in the north-west of Germany. The people are called Dutch, as I shall presently tell you why, and are very fond of smoking tobacco.

2. Holland is a very flat country; a great part of it was once covered over by the sea. What a thought, that porpoises, and sharks, and whales, and sword-fish, should once have swam about at their ease over the land that the Dutch people now walk upon!

Holland, though a very small kingdom, has a great number of walled towns. It contains the provinces of Holland Proper, Zealand, Utrecht, Guelderland, and Zutphen, Overyssel, Groningen, and Friesland.

3. Holland (that is, the whole kingdom) is very different from any other country that I have yet described; for the streets in the towns have canals running through them, so that people travel, and luggage is conveyed, by boats, instead of coaches. There are rows of trees planted on each side of the canals, which give them a very pleasing appearance.

4. Holland is thought to be as well, if not better, peopled than any country in Europe, according to its size. Some say it has two millions of inhabitants, and others three. No people in the world are more cleanly and industrious.

5. The capital of the country is Amsterdam, and fine city it is. The stadt house is a splendid building. the Dutch had not been a very persevering people, they never would have overcome the difficulties presented the low swampy ground they inhabit. Amsterdam built upon wooden piles, driven into the marshy ground. The city stands on about fourscore islands, and has three hundred bridges. I remember being at this place with Captain Hatterick, who explained to me every thing that we saw. There may be from two to three hundred thousand people in Amsterdam.

6. A few miles from the capital is Saardam, a little town, where a hundred years ago, or more, a namesake mine, Peter the Great, Emperor of Russia, worked as a shipwright. We seldom hear of a king working with his own hands; but Peter knew what he was about; he went home, and soon had a capital navy, as he had long desired.

7. So low is the country, that the Dutch have been obliged to build strong and high dykes, or dams, or sluices to keep out the sea. Sometimes it happens that the waves of the ocean so undermine a dyke, that it breaks down, and then there is great injury: houses are destroyed, people are drowned, and the country is flooded over for a great distance.

8. The principal cities of Holland, besides the capital, are Rotterdam, the Hague, Utrecht, and Leyden ; the two last have universities. I should have mentioned Haarlem ; that place is famous on more accounts than one. It has a beautiful cathedral, with the finest organ in Europe. You never saw such a piece of music ! It has seven or eight hundred pipes ; some of them are near forty feet long, and sixteen inches wide.

9. The rivers of the country are the Rhine, the Maese, and the Scheldt. The climate is damp and foggy ; the cattle and sheep are good. The language spoken is a dialect of the German, and the religion is Calvinism. When Buonaparte was deposed, the Prince of Orange was recalled to Holland. In the year 1814, Belgium was added to his kingdom by the allies ; but in 1830 it dissolved the union. William III. is now king.

QUESTIONS.

1. In what direction from Germany is Holland? By what name are the people of Holland called? Of what are they fond?
2. Is Holland hilly? Was any part of it ever covered by the sea? Can you remember any of the Dutch provinces?
3. How are passengers and luggage *usually* conveyed from one place to

another? What gives the canals a pleasant appearance? 4. What is the number of the inhabitants of the country? Are the people industrious? 5. Which is the capital of Holland? What is the population? 6. Where is Saardam? For what is it remarkable? 7. To what accident are the Dutch liable? 8. What are the principal places in Holland besides Amsterdam? 9. What are the rivers of the country? Are Holland and Belgium united?



DUTCH PASSAGE BOAT.

LESSON XXVI.

PARLEY TELLS MORE ABOUT HOLLAND.



THE WHITE STORK.

My young readers, as I fancy, have heard of the English witticism, which in time of war attempts to amuse the cockneys with the extraordinary news, that 'Dutch have taken Holland.'

2. The jest is founded upon the apparent disagreement between the names of Holland and the Dutch. In the case of all other countries and their inhabitants, the name given to the one is formed out of the name of the other so that the connection which subsists between them always instantly strikes the ear. In this manner we have Sweden and the Swedes, Denmark and the Danes, England and the English; but how happens it, that to the inhabitant of *Holland* we give the name of Dutch?

3. I must tell my readers, in the first place, that *Holland* is by no means properly the name of the country or the Dutch. It is nothing but a name employed corruptly and in the familiarity of conversation, and of public usage. Their country is not *Holland*, but the *Netherlands*. There is no King of *Holland*, properly so called. The king is the King of the Netherlands, or of the United Netherlands, called, at one period, the United *Provinces*, a name again, which is sometimes confounded with the name *United States*. The real Holland is but one of the United Provinces, or United Netherlands; but is a considerable and prominent one, and hence, and hence only all the *Dutch* are sometimes called *Hollanders*, their country *Holland*, and their King, the King of Holland.

4. The country of the Dutch is properly the *Dutch Netherlands*, and hence their name; but there, again usag-

usurps the place of strict propriety. The literal meaning of the word "Dutch" is "German." The native name of all Germany is "Dutchland;" and thus, all "Germans" literally are "Dutchmen."

5. But, by the "Dutch *Netherlands*," we mean, literally, the "German Low Countries," or, Low Germany, as distinguished from High Germany; and the distinction refers to *highness* and *lowness*, as compared with the level of the sea. Near the sea, and surrounding the mouths of the Rhine, the country is *low*, and inland it grows gradually higher, even till it reaches the summit of the Alps, in Switzerland; and thus it is that maritime Germany is Low Germany, including the German Low Countries, or Dutch Netherlands, while inland Germany is higher, and is called High Germany.

6. Near the sea, as my young readers will now suppose Holland, or the Netherlands, are exceedingly flat and low. In some parts, the surface of the ground is even lower than the sea.

7. But as we advance into the country, even the Netherlands, from flat and watery grass lands, here called *polders*, become first dry and heathy, and then hilly and woody. I had once a full view of these different sorts of country in what is commonly called Holland, upon reaching the top of the lofty tower, which is nearly all that remains

of the ancient Cathedral of Utrecht. Though shorter than once it was, this tower is still three hundred and eighty feet high.

8. I ascended this tower, however, no higher than to an opening at the height of three hundred feet ; and, even here, the prospect upon the western or flat side of the country is wonderfully extensive : for the whole surface, towards the sea-coast, is here exposed to view, from Rotterdam to Amsterdam, cities which are sixty miles asunder, along the coast.

9. A prospect wider than even this presents itself upon the south-east ; for, here, with the aid of a telescope, the turrets of Bois-le-Duc are faintly visible, at a distance from Amsterdam of from seventy to eighty miles.

10. These extensive prospects show the extreme flatness or lowness of the Netherlands, or Low German countries, in the direction of the ocean. But towards the east, or as we advance into Germany, and leave the ocean at our backs, the country rises, and our vision becomes proportionably limited. Here, from the same tower at Utrecht, we see a richly-wooded country, interspersed with corn-fields, and bounded, in the distance, by the swelling hills of Guelderland, the most beautiful of the provinces of the Dutch Netherlands, or, as the country is more commonly called, of Holland.

11. In the flat and watery countries near the coast, a particular feature is the number of storks which are seen here in their season. These *storks* are to be observed majestically *stalking* on the *polders*, or meadow-lands ; but, if alarmed, they immediately take flight to their nests, on the tops of trees, or in other elevated situations.

12. Storks are, perhaps, the largest birds of passage ; or, at least, this superiority of bulk can only be disputed with them by the cranes. My young readers perhaps remember the text of Scripture which says, “The *stork* knoweth her appointed times [of coming and going] ; and the turtle, and the crane, and the swallow [also] observe the time of their coming.”

13. I talk of those storks in Holland, or the Dutch Netherlands, because a deep veneration is remarked to be entertained for them by the Hollanders or Dutch ; or, at least, these people would by no means have them injured, and delight in their building about their houses, either upon the house itself, or upon a neighbouring tree. Sometimes an old wheel, or else a circular board, is placed horizontally on the top of a chimney or tree ; and upon one of these the storks may be seen standing in silent dignity, looking down on the flat territory beneath them and around them. In these ways their society is courted both in town and country.

14. The word *stork* is a Greek derivative, signifying the love of kindred for each other, or family affection ; or that of parents for their offspring, and of the offspring for their parents. All birds, and, indeed, all creatures, possess the first of these ; but the stork has an ancient and constant celebrity for the second.

15. It is recorded that at a great fire in Delft, which happened many years ago, the storks were seen on the wing, bearing away their young through the flames ; and, where unable to rescue them, perishing with them, rather than forsake them. But the tenderness of the parent storks is always fully returned by their young ones, who will not leave the parents when in danger, but remain with them, and defend them even to death.

16. The Dutch themselves are praised for a large share of family affection ; for their love of their children, and for their tender care of the aged ; and some persons have thence fancied, that the Dutch are peculiar in their regard for the stork, and that a similitude between these birds and themselves, as to these kind affections, is the occasion of the peculiarity.

17. But the stork has been the same object of regard in all the countries which it frequents, both in antiquity and in later days ; and the same virtues observed in the *species* have procured it everywhere the same admiration,

and names equally expressive of them, with the Greek derivative name of *stork*. Among the Mahometans in Constantinople and the adjacent country, the building of the nests of storks about the houses is in as much esteem as among the Dutch ; and as, when, on their departure for the winter season, they fly to the southward, or in the direction of Mecca, the popular saying is, that these birds show so much piety as to make the pilgrimage to the tomb of the Prophet ! On the other hand, the Christian inhabitants of Hungary behold their coming in the spring, which they here perform through Turkey, with great joy, and a hearty welcome ; and the boys have songs, which they sing to them upon these occasions, in which they represent them to have been very ill-used during their absence, by those vile Mahometans the Turks !

18. For my part, I believe that, in all countries and ges, storks have been admired for their kindly virtues. ut I believe, also, that they owe much of the esteem shown em to their being birds of passage, and more to their lity in the economy of nature. All birds of passage are jects of interest to the human mind. The phenomena their coming and going at appointed seasons always s a favourable attention. But add to this, that these ls frequent low and marshy countries, where they feed n the reptiles which abound there, and where they

always arrive at the season when they are most numerous, and most troublesome. Their appearance, therefore, is hailed with the most solid satisfaction, even through its utility alone; and, to increase, embellish, and ennoble the regard thence paid to them, there wants only the sentiment of wonder at their migrations, and that of sympathy for their domestic virtues!

QUESTIONS.

- 1, 2. What about the names Dutch and Hollanders? 3. What about the name the Netherlands? 3. What were the United Provinces? 4, 5, 6. What have the Netherlands to do with Germany? 7. What are *polders*? 8, 9, 10. What did Parley see at Utrecht? 11. What about storks in Holland, or the Netherlands? 12. Are storks birds of passage? 13. Why does Parley talk about the storks in the Netherlands? Are storks much venerated by the Dutch? 14. What virtues are observed in storks? 15. What happened, once, in Delft? 16. What has been fancied about the cause of the Dutch veneration for storks? 17. What has been thought of storks in all ages and countries? Turkey? Hungary? Story of the pilgrimages of the storks to Mecca? 18. What does Parley think of the causes why storks are so regarded by the Dutch?

LESSON XXVII.

PARLEY TELLS ABOUT BELGIUM.



CITADEL OF ANTWERP.

1. **BELGIUM**, in 1814, was united, as I have said, to Holland, both together being then called the kingdom of the United Netherlands, and being under the Dutch sovereign of the House of Orange; but, in the year 1830, it forcibly separated itself again, and took for its king, Leopold, Prince of Saxe-Coburg.

2. This country, far from being mountainous, is uniformly very flat. The fertility and beauty of the flat landscapes of this country are highly praised.

3. Belgium was once known by the name of Austrian Flanders. Very few countries have kept the names by which they were originally called. At one time, the Belgians, Flemings, or Flandrians, were usually called Walloons. Many a brave fellow has been laid low in Belgium, for the country has been the field of numberless battles. Frenchmen, Dutchmen, and Austrians have here grappled together for victory and renown. For ages it has seemed a place almost set apart for hostile engagements; at the present time, however, it is quiet.

4. Belgium includes eight provinces: North Brabant, South Brabant, East Flanders, West Flanders, Antwerp, Namur, Hainault, and Liege.

5. The chief cities are Brussels, Antwerp, Ghent, Bruges, Namur, Liege, and Louvain. Of these Brussels must be considered as the capital. It is a very elegant city, and is much frequented by English and other foreigners.

6. Belgium is a small country, but it is very fertile, and highly cultivated and peopled. It has also coalmines and manufactures. It is but a part of all the country which has the name of Netherlands, or the Low Countries, or Lower Germany.

7. Belgium is bounded on the north by Holland, or the Dutch Netherlands; on the east by Germany, commonly so called, including Prussia; on the south-west by France, that is, by what were once called the French Netherlands, and are now a part of France; and, on the north-west, the small boundaries of Belgium are the shores of the German Ocean.

8. The whole of the Netherlands together are two hundred and sixty miles in length, and vary from one to two hundred miles in breadth; but the part called Belgium is no more than one hundred and seventy miles in length, and ninety miles in breadth. On this narrow territory, however, there are more than four millions of people. On the 1st of January, 1816, there were but 3,411,082; but on the 1st of January, 1837, there were 4,242,600.

9. The Belgians are excellent farmers; but it is extraordinary that their immediate neighbours in France, the inhabitants of the French Netherlands, are wholly unlike them in this respect, and as bad farmers as in all the rest of France.

10. The ancient Belgium, like the modern, was a part only of the Netherlands, then, from Belgium, called Belgic Gaul.

11. The ancient Belgians appear to have been the Belovoci, who were driven south-westerly into what is now

called France, and from whom is denominated the French city and country of Beauvais.

12. Antwerp was once deservedly celebrated as the most important and opulent town in the north of Europe; but it has sadly fallen off from what it was. I will tell you why. In the first place, the Dutch, when they freed themselves from the power of Spain, filled the hulls of several ships with large stones, and sunk them in the river Scheldt. This not being sufficient to injure the navigation, they took care, in the treaty of Munster, to prohibit large vessels from going up to Antwerp. Besides this, the ravages of war had driven great numbers of merchants from the place. Now what was the consequence of all this? Why, that the commerce of the city was destroyed.

13. Ghent is a large city, being not less than six or seven miles round its walls, and has hundreds of bridges uniting the different parts together, for it is divided into many compartments by canals. Bruges was once famous for the woollen manufacture, and Liege is celebrated for its numerous flourishing manufactories and coal mines.

14. Corn, flax, and fruit, thrive in Belgium, for the land is fertile, and the air, in the inland parts, very good. While Belgium was commonly called Flanders, the inhabitants were as commonly called Flemings. No people in the *world* surpass them in the manufacture of linens and laces.

15. The Flemings have also been famous in painting. You have heard of the great painters Rubens and Vandyck, and both were Flemings. They are intensely Roman Catholic, though their new king is a Lutheran Protestant. His queen, at the same time (a French princess), is a Roman Catholic.

16. All the world knows something about the great battle of Waterloo ; it was fought at a little distance from Brussels. Wellington, the English commander, and Marshal Blucher, the Prussian, obtained so signal a victory over Napoleon Buonaparte, that he never recovered from the blow. It finally unseated him from the throne of the French, and sent him to St. Helena.

17. A few years ago, when Belgium declared its independence, the Dutch, who had a garrison in the citadel of Antwerp, would not give it up.

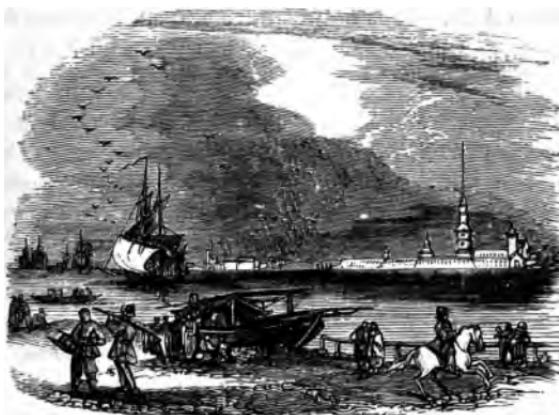
18. The French now, in concert with the rest of the allies, or Five Great Powers which I have mentioned, helped the Belgians, by reducing the citadel in their behalf. They sent sappers and miners, and a complete army, with field pieces and a battering train. They sent also to Liege for the great "monster mortar," so called from its enormous size, and summoned the commandant Chasse to surrender ; but this the latter did not do till the citadel was battered into a heap of ruins.

QUESTIONS.

2. Is Belgium flat or mountainous? Is it fertile and pleasant to the eye? 3. By what name was Belgium formerly known? Has not Belgium been celebrated for wars? 4. How many provinces are there in Belgium? What are their names? 5. Which are the chief cities and towns? What is the capital of the country? How is Belgium bounded? What is its length? Breadth? 9. Are the Belgians good farmers? 10. What was Belgium anciently called? 12. Has Antwerp been celebrated? Who ruined the commerce of Antwerp? In what manner? 13. What is the size of Ghent? For what was Bruges once famed? 14. What produce of the ground thrives in Belgium? By what name are the people known? For what manufactures are they celebrated? 15. Who were Rubens and Vandyck? Of what religion are the Belgians? 16. Where was the battle of Waterloo fought? Who was defeated in that battle? 18. Who was the governor of the citadel of Antwerp when the French besieged it? Did he at last surrender?

LESSON XXVIII.

PARLEY GIVES SOME ACCOUNT OF RUSSIA.



VIEW OF ST. PETERSBURG.

1. Most likely you have never seen any Don Cossacks on horseback, with their long lances! I have seen plenty of them among the snow, and would much rather have them for friends than for enemies. Think of them as rushing on to the charge with what we may call the speed and force of the whirlwind! They are terrible fellows to

be opposed to. They live in parts of the Russian territories.

2. Look at your map, and I think you will find Russia to be the largest empire on the globe, stretching over a considerable part of Eastern Europe, and the whole of Northern Asia. It is between five and six thousand miles in length, and in some places near two thousand in breadth. It has the Arctic Sea to the north, Tartary, the Caspian and Black Seas, to the south; the North Pacific Ocean to the east; and to the west, Sweden, Lapland, and Poland. It has been said to stretch over a sixth part of the dry land of the globe.

3. The Russian territory is divided into governments. There are more than thirty of these in European Russia. The population of the empire may be reckoned at sixty millions. The principal cities are Petersburg, the capital; Moscow, Wyburg, Archangel, Riga, Revel, and Cronstadt.

4. Petersburg is a handsome city; but was built by Peter the Great in a low marshy situation. This was to favour commerce and maritime power, but is unfavourable to the health of its inhabitants. A great part of it stands on the islands in the middle of the river Neva, and the rest on the banks.

There is a famous statue at Petersburg, of Peter the Great sitting on a horse, upon the top of a high rock,

artificially placed. The horse is in the act of rearing, with its feet over the edge of it. When the artist was modelling this group, a military officer was directed to ride a fiery charger up a steep rock every morning, to serve him as a model.

5. Moscow stands on a large plain, in the middle of Muscovy, or Moscovy, or Moscovia, or European Russia, of which it is the capital. This was the city that the Russians set on fire to prevent the French from wintering there, when, in the year 1812, they invaded the country.

6. The principal lakes of Russia are Ladoga, the largest in Europe, Onega, and Ilmen. The gulfs, Finland and Riga. The islands, Cronstadt, Oesil, and Dago. The rivers, Volga, the largest in Europe, the Don, the Dwina, the Nieper, and the Niester. Russia is, for the greater part, a flat country. The Ural mountains are the most celebrated mountains. They abound in gold. They terminate the great steppes or plains, which, beginning in the North of Germany, run through Poland and Muscovy, or European Russia; and separate Europe from Asia, and Russia from Siberia.

7. As Russia is so large a country, the climate, of course, is very various. The soil in some parts is good; but there are millions and millions of acres uncultivated. The people are hardy and patient. The government is despotic, or at least in the sole hands of the emperor and

senate. The senate greatly governs the emperor. The religion is that of the Russo-Greek church, and the language of the country is, like the Polish, Sclavonian.

8. Besides horses, Russia in Asia has camels and dromedaries to carry burdens and riders; and bears, wolves, and hyenas are found in the woods, as well as ermines, black foxes, and other animals. The icebergs in the seas of the North of Russia are great curiosities: many of them are like crystal temples or cathedrals, with pointed spires of the most fantastic description.

9. Vast as Russia is, it is not large enough to satisfy the restless ambition of the Russians. A part of Poland is annexed to Russia. Russia was once known only as Muscovy, and its monarch by the title of Czar of Muscovy; now it is that of Emperor of all the Russias. The present ruler of Russia is Nicholas I., who mounted the throne in December, 1825.

10. There is a large part of Russia called Siberia, in the north of which the climate is dreadfully severe for the greater part of the year. To this place thousands have been banished, as a punishment for real or supposed crimes. The name *Siberia* signifies "summer," and the south of Siberia has an Italian climate.

11. The Cossacks were once Polish subjects; but they put themselves under the care of the Russians, being oppressed by their own rulers. When the Emperor requires

their services in the field, they arm themselves and answer to his call. There are several tribes of them. One of the principal is the Don Cossacks, so called because they live on the banks and islands of the river Don.

QUESTIONS.

2. Is Russia the largest empire in the world? 3. How is it bounded? 3. How many governments are there in European Russia? What is the population of the country? Which is the capital? The principal cities? 4. How is Petersburg situated? Describe the statue of Peter the Great? What of its modelling? 5. Why did the Russians set fire to Moscow? 6. Which are the most remarkable lakes of Russia? The gulfs? The islands? The rivers? The mountains? 7. Describe the Russians? Their government? Their language? Their religion? 8. What wild animals are found in the woods? 9. What name had the country before it was called Russia? What is the title of the ruler of the country? 10. What sort of a country is Siberia? Why are criminals sent there? 11. Who are the Cossacks? Why are some of them called Don Cossacks?



STATUE OF PETER THE GREAT.

LESSON XXIX.

PARLEY TELLS ABOUT POLAND.

1. POLAND is surrounded by Russia, Prussia, and the Austrian territories. Though it no longer ranks as independent, it was once a powerful kingdom. Its length was near seven hundred miles, and its breadth almost as much.

2. When Poland was divided between the three monarchs that surround it, Austria took little Poland and Red Russia ; Prussia took three provinces, Polachia, Great Poland, and Polish Prussia ; and Russia, eight : that is, Courland, Masovia, Lithuania, Samogitia, Polesia, Ukraine, Volhynia, and Podolia. This division of Poland says much for the covetousness and ambition of Austria, Prussia, and Russia, but very little for their sense of justice and honour.

3. The partition of Poland was begun in 1772, and completed in 1792 and 1795.

4. For many ages the Poles struggled bravely against their powerful enemies, and many a splendid achievement of chivalrous valour is recorded.

In 1814, a small part of the ancient kingdom of Poland was formed into a new kingdom by the sovereigns who had overthrown the tyranny of France, and given to Russia; but in 1830 it rebelled. After manifesting great bravery, and obtaining several victories, the rebels were overpowered. Many Poles, in consequence of this rebellion, are now living as refugees in different countries, who dare not return home.

5. The capital of Russian Poland is Warsaw, situated on the river Vistula. It is moated and walled round; indeed, the wall is double. The inhabitants of Warsaw have much of French manners, and of Parisian gaiety and dissipation. There are some fine buildings here, but too many of a different kind. Cracow, which was in 1814 made an independent republic, is a city of some extent, and not without good buildings and wide streets. There is a strange mingling together of riches and poverty, luxury and destitution, characteristic of the whole of Poland, in which there is no middle class, but only Polish lords and peasants, and Jews, of whom the greater part display the usual Jewish squalidness.

6. The name of Poland signifies a *plain* or *level land*. We say, "the *plains* of Poland." *Pol*, in the Slavonic language, signifies a "plain." The Carpathian mountains rise up between Hungary and Poland, and

usually have plenty of snow on their tops. The climate is quite cold enough, but not unhealthy. The Vistula is the principal river of the country.

7. The pasture land of Poland is good, and the soil of the country, on the whole, fertile, producing a great quantity of grain. Many of the forests are very large. I have seen wild oxen, wolves, and boars there, as well as gluttons, lynxes, deer of different kinds, and elks. I was once suddenly attacked by a buffalo in a forest of Masovia, and had it not been for the trees, there would soon have been an end of the life of Peter Parley.

8. The rich Poles have very grand equipages, but the poor are wretchedly attired. Want and extravagance pass together along the streets. The peasants are slaves, but quite contented to be such. What is called *liberty* in Poland, is the liberty of the nobility, *noblesse*, or gentry, and not that of the mass of the people. Russia in Poland, as in all its other governments, is constantly intent upon making free the slaves or serfs, and upon reducing the power of the nobles.

9. The present religion of Poland is the Roman Catholic, and the language Sclavonic. In the early part of the latter half of the sixteenth century, the Poles of the Greek and Reformed Churches together, were seven times as numerous as their Roman Catholic fellow-

countrymen. The natural curiosities consist mostly of salt-mine caverns and grottoes.

10. Poland and Russia are now so often spoken of, and so often spoken of together, that I will mention a few more things about each, to make my young readers the better acquainted with both.

11. The Slavonic race, which includes the Poles and Russians, differs essentially from the German. The Poles are a lively and talkative people, and, hence, have often been called the French of the north. They hold the Germans in mingled contempt and aversion, and call them "dumb," because they are so silent in comparison with themselves. The Germans, in return, have always described the Poles as at once proud and lazy. "Proud Poles" is the common language of the Germans.

12. The peasants, or, as we should call them, the farmers and husbandry labourers, of Poland, are in the lowest stages of bodily and mental degradation. They are the serfs or slaves of the nobles, noblesse, or nobility, or territorial lords, answering to English lords of manors, or English gentry, but with all the ancient feudal rights. Literally, a *slave*, in French *esclave*, means a Pole or *Slavonian*; and it has been thus that, in latter years, the word *slave* has been introduced into the languages of Western Europe. It is not to be found but in very modern

English writers. *Serf* signifies *servant*; and the original meaning of *slave*, or *esclave*, is, a Polish or *Sclavonian* servant. When strangers, or when Poles, talk of the *people* of Poland, and of their liberties, nothing is meant, or nothing is really spoken of, but the Polish *nobles* and their feudal rights.

13. I had scarcely penetrated half a mile into Poland, before I saw a more degrading spectacle than I had yet beheld in Europe, or even in the barbarous countries of the East. Forty or fifty women were at work in a field, and a large, well-dressed man, with a pipe in his mouth, and a long stick in his hand, to give them blows if he should think proper, was walking among them as overseer.

14. It is, indeed, a simple truth, that the Polish peasantry are *serfs*, or what we now call *slaves*, and have always been subject to the rod and scourge. I do not mean, however, that these peasants, any more than slaves in general, are always being beaten, or that they do not receive much good and even liberal treatment from their lords, the nobility, nobles, or gentry of the land.

15. When we speak, then, of the Poles, in a pleasing and favourable light, we speak of the Polish nobles and their virtues. They are brave, frank, hospitable, gay, and fond of amusements; but, too often, they are given to *gambling*, and all the other vices of extreme indolence and

dissipation. While the peasantry work only in the fields, this second and only upper class considers it the deepest disgrace to practice any profession whatever, even law or medicine; and, in cases of dire necessity, betakes itself only to the same employment with the peasantry—that is, the plough.

16. The whole traffic of Poland is in the hands of the Jews, and all the mechanical arts are exercised by other strangers. I do not find a Pole in a single shop in Warsaw. All the proprietors of hotels and coffee-houses are strangers, principally Germans; my tailor was a German; my bootmaker a Frenchman; and the man who put a new glass to my old watch, was an Italian from Milan.

QUESTIONS.

1. How is Poland surrounded? 2. By whom was the country divided? In what manner? 3. When did the division take place?
4. When was part of Poland formed into a new kingdom? What then happened to the Poles? 5. Which is the Polish capital? Describe Cracow.
6. What are the principal mountains of Poland? Which is the largest river? 7. Is Poland fertile? Are the forests large? What wild animals do they contain?
8. Can you describe the Poles? 9. What is the present prevailing religion in Poland? What are the natural curiosities of the country?
11. What is the character of the Poles? 12. What of the peasants? What of the word *slave*? 16. In whose hands is the traffic of Poland?

LESSON XXX.

PARLEY SPEAKS OF PRUSSIA.



VIEW OF BERLIN.

1. PRUSSIA has always been a warlike country. The Prussians are excellent soldiers, and Frederick the Great did all in his power to make them such.

2. I like to give you the boundaries of a country, because you can find it more easily on the map. Prussia has Poland on the east, the Netherlands on the west, the *Baltic* on the north, and Bohemia on the south. It is

divided into ten provinces. A small part of the Prussian frontier even touches on France; so that, you see, the Prussian dominions stretch, like a riband, from the Russian to the French territory.

3. The names of the ten provinces are as follows: Eastern and Western Prussia, Silesia, Brandenburg, and the Grand Duchy of Posen, Munster, Pomerania, and the Duchy of Saxony, the Duchy of Cleves and Berg, and the Duchy of the Lower Rhine.

4. I have travelled in Prussia from east to west, a distance of near six hundred miles, and from north to south, which may be near four hundred; but in many parts Prussia is much narrower.

5. I will tell you an odd story about Prussia. Before it was a kingdom, Frederick William, who was elector of Brandenburg, attended a conference, where he was refused an armed chair by the then king of England, William the Third. This put him sadly out of temper, and he was determined never to rest satisfied until he obtained the title of *king*. He set to work, and became one. Had it not been for that armed chair, the "elector of Brandenburg," perhaps, would have been long before he was called "King of Prussia!"

6. The capital of Prussia is Berlin, a handsome and spacious city, with two hundred thousand inhabitants.

The other principal cities and towns are Konigsberg, Dantzic, Magdeburg, and Munster ; Breslaw, Posen, Potsdam, Stettin, Cologne, and Dusseldorf. Frederick the Great died and was interred at Potsdam.

7. I will tell you an anecdote of Frederick the Great. One day, with a few followers, he came to a country church where the iron dial-plate of the clock was much worn and disfigured by time. He asked the age of the dial-plate, and when he heard that it had stood against the church tower twenty-five years, "Then," said he, "I am three times as hard as iron ; for I am seventy-five years old, and have been exposed to the elements as much as the dial-plate."

8. The soil of Prussia is fertile in corn, and the climate healthy. The forests are well stocked with venison and other game, and there is no want of fish in the rivers.

9. The Prussians are a warlike people ; their government is an absolute and military monarchy, and their religion Lutheran.

10. I forgot to tell you something that is recorded about the city of Magdeburg. About two hundred years since, during the war, it was taken by storm. General Tilly entered the place with his soldiers and massacred the inhabitants. About four hundred only of the people escaped, though there were little short of forty thousand

n the city. The fortress of Magdeburg is very strong, and it belongs to its history that a certain Baron Trenck was once confined here. Some years ago, a waxwork figure of the celebrated baron used to be shown about n England, with a long beard, and heavily laden with rons.

11. The Gulf of Dantzic, in the Baltic Sea, is the most remarkable of the maritime features of Prussia ; and the chief rivers are the Vistula, the Memel, the Pregel, the Warta, and the Oder.

12. Like those of other countries, the ancient inhabitants of Prussia were rude. Roots, berries, and raw flesh were their sustenance ; and holes and caverns their habitations. They were obstinately brave, but for all that, in the time of the Holy War, the German or Teutonic knights overcame them, and obliged them to receive the Christian faith.

13. After Prussia had been for some time under the dominion of Poland, a part of it was made a dukedom ; next it gained the rank of electorate ; and after that, as I have just told you, it was raised to be a kingdom. Frederick William the Fourth is the present King of Prussia. He ascended the throne in 1840. I must now ask a few questions, to see how far you have attended to my account.

PARLEY'S GRAMMAR OF
QUESTIONS.

1. Are the Prussians good soldiers? Who did all he could to make them so?
2. What are the boundaries of Prussia? Into how many provinces is it divided?
3. Can you remember their names?
4. What is the size of Prussia?
5. How came Prussia to be made a kingdom?
6. Which is the capital? Which are the other principal cities?
7. Can you remember the anecdote about Frederick the Great, and the dial-plate?
8. What are the climate and soil of Prussia?
9. What is the government of the country? and the religion?
10. What did General Tilly do to the people of Magdeburg?
11. Which are the chief rivers of Prussia?
12. Describe the ancient inhabitants. Who overcame them? At what period?
13. What title has the government of Prussia had at various times?



FREDERICK THE GREAT AND THE DIAL-PLATE.

LESSON XXXI.

PARLEY TELLS ABOUT GERMANY.

1. Look in your map for Germany, and you will find it surrounded by Denmark, Prussia (in strictness a part of Germany), Russia, Poland, Switzerland, France, and the Netherlands. Its length is, perhaps, six hundred miles, and its breadth somewhat less. I shall not soon forget Germany, having once seen a wild boar-hunt in a forest there, that lasted for half-a-day. Many a horse was tired down, many a dog ripped open by the boar's tusks, and many a hog-spear broken, before the savage monster was subdued.

2. Germany is a country consisting of thirty-five independent states, for the most part very small, and composing, together, the German Confederation, so called because these several states have confederated, or joined themselves for common defence. They agree to support each other against all enemies, and yet to rule and reign in their own territories independently of each other.

3. There is a meeting of the deputies of these states, held at Frankfort on the Maine. This meeting is called

the Dictature, or Diet, and all questions of importance to Germany are discussed at this assembly. Some of the states have four votes, some three, some two, and others only one.

4. The states of Germany include kingdoms, grand-duchies, and duchies, as well as principalities and free, or hanse-towns. Frankfort, Lubeck, Hamburg, and Bremen are the free towns or cities. The kingdoms are four in number; that is, Bavaria, of which the capital is Munich; Wurtemberg, the capital of which is Stutgard; Saxony, of which the capital is Dresden; and Hanover, of which the capital has the same name. Of these Bavaria is the most powerful. Bavaria has four millions of people, while each of the three others has only about a million and a half.

5. Germany has many rivers, the principal of which are the mighty Danube, the Elbe, the Rhine, a very large and beautiful river; the Oder, the Weser, and the Maine. The lakes are Constance, Chiemesee, Bregentz, and others; and the mountains, the Alps and the Herz, Harz, or Hartz mountains. In German, the letter *z* has the English sound of *tz*.

6. Much cannot be said for the northern parts of Germany with respect to climate and soil; the southern are much better. Its horses, of a heavy kind, are tolerably *good*, and its oxen and sheep are little to be complained of.

Many of the forests are very extensive, and there is no want of wild boars and other game in them. I remember seeing several of the carnivorous wild animals, called *gluttons*, on the branches of large trees. These are exceedingly voracious, according to their name.

7. The inhabitants of Germany have great genius and talent in arts and sciences. Their inventions are very numerous, and their musical, mechanical, and literary attainments very great. As a people they are frank and hospitable, and they make excellent soldiers. They have a character for honesty, industry, and perseverance; but the morals of German society are at least as corrupt as those of any other country.

8. The religions of the Germans are various. The Reformed, in several subdivisions; the Roman Catholic and the Jewish prevail in different parts. The language is mixed; one part of it is called High Dutch, that is, High German, a fine language, but one which is rather difficult to learn. The German empire was founded about a thousand years ago by Charles the Great, or Charlemagne.

9. If ever you visit Germany, be sure that you travel by the Rhine. Its banks and general scenery are very beautiful.

QUESTIONS.

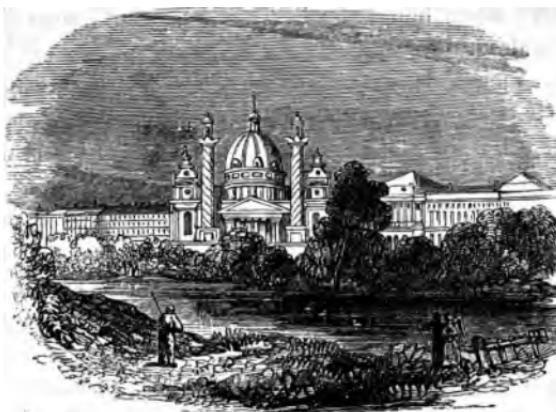
1. How is Germany situated?
2. Of what does Germany consist?
3. What is the diet of Frankfort held for? Who attended it? Have they all an equal number of votes?
4. What does Germany include? What kingdoms does it contain?
5. Which are the principal rivers of the country?
6. What animals are found in the forests of Germany?
7. Describe the Germans.
8. What is their religion? and language?
9. Of what river in Germany are the banks and general scenery very beautiful?



A GERMAN TOWN.

LESSON XXXII.

PARLEY TELLS ABOUT AUSTRIA.



VIEW OF VIENNA.

1. You begin, no doubt, to think there are many countries in the world. There certainly are; and the Great Father of all has scattered around his blessings so that most have some particular advantages. To encourage a grateful disposition is the duty of all, whether we live in hot climate or a cold one.

2. Austria is to the south of Prussia. The whole empire takes in a great part of what was once the Germanic empire. It includes Austria Proper, and the kingdoms of Hungary, Bohemia, and other states. Its population may be safely reckoned at thirty millions. Its length is above seven hundred miles, and its breadth more than five hundred.

3. Vienna is the capital of the Austrian empire. With its magnificent palaces and public edifices, it stands on the banks of the Danube. It is a fortified place, with between two and three hundred thousand inhabitants.

4. Austria is well off with regard to its productions. It has plenty of corn, and fruit, particularly grapes. The precious metals are found in Bohemia, as well as those of a commoner kind, and Hungary's woods are well supplied with game, its waters with fish, and its sunny hills with vines.

5. The Austrians are a brave people, polished, and great lovers of instrumental music. In some of their cities you may see the most elegant stone-built mansions next to mud cottages.

6. The empire of Austria is very powerful, and perhaps it is well that powerful states surround it. Kingdoms are often kept in check by one another. Were it not for this balance of power, as it is called, the strongest might oppress the weaker.

7. Prague is the capital of Bohemia. It has a fine situation on the river Mulda, and is altogether a very beautiful city, with nearly ninety thousand inhabitants.

8. Styria, Carinthia, and Carniola, are Austrian duchies. Styria belongs to Austria also, as well as the Tyrol, a mountainous country, fertile in grain and grapes, and productive also in gold, silver, lead, and other metals.

9. The capital of Upper Hungary is Presburg. A high mountain rises close to the city. Buda is the capital of Lower Hungary, and is not without elegant buildings. It stands on the Danube, and has many vineyards around it. There are many Gipsies in Hungary, and whole villages of Jews.

10. You have never seen, I dare say, the light dragoons of the Austrian army; if you had, you would know that they are mounted on very spirited horses. These are caught wild in the woods; and scarcely harder or more serviceable horses, of their size, are to be found in the world.

11. The Hungarians are tall, not quite so industrious as others, but full of bravery. The general state of society in Hungary is similar to that of Poland, and hence opening for a multiplicity of Jews. It was in December, 1848, that Francis Joseph was made king of Austria and Hungary. The rivers of the Austrian dominions are the Danube, the Elbe, the Mulda, the Oder, the Po, the Drave, and the Save.

QUESTIONS.

2. Where is Austria? What is its size and population? 3. Which is the capital of the country? Describe it. 4. What are the productions of Austria? 5. Describe the Austrians. 6. What is it that often prevents one powerful nation from oppressing another? 7. Which is the capital of Bohemia? 8. What are the productions of the Tyrol? 9. Which is the capital of Upper Hungary and of Lower? 9. Gipsies? Jews? 10. Where are the horses found, used by the Austrian light dragoons? 11. Describe the Hungarians. Which are the rivers of the Austrian empire?



SCENE IN VIENNA.

LESSON XXXIII.

PARLEY TELLS ABOUT SWITZERLAND.



1. SWITZERLAND is one of the most mountainous of all countries. For those who are fond of sublime scenery, Switzerland is delightful. Mountains and craggy rocks are piled one upon another in a most majestic manner, with perpetual snow upon their summits.

2. Here the Alps arise in all their impressive grandeur ; Mont Blanc lifting up his snow-clad head far above the surrounding peaks. The summit of this mountain is fifteen thousand feet above the level of the sea. It is among the Alps that the monks of St. Bernard send out their noble dogs, with a small vessel of brandy fastened round the neck, and a cloak fastened round the body. These dogs find out the poor frozen traveller, perishing in the snow ; the brandy is meant to give fresh life to him that drinks it ; and the cloak to protect him from the cold. God bless the kind-hearted monks of St. Bernard !

3. It is on the Alps that the chamois-hunter pursues his game. With his iron-spiked shoes on his feet, with his long pole in his hand, his double-barrelled rifle slung at his back, and his axe, brandy-flask, and provision-wallet by his side, he sets off in the night, that he may be above the chamois when the sun rises. He sees his game ; he pursues it, cutting steps in the frozen cliff with his axe, and leaping over the deep and dangerous chasms by the aid of his long pole. Weary and worn with toil, he hastily takes a bit of barley-bread and a scrap of cheese from his wallet, puts his brandy-flask to his lips, and again sets off refreshed after the chamois. He shoots him, resting his gun on a craggy point ; he slings the carcass over his shoulder, and makes the best of his way back to his wif

and children, who have not been without fears for his safe return.

4. The people of Switzerland are called Switzers, or Swiss ; simple in their manners, they are a hardy, honest, industrious, and brave people. If they have cold, dreary mountains in their country, they have warm and pleasant valleys. The climate varies so much, at different heights of the Swiss Alps, that one man is sometimes sowing, while another is reaping at no great distance.

5. Switzerland is surrounded by France, Italy, Austria, and Germany, and has something more than two millions of inhabitants. It is divided into cantons, or provinces. There are twenty-two of these, and their names are Zurich, Berne, Schaffhausen, Basle, Friburg, Schweitz, Lucerne, Soluthern, Uri, Glaris, Zug, Underwald, Appenzel, Tessin, Pays de Vaud, Argau, St. Gall, Grisons, Geneva, Thurgau, Valais, and Neufchatel.

6. The capital of Switzerland is the city of Berne ; it has a grand arsenal, as well as a granary. The canton of Berne, the most considerable of the whole, has nearly half a million of inhabitants. The other places of note are Zurich, Geneva, famous for its beautiful lake, Basle, Lausanne, and Lucerne.

7. The lakes of the country are many. Geneva, Constance, Zurich, Neufchatel, and Lucerne, are the principal.

The rivers are the Rhine, the Aar, and the rapid Rhone. The mountains are the Alps : Mont Blanc, St. Gothard, and St. Bernard should be particularly mentioned.

8. The climate of Switzerland, as I have already told you, is various, very hot and very cold. The mountains are, of course, barren enough, with the exception of the pine trees that clothe the sides of them ; but the valleys are very fruitful—they produce much wine and flax, as well as grain.

9. The religion of the Swiss Cantons is partly Protestant and partly Roman Catholic ; and the languages spoken, though mostly French, are partly Italian and partly German.

10. Among the natural curiosities of Switzerland must be reckoned the great glaciers, and overwhelming avalanches. The glaciers are immense masses of ice, many miles in length, and hundreds of feet in thickness. The avalanches are prodigious bodies of overhanging snow, which frequently fall, and sometimes cover whole valleys, destroying life and property.

11. I must tell you an established, though somewhat questioned, tradition of Switzerland. It is about the famous William Tell, who was a Swiss, and said to have been one of the best marksmen who ever took a cross-bow in hand. *Switzerland was much oppressed by an Austrian governor,*

named Gessler, who, among other acts of tyranny, set up a hat on a pole, and made the Swiss pay the same respect to it as they did to him. William Tell refused to do this, and was sentenced to die unless he cleft in two, with an arrow from his bow, an apple placed on his son's head. Tell took two arrows with him, vindictively resolving, that in case he should hurt his son with one, he would shoot the other at the heart of the cruel governor. He cleft the apple without hurting his son, but was afterwards imprisoned. He escaped, however, from prison, and shot cruel Gessler. This bold act, says the tradition, hastened on a revolution, whence the Swiss regained their liberty.

QUESTIONS.

1. Describe Switzerland.
2. How do the monks of St. Bernard act, to save the lives of the poor perishing travellers?
3. Tell me how the chamois-hunter equips himself for the chase, and how he proceeds?
4. Describe the Swiss. Their climate.
5. What countries surround Switzerland? Into how many cantons is Switzerland divided?
6. Which is the capital of the country?
7. Which are the lakes of Switzerland? The rivers? The

PARLEY'S GRAMMAR OF

ains? 8. What do the valleys produce? 9. What is the on of Switzerland? What languages are spoken by the s? 10. What are the glaciers of the Alps? What the anches? 11. What do you remember of the traditional story William Tell and the tyrant Gessler?



TELL SHOOTING AT THE APPLE.

LESSON XXXIV.

PARLEY TELLS ABOUT ITALY.



COLOSSEUM AT ROME.

1. **ITALY**, in many respects, is one of the most interesting parts of the world. Its air is balmy, its soil fruitful, and its scenery beautiful and romantic. Then it is surrounded with the remains of ancient temples, pillars, triumphal arches, costly monuments, beautiful villas and ridges, baths and catacombs, that there is scarcely any

end to the objects of interest which present themselves on its surface.

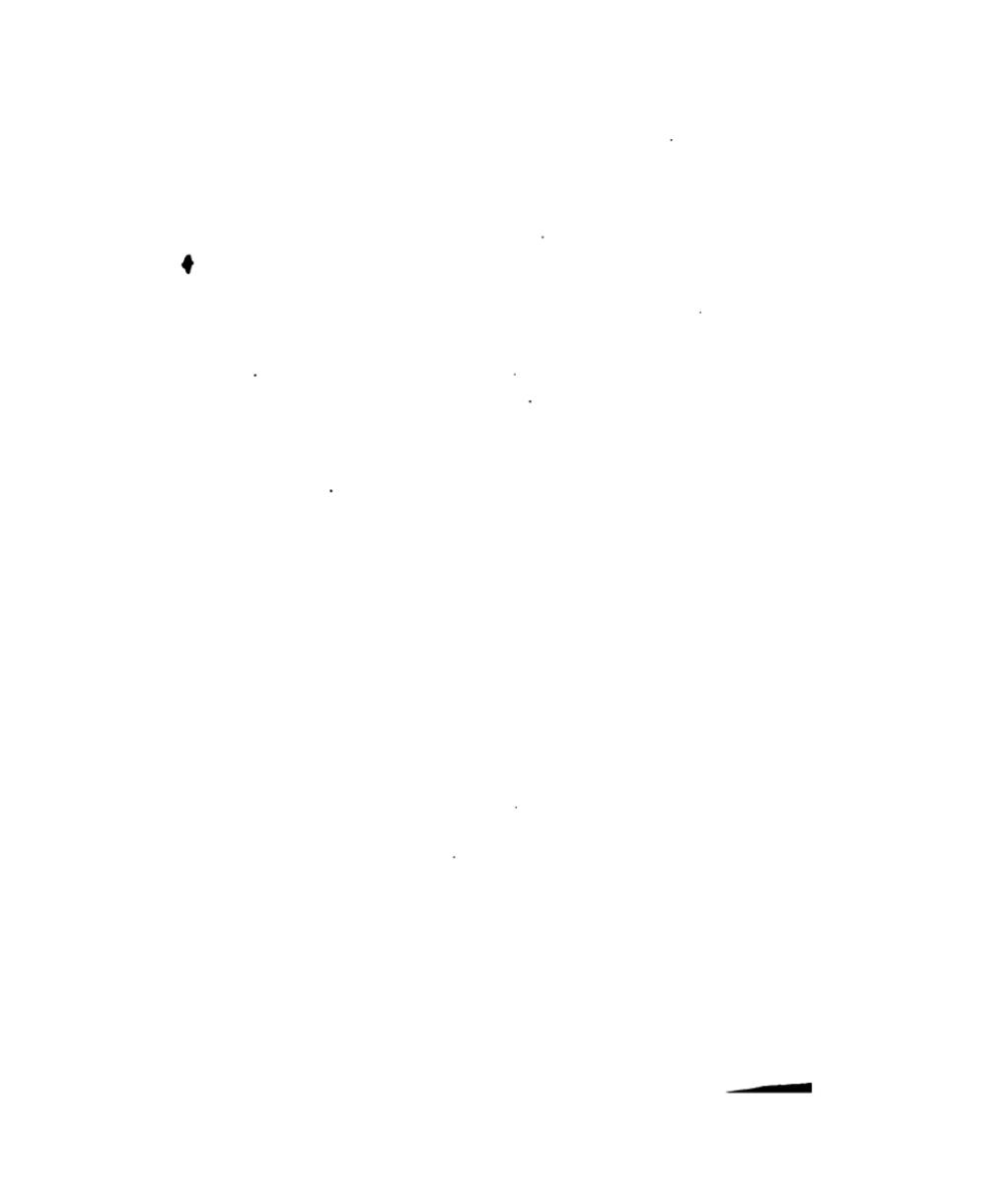
2. Look at your map, and you will see Italy stretching into the Mediterranean, in the form of a high-heeled boot. It has Switzerland and the Tyrol to the north ; but on the east, west, and south the waves of the Mediterranean.

3. Italy is divided into many states. The dominions of the Pope form one part ; Austrian Italy, or the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, another ; the kingdom of Sardinia a third ; and the kingdom of Naples a fourth. Besides these states, there are smaller ; Parma, Massa, Modena, and Lucca are duchies ; Tuscany is a grand-duchy ; and then there is San-Marino, which is a republic, one of the smallest in the world. The population of all Italy may be about eighteen or nineteen millions.

4. The Papal dominions are in the centre of Italy. Those belonging to the emperor of Austria lie to the north of the Po. The king of Sardinia has Piedmont, Savoy, Genoa, and the isle of Sardinia. The kingdom of Naples is the south of Italy, and comprehends the island of Sicily.

5. I must not neglect to mention Milan, the capital of the duchy of Milan ; and Venice, which was the capital of the republic of Venice, once one of the most powerful *states* in Italy. Milan has many very fine palaces, but





what struck me most when I saw it was its cathedral, which is an admirable building. Venice stands on no fewer than seventy-two islands. These are very small, and connected together by at least five hundred bridges.

6. Mantua, a very strongly fortified city, on the river Po, is famous as the birth-place of the poet Virgil. He was buried near Naples, and, if I remember rightly, his epitaph, which he wrote himself, will run thus, if put into English: "Mantua gave me birth, Calabria saw me lie, my ashes rest at Naples. I sang of shepherds, fields, and heroes."

7. Florence, the capital of Tuscany, once stood at the head of all Italy for its successful cultivation of literature and the arts. Since then it has declined in talent, though possesses very excellent statues, paintings, and curiosities, drawn from other parts. Naples, the capital of the kingdom of the same name, is a fine city, on the border of one of the most beautiful bays in the world. Vesuvius is a short distance from it.

8. The chief rivers of Italy are the Po, the Adda, the Arno, the Ticino, the Arno, the Tiber, and the Rubicon. The lakes are Como, Garda, Lago Maggiore, and others. The latter lake is beautiful beyond description, and a fine place, surrounded by its clear waters, is certainly one of the prettiest places in the world. The mountains of Italy

are the Alps, the Apennines, Mount Vesuvius, which is volcanic, and others. The principal islands are, Sicily, and Sardinia, Malta, Corsica, and Elba.

Of Sicily, the most remarkable object is Mount Etna, volcanic, like Vesuvius. The capital of Sicily is Palermo. Sardinia is a large but imperfectly cultivated island, of which the chief city is Cagliari. Malta has acquired fame by its strong fortifications, and the siege which its capital sustained against the Turks. Corsica is celebrated for its noble resistance to Genoese tyranny, and for being the birth-place of Buonaparte; and Elba is equally famous for having been, for a short period, the abode of the latter, after he was driven from France, in the year 1814. All these islands you will easily find on the map. Sardinia and Corsica lie conspicuous, almost in the centre of the Mediterranean; Sicily is at the southern extremity of Italy; Malta is placed to the south of Sicily; and Elba is between the Tuscan coast and the northern point of Corsica.

9. The Italians are much degenerated from what they once were. They have very expressive faces. The religion of Italy is Roman Catholic, and the language very much like Latin, of which, with the Gothic, it is compounded; but much more harmonious in its terminations. *There is no place in the world like Italy for painters,*

sculptors, architects, musicians, and singers. It is a sad reproach to Italy that so many bandits infest the country. The Italians are also given to poisoning and assassination.

10. The city of Rome still remains one of the wonders of Europe. Of all its modern buildings, St. Peter's Church is the masterpiece. It is the largest and finest Christian church, in the Grecian style of architecture, in the world. St. Paul's, in London, holds the second place, and St. Genevieve, in Paris, the third. The ancient edifices of Italy set forth, in the midst of their desolation, their past magnificence, and press upon the spectator the reflection, that all which the world contains of excellence is fast hastening to decay.

11. The city of Rome, as we are commonly told, was founded about two thousand five hundred years ago. In a few centuries it became the seat of a mighty people, who conquered nearly the whole of Europe, and much of Africa and Asia.

12. After flourishing in great splendour, the Roman empire declined, and fell in pieces, never again to be united. The many nations and countries that it had enslaved in its wide dominion were separated from it, and, about one thousand four hundred years ago, the city of Rome was taken and nearly destroyed by the Goths, a rude people from the north of Europe.

13. For many centuries after the fall of Rome, no Europe, but all the countries which had belonged seemed buried in ignorance, superstition, and slav body and of mind. The seeds, however, of better were at this time growing.

14. It is now about five hundred years sinc nations of Europe began to rise from this state of dation. Knowledge has abundantly increased ; crue a great degree, has been lessened ; and principles of and clemency have been widely spread abroad.

15. There are still too many national evils kinds; but, compared with the past, great improve have taken place.

QUESTIONS.

1. What renders Italy interesting? 2. How is Italy bor
3. How is Italy divided? 4. In what part of Italy lie the dominions? 5. What is remarkable in the city of Venice? you remember where Virgil was born? 7. What was Fl once famed for? Where is Naples, and what remarkable ol nigh it? 8. Which are the rivers of Italy? Its mountain islands? 9. What is the religion of the country? 10. Is t of Rome still remarkable? 11. When was Rome fo
12. How long ago was Rome taken by people from the
13. What followed the fall of Rome? 14. How long is i Europe began to increase in knowledge? 15. Have any im ments taken place?

LESSON XXXV.

PARLEY SAYS A LITTLE ABOUT THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

1. THE Ionian Islands are seven in number. At one period they belonged to Venice, but Venice could not keep them. They fell into the hands of the French, who, in turn, lost them also. The Turks and the Russians next possessed them. There was still another change in store for them; for, at last, they were made free, and put under the care of Great Britain.

2. The names of these islands are Corfu, Paxo, Santa Maura, Ithaca, Cephalonia, Cerigo, and Zante.

3. Corfu has a fortified town of the same name, and a very strong place it is. It is not equal to such places as Gibraltar and Malta, but, with the exception of these, there hardly a stronger place to be found.

4. Cephalonia has a capital of the name of Argostoli. The country is productive in grapes and currants, and is very populous.

5. Cerigo is mountainous. Santa Maura is productive. Ithaca is mostly formed of limestone, rising into irregular ridges. Paxo is the smallest of the Ionian Isles; and

Zante produces immense quantities of good currants, and the finest peaches in the world.

6. Great Britain, as I said before, has the Ionian Islands under its protection. A British Lord High Commissioner acts with an assembly and a senate. The assembly consists of twenty-nine members, chosen by the different islands. Corfu chooses seven; Cephalonia, eight; Zante, seven; Santa Maura, four; Cerigo, Paxo, and Ithaca, one each. The place where the government is held is Corfu. The whole population of the Ionian Isles is about two hundred thousand.

QUESTIONS.

1. Of what number do the Ionian Islands consist? To whom have they belonged?
2. Tell me their names.
3. Has Corfa a fortified town?
4. What is the capital of Cephalonia?
5. What does Zante produce?
6. How are the Ionian Islands now governed?

LESSON XXXVI.

RLEY TELLS ABOUT THE TURKS, AND ABOUT TURKEY
IN EUROPE.



MOSQUE, AND MAHOMETANS AT PRAYER.

1. THE Turks are grave, haughty, courageous, and faithful to their word, but sometimes cruel and revengeful. They are singular in their dress, houses, food, and customs. They wear caps instead of hats, and loose robes instead of

coats and close clothing. They believe in a book called the Koran, and not in the Bible ; the Koran was written by, or for the use of, Mahomet. They sit on cushions and not on chairs, and smoke tobacco and opium in long crooked pipes. It is a rare thing for the Turks to use a knife and fork at table, for they feed with their fingers.

2. Many of their mosques, or temples, are very costly. They worship in those places with great devotion. The chief of their religion, subordinately to the Sultan, who is the supreme head, is the Mufti ; the priests are called Mollahs, and they have monks that are called Dervises. Of late years many improvements have taken place among the Turks, who show a disposition to adopt the best things of their more enlightened neighbours.

3. The principal part of the Turks are poor, but some are very rich. Their ruler is called Sultan, or Grand Signor. When he goes abroad, the people prostrate themselves on the ground. The Turkish prime minister is called the Grand Vizier.

4. Turkey stretches into three parts of the world, so that there is Turkey, or the Turkish Empire, in Europe, Turkey in Asia, and Turkey in Africa. I am now about to speak of Turkey in Europe. This country consisted at one time of Moldavia, Wallachia, Bessarabia, Servia, Bulgaria, Bosnia, Romania, Albania, and Macedonia ; as well

as Livadia, Thessaly, and the Morea; but some of these countries have been obtained by the Russians, and some by the Greeks.

5. Turkey in Europe is bounded on the east by the Black Sea; on the west by the Adriatic; on the north by Hungary and Poland; and on the south by Greece. Constantinople is the capital. It was built by Constantine the Great. The size of it is very large, or more than twenty miles, with a population of about half a million.

6. Next to Constantinople, Adrianople is the most important city. This was at one time the capital of the country; the people there may amount, perhaps, to a hundred thousand. Turkey is very productive; wine, coffee, and corn, as well as rhubarb and myrrh, abound, though the Turks are but indifferent cultivators of the soil.

7. Both the horse and goat are valuable animals, and Turkey is well supplied with them. Many of the Turks are capital archers, and they make use of the feathers of different birds for their arrows, but no bird has a feather for an arrow like the eagle of Badadagi. Turkey is frequently visited with the plague: it is to the country a terrible calamity. The Turkish language is Tartarian, and therefore allied to the English, and is very easy for Englishmen to learn.

8. The Saracens, or Arabs, who once inhabited the land, required the assistance of a people of Tartary called Turks. The latter helped them, and then kept Turkey for themselves. I must tell you a story of the sultan Bajazet, who reigned very many years ago. He had his only brother strangled, and, led on by ambition and cruelty, he made war on all around him. It must be owned, however, that he made laudable efforts to reform the system of justice, and to prevent judges from receiving bribes. Tamerlane, who at that time was emperor of the Tartars, roused by his insolence and inhumanity, opposed him with an army, defeated his followers, and took him prisoner. Many historians have related that Tamerlane said to him, "How would you have treated me, had you taken me prisoner?" "I would have shut you up in an iron cage," replied Bajazet, "to make sport of you, and to carry you about in triumph." "Then," said Tamerlane, "you cannot complain if I serve you as you would have served me." Bajazet, they tell us, was then enclosed in a cage of iron; where, finding all hope of liberty at an end, he terminated his own life by striking his head against the bars of his prison. Now it happens that there is not a word of truth in this story of Bajazet's iron cage, and of his beating out his brains; just as I have intimated about *William Tell* and the apple. That he was taken prisoner

is a fact, but he was treated with respect during his captivity, and died of an inflammatory disorder. This should teach you not to believe, without reflection and examination, every story which you find in print.

9. As hostilities have broken out between Turkey and Russia, and battles, both by sea and land, have already taken place, the seat of war is now become interesting to thousands. The river Pruth, the mouths of the Danube and the Black Sea; Moldavia, Wallachia, Sebastopol, Sinope, Oltenitza, Kalafat, and fifty other places, are the subjects of general conversation.

10. War is like a flood or a fire, for when it once breaks out, no one can tell how far it will extend. The deadly hatred of the Turks for the Russians, and that of the Russians against the Turks, together with the large forces, by land and sea, preparing by the English and French to contend on behalf of Turkey with so powerful a potentate as the Czar of all the Russias, give fearful promise that the struggle will be one of no common kind.

11. Awful work will there be when the lightning of battle is seen, and its thunder heard; when the cannon balls plough their way through hostile ranks, making long furrows in the fields of war; when bayonet crosses bayonet, and the lance of the Russian Cossack, the cimeter of the Turk, the sword of the French Guard, and

the deadly blade of the British Dragoon, mingle in the fight. When will men be wise, and give over the cruel game of war, in which even the winner is a loser? There are widows and orphans enough in the world without war.

QUESTIONS.

1. Describe the Turks in disposition and dress. In what book do they believe? By whom was it written?
2. Who is the Mufti? By what names are the priests and monks known?
3. What is the sovereign of Turkey called? What do they call the prime minister?
4. How far does Turkey extend? Of what does Turkey consist?
5. How is Turkey in Europe bounded? Which is the capital?
6. What does the soil of Turkey produce?
7. Is Turkey frequently visited with the plague? Is the language easy or hard?
8. How came the Turks to get possession of the country? Who were the Saracens? What cruel deeds did Bajazet do? Who opposed him? What then took place? What story is told respecting Bajazet? Is the story true?
9. Mention some of the places of the seat of war?
10. What does war resemble?

LESSON XXXVII.

PARLEY TELLS ABOUT GREECE.



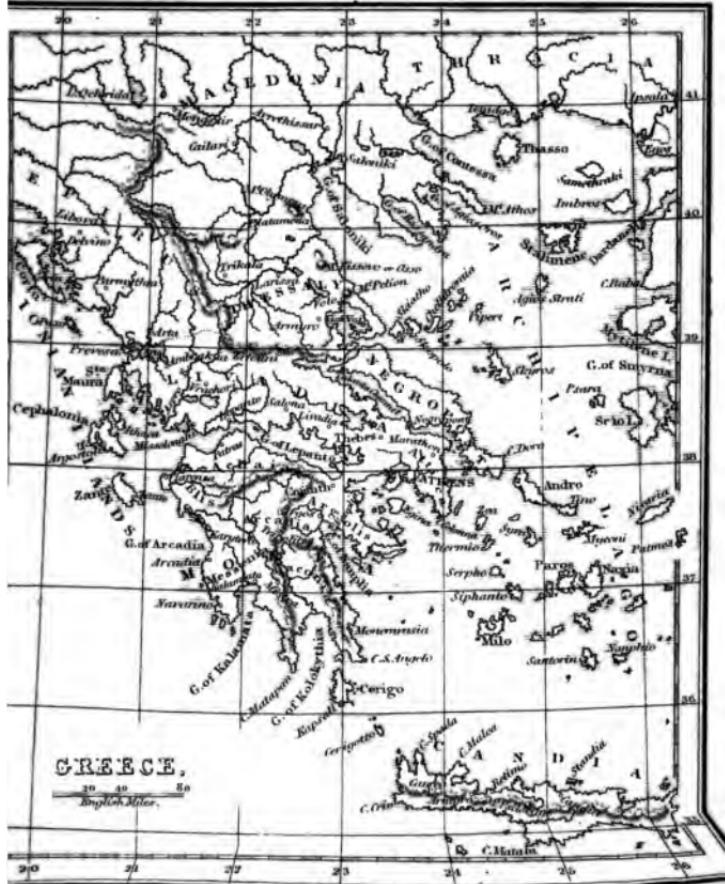
THE GROTTO OF ANTIPAROS.

1. GREECE is a country of Europe which was lately, or several years, struggling to free itself from the Turkish sceptre. At last it succeeded, and at this moment it is an independent kingdom. To acquire this independence, the Greeks fought bravely.

2. You will find Greece, on your map, to be to the south of Turkey. It is a peninsula, which, no doubt, you remember is a portion of land almost surrounded with water. It has the Archipelago to the east, the gulf of Venice to the west; Thessaly and Albania to the north, and the Mediterranean to the south.

3. The modern kingdom of Greece consists of the Morea, the largest part of the former Turkish province of Livadia, the island of Negropont, the isles called the Cyclades, and some of those which bear the name of the Sporades. The line of its frontier extends from the gulf of Arta on the west, to the gulf of Zeitoun on the east. At present the kingdom is divided into thirteen provinces; but it is supposed that some change will be made in this arrangement. The length of this territory is about one hundred and eighty miles, and its width about one hundred and seventy.

4. You have very likely heard of Mount Parnassus; this is in Livadia, as well as the celebrated Pass of Thermopylæ, so bravely defended by Leonidas and a handful of Spartans, when attacked by Xerxes and his almost innumerable army. Athens is the capital of Greece; it is full of the most magnificent ruins, which call forth the wonder and admiration of all travellers. The Parthenon, or temple of Minerva, is the finest.



1



5. You will find the Morea almost separated from the other part of Greece ; for the isthmus of Corinth, which unites them, is very narrow. The capital is called Tripolizza, or, as pronounced, Tripolitza.

6. The air of Greece is very healthy, and the soil very productive. The population of the new kingdom is not exactly known, but is supposed not to exceed six hundred thousand.

7. The religion of the Greeks is the Greek form of the Christian religion. The Roman Catholics acknowledge the Pope as their head, but the Greeks look to their Patriarchs. The Greek Church is so called from its seat in Greece. It differs in many things from the Roman.

8. The curiosities of Greece are principally the remains of magnificent edifices; the Temples of Minerva, Theseus, Jupiter, Olympus, Augustus, and of the Winds, with the Theatre of Bacchus, the Lantern of Demosthenes, the Aqueduct of Adrian, and the Grotto of Antiparos, are among them.

9. It is supposed to be about three thousand three hundred years ago that Greece was first settled by a colony from Egypt. Before this time it was inhabited by a rude and barbarous people, who ate herbs and roots, dwelt in the open air, and in clefts of the rock.

10. But after the arrival of the Egyptian colony they became one of the wisest and most polished of all the

ancient nations. They built splendid cities, and their religious temples were exceedingly beautiful. The ruins of many of these temples are still to be seen in Greece.

11. Having flourished about fourteen hundred years, the Grecians were conquered by the Romans, and became subject to the Roman government. This happened near two thousand years ago. Since that time the Greeks have been in bondage to the Turks; but, as I said before, they are now once more free.

12. About sixteen years ago, the Turks put to death the aged Patriarch of the Greeks, who was ninety years old, pillaged the Greek churches, and began a general massacre of the Greeks at Constantinople. Nine bishops, and hundreds of priests, were hung; while men, women, and children, were savagely slaughtered.

13. But this cruelty did not go unpunished. It roused the spirit of the Greeks. They rose against their oppressors. Colocotroni, Ipsilanti, and Marco Botzaris, were among their leaders. They besieged and took Tripolizza, where a terrible slaughter of the Turks took place. In different parts of Europe and America, generous people, who sympathised with the Greeks, sent them money, and many distinguished persons went to help them; and among these was Lord Byron, the celebrated poet.

14. A great battle took place between the Turkish

fleet and the fleets of England, France, and Russia, at Navarino ; the Turkish fleet was almost all destroyed ; Greece was made free, and at this present time, with the united sanction of the great powers of Europe, King Otho, a prince of the German house of Bavaria, sits upon the throne.

15. After the young King Otho was settled in Greece, he proposed to marry ; and there is a pleasing anecdote about his obtaining a princess of the ducal house of Oldenburgh for his consort, which I will relate to my young readers.

16. The pride of the Greeks had been much mortified by a report that their king's proposals to the daughters of several of his brother German princes were rejected ; but in the end, both they and their king had much reason to be pleased with the circumstances under which he obtained the hand of the daughter of the Duke of Oldenburgh.

17. From her childhood this princess had taken an enthusiastic interest in Greek history, and it had been her constant wish to visit Greece ; and when she heard that Prince Otho of Bavaria was called to the throne of Greece, she had artlessly expressed a wish to share it with him. It was several years after this, that, being at a German watering-place, she actually met Prince Otho, in company with his mother, the Queen of Bavaria. Here, then, his

acquaintance commenced with a princess so full of Grecian attachments ; and, in the month of February, 1837, Otho actually carried her to Athens as his queen, and the sharer of his Grecian throne, according to her early wish !

18. Another incident, in the history of modern Greece, and springing out of the enthusiasm excited for it during its struggles, is so honourable to the country of Peter Parley, that he must be indulged in the personal pleasure of recording it in this place.

19. At the close of the Greek troubles, female education was a thing still unknown in modern Greece. At this time an association of ladies, in the little town of Troy (so called), in the state of New York, formed the project of establishing a school at Athens, exclusively for the education of females.

20. The ladies of Troy confided their undertaking to Mrs. Hill, the wife of a missionary to Greece, deputed, with another gentleman, by the Episcopal Missionary Society of New York, to found schools in that reviving country ; and in the middle of the summer of the year 1830, Mrs. Hill, having then reached Athens, opened a school accordingly, for the instruction of girls in that city, in the cellar of the house in which she and her husband had taken up their abode.

21. *On the first day of the school there were twenty*

cholars, and in the course of two months the number rose to one hundred and sixty-seven. When I had the gratification of visiting it, its scholars had grown to nearly five hundred.

22. Of the first ninety-six scholars, not more than six could read at all, and not more than ten or twelve were able to tell a single letter. My young readers will easily understand with what delight I found myself, in so distant a country, in the midst of this school, the foundation of some of my own fair countrywomen. The scholars were told that I and my companions belonged to the land of their benefactors; and before we left the room, they all rose together, and gave us both welcome and farewell, by singing in chorus a Greek hymn.

QUESTIONS.

For what has Greece been struggling many years? Is Greece a free country? 2. Is Greece a peninsula? What are itsaries? 3. Of what provinces does Greece consist? What is length and breadth? 4. Where is Mount Parnassus? the Straits of Thermopylæ? Which is the capital of ? 5. What unites the Morea to the other part of Greece? is the capital of the Morea? 6. Is Greece healthy? Is the le? What is the number of its inhabitants? 7. What is

the religion of the Greeks? 8. What are the principal curiosities of the country? 9. Were the ancient inhabitants of Greece barbarians? 10. When did they begin to become civilised? 11. How long did the Greeks flourish before they were conquered? By whom were they conquered? 12. What did the Turks do to the Greeks about sixteen years ago? 13. What roused the spirit of the Greeks? 14. Who fought at the battle of Navarino? Who is now king of Greece? 15. Whom did he marry? 19. What did an association of American ladies project? 21. How did the project succeed?



C
COMBAT BETWEEN A GREEK AND TURK.

LESSON XXXVIII.

PARLEY TELLS MORE ABOUT THE PRESENT STATE OF
GREECE.

DEATH OF DEMOSTHENES.

1. My young readers are a good deal acquainted with the history of ancient Athens and ancient Greece, and with their history, too, under the Turkish sway; and the more they really know of these matters, the more surprise and curiosity they will feel, as to the present state of Greece, of Athens, the ancient city of Minerva.

2. A railroad is projected between Athens and its
brated seaport, the Piræus; and at this time an om
conveys passengers on the journey every two !
throughout the day!

3. Before the late revolution, Napoli had been
the capital of modern Greece; but Athens has once
that distinction among cities, and strangers from all !
doms are flocking to its site. A scholar, or an arti
occasionally found in the crowd; but the majority ar
venturerers in search of fortune,—active, enterprising
of the world, or soldiers of fortune, who have accept
solicited service under King Otho.

4. The sentimental traveller must already mourn
Athens has been selected for the capital. Already
speculators, and the whole tribe of "improvers,"
vaded the glorious city; and while I was lingerin
the steps of the Parthenon, a German, who had
quietly smoking among the ruins, came up, and off
me a cigar, and then resting himself against one of
lofty columns of the temple, opened upon me his "]
of city improvements," with "new streets," and proj
"railroads," and the "rise of building-lots." At fir
almost thought he was personal, and intended to ha
fling at me as an American, because we Americans
so fond of similar things at home. He told me

great French bank that was to be established at the Piraeus!

5. Already Athens has become a scene of some confusion. The Greeks, in their wild costume, are jostled in the streets by Englishmen, Frenchmen, Italians, Dutchmen, Spaniards, Bavarians, Russians, Danes, and sometimes (as in my own case) by Americans. European shops invite purchasers, by the side of Eastern *bazaars* and coffee-houses ; and French and German *restaurants* and billiard-rooms are opened all over the city.

6. Sir Pulteney Malcolm has erected a house to hire near the Academus, so illustrious through the name of Plato. Lady Franklin has bought land for a country-seat, lying at the foot of Mount Hymettus. Several English gentlemen have done the same. Mr. Richmond, a clergyman from the United States, has purchased a farm in that neighbourhood ; and in a few years, if the march of "improvement" continues, the Temple of Theseus will be enclosed in the garden of the palace of King Otho; the Temple of the Winds will be concealed by a German opera-house, and the Lantern of Demosthenes by a row of "three-story houses!"

7. My young readers will be astonished at meeting with these ancient names of their school-books, and all those monuments of classic grandeur, in such company as

here surrounds them; and even Peter Parley is almost romantic enough to wish that all which remains of ancient Athens had been left to stand desolate in a sacred wilderness, and upon an unfrequented sea-coast, where the occasional visitor might have still sat down to survey and meditate upon only the glories of the past!

8. Otho is building a palace of Pentelic marble, at an estimated cost of three hundred thousand pounds.

9. The plain of Argos, the city of Juno, in another part of Greece, affords the most beautiful prospect of the kind that I ever beheld. On every side, except towards the sea, it is bounded by mountains; and the contrast between these mountains, the plain, and the sea, is strikingly attractive. The sun was beating upon it with intense heat; the labourers were almost naked at their work, or, in several places, lying thus upon the ground, while the tops of the lofty mountains were, at the same time, covered with snow.

10. I walked across the whole plain, a distance of only six miles, to explore the whole that is left of Argos. That ancient city has been long in ruins. Her thirty temples, her costly sepulchres, her gymnasium, and her numerous edifices in general, and her crowd of statues, have disappeared; and the only traces of her former grandeur consist in some remains of her Cyclopean walls, and a

ruined theatre cut in the rock, and of magnificent proportions.

11. The Plain of Argos, as my youthful friends most likely well remember, has been immortalised by Homer as the gathering-place of the kings and armies that assembled for the siege of Troy.

12. But the modern natives of Greece, in spite of all the modern changes in their country, have not yet, at least, forgotten its ancient history and traditions. To them, the names of Ulysses, Achilles, Agamemnon, Plato, Aristotle, Demosthenes, and other heroes and philosophers of Greek antiquity, need not a preservation in books, but are familiar, even to children, as parts of their best known history. They are at least as much in the memory of every Greek, as the names of our Henries, Edwards, Bacon, and Newton, are in the memories of Englishmen.

13. I was present when a Greek stopped Mr. Hill, the American missionary of whom I have spoken, at the door of his hotel, in Athens. The object of the Greek was to request that, as Mr. Hill was understood to be distributing books, he might have one book bestowed upon him, to take home: "Americans," said the Greek, "I am a Stagyrite;" that is, a native of Stagyra, where Aristotle was born; "I come," he continued, "from the land of Stagyra, the land of Aristotle, the disciple of Plato."

14. As I sailed past the island of Ithaca, one of the Ionian Islands, now under the protection of Great Britain, a Greek seaman pointed to a haven on its coast, saying, "There our fleet lay;" meaning the Grecian fleet which sailed to the siege of Troy. He remembered, also, that Ithaca was the kingdom of Ulysses.

15. As I was riding swiftly through the village of Crabata, a troop of boys ran out before me, shouting, "Agamemnon! Agamemnon!"

16. The rogues wanted to be my guides into the vast tomb or tumulus of this ancient "king of kings," and to get some silver for their pains. I alighted from my horse, and followed them. This tomb, or tumulus, or *barrow*, is an artificial hill, of a conical form, and generally resembling the ancient sepulchral barrows in England, America, Tartary, and nearly all other countries. But it is very large, and has architectural additions.

17. The tomb of Agamemnon is still in good preservation, and is covered, on the outside, with the green turf. The lintel, or stone over the door, is twenty-seven feet long, and seventeen wide. Let my young readers stop here, a moment, to look at the size of something which they can compare with that of this lintel! Have they ever seen a stone as large? It is larger than any other hewn

stone in the world, except the shaft of Pompey's Pillar, at Alexandria, like this, a single stone.

18. I followed my young guides, with their torches, and explored the interior of the tomb of Agamemnon. This incident is the last which I shall mention for the purpose of showing how well the modern Greeks remember all their ancient story. I hope that all the little boys and girls for whom I write will some day know more about Agamemnon than the village-boys of Crabata, after all. It is to Greece and Rome that we owe a great part of the mental superiority of which we boast at the present day.

QUESTIONS.

1. Are there modern changes in Greece? 2. What of a railroad at Athens? What of an omnibus? 3. Is Athens once more a capital? What strangers visit it? 4. What of projects of improvement in it? 5. What new places of public resort? 6. Who are building in or near to it? What of Mount Hymettus? Temple of Theseus? Temple of the Winds? Lantern of Demosthenes? 7. Does Peter Parley almost deplore the change? 8. Is King Otho building a new palace? 9. What of the Plain of Argos? 10. What is left of the city of Argos? 11. What poet has celebrated the Plain of Argos? Upon what occasion? 12. What does Parley say of the modern Greeks and their ancient history? 13. What did a modern Greek say about Stagyra, Aristotle, and Plato? 14. What did a modern Greek say about the Grecian

fleet at the Trojan war? And about the kingdom of Ulysses?
15. Where did some modern Greek boys shout “Agamemnon! Agamemnon!” 16. What did Parley visit, with the boys for guides? 17. What about the tomb of Agamemnon? 18. What about Greek and Roman learning?



ENTRANCE TO ATHENS.

LESSON XXXIX.

THE HISTORY OF EUROPE.



BONAPARTE WITH HIS GUIDE PASSING THE ALPS.

1. A SHORT history of the parts into which the world is usually divided may be useful; and if I should repeat a

few of the events already described to you, it will only impress them the more on your memory. It is of little use to learn, unless we remember what we learn. If you could read all the books in the world, and forget all you read, you would be no wiser than if you had never opened them at all. We will now turn our attention to Europe.

2. It is supposed that the first people of Europe were ignorant men, till colonies went from Egypt to Greece, and taught them the arts of civilised life. After the Greeks conquered and destroyed Troy, in Asia, the poets tell us that some of the Trojans sailed to Italy, and instructed its inhabitants ; but this is, perhaps, a fiction.

3. The Greeks and Romans were the most powerful and learned nations of ancient Europe. Their laws, manners, and customs, their learning and their arts, are the sources of the modern European refinement and superiority. Never neglect the Greek and Roman writers, and other depositaries of their invaluable remains ! Rome, which was an ambitious and encroaching power, finally conquered Greece, and a great many other countries.

4. But Rome could not long govern so large an empire. The Goths and Vandals of Germany overpowered them, and established kingdoms in Italy, Spain, and Africa. After the Roman empire was thus destroyed, wars became common among its destroyers ; and by this and other

means, all the people of Europe were at length rendered wretched, ignorant, and superstitious; and remained so about a thousand years, which time is called the Dark Ages.

5. About four hundred years ago, the art of printing became more generally known in Europe, and men became more learned. It is to this art that we are indebted for nearly all the books we have, as formerly they were written with a pen, and consequently but very few persons could procure them. At the time about which I am telling you, some good men wrote and printed books, so that other people had an opportunity to learn. The most celebrated man was Martin Luther, who taught the people both by publishing books and preaching. Learning soon became more general throughout Europe. As to religion, this was the period of the Reformation. Under a general view, it is called the Revival of Learning.

6. Since that time the inhabitants of Europe became more and more enlightened. The most learned people of Europe, now, are the English, the Germans, and the French.

7. One of the most important events which have happened in Europe since the Reformation, is the French Revolution. In the year 1791, the French rose against their king, Louis the Sixteenth. They murdered the king, queen, and thousands of the nobles and others, and established a republic, but soon forsook it. The re-

public was changed into an empire, and Buonaparte was made the emperor. For a while Buonaparte was very prosperous, and became very powerful; but the consequence of his ambition was, that Europe united, and made war against him.

8. In 1814, he was compelled to resign his crown, but was allowed by his conquerors to be emperor of the small island of Elba. In 1815, breaking the compact which he had made, he returned from Elba, and regained the French throne; from which, however, he was expelled in the course of three months. He then gave himself up as a prisoner, and was carried to the island of St. Helena, in the Atlantic Ocean, where, after a few years, he died.

9. In 1814, the brother of Louis the Sixteenth became King of France. He was succeeded by Charles the Tenth, who, in his turn, was exiled; and Louis Philippe, Duke of Orleans then took the throne.

10. During the time of Buonaparte, Europe was distracted with wars: France, England, Spain, and Portugal, Russia, Prussia, Austria, with other powers, were embattled; but since then Europe, for many years, enjoyed a general peace. At the present time, however, the embers of discord are once more being fanned into a flame, and dreadful, I fear, will be the wide-spread *flagration*.

11. Under the aspects of the arts of life, the advantages already derived from the introduction of improved machinery, gas, steam, railroads, and other useful inventions, gave promise of great and valuable changes, not only in Europe, but throughout the whole world; but these will now, of necessity, be much retarded. I shall speak of the Czar, with Russia, more fully in another place.

QUESTIONS.

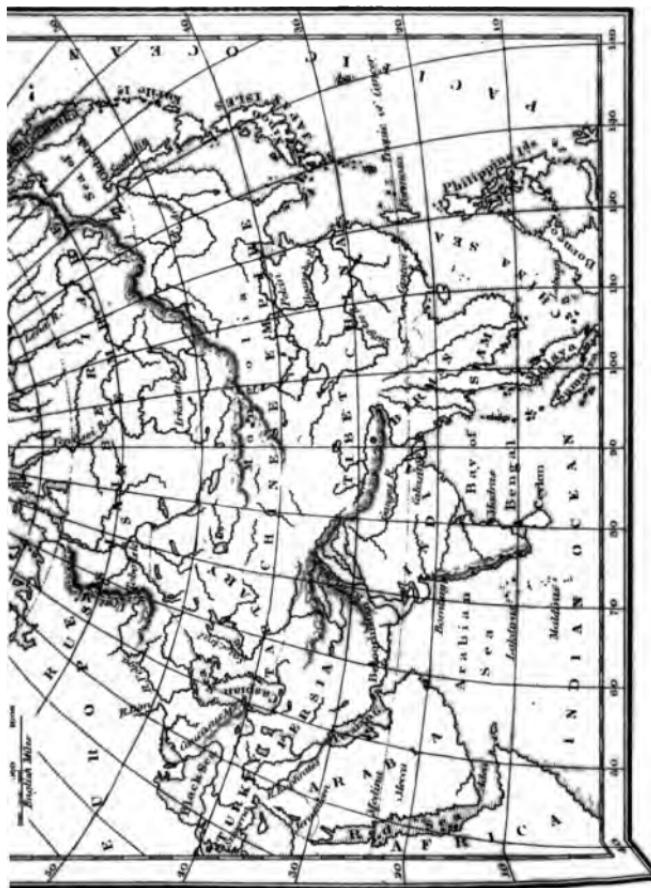
2. By whom are the first people of Europe said to have been taught and civilised?
3. Who were the most powerful and enlightened nations of ancient Europe? Which conquered the other? Did Rome conquer any other nations?
4. Did Rome govern them long? Who overpowered Rome? Where did they establish kingdoms? After the Roman empire was destroyed, what happened? What is that period called?
5. How long ago was the art of printing invented? How were books formerly made? What did a few learned men then do? How did Luther teach the people? What became more general throughout Europe? What is this period called?
6. What is said about Europe since that time? Who are the most learned people in Europe?
7. What is the most important event in Europe since the Reformation? What king then ruled in France? What did the people do? Into what was the republic changed? Who became emperor?
8. Where did Buonaparte die?
9. Who became king of France after Buonaparte was banished?
10. Is Europe now at peace?
11. How are great changes in the affairs of life likely to be brought about in Europe and the whole world?

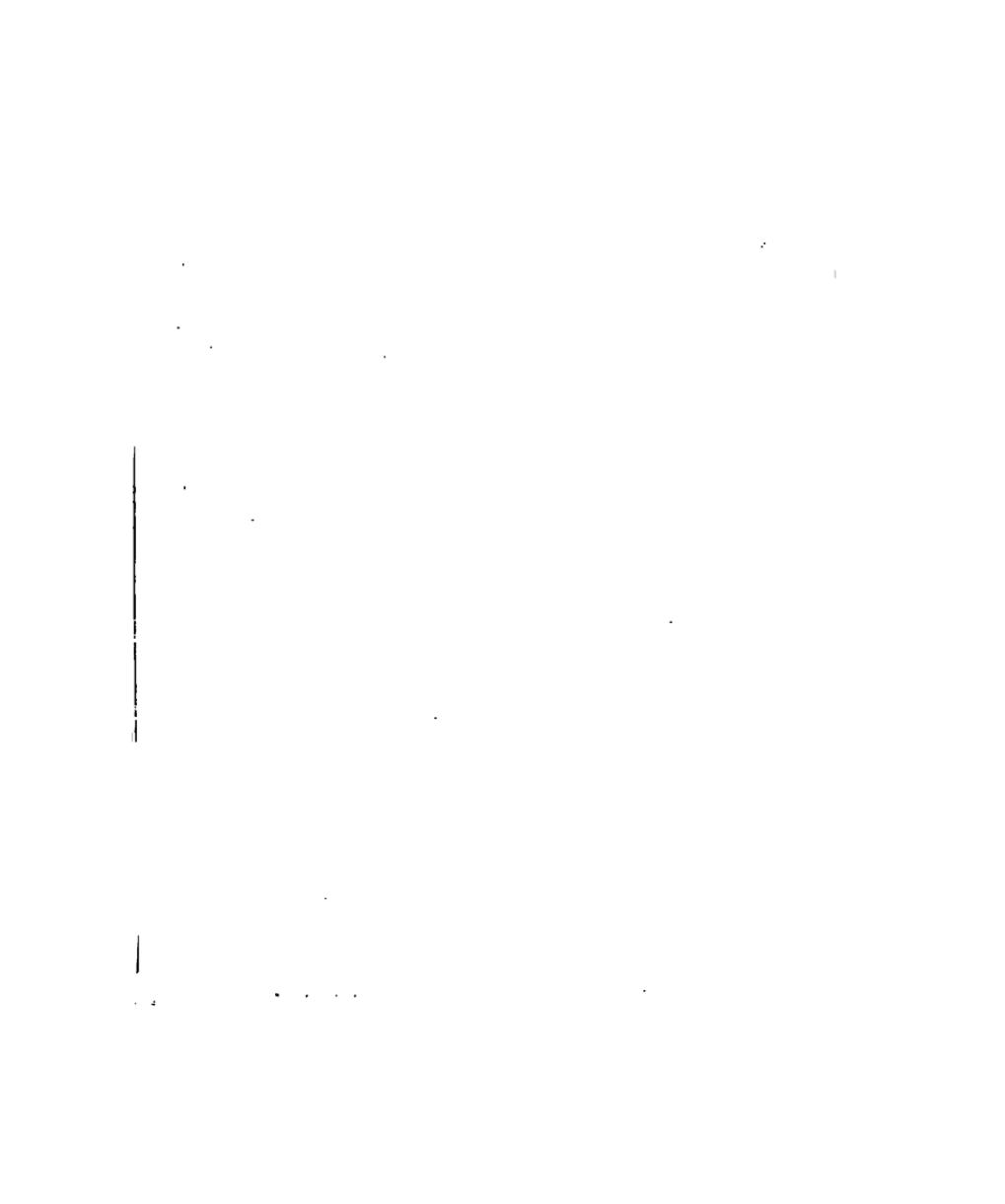
LESSON XL.

PARLEY TELLS ABOUT ASIA.



1. ONCE more let me remind you of your map. Nothing is to be done in geography without it. Asia may, perhaps, put you in mind of sandy deserts, and caravans of Arabs, and camels, as well as of Hindoos and Persians, Tartars and Chinese, with long hair plaited





like a tail. This is the most populous division of the world, and ranks next to Europe in point of importance.

2. It is not necessary that you should know every spot in the world, but of the principal parts you ought not to be ignorant. Asia occupies a space of no less than eight thousand miles in length, and half as much in breadth; and is, therefore, by four times, larger than Europe. On its western side it has Europe, on its eastern the North Pacific Ocean; to the north the Northern Ocean, and to the south the Indian Ocean; so that, on three of its sides, it is surrounded with water.

3. I will mention some of the principal countries that Asia contains. There is Turkey in Asia, and Russia in Asia, and Tartary, Japan, China, and Persia, as well as Afghanistan, and the Birman empire. To these must be added Cochin-China, Tonquin, Arabia, and especially India, or Hindostan, which may be called a principal part of BRITAIN IN ASIA.

4. You must be told something about all these countries. I have visited most of them in my wanderings about in the world. Let me now tell you of the principal seas and other bodies of water in Asia. There is the Red sea, the Caspian, the Chinese, and the sea of Kamtschatka, as well as the gulfs of Persia, Tonquin, and Corea. The principal straits are those of Babelmandel, Malacca, and

Sunda. Then there are the bays of Bengal, Siam, and Nankin.

5. The rivers of Asia are the Indus, Burrampooter, Ganges, Yang-tse, Hoang Ho, Euphrates, and many others. Kiang-ku, in China, is a celebrated river.

6. Some of the principal islands are Ceylon, Sumatra, Borneo, Java, the Moluccas, the Philippine Isles, and those in the Archipelago. And among the most celebrated mountains must be reckoned the Himmaleh (Dhawalagiri is the highest), Caucasus, Ararat, Taurus, and the Ghauts of India. When you have sailed on these seas, explored these islands, and ascended these mountains, then may you begin to believe that you have seen something of the world.

QUESTIONS.

1. What does Asia bring to your mind? Is it more populous than other parts of the globe?
2. How large is Asia? How is it bounded?
3. What circumstances render Asia remarkable?
- What are the principal countries included in Asia?
4. Which are the principal seas, gulfs, and straits?
5. Mention some of the most celebrated rivers?
6. What are the principal islands, and mountains?

LESSON XLI.

SLEY TELLS ABOUT RUSSIA IN ASIA, AND TURKEY IN
ASIA.



BROWN BEAR.

1. HAVING already given you some description of

Russia, I shall only say a few words about that part of it which is in Asia, and then go on to Turkey in Asia. Russia in Asia has from six to seven millions of inhabitants, which is but a very scanty allotment for the extent of country they inhabit.

2. Asiatic Russia is about two thousand miles across one way, and perhaps double that, the other. The Georgians and Circassians live on the western side. They are advancing in civilisation, and contesting the power of Russia.

3. In Asiatic Russia are large plains, sterile deserts, and boundless forests. Bisons and stags, wild horses and reindeer, wolves, bears, and beavers, are found in great numbers, as well as foxes, hares, squirrels, and other animals. Siberia has the government of Irkutsk in the east, and in the west that of Tobolsk.

4. Tobolsk, the capital of the government of that name, has a mixed population of Russians, Tartars, Calmucs, and Swedes, amounting to sixteen or seventeen thousand. Irkutsk, the capital of the other government, has not so many inhabitants. The Kamtschatdals travel in sledges like the Laplanders, but they are drawn by dogs instead of reindeer.

5. Asiatic Turkey has a fertile soil, and a delightful climate; but, for all this, the country is not unlike a

ess in a great many parts. The character of the parts of a country much alters the outward appearance : when this country formed a part of the empire, it was rich in towns, in public buildings, in art, and in natural productions ; but now it is greatly altered.

Many of the towns are desolate, or else filled with poor inhabitants ; while the fierce Bedwin or Arab of the Desert, and the wandering Curd and Iranian, ravage the country in the most lawless manner. Asiatic Turkey is divided into two parts, and is of considerable extent. It contains many places of note, which have been known to us under names different from those which they now bear. The part called Kurdistan upon the old Assyria and Babylonia ; and the part called Irak Arabi, or Persian Arabia, was the Chaldean days.

Mount Ararat, and Mount Lebanon, are in Asiatic Turkey ; and, besides other rivers, the Tigris, the Orontes, the Euphrates, and the Jordan, flow there. The inhabitants of Turkey in Asia may amount to from twelve to fifteen millions.

I must mention the names of a few of the most remarkable places in this country. You will remember that it includes the Holy Land, Jerusalem, Tyre and Sidon,

Ephesus and Damascus, are mentioned in the Holy Scriptures: these are all in Turkey in Asia.

10. Jerusalem, once so famous, is now a mean looking town, of little importance, except in the eyes of pilgrims, and those who value it for what it has been. Turks and Christians, Arabs and Jews, altogether, its inhabitants may amount to twenty or thirty thousand. Some time ago a contention took place between France and Russia respecting the "Holy Shrines" at Jerusalem, which contention placed Turkey in a difficulty how to decide between them, but at last the dispute was adjusted.

11. If you were to visit Ephesus, you would not find the splendid city of other days, but a poor Turkish village; and Tyre and Sidon are almost as much altered from what they were.

12. Perhaps, next to Constantinople, the chief city of the empire of Turkey is Aleppo; this is in Turkey in Asia; and Damascus is yet a place of considerable importance, having a population of near two hundred thousand people.

13. No place in the world used to be so much celebrated for sword-blades as Damascus; swords made there have been sold at most extravagant prices. The place is now more famous for cottons and silks, and things of that kind, than for weapons of war.

14. I must tell you about the Great Saladin, the Sultan of Egypt: even if you have heard the story before, will do you no harm to hear it again. When this powerful prince was about to die, he ordered that, at his funeral, his winding-sheet should be hoisted up and carried as a banner through the city, a herald going before, crying aloud, "This is all that remains to the mighty Saladin, the conqueror of the East." Both you and Peter Marley may learn a useful lesson of instruction from this tale of days gone by.

15. The ruins of Babylon, Balbec, and Palmyra, are still to be seen, setting forth the certain decay of the grandest monuments of human glory:

"Who raised the mighty piles?" I asked with pride,
And paused for a reply, but none replied :—
Time passed me by, and answered with a frown,
"Whoever raised them, I have pull'd them down."

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the population of Russia in Asia? 2. What is the name of the country? 3. What animals are found there? 4. Do the Kamtschatales travel? 5. Does Asiatic Turkey exist? 6. What people ravage the country? 7. What was the cause of the famine?

Curdistan, or Kurdistan, formerly? 8. What is the population of Turkey in Asia? 9. Mention some of the celebrated places in the country. 10. What description of people live now at Jerusalem? 11. Are Ephesus and Tyre and Sidon flourishing places? 12. Is Aleppo a place of importance? 13. What is Damascus famed for? 14. What did the emperor Saladin desire to have done at his funeral?



GROTTO OF THE NATIVITY, BETHLEHEM.

LESSON XLII.

PARLEY TELLS ABOUT GREAT TARTARY.



THE TEMPLE OF THE GRAND LAMA.

1. THERE are many countries in Asia of which our knowledge is very imperfect. Not only are they large, and difficult of access, but they have so often changed their names and altered their divisions, that it is a very difficult matter to describe them. Tartary is one of this description. It is usually divided into three parts,

Chinese Tartary, Russian Tartary, and Independent Tartary.

2. The great wall of China separates China from Chinese Tartary: it was to keep out the Tartars that the wall was built. Russian Tartary is in the northern part of Asia, and Independent Tartary spreads itself between the Caspian sea and Chinese Tartary.

3. The Tartars were once called Scythians, but that is a long time ago. The Tartar nations are severally distinguished by many names. For example, there are the Mongols and the Calmucs. All these are numerous, and are again divided into many tribes, and are under the dominion of different powers; so that it is next to impossible to get a correct account of them.

4. There is, in Independent Tartary, a fertile and populous country called Great Bucharia, from six to seven hundred miles long, and more than half as wide, well populated with industrious people; and there is another part called Alsogd, where meadows, and gardens and orchards, and corn fields, are mingled with villages and running brooks, in the most delightful manner. Little Bucharia is in Chinese Tartary. My young readers must distinguish between the name Tartar, which some geographers write Tatar, and which belongs to a people; and Tatar, which, among the Turks, signifies a *courier*.

5. Turkistan, Turcomania, and Kharisim are also in Independent Tartary, as well as Balk and Kingis. The people of the latter country have very large flocks. Samarcand and Bokhara are the principal cities. You may possibly have heard that Alexander the Great, in a fit of drunkenness, killed Clitus, an old soldier, who had some time before saved his life. Well, it was at Samarcand that this took place. The deed is a blot on the brow of Alexander. A great crime is not a whit the less in enormity because it is committed by a great man.

6. Thibet is a very extensive country in Chinese Tartary. It is there that the Grand Lama of the Tartars resides. They call him "the representative of God upon earth." Vegetation is found in Thibet at great heights. In the valley of the river Baspa the highest village is above eleven thousand feet. Forests are found thirteen thousand, and birch trees at fourteen thousand feet above the sea level, while Tartarian furze grows three thousand feet still higher. Little Bucharia is inhabited by people far beyond the Tartars in civilisation, and who are Mahometans.

7. The rivers of Tartary are the Sirr, the Amu, the Jihoon, and others; the latter is, at least, eight or nine hundred miles long.

8. I must not omit to tell you what report says about

the Grand Lama. When a Grand Lama dies, the priests look out for a young and handsome peasant, and educate him properly, and then make him his successor.

9. He lives on a mountain in a handsome temple called a Pagoda, and is worshipped by many as a god. They say that the Grand Lama is always young and beautiful,—and well he may be, for when he begins to decline he is despatched at once, and a younger one put in his place. Where God is worshipped under systems of error, great follies are committed ; but the followers of the Grand Lama are very devout, and mean well.

10. Speaking generally, the Tartars are but little civilised, of a fierce and wandering disposition, and (as to such as are not Mahometans) much given to idolatry.

QUESTIONS.

1. How is Tartary usually divided? 2. For what was the great wall of China built? 3. What were the Tartars called originally? 4. Describe Alsogd. 5. What cruel deed did Alexander do in Samarcand? 6. Where is Thibet? At what height does vegetation grow there? 7. What are the principal rivers of Tartary? 8. What is said about the Grand Lama? 9. How is it said that the Grand Lama is always young? 10. Describe the Tartars generally.

LESSON XLIII.

PARLEY TELLS ABOUT PERSIA, BELOOCHISTAN, AND
AFFGHANISTAN.



PERSIANS SUN-WORSHIPPING.

1. No doubt you have heard of Persians worshipping the sun, as the divine symbol, prostrating themselves when its bright rising rays and setting beams gilded the earth and skies. Be thankful that you have been taught a better worship of God, and to learn his will from the Holy Scriptures.

2. Persia has been much larger than it now is, for the Persians have been engaged in many wars and revolutions, and have had their country divided into many parts. The provinces that now remain are, Irac Adjemi, Tabaristan, Mazanderan, Ghilan, Adzerbijan, Curdistan, Chusistan, Farsistan, Kerman, and Western Chorassan.

3. Look at your map, and you will find Persia between the Black sea and the Persian gulf; with Asiatic Turkey to the west, and Affghanistan to the east. The principal cities are Ispahan, Shiraz, Teheran, and Tauris.

4. Ispahan has sadly dwindled away from what it was, and no wonder, when we call to mind the cruel slaughter which once took place there; seventy thousand inhabitants, it is said, fell beneath the edge of the sword when it was taken by Tamerlane.

5. Tabris, or Tauris, was once the capital of Persia, but it has declined, like many other places of note. The capital now is Teheran; how long it will remain so, it would be difficult to say. Shiraz is a pleasant city, well situated; the land around it is very productive, and the climate good.

6. If you recollect, I told you about a cruel deed done by Alexander the Great, at Samarcand, the ancient Maracanda. I will now tell you of another deed, equally cruel, done by him in Persia. When he took Persepolis it

was one of the first cities in the world, yet this city he wantonly set on fire to burn it to the ground. Peter Parley would not bear the infamy of such a deed for all the glory and renown of Alexander !

7. If the Persians are brave and well informed, they are also effeminate, avaricious, cruel, and voluptuous. In religion they are Mahometans, but of a sect peculiar to themselves, and much abhorred by the Turks, Affghans, and other orthodox believers. Some of the punishments awarded culprits are unreasonably severe. What think you of putting out their eyes, of cutting off their ears and noses, of sawing them in two, and of burning them alive ?

8. When Agha Mohammed Khan besieged Kerman, in the province of Kerman, in Persia, Looft Allee Khan, the last of the Zund dynasty, defended it to the last extremity. The inhabitants died of famine and thirst in the horrors of the siege, and two-thirds of the troops perished. Even this desperate condition did not compel the besieged to render. At length a Sirdar, Nujuz Koola Khan, induced bribery, allowed a party of the enemy to enter, who immediately ran and opened one of the gates, and let in the whole of the besiegers. Looft Allee Khan, in this extremity, put himself at the head of a few of his bravest servants, and cut his way through his enemies.

9. He had but little reason to congratulate himself on his escape, for he was soon betrayed into the hands of Agha Mohammed Khan, who barbarously put out his eyes with his own hands, and, to commemorate the downfall of the Zund dynasty, and the capture of Kerman, he formed the horrid resolution of erecting a pyramid of skulls on the spot where Looft Allee Khan was taken. For this purpose he beheaded six hundred prisoners, and despatched their heads to the place by three hundred other prisoners, forcing each man to carry two skulls. These unfortunate wretches, on their arrival, shared the same fate; and the pyramid was seen by Lieutenant Pottinger in 1810, a horrid evidence of the conqueror's implacable and blood-thirsty disposition.

10. The Persians are passionately fond of smoking. They shave the head, but let the beard grow. The women wear large black turbans, over which they throw a Cashmere shawl. Their language is very elegant, both to speak and write.

11. I must now mention one or two other countries, which once formed a part of ancient Persia. Beloochistan contains Mekram, Kohistan, Jhalawan, Sarawan, Lous, and Gundava. Beloochistan has Hindostan on the east, Persia on the west, Affghanistan on the north, and the Arabian sea on the south.

12. There may, perhaps, be a million and a half of inhabitants in Beloochistan, made up of Belooches, Affghans, Hindoos, and Dehwars. These are of different dispositions and habits. Some of them are remarkably handsome.

13. The Beloochistans are active and good horsemen, and capital marksmen. Though not wanting in hospitality, they do not check a love of rapine and cruelty. They seem to love a mode of life like that of the wandering Arabs of the desert. To attack and to take, seems better suited to their disposition than to sow and to reap.

14. Affghanistan, or, as it is also called, the kingdom of Cabul, is another country that once formed a part of Persia. It is little less than a thousand miles long, and six or seven hundred broad. Its provinces are Cabul, Lochman, Jelalabad, Ghiznee, Sivi, Candahar, and Farrah. To the north-west of Affghanistan is the small kingdom of Herat, and to the west is Seistan, both of which formerly belonged to Cabul, but are now independent.

15. It has a population of fourteen or fifteen millions, which, like that of Beloochistan, is made up of different kinds of people. There are Persians, Tartars, and Indians, as well as Affghans.

16. Affghanistan is a country of growing importance to the affairs of British India, England, Russia, and Europe in general.

17. I will tell you what is said of the great sultan Mahmud, who was, I believe, the very first king of Ghiznee and India. It is said, that there never was a Mahometan king so powerful, so splendid, so rich, or stained so much with the blood of his fellow-men. If an increase of power and wealth cannot be had without an increase of crime, then the poor man has reason to be thankful for his poverty! So, at least, thinks Peter Parley.

QUESTIONS.

1. For what have you reason to be thankful?
2. What are the provinces of Persia?
3. What are the boundaries of the country?
4. What did Tamerlane do at Ispahan?
5. Which is the capital of Persia?
6. What did Alexander the Great do at Persepolis?
7. Describe the character of the Persians?
10. Is the Persian language elegant?
11. How is Beloochistan bounded?
12. What is its population?
13. Describe the Belooches?
14. What is the length of the kingdom of Cabul, or Affghanistan?
15. What is the amount of its population?
17. What has been told of the great sultan Mahmud?

LESSON XLIV.

ARLEY TELLS MORE ABOUT AFGHANISTAN, INCLUDING
CANDAHAR AND HERAT.



PERSIANS.

1. It has become so likely that my young readers will, henceforth, often hear of Afghanistan in connection with the affairs of British India, that I will tell them something more about it than they found a page or two before.
2. Afghanistan is on the western border of Persia, and

is divided from British India only by Lahore, or the Punjab, in the north, and by Sinde and Cutch in the south; and all these countries lie upon the north-west of British India, and are watered either by the Indus, or by its tributary streams.

3. Affghanistan is a mountainous country, and therefore strong, in a military point of view. The name *Affghans* signifies *mountaineers*. The same people are also called Patans and Abdallians. They are descendants of the Medes.

4. Affghanistan was once the eastern part of Persia. But the Affghans were always unlike the Persians in a variety of particulars. Their origin, language, manners, and religion, are all different. The Persians are especially estranged from them by their errors in matters of religion; for, among other things, the Persians worship, as saints and martyrs, Hussein and Hosein, sons of Fatima, the daughter of Mahomet, and therefore offend against that unity of worship of God, which is the first precept of the Arabian teacher.

5. The beginning of the kingdom of Affghanistan was in the year 1747, when, during the troubles in Persia, which took place upon the death of Nadir Shah, Ahmed Abdallah, chief of the Affghans in the Persian army, made himself independent, and founded a new state. It is from

this Ahmed Abdallah, as my young readers will have now guessed, that the Affghans, or Patans, have been called Abdallians.

6. The city of Cabul is the capital city of Affghanistan, and Affghanistan is, thence, sometimes called Cabulistan, or the kingdom of Cabul. English couriers and travellers, going from India to Bagdad by land, generally prefer the way of Cabul. The Russians trade with Cabul, Cabulistan, or Affghanistan, by way of Bucharia.

7. England has long taken a lively interest in preserving the strength and peace of Affghanistan, against the rivalries and distraction of its interior, with the view of profiting by its trade, and of making it a bulwark against the progress of Russian conquest beyond the Caucasus, in Lower Persia, in Armenia, and on the Caspian sea.

8. But Affghanistan, properly speaking, is a country comprehending many kingdoms, provinces, and states. Lately, an Affghan state paper talks of the United States of Affghanistan ; and, again, it calls those states the United States of Cabul (or Cabulistan), Candahar, and Herat.

9. Candahar is one of the many names by which all Affghanistan has sometimes been distinguished. Candahar (the city) is seated on the river Hermend, and on the common road from Ispahan, in Persia, to Delhi, in Hindostan, and has been always strongly fortified.



10. Candahar (the province) was anciently an independent kingdom ; then a province of Persia ; and raised again into an independent kingdom by Ahmed Abdallah, also called Timur Shah Abdallah ; in other words, the King or Shah Timur (Abdallah), the servant of God, whom I have already mentioned. Candahar, like the rest of Affghanistan, is seated between Persia and India, and has sometimes been the conquest of the one of these, and sometimes of the other.

11. The modern kingdom of Herat is the ancient Persian province of Chorassan, and more ancient kingdom of the Arians, also called the Medes, as Herat was called Media.

12. The city of Herat, lately besieged by the Persians (called by the Affghans their "*heretical* invaders,") is the famous ancient city of Aria, through which Alexander the Great carried his conquests to the Indus. For many ages this city had an extensive commerce, and much military strength. It was hither that caravans and merchants resorted, on their route from Candahar to the Caspian sea ; and it is still of great importance in all these views.

13. The city of Herat stands on a river of the same name, and of which the entrance into the Caspian sea is near Zaweh.

14. Herat is surrounded with walls and ditches, and

further defended by an old castle. The neighbouring country is very fertile, and roses are in such plenty, that Herat has been called Sargultzar, or City of Roses.

15. Should you, then, often hear of English efforts, political and military, to maintain in security the influence which they at present possess within the several states of Affghanistan, I have now prepared you to understand the cause, and pointed to what further reading, in geography and history, will make you better acquainted with the state of affairs, and meaning of events, in this part of the world.

16. The territories of Russia have been brought into contact with those of Persia. Persia is too weak to withstand Russia ; and there is nothing between Persia and British India but Affghanistan and Lahore.

17. Now Persia, Affghanistan, and Lahore (the latter, by another name, the Punjab), is the route through which Alexander the Great, and many others before him, successfully invaded India, and by which alone Russia could do the same ; and thus it is, that for the safety of the Indian dominions of the British crown, great care must be taken of the British interests in Affghanistan ; that is, in Cabul-istan, Candahar, and Herat.

18. My young readers must now look to their maps, and trace the line of Affghanistan, and all the places that I

have here mentioned, along the southern side of the mountains of Caucasus; and from the Caspian sea in the West, to the river Indus in the East.

QUESTIONS.

1. Why does Parley tell more about Affghanistan? Why does he tell about Candahar and Herat?
2. Where is Affghanistan?
3. What sort of a country is Affghanistan?
3. What is the meaning of the name Affghan?
3. By what other names are the Affghans sometimes called?
3. Of whom are the Affghans the descendants?
4. Of what kingdom was Affghanistan once a part?
4. In what do the Affghans differ from the Persians?
4. What is one of the distinctions of the Shah sect of Mahometans, to which the Persians belong?
4. What about Hussein and Hosein, sons of Fatima, the daughter of Mahomet?
5. When was the kingdom of Affghanistan founded?
5. By whom?
6. What about the city of Cabul?
7. Why has England a lively interest in the condition of Affghanistan?
8. What have lately been described as the United States of Affghanistan, or United States of Cabul, Candahar, and Herat?
9. What is meant by Candahar?
9. What is the description of the city of Candahar?
10. What is part of the history of the state or province of Candahar?
11. What of the kingdom of Herat?
12. What of the city of Herat?
12. Is Herat the ancient Aria?
12. What did Alexander the Great do at Aria?
13. What of the river Herat?
14. What of the country round the city of Herat?
14. What other name is given to this city?
15. What

has Parley done for his young readers in this lesson? 16. Why is Affghanistan of importance to the defence of British India against any possible designs of Russia? 17. What is the geographical position of Affghanistan, with respect to the mountains of Caucasus (including the Hindoo Coh), the Caspian sea, and the river Indus?



THE INDUS.

LESSON XLV.

PARLEY TALKS ABOUT ARABIA.



CARAVAN CROSSING THE DESERT.

1. I HAVE travelled in Arabia, and have been deceived by the *mirage*. When half dying with thirst, the *mirage* has looked just like a pool of water. This is a phenomenon and optical illusion, observed in the sandy deserts.
2. The word *mirage* is French; and my young readers

will easily see its connection with the English word *mirror*. It means a *reflection* made by the distant sands, such as gives them the appearance of *water*—a sad tantalisation in the midst of thirsty deserts ! It is called, in the Arabic, *serhab*.

3. You may think the camel is a slow unwieldy animal ; some of the heavy laden camels that cross the Desert are slow enough, but many of the riding sort, called dromedaries, are almost as swift as the horses we call hunters.

4. I have seen the caravans of the Desert, the laden camels, the Arabs, the Sheiks, and the Mamelukes, as well as the sacred camel with a bridle studded with jewels, carrying the Koran in a chest on his back written in letters of gold ;—hundreds and hundreds of attendants, and Bedwins, and Turks, and pilgrims, toiling on together.

5. Arabia is divided into three parts : Stony Arabia, Happy Arabia, and Desert Arabia. You will find it, on the map, in the space left between the Red sea, the Indian ocean, the Persian gulf, and the Mediterranean. It is almost a thousand miles broad, and thirteen, or fourteen, hundred miles long.

6. Taking the Arabians altogether, there may be about twelve millions ; they are Mahometans, and with them Mahometanism first arose. The most fertile parts of the country abound in frankincense and myrrh, and fragrant

spices, and rich perfumes, and dates, and other fruits, and capital coffee.

7. The principal places are Mecca and Medina, Mocha and Muscat. Mahomet was born at Mecca, and on that account thousands and tens of thousands of pilgrims visit his mosque, or temple, there. They say that there is no other temple in the world so magnificent, but in this they are mistaken.

8. Medina has a famous temple, too, and, besides, the tomb of Mahomet is there. You would like to see the mosque at Medina. It has four hundred pillars, and almost as many glittering silver lamps, which are kept burning night and day. The coffin of Mahomet lies under a splendid canopy composed of silver tissue ; it is covered over with rich cloth of gold.

9. As no doubt you read your Bible, and, I hope, very often, you must remember that the ten commandments were given on Mount Sinai. Mount Sinai and Horeb, where the burning bush was seen, are both in Arabia.

10. The Arabs are of a brown complexion, and by no means tall. They are divided into a great number of tribes, and those who do not live in towns, wander about from one place to another with their flocks. These latter are called Bedwin Arabs, or Arabs of the Desert, and are

common robbers, infesting the deserts, and plundering the caravans and travellers.

11. You may, perhaps, wonder why so many hundreds of people go together across the deserts. I will tell you the reason. The Bedwins are so numerous, that unless pilgrims, travellers; and merchants, went together, they would never be safe. The barren rocks and sandy deserts of Arabia are of great extent.

12. The Arabians have excellent horses and camels; ostriches abound in the desert, and run as fast as the hunters of England. It would be difficult to describe the government of the country. A part of it is subject to Turkey, the other parts are under petty Arabian rulers, or patriarchs, denominated Sheiks. At one time Arabia was famous for learning ; and, amid multitudes of other things, we are indebted to it for our Arabic numerals—as, 1, 2, 3, &c.

13. The caliphs of Persia and Egypt both sprang from Mahomet. The Bedwin Arabs usually wear white sashes, round a kind of blue shirt, with, now and then, a little fur over their shoulders. The women hide themselves in their clothes ; their eyes may be seen, but no other part of them. These Arabs love to get under a tree, in the cool of the day, or at night, and relate wonderful stories of milk-white camels, and the combats of their chiefs.

QUESTIONS.

1. What does the mirage of the desert look like? What is it?
4. Do many people compose the caravans across the desert?
5. How is Arabia divided? 6. What is the population of Arabia?
7. What are the principal towns? Where was Mahomet born?
8. What is Medina famous for? 9. Where are Mount Horeb and Mount Sinai?
10. Describe the Arabs. 11. Why do many people compose the caravans? 12. Are the Arabian horses good? The Arabian government? Ancient Arabian learning? Arabic numerals? 13. How do the wandering Arabs dress? What do they delight to do?



ARABS IN THE DESERT.

LESSON XLVI.

PARLEY TELLS ABOUT INDIA, OR HINDOSTAN.



1. If you had ever been in an Indian jungle on the back of an elephant, during a tiger-hunt, you would never forget it. The barking of the dogs, the shouting of the men, the snorting of the elephants, and the roaring of the tiger, altogether, with the danger and the wild scenery, are very exciting.
2. India is a very large country. It is on the south of

principal part of it belongs to Great Britain. It is divided into many parts; Hindostan Proper, the Deccan, and provinces of the Peninsula. It has a large population. More than a hundred millions of the inhabitants are either subject to Great Britain, or are at least her allies.

4. Bengal, Allahabad, Bahar, Delhi, the Dooars, Carnatic, Orissa, the Circars, and parts of Mysore, Aundah, and Guzerat, belong to Great Britain. Bombay and Salsett are included. Then there are many great states who are allies of Britain. They are the Nabob of Nizam of Oude, the Bundelcund and Bhopal chiefs, the chief Holkar, the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Rajahs of Nagpur, Sittarra, Mysore, and others.

5. Add to these, Runjeet Singh, the powerful sovereign of the Sikh people, and of the country of the river Jumna. His capital is the city of Lahore. Sometimes he is king of Lahore, and sometimes the kingdom of Lahore.

Hoogley. The British governor-general of India holds his court there ; and what with the odd appearance of the Faquires, the ceremonies of the Hindoos, the coaches drawn by horses, the carriages drawn by bullocks, and the palanquins carried by natives, the scenes of the place are as various as any one would desire.

7. Madras is a strong fortress and town on the Coromandel coast. Seringapatam was the capital of the famous Tippoo Saib. Delhi was once a very powerful city. Benares is wealthy and well populated ; and Hyderabad is the principal city of Golconda. You may have heard of the mines of Golconda ; they are the most famous for diamonds of any in the world.

8. The English East India Company have three presidencies in India. Of these one is at Calcutta, another at Madras, and the remaining one at Bombay. The isle of Ceylon belongs to Great Britain. It contains the old kingdom of Candy, conquered by the English. Ceylon is famous for its cinnamon, for large snakes, and the finest elephants in the world. The islands called Laccadives and Maldives also belong to Hindostan.

9. The mountains of India are the Himaleh, or Himalaya, and the Ghauts. The chief rivers, the Ganges, Nerbudda, Indus, the Kistna, and the Burrampooter.

10. The Hindoos, the principal inhabitants of Hindo-

stan, are black, with long hair, and of a gentle dispos-
they are divided into many castes, or tribes, such as
mins, soldiers, labourers, and mechanics. Their re-
allows them several wives. Like many other ancier-
tions, they have a custom among them, of women bu-
themselves alive when their husbands die. Measure
been taken by the English to put an end to this bar-
custom.

11. Oranges, lemons, citrons, figs, and pomegra-
grow in Hindostan ; as well as cocoa-nuts, rice, mille-
cotton. Gold and silver are found in many part-
diamonds also. The animals are elephants, lions,
panthers, leopards, rhinoceroses, and wild oxen ; &
camels, dromedaries, and monkeys.

12. You may have heard, in English Indian histo-
the Black Hole at Calcutta ; if not, you shall hear of i-
About eighty years ago, an Indian Nawaub, wh-
quarrelled with the India Company, besieged Calcutt-
took it, when the place was given up. The garrison
terms ; but no sooner did Suraja Dowlah, the Na-
get possession of the place, than, disregarding the te-
had made, he forced one hundred and forty-six men,
remained of the garrison, into a gaol called the Black-
This place was only about six yards square, and had
small aperture to let in air. You may judge what w-

consequence, too, in so hot a climate as that of India! Only twenty-three of the wretched garrison were alive in the morning ; the remaining one hundred and twenty-three having been miserably suffocated during the night.

QUESTIONS.

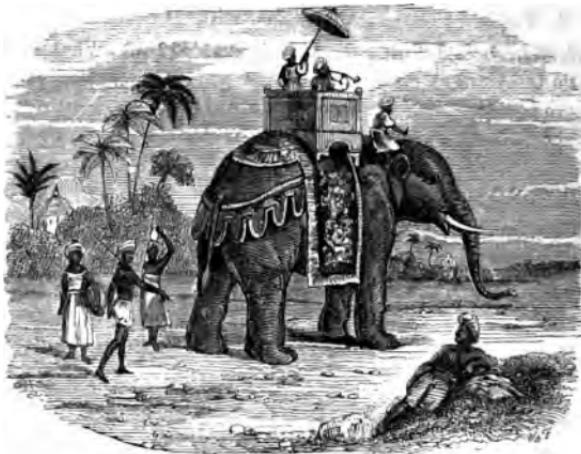
2. Where is India? How is it divided?
3. What is India within the Ganges called?
4. What provinces of Hindostan belong to Great Britain?
6. Which are the principal cities of Hindostan?
7. What is Madras?
8. Which are the three English presidencies in Hindostan?
9. Which are the mountains? The rivers?
10. Describe the Hindus?
11. What does Hindostan produce?
12. What do you remember of the Black Hole at Calcutta?



HUNTER STEALING WHELPs FROM A TIGRESS.

LESSON XLVII.

PARLEY TELLS ABOUT INDIA BEYOND THE GANGES.



AN ELEPHANT WITH HIS TRAPPINGS.

1. If we are not well acquainted with the whole of India within the Ganges, we are still less so with the countries of India beyond the Ganges. Their distance, their languages, their habits, and their jealousy respecting *strangers*, are impediments in the way of travellers, so that

for some time to come we cannot reasonably expect to become familiar with them. These countries, which I am about to describe, are sometimes called Trans-Gangetic India, and Ultra-Gangetic India ; the meaning of which is exactly the same as India beyond the Ganges.

2. India beyond the Ganges may be said to consist of Birmah, of Tonquin, and Cochin-China, of Siam, Assam, Malaya, and some other places. Not one of these countries is well known.

3. The first of them, Birmah, or the Birman empire, is composed of the kingdoms of Pegu and Ava ; and a part of Laos. Birmah was once called Ava ; it is not yet four-score years since it received its present title. The explanation is, that the kingdom of Ava, by force of conquests, has become the centre of what is now called the Birman, or Birmese empire.

4. About the middle of the country stands the capital. It is called Ummerapoora. Pegu, Prome, and Rangoon, are also places of some importance. The population of Birmah has been rated as high as fifteen millions ; but this is a mistake. It is now believed not to be more than four millions. Their complexion is olive, their frames are stout, and their disposition not so meek as that of the Hindoos. Few people are more superstitious than the Birmans ; they are idolaters.

5. Birmah has an excellent climate : the soil produces tobacco and sugar-canæs, as well as rice, cotton, and indigo. Silver and gold are not scarce, nor sapphires, rubies, amethysts, and garnets. And there are more buffaloes, elephants, and tigers than the people know what to do with.

6. Cochin-China, Tonquin, and a part of Cambodia, with some adjacent territories, are united, and form an empire known by the name of An-nam, or Viet-nam. Hué is the capital. Among its other large towns are Ketcho, Han-vints, Panomping, and Saigong. There is but little difference between the inhabitants and the Chinese. They are thorough traders, and pay attention to the cultivation of their land.

7. The empire of An-nam has a population of more than twenty millions. It is separated from Canton by a ridge of mountains. Tea is grown in Tonquin of an excellent quality ; but the Tonquinese are not so skilful in its management as the Chinese are.. Mines of different metals are numerous. Large herds of oxen, deer, and antelopes roam abroad ; and tigers, elephants, rhinoceroses, and wild oxen inhabit the woods.

8. Though the inhabitants of Tonquin are in many respects inferior to the Chinese, in others they have advantages. Their character stands high for integrity, and they are as modest and hospitable as they are honest. Thus

you see that if their heads are not so well furnished as those of the Chinese, their hearts are, at least, well cultivated.

9. The kingdom of Assam is not large; it was at one time subject to Birmah, but it is now independent. The capital of this country is situated on the banks of the Burrampooter, which, as I have said before, is a very large river. The name of the capital is Ghergong; it is of some extent, and the palace is a noble building. In the rainy season, the country is extremely unhealthy.

10. Tea from Upper Assam has just now been brought into the English market; and it is represented that what with Assam tea, and tea from the regions of the Himalayan mountains, where it has begun to be planted, Chinesc tea may one day cease to be imported.

11. Assam is in length six or seven hundred miles, and nearly a hundred broad. The inhabitants, who are believed to be about a million, remain at this day in much the same state of civilisation as that in which they were a thousand years ago!

12. The kingdom of Siam is perhaps five hundred miles long, and nearly half as many broad. It is not easy to learn the exact amount of its inhabitants. They have been supposed to amount to seven or eight millions; but half that number is perhaps nearer to the truth. The principal

sea-port is at the mouth of the river Meinam, and on an island standing in the same river was Yuthia, once the capital of the country, but now in ruins. Bangcoc, on the Meinam, is its present capital. The Siamese excel in jewellery and in painting miniatures, and in other respects are very ingenious.

13. Though I cannot speak in praise of their cock-fighting and bull-fighting, too much cannot be said in commendation of their behaviour to aged people: they pay them great respect. The Siamese are fond of letting off fireworks of different kinds, as well as of wrestling and dancing, both on ropes and on the ground.

14. If you look at your map of Asia, you will find Malaya, or Malacca, to the south of Siam. It stretches out into the sea, coming to a point, so that it has on one side the Indian ocean, and the Chinese sea on the other.

15. Many of the Malays are cruel and ferocious; if ever you visit Malaya, you must take care of them. Some of the Malays are Mahometans, and some Pagans. The Malay pirates will plunder you, and treat you cruelly, if they can.

16. Malaya is in length about six hundred miles, but not a quarter of that in breadth. Like most Indian countries, it is divided into many smaller states. The spread of commerce, and civilisation, will, at some future time, make

Malaya, it is to be hoped, both better known, and, in all parts, better bred. The Malays, speaking more generally, are a fine people, and, as well in institutions, as in manners and modes of thinking, have been said greatly to resemble the English—called by Goldsmith, “the lords of human kind.”

QUESTIONS.

1. Are we well acquainted with India beyond the Ganges?
2. What countries are in India beyond the Ganges? 3. What was Birmah once called? 4. What is the capital of the country? What the population? 5. What does Birmah produce? 6. Do the inhabitants of An-nam resemble the Chinese? 7. Does tea grow in Tonquin? 8. Are the Tonquinese honest? 9. What is the capital of Assam? 10. What about Assam tea? 11. What is the length of the country? 12. What is the population of the kingdom of Siam? 13. Do the Siamese behave well to aged people? 14. Where is Malaya? 15. What is the character of the Malays? 16. Is Malaya divided into smaller states?

LESSON XLVIII.

PARLEY TELLS ABOUT CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE ASIATIC
ISLES.



JAPANESE.

1. I AM now come to a very remarkable country, the most populous under the skies, and inhabited by a singular people. China has more than three hundred millions of people; and, were even this disproved, there can be no

doubt that China is more numerously populated than any other country.

2. This vast empire you will find marked down on the map in the south-east part of Asia. The towns and cities of China are surrounded with high walls, and none but Chinese are allowed to enter them. The people are of a pale yellow complexion, have high cheek-bones, and shave off the hair of their heads, leaving a long lock growing behind, which hangs down the back.

3. The women of China consider small feet to be beautiful, so they wear in their youth small wooden shoes, or tight bandages, to prevent their feet growing larger. This is a silly custom, for it produces a real deformity, and almost takes away the power of walking.

4. The government of China spreads over many adjacent countries. There is China Proper, Little Bucharia, and Corea; as well as Thibet, and Chinese Tartary. The two last countries I have already spoken of, when telling you about Great Tartary.

5. Pekin is the capital of China; it is very large. Nankin, too, is a large place, for it contains a million of inhabitants. There is but one sea-port in all China to which Europeans are permitted to go; it is called Canton. There are strangers in abundance always crowding to that place.

6. The Chinese are ingenious in making silks, cottons,

paper, and porcelain. The finest vermillion is got from China, but of all articles tea is the most important that the Chinese send to other countries. Let me tell you an odd thing about a Chinese. He was seen filing a bar of iron, or steel, very busily, and when asked what he was doing, he replied that he was filing the bar away to make a needle of it. You do not think that he was the wisest man in the world, I dare say.

7. Some of the greatest works in the world are in China, especially one, and that is the Chinese Wall, which stretches one thousand five hundred miles over mountains and valleys, plains, and rivers. The Chinese worship idols. Their country, many years ago, was invaded by a great Tartar chief, named Genghis Khan, as well as by Tamerlane and others, so that China, like other places, has known the scourge of war, and the bitterness of being conquered.

8. In the year 1840, a warlike expedition was directed against China by England, and Canton and several other cities were taken. Peace was at last restored; but the Chinese lost many men, with more than three thousand pieces of cannon, and had to pay twenty-one millions of dollars in four years. Latterly a rebellion has broken out in China, and many think that Sze Hing, the Emperor, will lose his throne.

9. Japan is in the Chinese sea. Over against China, on the map, you will see the cluster of islands that form his empire. These islands are not very small, for they contain forty millions of people. The principal of these islands, called Niphon, but by us Japan, is between eight and nine hundred miles long.

10. The capital of Japan is Jeddo, which contains little fewer than a million of inhabitants. There is another place almost as large, it is called Miako. The mountains of Japan are high, and while one is white at the top with snow, another is red with flame; for there are many burning mountains in Japan.

11. The sea-coasts are rude and rocky, and the climate is changeable. Summer is very hot, and winter miserably cold. In religion the Japanese, like the Chinese and Tartars, are Buddhists, yet are they cleanly, industrious, and moral. If you felt inclined to pay them a visit, I question if they would consent to it, for they allow only the Dutch and Chinese to trade with them.

12. The Asiatic islands, besides those of Japan, which I have just described, are of considerable importance. Among them are the Philippine islands, which belong to Spain; Celebes, Borneo, Sumatra, and Java. The Philippines lie to the north of Borneo and Celebes; they are numerous, but the two largest are Luzon, and Mindanao. The popu-

lation is about two millions and a half. Manilla is the capital. Celebes is a large island of an extremely irregular shape, to the east of Borneo; it contains about three millions of inhabitants. Borneo is eight or nine hundred miles long, and most of its three millions of inhabitants are barbarous.

13. Sumatra has a population of between two and three millions, and is about as long as Borneo. It has plenty of iron, tin, and gold ; nutmegs, cloves, mace, and camphor, with drugs, gums, and ivory. The inhabitants are thought to have been originally Malays.

14. Java is about six hundred miles in length, with a population of five millions. The inhabitants are Javanese, Malays, English, Dutch, Chinese, and mingled castes. You have heard, I dare say, that there is in Java a poisonous tree called the Upas : strange tales are told about this tree poisoning the country for many miles round it, so that nothing can live there ; the very birds, as they fly over the place, falling down dead. These tales are wild and untrue.

15. But I will tell you about the Poison Valley in Java, which was visited six years ago. This valley is in Java, only a few miles from Batur. The party who went to the place found the valley to be about half a mile in circumference. Its shape was oval, and its depth about thirty feet or more. Here they found skeletons of human



beings, tigers, boars, deer, and other wild animals, as well as of birds, in abundance.

16. Every man of the party lighted a cigar, and putting it in his mouth entered the valley. They got within twenty feet of the bottom, but they could hardly breathe, for a nauseous and sickening smell rose from the place. They tied a dog to the end of a bamboo, and pushed him forward towards the bottom; in fourteen seconds the dog fell down; he died in eighteen minutes. Another dog, which was with them, ran to his companion, but he stood stock still, like a statue, as soon as he got to him; he soon fell down, and died. A fowl that was put in died in a minute and a half.

17. On the other side of this valley of death, lay the skeleton of a man. It was as white as ivory, for the weather had thoroughly bleached it. The head rested on the right arm: it was an affecting picture.

18. It is poisonous airs from the earth that make this valley thus; and the bones found there belong to men, animals, and birds, who have entered it unaware of the danger!

QUESTIONS.

1. What has the population of China been stated at ? 2. Who is China? Describe the Chinese. 3. Describe the Chinese women.
4. Does the government of China rule over other countries? Which is the capital of China? 6. What is the principal product of China? 7. How long is the great wall of China? 9. Who is Japan? 10. Which is the capital of Japan? 11. Describe the Japanese. 12. Mention some of the Asiatic isles. 13. What is the population of Sumatra? 14. What people live in Java? What of the Bohan Upas, or Poison Tree? 15-18. What of the Poit Valley?



THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA.

LESSON XLIX.

HISTORY OF ASIA.



BASALTIC ROCK.

1. WHEN we have a knowledge of the globe, we think of it, read about it, and speak of it, with much greater leisure than before. They who are ignorant of Asia, when they hear of it, have nothing clearly presented to their

minds. It is otherwise with those who are better informed; almost every part of it to them becomes a source of interest. The thought of Asia takes us back to a period long before America, Polynesia, and Australasia were known, at least in modern times, to Asia, Africa, or Europe.

2. The history, natural and civil, of Asia, is very interesting. All the treasures of the earth are spread over Asia, and especially in that part of it called India. As to climate, its surface extends beneath three zones, and these treasures, by imperceptible gradations, are dispersed through all.

3. Under the torrid zone of Asia, where the warmth converts the juices of the plants into spices, grow the balsam, sugar, and coffee, with which, by means of transportation, Asia has enriched the West Indies and America. Here the palm trees reach a height of two hundred feet, and here the white elephant attains a size surpassing that of all others of its species. Here are birds, insects, and vegetables, in every variety, beauty, and abundance; and fishes equally so, in all the seas and rivers. Hence, too, Europe received the silkworm; and here are gold, diamonds, and other gems and metals in the earth, and pearls and corals under the seas.

4. Under the temperate zone, Asia has given to Europe the melon, the vine, the orange, and numerous other of its

ruits, together with corn and flowers. Here, in the West of Asia, are the valley of Cashmere, the garden of Damascus, the rose of Jericho, the cedar of Mount Lebanon. In the East are the tea-shrub and the genuine rhubarb.

5. Under the frozen zone, are quadrupeds bearing the richest furs, such as the sable, ermine, fox, otter, beaver, and many more; and here is the smallest of quadrupeds called the shrew-mouse of the banks of the river Yenisei. Here, too, are rich ores and precious stones. Here, in the northern parts of Siberia, are innumerable remains, supposed to be those of the great extinct quadruped, the mammoth, or mastodon, at one time, through a whimsical misconception, described by naturalists as the Siberian *mouse*.

6. In Western Asia, the country of Mount Caucasus exhibits, in the people of Circassia, the human race with its finest forms and features. In Eastern Asia, the Mongolian race is generally prevalent. In Southern Asia and its islands, the Malay feature and complexion. In Northern Asia are the Calmucs, Samoiedes, and endless other tribes.

7. Different Asiatic nations have possessed, at different periods, conspicuous power in the several parts of this great division of the globe. These have been the Assyrians, Medes, Chaldeans, Persians, Syrians, Parthians, Arabians, Mongols, Turks, Affghans, and many more. Add to these, in ancient history, the Greeks from Europe; and in modern

history, the Portuguese, Dutch, French, and most of all, though latest, the English of the present day.

8. In the middle of the fifth century before Christ, the victories of Cimon are supposed to have first enabled any Europeans to give laws to any part of Asia. Grecian civilisation, though not the Grecian arms, is said to have then penetrated the whole western regions, even to India; and even the wars and despotic governments which supervened have been unable entirely to extinguish the Grecian light then kindled there. After this, too, Alexander marched from Macedonia to the banks of the river Indus. Cimon died b.c. 449.

9. The possession of the Euphrates was disputed between the Romans and the Parthians; and, when the Romans had become the conquerors, the Persians attempted to succeed them.

10. Asia, in its own turn, has often invaded Europe, and even fixed herself permanently on its soil. Every nation in Europe is of Asiatic origin, and was planted here, at first in solitary forests, and next by feats of arms.

11. The ancient conquests and irruptions of Western Asia in Europe are so little known to history, that their tradition and reality belong almost to fable; but modern history supplies us with four examples.

12. In the decline of the Roman empire, bands from Upper Asia including those of Attila, poured into Europe

from the Caucasus, and threatened its overthrow by Tartars, till, at length, their strength was broken by the brave resistance of the Germans.

13. In the year 722, Charles Martel, the ruler of France, checked, at the last, the western progress of the Moors or Arabs; multitudes, however, of whom, established themselves in Spain and Portugal, though finally, the Moorish power was subdued under the Goths. The Moorish Arabic, or Saracenic, or Asiatic, and the Mahometan warriors had attacked Constantinople, and invaded Italy, France, Portugal, and Spain.

14. In the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries, Europeans again invaded Asia; that is, they carried war into Syria, to take from the Arabs, Moors, or Saracens, Judea, or the Holy Land. Those wars are called the Crusades, or Wars of the Cross, or Holy Wars.

15. Later than this, in the time of Genghis Khan, Upper Asia once more sent its Tartars into Europe, under a Mongol, or Mogul leader; but these, also, in battle near Leignitz, were defeated and driven back by German soldiers.

16. In and about the year 1453, may be dated the fourth great irruption of Western Asiatics into Europe. At this time, Tartars and Ottoman Turks, fighting in concord, wrested the Bosphorus and Greece from what still remained

of the Eastern Roman Empire; and now founded what is still known as the Ottoman or Turkish Empire, or Empire of the Ottoman Turks, whom, also, we sometimes describe as Ottomans only.

17. Later still, even than this, and till very recent times, the East of Europe has often trembled under actual irruptions made into it by Asiatic, that is, Tartaric, hordes, as in the era of Tamerlane, or Timur Leng; and even now, Europe, in all its parts, is apprehensive of coming danger, from the ambition of Russia, a power half European, and half Asiatic, and daily threatening the commission of new violences, both in Europe and in Asia.

18. On the side of Asia, Russia, whose north-eastern frontier abuts upon Chinese Tartary, and therefore upon the Chinese empire, threatens, to the south-west, the independence of Persia, and finally the repose of British India. The large dominion of Great Britain in Modern India, at the present time subsisting, is the last feature of Asiatic history, of which I shall take notice, at present, for my young readers, whom, for the rest, both as to India, and as to other parts of Asia, I here refer to other pages of my volume; and concerning British India itself, shall only add, upon this occasion, that possibly the time is arriving, when, for the safety of all the rest, it will be necessary to include within the British frontier from the countries of the river

Indus upon the west, and banks of the river Burrampooter, or Brahmapooter, on the east.

19. Now, for these rivers, and for a notion of the vast expanse of territory which they enclose, and which would thus belong to Great Britain, let my little friends be sure to consult their maps.

20. Of the history of Eastern Asia, or Asia eastward of the Indus, the nations of Europe know comparatively little. The greater part of all Scripture history belongs to that of Western Asia. My young readers know that the whole of Asia, as well Western as Eastern, is situated to the eastward of Europe.

QUESTIONS.

1. What does the thought of Asia do? 2. What does Parley say of the history of Asia, natural and civil? 3. What is remarkable in the natural history of Asia under the torrid zone? 4. Under the temperate zone? 5. Under the frozen zone? 6. Who are some of the inhabitants of Western Asia? 6. In Eastern Asia? 6. In Southern Asia? 6. In Northern Asia? 7. What Asiatic nations have had principal sway, at different periods, over Western Asia? 7. What European nations? 8. When did the Greeks obtain victories over the Western Asiatics? 8. What of Cimon? 8. What of Alexander? What influences of the ancient Greek superiority are still left in Asia; even as far as India? 9. What did the Parthians and the Romans do concerning the country of the Euphrates? 9. What of the Persians? 10. What has Western Asia done in Europe? 11. What of ancient Asiatic invasions of Europe? 12. What of four Asiatic invasions in the modern history of Europe? What of Attila? 13. What of the second of

these four invasions? What of the Moors in Spain, and a Charles Martel? 14. What of European invasions of Syria, or Crusades and Holy Wars? 15. What of Genghis Khan? What of the Ottoman Turks and Constantinople? 17. Who Tamerlane, or Timur Leng? 18. What does Parley say of power of modern Russia, half European, and half Asiatic? 19. of British India? 20. What of the history of Eastern Asia? Does the greater part of all Scripture history belong to the history of Western Asia? What does Parley say of the geographical position of the whole of Asia with respect to Europe?



CRUSADEE.

LESSON L.

PARLEY TELLS ABOUT AFRICA.



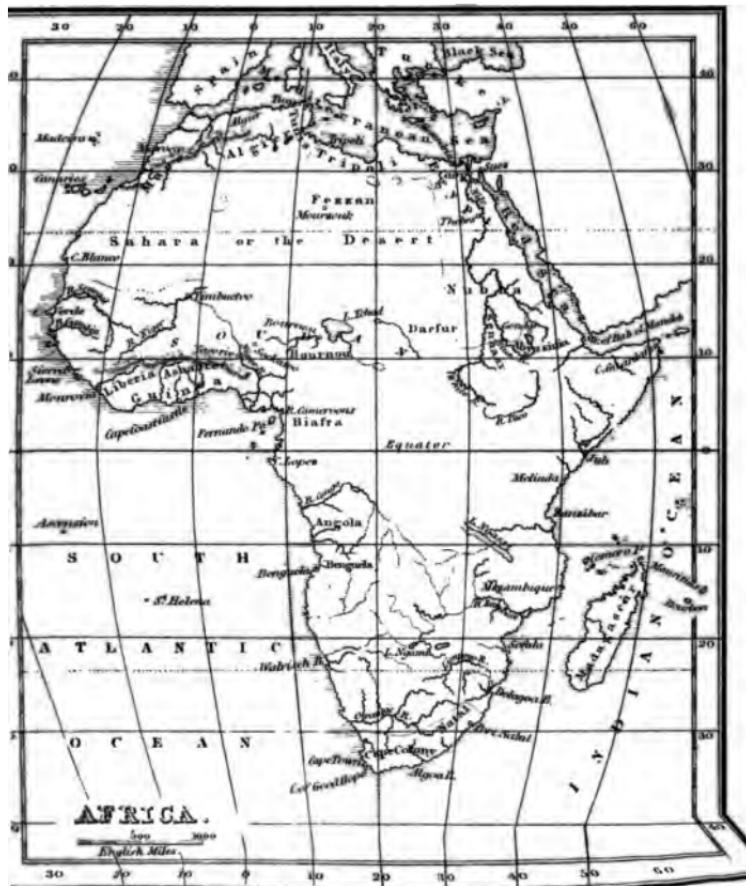
1. IT is quite enough for the traveller in Africa to have to contend with the hot burning sands, the oppressive heat of the sun, the thirst and toil of travel, without the anger of serpents and wild beasts; this danger, however, cannot be avoided. The crocodile and hippopotamus infest the rivers, the rhinoceros and panther roam through

the woods, and sometimes, when a caravan, or the waggon of the traveller stops for the night in the dreary desert, it is attacked by the lion.

2. Africa is an extensive country, being as much as five thousand miles long, and almost as much wide. The broadest part is in eleven degrees north latitude, between Cape Guardefui and the Bessagos Islands. The Mediterranean is on its north, and the Indian Ocean is on the east, the Southern Ocean to the south, and the Atlantic Ocean to the west. The readiest way to describe Africa will be to divide it into Eastern, Western, Northern, Southern, and Central Africa. This division will be easily remembered.

3. Africa is supposed to have about thirty millions of inhabitants: this is much fewer than the number in Europe, Asia or America. A great part of the country is unknown to Europeans. The principal rivers which flow through this thirsty land are the Niger, the Nile, the Zaira, or Congo, the Gambia, and the Senegal, and noble rivers they are. The principal mountains are Atlas, the Mountains of the Moon, and those of Abyssinia.

4. When travelling in Southern Africa, a party of us were once attacked, at the fall of even, by a very large lion, who, seizing a Hottentot, carried him off in his mouth, walking slowly to a bush, or scrubby, or woody



—

space, at no great distance. We were struck with horror, and gazed with agony on the dark patch made by the bush on the moon-lit sand, for we knew too well what was going on there.

5. We kept up our fire for some hours, and in the morning found both the lion and the Hottentot pierced with a score or two of balls. The monster had only begun his meal by tearing away with his fangs the fleshy part of the Hottentot's shoulder, so that it was some satisfaction to us to think that we had shortened our companion's misery.

6. The different rebellions which have broken out against the English have cost the Caffres and the Hottentots dear, both in men and cattle. In December, 1852, General Cathcart, who had been sent against them, demanded of Moshesh, the Basuta chief, ten thousand head of cattle, and a thousand horses, in three days. How many of these had been taken from the farmers I cannot say. The Cape Town mail, of the 22nd of February, 1853, announced the submission of the three Caffre chiefs, Macomo, Sandilli, and Kreili, and thus the war was brought to a close.

QUESTIONS.

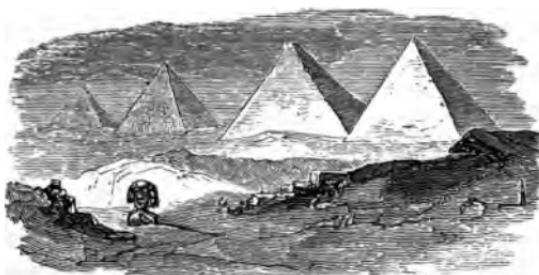
1. What dangers has the traveller in Africa to brave? 2. What is the length of Africa? What its boundaries? 3. What the number of its population? What are the principal rivers and mountains? 6. Who was sent against the Caffres, and what were the names of the Caffre chiefs?



NEGROES KILLING THE CROCODILE.

LESSON LI.

PARLEY TALKS OF BARBARY AND EGYPT.



PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT.

1. I HAVE reason enough to remember Africa, for it was off the coast of this country that I was once taken by a Tripoli corsair, and carried into captivity. The men on board the corsair took the cargo out of the ship in which I was, and scuttled her, that is, they cut holes in her, to let in the water and sink her ; before that, they had shot our captain through the heart.

2. The people of central Africa are Negroes. There are elephants in Africa, and ostriches also. Elephants are

the largest of land animals, and ostriches are the largest of birds. Ostriches cannot fly, but they run as fast as a race horse, waving their short wings. The egg of this bird is very large.

3. The northern part of Africa takes in the states of Barbary and Egypt to an extent of about two thousand miles, and as much as five hundred broad. Algiers, Morocco, Tunis, and Tripoli are in the Barbary States.

4. Algiers is a country about five or six hundred miles long, having for its inhabitants Turks, Arabs, Moors, and Jews. For hundreds of years this country was a terror to Christian nations, for it fitted out a great number of armed ships called corsairs, to make prizes of all vessels they met with in the seas. Ships were emptied of their cargoes and sunk, and their crews sold for slaves.

5. For a long time many nations made treaties with the Algerines, and paid them tribute, that their ships might not be taken. The English sent a fleet to batter down Algiers the capital, and a pretty battering they gave it. The French have now got possession, so that Algerine pirates are not seen, as, till then, they used to be.

6. The Barbary States, so called from the Berbers, or inhabitants of the ranges of Mount Atlas, which skirt this country inland, comprehend the ancient Numidia and *Mauritania*, at one time subject to the Romans: and here,

to this day, in considerable preservation, are fine remains of Roman roads and edifices. We shall soon have prints and drawings of them in abundance. What a great and wonderful people were the Romans!

7. Morocco is an empire inhabited by Berbers who dwell among the mountains, by Moors who live in towns, and by Bedwin Arabs, who roam the deserts. Morocco is the capital. The kingdom of Fez forms part of the empire of Morocco.

8. Tunis is somewhat more than three hundred miles long, and contains the most civilised people of all the states of Barbary. The capital, Tunis, is a fine city, with a population of one hundred thousand people.

9. Tripoli is more than double the extent of Tunis. Its capital, of the same name, is large ; its inhabitants were always notorious pirates.

10. Egypt has the Red Sea on the east, the desert on the west, the Mediterranean on the north, and Nubia on the south. In ancient times, it was an empire of great power, wealth, and influence, and its inhabitants were famed for their industry and learning ; but the sun of Egypt has set ; oppression, and ignorance, and cruelty are too common in the country. The population is between two and three millions.

11. Egypt is divided into Upper and Lower. It is a

hot country, and seldom visited with rain. If it were not for the overflowing of the river Nile, vegetation would be very different to what it is, or rather, there would be none at all. The capital is Grand Cairo, one of the largest cities in the world. Alexandria, too, was once a fine city, but now it is sadly diminished, both in size and riches.

12. The people of Egypt are Turks, Arabs, and Copts. Most of them are tawny in complexion, and in the hottest parts they are almost black. They speak the Arabic language, and are Mahometans, and their government is despotic, except as it is restrained by the Koran.

13. Egypt has animals in abundance ; horses, camels and oxen ; hyenas, tigers, deer, apes, ichneumons, and chameleons. The hippopotamus is an animal that lives sometimes on the land, and sometimes in the water. Among the reptiles of Egypt are crocodiles, lizards, and serpents ; and among the birds, ostriches, pelicans, herons, and eagles, as well as the hawk and the ibis.

14. The curiosities of Egypt are the remains of ancient cities, Memphis, Thebes, and others, with the stupendous pyramids, gigantic temples, enormous sphinxes, Cleopatra's needle, and extended catacombs. When I saw these things I said to myself, " How different must modern Egypt be to the Egypt of ancient times ! "

15. From the year 1812, to that of 1815, the popula-

tion of Modern Egypt was two millions six hundred thousand in number. In 1838 it had become eight hundred thousand less, and in similar proportion had declined the quantity of land under cultivation. Here were the fruits of the wars, and agricultural and commercial oppressions of the usurper, Mehemet Ali ; whose government, nevertheless, in other respects, had claims to praise. Oppressor, and unjust, as to a large extent he was, we must suppose that he venerated justice, at least in theory ; for, over his head, in the hall in which he administered justice between man and man among his people, he ventured to have inscribed this verse from the Koran : "An hour of justice is better than seventy hours of prayer."

QUESTIONS.

2. Are elephants and ostriches found in Africa ? 3. What states are in the northern part of Africa ? 4. Why was Algiers dreaded by Christian countries ? 5. What power now possesses Algiers ? 7. What inhabitants has Morocco ? What is the population of the capital of Tunis ? 9. How large is Tripoli ? 10. What is the supposed population of Egypt ? 11. How is Egypt divided ? 12. What language is spoken by the Egyptians ? 13. What are the animals of Egypt ? 14. What the curiosities ? 15. Modern population, sufferings, government, and wars of Egypt ? Mehemet Ali ? His usurpation, his oppressions, and yet his homage to the virtues of justice ?

LESSON LII.

PARLEY TELLS ABOUT EASTERN, WESTERN, SOUTHERN,
AND CENTRAL AFRICA.



THE ELEPHANT HUNT.

1. HAVING told you about Northern Africa, I will now enter on Eastern Africa, a tract of country which comprises many states : Abyssinia, Nubia, and Adel ; Mozambique, Sofala, and several others. These states very often change their boundaries, for, as their inhabitants are generally at war one with another, so the victorious party gains an accession of territory.

2. Abyssinia is extensive, and holds little communication with the other parts. Gondar is the capital, and has churches to the number of a hundred. Christianity is the religion of the country, but only in very abject form. The same abjectness is to be ascribed to the whole Abyssinian civilisation. The Abyssinians speak Arabic. The animals of the country are lions, panthers, and hyenas, elephants and rhinoceroses.

3. In Abyssinia the camel is an important beast of burden, but it has much to fear from the elephants, all of which, in this country, are wild ; for none here are domesticated, as is the case in India. The wild elephants are particularly furious towards the camel in the hotter parts of the year.

4. When the camel scents the elephant, it sits down, trembles in all its limbs, and utters an interrupted cry of terror and despair. No persuasion, no blows, can induce it to rise ; it moves its head backwards and forwards, and its whole frame is shaken with mortal anguish.

5. The elephant, upon the other hand, as soon as it perceives the camel, raises its trunk, stamps with its feet, and with its trunk thrown forwards, and snorting with a noise like the sound of a trumpet, rushes towards the camel, which, with its neck outstretched, and utterly defenceless, awaits, in perfect resignation, the approach of its destroyer.

6 The elephant, then, with its enormous and shapeless limbs, crushes the hapless camel to death. The leader of a caravan from Sennaar told me that sometimes the camels of a whole caravan have perished in such attacks under the feet of the furious elephants! The elephant, in the meantime, lives wholly upon vegetable food: and my readers have never thought, perhaps, that it was capable of thus slaughtering the inoffensive camels!

7. I have seen elephants in their wild or natural state in Abyssinia. They are numerous upon the mountains, and in the valleys, south of Aigenti. Their path is always too well marked to be mistaken. Trunks of lofty and stout trees, snapped like reeds by the elephants, often lie across it; and large tracts of trampled grass, and bushes pressed to the earth, are the common traces which the enormous animals leave behind them.

8. One day, a mule-driver, a young man who spoke Arabic pretty fluently, and was very talkative, told many anecdotes of the size and strength of the elephant, and in what manner the Abyssinians hunted and killed them: and, in the midst, another Abyssinian who was near me, came running towards me, and made me a sign to stand still; and then led me a few steps on one side, to whence I had a fine prospect over a beautiful valley. *the slope of this valley, about twenty elephants were fully browzing.*

9. The gigantic animals, dark grey-coloured, and almost shapeless, were moving about a group of trees, from which they broke boughs with their trunks, and then ate the eaves at their ease.

10. This was the first time that I had seen wild elephants. These were of prodigious size. I thought them from eighteen to twenty feet in height, and rather more than less. A young one, only six feet high, caught sight of us, and appeared alarmed; while none of the rest condescended to give us even a look.

11. The mountainous region in which the elephants thus live, is covered luxuriantly with forests, and with open spaces of shrubs and trees, and grass and flowers. Cedars, amarinds, and wild citron trees are abundant. The aloes are magnificent, and the cactuses, of many species, grow like woods. The grass attains an astonishing height. The wild orange is every where to be met with. All this various vegetation grows so thick together, that it is scarcely possible to force a way over the mountains, and the valleys are as luxuriant. The cactuses, with their large and fearful thorns, form particular obstructions.

12. Innumerable birds, decked with the most splendid plumage, which glitters, as they fly, with a thousand shades of colour, seem alone to animate the woods and forests; while their incessant cries, and loquacious chatter-

ings, cheerfully interrupt the melancholy silence that otherwise prevails throughout these solitudes. One beautiful large, purple-feathered bird, with the note like the deep tones of a flute, is distinguished above all the rest, by the fearlessness with which it approaches intruders in these scenes. A bird of this species sometimes flew sportively before us, and looked at us, with its large cunning eyes, as if it would have said, "Go no further, for danger awaits you!"

13. I do not wonder that birds act such important parts in Eastern Tales. They seem actually endowed with finer senses, and to flutter about mankind as protecting genii, and inspiring us, with their familiar and often most expressive chatter, with resignation, hope, and confidence; and mankind, in no few examples, return these attentions, and talk with birds !

14. I well remember the first time that I saw in Yemen, or Arabia Felix, the *bulbul*, or nightingale, about which Arabians tell us so much. It was sitting on the extreme point of the loftiest tree; and scarcely did it begin to raise its far-sounding, rolling, tenor voice, when all the Arabs in my company joined in, stood still, and addressed a number of questions to it, all of which, as if it had really understood them, it was never weary of answering ! I have told you before of this fondness of the Arabs for listening to this bird.

15. The nightingale is highly prized by the Persians, and by the Turks, as well as by the Arabs. Among each of these, to kill a nightingale is held a crime. I never saw one in Abyssinia; and, were it there, I think that the Abyssinians would neither talk to it, nor prize it. The Abyssinians are too little poetic to enjoy such a companion, and the poor bird would die of weariness at their dulness and neglect!

QUESTIONS.

1. What countries are contained in Northern Africa?
2. Which is the capital of Abyssinia?
3. What beast of burden is of great importance in Abyssinia? What happens between the camel and wild elephant?
4. What is done by the camel when it scents the approach of an elephant?
5. What is first done by the elephant?
6. What does the elephant finally do? What has happened to whole caravans through the attacks of the wild elephant?
7. What does Parley tell about seeing wild elephants?
8. What herd of wild elephants did Parley see in Abyssinia?
9. How were they employed?
10. How large were they?
11. Is their country beautiful and luxuriant?
12. What about its birds?
13. What about a particular bird? Was it beautiful? Was it loquacious? What did it seem to say to Parley and his company?
13. What does Parley say about the birds in Eastern Tales? And about the fluttering and talking or chattering of birds to mankind, and the talking of mankind to birds?
14. What happened when Parley first saw a *bulbul*, or nightingale,

in Yemen, or Arabia Felix? What did the Arabs do? What the nightingale do? 25. How is the nightingale thought of by Persians and Turks, as well as the Arabs? What does Par think would happen to the nightingale in Abyssinia, if it were e to be found there? What does Parley here say of the Ab sinians?



AN AFRICAN SCENE.

LESSON LIII.

PARLEY TELLS MORE ABOUT THE COUNTRIES IN AFRICA.



TAKING NEGROES TO MAKE THEM SLAVES.

1. **ABYSSINIA** is in a certain stage of civilisation, but one that is exceedingly low, and it has some resemblance, perhaps, to that of Europe in the Dark Ages. The mass of the people are in a deplorable moral condition. Lying, laziness, and theft, are thought to be the universal characteristics of the lower orders of Abyssinians.

2. Christianity is the prevalent religion of the country, and has been so for many ages ; but the religious institutions and practice of Abyssinia are in as low a state as the civilisation. The whole of the clergy are in extreme poverty, and hence the body has little or no respect shown to it, or to their doctrine, by the greater and wealthier among the Abyssinians. The Christian faith and discipline in this country has agreements with the Roman Catholic. Abyssinia has Father Confessors, and other things, agreeing with the Romish.

3. The general poverty of the priesthood may be exemplified in the case of one of the order whom I knew, and who, though next in rank to the Confessor of Prince Udie, and constantly about the prince's person, had no mule, and was anxiously waiting till Udie should give him one !

4. Abyssinia is the country about which the celebrated traveller, Bruce, has been erroneously accused of making many serious misrepresentations. The complexion of the Abyssinians is black.

5. Nubia abounds in the same animals as Abyssinia. Its inhabitants are rude, and barbarous. Adel is not a large kingdom ; its people are followers of Mahomet. Mozambique has a productive soil, mines of precious ore, large herds of cattle, and extensive flocks of sheep. Sofala

is famous for elephants; the ivory they supply is an important article of commerce to the Portuguese, to whom this kingdom, as well as that of Mozambique, belongs.

6. Western Africa is a wide district. It would take much time to describe it minutely. Guinea forms a part of it, Senegambia another, besides which there is Mandingo, and a part of the great desert Sahara. It was in Guinea that Mungo Park, the African traveller, fell a victim to the barbarous tribes through which he had to pass on his way to Timbuctoo.

7. The English have a settlement at Sierra Leone, and in this part of Africa, the Foulahs, Mandingoes, and other natives reside. You have heard of the Grain Coast, the Ivory Coast, and the Gold Coast. I will tell you why they are so called. The first is celebrated for a particular kind of pepper, the second for elephants' teeth, and the third for the gold which is brought there from the more central parts of Africa. Ashantee, Whidah, Dahomey, and Benin, are most of them kingdoms of great extent.

8. Southern Africa is the next part to be described. Cafraria is there. You will find it marked down on the map in the South of Africa. To tell you how many different tribes there are in the country would be a difficult task. The Caffres are fine fellows, well built and full of courage.

When you go to attack a lion, take a few of them with you by all means.

9. Many tribes inhabit the country of the Hottentots, who lead a wandering life. The Hottentots are mild and patient, and lovers of truth. Their colour is a yellowish brown, and their hair grows in tufts, very close and hard. You would like to see a Hottentot kraal, or village. In the heart of the country there are mountainous districts, inhabited by Boshmans, or Bushmen. They are short in stature, and live in holes and caves.

10. The Bichuanas inhabit a country to the north, or north-east, of that of the Hottentots. The round huts which form their capital, Lattakoo, would surprise you. The people here amount to ten or twelve thousand, and are much more civilised than the Bushmen, or wild Hottentots, or the Caffres. The Cape of Good Hope belongs to Old England.

11. Central Africa takes in a kingdom called Fezzan, whose capital is Moozook, the empire of Boorno, the greatest part of that sandy wilderness, the Great Desert; and Negroland, from which come most of the blacks that are sold as slaves.

12. Africa is rich in gold, ivory, and useful skins; but not all the skins, the ivory, and the gold the country contains, can blot out its detested slave trade! England, I

rejoice, has purified herself! Set your faces against oppression, my young friends! Practise humanity and kindness, and obey the command of Holy Scripture, "Do good unto all men."

QUESTIONS.

- 1—4. What more about Abyssinia?
5. What about Nubia?
6. What of Western Africa? Where is Guinea?
7. To whom does Sierra Leone belong?
8. Where is Caffraria? What of Southern Africa?
9. Describe the Hottentots.
10. To whom does the Cape of Good Hope belong?
11. Of what does Central Africa consist?
12. What trade is a reproach to those who carry it on? Is England at length wholly free from the reproach of slavery and the slave trade?

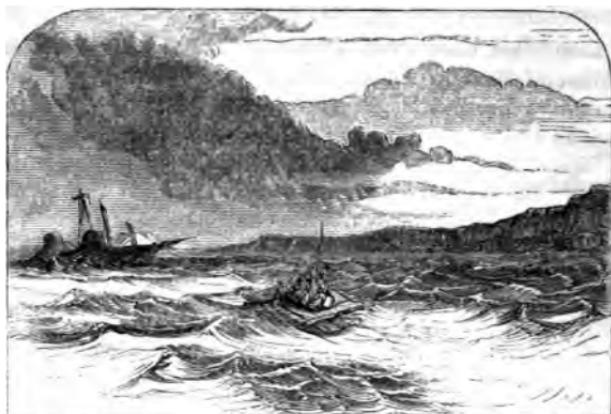


A HOTENTOT, OR CAPE NEGRO.

PARLEY'S GRAMMAR OF

LESSON LIV.

PARLEY TELLS ABOUT THE AFRICAN ISLES.



SOUTH-EAST COAST OF AFRICA.

1. THERE are some of the African islands which may be pointed out to you. The first of these is Madagascar; you must look for it in the Indian Ocean, off the south-east coast of Africa. It is too large an island to pass unnoticed, being near a thousand miles long, and containing, perhaps, three or four millions of inhabitants.

2. The people are of different complexions, white, tawny, and black; some of them are Mahometans, and some Pagans. The country is divided into different kingdoms. There are four great forests in Madagascar, all communicating with each other. There are also in these forests immense caverns. If ever curiosity should lead you to them, look about you, or you will have cause to repent it; these caverns are infested with robbers.

3. Between Madagascar and the coast, are the Comora Islands: the largest of these is Joanna, with a negro population. Many a good ship sailing to the Indies has put in here, and found seasonable refreshment.

4. About six hundred miles east of Madagascar is the Mauritius, or Isle of France. This island produces coffee, cotton, indigo, cloves, and abundance of sugar. It belongs to Great Britain; as also the Isle of St. Helena, where Buonaparte died; it lies on the north-west side of the Cape of Good Hope.

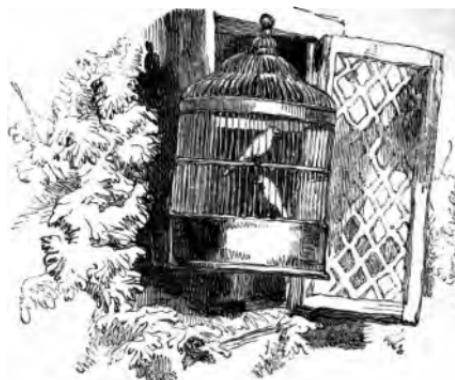
5. The Isle of Bourbon belongs to the French; it is about four hundred miles east of Madagascar, and between that isle and the Mauritius. Coffee and tobacco are grown here. The Canary Isles, where the Canary-birds come from, are in the Atlantic Ocean, and are very productive in grain, wine, fruits, and silk.

6. The Isle of Madeira is more than a hundred miles

in circumference. It lies off the western coast of Africa. The capital is Funchal. Sugar is here cultivated, but the vineyards are the most productive. As many as twenty-five thousand pipes of wine are annually made at this place. The Cape Verd Islands are in the Atlantic Ocean. There are fifteen or sixteen of them, all famous for salt. The islands in the Gulf of Guinea belong principally to Portugal.

QUESTIONS.

1. How long is the Isle of Madagascar?
2. Of what colour are the inhabitants?
3. What are the Comora Islands?
4. What does the Mauritius produce?
5. Where are the Canary Islands?
6. What quantity of wine is annually made at Madeira?



CANARY-BIRDS.

LESSON LV.

HISTORY OF AFRICA.



THE WILDS OF AFRICA.

1. WHO is there that can look on the map of Africa, or read anything about the country, without thinking of sandy deserts, and lions, and great snakes, and alligators, as well as about negroes, and the rivers Nile and Niger? I think of all these things at the very sight of the word Africa, and I dare say that you do so too. Many

people have perished in trying to get into the heart of Africa.

2. Thousands of years ago, there were flourishing kingdoms in Africa. Egypt, Carthage, and Ethiopia were the most noted of these; and the largest cities were Thebes, Memphis, and Carthage.

3. Joseph, whose history you can read in the Bible, was sold by his brothers and carried into Egypt. He afterwards became a ruler there.

4. The Egyptians were among the most civilised and learned of all ancient nations, but they were also very superstitious. They worshipped nearly all kinds of animals, such as the ox, crocodile, wolf, dog, cat, and many others, and called them gods. They are believed to have carried its earliest civilisation into Greece.

5. The ancient kings of Egypt built many pyramids, or large square heaps of stones; square at the bottom, and forming nearly a point at the top. They are still standing, though built more than three thousand years ago.

6. The same kings also built a large place under ground, called a Labyrinth. It was lined with marble, and consisted of more than three thousand houses, joined together by many winding passages, so that it would be almost impossible to find the way out of it.

7. *Passing by Libya, the city and republic of Carthage*

were not far from where Tunis now is. Carthage carried on many bloody wars with the Romans, and was finally destroyed by them. These contests are called the Punic wars.

8. Afterwards, all the Northern part of Africa was conquered by the Greeks, Romans, Goths, and Vandals from Europe, and Saracens from Asia. It was reduced to a state of slavery.

9. The once flourishing cities of Africa are now almost in ruins, and the people have generally become very ignorant, and almost savages. Bad government and governors keep them in a wretched condition.

10. Though England has renounced the African slave trade and the keeping of slaves, yet this is by no means the case with several other maritime countries of Europe, in respect of their colonies, or with countries in America that have been colonised from Europe.

11. Spain and Portugal, which countries commenced the European trade in African slaves, still continue it to a vast extent. Brazil, which was colonised from Portugal, is said to have imported thirty-two thousand African slaves in eleven months in the year 1838; or, according to a more extreme account, the ordinary number is eight thousand per month.

12. The Southern and Western States of the United

States of North America contain two millions and a quarter of African slaves; and Congress, through the predominance of the Southern and Western votes, refuses to acknowledge as a state, the Negro republic of Hayti. It argues, that if a negro ambassador were once received at Washington, there would be an end of the subjection of the negro slaves in the United States. The internal disputes concerning slavery is one of the subjects which threaten to dissolve the federal union.

QUESTIONS.

2. By whom was Africa first peopled? How long ago were there flourishing kingdoms in Africa? What were the most noted kingdoms? What the most noted cities?
3. Who was once ruler in Egypt?
4. Who were the most learned of all ancient nations? But were they not superstitious? What did they worship? What did they call these?
5. What did the ancient kings build? What is their shape? Are they standing now? How long ago were they built?
6. What else did the kings build? What can you remember about it?
7. What ancient city and republic were where Tunis now is? With whom did the Carthaginians carry on wars? Which nation was destroyed by the other? What are those wars called?
8. By whom was the north part of Africa afterwards conquered?
9. What is said about the once flourish-

ng cities in Africa? 10. What of the present state of the African slave-trade? 11. What of the slaves now importing into Brazil? 2. What of African slavery in the United States of North America.



AFRICAN CANOE.

LESSON LVI.

PARLEY TELLS ABOUT SOUTH AMERICA AND THE WEST
INDIES.



PERUVIANS JOURNEYING WITH LOADED LLAMAS.

1. LEAVING Africa, we must now cross the wide Atlantic. In that huge ocean of boiling billows many a storm-beaten ship has been swallowed up; many a ship's crew sunk to rise no more. That is a solemn Psalm in





Holy Scripture which says, "They that go down to the sea in ships, that do business in great waters; these see the works of the Lord, and his wonders in the deep."

2. America is divided into two great parts, North and South ; and the narrow neck of land called the Isthmus of Darien, unites the two parts together.

3. I have something very new with which to acquaint my young readers, about the geography of America.

4. They know that the southern boundary of all the American Continent, sometimes called the New Continent, and sometimes the New World, is a point of land, a strait, or straits, called the Straits of Magellan, and then an island, called Terra del Fuego, terminating in Cape Horn ; and all this in the Southern Hemisphere, but considerably upon the northern side of the South Pole.

5. But the boundary of America to the northward was long unknown, and has but very lately been completely ascertained. America was known to run much nearer to the North Pole at its northern end, than to the South Pole at its southern ; but did it finally terminate, at its northern end, as at its southern, in the waters of the ocean, or did it any where join itself to Europe or to Asia ?

6. Our knowledge of the real boundaries of the North of Europe, the voyages of our whale-ships, and especially our voyages of discovery, in search of a North-West pas-

sage to India, and of a passage to the North Pole, gradually made us aware, that at least the greater part of the northern boundary of America was washed by the ocean, and that if America, which certainly was separate from Europe, did any where join Asia, the land thus uniting the two continents must be of very small extent. This we had recently become quite assured of, through the discoveries of Ross, Parry, Back, and others.

7. But finally, on the 4th of August, 1837, Mr. Simpson, an officer of the Hudson Bay Company, reached the small remainder of the northern coast of America, lying between the new discoveries and Behring's Straits, and till then unvisited ; and planted upon it the English flag, in token of taking it into the possession of the English crown, as against all other crowns and governments.

8. And thus, as my little readers will now understand, was the discovery of the whole boundary-line of the American Continent at length completed, but only so lately as I have mentioned ; and thus, at the same time, was the whole of the northern part of North America included within the English dominions.

9. South America includes Colombia, Bolivia, La Plata, Peru, and Chili, besides Brazil, Paraguay, and Patagonia. It is at least four thousand five hundred miles long, and more than three thousand broad. The population, perhaps,

is about twelve millions; a very small number, in proportion to the extent of the country.

10. Colombia is a tract of land near thirteen hundred miles long. It is divided into thirty-seven provinces. The inhabitants that descend from the Spaniards are called Creoles, but in the boundless forests and extended plains of the country many different nations reside, most of them but little civilised. The Orinoco is one of the noble rivers of this part of South America.

11. Bolivia has something more than a million of inhabitants. The renowned mines of Potosi are here. Peru was taken by Pizarro, a Spaniard. It is celebrated for the gold and silver it produces. Lima is the capital of the country. Many years ago, Peru was governed by kings called Incas. The Peruvians use the llama as a beast of burden.

12. La Plata is full sixteen hundred miles in length, and near one thousand in breadth. Buenos Ayres is the capital. You may not happen to know that Buenos Ayres means *good air*. In 1806, Buenos Ayres was taken by the British, under General Beresford, who, not being able to keep it, was obliged to surrender. After that General Whitelocke made an unsuccessful attack upon it. Since then, it has had many forms of government. General Rosas, who was Dictator in 1852, was defeated by General

Urquiza, who himself was overthrown in the same year. Chili has a delightful climate. The empire of Brazil is more than two thousand miles in extent, though it has but about four millions of inhabitants. The mighty Amazon rolls its giant flood through Brazil; this is the greatest river in the world.

13. Guiana lies to the north of Brazil, and is twelve hundred miles long. You must be struck with the great extent of these countries when you consider how numerous they are, and all on one half of a single continent. Savage tribes reside in Guiana, of which little is known. The English, the French, the Spanish, the Portuguese, and the Dutch, have each a share of this country. Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, are the English colonies in Guiana; Cayenne belongs to the French, and Surinam to the Dutch. That portion of Guiana which formerly belonged to Spain now makes part of Colombia, and Portuguese Guiana is included in the Brazilian province of Para.

14. Patagonia has not yet been explored; so that it is still possessed by its original natives. They are of great stature, and very strong. You may have read that Magellan, the commander of a Spanish expedition, got two of them on board his ship, and that he put fetters on their legs, which they took to be ornaments: in this way he *overcame* them; but it was a treacherous, cowardly action,

that is a reproach to his memory. Patagonia is very mountainous, and by no means fertile. It is the southern extremity of the continent of South America.

15. South America is justly celebrated for its mighty rivers. The Amazons, the Orinoco, and La Plata, are gigantic streams; the first is more than three thousand miles long, and a hundred and fifty miles wide at its mouth. The lofty mountains are equally astonishing; the Nevado de Sorata is more than twenty-three thousand, and Chimborazo more than twenty thousand feet above the ocean-level.

16. Though South America was conquered by the Spaniards, yet the descendants of the Spaniards have latterly shaken off the Spanish yoke.

17. Between North and South America, in the great basin of water which, on the map, is marked as the Caribbean Sea, and the Gulf of Mexico, are several islands called the West India Islands. The largest of these is Cuba. It is seven hundred miles long, and was discovered by Columbus. Here is plenty of sugar, coffee, honey, and tobacco. The Havanna is its capital.

18. The island of Hayti was once called St. Domingo. The capital is Port au Prince. For a long while, the Spaniards, and after them the French, kept possession of St. Domingo; but the Negro slaves rebelled, and overcame. The island is now free. It is called the Republic

of Hayti. The island has forests of mahogany and brasiliwood trees, as well as coffee, sugar-canæs, and other things.

19. Jamaica is a large island; it has more than three hundred thousand inhabitants. Of these, three hundred thousand are Negroes, and thirty thousand are Whites. All are free. It belongs, like many other of the West Indian Islands, to the English. Besides the islands I have already mentioned, there are Barbadoes, the Bahama Islands, Porto Rico, the Virgin Isles, and the Carribbee Islands, with many others. The West India Islands abound generally in sugar, coffee, tobacco, spices, cotton, and trees of amazing size; among these are cedars, mahogany, and others of a costly kind.

QUESTIONS.

- 3—8. What new discovery has been made relating to the northern boundary of North America? By whom was it made? In whose dominion is the whole of the northern part of North America included?
9. Of what does South America consist?
10. How is Colombia divided?
11. Where are the mines of Potosi?
13. What is the extent of Guiana?
14. Has Patagonia ever been explored?
15. Are the rivers large in South America?
16. Are the States of South America now free?
17. Where are the West Indian Islands?
18. What is the Isle of St. Domingo now called?
19. What is the general produce of the West Indies?

LESSON LVII.

PARLEY TELLS ABOUT NORTH AMERICA.



VIEW OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

1. LET US now go on to North America, a part of the world that is rapidly advancing in commercial and political importance. North America comprises the United States, the Mexican States, Guatimala, the British Provinces, and many other regions.

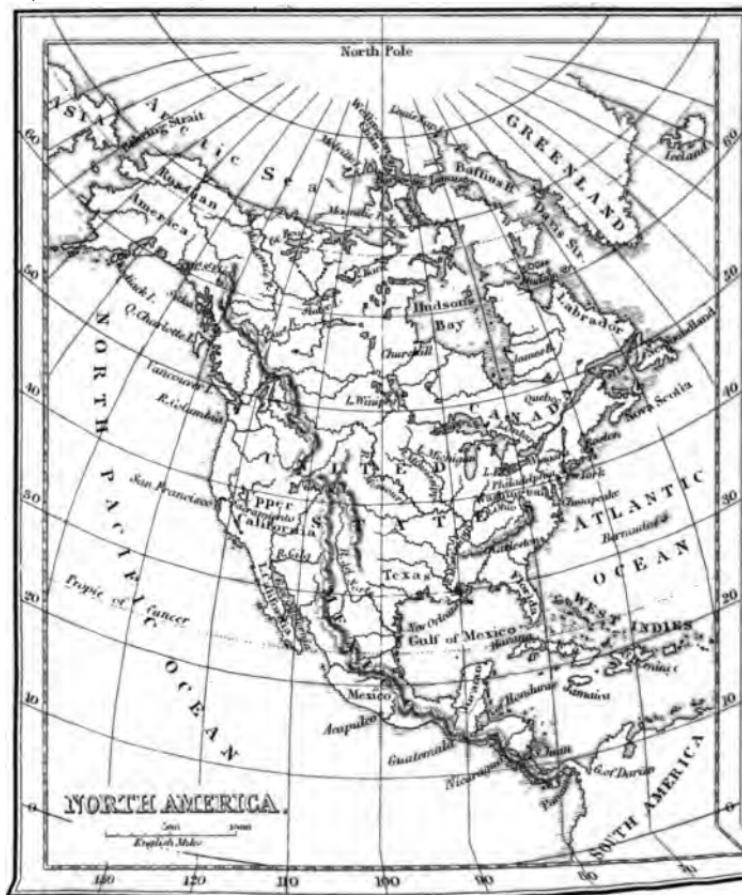
2. The states of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, and Rhode Island, are part of the United States, and occupy the country which was once called New England, but now, the Eastern States.

3. The land in the Eastern States is very uneven and hilly, and there are some very high mountains. In Maine, one mountain is called White Cap. In New Hampshire, the White Mountains are very high, and have snow on them the greater part of the year. People often go up to the top, to look at the country around them, and to get the minerals and plants which are found there.

4. New England (once, and even now, at times, so called), is but a very small part of the United States. If you go south-west, about two hundred miles, you will find New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware. These, united together, are called the Middle States. The land in these states is very fertile. The people raise large quantities of wheat, corn, and other articles of food.

4. The most lofty mountains in the United States are the Alleghany range in Pennsylvania, from the Catskill mountains in New York. Smaller mountains are found in the other states. The largest rivers are the Hudson, Alleghany, Susquehannah, and Mohawk. The number of smaller rivers is considerable.

6. The people in the middle states are generally





industrious, as is the same in the Eastern or New England States.

7. Several very large and beautiful cities are in the Middle States. New York, which is on an island in the south part of the state of New York, has a great many very interesting and curious things.

9. To the south and west of the Middle States, there are Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. These are named the Southern States. There is prodigiously more land in these states than in all the rest together.

Washington, the seat of the general government, is situated on the river Potomac, in a small territory, called the District of Columbia, between Maryland and Virginia. The Capitol, in which Congress meets, is a fine building.

10. These latter states are in warm latitudes, and in some of them it never snows. The land is not so fertile as in the Middle States. Some, here, however, are very rich, and have farms, or plantations, as large as five or six farms in New England. The owners are called planters. They have a large number of negro-slaves to work on their plantations, raising cotton, some of which is carried into New England, and made into stuffs for clothing; but by far the largest part of it is exported to England.

11. If you go to Pittsburg, in Pennsylvania, and there take a boat, and proceed down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, you will see Missouri on your right, and down a little further, Tennessee on your left; and you will pass through, or near, the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky. These, with Arkansas and Michigan, are the Western States.

12. The Mississippi, Missouri, and Ohio, are the largest rivers. The others are the Tennessee, and Wabash. The Ozark mountains, and the Cumberland range, are the most important mountains. The latter extend through Kentucky and Tennessee.

13. In most of these states the land is rich. Here too, are wide regions, naturally open, and covered with very high grass. These regions are called Prairies, and sometimes Plains.

14. Wheat, corn, and almost all kinds of fruits, grow in these states near the river Ohio. Rice, and the sugar-cane, from which sugar and molasses are made, grow well in the south part. Oranges and lemons can be cultivated in some of the warmest places.

15. But though the land is so good, it is not very healthy; and many, who go there from the Northern States, are taken sick and die in the summer.

16. I have told you about four divisions of the states.

You must remember now, that all these four great divisions, New England, Middle, Southern, and Western States, form the United States of North America, in which there is a great quantity of land, and many lakes and rivers, &c. The states are twenty-six in number, besides some dependent *territories* and districts, some of which are making such rapid progress in population, that they will soon be admitted to the rank of *states*.

17. North of the United States there are the British provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, and Bermuda: these, with Labrador and other parts, compose British North America. There is more land in them than in the United States, but much of it is not so good.

18. The largest river is the St. Lawrence. The others are the Ottawa, Moose, Severn, Churchill, &c. Winnepeg and Slave Lakes are in New South Wales. Lakes Superior, Huron, Erie, and Ontario, are partly in Canada. Montreal and Quebec, on the St. Lawrence, are the only cities of much importance in Lower Canada. Toronto and Kingston are in Upper Canada.

19. New South Wales, East Maine, &c., are in the Hudson's Bay Territory, and very cold and barren. Wheat will not grow there. In some parts, a sort of

people live in the woods. They catch fish and kill wild animals for their food. They live in companies, or tribes, of a few hundreds together, and have a ruler over them, called a chief. These people are Indians; they have a dark skin, nearly the colour of copper. They live in little huts made of bushes, and covered with grass and dirt, and make their clothes of the skins of animals. They sell furs and skins to the white people, and receive guns, powder, blankets, and other things, in payment.

20. Some of the Indians enjoy the labours of missionaries, and are becoming like the white people. I hope all of them will become civilised and happy. The Cherokees are the most advanced.

21. There is another country, lying south of Missouri territory, called Mexico. It has been settled by white people longer than any other about which I have told you. It once belonged to the king of Spain, but is now an independent republic. There is a great deal of land in it, some of which is very good.

22. The Cordilleras are mountains nearly three miles high. Their tops are always covered with snow; but the plains near them are very hot, so that white people can scarcely go out of doors at noon during the summer. The largest rivers are the Colorado, and Rio del Norte.

23. Most kinds of grain, and lemons, oranges, figs, &c.,

grow there in great abundance. Gold and silver are found in the mountains.

24. Mexico, the capital, is a large and beautiful city; it has many splendid buildings. Many Indians are still found in Mexico, who are in a state of the greatest degradation and ignorance; not knowing how to make clothes, they go almost naked.

25. Guatimala is a mountainous country, south-east of Mexico. Lake Nicaragua is in it. Great quantities of logwood and mahogany grow there. Its capital is Guatimala. The people are similar to those of Mexico.

26. All these countries, about which I have told you, form North America.

27. Among the natural curiosities of North America, are her immense rivers, the Natural Bridge, in Virginia, and the Falls of Niagara. Fancy to yourselves a broad and deep river, rushing down a ledge of rocks, a hundred and fifty feet perpendicular, with a noise of thunder that may sometimes be heard thirty or forty miles off. When the sun shines, a beautiful rainbow is seen on the rising spray.

QUESTIONS.

1. What does North America comprise?
2. Which are the states of New England?
4. Which are the Middle States?

5. Which are the loftiest mountains? 7. Where is New York?
9. Which are the Southern States? Where is Washington? What is it? What is the Capitol? 11. Which are the West States? 12. Which are the largest rivers and mountains of Western States? 13. What are the prairies? 14. What do Western States produce? 15. Are the Western States healthy? 16. Can you remember the great divisions of the American States? How many states are there in the whole? Are there likely to be more states soon? 17. Which are the British provinces? 18. Which are the largest rivers in the British provinces? 19. Describe the Indians. 21. Where is Mexico? 22. How high are the Cordilleras? 23. What does Mexico produce? 25. Where is the capital of Guatemala? 27. Do you remember what are the principal curiosities of North America?



THE FALLS OF NIAGARA.

LESSON LVIII.

PARLEY TELLS ABOUT NEW ENGLAND, AND ABOUT THE UNITED STATES.



LANDING OF THE PILGRIMS IN NEW ENGLAND.

1. THE History of New England, and of the United States in general, deserves attention; it is very curious. I will relate it in a straightforward, simple manner. Remember that history is important, because it is the experi-

ence of years gone by. When we see that certain effects follow certain causes, we judge that, under the same circumstances, these causes would again produce the same effects ; and thus we know how to expedite or hinder them, for the benefit of mankind.

2. Little more than two hundred years ago, there were no cities, villages, handsome houses, or pleasant fields, in New England. All was then a dreary wilderness, inhabited only by Indians, and the wild beasts which the Indians hunted and killed for food.

About that time some English people went to Holland, and thence to New England, that they might enjoy more religious liberty. They regarded New England as their future home. A part of them arrived at Cape Cod, in the east part of Massachusetts, in November, 1620, and found a place to form a settlement ; they landed there December 22nd. The place had already been called Plymouth.

3. The winter was cold. They had no provision, except the small quantity brought with them. No houses were prepared for them ; and they were obliged to build log houses, the best which they could, for the winter. Their hardships were so great that, during the first four months of their residence, forty-four died ; this was nearly half their number.

4. Afterwards, other colonists came from England, and

brought provisions. They soon began to cultivate the land, raise grain and cattle, lay out towns, and build better houses. New companies were constantly coming from England. Thus the people and towns increased rapidly during many years.

5. At first, the Indians were willing that white people should settle on their lands; but when they saw how rapidly the colonists increased, they feared they would get all their hunting lands away: therefore they often made war against these people, and frequently killed them. Then the white people made war in their turn.

6. The first great battle was fought in Connecticut, with the Pequot Indians. Six or seven hundred Indians were killed or taken prisoners, and their wigwams burnt; while only two white men were killed. This was seventeen years after the first colonists came to New England.

7. About thirty-seven years afterwards, many Indian tribes united together in a war. A chief, called by the colonists King Philip, was their commander. Their design was to kill all the white people, and burn all their houses. After a long and bloody war, the Indians were killed, or fled away. In the Swamp Fight, which took place in a great swamp in Rhode Island, about a thousand Indians were killed, and five or six hundred of their wigwams burnt.

8. The white people suffered much in this war. Many

lost their lives, and others their property. The Indians destroyed twelve or thirteen towns. They carried off many women and children, treating them in the most cruel manner. After this, the colonists had but little trouble with the Indians, and were generally prosperous during many years.

9. The first settlement in the Southern States was made in Jamestown, in Virginia, by a colony from England, thirteen years before the colonists first came to New England. The colonists endured, at first, almost innumerable hardships. They were frequently engaged in wars with the Indians, who, like those of New England, were afraid of losing their hunting lands; for the colonists did not always treat the Indians with justice. But, notwithstanding the Indian wars and other troubles, their numbers increased, and new colonists were constantly coming from England.

10. A colony of Dutch, from Holland, first settled where the city of New York now is. The Indians called the place Manhattan, and the Dutch called their city New Amsterdam. The whole colony they called New Netherlands. All the colonies, except Manhattan, were governed by the English. The English made war, however, against Holland, and conquered Manhattan. The name was then *changed to New York.*

11. Afterwards, the colonists of New England, New York, and the colonies adjacent, were disturbed by the French colonists in Canada; which country was first settled by people from France, and governed by the French. The French colonists occasioned much trouble, and made war against the English colonists, burnt their houses, and carried off their cattle and other property. The English therefore sent over some men to aid the colonists in conquering Canada. This led to a war which raged many years; but finally, Canada, and the whole region now called British North America, were conquered, and have ever since remained under the government of England.

12. In less than one hundred and fifty years after New England was first settled, there were thirteen flourishing colonies, under the government of England, besides Canada. These were Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

13. But about sixty years ago, a tax of three pence on every pound of tea, as well as other taxes, was laid on the American colonists, who resisted the payment.

14. All the colonies, therefore, chose men, who met at Philadelphia, to agree on means to maintain their asserted rights. This was the first Congress. The English sent

their soldiers to Boston, to compel the people to submission. The soldiers killed several of the people, one day, in an affair at Lexington and Concord, near Boston. Congress, therefore, determined to raise up armies, and drive away the soldiers. They appointed George Washington to command their army.

15. The first great battle was fought on Bunker's Hill, in Charlestowh, Massachusetts. Many were killed on both sides, and at the same time nearly all the houses in Charles-town were burnt.

16. At the second meeting of Congress, the next year, five of their ablest members drew up a writing, in which they said that the English Parliament had no right to tax them; that each of the colonies should, from that time be a free state; and that they should all be united, so as to make one nation, and govern themselves. To these united colonies they gave the name of the United States.

17. This writing is called the Declaration of Independence, to which all the members of Congress subscribed their names on the fourth day of July, in the year 1776. In commemoration of this event, the fourth of July is celebrated every year.

18. The war with England lasted about eight years, during which time many battles were fought, and many *English* and Colonists were killed. The latter suffered

almost every kind of hardship during the war, the result of which is commonly called the American Revolution.

19. Finally, the English gave up the contest, acknowledging by treaty the independence claimed. Since that time, the people of the United States have increased in numbers and prosperity, and are now increasing more rapidly than ever.

QUESTIONS.

2. How long ago is it, since there were no cities or villages in New England? What was the country then? By whom inhabited? What people went from England to Holland and America? Where did they land in America? When?
3. What great calamity befell them during the first four months of their residence there?
4. What did they soon begin to do? Did any others come from England?
5. What were the Indians at first willing the white people should do? What did they fear, when they saw their rapid increase? What did the Indians then do?
6. Where was the first great battle? How many Indians were killed and taken? How many white men were killed? How long was this after the colonists first came to New England?
7. What did the Indians do thirty-seven years afterwards? What was their design? Where did the swamp fight take place? How many Indians were killed in it? How many wigwams were burnt?
8. Did the white people suffer much in this war? How many towns and houses did the

Indians destroy? What did they do with many women and children? Were the colonies prosperous after this? 9. Where was the first settlement made in the United States? When? By whom? Did the colonists endure many hardships? Were they much engaged in war with the Indians? Did the colonists always treat the Indians justly? 10. By whom was New York first settled? What was it then called? By whom were all the colonies except Manhattan governed? When was the name Manhattan changed to New York? 11. By whom was Canada first settled? Why did the English send men to aid in conquering Canada? To what did this lead? By whom have Canada, and all British America, since been governed? 12. How many colonies were governed by the English besides Canada, in less than a hundred and fifty years after New England was first settled? What are their names? 13. What did the English Parliament do about sixty years ago? Did the colonists willingly submit to these taxes? Did they resist? 14. What did the colonists then do? Was this the first Congress? What course did Parliament then take? What did the soldiers do? What did Congress then do? 15. Where was the first great battle fought? What was the result? 16. What measures did congress take at their second meeting? What name did they give to the united colonies? 17. What was this writing called? When did all the members of Congress write their names to it? Why was the Fourth of July celebrated? 18. How long did the war last? Were many killed? Did the Americans suffer much? What is that war commonly called? 19. What did the English do at last? Have the people of the United States increased in numbers, and, under certain views, in prosperity, ever since?

LESSON LIX.
HISTORY OF AMERICA.



LANDING OF COLUMBUS.

1. WHEN we see how safely and rapidly ships now cross the wide ocean in all directions, it appears wonderful that America should have remained unknown for so many years, but it was a very different thing to go a voyage in former times to what it is now. The invention of the mariner's compass, and the greater knowledge now possessed respect-

ing the building and management of ships, makes that easy and safe, which was once hard and dangerous. The recent addition of steam-boats in maritime navigation is an event not to be forgotten.

2. Not but what there is always danger upon the wide ocean, and every one who ventures upon the rolling billows, should commit himself to His care who measureth the sea in the hollow of His hand ; but the danger is lessened by the circumstances I have mentioned.

3. Do you wish to be reminded how America was discovered ? I will tell you. It is now but a little more than three hundred years since the western continent was first known to the people of Europe.

4. But then, Christopher Columbus, who had studied geography a great deal, went from Genoa in Italy, to Spain to obtain assistance in making new discoveries. For a great while he could not engage the attention of those who could help him. The king and queen at last gave him three ships and some sailors. With these he sailed across the Atlantic from Spain, and first found some islands, which he named West Indies, about which I have told you. He soon afterwards discovered the continent. He found copper-colored people on the islands and continent, whom he named Indians, about whom you have also learned. They were mostly savages, and went nearly naked.

5. The Indians in Mexico, Peru, and some other parts of South America, however, were not so ignorant as those on the islands. They had clothes, and tolerably good houses, and some cities.

6. Some of these Indians had great quantities of gold. This induced many to come from Spain and Portugal, to America, in order to get gold. They treated the Indians in the most cruel and wicked manner in endeavouring to obtain it, and made them tell where the gold mines were.

7. The Spaniards made war against the Mexicans, and took from them their capital, the city of Mexico, and settled in it themselves.

8. Afterwards, many went to all parts of South America, to rob the Indians of their gold. Pizarro went with an army to Peru, and took the king, who was there called the Inca, a prisoner. The Inca promised to give Pizarro gold enough to fill the room in which he was confined, if Pizarro would let him go. Pizarro said he would; and the Inca sent to his people for the gold, who soon brought sufficient. But even then, this most wicked and cruel Pizarro would not release the Inca, but killed him and kept the gold.

9. In the course of a few years, many parts of South America, Mexico, and the West India islands, were settled by colonies from Spain, Portugal, and other parts of

Europe. They remained colonies till a few years ago, when Mexico, and all the South American colonies, except Brazil, established republican governments for themselves, like that of the United States, though it is yet very uncertain whether they can long maintain them. Brazil has declared itself an independent empire, and has an emperor of the royal house of Portugal.

10. Of North America I have already sufficiently spoken in my account of the United States. From its extent, great resources, commerce, and increasing population, as well as from the intelligence of its people, there is little doubt of its prosperity continuing to increase.

QUESTIONS.

3. How long is it since America was first discovered ? 4. What great man then went from Italy to Spain? For what intent? Did he succeed immediately? What did the king and queen at last give him? What did he do with these? What land did he first find? What people lived on these islands and on the continent? 5. Were the Indians in Mexico and Peru as ignorant as those on the islands? 6. What did most of those Indians possess? For what did many come from Spain and Portugal? How did they treat the Indians? Why? 7. Against whom did the Spaniards first make war? 8. For what did many go into all parts of South America? Who went into Peru with an army? Whom did he take prisoner? What did

his prisoner promise? What did Pizarro say? What did the Inca then do? Did Pizarro release him? What did he do? 9. By whom were many parts of South America, Mexico, and the West Indies soon settled? Do these all remain colonies? How is Brazil now governed?



WASHINGTON'S TOMB.

LESSON LX.

PARLEY DESCRIBES AUSTRALASIA AND AUSTRALIA, PARTS
OF OCEANIA.



THE GREATER SULPHUR-CRESTED COCKATOO.

1. I MUST now speak of Oceania, a name that I have already told you includes such parts of the earth as are *not* contained in the old continent of Europe, Asia, and

Africa, and the new continent of North and South America, so that whether I describe Australasia, Australia, Van Diemen's Land, Norfolk Island, New Guinea, New Zealand, or Polynesia, I shall still be talking of Oceania.

2. Those who have set their minds on a kangaroo-hunt, will find Australia the very place for them. All round this wide world you may go, through all its continents and all its islands, but not one single kangaroo will you find in a wild state, except in Australia.

3. Australia considered as an island, is, without doubt, the largest in the world; and, in another hundred years, will be of ten times the importance that it now is. Every day its influence is increasing; and when its great resources are further called forth, cities will rise where its wide plains are now spread, and navies ride on the surrounding ocean.

4. Australia includes the following colonies: New South Wales Proper: Australia Felix, better known as Port Phillip; South Australia, and Western Australia, or Swan River.

5. Within these few last years, great progress has been made in the British colonies in Australia. At Sydney, in Australia, and at Hobart Town, in Van Diemen's Land, government offices and banks have been established, a college founded, libraries opened, newspapers and almanacs published, while numbers of respectable tradesmen have been induced to become settlers in these places. Emi-

grants of both sexes from Great Britain have been numerous; so that the population has greatly increased, and contains many persons of wealth, talent, and respectability.

6. **AUSTRALASIA** is the general name given to **AUSTRALIA**, Van Diemen's Land, Norfolk Island, New Guinea, New Zealand, and some other smaller isles.

7. By the name **Australasia** is meant **Southern Asia**, and **Australia** is a name contracted from **Australasia**.

8. To avoid confusion, you must also remember that one half of Australia is often called New South Wales, and the other half New Holland. New Holland was at first the name given to the whole island.

9. Australia is a thousand miles in breadth and still more in length. Sydney is the capital; it is situated on a cove of Port Jackson, about seven miles from its entrance. Its buildings and population are continually increasing. To the south of Port Jackson is Botany Bay.

10. An Englishman looking on the map of Sydney and the surrounding country, might imagine at first sight, on account of the number of English names which meet the eye, that he had before him a map of his own country. Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, Windsor, St. Alban's, Blackheath, and other well-known places, are among those which appear.

11. If, however, instead of fixing his eye on the map,





he could set his foot in Sydney, he would not be likely to commit the same error. He would see, at once, that Australia was not England, and that Sydney was not London.

12. We often find in maps, the names of places, which have had their day, and lost their former importance; but it is just the reverse of this, in looking at the maps of places in Australia. Most likely Sydney and Melbourne are, even now, small in size and of little note compared with what they will be.

13. I must by no means pass over Melbourne without a word or two, for it has risen so rapidly in extent, population, and importance, on account of the discovery of gold in Australia, that, perhaps, a parallel instance of the kind could not be found in the world. Already, it is said, that the population of this city and its suburbs, including Canvass Town, has risen to many more than a hundred thousand.

14. The precious metals used to be mostly obtained from Mexico and Peru; but, very unexpectedly, gold-fields were found in California, and thousands and tens of thousands of people from different parts of the world, were soon in the place.

15. But the gold of California was soon outdone by that of Australia. New discoveries have succeeded each other so rapidly, that they have appeared more like a

dream than a reality. It is said, that as many as four thousand emigrants have arrived at Melbourne in a single week; that as much as two hundred pounds per foot is given for building-land in public thoroughfares; and that miners at the "diggings" have been known to realise a fortune in a very short space of time; an exception, I should say, to a rule of a contrary kind.

16. The principal rivers of Australia are the Macquarie, the Morumbidgee, the Lachlan, the Hunter, the Hawkesbury, Swan-river, and the Murray. In Western Australia, on Swan-river, a new settlement has been formed, which is prospering.

17. South Australia is another new English colony in Australia. Its present population is four thousand. Like all the rest of Australia, the breeding of Merino sheep, and exportation of fine wool, is thus far, at least, the principal object in South Australia. It has been suggested that the introduction of the camel in South Australia, would be of great use for carrying the light packs of wool across the sandy deserts between this colony and Sydney.

18. The climate of Australia is very agreeable, and some parts of the land very fertile, with a variety of hills and vales. The quadrupeds are kangaroos, opossums, and others, and many of the birds are beautiful. There is a marked difference between the animals of Australia and

those of the remaining parts of the globe. The natives are of a chocolate colour, and wear no clothes. At one time, some of the convicts used to escape into the woods, every now and then plundering the settlers; but an end is put to such lawless proceedings. Of all the exports of Australia, the most valuable is wool.



HUNTING THE KANGAROO.

LESSON LXI.**PARLEY SPEAKS A WORD ABOUT GOING TO THE
“DIGGINGS.”**

1. An Englishman, before he sets off for the “Gold Diggings,” had need consider what he has to endure and to overcome. The first consideration should be—whether he is fit for it, and equal to it? and next—whether he has the twenty, or forty pounds, as the case may be, to pay for his passage?

2. As a steerage passenger, he may go for a less sum, and if a farm labourer, or domestic servant, the Emigration Commissioners will give him a passage for a single pound. Let him look a-head and see whether duty, inclination, and ability are all in his favour.

3. But supposing an emigrant has paid his passage-money, going aboard ship at Liverpool with all things he requires for his voyage. He has then fourteen or fifteen thousand miles before him, according to the ship's course, which will take him, in a sailing vessel, from ninety to a hundred days, passing through hot and cold latitudes, and suffering from sea sickness.



A VIEW ON THE ROAD TO THE DIGGINGS.

4. During his passage, he must do without many comforts, and endure many privations; but these things he must meet with steadiness and courage, for they are light compared with the greater trials he has to bear. It is when the dangers of his voyage are passed, that his real difficulties begin.

5. Arrived at Hobson's Bay, he must either pay a very unreasonable sum to be set ashore; or be content to get on board a steamer for Melbourne, and pass up the river Yarra, whose banks are here and there disfigured with slaughter-houses, filth, and the dead carcases of horses and cattle. At Cole's wharf he gets ashore, and his goods, whether the sun shines, or the rain falls, are rudely tumbled on the bank, with little regard to the mud, or the water, which may occupy the place.

6. And now, if he has the means of clothing himself in a miner's dress; arming himself with a knife and pistols; and of getting to the "diggings;"—if he has health, and strength, and patience, and perseverance enough to bear hunger and thirst; to endure hard toil; to use a pick and a spade in mud and water for days and weeks together; to defend himself from bush rangers; and to avoid bad company and intemperance; he may some day find a "nugget," or by degrees get together small quantities of gold, that will answer his purpose; but where one is successful enough to

do this, very many are broken down with fatigue, sickness, and mortification.

7. Should he, however, arrive at Melbourne without money enough to pay extravagant prices for the least accommodation, and without strength and determination to set to work directly, he is a ruined man, for he will soon be glad to become a shoe black to any one who will employ him.

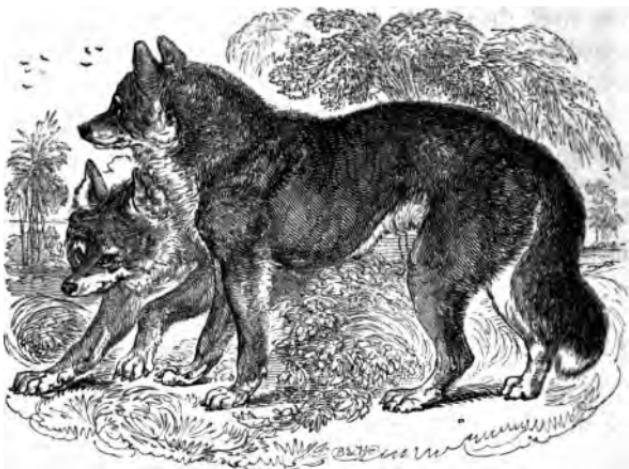
8. I speak ~~most~~ thus to dishearten any one who has made up his mind to become a miner, and who is fitted to go through his enterprise, but to caution those who would rashly, or thoughtlessly enter on an undertaking of great difficulty and danger to which they are altogether unequal.

QUESTIONS.

1. What has an Englishman to consider before he goes to the "Diggings?"
2. What will it cost a farm labourer, or domestic servant for his passage?
3. What number of miles does a ship sail in going from England to Australia?
5. Where, if he sail for Melbourne, will he get ashore?
6. What has he to avoid if he goes to the "Diggings?"
8. Why does Parley mention these things?

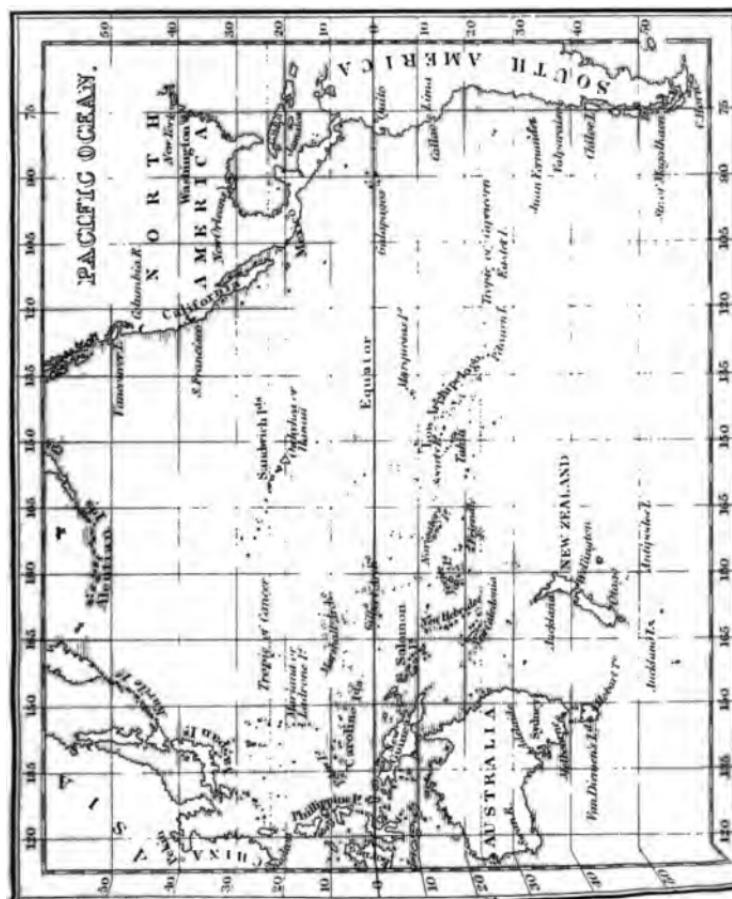
LESSON LXII.

PARLEY SPEAKS OF VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.



THE AUSTRALIAN DOG.

1. SOUTH-EAST of Australia, and very near it, is the island called Van Diemen's Land. Hobart Town is the capital. Then there are Launceston, New Norfolk, Richmond, Brighton, and other places; and churches, govern-





ment houses, military barracks, schools, and public buildings of all kinds, are on the increase. The rivers of Van Diemen's Land are the Derwent, the Huon, and the Tamar, with a great many more. Water-fowl are found in abundance on the lakes, and kangaroos in most parts inland. Mount Wellington is four thousand feet high : and if you know anything of botany or mineralogy, plants and minerals, you will find there enough to occupy you a long time. Complaints are making of the want of prosperity of the colony of Van Diemen's Land. Some of the oldest colonists are removing from it to the colonies of Australia.

2. I will tell you an odd thing that once occurred in Van Diemen's Land. Between forty and fifty years ago, the unfortunate French voyager, La Perouse, went on his discoveries, but he did not come back again. Every body pitied La Perouse, for there was little doubt but some mischief had befallen him. The French sent out two ships, La Résérche and L'Espérance, to look for him. They called at Van Diemen's Land, where, near a remarkable tree, they placed a bottle, in which was a paper, containing an account of their voyage, but they never found poor La Perouse.

3. About fifteen or sixteen years after this, Captain Bunker, in the ship Venus, visited the place, and found the

bottle. The paper was soon taken out to be read; but it was written in French, and none of the crew could read French. They saw the name of La Perouse there, and then they felt sure that the bottle had been put near the tree by La Perouse; but no,—it was no such thing! It was placed there by the party who went to look for him; and, most likely, La Perouse never set foot on Van Diemen's Land!

4. Norfolk Island is seven or eight hundred miles eastward of New South Wales. Criminals are now sent there.

5. New Guinea is a large island northward of New South Wales; parrots, large pigeons, and the most beautiful birds of paradise are found in it.

6. About a thousand miles east of Australia are two large islands, called New Zealand. The people are strong and active, but miserably given to fighting with each other. When, too, they have killed their enemies, they sometimes eat them! This is also true of many of the inhabitants of the islands in the Pacific Ocean. Some good men have gone to these islands to teach the people to read and write, and to persuade them to believe and obey the Bible, which would check their wickedness.

7. I will now tell you about Polynesia. It comprises a great number of islands in the Pacific Ocean, concerning

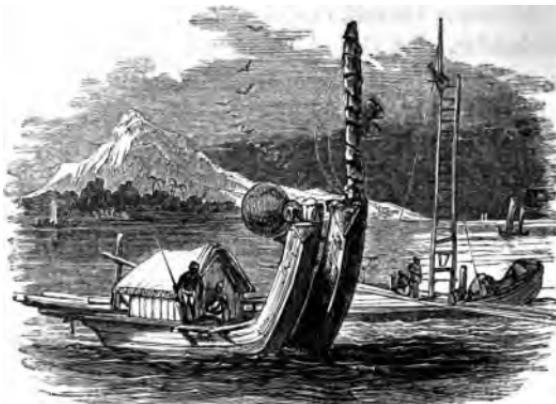
which I have hitherto said nothing. The word Polynesia, as I have told you, means "many islands." They are the Friendly, the Marquesas, the Sandwich, the Society, the Pelew, the Carolines, the Ladrone, and other islands. The people in these isles are very little connected with other parts of the world. They are very faithful to each other, and cheerfully obey the chief of their several tribes.

8. The people of the Friendly Isles are olive coloured, and of a kind and friendly disposition. Their country abounds with sugar canes, yams, and plantains, and there are also a great number of bread-fruit trees, and cocoa trees. It was in Hawaii, or Owhyhee, the principal of the Sandwich isles, that Captain Cook was killed. Owhyhee is now under the protection of Great Britain. Otaheite is the principal of the Society Islands; the people are civil and hospitable, they run with great agility, swim admirably, and climb trees very nimbly. The people of the Ladrone are sad thieves.

9. The traveller finds an interest in seeing so many people in the world different from each other, and if he be of a kind-hearted disposition, he wishes them all to increase in civilisation, good will, and happiness.

QUESTIONS.

1. Where is Van Diemen's Land?
2. Do you remember anything about La Perouse?
4. Where is Norfolk Island?
7. What Islands are contained in Polynesia? What of the Sandwich Islands?
8. Where was Captain Cook killed? Describe the people of the Friendly Isles? Are the inhabitants of the Ladrones honest?
9. What interest does the voyager take in the sight of various nations?



PACIFIC ISLANDERS IN CANOES.

LESSON LXIII.

SAVAGES AND CIVILISED. HUNTER AND PASTORAL STATES. BARBARIANS.



CIVILISED STATE.

1. I HAVE now told you about the principal divisions of water and land on the earth, the oceans, seas, rivers, and lakes; the continents, islands, and mountains. These are called the natural divisions of the earth, because God

made them. Man had nothing to do with forming these great works of nature. This part of Geography is called Natural, or Physical Geography.

2. I have told you also something of the various divisions of the world into different states, kingdoms, and empires. I have shown you how Europe is divided into Sweden, Russia, England, France, Spain, Portugal, and other countries, and how these various countries are inhabited by people of different languages, different governments, and different laws. I have also shown you how the people of Asia, Africa, and America, and the rest of the world, are divided into many different nations.

3. These divisions are called Civil Divisions, because they are made by men. This part of Geography is called Civil Geography.

4. There is still another portion of Geography, which treats of the condition of society in the various countries. It tells us of the degree of civilisation in those countries; or their state in respect to the arts of life, religion, and government. This part of Geography may be called Moral Geography. Moral Geography is very interesting. I have given you some examples of it in my progress; and I shall now tell you something of it under the two broadest distinctions of society, the savage and the civilised.

5. Savages live principally by hunting, and fishing.

They have various methods of catching wild game, such as bears, deer, hares, rabbits, and other animals, as well as birds of different kinds. They have also various modes of catching fish.

6. These people seldom cultivate the land, and when they do, they cultivate it poorly. Their houses are often poor huts, made of sticks and mud; sometimes they are made of poles, or sticks put together like log houses. Many of them go naked, or nearly so. They have little knowledge or value for the arts by which comfortable houses are built, or clothes made; and often cook but roughly. They have no books, and they are generally poor and ignorant, and too frequently cruel.

7. A large portion of the earth is inhabited by people in the savage state. The western part of North America, the southern part of South America, many of the Asiatic and African islands, Australia, Polynesia, the interior and western and southern part of Africa, and parts of Asia, in a greater or a less degree, are in this condition. This is the hunter state.

8. Roving tribes, who live principally by pasturage, are in a state called pastoral. They have droves of cattle, with which they pass from one fertile spot to another. They live principally upon milk and the flesh of their cattle.

9. Their houses are light tents, the covering of which is usually of cloth, or skins, and may be removed with ease. They have a knowledge of the arts of cooking, and manufacture clothes.

10. In Asia there are many nations of this character. Some of the Arabs, Tartars, and Thibetians, live in this way. In Africa, too, particularly in the deserts, there are tribes of people who live in tents, and move with their cattle from place to place. These, as I have said, are pastoral, and may be called barbarians.

11. People living in cities are called civilised. Those nations which understand the art of building good houses, making clothes for wearing, and that know how to dress or cook vegetables well for food, are called civilised. They generally live in towns, and have ships, which go to various parts of the world, to exchange the fruits and manufactures of one country for those of another. This is called commerce. Civilised countries are by far the happiest.

12. All Europe, the greater part of America, the northern part of Africa, and generally the south-eastern coast of Asia, may be called civilised.

13. The degrees of civilisation are, however, very different. The inhabitants of China, and the Japan Isles, know how to build houses, and are very ingenious in their manufactures; but they have by no means so much know-

ledge of the various arts which are necessary to make life comfortable and happy, as is possessed in England, France, and other parts of Europe, and in the United States of America.

14. You must also understand that there are some nations which are in a middle state, between civilisation and barbarism. There are others, also, that partake both of the barbarous and savage state.

15. In general a nation is cruel in proportion as it is savage. People are expected to be habitually humane and kind in proportion as they are civilised.

QUESTIONS.

1. What is meant by the natural divisions of the earth? Why are the divisions of land and water called natural divisions? What does natural geography treat or tell of?
3. What is meant by civil divisions? What does civil geography include?
4. What other portion is there beside natural and civil geography? What does moral geography tell or treat of? Is moral geography interesting?
5. How do savages live?
6. Do savages cultivate the earth? What kind of houses have savages? How do they dress? Do they know how to build good houses? Do they know how to make good clothes? Do they know how to cook meat and vegetables so as to make good food? Have they any books? Are savages ignorant? Are they rich? Are they happy?
7. What parts of the world are inhabited by savages?
8. How do those

nations live which are called barbarous ? 9. What kind of houses have they ? Have they any knowledge of the arts of clothing and cooking good food ? 10. What parts of the world are inhabited by barbarous nations ? 11. What people are called civilised ? What arts do civilised nations understand ? How do they generally live ? What do civilised nations do with ships ? What is commerce ? What nations are the happiest ? 12. What parts of the world are civilised ? 13. Are all civilised nations equally civilised ? Are the inhabitants of Japan and China as civilised as the English, French, and people of America ? 14. Are there not some nations which combine the manners and habits of the savage and barbarous state ? 15. Are not people cruel in proportion as they are savage ? Are they not kind and humane in proportion as they are civilised ?



INDIAN WIGWAM, OR HUT.

LESSON LXIV.

MARLEY SHOWS THE COMPARATIVE SIZE OF THE PRINCIPAL
OCEANS, SEAS, AND LAKES.



SHIPWRECK.

WHAT I have to say about the oceans, seas, and lakes, will be said in few words. It will assist you in forming correct opinions when comparing one great body of water with another.

OCEANS.

	Square miles.
The Pacific Ocean is the largest, it contains	
about	50,000,000
Atlantic contains	25,000,000
Indian	14,000,000
Southern	10,000,000
Northern	1,000,000

SEAS.

The Chinese Sea is the largest, it contains	
about	1,000,000
Caribbean contains	800,000
Mediterranean	600,000
Sea of Okotsk	500,000
Black Sea	200,000
Caspian (which in fact is only a lake) . .	180,000

LAKES.

The largest lake in the world, if we except the Caspian, which is in Asia, is in America.

	Miles long.	Miles broad.
Lake Superior, the largest, is about	480 100	
Michigan	400 50	
Huron	250 100	
Winnipeg	180 110	
Erie	260 60	

	Miles long.	Miles broad.
Ontario	170 . . .	40
Baikal, in Asia	410 . 22½ to 60	
Aral, in Asia	160 . . .	60
Tchad, in Africa	200 . . .	150

QUESTIONS.

Which is the largest ocean? Which is the next in size? Which is the largest sea? Where is it situated? Which is the largest lake? Where is it?

LESSON LXV.

LENGTH OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL RIVERS IN THE
WORLD.



RIVER SCENE.

It will be well for you to know about the lengths of the principal rivers of the world ; not that it matters to you, at all, to know this to a nicety ; a general knowledge is all that I undertake to give you, and, therefore, should I represent the rivers to be a few miles longer or shorter than they really are, it will be of little consequence.

Different travellers form different opinions about such matters, and hardly any two altogether agree. I will give you the length of the rivers in round numbers as correctly as I can.

	Mile long.
The Mississippi, United States, America, if we trace it from its mouth to the source of the Missouri, is the longest river in the world ; it being about	3500
From the source of the Mississippi to the sea is about	2250
The Red	1500
Arkansas } Tributaries of the Mississippi	2000
Yellow-stone }	1500
Ohio }	1150
The Amazon is really the largest in the world : reckoning from its source to its mouth, without its windings, it is about	3200
Rio de la Plata, South America	2130
Obi, Siberia, Asia	2800
Tocantans } Tributaries of the Amazon	1300
Madeira }	2000
Yenesei, Siberia	2900
Nile, Africa	2750
Niger, or Quarra, Africa	2300
Yangtse Kiang, China	2700

	Miles long.
The Lena, Siberia	2500
Columbia, North America	1090
Wolga, Russia in Europe	1906
Amoor, Chinese Tartary	2240
St. Lawrence, including Lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron, and Superior, North America	2000
Rio Bravo del Norte, Mexico	1250
Hoang Ho, China	2400
Danube, Europe	1630
Indus, Hindostan	1700
Euphrates, Turkey in Asia	1360
Tigris, a branch of the Euphrates	920
Ganges, Hindostan	1350
Burrampooter, or Brahmapoutra, Thibet	1500
Orinoco, Colombia	1150
Irrawaddy, Birmah	1100
Dnieper, Russia in Europe	1050
Don, Russia in Europe	860
Senegal, Africa	850
Rhine, Germany	830
Northern Dwina, Russia in Europe	700
Gambia, Africa	600
Elbe, Germany	580
Vistula, Prussia	650

	Miles long.
The Susquehanna, including Chesapeake Bay	600
Oder, Prussia	460
Tagus, Spain	520
Loire, France	620
Mobile, Alabama	500
Savannah, Georgia	500
Potomac, Maryland	450
Connecticut, New England	400
Delaware, Middle States	400
Hudson, New York	350
Severn, England	210
Thames, England	240
Shannon, Ireland	220
Trent, England	200
Tay, Scotland	185
Forth, Scotland	110

QUESTIONS.

Which is the longest river in England? Which is the largest? Where is it? Can you tell me which is the longest river in North America? Which in South America? Which is the longest in Asia? Can you remember in what part of it? Which is the longest in Africa? Do you remember where it empties itself? Which is the longest in Europe? How long is the Thames? The Tay? The Forth?

LESSON LXVI.

HEIGHTS OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL MOUNTAINS AND
VOLCANOES ON THE GLOBE.

ALPINE HILLS.

IF it be at all necessary for you to have something like a correct knowledge of the length of the principal rivers, it is equally so, that you should form a proper estimate of the height of the mountains. I will give you

the height of them in miles. What I said about the rivers will apply to the mountains also, we need not be over nice and exact; a general account is all that will be given by Peter Parley.

	Miles.
Dhawalagiri, highest of the Himmaleh or Himalaya mountains, in Thibet	about $4\frac{3}{4}$
Nevado de Sorata, highest peak of the Andes, (Colombia, South America,) nearly	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Cotopaxi, highest volcano, Colombia, nearly	$3\frac{3}{4}$
Chimborazo, in the Andes, Colombia, South America	4
Mount St. Elias, highest in North America, north west coast	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Elborus, highest of the Caucasian mountains, Georgia, in Asia, nearly	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Popocatepetl, highest in Mexico	about $3\frac{1}{2}$
Mont Blanc, highest summit of the Alps, Savoy	3
Mont Rosa, next highest of the Alps, Piedmont	3
Antisana, hamlet, or farm house, highest inhabited spot on the globe, Colombia	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Atlas, Barbary	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Teneriffe, Canary Islands	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Guanca Velica, town, Peru	$2\frac{1}{4}$
Rocky Mountains, highest in United States territory	$2\frac{1}{2}$

	Mil
Mont Perdu, highest of the Pyrenees, France	2
Peak of Mulhacen, Granada, Spain	2
Etna, highest volcano in Europe, island of Sicily	2
Mowna Roa, island of Owhyhee	2
Kalitskoi, one of the highest of the Altay mountains, Tartary	2
Lebanon, Turkey in Asia	1
Quito, city, Colombia	1
Ararat, Turkey in Asia	1
Hermon, Turkey in Asia	1
Puebla de los Angelos, city, Mexico, nearly	1
St. Bernard's Monastery, highest inhabited spot in Europe, Switzerland	1
Mexico city, Mexico	1
Parnassus, highest in Greece	about 1
White Mountains, (highest in New England,) New Hampshire, nearly	1
Olympus, famous in ancient fable, Greece	1
Hecla, a volcano in Iceland ,	1
Vesuvius, a volcano, Naples, in Italy	1
Mansfield Mountain, highest of the Green Mountains, in Vermont	1
Saddle Mountain, highest in Massachusetts	1
Ben Nevis, the highest in Great Britain, Scotland	1

	Miles.
Table Mountain, Cape of Good Hope, Africa	3
Ghauts, Hindostan	4
Otter Peak, highest in the Blue Ridge, Virginia	3
Round Top, highest of the Catskill Mountains, New York	3
Snowdon, highest in Wales, more than	3
Madrid, city, Spain, nearly	2
Geneva, city, Switzerland	1

QUESTIONS.

In what part of the world is the highest mountain? How high is it? What is the name of it? Where is the mountain next in height? What is the name of it? Is there any other in South America nearly as high? Do you remember the name of the highest mountain in Europe? In what country of Europe is it? What mountain is the highest in North America? What in Africa? How high is the highest inhabited spot of the world? Where is it? What is the highest mountain in the United States territory? Which is the highest in Great Britain?

PARLEY GIVES THE NAMES AND POPULATION OF THE
PRINCIPAL CAPITALS OF COUNTRIES.



PARIS.

haps the number of inhabitants set down by me is under rather than over the truth.

Chief cities.		Inhabitants.
Stockholm	in Sweden has about	80,000
Berghen	Norway	20,000
Copenhagen	Denmark	110,000
London	England	1,500,000
Edinburgh	Scotland	140,000
Dublin	Ireland	200,000
Paris	France	700,000
Madrid	Spain	170,000
Lisbon.	Portugal	240,000
Amsterdam	Holland	220,000
Brussels	Belgium	90,000
Petersburgh	Russia	320,000
Warsaw	Poland	100,000
Berlin	Prussia	182,000
Vienna	Austria	300,000
Prague	Bohemia	90,000
Buda	Hungary	30,000
Berne	Switzerland	13,000
Rome		{ 160,000
Naples		{ 364,000
Florence		80,000
Constantinople	Turkey	700,000

Chief Cities.		Inhabitants.
Ispahan	Persia	250,000
Mecca	Arabia	18,000
Pekin*	China	2,000,000
Jeddo	Japan	1,500,000
Morocco	Morocco	250,000
Cairo	Egypt	280,000
Cape of Good Hope	Caffraria	18,000
Timbuctoo	Nigritia	12,000
Lima	Peru	70,000
Montreal }	Lower Canada	{ 20,000
Quebec }		{ 20,000
New York }	in the United States, about	{ 204,000
Philadelphia }		{ 170,000
Mexico	Mexican States	170,000

* Some geographers estimate the population of Pekin at only one million three hundred thousand ; and, all things considered, this seems more likely to be correct than the number given above. If so, the population of London and its suburbs exceeds the population of Pekin.

QUESTIONS.

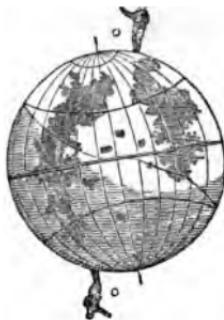
Which is the capital of China? How many people is it supposed to contain? Are there not different opinions as to the amount of its population? Which are the capitals of Holland, Portugal, and Spain? How many inhabitants are in London? How many in New York? and Philadelphia?



RIVER SCENE IN CHINA.

LESSON LXVIII.

PARLEY SPEAKS A LITTLE ABOUT MAPS.



GLOBE.

1. You may remember that as soon as I began to describe Europe to you, I gave you a particular charge to *look at your map*. There is so much information got from maps, and they make things so plain and so easy, that by attending to them, geography becomes quite a pastime.
2. Maps either give you a general view of the earth, or a particular one. If you want to see how large Europe

is, compared with Asia, you should look at the map of the world, or, a map of the two hemispheres, or halves, of the world. If you wish to see in what part of Great Britain Cumberland is to be found, you should look at the map of England.

3. Maps are made to a certain scale, and this scale, even if it be not placed at the bottom, may always be seen by looking at the degrees of latitude on the sides of the map; ten degrees may be expressed by a half inch scale as well as by one double the size.

4. Sometimes there is placed an arrow or fleur de lis, on one side a map, to point to the north, but when this is not the case, the top of the map is intended to be northward, the bottom southward, the right hand eastward, and the left hand westward. I think you can hardly fail to understand and remember this.

5. The lines which run across the map, parallel with the equator, will point out the degree of latitude of any place. If, for instance, a cross line run through York in England, follow up the line to the side of the map, and you will find it almost touching the number 54, and that number being to the north of the equator, it shows York to be nearly 54 degrees north latitude. The lines which run up and down the map, and cross the equator, show the longitude in the same manner.

6. The most northern part of the map of the world is called the north pole, and the most southern part is called the south pole ; while the long straight line which cuts the two hemispheres, or half worlds, each into two equal parts, is called the Equator. Sometimes maps are coloured, that one country may be more plainly distinguished from another.

7. Every degree marked on the map stands for sixty-nine miles and a half at the equator, but these degrees get less as they approach the poles. By looking at different countries on the map you will not only find out where they are, and of what size they are, but also whether they are hot or cold. The nearer they are to the equator, the hotter they are ; the nearer to the poles, the colder. All these things are very easy to be remembered.

QUESTIONS.

1. Do maps render the study of geography easy?
2. What is the difference between a general and a particular map?
3. How do you know the scale on which a map is made?
4. Which is the north of a map? Which is the east?
5. What are the lines that run across the map? What are those which go up and down it?
6. What is the line called which passes through the middle of the map of the world?
7. What may you learn of countries by looking at them on the map?

LESSON LXIX.

PARLEY DESCRIBES THE USE OF THE GLOBES.



PARLEY DESCRIBES THE USE OF THE GLOBES.

1. I DARE say that you have seen a globe, and that I hardly need tell you that it is a round ball, on which are drawn the forms of the different portions of land and water on the face of the earth. I am now speaking of the terrestrial globe, for the celestial globe has only the stars drawn upon it, and the principal figures into which those

stars have been formed, for the purpose of remembering the various groups.

2. The principal use of the globes is this, that they give a better representation of the earth and the position of the heavenly bodies than maps do, and that, by their construction, and the different parts attached to them, they enable us to make experiments, and arrive at conclusions in a very satisfactory manner.

3. Perhaps if you have no globes now, you may have them at some future time, and I will therefore not confuse you by entering into any difficult explanations, but say a few words in a very plain way. When you have got globes, you will soon learn what now would be difficult to you.

4. I shall only speak of the terrestrial globe. It turns round in the same way as the world does, just as if a spindle ran through the middle of it; the top end of the spindle is the north pole, and the opposite end is the south pole. There are many curious contrivances about the globe, which might be made clear to you in half an hour, if a globe were before you, but which would take a long time to explain, the globe not being present.

5. There is the wooden horizon which surrounds the globe to represent the horizon round the world; there is the *brass* meridian, in which the globe is suspended.

There is the hour circle, and the quadrant of altitude, and the mariner's compass ; all these are absolutely necessary to measure distances, to ascertain time, and solve useful problems.

6. When you hear of the four cardinal points, you must remember that they mean, East, West, North, and South. The equator, or, as it is often called, the equinoctial line, divides the globe into two parts, the north hemisphere and the south hemisphere. There are circles on the globe which you must by and by understand, and meridians, and the ecliptic, and parallels of latitude, and other things.

7. There is on the globe a line forming a circle, which crosses the equatorial line in a slanting direction. It is called the Ecliptic ; and the Zodiac is an imaginary belt that extends eight degrees on each side of the ecliptic.

8. As the earth goes round the sun in its yearly course, the latter seems to describe a certain path in the heavens among the stars. It is this path that the zodiac of the globe represents. It is divided into twelve signs or constellations of stars, six northern, and six southern ; first I will give you the northern six, Aries $\text{\texttt{r}}$, the Ram ; Taurus $\text{\texttt{o}}$, the Bull ; Gemini $\text{\texttt{n}}$, the Twins ; Cancer $\text{\texttt{s}}$, the Crab ; Leo $\text{\texttt{a}}$, the Lion ; and Virgo $\text{\texttt{v}}$, the Virgin.

9. Now I will give you the remainder ; Libra $\text{\texttt{d}}$, the Balance ; Scorpio $\text{\texttt{m}}$, the Scorpion ; Sagittarius $\text{\texttt{z}}$, the

Archer; Capricornus ϖ , the Goat; Aquarius \approx , the Waterman; and Pisces \times , the Fishes. Each of these signs contains thirty degrees, so that, in the whole, they make up three hundred and sixty degrees. There is a sign for every month in the year; you will understand these things better by and by.

10. The first time you can get some one to give you a lecture on the globes, be sure that you embrace the opportunity. It will enlarge your understanding, and give you a clearer conception of the earth and the heavens than you now have. Add to your knowledge a little every day, and at the year's end you will be a great deal wiser.

QUESTIONS.

1. What is a globe? 2. What is the principal use of the globe?
- Why is the globe made to turn round? 5. What does the wooden horizon on the globe represent? Of what use are the brass meridian, the hour circle, and the quadrant of altitude?
6. Which are the four cardinal points? 7. Which is the ecliptic? What is the zodiac?
8. Do you remember the names of any of the signs of the zodiac?
9. How many degrees does each sign contain?

LESSON LXX.

PARLEY SAYS SOMETHING ON LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE.



PARLEY DESCRIBES LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE TO HIS YOUNG FRIENDS.

1. I WELL remember that when I was a boy, the words latitude and longitude puzzled me sadly, but when I went to sea, I soon knew what they meant very well.
2. You have not forgotten that the equator cuts the

globe into two parts. Now latitude means the distance from the equator round the poles.

3. As the whole globe is divided into three hundred and sixty degrees, and as the distance between the equator and either of the poles is but a fourth of that, so it follows that no place can have more than ninety degrees latitude. If a place be situated half way between the equator and the north pole, it must have forty-five degrees north latitude. If it be situated a quarter of the way towards the south pole, it must have twenty-two degrees and a half south latitude.

4. Longitude is the distance east or west from any spot fixed upon. If from any given point you travel eastward round the globe, while another travels westward at the same rate, you will meet just on the opposite part of the world to that whence you set out; the one will have travelled one hundred and eighty degrees east, and the other the same distance west, but if you should each of you stop half way, you would then be in ninety degrees east longitude of the starting point, and the other would be in ninety degrees west longitude. Degrees of longitude grow gradually shorter from the equator to the poles, because all the lines converge towards the poles, as you will see by looking at a map of the world.

5. Longitude is reckoned from the meridian of Green-

wich, by English people, but different nations calculate their longitude from what place they choose. The place whence longitude is reckoned is called the first meridian, and it is quite as easy to reckon the longitude east and west of this, as it is to calculate the latitude north and south towards the poles.

6. If you want to find the latitude of a place on the globe, turn the globe round till the place comes to the edge of the brazen meridian. Look at the degree marked on the meridian, for that is the latitude north or south, as the case may be.

7. If you wish to find the longitude of any place, bring it in the same way as before to the brazen meridian, and look at the degree marked on the equator for the longitude. Now can any thing in the world be plainer than this? but remember, an hour's lecture on the globes, by a clever person, will give you more information about these matters than I can give you in a month.

QUESTIONS.

2. What is latitude?
4. What is longitude?
5. Whence is longitude reckoned by the English?
6. How do you find the latitude of any place on the globe?
7. How do you find the longitude?

LESSON LXXI.

PARLEY CONCLUDES.

HAVING now ended all that I intend to say to you on the subject of Geography, let me hope that you have not been inattentive to what I have told you. You know that the bee will get honey from every flower; and you, in like manner, should get wisdom from every book you read!

The knowledge you have here obtained of the earth, of its climates, inhabitants, and varied productions, should lead you to honour and love, more than ever, the Great and Merciful Being by whose power all things are made, and by whose goodness they are preserved.

Your knowledge of the different nations of the earth, should make you desirous to imitate the wise and good, and careful in shunning the foolish and the bad. You should be ashamed of every thing that is unjust and cruel, and unworthy and wicked, and encourage a noble desire in your soul, to attain all that is worthy, and generous, and excellent, as discoverable in the history of all nations.

Knowledge, like fire and water, is only good when put to a good purpose. Fire will burn up weeds, or set a corn-field in a blaze; water will fertilise a land, or devastate a country. The use to which these things are put, and not the power they possess, constitutes the advantage we derive from them.

If you are given to reflection, you will see how well-applied knowledge supplies our wants, lessens our troubles, and adds to our happiness; a knowledge of the world, its inhabitants, and its productions, should be possessed by every one.

Different countries and climates have their different advantages. The hot countries have gold, diamonds, and precious stones, ivory and ebony, with delicious fruits, medicinal drugs, and odoriferous perfumes; while the colder climes are well supplied with skins, and warm furs, timber, excellent iron, and abundance of berries. The milder parts of the earth have crops of grain, vegetables, delicious water, and most of those things which constitute comfort. When different nations interchange their several commodities in a fair and friendly spirit, they greatly add to each other's welfare.

The great end of travelling should be to spread abroad in other countries what is excellent in our own, and to bring back from them all that it is desirable we should

attain ; thus man becomes a friend and a brother, instead of what he too often is, an enemy and an oppressor.

Many countries of the world, once the most powerful, are now the most weak, and some, which in ancient times were almost unknown, are now the most mighty.

You have not forgotten, I dare say, that Australia is the largest island in the world ; the Pacific, the largest ocean ; the Chinese, the largest sea ; Superior, the largest lake ; Amazon, the largest river ; and Dhawalagiri the highest mountain.

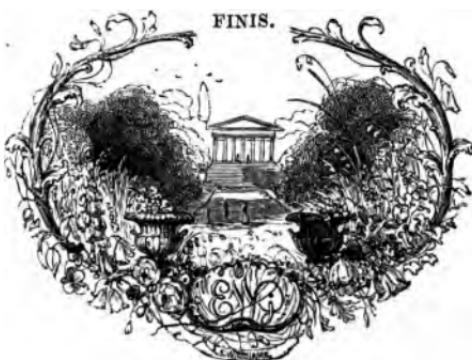
The largest fish that swims in the sea is the whale ; the largest animal that lives on the land is the elephant ; and the largest bird is the ostrich.

If you were to ask the different people of the world which is the best country, most of them would reply, it was that in which they were born. I am very willing that every man should think so, and also try to become the best man in it. If Peter Parley had tried from his youth up, to become the wisest and best man in America, he would have been ten times wiser, and twenty times better, than he now is. If any little boy and girl, in the dear land of my fathers—Old England—will make that experiment in England, which it is now too late for Peter Parley to make, in America or anywhere else, I am confident that the result would be equally advantageous ?

Though I now bid you farewell, it is with the hope of our meeting again. If you are not tired of an old man's tales, you shall soon have some more of them from your friend

PETER PARLEY.

FINIS.



LONDON :

PETTER AND GALPIN, PRINTERS, PLAYHOUSE-YARD,
ADJOINING THE "TIMES" OFFICE.

85, Queen Street, Cheapside.

CATALOGUE
OF INSTRUCTIVE AND AMUSING BOOKS FOR
CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE.

- ABBOTT'S HOARY HEAD AND THE VALLEYS BELOW,
royal 32mo, cloth, gilt edges, 2s. 6d.
ARABIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENTS, complete, 3 vols
32mo, cloth, gilt edges, 4s. 6d.
AFFECTION'S GIFT AND POET'S OFFERING; a Series of
Original Poems, 32mo, cloth, gilt edges, 1s. 6d.
BOOK (THE) OF GAMES AND AMUSEMENTS FOR GIRLS
AND BOYS, Illustrated with numerous Engravings, square, cloth,
gilt edges, 1s. 6d.
BUNYAN'S PILGRIM'S PROGRESS; abridged for Young
Persons. With 28 Wood Engravings, 12mo, half-bound, 1s.
CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH'S DANGERS AND DUTIES; or,
Disregard for Truth. 18mo, cloth, 1s. 6d.
CHESTERFIELD'S (LORD) ADVICE TO HIS SON, ON
MEN AND MANNERS; to which is added, Selections from Colton's
"Lacon, or Many Things in Few Words." 32mo, cloth, gilt edges,
1s. 6d.
CHILD'S (THE) OWN BOOK. Illustrated with nearly 300
Engravings on Wood. The Seventh Edition, greatly improved. 16mo,
cloth, gilt edges, 7s. 6d.
CHILD'S (MRS.) GIRL'S OWN BOOK OF AMUSEMENTS
STUDIES, AND EMPLOYMENTS FOR YOUNG LADIES, with
numerous Engravings. The Fifteenth Edition. Entirely re-edited,
square, cloth, gilt, 4s. 6d.
COBBIN'S (REV. INGRAM) SCHOOL HAND-BOOK TO
THE HOLY BIBLE, with Illustrations. 18mo, cloth, 2s.
CRABBE'S DICTIONARY OF GENERAL KNOWLEDGE; an
Explanation of Words and Things connected with all the Arts and
Sciences, Illustrated with nearly 700 Wood Engravings. Fifth Edition,
Enlarged, Crown 8vo, 9s.

WILLIAM TEGG AND CO'S CATALOGUE

CREAM (THE) OF SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE; a Note-Book of General Information, so brief and pithy, yet clear and easy, that an hour's perusal may supply a Stock of useful Intelligence on almost every Subject. A New Edition, by the Rev. G. N. Wright. Illustrated by Diagrams, &c. 18mo, cloth, 3s.

EDGEWORTH'S (MARIA) MORAL TALES. New Edition, 12mo, cloth, gilt edges, 5s.

PARENT'S ASSISTANT. New Edition, 2 vols. 18mo, cloth, gilt edges, 5s.

POPULAR TALES. New Edition,

12mo, cloth, elegant, 5s.

ELIZABETH ; ou, Les Exiles de Siberie, suivi de la Prise de Jericho, par Made. Cottin, revu de Guilhabaud Leclerc. 32mo, cloth, 1s. 6d.

ENGLISH (THE) GENTLEWOMAN; or, A Practical Manual for Young Ladies on their Entrance into Society. Foolscap 8vo, cloth, 4s.

MATRON; a Practical Manual for Young Wives, by the author of "The English Gentlewoman," Fcap. 8vo, cloth, 4s.

ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE NURSERY; a Collection of Favourite Tales, 155 Engravings. 18mo, cloth, 3s.

GAY'S FABLES, with upwards of 100 Engravings (Whittingham's beautiful Edition). 32mo, cloth, 2s. 6d.

GUY'S JUVENILE LETTER-WRITER, being Model Letters For the Use of Schools and Families, intended to Assist Children and Youth in their first attempts at Epistolary Correspondence, by Joseph Guy, jun., of Magdalen-Hall, Oxford, Author of the "English School Grammar," &c., Frontispiece. 18mo, 1s.

HOWITT'S (MARY) JUVENILE BOOKS, entitled TALES FOR THE PEOPLE AND THEIR CHILDREN. Each work sold separately. 18mo, cloth, gilt, 1s. 6d. each.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Strive and Thrive. | 8. No Sense like Common Sense. |
| 2. Sowing and Reaping. | 9. Love and Money. |
| 3. Little Coin Much Care. | 10. Which is the Wiser? |
| 4. Hope On, Hope Ever. | 11. My Uncle, the Clockmaker. |
| 5. Who shall be Greatest? | 12. The Two Apprentices. |
| 6. Work and Wages. | 13. My Own Story; or, the Auto- |
| 7. Alice Franklin. | biography of a Child. |

. The whole of the interesting series of books written by Mrs. Howitt, are marked by a graceful intelligence, and a simple tenderness, which at once charm the readers, and win their affections for the author.

OF INSTRUCTIVE AND AMUSING BOOKS.

INVESTIGATION; or Travels in the Boudoir, by Caroline à Halsted. Illustrated with 13 Engravings. Third Edition. Fcap. 8vo, cloth, gilt edges, 4s.

MORE'S (HANNAH) STORIES FOR PERSONS OF THE MIDDLE RANKS. Royal 32mo, cloth, gilt leaves, 2s. 6d.

TALES FOR THE COMMON PEOPLE, Royal 32mo, cloth, gilt leaves, 2s. 6d.

SACRED DRAMAS, SEARCH AFTER HAPPINESS, AND ESSAYS ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS. Royal 32mo, cloth, gilt leaves, 2s. 6d.

OVERLAND (THE) ALPHABET, from Sketches taken *en route*, by Isabel D—, Illustrated with 28 superior coloured Plates. 4to, boards, 3s.

PHILIP'S (UNCLE) CONVERSATIONS ABOUT THE WHALE FISHERY AND THE POLAR SEAS, numerous Cuts, square, cloth, 4s. 6d.

PETER PARLEY'S POPULAR WORKS.

Uniformly printed, with numerous Engravings, bound in crimson cloth, elegant, gilt leaves.

Please to order Tegg's Edition.

PETER PARLEY'S TALES ABOUT ANIMALS, with 500 Wood Engravings, 16mo, 7s. 6d.

PETER PARLEY'S TALES ABOUT CHRISTMAS, with numerous Wood Engravings, 7s. 6d.

PETER PARLEY'S TALES ABOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES, many Wood Engravings, 7s. 6d.

PETER PARLEY'S TALES ABOUT EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AND AMERICA, about 135 Engravings, square, 7s. 6d.

PETER PARLEY'S GRAMMAR OF GEOGRAPHY, with Maps and numerous engravings, square, 3s. 6d.

PETER PARLEY'S TALES ABOUT GREECE, Ancient and Modern, embellished with 98 beautiful Engravings, square, 4s. 6d.

PETER PARLEY'S UNIVERSAL HISTORY, on the Basis of Geography, for the use of Families, with Maps, engraved on Steel, square, 4s. 6d.

PETER PARLEY'S MYTHOLOGY OF GREECE AND ROME, Cuts, square, 4s. 6d.

PETER PARLEY'S TALES ABOUT PLANTS, ~~PAINTED BY~~ Mrs. Loudon, Engravings on Wood, 16mo, 7s. 6d.

WILLIAM TEGG AND CO'S CATALOGUE.

- PETER PARLEY'S TALES ABOUT ROME AND MODERN ITALY, Illustrated by 100 Engravings on Wood, by Thompson, &c., square, 4s. 6d.
- PETER PARLEY'S TALES OF THE SEA, Embellished with numerous Engravings, square, 4s. 6d.
- PETER PARLEY'S TALES ABOUT THE SUN, MOON, STARS AND COMETS, with 180 Wood Cuts, square, 4s. 6d.
- PETER PARLEY'S TALES ABOUT THE UNITED STATES, numerous Wood Cuts, square, 4s. 6d.
- PETER PARLEY'S LIVES OF WASHINGTON AND FRANKLIN, Embellished with Engravings, 4s. 6d.
- PETER PARLEY'S TALES ABOUT SHIPWRECKS AND DISASTERS AT SEA, with Engravings on Wood, 4s. 6d.
- * * 16 vols. in Mahogany Case, Glass Door, £4 16s. 6d.
- PETER PARLEY'S PEEP AT PARIS, describing all that is worth seeing and telling, &c., with numerous Illustrations, square, cloth, 3s. 6d.
- PETER PARLEY'S CHILD'S OWN ATLAS, with 12 original Maps, engraved on Steel and coloured, by A. G. Findlay, F.R.A.S., square, cloth, 2s.
- PETER PARLEY'S WALKS IN THE COUNTRY, or Rural Pickings, being attractive Points in Country Life and Scenery, &c., coloured Frontispiece, by the Editor of Peter Parley's Europe, &c., royal 18mo, cloth, 3s. 6d.
- POOR RICH MAN, AND RICH POOR MAN, by Miss Sedgwick, Author of "The Love Token," &c. &c., 32mo, cloth, gilt, 2s.
- PRESENT (A) FOR AN APPRENTICE; to which is added Franklin's Way to Wealth, by the late Thomas Tegg, Esq., with Engravings, square, cloth, gilt edges, 4s. 6d.
- ROBINSON CRUSOE (THE LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF), by D. De Foe; with a Memoir, and 300 Illustrations by Granville, crown 8vo, cloth, 6s. 6d.
- RASSELAS, BELISARIUS, SOLYMAN AND ALMENA, INDIAN COTTAGE, PAUL AND VIRGINIA, and ELIZABETH, complete in 1 vol., with Steel Frontispiece, by J. Gilbert, Esq., fcap 8vo, cloth, gilt edges, 4s. 6d.
- SOMETHING FOR THE CHILDREN; a Gift-Book for all Occasions, by J. W. Green, Author of the "Universal Primer," &c. With Illustrations, square, cloth, 2s. 6d.

* * Mr. Charles Dickens, in a kind letter to the Author, says, "I have read your little books, and think them exceedingly well calculated for the amusement and instruction of children."







