9000 inhabitants ; Araura, situate between two branches of the river Aricagua. with a population of 11,000 ; Mara- cay, situate in the rich vale of Aragua, a beautiful and flourishing town, with 10,000 inhabitants; Victoria, on the road leading from Caraccas to Porto Cavello, in the midst of a most productive country; Tulmero, two leagues from Maracay, with 8000 inhabitants ; Valencia, sixteen miles south-west of Caraccas, with 15,000 inhabitants; Barcelona, at the mouth of the river Neveri, with 14,000 inhabitants; Cumana, the capital of the province of the same name, with about 20,000 inhabitants ; Angostura, on the Orinoco, with 3000 inhabitants.

*Population of the Republic of Venezuela.*

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| --- |
| Province of Orinoco 175,000 |
| Venezuela 430,000 |
| Sulia 162,000 |
| Total 767,000 |

The amount of the imports and exports of Venezuela were,

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Imports.** | **Exports.** |
| In 1837 L.779,906 | L.824,630 |
| In 1838 509,239 | 709,792 |

In the year 1831, by one of those revolutions which have followed each other in too rapid succession in Spanish America, the extensive country, then called Colombia, was dissevered into three independent republics under the names of Venezuela, New Granada, and Equator. The last of these has already been described under the article Quito ; it only remains that we shortly notice the republic of New Granada. It extends from the equator to 12° north lat., and from 68° to 83° west long.; having Venezuela on the east, Brazil and Equator on the south, the Pacific ocean on the west, and the Caribbean sea on the north.

The cordillera of the Andes crosses the country from north to south, and insensibly decreases in elevation towards the province of Panama. Between 2° 30' and 5° 15' of north lat., the main chain separates into three parallel ridges. The eastern, some of whose summits are covered with snow, divides the great river Magdalena from the plains of the Meta. The central ridge separates the Magdalena from the Rio Cauca: this is the most lofty of the three, and rises into the region of eternal snow. The western ridge sepa­rates the Rio Cauca from the province of Choco : it scarce­ly attains an elevation of 4500 feet, and is nearly lost in the province of Panama. For a more particular description, see Andes.

The rivers are very numerous. The chief of these is the Rio Grande de la Magdalena, a majestic navigable river, of which, however, little is known. It is said to rise about thirty miles east of Popayan, near the sources of the Cauca, in 8o south lat., and after a northerly course of immense length the two rivers unite, after having flowed in nearly a paral­lel line on the opposite side of the same chain of moun­tains. Its chief tributaries are the Suarez, the Gallinazo or Sogamozo, the Rio Negro, and the Bogota or Funza. The Meta is a noble river, which rises in the mountain ridge opposite to Bogota, and flowing eastward joins the Ori­noco thirty leagues below the cataracts of Atures. Its banks are inhabited chiefly by Indians. The Apure is also a large river, which rises in one of the ridges which diverge from the eastern branch of the Andes, and joins the Orino­co twelve leagues below Santiago. The river Atrato flows into the gulph of Darien, and by it much of the internal produce is exported. But the whole country abounds with

rivers and streams to an extent which it would be tedious to enumerate. Every valley has its rivers, large or small, and, if not navigable, at least sufficient to fertilise the ground.

The principal cities have been already described. See Bogota, Santa Marta, Carthagena, Paνama, Porto Bello, Veragua, Ροpαyαν, Μομpοχ, Ilonda, Tunja, and Pasto, which was destroyed by an earthquake in 1834.

The vegetable productions of the country are nearly the same as those of Venezuela. The soil is exceedingly fertile: the fruits are produced in great luxuriance, and the trees attain an immense bulk.

Its vast forests are infested by numerous tribes of wild animals. Among these the jaguar or tiger, and the American leopard, are very destructive to the cattle. Wild boars, foxes, armadilloes, squirrels, deer, rabbits, and monkeys are abun­dant, and are eaten by the Indians and Negroes.

The feathered tribes are numerous and beautiful. Among these the toncan with its large bill, the gallinazo vulture, which clears the country of dead carcases, and the macaw, with its beautiful plumage and disagreeable voice, are the most singular.

Providence has dealt out his gifts to this quarter with a lavish hand ; but to compensate for this preference over more sterile lands and less genial climates, he has mingled with them evils of the most serious kind,—noxious animals, oppressive heat, furious thunder storms and earthquakes. The insects and reptiles are as numerous as the birds and beasts. Among the insects may be mentioned the centi­pede, the scorpion, the spider, the pique or jigger of the West Indies ; among the reptiles, the rattlesnake, the dart, and the still more venomous coral snake. While the feet of the pedestrian are insecure from the attacks of these creatures, his face is exposed to the venom of the musquitoes. The bed may be surrounded with gauze curtains to protect the sleeper, but it is of no avail, for another and almost imperceptible enemy finds access through the threads: these are called mantas blancas, from their re­sembling white cloaks while flying in clouds in the air. In some places bats are so numerous that they cover the street in an evening in clouds, and infest the houses.

The hills and rivers are supposed to have formerly sup­plied considerable quantities of gold. The gold washing of most consequence are those of the Novita, Zitara, and the river Andegada, in the province of Choco. All the ground between this river and the San Augustin is aurifer­ous. 10,800 marks of gold is the utmost annual produce of the washings of Choco. Here a piece of gold was once found by a negro which weighed twenty-five pounds. Pla­tina is also found in this and the neighbouring province of Antioquia. This valuable metal is discovered in grains in the alluvious grounds between the second and sixth degrees of north latitude. the ravine of Oro, between the villages of Novita and Tado, yields the greatest quantity.

New Granada is divided into twenty provinces, and 110 cantons. The total population, as taken in the first quarter of 1835, was 1,686,038.

On the 31st of August 1835 there were three universi­ties, nineteen colleges, and seven public schools in the re­public, attended by 2307 pupils ; of Lancasterian schools there were 125, attended by 6741 boys, and five attended by 220 girls ; of schools upon the old system, 419, attended by 11,557 boys, and 141 attended by 1605 girls; thus prov­ing that female education must be very much neglected, for while 20,605 young men and boys are attending the schools and colleges, only 1825 girls are receiving instruc­tion in the schools.