a quarter of a mile in breadth, through which the Bowmont flows. The parish church is situated in Kirk Yetholm, whilst in Town Yetholm there are two dissenting places of worship. The population of the parish in 1831 was 1289.

YEZD, a city of Persia, in the province of Khorassan, on the frontier of Seistan. It is situated in a sandy desert, con­tiguous to a range of lofty mountains. Being a great com­mercial emporium between Hindustan, Bokhara, and Persia, it is a place of considerable trade, is large and flourishing, and the bazaar is supposed to contain 20,000 houses, besides those of the Guebres or worshippers of fire, which are estimated at 4000. These Guebres are a persecuted remnant, who, after the extinction of the greater part of their race, are still suffered to exist in a state of oppression, being sub­jected to a poll-tax of twenty piastres, besides the various exactions of the Persian government. There were formerly many opulent Hindus in this place ; but, in order to escape the exactions of the governor, who intended to plunder them, they all fled in one night to Candahar, where they have established themselves, and since that period there have not been more than nine Hindus in Yezd. The city imports corn from Ispahan. Cattle are scarce, and sell high. The town is famous for the manufacture of silk stuffs, which are superior to any in Persia. The fort has but a mean appearance, and the town is destitute of a wall. It is about 300 miles east of Ispahan. Long. 55.30. E. Lat. 32. 30. N.

YEZDIKHAST, a town of Persia, in the southern part of the province of Irak. It is the first which occurs in the high road to Ispahan, after passing the frontier of Laristan.

YGUISAN, a small island among the Philippines, near the north coast of Panay. Long. 122.32. E. Lat. 11.35. N.

YNCA. See Inca.

YN-YUEI, a city of China, of the second rank, in Yunan. Long. 98. 24. E. Lat. 25. 58. N.

YOKE, in *Agriculture,* a frame of wood fitted over the necks of the oxen, by which they are coupled together, and harnessed to the plough.

Yore *of Land* is the space which a yoke of oxen, that is, two oxen, may plough in one day.

YONG-NING, a city of China, of the first rank, in Yunan, on the borders of Tibet, situated near a fine lake. The neighbouring country abounds in cows having those long tails with which the great men of China are accus­tomed to adorn themselves. 1095 miles south-west of Peking. Long. 100.24. E. Lat. 27. 50. N. Of the same name, there are several other cities, of the second and third rank.

YONG-NGAO, a small island near the coast of China, in Quangtong, twenty miles south-south-east of Macao.

YONG-PE, a city of China, of the first rank, in Yunan, in a mountainous district, yet fertile, and watered by a fine lake. Long. 100. 34. E. Lat. 26. 42. N.

YONG-PING, a city of China, of the first rank, in Pe- tche-lee, on a river which runs into the Gulf of Leao-tong. It is environed by the sea, by rivers, and by mountains co­vered for the most part with fine trees. From the sea it is supplied with great plenty of all the necessaries of life. Not far from the city stands a fort named Chun-hai. which is the key of the Tartar province of Leao-tong. This fort is near the eastern extremity of the great wall. 115 miles east of Peking. Long. 118. 34. E. Lat. 39. 55. N.

YONG-TCHANG, a city of China, of the first rank, in Yunan. It is large and populous, and is built in the midst of high mountains, in the neighbourhood of a savage people. The country produces gold, honey, wax, amber, and a vast quantity of fine silk. 270 miles south-west of Peking. Long. 99. 0. E. Lat. 25. 6. N.

YONG-TCHEOU, a city of China, of the first rank, in Hoo-quang, forming the most southerly city of the province. It is situated on a fine river, amid verdant and well-cultivat­ed mountains, particularly abounding in bamboos. 882 miles south-west of Peking. Long. 111.15. E. Lat. 26. 10. N.

YONNE, a department in the north-east of France, form­ed out of Auxerois in the ancient Burgundy, and Sennois, a part of ancient Champagne. It extends in north latitude from 47° 22' to 48° 37', and in east longitude from 2o 47' to 4° 19'. It is bounded on the north by the departments of Seine-Marne and Aube, on the east by Aube and Côte d’Or, on the south by Nievre, and on the west by Loiret. It is 2846 square miles in extent, is divided into five arrondissements, thirty-seven cantons, and 481 com­munes, containing 355,237 inhabitants in 1836, all of whom adhere to the Roman Catholic church. The face of the country is undulating, with valleys extending between hills of moderate height. In the western division, the soil chiefly consists of clay, which is much covered with wood, and over­run with wet marshy pools and ditches. In the south and east it is calcareous and stony, and in the north a produc­tive loam. It is on the whole tolerably fertile, yielding more corn than is required for the consumption of the in­habitants. The climate is mild and peculiarly healthy. The chief river, from which the department takes the name, is navigable. It enters from Nievre, flowing from south to north ; and after receiving the waters of the Vannes, the Armoncon, the Seray, the Eure, the Voisin, and the Tholon, it passes into the department of thc Seine and Marne. The canal of Burgundy terminates near to St Florentin, and the canal of Briare touches a small part of this division of the kingdom.

The chief occupation is agriculture, and the corn grown here is of a good quality, especially in the northern part ; but in the east and the south the cultivation of the vine is found a more beneficial pursuit. A large quantity of excellent wine is made, especially in the district adjoining to Côte d’Or. There is nothing remarkable in either their cows or sheep ; and the cultivation of green crops is very rarely attended to, the only good pasture being the natural meadows on the banks of the Yonne. Fruit trees are very abundant, and yield large annual crops, especially of plums ; and the nuts and chestnuts are objects for export. The other articles ex­ported are wood, charcoal, wine, hay, and live cattle. There are manufactures of cotton, linen, and woollen ; paper-mills, tanneries, glass-houses, and potteries ; but barely sufficient for the home demand, and all upon a contracted scale. There are some small mines of iron, not yielding more than 300 tons of raw iron, which does not suffice for the supply. This department elects three deputies to the representative chamber.

YON-NIM-KIEN Hotun, a town of Chinese Tartary, on the eastern coast of the Yellow Sea, 263 miles east of Peking.

YOOL or Yowl Islands, a cluster of small islands in the Pacific Ocean, so called by Captain Forest in 1774. They were called, in 1788, Tattee Islands by Mr Meers. They are situated off the north coast of Wagiou, about the 31st degree of E. long., and are surrounded by coral reefs.

YORK, an English county, by far the largest in the kingdom. In extent it more than equals the two next largest counties, viz. Devonshire and Lincoln. According to the parliamentary returns of 1831, the whole surface is 5836 square statute miles, or 3,730,040 acres, or nearly one-ninth part of the southern division of the united king­dom. This county is bounded on the cast by the German Ocean ; on the north by the counties of Durham and West­moreland; on the west by the latter county and Lancashire ; and on the south by Cheshire, Derbyshire, Nottingham­shire, and Lincolnshire. The river Tees on the north, and the Humber on the south, are boundaries marked by the hand of nature, and so, in some degree, are the ranges of hills on the western sides ; but these last are indefinite, and, like most other divisions of counties, those of Yorkshire