with oxide of manganese, occurs at Bennington, Pittsford, and Manleton. Pyrites, or sulphuret of iron, is found in Strafford and Shrewsbury ; and about three million pounds of copperas, of the value of 70,000 to 75,000 dollars, are made here annually.

Vermont was originally covered with a dense forest, a large part of which still remains, although considerable encroachments have been made on it in clearing land for cultivation, and in felling trees for timber. The moun­tains produce hemlock, spruce, and fir ; the lower grounds, various species of oak, pine, maple, elm, hickory, beech, birch, ash, buttonwood or sycamore, and lime or basswood, and the cedar grows in wet places. Ginseng, sarsaparilla, sassafras, snakeroot, lobelias, &c., are also among the pro­ducts of the forest. Maple-sugar is made in large quantities for domestic use and exportation, and pot and pearl ashes, and lumber, are also exported.

Vermont is divided into fourteen counties, which are subdivided into townships. There are no large towns in the state, but Vergennes has the name of a city.

*Population in* 1830.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Counties.** | **Population.** | **County Towns.** | **Popula­tion.** |
| Addison, | 24,940 | Middleburgh,.. | 3468 |
|  | 17,468 | Bennington,  Manchester, | 3419 |
|  | 1525 |
| Caledonia, | 20,967 | Danville, | 2631 |
| Chittenden, | 21,765 | Burlington,.... | 3526 |
| Essex | 3981 | Guildhall, | 481 |
| Franklin, | 24,525 | St. Albans, | 2375 |
| Grand Isle, | 3696 | North Hero,... | 638 |
| La Moelle, established in 1837,} | ... | Hydepark,...... | 823 |
| Orange, | 27,285 | Chelsea | 1958 |
| Orleans, | 13,890 | Irasburgh, | 860 |
| Rutland | 31,294 | Rutland, | 2753 |
| Washington, | 21,378 | Montpelier | 1792 |
| Windham | 28,746 | Newfane, | 1441 |
| Windsor, | 40,625 | Windsor,....  Woodstock,. | 3134 |
| 3044 |

Vermont is not a slave-holding state. The number of newspapers published in this state in 1839 was thirty-one.

The senate established in 1836 consists of thirty mem­bers, each county being entitled to at least one, and the rest apportioned according to population ; and the House of Representatives is composed of one member from each town.

VERNIER Scale, a scale excellently adapted for the graduation of mathematical instruments, thus called from its inventor Peter Vernier.

VERNON, a city of France, in the department of the Eure, and the arrondissement of Evreux. It stands in a fine valley situated on the banks of the Seine; and in 1836 it contained 710 houses, with 4485 inhabitants. They carry on considerable trade in com and flour, and have some large tanneries. Near to it are some valuable stone quarries, which supply the builders of Havre. Lat. 49. 6. Long. 1. 22. E.

VERONA, a delegation or province of Austrian Lombardy, within the government of Venice. It is bounded on the north by the Tyrol, on the north-east by Vicenza, on the east by Padua, on the south-east by Polesina, on the south by Mantua, and on the west by the lake of Garda, which divides it from Brescia. It extends over 1320 square miles, and contains 277,849 inhabitants, all Catholics, and all, ex­cepting those in thirteen mountain communes, who speak a corrupt German, being of the Italian race. On the north, this province is partly occupied by the Tridentine Alps, which extend in a circular form to the river Adige. The vicinity of the lake of Garda is also mountainous ; but the other portions of the province, between the Adige and the Mincio, belong to the extended plains of Lombardy. Be­sides the rivers now mentioned, it is watered by the Tartaro, the Castagnaro, and the Polesina, which all finally empty themselves into the Po. Much of the land is sterile ; but in the south-west a part of it is moderately fertile, producing wheat, maize, rice, rye, flax, hemp, wine, and fruits of various kinds. A large quantity of silk is produced, and that pro­duct has been and still is increasing with the new mulberry trees planted from year to year. The woods provide tim­ber, and the lakes and rivers abundance of fish. Some cop­per and some coal mines are worked, though not extensive­ly. Of the wealth of this province, a very considerable portion is drawn from the quarries of marble and alabaster, of which a great variety is raised, especially some of a green colour, very highly estimated.

Verona, a city, the capital of the delegation of that name. It stands on the river Adige or Etsch, by which it is divided into two unequal parts, and over which is a fine stone bridge of three arches, as well as three others. It is surrounded with walls defended by bastions, and once had three castles, St. Felice and St. Pietro in the valley, and Castello-vecchio on a hill, all now neglected. The streets are generally narrow and crooked, and the squares or plazas are rather small. The houses are, many of them at least, of vast size, and the best of them, as well as the most eminent public buildings, are the work of the celebrated Palladio. The city contains 8964 houses, with 55,500 in­habitants. Besides the cathedral there are fourteen paro­chial, and forty-eight other churches. Many of them are ornamented with the best paintings. The celebrated Ascension of the Virgin by Titian, is in the cathedral. This city abounds with Roman antiquities; and among the most remarkable of them is the amphitheatre. It was constructed under the reign of the emperor Domitian ; but an Italian antiquary, named Giuliari, maintains that the original foundation was an Etruscan work of very re­mote date. The exterior has at present rather a ruinous appearance, but the interior is in excellent preservation, though the place is disfigured by the erection of a small wooden theatre on the arena. It is of an oval form, and the arena or stage is 225 feet long, and 135 feet broad. From it arises, over each other, forty-eight rows of seats, with passages by steps between these at intervals. The seats and steps are of marble. According to one writer, it can seat 22,000 spectators, but others have calculated space for a greater number, and one of them, Krickel, makes it capable of seating 32,824. The access to the seats is easy, and the passages leading to them are spacious. It is kept in good repair, and when any part is broken or damaged, it is replaced.

VERSAILLES, a city of France, the capital of an arron­dissement of the same name, in the department of the Seine and Oise, which extends over 331 square miles, is divided into eight cantons, and those into 114 communes, contain­ing, in 1836, 133,551 inhabitants. This city is extensive, is divided into the new and the old town, is splendidly built, and, by the magnificence of its appearance, must have been very appropriate for the circumstances of France, when its state of society was different from what now exists; when there were nobles to occupy the splendid mansions, and more than 80,000 inhabitants of all classes. The palace was built by Louis XIV, between the years 1673 and 1680. It is a most magnificent and extensive pile of build­ing, decorated with the remains of that correct and chaste style of architecture which was the prevailing taste of the time in which it was erected. It is however in a dilapi­dated condition, and its noble apartments destitute of fur­niture, and almost of occupants. The gardens are in toler-