ing for many years. Much of it is made into brandy. In some years, 250,000 hogsheads of wine have been made. The forests have been neglected, and now yield an insuffi­cient supply of fuel, especially as there is some demand for it from the few iron works in the department. The cattle are stated to be only 50,000 oxen, and 175,000 sheep; but there are numerous swine in proportion to the other ani­mals, amounting to about 45,000. These are mostly sent for the supply of Nantz, Rochelle, and Rochefort. Suf­ficient hemp and flax are grown to provide employment in spinning, and linen cloth for common use. The only manu­factures besides iron already noticed, are some paper, earthenware, leather, and coarse woollen goods, but barely sufficient for the internal demand. From the water com­munication being slight, and the roads in bad condition, there is little commerce, and that consists of the export of mules, swine, walnuts, chesnuts, wine, brandy, and, in years of extraordinary productiveness, a little corn.

VIENNE, Upper, a department in the north-west of France, formed out of the Upper Limousin, and the dis­tricts of La Marche and Poitou. It is situated in north la­titude between 45° 26', and 46° 24', and in east longitude between 0° 33', and 1° 41'. It is bounded on the north by the departments of Vienne and of Indre, on the east by that of the Creuse, on the south by the Correze and the Dordogne, and on the west by the Charente. It is 2165 square miles in extent, is divided into four arrondissements, and those into twenty-seven cantons, containing 198 com­munes or parishes. It contained in 1836 a population of 293,011, all of whom adhere to the Catholic church. They are represented as indolent and uninstructed, but kind and charitable, as penurious, and yet hospitable. The insti­tutions for instruction are few and very ill conducted. The face of the country consists of mountains, hills, deep chasms, and narrow valleys, but presents no extensive plain. The mountains are of granite. The highest of them are in the south part of the frontiers of the department of the Creuse and the Correze, and decline gradually in height towards the departments of the Charente and the Vienne. The greatest height of any of them does not exceed 3000 feet. The rivers, which amount to thirty-eight in number, are rapid, and in their course have worn themselves deep beds in the granite or schistose hills. The principal are the Vienne, 240 feet wide at Limoges, the Gartempe, the Ardoer, the Venaise, the Graire, and the Issoire, none of which are navigable. There are some lakes, but none of great extent. The climate is damp, cold, and highly va­riable. The frost begins early, and ends late. The me­dium heat of the year at Limoges is from eight to nine of Reaumur greater than in Paris, though it is three degrees south of that city. The appropriation of the soil is, accor­ding to the “ Statistique de la France,” 554,266 hectares, which is divided nearly in the following order :—Ploughed land, 248,599 hectares ; water meadows, 93,960 ; upland pasture, 47,516; 9870 commons, 2969 vineyards, 33,563 chesnut wood, 39,580 forests, 4300 gardens, 14,480 sites of houses and roads, 2969 courses of rivers, dikes., and lakes, and 64,173 uncultivated heaths. Little alteration has taken place in agriculture during the last two hundred years, except by the introduction of potatoes. As the na­tives speak a patois something like the Provençal, they have less means of becoming acquainted with the improve­ments made in the other parts of France ; and almost the whole is cultivated on the *Metayer* system. Frequent fal­lows are necessary, and with them very little wheat is raised ; about the same quantity of buck wheat, and about eight times as much rye. The oats, barley, and maize do not together yield half as much grain as the wheat alone. The most beneficial husbandry is the breeding of cattle : these are sold for the markets in the large cities near it, and some even in Paris. The annual sale to other depart­ments is about 10,000, and 15,000 oxen and cows. In the department, there are about 600,000 sheep of small size, and with coarse wool, but they are much annoyed by the wolves. One important product is the chesnut, of which more than a million quintals are annually harvested. They are used as a substitute for bread by the inhabitants, but some are sent to other districts. The forests have been much neglected, and now yield little timber for building, and but a scanty supply for fuel.

There are mines of antimony, tin, and iron, but the pro­duct of them is inconsiderable. There are some valuable clays adapted for making porcelain. The manufactures are mostly of the domestic kind, such as that of spinning flax, and weaving it into linen. Some woollen and cotton goods are made in the city of Limoges, the capital of the de­partment.

Vienne, an arrondissement of the department of the Isère, in the south-east of France. It is 690 square miles in extent, is divided into ten cantons, distributed in 132 communes, and contained 145,001 inhabitants in 1836. The chief city, bearing the same name, is built on the side of a hill on the left bank of the river Rhone, from which it rises like an amphitheatre. It consists of narrow and crooked streets, but has a fine promenade recently formed on the side of the stream. It has a cathedral of great beauty, several other churches, a museum, a theatre, and some extensive barracks. In 1836. It had a population of 16,484 persons, chiefly occupied in making paper, linen goods, iron and copper ware. It is one of the most ancient cities of France, and the capital of the ancient Gauls ; and various reliques of antiquity are from time to time disco­vered.

VIERLANDS, four small islands in the river Elbe, a little above the city of Hamburg, and under the joint go­vernment of that city and of Lübec. The inhabitants are a colony of Dutch who came to these spots on a religious account, and who still retain their ancient language, reli­gion, dress, and manners. They are, in fact, the market gardeners of the city of Hamburg, and supply its inhabi­tants with the best of culinary vegetables and fruits. The names of the islands are, Old Gamme, New Gamme, Kirk­warden, and Kosslacke. They form four parishes, and con­tain a population of more than 7000 persons.

VIERZON, a city of France, in the department of the Cher, and the arrondissement of Bourges. It stands at the point where the rivers Eure and Eber unite, and contained in 1836, 4706 inhabitants, employed in making hosiery, woollen goods, and leather. Lat. 47. 12. Long. 1. 58. E.

VIGER, Francois, more generally known by the name of Franciscus Vigerus, a learned Jesuit, was a native of Rouen, and died there in the year 1647. His treatise en­titled "De præcipuis Græcæ Dictionis Idiotismis liber,” is said to have been originally published in 1632. The sub­sequent editions are very numerous, and some of them are enriched by the emendations and additions of Hoogeveen, Zeunius, and Hermann. An edition, including the annota­tions of all the three, has been printed in our own country. Glasg. 1823, 8vo. In this improved form, the work pos­sesses great value. Viger published an edition of Euse­bius, “ De Preparatione Evangelica,” accompanied with notes and a new Latin version. Paris. 1628, fol.

VIGEVANO, a province of the kingdom of Sardinia in Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, on the frontier to­wards Milan. It is a level and rich, though small district, producing wine, silk, and some rice. The capital is of the same name, is the seat of a bishop, and is situated about two miles from the river Tessin. It is surrounded with walls, has an old castle, and contains besides a beautiful cathedral, two parish churches, seven monasteries, and three nunneries, to each of which there is attached a church. The inhabitants are 15,200, very industriously occupied in