sembling those on the banks of the Seine at Paris. The part of the town beyond the walls consists of extensive warehouse premises, and inferior dwelling-houses. The new town principally consists of substantial private resi­dences ; and the space between them and the river is oc­cupied by docks, timber-wharfs, building-yards, and other premises connected with the trade of the port. The streets are well lighted with gas, and well supplied with water. The town-hall, church, and theatre, are hand-some buildings. In addition to the church, there are other two chapels connected with the establishment, and places of worship for the various bodies of dissenters. There is an extensive manufactory for crapes and other silk goods, which is said to be in a thriving condition, and which gives em­ployment to about 500 persons, principally women. Ship-building, and the various trades connected with it, are also carried on to some extent in Yarmouth ; nevertheless it cannot be considered as a manufacturing town, but derives its importance and prosperity from the trade and commerce which it owes to its situation and port. The rivers Yare, Waveney, and Bure, which unite in Braydon Water, con­tiguous to the town, are navigable ; the first to Norwich, the second to Bungay, and the third to Aylsham ; and se­cure to Yarmouth an extensive inland trade in thc expor­tation of the agricultural produce of the districts that are traversed by these rivers, and in supplying them with coals and other heavy goods. The exportation of grain and malt from this port is considcrable ; but the principal business of Yarmouth is the herring and mackarel fisheries, and the curing and exportation of this staple commodity to foreign countries, particularly to the states bordering thc Mediter­ranean. An extensive timber trade with the Baltic is also carried on ; and there are at present nearly 400 square- rigged vessels belonging to the port Yarmouth Roads have long been the principal rendezvous for the collier trade ; and the town derives some advantages from the supply of fresh provisions to the numerous shipping employed in this trade. The harbour of Yarmouth, formed by the river Yare, has an awkward entrance, which, as is always the case in harbours of this description, is obstructed by a bar. Great attention, however, is bestowed on the reme­dying of these defects, and on the general improvement of the port. Vessels drawing about twelve feet of water, or of about 200 tons burden, can cross the bar, and proceed to the town at spring-tides. Yarmouth has two weekly markets, and that held on Saturday is much frequented. An annual fair is held on the Friday after Good Friday, but is neither of importance to the town nor its neighbour­hood. The town is divided into six wards, and is govern­ed by a mayor, twelve aldermen, and thirty-five council­lors. It returns two members to the House of Commons. The duties collected here in 1837 amounted to L.66,l69, and in 1838 to L.70,775. The population amounted in 1821 to 18,040, and in 1831 to 21,448.

Yλrmouth, a small market-town of the Isle of Wight and the county of Hants, a part of the parish of Medina, 100 miles from London. It stands on a rising ground facing the sea, and retains traces of having been much larger at some former period than it is at present. In its present state it consists of several well-built streets. There is but little trade carried on. The population amounted in 1821 to 564, and in 1831 to 586.

YARMUC, or Yarun, a village of Palestine, in the dis­trict of Saphet, on a small river of the same name, which falls into the lake of Tiberias. It is twenty-four miles south of Saphet.

Yabmuc, a river of Syria, the ancient Marsyas, which runs into thc Orontes near Apamea.

YAULY, a town of Hindustan, province of Berar, nine­teen miles south-west from Nagpoor. Long. 79.1. E. Lat. 26. 25. N.

YAWNING, an involuntary opening of the mouth, ge­nerally produced by weariness or an inclination to sleep. Yawning, according to Boerhaave, is performed by expand­ing at one and the same time all the muscles capable of spontaneous motion, by greatly extending the lungs; by drawing in gradually and slowly a large quantity of air, and gradually and slowly breathing it out after it has been re­tained for some time and rarefied, and then restoring the muscles to their natural state. Hence the effect of yawn­ing is to move, accelerate, and equally distribute all the humours through all the vessels of the body, and conse­quently to qualify the muscles and organs of sensation for their various functions. Sanctorius observes, that a great deal is insensibly discharged, when nature endeavours to get rid of the retained perspirable matter, by yawning and stretch­ing the limbs. To these a person is most inclined just after sleep, because a greater quantity going off by the pores of the skin than at other times, whenever a person wakes, the increasing contraction that then happens closes a great deal of the perspirable matter in the cutaneous passages, which will continually give such irritations as excite yawn­ing and stretching; and such motions, by shaking the mem­branes of the whole body, and shifting the contact of their fibres, and the enclosed matter, by degrees throw it off. Hence we see the reason why healthful strong people are most inclined to such motions, because they perspire most in time of sleep, and therefore have more of the perspirable matter to lodge in the pores, and greater irritations. The advantages of some little exercise just after waking in a morning are considerable, as it throws off all the perspirable matter that is ready for its exit from the body. When yawning is troublesome, Hippocrates says that it is cured by long, deep respiration, or drawing in the air at long in­tervals.

YAYNANGHEOM, a town of the Birman empire, si­tuated on the eastern bank of the Irrawuddy river. It carries on a very considerable traffic, and has a manufac­ture of earthen ware. Five miles east of the town are situ­ated the petroleum wells, which supply the whole kingdom with this oil, which is used in lamps and for all other pur­poses of train or wood oil, and is sold very cheap. The government farms out the ground that supplies this extra­ordinary oil, and the renter draws it out at his own expense. The depth of the pits is about thirty-seven fathoms, and it is drawn out by means of pots, which are let down to the bottom by ropes. Long. 94. 35. E. Lat. 20. 28. N.

YEAR, in *Astronomy* and *chronology.* See Astronomy **and** Calendar**.**

YEAST, or Yest, a head or scum rising upon beer or ale while working or fermenting in the vat. See Brewing.

YELCUNDEL, a district of Hindustan, province of Hy­derabad, situated between the eighteenth and nineteenth degrees of north latitude, and bounded on the north by the river Godavery.

YELL, one of the islands of Shetland, lying north-east from the Mainland, and divided from it by an arm of the sea, called Yell Sound. By some it is thought to have been the Thule of the ancients. It is seventeen miles long and from six to eight broad. It is very mountainous, and full of moss ; but there are considerable pastures, in which the islanders feed a great many sheep ; and it also affords plenty of peat. It has eight large harbours. It is divided into two parishes ; and its inhabitants are partly supported by the cod, ling, and whale fisheries, and by agriculture. Their number in 1831 amounted to 3492.

YELLOW, one of the original colours of light.

YELLOW River, or Hoangho, a great river of China, which, along with the parallel stream of Yang-tse-kiang, or Blue River, has its sources in the unknown clefts of the Tibetian Mountains, probably the lofty central chain of the Asiatic continent ; and after a tortuous course of