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|  | **Euprope** | **Oceania** | **Antarcia** |
| **edition1** | CARANNA, a refsnous fubftance brought from New Spain jn little maffes rolled up in leaves of flags. It is rarely kept in the fhops, and is rejefted by the catalogue of the London college, though it is still retained in the Edinburgh.  SILESIA, a duchy belonging to the king of Pruffia, two hundred miles long, and feventy broad : it is bounded by Brandenburgh on the north, by Poland on the ead: by Hungary on thefouth, and by Moravia and Bohemia on the wed.  GOTHLAND, the mod fouthern province of Sweden, being a peninfula furrounded on three fides by the Baltic Sea. It is fubdivided into Eaft and Weft Gothland, Smaland, Halland, Bleken, and Schooner | CLARION, in heraldry, a bearing as reprefented in Plate LXV. fig. 5. he bears ruby, three clarions topaz, being the arms Sf the earl of Bath, by the name of Granville: -Guillim is of opinion, that three clarions are a kind of old-fashioned trumpets ; but o- thyrs fay, that they rather refemble the rudder of a ship; others, a reft for a lance.  MESOLOGARITHMS, according to Kepler, are the logarithms of the cofines and co-tangents, the former, of which were called by lord Napier antilogarithms, and the latter differentials.  BOIOBI, in zoology, the name of a fpecies of ferpent found in America, and called by the Portuguefe cobra de verd. It is about an ell in length, of the thicknefs of a man’s thumb, and is all over of a very beautiful and Alining green. Its mouth is very large, and it's tongue black. It loves to be about houfes, and never injures any creature unlefs provoked or hurt; but it will then bite, and its poifon is very fatal. The natives take, as a remedy againft its poifon, the root capia bruifed, and mixed with water. See Caa Apia. | 无 |
| **edition2** | AGRIMONIA, a genus of the di- gynia order, belonging to the dodecandria clafs of plants. Of this genus there are five fpecies enumerated by botanical writers; but none of them have any remarkable properties except the two following.— . ( 1.) The eupatoria, or common agrimony. It grows naturally in feveral parts of Britain by the fides of hedges and of woods.  DISPONDEE, in the Greek and Latin poetry, a double fpondee or foot, confifting of four long fyllables; as maecenates, concludentes.  SALAMANCA, an ancient, large, rich, and poThe king giving credit to all he faid, immediately caupulous city of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, fitufed a ftrong fquadron to fail round the illand in the ated on1 the river Tormes, about 75 miles weft from night, in order to cut off the enemy’s flight Early Madrid. | MUCUS, a mucilaginous liquor fecreted by certain glands, and ferving to lubricate many of the internal cavities of the body. In its natural ftate it is generally limpid and colourlefs; but, from certain caufes, will often aflume a thick confiftence and whitifh colour like pus.  NEPER, or Napier (John), baron of Merchifton in Scotland, whofe high attainments in many branches of ufeful literature render his memory valuable, was born in 1550. He had a peculiar turn to mathematical inveftigations and ufeful inventions.  MALALEUCA, the Cayputi tree; a genus of the polyandria order, belonging to the polyadelphia clafs of plants. There is but one fpecies, viz. the leucodendra, a native of the Eaft Indies and South-Sea islands. Mr Forfter relates that they were found ia the illand of New Caledonia. |  |
| **edition3** | SOCINUS(Lrelius), the first author of the left of the Socinians, was born at Sienna in Tufcany in 1525. Being lighted by his father tor the law, he began very early to search for the foundation of that science in the Word of God ; and by that study discovered that the llomifh religion taught many things contrary to revelation; when, being desirous of penetrating farther into the true fence of the Scriptures, he studied Greek, Hebrew, and even Arabic.  IDENTITY, denotes that by which a thing is itself, and not any thing else ; in which fence identity differs from milted, as well as diversity. See Metaphysics IDES, in the ancient Roman calendar, were eight days in each month; the first of which fell on the 5th of March, May, July, and Odor; and on the ninth day of the other months.  FLORENCE, the capital of the duchy of Tufcany, and one of the finelt cities in Italy. It is surrounded on all fides but one with high hills, which rife ineffably, and at last join with the lofty mountains called the Apennines. | BARROWS, in ancient topography, artificial hillocks or mounts, met with in many parts of the world, intended as repofitories for the dead, and formed either of ftones heaped up, or of earth. For the former, more generally knocwn by the name of cairns, fee Cairns.—Of the latter Dr Plott takes notice of two forts in Oxfordfhire : one placed on the military ways ; the other in the fields, meadows, or woods; the firit fort doubtlefs of Roman eredfion, the other more probably erected by the Britons or Danes.  MUSCICAPA, or Fly-catcher, a genus of birds belonging to the order of pafferes. The bill is flatted the others white: the legs are dufky This fpecies inhabits the fouthern ifle of New Zealand ; where it is feen conftantly hunting after infects, and flies always with its tail in (hape of a fan. It is eafily tamed; and will then fit on any perfon's fiioulder, and pick off the • flies. It has a chirping kind of note; and is called by the natives Diggo-wagh-wagh. There is a beauti¬ ful figure of this bird in Mr Latham’s Synopfis, plate xlix.  ROCKINGHAM, a town in Northamptonfhire, in England, 87 miles from London, dands on the river Welland. It has a charity-fchool, a market on Thurfday, and a fair on Sept. 8. for five days. Its fored was reckoned one of the larged and riched of the kingdom, in which William the Conqueror built a cable ; it extended, in the time of the ancient Britons, almoh from the Welland to the Nen, and was noted formerly for iron-works, great quantities of flags, i. e. the refufe of the iron-ore, being met with in the adjacent fields. |  |
| **edition4** | GNESNA, a large and strong town of Great Poland, of which it is capital, and in the palatinate of Caliih, with an archbifliop’s fee, whose prelate is primate of Poland, and viceroy during the vacancy of the throne. It was the first town built in the kingdom, and formerly more considerable than at present.  RACK, Edmund, a person well known in the literary world by his attachment to, and promotion of, agricultural knowledge : he was a native of Norfolk, a (Quaker. His education was common, and he was apprenticed originally to a shopkeeper : his society was fell in this situation, and by improving himself in learning, his conversation was enjoyed by a refillable acquaintance.  BLOTELING, or Blooteling, Abraham, an engraver who flourifhed about the year 1672. He was a native of Amsterdam, and designed as well as engraved. From the flyleaf his etchings, which have great merit, he is supposed to have frequented the school of the Viffchers. | PONTEFRACT, or Pomfret, a town of the weft riding of Yorkftiire in England, fituated on the river Are. It is said to. take its name from a broken bridge, which is supposed to have been laid anciently over that marshy spot called the Wajh.  ROCKINGHAM, a town in Northamptonfhire, in England, 87 miles from London, Hands on the river V eiland. It has a charity-school, a market on Thursday, and a fair on Sept. 8. for five days. Its forest was reckoned one of the largest and richest of the kingdom, in which William the Conqueror built a castle.  SHEFFIELDIA, a genus of plants belonging to the class of pentandria, and to the order of monogyny. The corolla is bell-fhaped; the filaments are ten ; of which every fecond is barren. The capfule confifts of one cell, which has four valves. There is only one species, the repent, a native of New Zealand. |  |
| **edition5** | NYMPHLDIUS, Serbians, a person of mean deferent, but appointed by Nero colleague of Timelines in the command of the praetorian guards. About the time, however, that the German legions revolted from this despicable prince, he was also betrayed by Nymphidius and abandoned by his guards.  BARROW, Isaac, an eminent mathematician and divine, was the fon of Mr Thomas Barrow a linen draper in London, where he was born in 1630. He was at firft placed at the Charter-houfe fcjiool for two or three years. There, however, his conduct gave but little hopes of faucets in the procession of a femoral.  CART, a land carriage with two wheels, drawn commonly by horses, to carry heavy goods, &c. from one place to another. The word teems formed from the French chartered which signifies the fame, or rather the Latin carrels, a diminutive of carries. | DUSKY BAY, a bay of the island of New Zealand in the Southern Pacific ocean. The country around is mountainous, and the hills near the sea fide are covered with thick foretells. It is in S. Lat. 45. 47. and ia E. Long. 166. 18  BLENHELM HOUSE, a noble and princely house erected in honor of the duke of Marlborough at Woodstock near Oxford, which with the manor of Woodstock is fettled on the duke and his heirs, in consideration of the eminent services by him performed for the public; and for building of which house the sum of 500,000. was granted by parliament, &c.  HARRIOT, Thomas, a celebrated algebraist, was born at Oxford in 1360, where he was also educated. In 1 579 he completed his bachelor’s degree j and, being already distinguished for his mathematical learning, was soon after recommended to Sir Walter Raleigh, as a proper person to intrude him in that science. |  |
| **edition6** | CUNNINGHAM, one of the four bailiwicks in Scotland ; and one of the three into which the hire of Ayr is subdivided. It lies north eafl: of Kyle. It contains the sea port towns of Irvine and Saltcoats.  KARECK, an island in the Persian gulf, which was once subject to the Dutch. It was visited by Mr Ives in 1758. He found the south part of the island well cultivated, with agreeable fields of corn, and producing plenty of esculent vegetables. In the middle are very high hills abounding with a variety of Shells.  PLEADINGS, in Law, are the mutual altercations between the plaintiff and defendant, (fee Suit, Writ, and Process). They form the third part or stage of a fad 5 and at present are set down and delivered into the proper office in writing, though formerly they were usually put in by their counsel ore tends, or viva voce, in court, and then minuted down by the chief clerks or prothonotaries j whence, in our old law-French, the pleadings are frequently denominated the part. | MOUNT EDGECYMBE, a prodigious high peak, at the entrance of Cook’s strait, in New Zealand, on the welt fide. Its height is supposed not to be much inferior to that of the Peak of Tenerife, Mount Sorrel, a town in Leicestershire, fo named from a high mount or solid rock adjoining to the town, of a dark red or sorrel-colored done, extremely hard.  PHORMIUM, Flax-PLANT, (Phormium tenax, Ford.) is a name which we may give to a plant that serves the inhabitants of New Zealand instead of hemp and flax. Of this plant there are two forts 5 the leaves of both referable those of Hags, but the flowers are smaller, and their clusters more numerous in one kind they are yellow, and in the other a deep red.  SHiVWI A, a genus of plants, belonging to the class syngenefia, and order polygamy segregate, of which the chargers are the following j the calyx is imbricated with five or fix leaves, the three interior of which are larger ; the corolla is five-cleft; there is one oblong feed. One species only has been discovered, which is a native of New Zealand. |  |
| **edition7** | PHEGOR, or PeoR, a deity worshipped at a very early period by the Midianites and Moabites, and probably by all the other tribes which then inhabited Syria. Much has been said concerning the funflions of this god, and the rank which he held.among the Pa- [ 25j 1 Phftgor tl Phones.  GRANTOR, a Greek philosopher and poet, was born at Solos in Cilicia. He left his native country where he was admired went to Athens, and they're studied with Polemon under Xenocrates. He was ccnfidcred as one of the chief supporters of the Pla- 9 ] c R A tonic feft 5 and was the firft who wrote commentaries upon Plato’s works. He flourished 270 years before Christ.  BACCARACH, a town of Germany in the Lower Palatinate 5 formerly imperial and free, but now lub- je£t to the elector Palatine. It is famous for excellent wine ; and is situated on the Rhine, in E. Long. 7. 5. | CHEM CALORIC, quantity of caloric. A thermometer placed within a condenser rides several degrees every. We can even fee a reason for this. When the particles of a body are forced nearer each other, the repulsive power of the caloric combined with them is increafed, and consequently a part of it will be apt to fly off.  NAPIER (John), baron of Merchifton in Scotland, inventor of the logarithms, was the eldeft fon ot Sir Archibald Napier of Merchifton, and born in the year 151,0. Having given early discoveries of great natural parts, his rather was careful to have them cultivated by a liberal education After going through the ordinary course of philosophy at the university of St Andrew’s, he made the tour of France, Italy, and Germany.  QUEDA, a kingdom of Asia, in the peninsula beyond the Ganges, and near the strait of Malacca. A green or nephritic (by the jewelers called jade) is likewise very common, together with horn-stone, finagle, several forts of flinty stones and pebbles, some loose pieces of baffles, strata of a compact mica or glimmer, with particles of quart. Hence, Mr Forester thinks, there is reason to believe that this part of New Zealand contains iron-ore, and perhaps several other metallic substances. |  |
| **edition8** | Culembach, a town of Germany, in Franconia, the capital of the marquisate of the fame name. It has good fortifications, and is seated at the confluence of two branches of the river Maine. It was pillaged and burnt by the Huffiness in 1430, and by the inhabitants of Nuremberg in J573. E. Long. 11. 28. N- Lat. 50. 12", Franconia.  DALECARLIA, a province of Sweden, fo called from a river of the lame name, on which it lies, near Norway. It is divided into three parts, which they call valleys; and is about 175 miles in length and ice in breadth. It is full of mountains, which abound in mines of copper and iron, some of which are of a prodigious depth. The towns are very small, and Idea is the capital.  INNISHANNON, a town in the county of Cork and province of Munfter, 134 miles from Dublin situated on the river Bandon, and fix miles from Kin-Tale. The river is navigable to Collier’s quay, about half a mile below the place. On the wrest fide of the town is a strong bridge. This place was formerly walled, and of some note, as appears by the foundations of several castles and large buildings discovered in it | CARLINGFORD, a port-town of Ireland, seated on Carlingford bay, in the county of Louth, and province of Leinster, 22 miles north of Drogheda.  NEW ENGLAND, late a province of the Britifh' empire in America, is bounded on the north by Canada, on the eaft by Nova Scotia and the Atlantic ocean, on the south by the Atlantic and Long Island' Sound, and on the weft by New York. It lies in the form of a quarter of a circle.  PELOPONNESUS, (Dionysius), a large pemnfula to the south of the left of Greece ; called, as it were, Plebs nexus or influx, though properly not an island, but a peninsula; yet wanting but little to be one viz. the Isthmus of Corinth, ending in a point like the leaf of the platoons or plane-tree. |  |