GEOGRAPHY,

IN EASY DIALOGUES,

FOR

YOUNG CHILDREN.

BY A LADY.

Price 1*s*.

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Louisa Cooke —

the gift of her

Uncle William

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BY A LADY.

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GEOGRAPHY,

&c.

DIALOGUE I.

MAMA AND HARRY.

M. THIS is your birthday, my dear Harry, and as you are six years old, I think you ought to learn a little geography.

H. Pray what does that word mean, Mama?

M. Geography is a description of the earth in which we live; for example, it will teach you that England is in Europe, and that London is the chief town or capital of England.

H. I think I shall like to learn that very much.

M. Well then, fetch the maps, and we will begin immediately. The earth is composed of land and water; the land is divided into continents, islands, peninsulas, isthmuses, capes, and shores.

H. What is a continent?

M. A continent is a large piece of land which contains a great many different countries; look at the map of Europe, and you will see that it is divided into many parts.

H. I understand that, now tell me what an island is.

M. An island is a smaller piece of land with water all around it. England is an island, and you know I told you before that England was in Europe.

H. What is a peninsula, Mama?

M. A peninsula is only different from an island, because the water does not go entirely round it, there is one part which joins it on to the continent, and when this piece of land is very narrow, it is called an isthmus; but I can explain this better by the map, look at the Morea in Greece, and you will observe what I mean.

H. Pray what is a cape?

M. It is nothing more than a high piece of land projecting far into the sea; I will shew you the Cape of Good Hope in Africa.

H. What is a shore?

M. A shore is all that land which is close to the sea, either in continents or in islands; but you have learnt enough for this morning. To-morrow I will tell you how the water is divided.

DIALOGUE II.

MAMA AND HARRY.

H. I LIKED my lesson of geography so much yesterday, that I am quite ready to learn something more of it.

M. And I am quite ready to tell you that the water is divided into oceans, seas, gulfs, bays, straits, lakes, and rivers. An immense quantity of water without any land is called an ocean, you will find the British ocean, and the Atlantic ocean, both in Europe.

H. What is the difference between an ocean and a sea?

M. A sea is much smaller than an ocean, and is almost surrounded by land. The Black Sea and the White Sea are very different from the oceans you have just found.

H. I must now learn what a gulf is.

M. A gulf is part of the sea running far up into the land; the Gulf of Venice is in Europe, between Italy and Turkey. A bay is wider and less deep than a gulf, as you will see by looking at the Bay of Biscay.

H. What is a strait, Mama?

M. A strait is a narrow passage of water leading into some sea. I will shew you that the Straits of Gibraltar lead into the Mediterranean Sea. A lake is entirely surrounded by land; there are several in Europe, the names of which you will learn another day.—And now I have only to tell you what a river means; a river is a large stream of water springing up from the land, and emptying itself into the sea. You have been in a boat upon the Thames, which is a river in England, but if you are not tired we will go on;

for your lesson has not been very long this morning. The world is divided into four great parts, and they are called Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. As we live in Europe, I must explain that quarter to you first. Do not forget that it is a large continent containing many countries, and you must likewise learn that the top of the map is called the north, the bottom of it south, the right side, east, and the left side, west.

H. Now shew me the chief countries.

M. The names of the countries are, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Russia, France, Germany, Holland, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Poland, Prussia, Hungary, Italy, and Turkey. To-morrow you shall learn the chief towns in all these different countries.

DIALOGUE III.

MAMA AND HARRY.

M. Well, Harry, have you learnt the names of all the countries in Europe?

H. Yes, Mama, and I will thank you to teach me the chief towns.

M. I will begin with the northern states, or those which are at the top of the map. The capital of Sweden is Stockholm, situated close to the sea; the capital of Norway is Bergen, which is likewise on the sea shore; and the chief town of Denmark is Copenhagen. St. Petersburgh is the capital of Russia. This is by far the largest country in Europe, and for several months in the year the cold is intense, the ground is covered with snow, and when the frost sets in, the people dress themselves in warm furs, and drive about in sledges. How should you like that, Harry?

H. Why I cannot say I should like so cold a place, for in the winter I am very fond of standing close to the fire.

M. You must live then in the south of Europe, where the weather is considerably warmer than it is in England. Look at the bottom of the map for Italy; its capital is Rome, and the air is so mild that the myrtles and orange trees grow out of doors in the

same manner as our fruit trees do here. Spain is farther on to the west of the map, and Madrid is its chief town—Lisbon is the capital of Portugal, which joins Spain; and I must tell you that Port wine comes from a town in Portugal, called Oporto. Now see if you can find what country is to the north of Spain.

H. I think it is France, Mama.

M. You are right, and the capital is Paris. Germany comes next, and Vienna is the capital—Amsterdam is the chief town in Holland, and a great many of your toys come from thence—Konigsberg is the capital of Prussia, and Warsaw of Poland. The chief town in Switzerland is Berne—in Hungary, Presburgh—and in Turkey, Constantinople. In our next lesson we must look for the islands of Europe, and I hope you will not forget the capitals, which you have been learning.

DIALOGUE IV.

MAMA AND HARRY.

M. WHEN first you began to learn geography, you know I told you, that an island was a piece of land, entirely surrounded by water. There are several in Europe, the principal of which are Great Britain, and Ireland, and the Island of Iceland to the north. In the Mediterranean Sea you will find Sicily, Sardinia, and Corsica, Majorca, Minorca, Malta, Candia, and Cyprus, besides the Islands of the Archipelago. Great Britain is divided into England and Scotland, and I will give you first, an account of England, which is the island we live in. Can you guess its chief town?

H. I dare say it is London.

M. Yes it is. England is divided into two parts, the largest of which is called England, and the smallest Wales. There are forty

counties in England, and twelve in Wales. Can you tell me, Harry, how many there are in all?

H. I think there are fifty-two.

M. Very well, my dear, I did not think you would have found this out. I will now repeat to you the names of the forty English counties, and the chief towns in each; we will begin by the northern part where England joins Scotland, and the first county you will find is Northumberland, the chief town of which is Newcastle, famous for coals, which are found in mines near this place.

H. What are mines, Mama?

M. Mines are nothing more than very large and deep pits, which are formed with great labour in the earth. Gold and silver, and other metals, are also found in the same manner, and these mines are called gold mines, silver mines, &c. The next county we come to is Cumberland, of which Carlisle is the capital, and adjoining it are Westmoreland, chief town Appleby; and Durham, chief town Durham. In Cumberland and

Westmoreland, are several beautiful lakes; I hope you remember what a lake is, Harry.

H. Yes, Mama, a lake is a large piece of water with land all round it; I suppose it is like a large pond.

M. It is, and if I had not so many little boys and girls to attend to at home, I might perhaps travel far enough to see these lakes, and give you a better description of them. The next county we come to is Yorkshire, the largest in all England, and the chief town is York; the next is Lancashire, whose chief town is Lancaster; and Liverpool is also another large town in this county; adjoining Lancashire is Cheshire, where they make a great deal of cheese, which you are so fond of; and next to it is Derbyshire, the chief town of which is Derby, where there is a manufactory of china.

H. What is china made of, Mama?

M. China is made of a whitish kind of earth, called clay, which is mixed up with water, and moulded into different shapes and forms, which are baked in a kind of

oven, till they have become quite hard, and they are afterwards painted and ornamented in various ways. We must now proceed to the next county, which is Nottinghamshire, and the chief town Nottingham; the next to it is Lincolnshire, and as it is a large county, you will not have much trouble in finding it, its capital is Lincoln; a little lower down in the map is Rutlandshire, and this is the smallest county in England, Okeham is the chief town; next to it, you will see Leicestershire, the chief town of which is Leicester; and after that, come Staffordshire, chief town Litchfield; and Shropshire, chief town Shrewsbury. To the south of Shropshire are Herefordshire, chief town Hereford; and Worcestershire, chief town Worcester, where there is another manufactory of china. The next county is Warwickshire, the chief town of which is Warwick; and next to this is Northamptonshire, chief town Northampton. To the east of this are Bedfordshire, chief town Bedford; Huntingdonshire, chief town Huntingdon; and Cambridgeshire, chief town Cambridge; and

farther on towards the sea, are Norfolk, chief town Norwich; and Suffolk, chief town Ipswich; but I think, my dear Harry, you look tired, and will be glad to go for a walk, so we will close the maps for the present.

DIALOGUE V.

MAMA AND HARRY.

H. MAMA, I wish very much to know the names of the rest of the counties, will you teach them to me?

M. Certainly, my dear, as you are so willing to learn them. We left off at Suffolk, which you know lies to the east, by the sea. The next county to it is Essex, of which Chelmsford is the capital, and close to it, you will find Hertfordshire, chief town Hertford; and Middlesex, which, though a very small county, contains the capital of all England.

H. I know what that is, Mama, it is London.

M. It is. We must now turn to Bucking-

hamshire, which joins Middlesex, and here, as well as in Bedfordshire, the poor people make a great deal of lace, and many of their children are employed at it all the day, when they would be glad to be playing in the fields. Oxfordshire is the next county we shall find, the chief town of which is Oxford, and adjoining it are Gloucestershire and Monmouthshire, chief towns Gloucester and Monmouth. To the south you will see Wiltshire, the capital of which is Salisbury, where the best knives and scissars are made; and next to it is Berkshire, chief town Windsor, where there is a fine palace, called Windsor Castle, in which the king generally lives; farther on to the east are Surrey, chief town Guildford; and Kent, chief town Canterbury. To the south of these two counties is Sussex, chief town Chichester; and Hampshire, the capital of which is Winchester; Portsmouth is also in this county, where there is a large dock yard.

H. What is a dock yard, Mama?

M. I was going to tell you, that it is a place where ships are built; Portsmouth is

a large sea-port town, and the ships are built in a yard close to the shore, and are made to slide down into the sea when finished. This is called launching a ship, and when I have an opportunity I will take you to see this beautiful sight. We must now return to our map, and to the west of Hampshire we shall find Dorsetshire, chief town Dorchester; Somersetshire, in which are two large cities, Bath and Bristol; Devonshire, chief town Exeter; and Cornwall, chief town Launceston. The weather in the west of England is very mild, and there is seldom either very severe frost or snow.

H. We are come to the last county, I believe, Mama; but cannot you teach me something else?

M. There are some small islands belonging to England, which you may learn if you please.

H. I think I know one of them, Mama; the Isle of Wight is one, is it not? My sister remembers our going there in a ship.

M. Very likely she may, my dear, but you were too young at that time to recollect

any thing about it, however, you guessed right, the Isle of Wight is one of the islands I was going to tell you of, it is opposite the coast of Hampshire, and the chief town is Newport. Besides this, there are the Islands of Guernsey and Jersey, near the coast of France; the Scilly Islands, off the coast of Cornwall, and the Isle of Man, between England and Ireland.

H. Now, Mama, pray tell me the names of the rivers.

M. The rivers are, the Thames, which passes by London, and runs through part of Essex and Kent into the sea; the Severn is another river, which runs into the sea at Bristol; the Trent and the Humber, are the only two remaining which are worth mentioning. Now, Harry, we will leave off, and to-morrow, I will teach you the counties in Wales.

DIALOGUE VI.

MAMA AND HARRY.

M. WELL, Harry, are you ready for your lesson, and can you recollect how many counties I told you there were in Wales?

H. Yes, Mama, I think there are twelve.

M. Very well, my dear, now I will tell you their names, and the chief towns in each. Open the book, and look for the map of England; Wales, as I told you before, being only a part of England. We will begin in the south, and the first county we shall find is Brecknockshire, which joins the two English counties, of Monmouthshire and Herefordshire. Have you found, it Harry?

H. Yes, Mama.

M. Well, the chief town is Brecon, and next to it, by the sea coast, you will see Glamorganshire, chief town Cardiff; and still farther to the west are Carmarthenshire, chief town Carmarthen; and Pembrokeshire, chief town Pembroke. Look now to the

north, but still along the sea shore, and you will find Cardiganshire, chief town Cardigan, and adjoining it, on the east, is Radnorshire, the chief town of which is Radnor. To the north of this are Montgomeryshire, chief town Montgomery; Merionethshire, chief town Harleigh; and still farther north, you will see Carnarvonshire, chief town Carnarvon; Denbighshire, chief town Denbigh, and the small county of Flintshire, the chief town of which is Flint. Besides these eleven counties, there is the Island of Anglesea, opposite to the coast of Carnarvonshire, which makes the twelfth; Beaumaris is the chief town.

H. Are there no rivers in Wales, Mama?

M. There are a great many small streams, but none to be compared to our rivers, and I shall not tell you their names at present. In Wales, there are several mountains, which render the country very beautiful; the highest of these are Snowdon and Plinlimmon, and the goats frisk about upon the tops of them. The poor people here, who are called

Welsh, drink the goat's milk, and make cheese of it.

H. I should like to go to Wales and see the goats.

M. I dare say you would; but I do not think you would like their milk, near so well as the sweet milk which the cows give, as it has a very unpleasant taste.

H. Do the Welsh people talk our language?

M. No, Harry, the poor people there talk a language of their own, called Welsh. Tomorrow I shall teach you a little about Scotland and Ireland.

DIALOGUE VII.

MAMA AND HARRY.

H. I AM just come in from a walk, and I should like very much to hear about Scotland and Ireland, Mama.

M. I have been waiting for you some time, so fetch the book, and look for the map of

Scotland—do you remember what England and Scotland together are called?

H. I think you told me they were called Great Britain.

M. Yes, and when mentioned with Ireland, they are also called the British Isles—Scotland joins England on the north. The chief city is Edinburgh, near the sea shore. It is divided into several counties, the names of which you will learn when you are older. The northern part of Scotland is called the Highlands, and the southern part the Lowlands. You have seen a man in a highland dress; well, the poor people in the Highlands all wear this dress. They are very active and hardy, and can endure a great deal of cold and fatigue. This part of Scotland is very mountainous.

H. I suppose that is the reason it is called the Highlands.

M. Well, Harry, I am glad to see that you reflect upon the meaning of the words which you hear. Besides the City of Edinburgh, there are several other large towns—Inverness, Aberdeen, and Perth, in the High-

lands, and Glasgow, in the Lowlands. There are many beautiful lakes in Scotland, which are called lochs. The chief rivers are, the Tweed, which separates Scotland from England, and runs into the sea by the town of Berwick, and the Tay, between the Highlands and the Lowlands. There are also several islands near the coast of Scotland, the largest are to the west, and are called the Hebrides, or the Western Islands. On the north, you will find the Orkney Islands; and still farther northwards is a small cluster, called the Shetland Islands.—Now we will visit Ireland, which is separated from England by the Irish Sea and St. George's Channel; have you found these in the map, Harry?

H. Yes, Mama, here they are.

M. Ireland is divided into four large provinces, and several counties, like England. The chief towns are Dublin, the capital; Corke, a large sea-port town on the southern coast, and Limerick, famous for gloves. There are several lakes in Ireland, and the rivers are, the Shannon, the Boyne, and the

Liffey. I think I have now told you as much as you will recollect about Ireland, so go and play.

DIALOGUE VIII.

MAMA AND HARRY.

M. HAVING mentioned the different islands in Europe, and given you a more particular account of Great Britain and Ireland, we will now proceed to the continent itself.—It contains, as I before told you, many countries, the capital towns of which you have already learned, and these are divided into provinces, in the same way as England is divided into counties. You shall begin with France, which is separated from England by the British Channel. It contains fifteen large provinces, of which Picardy is the most northern, its chief town is Amiens; but Calais is also a large town, situated on the sea shore, which you may have heard of, as people usually land there when they go from England to Frauce. Normandy joins to

Picardy, and the capital is Rouen. Of the Isle of France, the chief town is Paris.

H. I remember that is the capital of all France.

M. You are right, and I dare say you have not forgotten the very pretty playthings which your cousin brought you from thence last year. The next province is Champagne, famous for excellent wine, and Rheims is the capital. To the east of this is Loraine, the chief town of which is Nancy; Alsace, and its chief town Strasburg; and Franche-Comté, the capital of which is Besançon. Now turn to the west, and you will see Brittany close to the sea, the chief town is Rennes; Orleannois, and its capital Orleans; Burgundy, the chief town Dijon; Lyonnois, the chief town Lyons; and Gascony, the capital of which is Bourdeaux, a beautiful town; the wine called claret is made there.

H. I think I have tasted that wine.

M. I do not think that very likely, as we are not in the habit of drinking it; but let us go on with our lesson. Languedoc is quite in the south of France, the capital is Tou-

louse, and the air of this province is thought so mild, that sick people are often sent there for the recovery of their health; Dauphiné is more to the east, the chief town is Grenoble. In Provence, the capital is Aix. This province is the last I have to mention, it produces the best oil, and all the fields are full of orange, lemon, and fig trees. Should you like now to learn the principal rivers?

H. Yes, very much, Mama; for I have not had a long lesson this morning.

M. If you look in the south of France, I dare say you will find the river Rhone, the Saone joins it, and they both fall into the Mediterranean Sea. The Garonne and the Loire run into the Bay of Biscay. The Seine runs through Paris, and empties itself into the British Channel.

H. Are there any lakes in France?

M. Very few, and none large enough to be mentioned; but there are some very high mountains, called the Pyrenees, which divide France from Spain; now run away, and we will begin a fresh country to-morrow morning.

DIALOGUE IX.

MAMA AND HARRY.

M. COME, Harry, and learn the different provinces in Spain, which is, you know, to the south of France.

H. I have found it, and likewise Portugal, which is joined on to it.

M. Spain contains fourteen provinces, just one less than France. In the north, Galicia, its chief town St. Jago de Compostella; Asturia, the chief town Oviedo; Biscay, the chief town Bilboa; Navarre joins to France, and the capital is Pampeluna; Arragon, the chief town Saragossa; and Catalonia, the chief town of which is Barcelona, famous for silk handkerchiefs; Valencia is to the east, and its chief town is Valencia; in Murcia, the chief town is Murcia; in the south is Grenada, and its capital is Grenada. Malaga is likewise in this province, and is famous for raisins, some of which you eat in the cake the other day; the other southern province

is Andalusia, its chief town is Seville, which produces a great many oranges.

H. I am sure I should like to live there.

M. You would not wish to eat the oranges, for they are very bitter, and quite different from those you have been used to see in England; I must tell you, that Gibraltar is situated in Andalusia, close to the sea; and I hope you have not forgotten the straits of the same name. We must now look in the west for Estremadura, the chief town is Merida; and Leon, the capital of which is Leon. In the middle is Old Castile, the chief town Burgos; and New Castile, the chief town of which is the capital of Spain; tell me what it is?

H. Madrid, and I have just found it in the map.

M. I am glad you have remembered what I taught you a few days ago. We shall soon find the principal rivers in Spain—first, I will shew you the Ebro, which runs into the Mediterranean Sea; the Douro, the Tagus, the Guadiana, and the Guadalquiver, all of which run into the Atlantic Ocean. The

people here are called Spaniards; your shoes are made of Spanish leather, which is so called, because it comes from Spain.

H. How many provinces are there in Portugal?

M. There are six, but it is not necessary for you to learn their names; as you know Lisbon is the capital, we will pass on to Germany, which I hope you will be able to find by yourself in the map.

H. It is very easily found; for it joins to France.

M. It is divided into nine great parts, called circles, instead of provinces. In the north is Westphalia, the capital Munster; Upper Saxony, the chief town Dresden, which is particularly famous for very beautiful China. In Lower Saxony, the capital is Hamburgh; the next circle is, the Upper Rhine, the capital of which is Frankfort; the Lower Rhine, capital Heidelburgh; and Franconia, the chief town Nuremberg. To the south are Suabia, chief town Stutgard; Bavaria, chief town Munich; and lastly Austria, which contains Vienna, the capital

of Germany; Upper Saxony belongs to Prussia, which is a small country joining to it, Koningsberg is its chief city, but as the king lives at Berlin, in this circle, that is generally considered as the capital. The rivers of Germany are the Danube, running by Vienna through Hungary and Turkey, the Rhine, and the Elbe, all of which you will find if you look attentively.

H. Have you nothing more to tell me of Germany?

M. Only that their language is called German, and now you may put away your book and amuse yourself.

DIALOGUE X.

MAMA AND HARRY.

H. I SUPPOSE I am now to learn the different provinces in Italy.

M. Yes, you may if you like it. Italy is in the south of Europe, and as it is nearly surrounded by water, I dare say you can guess what it is called.

H. Is it not a peninsula?

M. Certainly, and the northern part of it joins to France, Switzerland, and Germany. It is divided into twelve parts, the names of which I will tell you. First, Savoy, chief town Chamberry; Piedmont, chief town Turin; Milan, chief town Milan; Parma, chief town Parma, from whence we have very excellent cheese; Modena, chief town Modena; Mantua, chief town Mantua; Venice, chief town Venice, which is built upon seventy-two little islands.

H. How do the people get from one street to another?

M. By means of bridges, of which there are a great many; but we must not forget Genoa, the capital of which is Genoa, by the sea side; and next to it is the small division of Lucca, chief town Lucca. Of Tuscany, the chief town is Florence; and in the Pope's territories you will see the capital of all Italy.

H. I have found Rome, but why is this country called the Pope's territories?

M. Because it belongs to the Pope.

H. Pray, Mama, who is the Pope?

M. I can only explain it to you now, by telling you, that he is a Prince and a Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church, and that he possesses great power over those nations who profess this religion; but I do not expect you to understand this till you are older. Now look for Naples, the last division in Italy; Naples is the chief city, situated close to the sea. And now for the rivers, which are the Po, the Arno, and the Tiber, on which Rome is built. There are many beautiful lakes, the two largest are in the north, called Como and Maggiore. The highest mountains are the Alps, which separate Italy from Germany; and the Appenines, which run through great part of Italy. The cold on the summit of them is so piercing that the snow never melts, even in the midst of summer. Besides these, there is a burning mountain near the City of Naples called Mount Vesuvius.

H. Oh dear! how much I should like to see a mountain on fire.

M. It is indeed a wonderful sight, and sometimes a very al ming one.

H. Did it ever do any mischief?

M. Yes, in general nothing but smoke is seen on the top of it, but at times a quantity of burning matter, called lava, is thrown up with a dreadful noise, like thunder, which rolling down the sides of the mountain consumes every thing in its way, even houses and whole towns have been destroyed by it.

H. How very dreadful! I should not like to live near it, should you, Mama?

M. I confess I should be a little afraid; but Italy is a delightful country. When first you began to learn geography, you know I told you the oranges and the grapes grew in the open air, without danger of frost in the winter. There is another burning mountain in Sicily, called Mount Etna.

H. Where is Sicily?

M. Have you forgotten that it is one of the islands in the Mediterranean Sea belonging to Naples? The capital town is Messina. Corsica and Sardinia likewise belong to Italy, and the language they speak is called Italian. In our next lesson we will travel into Switzerland.

DIALOGUE XI.

MAMA AND HARRY.

H. I AM come to hear what you have to tell me about Switzerland, Mama.

M. I have not much to relate which you can understand, as you need not learn the different divisions at present. Berne is the capital, and Geneva is another considerable town, situated by a lake of the same name. This is a very mountainous country. The people are called Swiss; in some parts of Switzerland they speak German, and in others bad French. We will now pass on to the Netherlands, which are to the north of France. The largest provinces here are Flanders, the chief towns of which are Lisle and Ghent, besides Ostend and Dunkirk on the sea shore; and Brabant, in which you will find Brussels and Antwerp. Part of the Netherlands belongs to France, but the greatest part to the king of Holland. Now tell me the capital of that country?

H. It is Amsterdam.

M. It is, and the people in Holland are called Dutch. They are very fond of drinking, smoking, and skaiting, and are a dull heavy set of beings.

H. I hardly know what skaiting is, but I have heard of it.

M. In the middle of winter, when the weather is so cold that the rivers and ponds are frozen, the people amuse themselves with sliding across the ice upon narrow pieces of iron, which are fastened on to their feet; these iron shoes are called skaits, and the women as well as the men are very expert at this exercise.

H. May I skait this winter?

M. No; you are much too young. It is a dangerous amusement even for men; for if the ice happens to break they must fall in, and would probably be drowned. Now come, and shew me the next country to Holland.

H. It is Denmark, and I remember that the capital of it is Copenhagen.

M. And what is to the north of Denmark?

H. Norway and Sweden. Bergen is the

chief town in Norway, and Stockholm of Sweden. I suppose it must be very cold in these countries, as they are so far to the north.

M. Norway is exceedingly cold, and the ground is covered with snow for eight or nine months in the year. How many months are there in the whole year, Harry?

H. Are there not twelve?

M. Yes, and therefore you see that in Norway there is very little summer. The poor people spend great part of their time in hunting and fishing, as they have no gardens or corn fields to take care of and cultivate. The climate of Sweden is very nearly as cold. We will now pass on to Russia. You have already learned that Petersburgh is the capital, but Moscow is another very considerable city, and used to be the capital of this immense empire.

H. Why do you call it an empire, Mama?

M. Because it is governed by an emperor. There are many large rivers in Russia, the Wolga, the Don, the Dnieper, and the

Dwina; the most northern part of Sweden and Russia is called Lapland.

H. And there the people drive about in sledges, do they not, Mama?

M. Yes, my dear; to the south of Russia you will see Little Tartary, and to the west, Poland. Warsaw is the capital, and Cracow is another large city. The principal river is the Vistula. Hungary joins to Poland, the chief town of which is Presburg; from Hungary we will travel southwards into Turkey, its capital is Constantinople, and the inhabitants are called Turks; their dress is very different from ours, as they wear no coat, and a turban upon their heads instead of a hat.

H. I have seen a Turk in the streets of London.

M. I dare say you have, they are very lazy, and do nothing all day but sit on the ground and smoke their pipes; fortunately the climate is very fine, and every thing grows there in abundance, without giving them any trouble. When I was explaining

to you a peninsula and an isthmus, you may remember looking for the Morea; this is generally called Greece: the islands of the Archipelago belong to it, and are therefore called the Grecian Islands. This has been a very long lesson to-day, my dear Harry, but I was desirous of finishing the countries of Europe.

DIALOGUE XII.

MAMA AND HARRY.

M. We have now travelled over the continent and visited the islands of Europe, but before we begin upon Asia, I wish to tell you something of the waters belonging to it. You have already learned how they are divided. The chief oceans of Europe are, the Northern Atlantic Ocean, which bounds it on the west, the Northern Ocean to the north, and the German Ocean between Great Britain and Germany.

H. Are there no more oceans, Mama?

M. No, but there are several seas; the largest of them is the Mediterranean, which

you have found in the map before, and which separates Europe from Africa. There are besides the Black Sea, between Turkey and Asia, the Archipelago, or Grecian Sea, to the south of Turkey; the Baltic Sea, between Sweden and Russia, and the White Sea, in Russia.

H. Now tell me the names of the gulfs, Mama?

M. These are, the Gulf of Bothnia, in Sweden; the Gulf of Finland, between Sweden and Russia; and the Gulf of Venice. I hope, Harry, you have not forgotten where to find this last gulf.

H. Oh no, Mama, Venice is in Italy, and here is the Gulf of Venice, between Italy and Turkey.

M. Very well; now I will shew you the Bay of Biscay, to the west of France and north of Spain, and this is the only bay of any importance in Europe. We will now look for the straits, one of which you have already found.

H. You mean, I suppose, the Straits of Gibraltar?

M. I do. They lead from the Atlantic Ocean into the Mediterranean Sea, between the coasts of Spain and Africa. The town of Gibraltar is built upon a rock of considerable height, which projects into the sea, and has been in the possession of the English for a great number of years. We shall find the Straits of Messina between Sicily and Italy; the Straits of Constantinople between Turkey and Asia; and the Straits of Dover between England and France. The rivers and lakes have been already mentioned, in the account of the several countries to which they belong. I think I have now told you as much about Europe as you are able to understand at present; to-morrow, if you like it, we will begin with Asia.

H. Oh, Mama, I shall like it very much, for I think geography is very amusing. You have not taught me a great deal to-day, but I cannot stay any longer now, as I hear the bell ringing for dinner.

DIALOGUE XIII.

MAMA AND HARRY.

M. I HOPE, my dear Harry, you have not forgotten the first thing I taught you about the divisions of the globe.

H. You said the world was divided into four great parts, called Europe, Asia, Africa, and America.

M. These are the four quarters of the globe. Asia is considerably larger than Europe. It joins it on the east, and contains many countries; we will begin by the largest, which belongs to the Emperor of Russia, and is called Russia in Asia. It comprehends Siberia and part of Tartary, the capital of which is Astrachan; Tartary lies to the south, by the Caspian Sea, where the climate is very mild; but in Siberia, which is situated very far northwards, the cold is intense, and the country barren and dreary, to the greatest

degree. Many of the Russian prisoners are sent here, some for their lives, and others, for a certain number of years only, as we send ours to Botany Bay; but they are much more to be pitied in this desolate country, where, in consequence of the great distance, they seldom or ever hear of their friends at home. They are chiefly employed in hunting the wild animals which inhabited these deserts, for the sake of their skins, of which ladies' muffs and tippets are made. Bears, both black and white, are found here, in abundance, as well as wolves, foxes, and many other creatures who are able to endure cold; but the lions, elephants, and tigers, are only to be met with in hot climates. Siberia contains a great many mines of gold, silver, lead, and iron, in which the prisoners are obliged to labour. Tobolsk is the chief town, and the residence of the Russian governor. To the south of the Russian dominions are, Western Tartary, Thibet, and Chinese Tartary, belonging to the great empire of China, which you will find adjoining it. The chief cities in China are, Pekin,

Nankin, and Canton; the people are called Chinese. A great deal of the beautifu China, which you see, comes from this country, as well as the nankin, of which your little brother's frocks are made, so called from the town of that name. From China also we procure all our tea.

H. Tea is a plant, is it not, Mama?

M. Yes, it is. The leaves are stripped from the stalks, and when they are sufficiently dried and prepared, the tea is packed in large chests, and sent to all parts of Europe; but a vast deal more is drank in England than in any other country.

H. I like tea very much, but I do not often have any.

M. Well, Harry, as you have listened very attentively to my account of Asia, I will reward you, by permitting your sister to make tea for you this evening, with her little tea-things.

DIALOGUE XIV.

MAMA AND HARRY.

M. BRING the maps, Harry, and I will shew you the rest of the countries in Asia. This large division, which you see in the south, is called Hindostan, or India.

H. Is not my uncle there?

M. Yes, he is at Calcutta, in the province of Bengal, this is a large town near the sea coast. To the south, along the same shore, lies Madras, and on the western coast of India is Bombay. These three places, with several others of less note, and great part of the country, is in the possession of the English.

H. Do many of the English live there?

M. Yes, vast numbers of them live in the places I have mentioned, and they are governed by a person sent out from England for that purpose.

H. Is India a very hot country?

M. The southern parts of it are so parched with heat, that every one is obliged to re-

main within doors till the sun is set. The English, who reside there, take their exercise in an evening, or at a very early hour in the morning, when they go out in their palanquins.

H. What does that word mean?

M. I do not exactly know how to describe a palanquin as I never saw one, but I should imagine it to be like a small couch, with an awning over it, carried by men. Sometimes the people ride upon elephants.

H. Is not that very dangerous?

M. No, not more so than riding our horses, for they are quite tame, and used to the task.

H. Are there not some monkies in India?

M. Yes, many, and the large Ouran Outan, which you saw at Exeter Change, is often seen in the forests; besides these, there are tigers, leopards, panthers, and hyenas.

H. You have forgotten the lion, mama?

M. No, for it is by no means common in Hindostan, but the large tiger of Bengal is a most ferocious animal, it will destroy all kinds of cattle, besides men and women.

One day a young woman went out to pick up wood, and took her baby with her, which she laid down under a tree to sleep; a large tiger came out of the forest, and caught up the poor little child to devour it. You may easily imagine the agony the poor mother suffered, for she saw the savage animal, and was of course unable to save her infant from being torn in pieces.

H. I am very glad we have no tigers here.

M. So am I, Harry, and the serpents in India are nearly as alarming, for some of them are immensely large, and their bite is poisonous. The birds in this country are uncommonly beautiful, and I think you would be amused to see the parrots hopping about on the trees.

H. I should like to hear them talk.

M. They only talk when they are kept in a cage, and made to repeat words which are taught them. Magpies will do the same, and bullfinches, sometimes, learn to sing particular airs. Before we finish this lesson,

I must tell you about the precious stones which are found in India.

H. I never saw a precious stone.

M. You have often looked at the diamonds in my ring, now these diamonds are called precious stones, they are found in mines.

H. In the same manner as the coals?

M. Yes, and some are also found in the beds of rivers. India produces a great variety of these precious stones, rubies, emeralds, sapphires, &c.; the place from whence the finest diamonds come, is called Golconda; there are many large and noble rivers in this country, the chief of which are the Ganges, which runs into the sea, near Calcutta, and the Indus.

H. I should like very much to see the beautiful birds you mentioned, as well as the monkies.

M. I am sorry I cannot shew you these birds in their natural state; but if you will be contented to see them stuffed, I will take you to the Liverpool Museum, where there is a great collection of them.

H. May I go with you now, Mama?

M. Yes, fetch your hat, and we will start directly.

DIALOGUE XV.

MAMA AND HARRY.

H. I really think my lesson yesterday was the most amusing of any I have yet learnt.

M. I hope you will be equally pleased this morning, we are going from India into Persia, the capital of which is Ispahan; the most remarkable thing in this large country, is the want of rivers, and the scarcity of timber, for, except in the northern part of it, trees are seldom met with.

H. Are there any wild beasts?

M. Not so many as in India, but the few forests which there are, contains some lions and bears. The Persians are famous for their beautiful carpets, many of which are sent here for our use. Let us now examine Arabia, which is almost surrounded by seas,

the capital is Mecca, and the only river is the Euphrates. The air is excessively dry and hot, and the greatest part of Arabia consists in barren and sandy deserts.

H. How very unpleasant they must be to walk upon.

M. Nothing can be worse, but the Arabians usually make use of camels for a long journey; these animals are particularly suited to such a purpose, as they can travel a great many hours, without eating and drinking. The Arabian horses are reckoned very beautiful, and I must not forget to mention some of the principal birds; there are eagles, vultures, and ostriches, these last lay their eggs in the sand, and they are hatched by the heat of the sun.

H. Our hens take more care of their eggs.

M. Yes, the ostrich is not a very good mother; the feathers of this bird are very valuable, and are extremely beautiful; I have one in my bonnet. To the north of Arabia is Turkey.

H. I heard an account of Turkey in Europe.

M. This is called Turkey in Asia; the chief towns are Bagdat and Balsora, both situated on the Tigris; and this, with the Euphrates, which has been already mentioned in Arabia, are the two chief rivers of Turkey in Asia. Palestine, or Judea, is in this country, and Jerusalem was the capital; can you guess who were the inhabitants of it?

H. I suppose you mean the Jews, Mama, for I have read of their living at Jerusalem, in my History of the Bible.

M. They did, and this city was formerly a very considerable place, but it was completely destroyed by the Romans, and the Jews are now dispersed about in different places; most of the inhabitants of Asia are idolaters, and worship images and animals; but in Arabia and Turkey they are Mahometans, that is to say, they believe in a man, called Mahomet, who pretended to be a prophet. In Persia the people worship the sun, which is at this time shining so bright, that you had better take a run in the garden.

DIALOGUE XVI.

MAMA AND HARRY.

M. We finished the continent of Asia yesterday, my dear Harry, but we must not forget that there are many islands belonging to it, the names of which you must be made acquainted with. The first which I shall shew you, is in the Pacific Ocean, and is the largest island in the whole world.

H. What is the name of it, Mama?

M. It is called New Holland, and by far the greatest part of it remains still unknown. New South Wales is the name of that part of it which is inhabited, and the chief place in it is Botany Bay, which you have heard of before.

H. Yes, Mama, and I can guess what sort of people live there.

M. To the north of New Holland, you will see the Island of New Guinea, and several small ones near it, and farther on to the

west are the Moluccas, or Spice Islands, so called from the quantity of spice which grows there.

H. What is spice?

M. You must have seen, and perhaps tasted some kinds of spice, pepper for instance; ginger, nutmegs, and cinnamon are also spices, and some others, the names of which it is unnecessary to mention; now, Harry, look a little farther to the west, and you will see the Islands of Sunda, three of which are of some extent; their names are Java, Sumatra, and Borneo.

H. I have found them all, Mama.

M. Well, we will turn now more towards the north, and we shall find the Philippine Islands, and still higher up the Japan Islands, there are a variety of other small islands belonging to Asia; but I shall only mention to you one more, and that is situated near the southern coast of Hindostan, see if you can find it.

H. I see one, and the name of it is Ceylon.

M. You are right; this island belongs to the English, and here is a large pearl fishery.

H. What, Mama, do people fish for pearls?

M. They do not catch them as your papa does trout; but as pearls are found in oyster-shells, it is necessary to get the oysters before the pearls can be procured.

H. I have seen many oyster-shells, but I never saw a pearl in them.

M. It is not likely that you should, Harry, for you have never been in Ceylon, and the oyster-shells here do not contain any.

H. I suppose they catch the oysters in a net.

M. The people who are employed to get them, dive to the bottom of the sea for them, and bring up as many as they are able in a net; they then descend for more, and when they have filled their boat, they return to the shore with their riches.

H. How long can they stay under water?

M. Some of these divers, from long habit, are able to remain in the water one or two minutes, and bring up frequently above a hundred shells at a time. This island, like India, abounds with the greatest variety of plants and trees, and the groves are filled

with birds and insects of the most beautiful description; peacocks are there as common as the robin is here, and the little humming bird, though so small as to be worn by the ladies there as earrings, is remarkable for the brilliancy of its plumage.

H. I saw one of them, you know, at the Liverpool Museum, Mama.

M. Besides all these pretty birds and insects, there are a quantity of wild beasts and serpents which I should be very sorry to encounter in my walks. Columbo is the capital town, and this is all I have to tell you at present of Ceylon. The lesson to-day has been rather a long one.

H. I am not at all tired, for it has been very amusing, Mama.

DIALOGUE XVII.

MAMA AND HARRY.

M. BEFORE we take leave entirely of Asia, I must give you some account of its oceans

and seas; we will begin by the vast Pacific Ocean which is to the east of Asia, and separates it from America; it is divided into north and south. To the south of Hindostan, you will find the Indian Ocean.

H. I see it now, Mama: tell me the seas.

M. Look to the north of Siberia, and you will see the Arctic Sea; and here are two islands which ought properly to have been mentioned before, as they belong to Russia; these are Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla; they are both covered with eternal snow and ice, and the last of them is quite uninhabited; the Arctic Sea is so full of ice as to render it extremely dangerous for ships, and in the most northern part of it no vessel can be navigated, the sea being converted into one solid mass of ice: farther to the east is the sea of Kamschatka; whales and seals abound in these waters; but we will leave these cold regions, and visit the Caspian Sea, which you will find between Persia and Tartary; now look to the east of Arabia, and you will discover a sea, the name of which you are well acquainted with.

H. Oh! I see what you mean, it is the Red Sea, in which Pharaoh and the Egyptians were drowned, when they pursued the children of Israel.

M. Very well, Harry; I have but one more to point out to you, and that is the Arabian Sea, which you will perceive on the eastern coast of Arabia.

H. I suppose there are some gulfs, and bays, and straits, are there not?

M. Yes, there is the Gulf of Persia, I need not tell you where to look for that, and the Bay of Bengal to the south of India.

H. I saw some straits when I was looking for the Red Sea.

M. Yes, they are the Straits of Babelmandel running between Africa and Arabia, and if you look for the Island of Sumatra, which you found in the map yesterday, you will see between it and the continent the Straits of Malacca.

H. I see them, Mama.

M. Our lesson has been long enough for the present, and I will now shew you a new book which I have bought for you, contain-

ing the natural history of all the animals which I have mentioned in our travels through Asia.

DIALOGUE XVIII.

MAMA AND HARRY.

H. THIS is such a very wet day, Mama, that I am come a little sooner than usual.

M. I am quite ready to put away my work and attend to you; I dare say you know to which quarter of the globe we are to travel next.

H. I should think it must be Africa, for we have finished with Europe and Asia.

M. Can you find Africa in the map?

H. Yes, here it is to the south of Europe, from which it is separated by the Mediterranean Sea; it does not look so large as Asia.

M. No, Africa is smaller than Asia, but larger than Europe; you see it is joined to Asia by a narrow piece of land.

H. And that narrow piece is called an isthmus.

M. You are right, it is the Isthmus of Suez, and on every other side Africa is surrounded by water. The first country I shall describe to you will be Egypt, the most remarkable of any in Africa, Cairo is the capital; it stands upon the Nile, and is said to be the largest city in the world.

H. Is not the Nile a river?

M. Certainly, you know it was here that the Israelitish children were drowned by the orders of Pharaoh; rain is scarcely ever known in Egypt.

H. Why the ground must be dreadfully dry, I wonder any thing will grow there.

M. That would be the case if the Nile did not overflow.

H. What do you mean, Mama, by overflowing?

M. Every year this river becomes so full, that the water runs over the banks and covers the surrounding country, which before was parched with heat; but after this all kinds of corn, vegetables, and fruit are produced from these lands in great abundance.

H. Are there any fine birds in Egypt?

M. They are not near so beautiful as those of Asia; the mode of hatching chickens in this country is very curious, they put the eggs into ovens, by the heat of which they are hatched, and burst open the shells.

H. Are the Egyptians idolaters?

M. They are chiefly Mahometans, but some of them worship their great river which is of such essential use to them; but I think you have heard enough of this country. We will now say something of Barbary, which lies along the coasts of the Mediterranean Sea, the capital is Morocco: here as well as in Egypt the inhabitants are of a tawny complexion, and dress like the Turks; but in the other parts of Africa they are quite black, and are called negroes.

H. Do they wear any clothes?

M. The better sort wear thin waistcoats and white caps; but the poor go almost naked. I will, however, tell you more of these people to-morrow, if you come to me at the usual hour.

DIALOGUE XIX.

MAMA AND HARRY.

H. I HAVE been thinking a great deal about the negroes, Mama, and I long to hear what you promised to tell me.

M. The greatest number of negroes are to be found in Guinea; they are known by their flat noses, and their short, thick, woolly hair; these poor creatures used to be sold to the Europeans who went there, and I am sorry to say, were frequently most cruelly treated by their masters.

H. Were they not called slaves?

M. Yes, and they were often taken forcibly away from all their relations, and sent to distant parts of the world; Guinea is particularly famous for gold and ivory.

H. I have often seen ivory, but never knew where it came from.

M. The finest ivory fans are made from the tusks of elephants, and common ivory, which is not of so good a colour, from the tusks of other wild beasts.

H. I have not heard any thing yet of the

African wild beasts; but I conclude that there are plenty of them.

M. The inland countries are full of lions, tigers, elephants, crocodiles, and monkies; there are also as many serpents as there are in India.

H. Is the Nile the only river in this part of the world?

M. No, the Senegal is another immense river running into the Atlantic Ocean; and the Niger, which flows from east to west. Do you recollect learning any thing about a cape, Harry, when first you began geography?

H. I remember being told, that a cape was a high piece of land jutting out into the sea, and you shewed me the Cape of Good Hope in one of the maps; but I do not know exactly where to look for it.

M. It is in the south of Africa, and belongs to the English; ships going to and from India, frequently stop there for refreshment. The inhabitants are called Hottentots; they are stupid, irrational creatures, and their language is something like the clucking of a turkey cock. There is another cape in

Africa, called Cape Verd; but you must now leave me and go into the nursery, as I have some letters to write.

DIALOGUE XX.

MAMA AND HARRY.

H. ARE you ready to tell me about the islands of Africa, Mama, for I suppose there are some belonging to it?

M. Yes, my dear, I am quite ready, so bring your chair and sit down by me; we will look first for a small cluster of islands, called the Azores, in the Atlantic Ocean, and to the west of Africa, and near them are the Madeira Islands; the wine, called Madeira, comes from thence, and it is the first place at which our ships usually touch in going out to India, to take in fresh water; a little below are the Canary Islands, the chief of which is Teneriffe, famous for a burning mountain of immense height, and in form like a sugar-loaf; this volcano is called the Peak of Teneriffe; the pretty little birds, called Canary

birds, come from these islands; lower down you will see the Cape Verd Islands, so named from being opposite the Cape of that name; and still further to the south is St. Helena, now rendered famous by its being the residence of Buonaparte, who is confined there. We must now pass the Cape of Good Hope, and turn up to the large Island of Madagascar, in the Indian Ocean, the natives of which, like those of Africa, are negroes, and are very fierce and savage; we have been all this time following the same track which our ships take in a voyage to the East Indies; open the book at the map of the world, and you will perceive that the islands I have been mentioning, lie exactly in the way from England to India.

H. How long is it before the ships get there?

M. They are many months in performing the voyage, generally five or six, and I believe never less than four.

H. How tired I should be of being shut up so long in a ship.

M. It would certainly be unpleasant to you who are so fond of running about, and

it often becomes very tedious even to men and women; but those who are fond of reading, are never at a loss for entertainment, and a long voyage may be rendered pleasant with the assistance of books and other occupations To-morrow we shall begin with the new world.

DIALOGUE XXI.

MAMA AND HARRY.

H. You said something about the new world yesterday, Mama, and I want very much to know what it means.

M. America is the new world.

H. Why is it called new?

M. Because it was only discovered about three hundred years ago.

H. Who discovered it?

M. Christopher Columbus, a native of Genoa; where is that place, Harry?

H. Genoa is in Italy, and if you will give me the map I will find it.

M. Well, this man first landed in one of the islands belonging to America, he made a

great deal of money by his voyage, and this circumstances tempted another person named Americus Vespusius, to engage in a similar expedition.

H. Did he succeed as well as Columbus?

M. Yes, better; for he discovered America itself, which was so called from his name. It is divided into North and South America. North America contains the following countries; Greenland, part of which is uninhabited: Labrador and Canada, of which Quebec is the capital; here the winters are intensely cold, and the summers equally hot: Nova Scotia to the east of Canada, the chief town of which is Halifax; these provinces belong to England: to the south of them you will see the United States, which formerly were likewise in our possession, and the English language is spoken there.

H. Do they speak it in the other parts of North America?

M. I was going to shew you Mexico, a large country belonging to Spain, where the Spanish language is spoken; the climate is particularly hot, and it produces quantities

of fruit, besides gold and silver in great abundance, Mexico is the chief town; but we must go back to the United States, that you may learn their names: they are thirteen in number; first, New Hampshire, the chief town of which is Portsmouth.

H. I shall remember that, because you shewed me Portsmouth in Hampshire, when we were reading about England.

M. Massachuset's Bay is the next adjoining it, and Boston is the chief town; to the west of this is New York, with its capital of the same name; Rhode Island, chief town Newport; and Connecticut, chief town New London; I think you will not forget that place, Harry. To the south of New York is New Jersey, chief town Burlington; Pensylvania, the capital of which is Philadelphia; Delaware, chief town Delaware; Maryland, chief town Armapolis; and Virginia, which is an immense tract of land, James Town, the capital of it, was the first town built by the English in the new world; Carolina is another large province, divided into north and south, Charles Town is the capital; Georgia

is the most southern, and the last of the United States, its chief town is Savannah.

H. Before we leave off, pray tell me the rivers and lakes.

M. America contains the largest rivers in the world, the principal of which are the Mississipi, which runs into the Gulf of Mexico; the river St. Lawrence, which falls into the Atlantic Ocean, besides several others which join the Mississipi.

H. I have found the Ohio and the Illinois, now shew me the lakes, Mama.

M. There are immense lakes in Canada, the largest of which is Lake Superior; it is of prodigious extent, and contains many small islands.

H. What are the names of the oceans which I see in the map?

M. I should think you could read them yourself. To the north of America is the Frozen Ocean.

H. Are not whales found there?

M. Yes, in Greenland the people spend most of their time in fishing for these enormous creatures.

H. Are they good to eat?

M. You would not think so, but the savages, who are not accustomed to such good dinners as we have, are glad to eat the flesh of the whales. Their fat is made into oil, and I think you must often have seen whalebone. Now tell me the name of that ocean which is to the west of America?

H. It is the Pacific Ocean, which divides it from Asia.

M. And there is one more to the east.

H. That is the Atlantic.

M. The chief bays and gulfs are, Hudson's Bay, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Gulf of California. The islands are very numerous. Off the coast of Labrador you will see Newfoundland, and farther south are the Bermudas and Bahama Islands. There are besides several which are called the West India Islands, the largest of which I shall mention: Jamaica is one of them, and is particularly valuable on account of the sugar which it produces.

H. How is sugar found?

M. It is extracted from a plant called the sugar cane, which grows there in great abundance, as well as in other parts of the

West Indies; the tops of the cane, and the leaves, serve to thatch the huts of the natives, so that no part of this plant is without its use. Cuba is one of the finest islands in the universe, and near it on the east lies St. Domingo. Your patience would be quite exhausted if I were to mention the whole of the West India Islands, therefore I will release you, after pointing out the island of Juan Fernandez, because here it was that Robinson Crusoe was supposed to have remained for so many years.

H. Was that a true story?

M. No, but a Scotchman, named Alexander Selkirk, was really left on shore in that solitary uninhabited place, where he lived some years, till he was at length discovered by an English ship. When he was found, he had almost forgotten his native language, and could hardly be understood. He was dressed in goat's skin, would drink nothing but water, and it was some time before he could relish the food which was set before him.

H. May I now read a little about Robinson Crusoe?

M. Yes you may, and I am sure you will find it a most entertaining book.

DIALOGUE XXII.

MAMA AND HARRY.

M. SOUTH America is a large peninsula connected with North America, by the Isthmus of Darien; have you found it, Harry?

H. Yes, Mama.

M. Well, it is divided into eight provinces. Terra Firma; Peru, a large province lying to the south of Terra Firma, the chief town of which is Lima; it abounds in mines of gold and silver, and produces the tree from which the bark is taken, which is so generally used as a medicine. We will travel down by the sea shore and we shall come to Chili, the chief town of which is Santiago; and Patagonia, the most southern of all these provinces. We will now proceed along the eastern coast into Paraguay, the chief towns of which are Santa Fè and Buenos Ayres; this last place belongs to the English. In the provinces I have been mentioning, a great part belongs to the Spaniards, and

much remains still unknown. The next country we shall see is Brazil, belonging to the Portuguese, chief towns Rio de Janeiro, and St. Salvador. The eldest son of the King of Portugal is called Prince of the Brazils. This country also contains rich mines of gold and diamonds, and produces many other precious stones. The only two provinces that remain are Amazonia and Guiana, a part of which, called Surinam, belongs to the English.

H. I wish, Mama, you would shew me those high mountains which you talked of?

M. They are called the Andes, and stretch along the western coast of South America, from the Isthmus of Darien to Patagonia; their height is so prodigious that the tops are lost in the clouds, and the ascent is so steep, that the travellers who visit them are carried up on men's shoulders, no animal being considered safe for the purpose. The rivers in South America are, the river of La Plata, in Paraguay; and the river Amazon, in Amazonia.

H. Cannot you tell me the seas and the islands to-day, Mama?

M. If you wish it I will, as they are not very numerous. The Southern Atlantic Ocean bounds it on the east, and the Southern Pacific Ocean on the west. The Straits of Magellan divide the province of Patagonia from a small island to the south of it, called Terra del Fuego, in which you will see Cape Horn. To the east of this are the Falkland Islands. The Pacific Ocean contains New Zealand, New Caledonia, and a variety of small islands, the principal of which are, the Sandwich Islands, Friendly Islands, and Otaheite.

H. Are the inhabitants of them savages?

M. Yes, my dear, as well as many of the natives of America; they are called Indians, are of a copper colour, and their hair is not woolly like the negroes of Africa, but long and straight. They go nearly naked, and adorn themselves with strings of beads and shells, rings in their ears and noses, and wear caps made of feathers. Their chief employment is hunting and shooting, with bows and arrows, which they use very dexterously. These poor people are all idolaters. Now,

Harry, we are come to the end of what I had to teach you.

H. What, Mama, is there nothing more for me to learn?

M. There is a great deal left for you to learn when you are older, but if you remember what has been hitherto taught you, it will be as much as is necessary at present.

H. I am very sorry our lessons of geography are over.

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