SITUATION, BOUNDARIES, AND EXTENT.

SITUATION, BOUNDARIES, AND EXTENT. SPAIN, situated between 9° 30' West, and 3° 20' East longitude, and between 36° and 43° 50' North latitude, is bounded on the North, by the Bay of Biscay and the Pyrenees, which latter separate it from France; on the East, by the Mediterranean; on the South, by the Straits of Gibraltar and the Mediterranean; and on the West, by Portugal and the Atlantic Occan. Its mean learnth is 417 miles and its mean largetter. the Atlantic Ocean. Its mean length is 417 miles, and its mean breadt is 358. (149,286 square miles.)

DIVISION. PROVINCES. CHIEF CITIES. New Castille MADRID 1,260,000 Andalusia Seville 1,270,000 Old Castille Burgos 1,000,000 Arragon emadura Badajos Gallicia Compostella 1.145.000 Leon ····· Leon ···· Catalonia Barcelona Biscay · · · · Bilbao · · · · · · · · Asturias Oviedo Murcia Murcia Navarre Pampeluna ISLANDS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN. Majorca Majorca Minorca Citadella Ivica ····· Ivica ·····

Total 10,730,000

CLIMATE, SOIL, AND PRODUCE. The climate of Spain is extremely various, according as the places are in the vicinity of the mountains or of the sea. In Andalusia, Catalonia,

in the vicinity of the mountains or of the sea. In Andalusia, Catalonia, and Valencia, the air is generally very hot; in Arragon and New Castille, temperate; and often very cold in Asturias, Biscay, and Old Castille. The soil is very fertile in the three first-named provinces; excellent in Arragon and Castille; but barren in Asturias, Biscay, and Gallicia. The best productions of the country are its wines, particularly those of Alicant, Malaga, and Xeres; excellent fruits, honey, wax, silk, and its greatly renowned Merino wool. Biscay abounds in mines of iron, the exportation of which makes a very extensive branch of commerce.

NATURAL HISTORY.

MOUNTAINS.—Next to the Pyrenees, which extend from the Bay of Biscay to the Mediterranean, and are near two hundred miles in length, the most celebrated mountains are the Cantabrian, in Asturias, which may be regarded as a continuation of the Pyrenees, and reach to the At-

may be regarded as a continuation of the Pyrenees, and reach to the Atlantic Ocean, South of Cape Finisterre;—the Sierra Morena, which diride Andalusia from Estremadura and New Castille; and Montserrat, in Catalonia, one of the most singular mountains in the world. It is broken and divided, and crowned with an infinite number of spiry cones, so that at a distance it bears an appearance of rocks cut into conical forms, and

built one upon another to a prodigious height.

RIVERS.—The principal are the Douro, which falls into the Atlantic below Oporto, in Portugal; the Minho, which divides Spain from Portugal; the Tagus, which empties itself into the Atlantic, below Lisbon; the Guadiana, and the Guadalquivir, which run into the Bay of Cadiz; and the Ebro, which falls into the Mediterranean below Tortosa.

GOVERNMENT.

During the greater part of the two last centuries, Spain was governed by an absolute hereditary monarch. During the unprincipled usurpation of the country by Bonaparte, the Cortes, the genuine representatives of the nation, were assembled, on the ancient plan. They organized a formidable resistance to the forces of the usurper, and gave the first check midable resistance to the forces of the usurper, and gave the first check to his power, and were the prime agents in the restoration of the Bourbons. Ferdinand, who owed his throne to them, annulled the constitution which they had formed, and which he had sworn to support. He then perfidiously imprisoned, exiled, or put to death, the chief leaders. But, in 1820, the army, supported by the people, compelled Ferdinand to accept it. The government as at present administered under that constitution, is vested in the King and Cortes. The power of the former is very limited. He may declare war, but the Cortes alone can determine the number of troops to be maintained, and impose taxes. The Cortes the number of troops to be maintained, and impose taxes. The Cortes meets annually. No treaties of offensive alliance or of commerce can be concluded without its consent. All laws are proposed and enacted in the Cortes. The King has a vote upon them in the first instance, but if the same acts are agreed to by the Cortes, at three successive sessions, they become laws without the consent of the King. The indees specific they become laws without the consent of the King. The judges are not removable but on conviction of improper conduct RELIGION.

The Roman Catholic religion is the established and exclusive church of Spain. The dignitaries consist of a Patriarch of the Indies, eight Archbishops, and forty-eight Bishops.

UNIVERSITIES.

UNIVERSITIES.

There are 24 universities in Spain, of which the chief is Salamanca, founded by Alphonso IX. King of Leon, in the year 1200; the others are Seville, Granada, Compostella, Valladolid, Alcala, Siguenza, Valencia, Lerida, Huesca, Saragossa, Tortosa, Ossuna, Onata, Candia, Barcelona, Murcia, Tarragona, Baza, Avila, Orihuela, Oviedo, and Palencia.

COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES.

COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES.

The Spaniards make gold and silver the chief branches both of their exports and imports. They import these metals from America, and afterwards export them to other nations of Europe. Cadiz is the chief emporium of this commerce. At St. Ildefonso, the glass manufacture is carried on to a degree of perfection unknown in England. The largest mirrors are made in brass frames, 162 inches long, 93 wide, and six deep. These are designed for the royal palaces, and for presents from the King. In the city of Valencia, there is a very respectable silk manufacture. the King. In the city of Valencia, there is a very respectable silk manufacture, in which five thousand looms and three hundred stocking-frames afford employment to upwards of 20,000 of the inhabitants. At Alerra, in the neighbourhood of valencia, they have a manufacture of porcelain, and excel in painted tiles. The most important production of this country, and most valuable article of commerce, is barilla, of which the quantity annually exported is about fifteen thousand pounds. Spain is also one of the richest countries in Europe in saltpetre. Its other manufacture of porcelain, and excel in painted tiles. ood of Valencia, they have a manufacture factures are chiefly hempen cordage, woollen goods, copper, and hardware.
COLONIES.

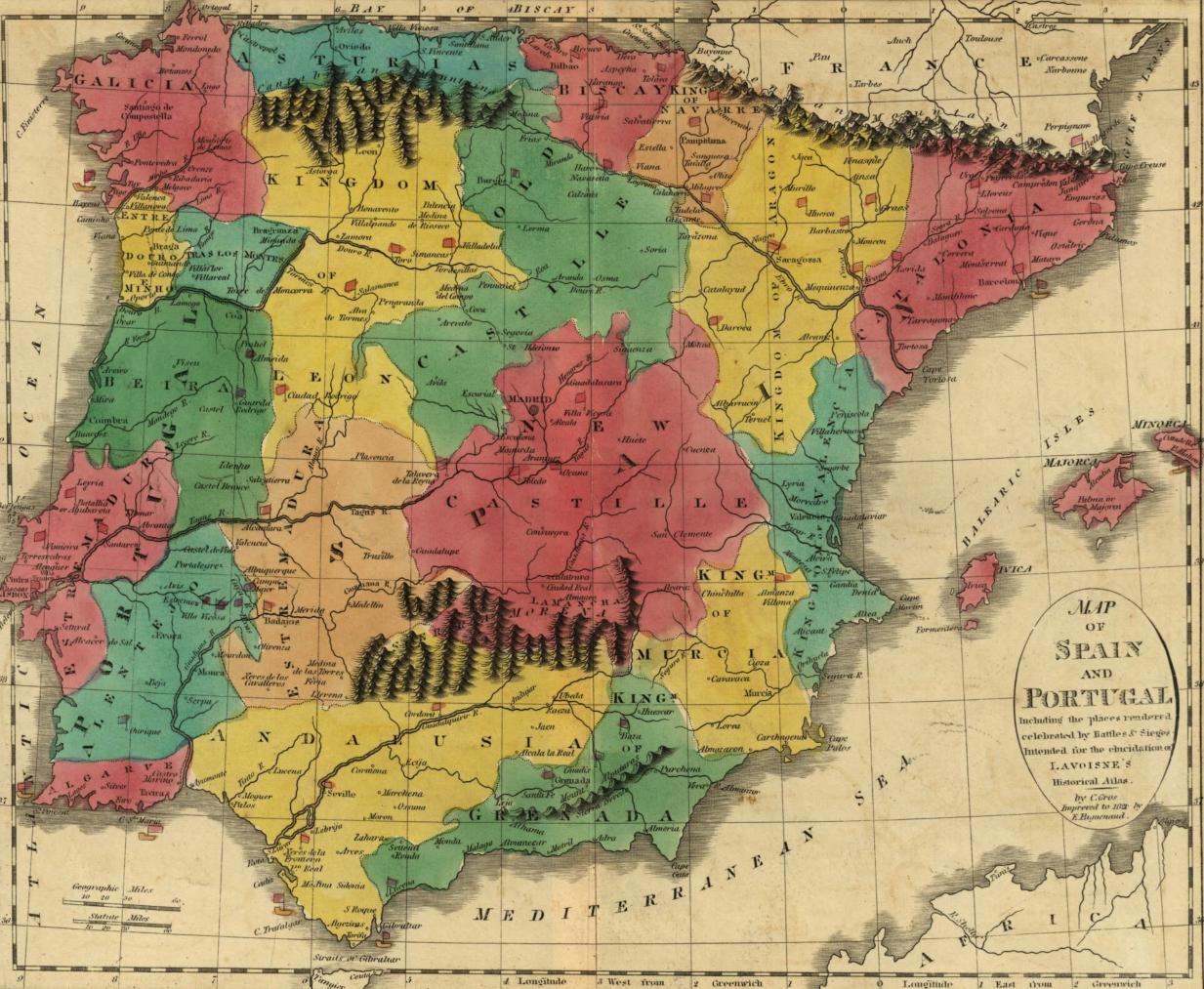
COLONIES.

The possessions of Spain out of Europe were formerly considerable, but excluding those provinces in South America, which have declared themselves independent, and appear likely to remain so, they are, 1. in Africa, Ceuta, and some small districts. 2. In the Atlantic, the Canary Isles. 3. In Asia, the Philippine and Ladrone Isles. 4 In North America, Texas, Mexico, part of California, New Navarre, the Isles of Cuba, Porto Rico, and part of St. Domingo. 5. In South America, Peru. 857 Toledo: the inhabitants having revolted against Mohammed I. King of Cordova, are besieged, and

ORIGINAL INHABITANTS OF THE PENINSULA.

It is generally believed that the ancient Iberia, called by the Greeks, Hesperia, or Western, was first inhabited by colonies of the Asiatic Iberians, descended from Tubal, son of Japheth, who gave their name to the country. The most probable etymology of the name *Hispania*, is, that it was given by the Phænicians, from the word *Sphanija* or *Spanija*, which, in the Phonician language, means abounding with rabbits, these animals, according to Strabo, being extremely numerous in Spain. The fertility of the country induced the Phonicians to form settlements in it, Spain, they found the household furniture, and even the mangers for horses, made of silver. The riches of these mines for a long time enabled the Carthaginians to maintain the war against the Romans. Polybius says, that in his time a mine of silver, in the territory of Carthagena, was worked by forty thousand men, and furnished the Romans daily with 25,000 drachmas, nearly a thousand pounds sterling. At the time of the invasion of the Carthaginians the country was distributed. daily with 25,000 drachmas, nearly a thousand pounds sterling. At the time of the invasion of the Carthaginians, the country was divided into several small kingdoms, and the natives were acquainted with the art of war. They knew so well how to temper steel, that there were no helmets that could resist their blows. The ancient Spaniards worshipped one only Supreme being, not in temples, but in woods sacred to him. Their language was a sort of Hebraic dialect. 1096 Huesca: besieged and taken by Peter I. King of Arragon, after having defeated a numerous army of

GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL MAP OF SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.



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PLACES REMARKABLE FOR BATTLES AND SIEGES IN SPAIN, INDICATED BY A FLAG.

A. D. 712 Xeres de la Fontera: Rodriguez, last King of the Visigoths, routed and killed by the Saracens, or Moors. 778 Roncevaux: the rear of the army of Charlemagne, who had just conquered Navarre and part of Arra- gon, is cut to pieces, by the Vascons, or Gascons, and Roland his nephew killed 778 Roncevaux: the rear of the army of Charlemagne, who had just conquered Navarre and part of Arra- gon, is cut to pieces, by the Vascons, or Gascons, and Roland his nephew killed 779 Roncevaux: besieged and taken by Abdoulkerim, one of Abderman's generals 770 Ledo: the inhabitants having revolted against Mohammed I. King of Cordova, are besieged, and 20,000 of them slain in a sally 770 Pampeluna: the Saracens defeated by Sancho Garcias I. King of Navarre. 971 Talavera de la Regna: besieged by Ordogno II. King of Oviedo; an army of Saracens who came to his relief is cut to pieces 178 Talavera de la Regna: besieged by Ordogno II. King of Oviedo; an army of Saracens who came to his relief is cut to pieces 178 Talavera de la Regna: besieged by Boderman III. King of Oviedova and array of Saracens who came to his relief is cut to pieces 178 Talavera de la Regna: besieged by Chogno II. King of Oviedo; an army of Saracens who came to his relief is cut to pieces 178 Talavera de la Regna: besieged sud taken by Essencial III. 179 Talavera de la Regna: besieged sud taken to his relief is cut to pieces 179 Talavera de la Regna: besieged sud taken to his relief is cut to pieces 179 Talavera de la Regna: besieged sud taken to his relief is cut to pieces 170 Talavera de la Regna: besieged sud taken to his relief is cut to pieces 170 Talavera de la Regna: besieged sud taken to his relief is cut to pieces 170 Talavera de la Regna: besieged sud taken to his relief is cut to pieces 170 Talavera de la Regna: besieged sud taken to his relief is cut to pieces 170 Talavera de la Regna: besieged sud taken to his relief is cut to pieces 170 Talavera de la Regna: besieged sud taken to his relief is cut to pieces 170 Talavera	l			
1096 Huesca: besieged and taken by Peter I. King of Arragon, after having defeated a numerous army of Light Huesca: besieged and taken by Peter I. King of more than eight months, by which the Moorish		712 778 852 857 907 914 921 938 1009 1054 1063	Xeres de la Fontera: Rodriguez, last King of the Visigoths, routed and killed by the Saracens, or Moors	1100 Barbastro: taken from the Moors by Peter I. King of Arragon. 1118 Daroca: the Moors completely defeated by Alphonso I. King of Arragon. 1134 Fraga: Alphonso defeated by the Mahometans. 1181 Vittoria: Alphonso IX. King of Castille, defeated by Sancho VI. King of Navarre. 1212 Tolosa: the Moors completely defeated by Alphonso IX. King of Castille. 1236 Cordova: taken from the Moors by Ferdinand III. King of Castille and Leon. 2. 1248 Seville: surrenders to Ferdinand, after a siege of fifteen months. 1333 Tudela: Henry de Solis, Viceroy of Navarre, defeated by the Castillians; but being aided by Gaston, Viscount of Bearn, is victorious in his turn. 2. 1367 Navaretta: Peter the Cruel, King of Castille, gains a victory over his natural son Henry, in which Du Guesclin is taken prisoner. 1435 Guadix: the Moors defeated by John II. King of Castille. 1469 Gerona: besieged and taken, after a battle gained by John, Duke of Lorraine, General of John II. King of Arragon and Navarre 1472 Barcelona: besieged by land and sea, surrenders to John II. 1476 Toro: Alphonso V. King of Portugal, defeated by Ferdinand the Catholic to raise the siege of this city, are attacked in their retreat, routed, and their king taken prisoner. 1489 Baza: taken by Ferdinand, after a siege of seven
1087 Zetaka, near Badajos: Alphonso I. King of Castille and Leon, defeated by the Mahometans, under Benabad, King of Seville		1065	Sancho, son of Ferdinand I. King of Castille · · · · · Arragon. Barbastro: besieged and taken by Sancho Ramirez,	1483 Lucena: the Moors, forced by Ferdinand the Ca- tholic to raise the siege of this city, are attacked
Arragon, after having defeated a numerous army of more than eight months, by which the Moorish	1	1087	Zetaka, near Badajos: Alphonso I. King of Castille and Leon, defeated by the Mahometans, under Benabad, King of Seville Estremadura.	1489 Baza: taken by Ferdinand, after a siege of seven months
			Arragon, after having defeated a numerous army of	more than eight months, by which the Moorish
		-		

A. D. 1516 Roncevaux: the Marshal of Navarre defeated and taken prisoner by the army of the King of Cas-· · · · · · · · · · · Arragon. 1580 Alcantara: Anthony, Prior of Crato, one of the the Mahometans. Arragon. of Castille, defeated pretenders to the crown of Portugal, after the death of Henry the Cardinal, is defeated by the y defeated by Al-Duke of Alba, general of the Spaniards Estremadure
1642 Lerida: the Marquis of Liganez defeated by Marshal Lamotte Catalonia Biscay 1645 Llorens: Don Andrea Cantelme defeated by Count Andalus Harcourt Catalonia 1652 Barcelona: taken from the revolted Catalonians, Andal in his turn Navarre. 1655 Barcelona: the Spanish fleet defeated by the Duke of Vendôme Catalon 1675 Bellegarde: the Duke of St. Germain, general of the O. Castill Spaniards, defeated by Count Schomberg • Frontier of France 1697 Barcelona: besieged and taken by the Duke of Granade Vendôme Cataloni 1702 Vigo: the Count of Chateau-Renaud defeated by the combined fleets of England and Holland ... Gallicia.

1705 Gibraltar: the Baron of Pointis attacks this for-..... Catalor tress by sea, at the same time that it is attacked by land by Marshal Tessé, but is defeated by the rtugal, defeated by English Admiral Leake Andalus Leon. 1706 Alcantara: taken by Lord Galloway, April 14; and retaken by the Marquis of Bay, December 15... Estremadure
1707 Almanza: Lord Galloway, commanding the allied
army, defeated by Marshal Berwick, at the head of Granada. Granada Stahremberg Arragon · · · · · · · · · · · · Granada.

1756 Port Mahon: sea-battle between Admiral Byng and M. De la Galissonière, for losing which, the English admiral is tried, sentenced to death, and shot Minorca 1779 Gibraltar: besieged by the Spaniards and French, from July to February, 1783, when the siege is raised on advice being received that the prelimi-1808 Bilbao: the Spaniards under Blake defeated by the French defeat another Spanish army under Count Belvidere 0. Castille Tudela: Castanos routed by the French Navarre. Corunna: engagement between the French and English, in which the latter are defeated Gallicia. Medellin: General Cuesta defeated by Marshal Victor Estre Saragossa: besieged and taken by the French ... Arragon Belchite: Blake totally routed by Marshal Lasnes ····· Ar Talavera: engagement between the French and allies..... Leon.
Ocana: signal defeat of the Spaniards by Joseph 1811 Albuera: engagement between the French and allies Estrem Ciudad Rodrigo: Lord Wellington defeated Leon. Tarragona: taken by the French with great slaughter · · · · · Catalonia. 1812 Badajos: taken by the allies Estremadura. Salamanca: Marmont defeated by Wellington ... Leon. Burgos: allies defeated by the French O. Castille.

1813 Vittoria: defeat of the French by the allies Biscay.

St. Sebastians: taken by the allies Biscay.

1139 Ourique : Alphonso I. defeats five Moorish Kings ; in

slain 1645 Elvas: the Spaniards defeated, and forced to raise the siege of this city 1658 Villa Viciosa: Don Louis de Haro defeated by the Portuguese, assisted by Count Schomberg......

1663 Estremos: the Spaniards defeated by Count Schom-1665 Villa Viciosa: the Spaniards defeated by the Portuguese 1709 Caya: Lord Galloway, General of the Portuguese army, defeated by the Marquis of Bay, near that river 1759 Cape Santa Maria: the French fleet under M. de la Clue, defeated by the English Admiral Boscawen.. 1797 Cape St. Vincent: the Spanish fleet defeated by the English Admiral Jervis, thence created Lord St. Vincent 1808 Vimiera: Junot defeated by Lord Wellington, in consequence of which the convention of Cintra takes place, and the French evacuate Portugal ... 1812 Almeida: besieged and taken from the French by the allied army under Lord Wellington

PORTUGAL situated between 6° 20' and 9° 30' West longitude, and between 37° and 42° 10' North latitude, is bounded, on the North and East, by Spain; and on the South and West, by the Atlantic Ocean. Its length is 350 miles, and its breadth 120 (36,085 square miles.)

13	DIVISION.			
	PROVINCES.	CHIEF CITIES.	POPULATION.	
	Entre Douro e Minho	Braga	909,000	
	Tras los Montes	Braganza	140,000	
	Beira	Coimbra		
	Estremadura	LISBON		
		Evora		
		Tavira · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		

Total 2,550,000 Azores 100.000

CLIMATE, SOIL, AND PRODUCE. The climate of Portugal is various in different parts; in the Northern provinces, the air is cold; in the middle and near the sea, temperate;

and in the South, hot.

The soil, though excellent, is not in general equal to that of Spain for fertility, especially in grain, which is imported from other countries. Agriculture is greatly neglected.

Fruits of every kind known in Europe, and particularly oranges, lemons, citrons, figs, grapes, apricots, peaches, almonds, and melons, grow in many places almost spontaneously. In general, however, they are not so highly flavoured as in Spain.

NATURAL HISTORY.

MOUNTAINS.—The face of Portugal is mountainous or rather rocky, the mountains being generally barren. The chief are those which divide Algarve from Alentejo; those of Tras los Montes; Arrabida and Montejunto, in Estremadura; Estrella, in Beira; Ossa, in Alentejo; and Cintra, about five leagues South-West of Lisbon, well known to navigators as the most westerly point of all Europe.

On the summit of the mountain of Estrella is the lake Escura, of a

depth hitherto unascertained. Its water is of a dark green colour, and has never been known to yield fish of any kind. Fragments of the masts of ships, it is said, have been found in it; whence it has been supposed to have a subterraneous communication with the sea, notwithstanding it is so far inland. It is added, as an additional proof of this conjecture, that it is smooth or agitated according as the sea is tranquil or rough, and in stormy weather makes a rumbling noise, which may be heard at the distance of several miles.

RIVERS.—The Douro, the Minho, and the Tagus; the latter annually overflows its banks, as regularly as the Nile; inundates the lands, particularly about Villa-Franca and Santaren; and renders the soil ex-

GOVERNMENT The government of Portugal, like that of Spain, was for a long time a limited monarchy. The power of the crown gradually increased, and at length became absolute and in the last degree oppressive. The invasion by the French, in 1807, drove the monarch and his court to Brazil, where they have since remained, and Portugal, from its former eminence as the mother of colonies, has sunk into the condition of a province. as the mother of colonies, has sunk into the condition of a province. The distress occasioned by the commercial policy of the court, and the example of Spain, induced the people of Portugal to claim a restoration of their rights. A general insurrection took place in the month of August, 1820. The constitution of Spain was demanded. The royal authorities were compelled to submit, and the Cortes was convoked, which met at Lisbon in January, 1821.

The established religion of Portugal is the Roman Catholic. The Portuguese have a patriarch formerly dependent entirely upon the Pope, whose power in Portugal has of late been much curtailed. The court of inquisition is now withdrawn from the ecclesiastics, and converted into a state tribunal. There are two archbishoprics, Braga and Evora; and ten bishoprics. The patriarch of Lisbon takes precedence of all the archbishops and bishops in the kingdom, is first chaplain to the king, and a cardinal of the consistory of Rome.

UNIVERSITIES.

There are only two universities in Portugal; one at Coimbra, founded at Lisbon by King Denis, in 1290, and transferred by him to Coimbra, in 1308. It contains eighteen colleges, in which are 4000 students. The other is that of Evora, founded in 1559, by king Sebastian. There is also a college of the nobles at Lisbon, where is a very large library, chiefly composed of the books which belonged to the banished Jesuits.

COMMERCE. The Portuguese exchange their wine and fruit, and most of their raw materials for foreign manufactures. The commerce of Portugal, though seemingly extensive, proves of little solid benefit to her; as the European nations trading with her, and particularly England, engross all the productions of her colonies, as well as their own native commodities, in exchange for the almost numberless manufactures, and the vast quantity of corn and salt-fish, supplied by those European nations, by the United States, and by the English North-American Colonies. DOMINIONS.

The dominions of the King of Portugal and the Brazils, out of Europe, are, 1. In South America, Brazil the present seat of government, which abounds in precious stones, and rich mines of gold and silver. 2. In the Atlantic, the Azores or Western Islands, Madeira, the Cape de Verd Islands, Prince's Isle and St. Thomas's. 3. In Africa, some settlements on the Western Coast, and some on the Eastern. 4. In Asia, Goa, on the Western Coast of Hindostan; Daman and Diu, in the Gulf of Campart of the isle of Timor, one of the Moluccas.

REMARKABLE BATTLES AND SIEGES.

memory of which victory he places five black escutcheons in the arms of Portugal Alentejo.

147 Lisbon: taken from the Moors by Alphonso I. ... Estremadura. 1184 Santarem: Ali-Jacoub, chieftain of the Almoradive Moors, defeated by Alphonso I. and his son Sancho Estremadura. 1385 Battalia or Aljubarota: John I. King of Castille, claiming the crown of Portugal in right of his consort Beatrix, is defeated by John I. of Portugal •••

1449 Lisbon: Don Pedro, Duke of Coimbra, revolting against Alphonso V. his nephew, is defeated and Alentejo. Alentejo. Beira. Alentejo. Algarve. Algarve.

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