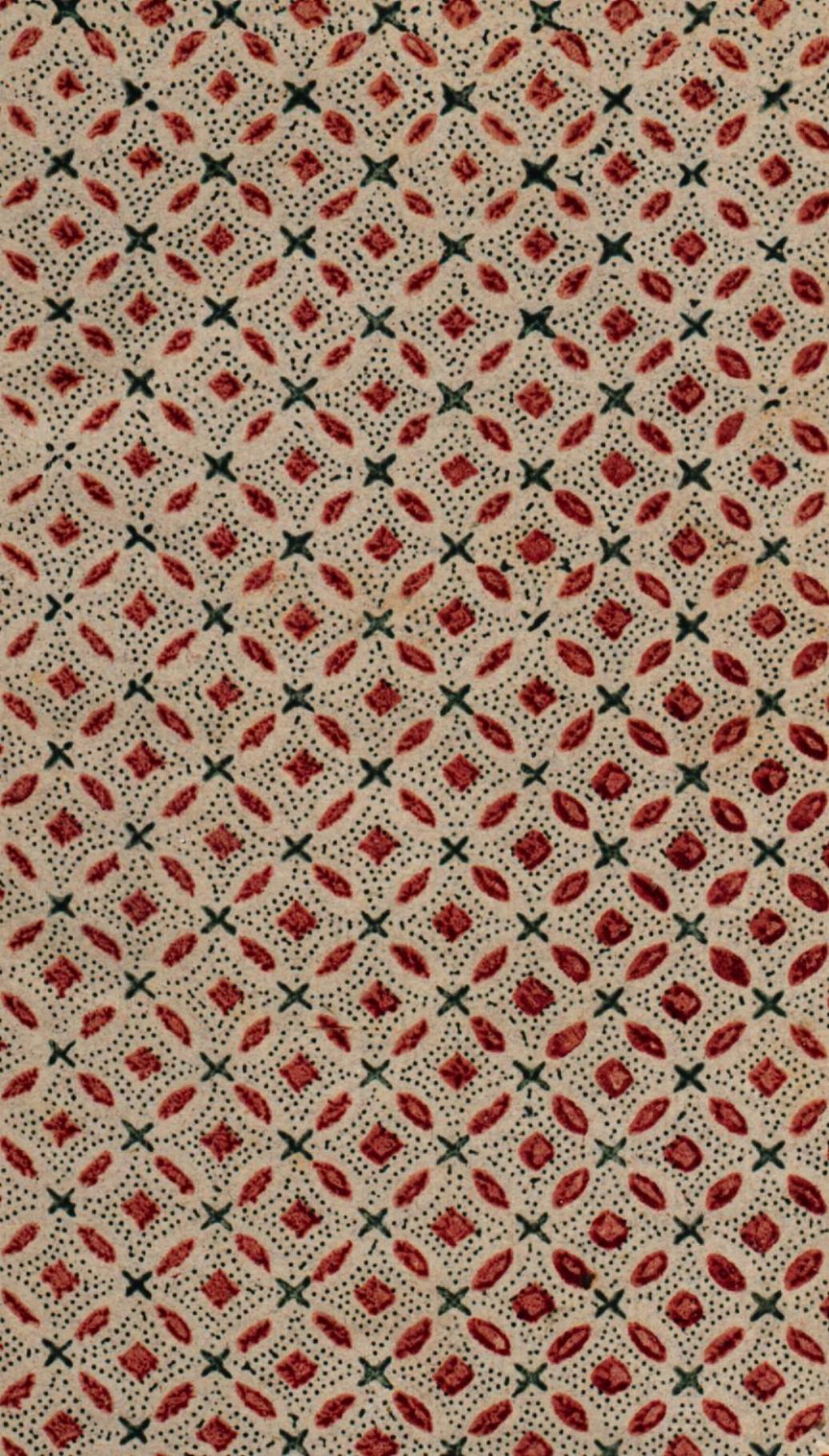


Wm. I. E. & S.





S U R V E Y

OF THE

R U S S I A N E M P I R E.

Totam licet animis, tanquam oculis, lustrare
terram mariaque omnia. Cic.

SURVEY

OF THE

RUSSIAN EMPIRE,

ACCORDING TO ITS PRESENT NEWLY REGULATED STATE,
DIVIDED INTO DIFFERENT GOVERNMENTS:

SHOWING

Their Situation and Boundaries, the Capital and District Towns of
each Government; Manners, and Religion of the various Na-
tions that compose that extensive Empire; Seas, Lakes,
and Rivers; Climates; Commerce, Agriculture
and Manufactures; Population and Revenues;
Mountains, Minerals, Metals, and
other Natural Productions.

The whole illustrated with a correct Map of Russia, and an Engraving, exhibit-
ing the Arms and Uniforms of the several Governments of that Empire.

By Capt. SERGEY PLESCHÉEF.

THE THIRD EDITION, PUBLISHED AT ST. PETERSBURG.



Translated from the Russian, with considerable Additions,

By JAMES SMIRNOVE,

CHAPLAIN TO THE LEGATION OF H. I. M. OF ALL THE RUSSIAS,
AT THE COURT OF GREAT BRITAIN,

LONDON:

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MDCXCII.

CURVEY

RUSSIAN EMERALD



TO
HER IMPERIAL HIGHNESS
THE
GRAND DUTCHESS
MARY THEODOROVNA.

MOST ILLUSTRIOUS AND MOST GRACIOUS
PRINCESS!

IN obedience to the Will of
YOUR IMPERIAL HIGHNESS, and in
conformity to the Plan prescribed
by You, I have given a concise De-
scription of the EMPIRE of RUSSIA
according to its latest Division; in-
troducing into this short Sketch

vi D E D I C A T I O N.

every Proof and Evidence that
could be collected for the Purpose;
which, with the profoundest Respect,
I lay at your sacred Feet: and
have the Honour to be,

MOST ILLUSTRIOUS, MOST GRACIOUS
PRINCESS,

OF YOUR IMPERIAL HIGHNESS,

The most faithful

And most dutiful Servant,

SERGEY PLESCHÉÉF.

P R E F A C E.

THE preceding Dedicatory Letter, to Her Imperial Highness the Grand Dutcheſs of Ruſſia, by Capt. S. Pleſchééf, plainly ſhews with what view this work originally was compoſed. It may therefore reaſonably be ſuppoſed, that neither trouble nor expence was ſpared to get every poſſible information in order to make this concise deſcription as complete and faithful as poſſible; and to render it uſeful and worthy of the peruſal of that moſt excellent Princeſs.

My motive for tranſlating it was at firſt of a private nature. Having examined ſome books upon Ruſſia in the Engliſh language, and finding none fit to put
a 4 into

into the hands of my own young family, I undertook this translation with that view. But as I did not wish entirely to rely upon myself in point of the grammatical construction and correctness of the English language, I requested the favour of a learned and worthy friend to look over it. He not only very readily and obligingly undertook that trouble himself, but even engaged another person of distinguished abilities and eminent merit in the literary world, to give it a second perusal. Were I permitted to mention the names of these gentlemen, it would be greatly to the advantage of the work: but since their modest generosity has denied me that pleasure, I must rest satisfied with only thus publicly offering them my sincere acknowledgment.

After perusing the translation, my friend strongly advised me to publish it, saying,

P R E F A C E. ix

saying, that as there was no correct geographical account of Russia in the English language, it would be an agreeable offer to the public.

Addidit ergo calcaria sponte currenti.

I yielded to his advice without much hesitation; and the work is submitted to the public. It only remains for me now to wish, that it may prove acceptable and useful; and to hope, that neither my friend will repent of his advice, nor I of my compliance.

It is necessary further to observe, that, in spelling of the Russian names, I have greatly differed from the orthography hitherto used, endeavouring thereby to render the English pronunciation similar to the Russian, as nearly as possible.

In the proper nouns the vowels are
3 generally

generally meant to be pronounced as follows :

- A, with a clear sound, as in far, grand, command ; for instance, Saratov, Narva, Volga, &c.
- E, with a clear short sound, as in lent, bent, blend ; for instance, Revel, Smolensk, Orel, &c.
- E, with an accent upon it, must be pronounced, as it makes a syllable ; for instance, Mo-ré, Ta-ta-ré, Zy-ria-né, &c.
- E, final, without an accent upon it, is added to several names of towns, rivers, &c. by which it is not meant either to lengthen the sound of the preceding vowel, or to add a syllable to the word, but merely to soften the sound of the last consonant ; for instance, Ka-zane, A-stra-khane, &c.

I, in

I, in general, even in the last syllable, is pronounced with a simple short sound, as in pin, tittle; for instance, Vladimir, Sinbirsk, Dvina, Pinega, Bronnitsi, Ostiaki, &c.

J, before a, e, i, o, u, is pronounced like French j, in jour, jeu, &c. for instance, Jabna, Torjok, &c.

Oo & ou are used promiscuously, and are pronounced in the same manner as in good, poor, tour, tournament; for instance, Toola, Kalouga, Oufa, &c.

Y, placed between consonants, is pronounced with a short hard sound, as in syntax, symptom; for instance, Pyshma, Vyborg, Vhytegra, &c. The diphthongs are pronounced in their usual manner.

Kh is pronounced like the Scotch ch, in
loch;

loch ; for instance, Pakhra, Lokhvitzza, &c.

Z, with two dots .. upon it, is pronounced like the French j ; for instance, Voronež, Sebež, &c.

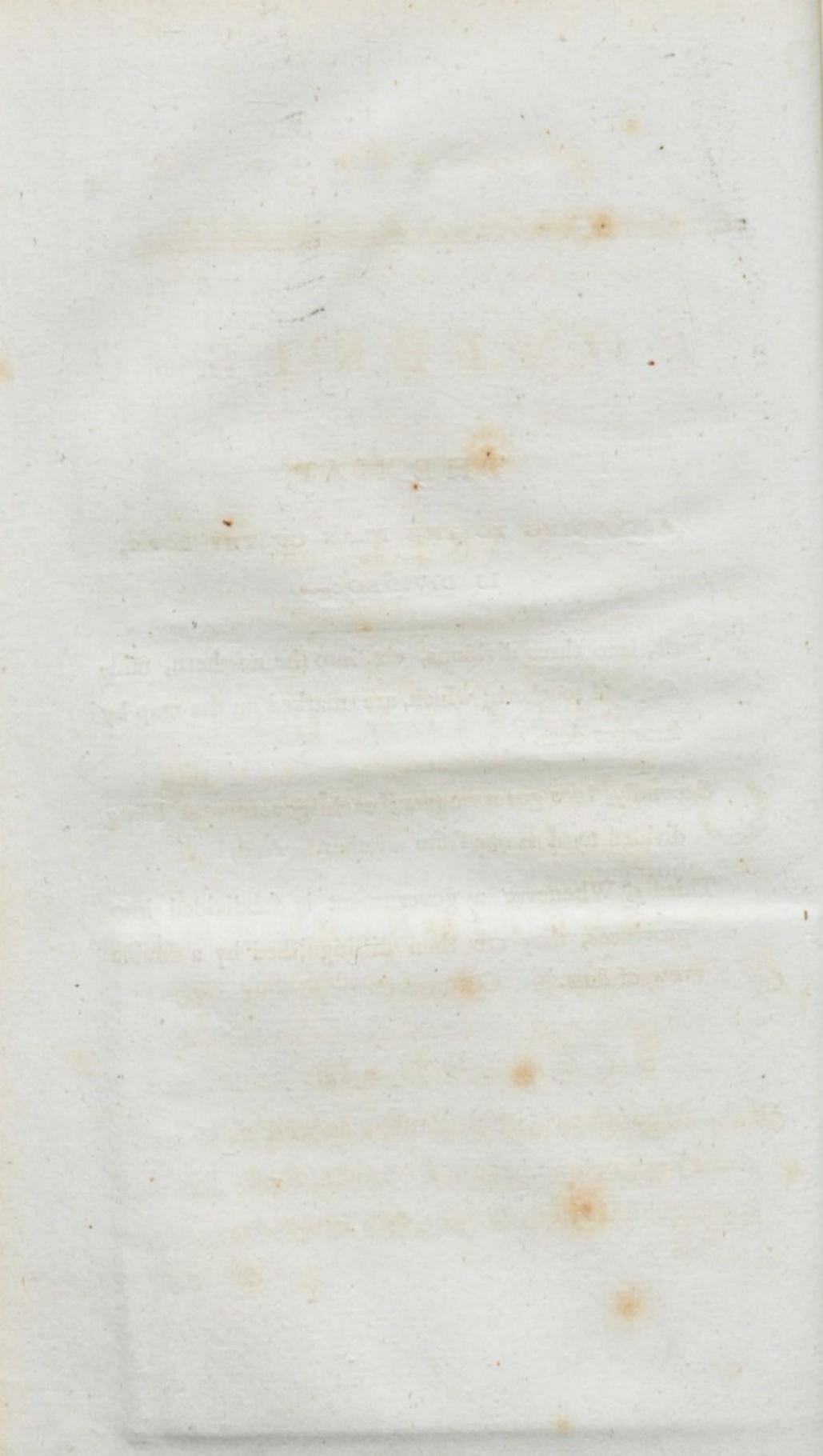
Several nouns, particularly those of the wandering tribes of Tartars and other nations, I have put in the plural number, according to the Russian manner of pronunciation, thinking that, as there are but few of them perhaps that have been known hitherto to the English reader, it might be equally as agreeable to him to pronounce them at once in the manner intelligible at least in the country to which those nations are subject : for instance, Votiaki I have written instead of Votiaks ; Kirghistzi, or Kirghiskaisaki, instead of Kirghis-kaisaks ; Ostiaki, instead of Ostiaks, &c.

THE MAP,
ACCORDING TO THE PLAN OF THE BOOK,
IS DIVIDED :—

First, Into three divisions, viz. into the northern, middle, and southern, which are marked on the map by stronger dots.

Secondly, Into governments ; each government being divided by dots one from another. And,

Thirdly, Whenever a government is subdivided into provinces, they are then distinguished by a double row of dots.



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SURVEY
OF THE
RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

PART I.

SECTION I.

*Of the Borders, Situation, Extent, and
Climate of Russia.*

RUSSIA is bounded on the north by the Northern Ocean, or the Frozen Sea; on the east it is washed by the Eastern Ocean, and is divided from America by Behring's (anciently called Anian) Straits,

B

which

which are about 73 versts* wide. From thence, towards the south, the Russian empire extends along the chain of the Aleoutskie islands, which approach the north-west coast of America; and from Kamchatka, towards the south-west, it extends, by a chain of other islands, called Kourilskie islands, as far as Japan; on the south it borders on the Black Sea, on the nations inhabiting at the foot of the Caucasian Mountains, on a part of Persia, the Caspian Sea, the hordes of Kirghiskaifacki, on Ziungoria, Chinese Mungalia and Daouria †; and on the west, on the Danish and Swedish Lapland, the Baltic Sea, Courland, Li-

* Versta is the usual measure of roads in Russia, one thousand one hundred and sixty-six yards and two feet.

† Daouria is that extent of land which is traversed by the river Amour. It is so called on account of the Daouri, its ancient inhabitants, who were a race of the Toungooi or Manjouri.

vonias,

vonian, Lithuania, Poland, and Turkey in Europe.

Russia occupies more than the seventh part of the known continent, and almost the twenty-sixth part of the whole globe. The greatest extent of Russia, from west to east, viz. from the $39\frac{1}{4}$ to $207\frac{1}{4}$ degree of longitude, contains 168 degrees; and if the islands of the Eastern Ocean be included, it will then contain 185 degrees; so that the continental length of Russia, viz. from Riga to Tchoukotskoy Nofs, that is the easternmost promontory, will constitute about 8500 versts. The greatest extent of this empire from north to south, that is, from the 78th to $50\frac{1}{4}$ degree of latitude, contains $27\frac{3}{4}$ degrees. Hence the breadth of Russia, reckoning it from the Cape Taymour, which is the north-eastern promontory, to Kiakhta, will constitute about 3200 versts.

The greater part of Ruffia lies in the temperate zone, and some part of it, namely, whatever extends beyond the $66\frac{1}{2}$ degree of latitude, lies in the frigid zone; and the whole surface contains above 2,150,000 square versts. Hence it is clear, that there is not at present, and never has been in ancient times, an empire, the extent of which might be compared to that of Ruffia*.

* Observ. The length and the breadth of the Ruffian empire, taken in a straight line, may be known from what follows: viz. that the furthest point or the spot of the Ruffian empire on the north, is the Taymour Cape, which is the most north-eastern promontory in the government of Tobolsk, lying in the 78th degree of latitude; its furthest point on the south is the mouth of the river Soulak, falling into the Caspian Sea, in the government of Caucasus, lying in the 43d degree of latitude; its westernmost point is the island of Oezel in the government of Riga, in the $39\frac{1}{4}$ degree of longitude; and the furthest point of it on the east, is the Tchoukotskoy Nofs, which is the most eastern cape in the government of Irkoutsk, lying in the $207\frac{1}{2}$ degree of longitude.

Ruffia,

Russia, by nature, is divided into two great parts by a range of mountains called Oural, which, through the whole breadth of it, form one continual uninterrupted barrier, dividing Siberia from the remaining Russia.

That part of Russia which lies on this side of the Oural Mountains, presents a very extensive plain verging westward by an easy descent. The vast extent of this plain has a great variety of different climates, soils and products. The northern part of it is very woody, marshy, and but little fit for cultivation, and has a sensible declivity towards the White and the Frozen Seas. The other part of this vast plain includes the whole extent along the river Volga, as far as the deserts extending by the Caspian and the Azov Seas, and constitutes the finest part of Russia, which in ge-

neral is very rich and fruitful, having more arable and meadow land than wood, marshes, or barren deserts.

The most remarkable for superior quality and taste of every kind of fruit and produce is that part which extends towards Voronez, Tambov, Penza, and Sinbirsk, as far as the deserts. It has every where a most admirable rich soil, consisting of black earth, richly impregnated with saltpetre. But that part which begins between the Azov and the Caspian Seas, and extends near the shores of the latter, and between the Volga and Oural, and as far as the river Emba, is nothing but a desert, level, dry, high, barren, and full of salt lakes.

The part lying on the other side of the Oural Mountains, known by the name of Siberia, is a flat tract of land of considerable

ble

ble extent, declining imperceptibly towards the Glacial Sea, and equally by imperceptible degrees rising towards the south, where at last it forms a great range of mountains, constituting the borders of Russia on the side of China. Between the rivers Irtysh, Obe, and the Altay Mountains, there is a very extensive plain, known by the name of Barabinskaya Stepe, viz. the Deserts of Baraba, the northern part of which is excellent for agriculture; but the southern part, on the contrary, is a desert, full of sands and marshes, and very unfit for cultivation. Between the rivers Obe and Enissey there is more woodland than open ground; and the other side of the Enissey is entirely covered with impervious woods, as far as the lake Baical; but the soil is fruitful every where; and wherever the trouble has been taken of clearing it of the wood,

and of draining it from unnecessary water, it proves to be very rich, and fit for cultivation; and the country beyond the Baical is surrounded by ridges of high, stony mountains. Proceeding on farther towards the east, the climate of Siberia becomes by degrees more and more severe, the summer grows shorter, the winter longer, and the frosts prove more severe.

In such temperature of climate, the greatest part of Siberia (that is, the middle and the southern latitudes of it, as far as the river Lena) is exceedingly fertile and fit for every kind of produce; but the woody northern, and the eastern parts of it are deprived of this blessed advantage, being unfit both for cultivation of grain and for grazing of cattle. This whole part, as far as the 60th degree of latitude, and to the Glacial Sea,

is

is full of swamps and bogs, covered with moss, which would be totally impassable, had not the ice, which never thaws deeper than seven inches, remained entire under it.

SECTION II.

Of the Products and Commerce of Russia.

WITH respect to the variety of climates as well as the produce of the earth, Russia naturally may be divided into three regions or divisions, viz. into the northern, middle, and southern divisions.

The northern division, beginning from the 57th degree of latitude, extends to the end of the Russian dominions on the north, and includes the governments of St. Petersburg, Riga, Revel, Vyborg, Pscov, Novgorod, Tver, Olonetz, Archangel, Vologda, Yaroslavl, Kostroma, Viatka, Perme, and Tobolsk.

The middle division is reckoned from the 57th to the 50th degree of latitude, and includes the governments of Moscov, Smolensk, Polotsk, Moghilev, Tchernigov, Novgorod-Sieverkoy, Kharkov, Voronez, Koursk, Orel, Kalouga, Toola, Riazane, Vladimir, Niznei-Novgorod, Tambov, Saratov, Penza, Sinbirsk, Kazane, Oufa, Kolhivane, and Irkoutsk.

The southern division begins at the 50th degree of latitude, and extends to the end of Russia on the south, including the governments of Kiev, Ekatherinoslav, Caucasus, and the province of Taurida. To this may be added, the habitations of the Kofaks of the Don.

The northern division, though deficient in grain, fruit, and garden vegetables, has the preference before the other two in the abundance

abundance of animals, rare and valuable for their skins; in fishes of particular sorts, very useful for different purposes of life; in cattle, and metals of inferior kinds, &c.

The middle division of Russia abounds in different kinds of grain, hemp, flax, cattle, fish, bees, timber proper for every use, different kinds of wild beasts, metals, both of superior as well as of inferior kind, different precious stones, &c. This division is likewise most convenient for the habitation of mankind, on account of the temperature and pleasantness of the air.

The south division has not that abundance of grain, but has the preference in different delicate kinds of fruit, quantity of fish, cattle, and wild animals, amongst which there are several species different from those which are found in the middle division.

It

It exceeds greatly both the other divisions in plants and roots fit for dying and for medical purposes, as well as for the table; neither is it deprived of precious stones, as well as different metals.

The products of those three divisions constitute permanent and inexhaustible riches of Russia; for, besides what is necessary for home consumption, there is a great quantity of those products exported yearly into foreign countries, to the amount of several millions of roubles*. These productions are brought from different places

* A rouble is the current money of Russia, the intrinsic value of which, as tried in the mint of London, is about 3s. 2d. with very little variation; but in commerce the exchange of it with foreign countries, owing to different eventual circumstances, varies very much, and from so low as 2s. 4½d. it rises to 4s. and upwards.

to fairs, established in different parts of Russia, where the merchants buy them up, and forward them to different ports, and other trading towns, for exportation into foreign kingdoms. These fairs likewise are the places where a considerable quantity of goods, imported from foreign kingdoms, is disposed of. The principal yarmankas, that is fairs, are the yarmanka Makarievskaya, Korennaya, and Irbitzkaya.

The external commerce of Russia may be divided into two different branches; 1st. the commerce with the European nations, which is carried on by buying and selling goods either for ready money or upon credit; for which purpose there are bills of exchange established between Russia and other kingdoms, the course of which is either higher or lower, according to different accidental circumstances. 2d. The commerce

merce with the Asiatic nations, which is conducted by barter or exchange of goods, without any credit, the faith of the Asiatic merchants being not well established.

The principal ports belonging to the first part of Russia, are, on the Baltic Sea, St. Petersburg, Riga, Vyborg, Revel, Narva, Fredericksham, and the Baltic port; Archangel on the White Sea, and Kola on the Northern Ocean; Taganrog on the Sea of Azov; Kherfon, Sevastopole, Balaklava, Soudak, Theodosia, Kerche, and Phanagoria on the Black Sea, besides others of smaller note. In these ports commerce is carried on, as well as in several trading towns situated on the frontiers of Poland, Sweden, and Turkey.

The products of Russia exported into the different European kingdoms, consist chiefly

in hemp, flax, different kinds of grain, tallow, hides, sail-cloth, iron, timber, linseed, butter, hemp-oil, train-oil, wax, pot-ashes, tar, tobacco, bristles, linens, peltry and other goods, the greatest part of which is exported chiefly by way of St. Petersburg, Riga, and Archangel; and in return from the European kingdoms we receive woollen cloths, different kinds of goods made of worsted, silk, cotton, and thread; wines and beer, white and moist sugars, silks, cotton unwrought, and yarn; French brandy, liquors, arrack, shrub, different iron-tools, and toys; gold and silver in bars, in foreign money and in other things; brilliants, pearls, galanterie goods, coffee, colours; peltry, viz. beaver and otter skins; herrings, stock-fish, salt, tobacco, different trees, oil, horses, china and earthen ware, &c. The greatest part of these goods is imported through the ports of St. Petersburg and Ri-

ga, but a considerable quantity is likewise admitted by land through different frontier custom-houses.

The Asiatic commerce is carried on chiefly at Astrakhane, the ports on the Caspian Sea, and the custom-houses of Kiakhta, Orenburg and Troitsk, and in several forts established on the frontiers of China, Kirghis-kaifaks, and other nations.

The principal goods exported into Asia are partly the products of Russia, and partly imported from other European kingdoms, and consist of peltry and hides. The other goods are woollen cloths, bays, borax, bottles, printed linens, iron, and different kinds of iron-ware, calamancos, kerseys, glue, isinglass, cochineal, indigo, lura, tinsel, gold and silver lace, soap; all kinds of arms, as pistols, guns, sabres; different kinds of
C linens,

linens, printed and glazed, striped linen, ticking, pallock, crash, &c. From the Asiatic kingdoms we import different silk goods, raw silk, cotton, silk-wove stuffs, gold and silver in bars and in coin, cattle, horses, &c.

SECTION III.

Of the Mountains within Russia, as well as those which come near its Frontiers, shewing their Situation, Origin, and Minerals, as well as the Rivers originating from them.

1. **T**HE Sieverniya Gori, that is the northern mountains extending between the Baltic and the White Seas. They are a continuation of the Scandinavian range of mountains which originate in Sweden, and are joined to the mountains of Olonetz; they consist of granite, trappe, and potter's stone. Specimens of gold, silver, copper and iron-ore, are found in them. There is likewise an abundance of iron-ore, marble, a kind of porphyry stone, and

Maria or Moscovy glafs, of remarkable fize and clearness, to be found in them.

2. The mountains called Vhifokaya Ploftchade, that is high rifing ground, lying in the middle of Ruffia, known to the ancient geographers by the name of Mons Alaunus. It is fituated between Moscov, Toropetz, Smolensk and Toola; it is nothing but an high rifing furface fpreading into different branches, called hills or mountains of Valday, and joining to the mountains of Olonetz. This rifing ground has none but iron-ore, and in some places coal-pits have been difcovered. It gives birth to celebrated Ruffian rivers, the Dniepr, Volga, Dvina, Don, and others.

3. The mountains of Taurida extend on the fouthern fide of the province of Taurida (or Crimea) to a confiderable extent in breadth.

breadth. They consist chiefly of selenite, slate or schistus, chalky and sandy marl. These mountains being but lately added to the Russian dominion, we are not certain as yet what ores may be discovered in them. The rivers Alma, Katcha, Kabarta, Salghir, Karafou, and others, take their origin from them.

4. The Caucasian Mountains begin from the Caspian, and extend as far as the Black Sea. They consist chiefly of granite, slate, lime-stone, and basalt. Lead-ore, containing silver, and copper-ore are found in them. The rivers Terek, Kubane, Kouma, and others, originate in them.

5. The Oural* Mountains begin from the White Sea and the islands of Novaya Zem-

* Oural is a Tartarian word; it signifies a girdle, or a belt.

lia, and extend southward through the whole breadth of Ruffia, making a boundary between the governments of Archangel and Tobolsk, and dividing into almost two equal parts the government of Perme; then they enter the government of Oufa, and thence extend towards the deserts of the Kirghis-kaisaks. The length of these mountains exceeds 2000 versts, and on both sides they branch out into different mountains, such as the mountains Oktokaragay, and the continuation of the same called the Alghinskoy Sirt; into the Gouberlinskje mountains, or the mountains of Gouberlya; the mountains called Obstchey (common) Sirt, and others. The Oural Mountains consist chiefly of granite, slate or schistus, and limestone, and partly of sandy hillocks full of talc, wherein copper-ore and malachites sometimes are to be met with; and near Ekatherinburg gold-ore has been discovered. Iron-ore there is to be found in great plenty, wherein

wherein sometimes very powerful loadstones are to be met with. Besides, these mountains abound in mountain-cryстал, amethyst, topaz of different sorts, agates, carnelion, beryl, chalcedony, and marble of different colours. From these mountains descend the rivers Bolshaya (the great), Petchora, Kama, Oural, Bielaya (White River) and others which run into the river Tobol.

6. Poroobežniya Sibirskiya Gori, that is, the mountains bordering upon Siberia, are the northern branches of the Asiatic mountains, which extend along the river Irtysh on the east, and on the south along the borders of Siberia. That part of them which extends between the rivers Obe and Irtysh, is called the Altay mountains, and the part furrounding the lake Teletsk, is called the Teletsk mountains. The

range of mountains extending farther to the east, between the sources of Enifley and Selenga rivers, and surrounding the Baical lake, is called the Sayansk Mountains. These mountains, from Baical verging towards the south-east, approach other mountains which are called Yablonniya Mountains: they stretch out to a very great extent by different branches, which, following the course of different rivers, reach as far as the Frozen Sea. The principal range of these mountains lies near the coasts of the sea of Okhotsk, and is called Stanovoy Khrebet. From this originates another ridge of mountains called Kamchatskoy Khrebet (ridge of Kamchatka mountains), which extends through Kourilskie and the Japan islands. It is likewise the branches of these very mountains which form the Tchoukotskoy Nofs, as well as that cluster of islands which is situated between Siberia and America,

rica,

rica, and is known by the name of the Aleoutskie and Fox islands.

As the mountains contiguous to Siberia occupy a vast extent of ground, so their different constituent parts are likewise various, and contain great variety of metals, minerals, and stones. The rich mines of Kolhivane are found in the Altay mountains. These mines exceed all others in abundance of gold, silver, and copper, as well as in porphyry and aquamarine. The Sayansk mountains abound in copper and iron-ore, as well as in ochre, which appears like gold. The mines of Nerchinsk, lying in the Daourian mountains, which join to the Yablonnoy Khrebet, contain great quantities of lead-ore of every kind, as well as calamines, abounding with gold and silver, quicksilver, antimony, pyrites, aquamarines, chrysolites, amethysts, carnelions, onyxes, chalcidies,

cedonies, porphyries, ophites, lapis lazuli, and a great deal of native alkaline mineral salt is found in lakes and salt marshes. The mountains lying to the north of the sea of Okhotsk are as yet unexplored, except that lately some quicksilver and copper-ore have been discovered in them. But almost in every part of Siberia, and particularly in the plains of it, there are found bones of uncommon large animals, mammont's teeth, and other fossils. In this range of mountains originate the rivers Irtysh, Obe, Enisey, the two Toungoufkas, as well as the Baical Lake, and rivers which fall into it: likewise the rivers Lena, Yana, Indighirka, Alazeya, Kolhima, Anadir, Ouda, Shilka, and Argounya, which two last form the river Amour.

SECTION IV.

Of the Seas forming the Border of the Russian Empire.

I. **T**HE Northern Ocean surrounds the northern parts of Russia. Its bay, in the vicinity of the government of Archangel, is called the White Sea. That part of it which, beginning from the Novaya Zemlia, washes the coasts of the Russian empire as far as the eastern promontory, or Tchoukotskoy Nofs, is called particularly the Icy or Glacial Sea.

2. The Eastern Ocean washes the eastern part of the Russian empire, and, from the different places it joins, has different denominations: for instance, from the place where

where the river Anadir falls into it, it is called the sea of Anadir; about Kamchatka it is called the sea of Kamchatka; and the bay between the districts of Okhotsk and Kamchatka is called the Sea of Okhotsk, the upper part of which is called Penjinskoye More, that is the Penjinskoye Sea, as it approaches the mouth of the river Penjina.

3. The Baltic Sea, anciently called Varyaz̄skoye Moré, that is, the sea of Varyaghi, lies westward of Ruffia. That part of it which washes the coasts of the governments of St. Petersburg, Revel and Vyborg is called the Gulf of Finland, which is about 400 versts long, and 100 versts broad; and the part extending between the government of Riga and the island Oezel is called the Bay of Riga.

4. The

4. The Black Sea belongs to the province of Taurida and to a part of the government of Caucasus: the length of this sea from west to east is about 1000, and the breadth from north to south is above 500 versts.

5. The sea of Azov is included entirely within the dominions of Russia, and by means of the Straits of the Bosphorus, or Yenical, forms a communication with the Black Sea. It is surrounded on one side by the government of Ecatherinoflav, and on the other by that of Caucasus and the habitations of the Don Kozaks. The greatest length of this sea from west to east (not including the bay of Taganrog) is about 200 versts, and the breadth about 160 versts. At the western end of it, within the province of Taurida, there is a very large pool called Sivash or the Putrid Sea, which is about 140 versts long and 14 broad.

6. The Caspian Sea (alias Khvalinskoye More) lies to the south of Russia, and on that part of it constitutes the frontiers of the governments of Caucasus and Oufa. The length of it from north to south is about 1000 versts, and the breadth, in its widest extent, does not exceed 400 versts.

7. The Baical Sea. [*See the description of it amongst the lakes.*]

SECTION V.

Of the chief Lakes of Russia.

1. **T**HE Ladoga lake, anciently called Nevo, is the largest of all the European lakes, extending in length 175, and in breadth 105 versts, and lies between the governments of St. Petersburg, Olonetz and Vyborg. It communicates with the Baltic sea by the river Neva, with the Onega lake by the river Svir, and with the Ilmen lake by the river Volkhov. Several considerable rivers fall into it, as the Pasha, Sias, Oyat and others. The Ladoga canal is made near this lake,

2. The Onega lake is situated in the government of Olonetz. It is above 200

versts long, and the greatest width of it does not exceed 80 versts.

3. The Tchude lake, or Peipus, lies between the governments of St. Petersburg, Pscov, Revel and Riga. It is near 80 versts long and 60 broad. It joins to the lake of Pscov by a large neck of water. The length of this lake is 50, and the width about 40 versts. The river Velikaya flows into it. The river Narova comes out of the lake Peipus, which by the river Embakha communicates with the lake Wirtz-Erve, and from this latter flows the river Fellin, and runs into the bay of Riga.

4. The Ilmen lake, anciently called Moisk, lies in the government of Novgorod. Its length is 40, and width 30 versts. The rivers Msta, Lovate, Shelone, and others, fall into it; and only one river, Volkhov,

Volkhov runs out of it, by which it is joined with the Ladoga lake.

5. The Bielo-Ozero, that is, the White Lake, lies in the government of Novgorod. It extends 50 versts in length, and about 30 in width. There are many small rivers which run into it; but only one river, Sheksna, comes out of it, and falls into the river Volga.

6. The Altin or Altay Lake, otherwise called the Teletsk Lake, is situated in the government of Kolhivane. It extends in length 126, and in width about 84 versts. The river Biya comes out of it, which being joined to the river Katounya, constitute the river Obe.

7. The Baical Lake, otherwise called the Baical Sea, and the Holy Sea, lies in the go-
D vernment

vernment of Irkoutsk. Its extent in length is 600, and in width from 30 to 50 versts, and in the widest places, as far as 70 versts.

8. The Tchani Lake lies in the deserts of Baraba, between the rivers Obe and Irtysh. It joins with a great many smaller lakes, occupies a vast tract of land; and abounds very much in fish.

9. Between the Gulf of Finland and the White Sea there are several lakes which extend from 50 to 70 versts in length; and besides those there are many other salt lakes in different parts of Russia, such as the Ozero, that is, the lake Eltonskoye, Bogdo, Inderskoye, Ebele, Koryakovskoye, Yamishevskoye, Borovye, and others, and the salt which is got from them serves for the use of the greatest part of the empire.

SECTION VI.

Of the Chief Navigable Rivers.

I.

The Dvina and the Neva, falling into the Baltic Sea.

1. **T**HE Dvina. This river, for the sake of distinction from the other of the same name, which runs into the White Sea, is called the Western Dvina, and by foreigners it is named Dina. It rises in the government of Tver, out of a bog, and after running through the governments of Tver, Pscov, Polotsk and Riga, falls into the Bay of Riga. In its course it receives the rivers Toropa, Meja and Kasplya.

2. The Neva, a sufficiently wide and rapid river, or rather a strait rising in the Ladoga Lake, and, after a course of 60 versts in the government of St. Petersburg, falling into the Gulf of Finland by different mouths. It receives in its course the Ijora and Tosna. The rivers Pernava, Narova, Looga and Kumen fall into the Baltic Sea.

II.

The Dniepr, Boug and Kubane, falling into the Black Sea.

1. The Dniepr, anciently Borysthenes, rises in the government of Smolensk, runs through the government of Moghilev, a part of that of Tchernigov, the governments of Kiev, Ecatherinoslav and a part of the Crimean territory, extending its course to 1500 versts, and having formed the Gulf of Liman, falls into the Black Sea.

On

On this river there are thirteen poroghi, that is, cataracts, which are scattered about on a distance of 60 versts, and which in the summer time entirely prevent vessels from coming down the river, so that the navigation cannot be performed with safety, but when the river is full. According to the last treaty with the Ottoman Porte and the latest conventions with Poland, the whole possession of this river belongs to the empire of Russia, and only a small part of its right shore constitutes the frontier between Russia and Poland, dividing from the last, the governments of Kiev, Tchernigov and a part of that of Moghilev. The considerable rivers which fall into it are the Soja, Desna, Soola, Pfiol, Vorskla, Samara, Orel, Konskiya, Vodi (that is the horse waters), the Druetz and Inguletz.

2. The Boug, a considerable river rising in Poland. It directs its course to the south-east dividing the government of Ecatherinoslav from the Otchakovskaya Stepe, that is the deserts of Otchakov now belonging to Russia, and falls into the Liman, which communicates with the Black Sea.

3. The Kubane consists of many springs or rivulets running out of the Caucasian mountains, and divides itself into two branches, the one of which falls into the Azov Sea, and the other into the Black Sea. This river from its source to the end of it constitutes the Frontier of Russia.

III.

The Don, falling into the Azov Sea.

The Don, anciently Tanais, has its rise in the Ivan Ozero, that is, John's Lake,

in

in the government of Toola. It runs through the governments of Toola, Riazane, Tambov, Voronež, and the habitations of the Don Kozaks, extending its course about 1000 versts, and at last it falls into the Azov Sea. The principal rivers which fall into the Don are, the Donetz, Sofna, Voronež, Khoper, Medveditza, Ilavlia, Sall and Manhitch.

In the territory of Taurida there are some rivers, the chief of which are the Salghir, and the great and the small Karafou, all rising out of the mountains, and falling into the Sivash or Putrid Sea. The rivers Alma, Katcha and Kabarta fall into the Black Sea.

IV.

*The Volga, Oural, Kouma and Terek, falling
into the Caspian Sea.*

1. The Volga, anciently called Rha, takes its source from Morasses in the government of Tver, and waters with its streams many governments, viz. that of Tver, Yaroslavl, Kostroma, Nizney-Novgorod, Kazane, Sinbirsk, Saratov, and that of Caucasus; and at last pours its streams into the Caspian Sea, by more than 60 mouths, the principal of which is that of Akhtouba, which separates itself before it comes to Tzaritzin, and communicates again with another large stream, or mouth, a little above Astrakhane. The whole length of this river, following all its windings, is about 4000 versts. Almost from the very source it is navigated by different laden barges,

barges, furnishing thereby employment and support to many thousands, and to its very mouth there are neither cataracts, whirlpools, nor any other difficulty to impede the navigation, and therefore it is reckoned amongst the noblest rivers in Europe. It receives several rivers in its course, the principal of which are the Kama, Soura, Oka, Shofha, Tvertza, Mologa, Shekfna, Sviaga, Sarpa, Kostroma, Ounja, Vetlooga, Tcheremshak, Sok, and Samara.

The Kama takes its rise out of bogs in the government of Viatka, and runs through the government of Perme, and at last falls into the Volga in the government of Kazane, extending its course above 1000 versts. Almost from its very beginning it is navigated by different laden vessels, and in general it resembles the Volga. Several rivers fall into it; the most remarkable are the
Kolva,

Kolva, Vhifhera, Bielaya, Ick, Bolshaya, that is the great Viatka, Tchoufovaya, Silva, and Obva.

The Soura begins in the government of Sinbirk, then runs into that of Penza, and then turns again into that of Sinbirk, directing its course through the governments of Kazane and Nizney-Novgorod.

The Oka rises in the government of Orel, and runs through the governments of Toola, Kalooga, Riazane, Vladimer, and Nizney-Novgorod, receiving in its course the rivers Ougra, Mosqua, Kliazma, Oupa, and Moksha.

2. The Oural, formerly Yaik, takes its rise in the Oural mountains, in the government of Oufa, which it divides from that of Caucasus, and extends its course about

3000 versts. It receives many rivers, the principal of which are the Or, Sakmara, Yleck, and Terkool.

3. The Kouma rises in the Caucasian mountains, and runs through the plains between Terek and Volga, and at last loses itself in the sands, before it comes to the Caspian Sea.

4. The Terek originates in the Caucasian mountains, runs between them, and then coming out, extends its course to the Caspian Sea, and receives several rivers, as the Malka, Soonja, Bakfan, and Ackfay.

V.

The Dvina Sievernaya, Onega, Bolsbaya Petchora, Obe, Eniffey, Lena, Yana, Indighirga, and Kolbima, falling into the Frozen Sea.

1. The Dvina Sievernaya, that is the Northern Dvina, is formed of two rivers, the

Sookhona and the Yuga, which rise in the government of Vologda. It runs through the government of Archangel, and there it falls into the White Sea. The principal rivers falling into it are the Pinega, Vaga, and Vhichegda.

2. The Onega comes out of the lake Latchi, in the government of Olonetz, and falls into the White Sea, in the government of Archangel.

3. The Bolshaya Petchora, that is, the great Petchora, rises in the Oural mountains, in the government of Vologda, runs across the whole breadth of the government of Archangel, and falls into the Icy Sea. It receives in its course several rivers, the principal of which are the Outcha and the Elma.

4. The

4. The Obe rises out of the Altay or Teletsk lake, under the name of Biy, and, after a junction with the river Katoonya, it takes the name of Obe; and after traversing the governments of Kolhivane and Tobolsk, it falls into the Icy Sea. The course of this river extends about 3000 versts. The principal rivers it receives are the Tom, Tchoulhim, Kett, Vakh, Yugan, Irtish, Sofva, Polooy, and Kazhim.

5. The Enissey is formed by the junction of two rivers, the Oulookema and the Baykema, which rise in the Altay mountains in Mungalia. It runs through the whole extent of Siberia, and falls into the Icy Sea. The extent of the Enissey is about 2500 versts. It receives in its course several rivers, the principal of which are the Abakan, Elogooy, Podkamennaya Tungoufka, Niznyaya Tungoufka, and Tourookhan.

6. The Lena, with respect to its course, is the greatest river not only in Siberia, but perhaps in the whole known world. It rises in the mountains surrounding the Baical lake. Its course extends above 5000 versts. It receives the rivers Vitim, Olemka, Kirenga, Aldan, Viliuy, and Moona, and at last falls into the Icy Sea by five principal mouths.

7. The Yana; 8. the Indighirka; and, 9. the Kolhima, are likewise no inconsiderable rivers in the government of Irkoutsk. The first rises in the mountains which overshadow the banks of the river Lena on the right hand, and extends its course 800 versts. The two last take their sources in the mountains which extend on the coasts of the Eastern Sea. The length of the Indighirka is 1200, and that of Kolhima 1500 versts. The last, near its
mouth,

mouth, is divided into two branches, and receives the rivers Omolon and Onooy.

VI.

The Anadir, Amour, Kamchatka, Penjina, and Okhota, falling into the Eastern Ocean.

1. The Anadir is the easternmost of all the rivers in Siberia. It rises out of the lake Ioanko, in the district of Okhotsk, and runs through the eastern part of it, and then falls into the Eastern Ocean.

2. The Amour is formed by the junction of two considerable rivers, the Shilka and Argoonya, which are joined just by the frontiers of China. It runs through the Chinese dominions, and at last falls into the Eastern Ocean.

3. The

3. The Kamchatka runs through the peninsula of the same name, extending its course from the Verkhney to Nizney Ostrog, that is, from the upper to the lower fort, and falls into the Eastern Ocean.

4. The Penjina rises in the Yablonnoy ridge of mountains, and falls into the Penjinskaya Gooba, that is, the Gulf, or the Sea of Penjina.

5. The Okhota, an inconsiderable river; it falls into the Sea of Okhotsk, to which it gives the name.

SECTION VII.

The Nations inhabiting Russia.

I.

The Slavonic Nations.

1. **T**HE Russians are the predominant inhabitants of the whole empire, and are of the orthodox Greek religion.

2. The Poles live in the governments of Polotsk and Moghilev, as well as in the district of Selenghinsk, and along the river Irtysh, and are of the Greek, Roman Catholic, and the united* confessions.

II. *The*

* Those are called *united*, who being of the Greek religion, but having their residence in Hungary, Dalmatia and Poland (whilst the governments of

II.

The Germanic Nations.

1. The Germans inhabit Esthonia and Livonia. There are likewise colonists, who came from different parts of Germany, and live in the governments of St. Petersburg, Saratov, Voronez, and Tchernigov, and are of the Lutheran confession.

2. The Swedes inhabit the Russian Finland, as well as some of the islands on the Baltic Sea, and are chiefly of the Lutheran confession.

3. The Danes inhabit the islands of the Baltic Sea, the Worms, and Gros or Great Roge, and are Lutherans.

Smolensk and of Moghilev remained under the dominion of Poland), acknowledged the Pope as the supreme head of the church.

III. *The*

III.

The Lettonian or Livonian Nations.

1. The original or real Lettonians or Latishi inhabit Livonia.

2. The Lithuanians live in the governments of Polotsk and Moghilev; they, as well as the Lettonians, are intermixed with Slavonians and Finns, but chiefly with the latter, and are of the same confession with the Poles.

IV.

The Finns, or Tchude Nations.

1. The original Finns (Tchukhontsi, or Maimisti) inhabit the governments of Viborg and St. Petersburg, where sometimes

they are called Ijorians, or Ingrians. They live likewise in the neighbourhood of Valday and Bejetsk, and are chiefly of the Lutheran confession.

2. The Esthonians inhabit the government of Revel, and a part of Livonia, and are Lutherans.

3. The Livonians are the inhabitants of the district of Riga, about the river Salis, as well as of the island Runo, and are Lutherans.

The Nations, which, from the Similarity of their Languages, are supposed to descend from the Finns.

1. The Laplanders, or Lopari. They inhabit the district of Kola, as well as the government of Archangel; are an unsettled

bled people, moving from one place to another, and subsisting by hunting and fishing. The greatest part of them are Christians, but the rest Idolaters.

2. The Permiaki, Permians, live in the government of Perme, and about the northern parts of the river Obe.

3. The Zhiryané are found in the government of Perme, and, like the Permiaki, can hardly be distinguished from the Russians: some of them have gone over to the river Obe.

4. The Votiaki inhabit the governments of Kazane and Viatka, and other neighbouring districts. They employ themselves in husbandry and breeding of cattle. Some of them are Christians, but the greatest part

are Idolaters, and governed by their Shamans*.

5. The Tcheremhifi inhabit the governments of Kazane, Nizney-Novgorod, and Orenburg. Some of them are Christians, others Idolaters.

6. The Tchuvashi are in every respect like the Tcheremhifi, and live in the same

* The Shamans are wizards or conjurers, in high repute amongst several idolatrous nations inhabiting different parts of Russia. By their enchantments they pretend to cure diseases, to divert misfortunes, and to foretel futurity. They are great observers of dreams, by the interpretation of which they judge of their good or bad fortune. They pretend likewise to chiromancy, and to foretel a man's good or ill success by the lines of his hand. And by these and such like means they have a very great ascendancy over the understandings, and a great influence on the conduct, of those people.

places

places with the Mordva: they are almost all Christians. The descendants from the intermixture of Tchuvashi, Tcheremhisi, and Votiaki, in Bashkiria, are known by the name of Tepteri.

7. The Mordva. These people are divided into two tribes, viz. the Mokshan and the Erzian. They inhabit the governments of Nizney-Novgorod, Kazane, Sinbirsk, Oufa, and Penza: their manner of living is entirely similar to that of the preceding people, and almost all are Christians.

8. The Vogoulitchi dwell in the northern parts of the Oural Mountains. Part of them lead a wandering life, and some are settled. They subsist chiefly by hunting and fishing. Some of them are Christians; the rest are Idolaters.

9. The Obſkie Oſtiaki, that is, the Oſtiaks of the Obe, are the inhabitants of the country between Tomſk and Narim. The ſame people, further to the north, are called the Berezovſkie Oſtiaki: they are the moſt numerous people in Siberia, and ſubſiſt by fiſhing. Thoſe who have not received the light of Chriſtianity are Idolaters, governed by Shamans.

V.

The Tartarian Nations.

1. The real Tartars, commonly called by the Ruſſians Tataré, as thoſe of Kazane, dwell in different parts of the Ruſſian dominions, namely, in Kazane and the places adjacent; at Kaſimov, and through the whole diſtrict of it; at Ouſa, and along the river Sakmara, in the government of Ouſa; on the

the river Itchka, in the government of Perme; at Tomsk and its neighbourhood. This race in general are a generous, sober, industrious, and cleanly people. Such of them as dwell in towns carry on traffick and several kinds of handicrafts, and those who live in the country employ themselves in husbandry, and breeding of cattle. They are all Mahometans.

The other Tartars inhabit different parts of Siberia, some of whom are intermixed with still different races, and are called after the towns, rivers, and other places they live nearest to; as the Tartars of Tobolsk, of Tomsk, the Melessi, the Tartars of Toolibert, of Kistin, the Abintsi, the Tartars of Obe, of Baraba, or the Barabintsi, the Tartars of Tourinsk, of Ayalhi, the Katchintsi, or the Tartars of Katcha, of Tchulhim, of Ouda, of Yarinsk, the Bi-
riussi,

riussi, the Kobintsi, the Bieltiri, and the Zagaiskie Tartars.

All these tribes in their speech have more or less similarity to the general language of Tartars, according to their intercourse with one tribe or another: likewise their manner of living, their ceremonies and customs, vary according to the said intercourse. The greatest part of them are idolaters, governed by Shamans.

2. The Nagaitzi, or Nagay Tatars, are formed of the four following hordes, viz. the horde of Elizan, of Djambulook, of Edishkoole, and of Akkermen, all scattered about the Azov Sea.

3. The Crim-Tartars, the inhabitants of Crimea. This tribe, together with all the land belonging to them, in the year 1783
came

came under the subjection of Russia, and are at present the chief inhabitants of the Crimean territories, as well as the horde of Budjacks, scattered in the deserts of Crimea. They are all of the Mahometan religion.

4. The Mescheriaki live partly amongst the sedentary Tartars of Oufa, and partly amongst the Bashkirs.

5. The Bashkirtzi, Bashkirs, that is the bee-rearing people, are called so because they take great pains to rear their bees. They dwell in the southern Oural Mountains, and a part of the government of Oufa. They are divided into different villages, which elect their chiefs, and serve as Kozaks. Their language and laws are nearly the same with those of the Tartars of Kazane. In the summer they lead a wandering life, moving with their yurts, that is,

tents

tents and cattle, from one place to another, and in the winter they remain in their villages.

6. The Kirghiftzi, or Kirghis-kaifaks, are divided into three hordes, the greatest of which is not subject to Russia; but the middle and the little hordes, which reside between the rivers Oural and Emba, take the oath of allegiance to Russia, lead a wandering life, and subsist partly by breeding of cattle, and partly by hunting and fishing. They are all very much addicted to robberies, and are of the Mahometan religion.

7. The Yakouti dwell near the rivers Lena, Aldan, Yana, and Indighirka. Their outward appearance, language, customs and fashions, shew that this race descends from the mixture of Tartars and Mungals. In
the

the summer they live in tents, and in the winter in small huts, and subsist by hunting and fishing. They are generally Mahometans, governed by Shamans.

8. The Teleouti, or the White Kalmuks, live in villages about Kuznetfk: their employment in the summer is husbandry, and hunting in the winter: some of them are Christians, and the rest Mahometans and Idolaters.

VI.

The Caucasian Nations.

1. The Abkhazi, or Abasa, are divided into three different tribes: 1. The Abkhazi Zagornhie, that is, the Ultramontane Abkhazi: 2. The Western Abkhazi; and, 3. The Eastern Abkhazi, called by the Circassians the Altekezek Abkhazi. They live

on the eastern coast of the Black Sea and in the mountains near the source of the river Kubane.

2. The Tcherkeffi, or Circassians, are divided into the great and the little Kabarda, and into different other settlements lying westward, and bordering on the river Kubane.

3. The Offetintzi, or Offi, probably the ancient Uzi, or Polovtzi, are divided into different settlements subject to Russia, Georgia, and Circassia: they live in the middle parts of the Caucasian Mountains.

4. The Kistentzi, or Kisti, are divided into different settlements, the principal of which are those of the Ingushevtzi, the Tchechentzi, and the Karabulaki: they live on the river Sunja and in the middle of the mountains of Caucasus.

5. The

5. The Lefghintzi, or Lefghis, are divided into twenty-seven tribes; the principal of which are the Avari, or Khunzatchi: they inhabit the plain between Kakhetia and Dagestan.

6. The Tataré. 1. The Kumik Tartars are divided into six principal tribes, and inhabit the northern part of the mountains of Caucasus extending towards the Caspian Sea. 2. The Nagaytzi, or Nagay Tartars, subject to the Koytouks and the Shamshak of Tarku. 3. The Nagaytzi of Kubane are divided into two tribes, viz. the Kafaytzi and Ouroufovtzi, with whom are now joined the above-mentioned hordes of the Nagays. 4. The Trukhmentzi, or the Tartars of Terekhemen, are dispersed in the southern parts of the Caucasian Mountains. Seven districts of these Tartars are subject to the Khan of Derbent, and four to the Khan of Nookhu.

The employment of these people consists in the rearing of cattle: some of them are very much inclined to rapine and robbing their neighbours: and though all of them have different languages, yet their manner of living and their laws are nearly alike, and they are governed by their own chiefs.

VII.

The Nations of the Semoyads, or the Samöeds.

1. The original Semoyads, commonly called by the Ruffians Samoyedi, inhabit the northernmost part of Ruffia along the coasts of the Icy Sea, from the river Petchora as far as the Lena, and are divided into European and Siberian Semoyads: the former are, 1. the Mezenskie; 2. the Kanenskie; and, 3. the Yugorskie: that is, the Semoyads of Mezene, of Kana, and of Yugoria: and the latter are, 1. the Tazyfkie: and, 2. the Mangazeykie Semoyads: that

that is, the Semoyads of the Tafa and Mangafeya. They lead a wandering life, and subsist on deers flesh: they are all idolaters, governed by Shamans.

2. The Morazi, or the Ostiaks of Narim, the Kaimashi, the Ostiaks of the Enissey, the Kyfhtimtzi, the Yuraki, the Khotovtzi, the Kaybalhi, the Karagassi, the Moutori, the Ossanni, and the Soyoti, are all of the same race with the Semoyads. All these tribes are dispersed in different parts of Siberia, as on the river Obe, the Enissey, Kett, Tom, Kan, Touba, and Ouffolka; they are chiefly Mahometans, governed by Shamans.

VIII.

The Mungalian Nations.

1. The original Mungalhi, or Mungals, are chiefly dispersed in the deserts of Gobey and partly in the district of Selenghinsk.

They are all of the religion of Lama.

2. The Kalmuks are called by the Russians Kalmhyki, and consist of the four following tribes: 1. The Khoshoti, remaining at Tibet. 2. The Ziungori, or Ziungorians, who lived in the deserts of Ziungoria, and in the year 1746 had become dangerous even to China. 3. The Derbeti, who separated themselves from the Ziungorians, and moved towards the river Oural, and in 1723 came into the interior parts of Russia as far as the Volga. And, 4. The Torgaouti, who always remained subjects to Russia. The manner of living of all these hordes is tolerably well regulated; they speak the Mungalian language, observe the religion of Lama, get their livelihood chiefly by the breeding of cattle, and live in large kikitki, a kind of tents. Some of them have carried their habitations into the circuit of Stavropol in the government of Siberia, and are Christians.

3. The

3. The Boureti, called by the Russians Bratskie, live on the banks of the Baical and other places in the government of Irkoutsk: they differ from the Toungoofi only by their language, which is compounded of the Mungalian: they subsist by the breeding of cattle and hunting, and are all idolaters, governed by Shamans.

IX.

The Toungoofi.

These are a very populous tribe, of the same race with the Manjouri: they are dispersed from the river Enissey as far as the sea of Okhotsk, and from the Penjinskaya Gooba, beyond the Chinese frontier: they live by hunting and fishing; their tongue is a dialect of the Manjour. They are all idolaters, under the government of Shamans.

X.

The Kamtchadals

Live chiefly in the southern part of the peninsula of Kamtchatka. This race, before their subjection to the Russian empire, were in the grossest ignorance, and had no rulers nor superiors; but since they have embraced the Christian religion, their manner of living is altered considerably for the better: they get their livelihood chiefly by hunting and fishing. In winter they live in subterraneous yurts, or huts, and in the summer in balagans, a kind of building raised on pillars in the manner of a pigeon-house. See History of Kamtchatka, translated from the Russian by Grieve, page 181.

XI.

The Koriaki

Live in the northern part of Kamtchatka, in the vicinity of the Penjinskaya Gooba, and on the coast of the Eastern Ocean, almost as far as the Anadir. They are divided into the sedentary or fixed, and the wandering or the rein-deer Koriaki: the former subsist by hunting and fishing, and the latter by rearing reindeer. Their mode of living, their manners and customs, are very similar to those of the Kamtchadals.

XII.

The Kouriltzi

Inhabit the southern part of Kamtchatka and the Kourilskie Islands, situated between Kamtchatka and Japan. These people, though in many respects they resemble the Kamtchadals, differ from them, as well as from other savage nations of Siberia, in

this circumstance, that they wear large black beards, are of a milder disposition, more cautious, constant, and more civilized.

XIII.

The Aleouti

Dwell in the islands between Siberia and America. Of these islands, those lying nearest to Kamtchatka are called Aleoutskie Islands; the next in distance are called Andreanovskie, or the Islands of Andrean; and the farthest of all are called Lisye or Fox Islands. Of these people hitherto we have a very imperfect knowledge. What we know of them is, that in their outward form, language, and manner of living, they resemble very much the Esquimeaux and the inhabitants of Greenland, whose descendants they are to all appearance. They live in large huts, and seem to be idolaters governed by Shamans.

XIV.

The Arintzi.

A very numerous people scattered in the government of Kolhivane.

XV.

The Yukaghiri

Are dispersed on the coasts of the Glacial Sea about the rivers Yana, Kolhima and Lena, and as far as the source of the Anadir. In their outward shape and in their manners they resemble the Yakouti; but their method of living is like that of the Semoyads. They have their own dialect, but with a great mixture of Yakoutian words.

XVI.

The Tchouktchi

Occupy the north-eastern part of Siberia, between the rivers Kolhima and Anadir,

and are distinguished by the names of Fixed and Rein-deer Tchuktchi: they are very rude and savage, and inclined to suicide. By resemblance they seem to be of the same race with the Koriaki.

XVII.

Colonists or Settlers from Foreign Nations.

1. From the Tartars, or Tataré.

The Bukharians, dispersed in the government of Oufa, at Tobolsk and other places. The Khivintzi, Tashkentzi and Turkistantzi, inhabiting the governments of Oufa and Kazane, and the province of Astrakhane.

2. The Persians and Georgians, settled in the province of Astrakhane.

3. The Indians, residing at Astrakhane and Kizliar. These all came over from the province of Multaou, in the dominions of
the

the Grand Mogol. They speak a dialect totally different from the Kalmuk, and observe the religion of the Bramins:

4. The Greeks reside at Nejin and other towns of Little Ruffia, but chiefly in the government of Ecatherinoflav in the district of Marioupole, and in the province of Taurida.

5. The Servians. 6. The Albanians.
7. The Bulgarians. 8. The Moldavians.
9. The Valakhians. And, 10. The Arnaouts, situated at different places in the government of Ecatherinoflav.

11. The Armenians, situated at Astrakhan and in the governments of Ecatherinoflav and Caucasus.

12. The Jews reside in the governments of Polotsk and Moghilev, and in the province of Taurida.

PART II.

A

DESCRIPTION

OF THE

GOVERNMENTS,

Shewing their Situation and Limits; and of the Towns, pointing out the respective Distances of the capital Towns of each Government, from the two Capitals of the Empire; viz. from St. Petersburg and Mosqua; as well as the Distances of the Provincial or the District Towns, from the Capital of each Government: shewing likewise the most remarkable Places, Waters and Rivers; the Number of Inhabitants of both Sexes; the Names of Nations and Settlers; the Products and Commerce; the Arms and the Uniform of each Government.

PART II

DESCRIPTION

CONFERENCES

With respect to the description of the
as first held, it is divided
showing the duration and times, and of the
those holding out the subjects of the
and the names of the Government and the
agencies of the State, and the names of the
States, as well as the names of the
of the State, from the year of the
year 1776, and in the year of the
Government, showing the names of the
the names of the States, the names of the
of both States, the names of the
examines the records and comments, the
the name of the State of each Conference
of the

DIVISION OF RUSSIA.

WITH respect to the different climates, as stated before, Russia is divided into three regions, or divisions; the northern, the middle, and the southern; and these again are divided into governments, the internal order of which was regulated in the year 1775; and, in pursuance of this regulation, some are divided into circuits or districts; and others, namely, those of larger extent, into provinces or territories, and they are named after those towns in which courts of judicature are established.

Russia at present contains forty-one governments, and one separate territory, or province. Besides these there are tracts of land, the habitations of the Don Kozaks, which are not yet annexed to any of the governments.

All the above governments stand in the following order :

In the Northern Region, or Division.

| | |
|------------------------|-----------|
| Gov. of St. Petersburg | Novgorod |
| Archangel | Vologda |
| Olonetz | Yaroslavl |
| Vyborg | Kostroma |
| Revel | Viatka |
| Riga | Perme |
| Pfcov | Tobolsk |
| Tver | |

In the Middle Region.

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| Gov. of Moscov* | Vladimer |
| Smolensk | Nizney-Novgorod |
| Polotsk | Kazane |
| Moghilev | Sinbirk |
| Tchernigov | Penza |
| Novgorod } Sieverskoy } | Tambov |
| Kharkov | Voronež |
| Koursk | Saratov |
| Orel | Oufa |
| Kalouga | Kolhivane |
| Toola | Irkoutsk |
| Riazane | |

In the Southern Region.

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Gov. of Kiev | } The province or territory of Taurida |
| Ecatheri-nosslav | |
| | } { Habitations of the Don Kozaks |
| Caucasus | |

* The town of Moscov is generally called by the Russians, Mosqua.

SECTION I.

The Northern Region, or Division.

I. **T**HE government of St. Petersburg is situated in the northern region, or division, and is under the direction of the High Court of Justice* of this govern-

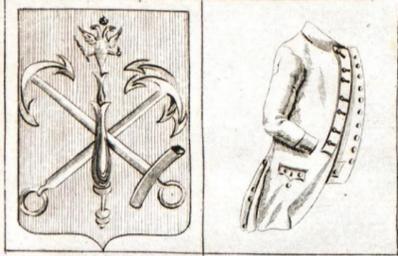
* The duty of the High Court of Justice is to see that the laws be strictly executed; that the disobedient, the disorderly, the lazy, and such like persons, be punished or fined; that the regulations of the police and of trade be observed. This court takes care to prevent irregularities in every thing that is contrary to law. It watches over the behaviour of the inhabitants, and takes cognizance of such cases as are clear, and require quick execution; as for instance, the accounts, or the notes of hand, which are properly signed, and are not disputable; but the payment of which is not performed in due time.

ment,

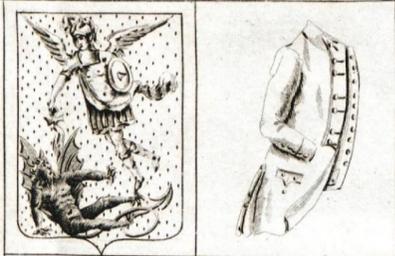


THE ARMS AND UNIFORMS OF THE DIFFERENT GOVERNMENTS OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

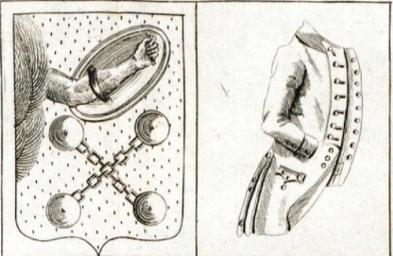
1. The GOV.^r of S.^t PETERSBURG.



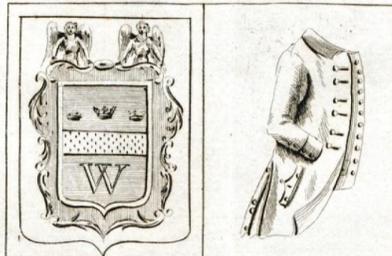
2. GOV.^r of ARCHANGEL.



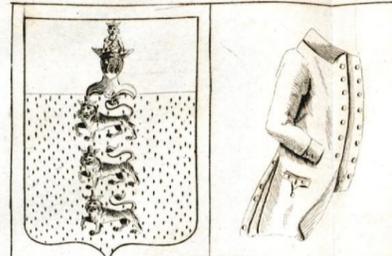
3. GOV.^r of OLÓNÉTZ.



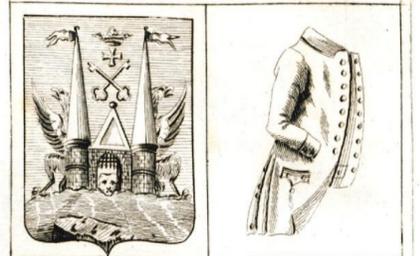
4. GOV.^r of VYBORG.



5. GOV.^r of RÉVEL.



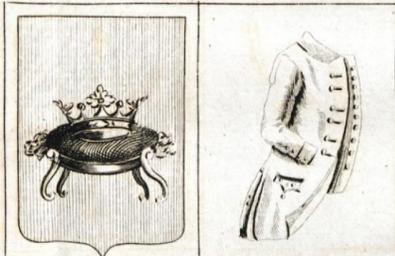
6. GOV.^r of RĪGA.



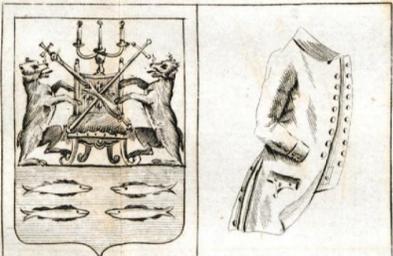
7. GOV.^r of PSCOV.



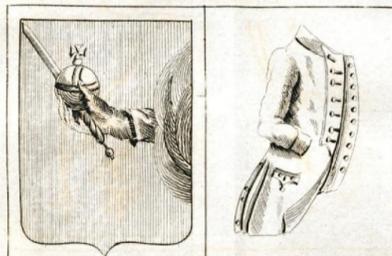
8. GOV.^r of TVÉR.



9. GOV.^r of NÓVGOROD.



10. GOV.^r of VÓLOGDA.



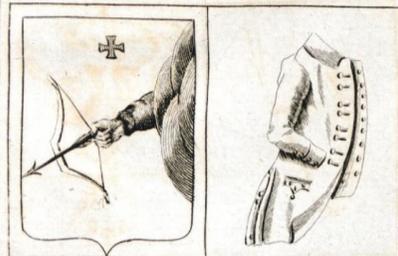
11. GOV.^r of YAROSLAVĪ.



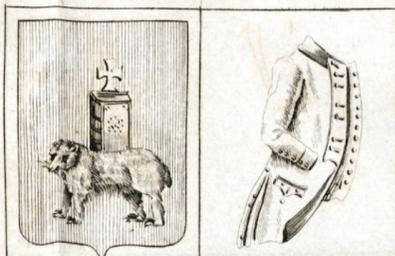
12. GOV.^r of KOSTROMÀ.



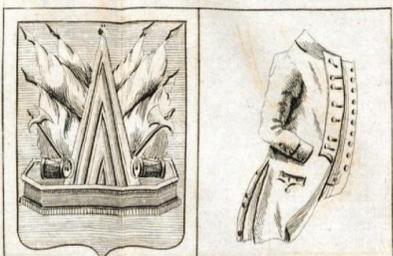
13. GOV.^r of VIÁTKA.



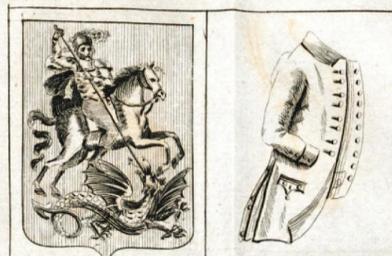
14. GOV.^r of PÉRME.



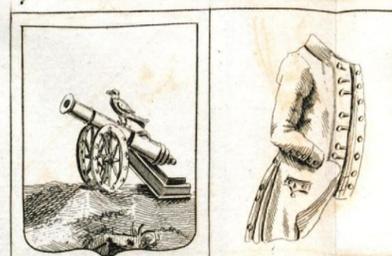
15. GOV.^r of TOBOLSK.



16. GOV.^r of MOSCOV.



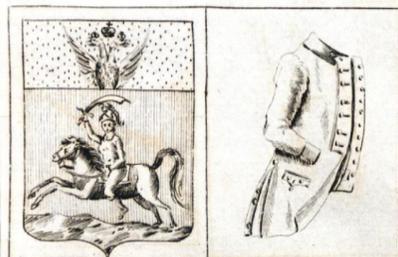
17. GOV.^r of SMOLEÑSK.



18. GOV.^r of POLOTSK.



19. GOV.^r of MOGHILÉV.



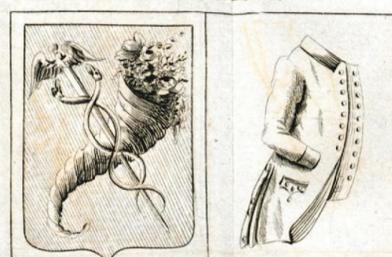
20. GOV.^r of TCHERNĪGOV.



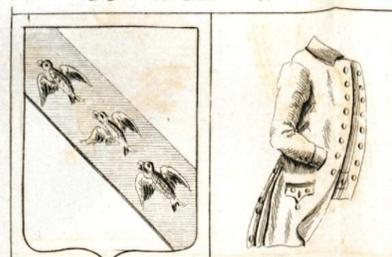
21. GOV.^r of NOVGOROD SIEVERSKOY.



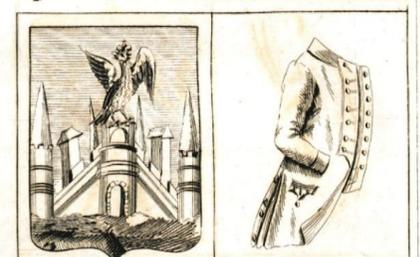
22. GOV.^r of KHÁRKOV.



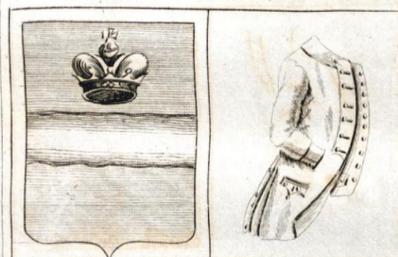
23. GOV.^r of KOURSK.



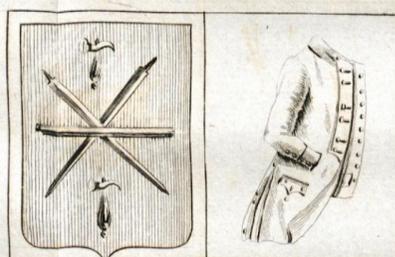
24. GOV.^r of OREL.



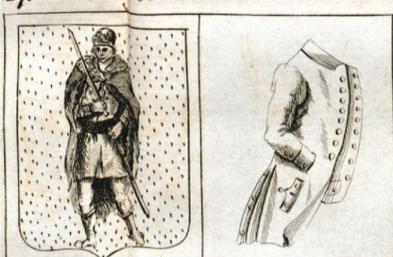
25. GOV.^r of KALOÓGA.



26. GOV.^r of TOÓLA.



27. GOV.^r of RIAZANÉ.



28. GOV.^r of VLADĪMER.



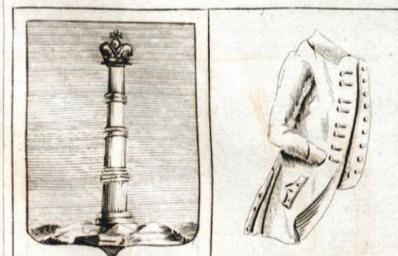
29. GOV.^r of NĪZNEY NOVGOROD.



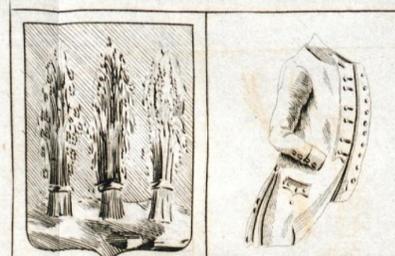
30. GOV.^r of KAZANÉ.



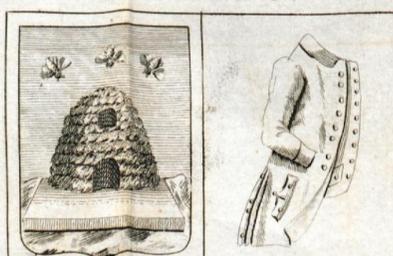
30. GOV.^r of SINBIRSK.



32. GOV.^r of PÉNZA.



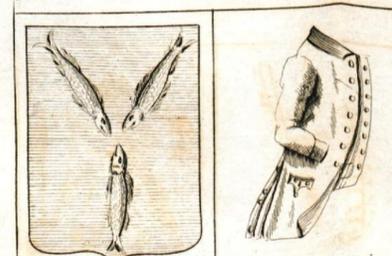
33. GOV.^r of TAMBOV.



34. GOV.^r of VORÓNEŽ.



35. GOV.^r of SARÁTOV.



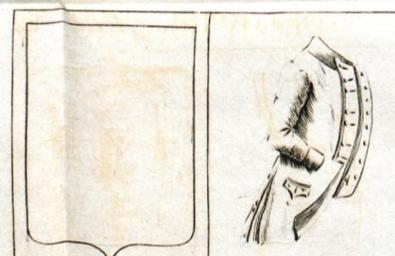
36. GOV.^r of OUFÀ.



37. GOV.^r of KOLHĪVÁNE.



38. GOV.^r of IRKOUTSK.



39. GOV.^r of KĪEV.



40. GOV.^r of ECATHERINOSLAV.



The PROV. of TAURIDA.



41. GOV.^r of CAUCASUS.



ment, of which the governor of St. Petersburg is the president during the residence of the imperial court in this government; but when the court is absent, then the commander in chief of St. Petersburg is appointed to preside. It is bounded on the north side by the Gulf of Finland, and the governments of Vyborg and Olonetz; on the east, by the government of Novgorod and the lake Ladoga; on the south, by the government of Pfcov; and on the west, by the lake Tchudè, the government of Revel, and the Gulf of Finland. Of the lakes in this government, the most remarkable is that of Ladoga; and of the rivers, the river Neva, and its branches, such as the Little Neva, the Little Nevka, the Moika, and the Fontanka; the river Volkhov, the Sias, Pafha, Svir, Tosna, Yjora, Looga, and Narova. This government is divided into ten circuits, or districts, each

of which is called after the name of its capital town, in which the administration of the police and the courts of justice for the district are established. The towns are the following :

1. St. Petersburg, The capital of the government, as well as of the empire. It has an harbour, a fortrefs, an admiralty, and a dock; lies on the river Neva, which falls into the Gulf of Finland, in $59^{\circ} 56' 23''$ latitude, and $47^{\circ} 59' 30''$ longitude, and is distant from Mosqua 728 versts.
2. Shliffelburg, A fortrefs on the river Neva, exactly at its confluence with the Ladoga
6 Lake,

Lake, 58 versts from St. Petersburg.

3. Sophia, On the canal made from the Taitskie springs, 22 versts from St. Petersburg.

4. Oranienbaum, On the Gulf of Finland, and the river Korosta, 39 versts from St. Petersburg.

5. Rojestven, On the river Oredish, 79 versts from St. Petersburg.

6. Yamburg, On the river Looga, 121 versts from St. Petersburg.

7. Narva, A fortified town, and an harbour, on the river Narova, which runs into the Gulf of Finland,
G 2 145 versts

- 145 versts from St. Peterburg.
8. Gdov, On the river Gdovka, 220 versts from St. Peterburg.
9. Looga, On the river Looga, 133 versts from St. Peterburg.
10. Novaya Ladoga, On the river Volkhov, and the canal of Ladoga, 150 versts from St. Peterburg.

Besides these district towns, there are other places worth notice, such as Cronstadt, on the Kotlin isle, in the Gulf of Finland. It is a sea-port town, in which there is a fort, a court of admiralty, and a dock, and an haven, both for men of war and merchant ships. Likewise, palaces and country-seats, as Peterhof, Tzarskoye Selo, Pella, Tchefma,

Tchefma, Gatchina, and Pavlovskoye ; the China manufactory ; Kolpina, Saratovka, and Sisterbeck.

The commerce of St. Petersburg is very considerable. The internal products of the country are brought to it by water from a very great distance; for the greater certainty of which the famous canal of Ladoga was made, on the south side of the Ladoga lake, which begins from the river Volkhov, at the town of Novaya Ladoga, and extends to the river Neva.

The length of this canal is 104 versts. It is ten sajens* wide, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ deep. The canal of Sias is a continuation of the Ladoga canal, made for the communication of the rivers Volkhov and Sias. This government, formerly called Ingria, was conquered from

* Sajene is a measure equal to 7 feet English.

Sweden in 1702, and, by the treaty concluded at Neustat, confirmed to Russia in 1721. The inhabitants of it, besides Russians, are Finns and Ingrians, whose occupation, though not very industriously followed, is husbandry, and breeding of cattle, in which they are imitated by other colonists settled there.

The land here in general is level, low, sandy, and in some places boggy, and in others, a strong wet clay, in the present state little fit for cultivation; and the produce of it at present is by no means sufficient for the annual maintenance of the inhabitants.

The clergy are under the jurisdiction of the metropolitan of Novgorod and St. Petersburg.

The number of inhabitants of both sexes in this government amounts to 367,200.

The

The arms of St. Petersburg. Gules, two anchors saltierwise argent, surmounted by a sceptre having at the top of it an eagle displayed with two heads or.

The uniform. A light blue cloth coat, with a black velvet collar, lappels and cuffs, black lining, white waistcoat, and yellow buttons.

II.

The Government of Archangel

Lies in the northern region or division. This as well as the government of Olonetz are under the direction of one governor general. It is encompassed on the north by the Northern Ocean and the White Sea ; on the east it borders on the government of Tobolsk ; on the south, on the governments of Vologda and Olonetz ; and on the west, again on the government of Olonetz, and the Swedish and Danish Lapland.

The principal rivers here are, the Sievernaya, that is, the northern Dvina, the Vaga, the Onega, the Mezene, the Oudor, the Bolshaya, that is, the great Petchora, the Pinega, the Outcha, and the Elma. It is divided into seven circuits or districts, the chief towns of which are the following.

1. Archangel, commonly } The capital of
 called Archanghelsk, { the govern-
 ment. It is a port-
 town, and there are in it
 a court of admiralty and
 a dock. It lies in the
 latitude of $64^{\circ} 33' 40''$,
 and the longitude of 56°
 $39' 15''$, on the Siever-
 naya Dvina, at 30 versts
 distant from the mouth
 of this river, which falls
 into the White Sea. It

is distant from St. Peterburg 1145, and from Mosqua 1236 versts.

2. Kholmogori, On the Sievernaya Dvina, 84 versts from Archanghelsk.
3. Shenkourfk, On the river Vaga, 388 versts from Arch.
4. Pinega, On the river Pinega, 230 versts from Arch.
5. Onega, An harbour on the Onega, which runs into the White Sea, 232 versts from Arch.
6. Kola, An harbour in the mouth of the river Kola, which falls into the Northern Ocean, 1021 versts from Arch.
7. Mezene, On the river Mezene, 517 versts from Arch.

Besides

Besides these, the most remarkable places here are, Kevrole, Poustozersk, Solovki or Solovetskoy Monastery, on the island Solovetskoy, and the new Dvina fort, with a custom-house.

In this government, besides Russians, there are two other sorts of inhabitants.

1. The Laplanders, or Lopari, in the district of Kola. They are called the Russian Laplanders; some of them have received the Christian religion. They live in huts, have very large herds of rein-deer, whose flesh and milk serve for their sustenance.
2. The Semoyads, a straggling numerous people; they are idolaters. This race begins at Mezene, and extends to Enisseisk, or even as far as the river Lena. They dwell in huts, live on rein-deer flesh, but chiefly on salmon; which last circumstance probably gave them the name of Semoyads, or Samoyeds,

Samoyeds, which in the Russian language means salmon-eaters. They pay yafak, that is a tribute, which is collected at Pouf-tozerfk.

Novaya Zemlia, a barren, rocky, inhospitable island on the Northern Ocean. It is divided from the continent by the Straits of Vygat, and belongs to the government of Archangel; the inhabitants of which frequent this island for the sake of killing sea calves, mountain foxes, and white bears, the traffick of which brings them a very considerable profit.

The northern part of this government is very mountainous, but the southern abounds with very excellent meadow lands, fit for breeding of cattle. The horned cattle of Kholmogor is very famous for its extraordinary size. There is a great quantity of
larch

larch growing about the river Pinega, which is used to great advantage for ship-building.

In the district of Kholmogor there is a private dock-yard, and in that of Onega there is a great number of salt-pans. In consequence of the badness of the soil, which is not fit for cultivation, and the severity of the climate, the inhabitants of this place are obliged to import corn for their maintenance, and to employ themselves in killing of whales, fishing, hunting, and gathering of eider down, for which purposes they go to the White Sea and the Northern Ocean, as far as Spitsbergen.

The goods exported from Archangelsk into foreign countries are, corn, hemp, flax, hemp and linseed oil; Ruffia leather, peltry, seal-calves teeth and skins; seal-skins, tar, pitch,
train

train oil, and tallow; and from Onega there is a very considerable exportation of mast and other timber. The inhabitants of Archanghelsk are famous for turning in bones, of different sorts, several curious play-things, &c. which they dispose of in different cities to very considerable advantage. In the Solovetskoy island they get clean talc, or Moscovy glass, which is disposed of in the neighbouring places.

The clergy are under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Archangel and Olonetz.

The number of inhabitants of both sexes in this government amounts to 170,300.

The arms of Archangel are, Or, a flying angel proper habited in azure, holding in one arm a sword, and in the other a shield
gules,

gules, and striking at a prostrate dæmon fable.

The uniform. A light blue coat, lined with raspberry colour, lappels, collar and cuffs of the same, with five buttons on the cuffs. Waistcoat likewise raspberry colour, and yellow buttons.

III.

The Government of Olonetz

Lies in the northern region, and, together with that of Archangel, is under the direction of one governor general. It borders on the north, on the government of Archangel; on the east, on the same government, and on that of Vologda, and on the White Sea; on the south, on the governments of Novgorod, St. Petersburg, and the Ladoga Lake; on the west, on the government of Vyborg
and

and Sweden. The principal lakes in this government are, the Onega, Koonto, Sig, Vodlo, and Latcha. The rivers, the Onega, Svir, and Vaga. It is divided into eight districts or circuits, containing the following towns :

1. Petrozavodsk, The capital of the government, in $61^{\circ} 43'$ lat. and $51^{\circ} 51'$ long. situated on the lake Onega, and the river Lofosinka, distant 430 versts from St. Petersburg, and 1024 versts from Mosqua.
2. Olonetz, On the rivers Megrega, Verkhovka, and Olonka, 151 versts from Petrozavodsk.
3. Vhytegra, An harbour and a dockyard on the river Vhytegra,

- tegra, 217 versts from Petroz.
4. Povienetz, An harbour on the lake Onega, 136 versts from Petroz.
5. Kargapole, On the river Onega, 342 versts from Petroz.
6. Poodoga, or Poodoz, near the river Vodla, 240 versts from Petroz.
7. Kem, or Kemy, At the mouth of the river Kem, which falls into the White Sea, 455 versts from Petroz.
8. Ladeynoye Polé, A dock-yard on the river Svir, 215 versts from Petroz.

The mountains between the lakes Ladoga and Onega contain marble of variegated colours, as well as specimens of lead
and

and gold ore; likewise iron and copper ore, which is brought into fusion in the iron-works on the spot. At Petrozavodsk also there are iron-works, where small arms, cannons of cast iron, and other articles requisite for arming ships of war, are made; all of which, as well as marble in large slabs, or worked into pillars, are conveyed by the lake Onega, the river Svir, the Ladoga canal, and the river Neva, to St. Petersburg. To the north of Petrozavodsk, they have discovered medicinal waters. At Vhytegra there are warehouses for stowing iron and corn, which are brought from the Volga by the river Sheksna, and Bielo-Ozero, that is, the White Lake, from whence part of it is conveyed to different towns situate near the Onega, and part to St. Petersburg. There are likewise fabricks for making raven ducks, and for refining salt.

The soil in this government is extremely barren, on account of the rocky bottom, the mountains, and its northern situation. It is likewise very woody, and full of bogs, so much so, that the inhabitants cannot subsist by its produce longer than six months. Its rivers and lakes abound with various sorts of fish, and its woods are full of wild animals of different kinds. The inhabitants get their livelihood chiefly by fishing, carpenter's work, and cutting of stone; and, for the sake of procuring this kind of work, they go into the neighbouring governments, and particularly to St. Petersburg. As those places abound with masts and other timber fit for building, which is exported to St. Petersburg in round and square balks and in deals, the people living near the river Svir, and other rivers which run into the Onega lake, are employed in building different vessels for sea and river service.

The

The clergy are under the jurisdiction of the bishop of Archangel and Olonetz.

The number of inhabitants in this government is reckoned to be 206,100.

The arms of Olonetz are, or, an arm issuing from the clouds proper, holding a shield azure, in base a chain shot fable.

The uniform ; a light blue coat, straw colour velvet collar, lappels and cuffs, with four buttons on the slit of the cuffs ; white lining, waistcoat and buttons.

IV.

The Government of Vyborg

Lies in the northern region, and is under the direction of a governor general. Its limits on the north are Sweden and the government of Olonetz ; on the east, the said government of Olonetz and the Ladoga lake ; on the south, the government of St.

Petersburg and the Gulf of Finland; and on the west Sweden, from which it is divided by the river Kumen. The most remarkable lakes here are the Ladoga, Saima, Yanesh, Outrus and Kivi; the rivers, the Kumen and Voksa. It is divided into six districts or circuits, wherein the chief towns are the following:

1. Vyborg, The capital of the government. It has an harbour and a fortrefs, and lies in the Gulf of Finland in $60^{\circ} 41'$ latitude, and $46^{\circ} 29'$ longitude; distant 145 versts from St. Petersburg and 868 versts from Mosqua.
2. Fridricks-ham, A fortified town and an harbour on the Gulf of Finland, 136 versts from Vyborg.
3. Vilman-

3. Vilmanstrand, A fortified town on the Voksa river and the lake Saima, 50 versts from Vyborg.
4. Keks-holm, A fortified town near the river Voksa and the lake Ladoga, 130 versts from Vyborg.
5. Neyshlot, A fortified town on the lake Outrus, 250 versts from Vyborg.
6. Serdobole, On the Ladoga lake, 238 versts from Vyborg.

This government consists of a part of Carelia, anciently belonging to Russia, but which was possessed by the predecessors of Charles XII. king of Sweden, in the time of the false Demetrius's, but restored again by the conquest in 1710, and by the treaties concluded at Neustadt in 1721, and

at Abo in 1743, finally confirmed to Russia. The inhabitants of this place are Finns (which means inhabitants of boggy places). They are likewise called Tchu-khontzi and Maimisti: they speak a particular language, which differs from all known original languages: they write in Gothick letters, and are of the Lutheran confession. They build their villages and houses on hills or mountains, at a considerable distance from one another, so that every one might have his corn-fields and meadow-lands near his own house. Besides the Finns, there are other nations inhabiting this country, such as Swedes and Germans, and since the conquest, many Russians.

The soil in this government is very little fit for cultivation, on account of a great many bogs, lakes, stony bottoms, and the severity of the northern climate; so much so, that
the

the inhabitants cannot possibly subsist by the produce of their own lands. They are frequently brought by necessity to prepare their corn for bread without separating it from the chaff, or even to mix with it the bark of the fir tree. The fir and pine grow here in great plenty; and a very considerable trade is carried on at Vyborg for timber, but chiefly for deal boards and tar. There is likewise a sufficiently profitable traffick for fish. Near Serdobole and Roufksolk there are quarries of grey marble, which is sometimes variegated with yellow streaks.

The Russian clergy are under the jurisdiction of the metropolitan of Novgorod and St. Petersburg, and the Finnish are subject to the direction of the consistory of Vyborg and Fridriks-ham.

The number of inhabitants of both sexes in this government amounts to 186,500.

The arms of Vyborg are, azure, a fess, in chief three crowns, in base a text W or; a bordure gules, the shield held up by two angels proper habited in gules.

The uniform; a light blue coat, with black velvet collar, and cuffs with flits, two buttons on the flits, pockets lengthwise, and yellow buttons on both the flaps, set in clusters, lining and waistcoat of a straw colour.

V.

The Government of Revel

Lies in the northern region, and is under the direction of the same governor general as the government of Riga. Its limits are, on the north, the Gulf of Finland; on the east, the government of St. Petersburg; on the west, the Baltic Sea; and on the south, the Lake Tchude and the government of Riga. The most remarkable rivers in it are,
the

the Pernova, Paida, and Padis. It is divided into five districts or circuits; the principal towns of which are the following:

1. Revel, The capital of the government. There is an harbour and a fort in it. It lies on the Gulf of Finland, in the $59^{\circ} 26' 22''$ of lat. and $42^{\circ} 27' 30''$ long. distant 340 versts from St. Petersburg, and 1070 versts from Mosqua.
2. Veyfenshtein, On the river Paida, 84 versts from Revel.
3. Gabfal, An harbour on the Baltic Sea, 95 versts from Revel.
4. Veyfenberg, or Vezenberg, on a river which runs into the Gulf

Gulf of Finland, 80
versts from Revel.

5. Baltic Port, formerly called Roghervik,
an harbour at the mouth
of the river Padis, which
falls into the Baltic Sea,
44 versts from Revel.

Besides these, the following places are likewise worth notice: viz. Toleburg, a fine harbour in the Gulf of Finland; Dager-Ort and Paden on the isle of Dago; and the islands of Vorms, Vulf, Nargen, Vrangel, and Rog, which are inhabited by the Swedes, who have brought both their corn and meadow-lands to a very tolerable degree of perfection.

This government was formerly the dutchy of Esthonia, part of which anciently belonged to Russia. The predecessors of
Charles

Charles XII. king of Sweden, took possession of it in the tumultuous times of the false Demetrius's; but in the year 1710 this whole dutchy was recovered from the Swedes, and by the treaty concluded at Neustadt, in 1721, confirmed to Russia. The ancient inhabitants of this country were called Tchude. The Germans, Swedes, and Danes came and settled there afterwards: these, as well as the native Esthonians, are of the Lutheran confession; the latter have a language very similar to that of the Finns.

The soil in this government is chiefly level, low, and damp, which however, when drained, is very proper for cultivation; so much so, that, besides what is necessary for home consumption, there is a great quantity of corn exported beyond the frontiers. The breeding of cattle likewise makes a very profitable part of their economy.

economy. The stone which is found on the sea-coast is burnt into lime, wherewith the neighbouring places are supplied. The exportation from Revel into foreign kingdoms consists in corn, hemp, flax, linseed and hemp oil, wax, sail-cloth, and hides.

The Russian clergy are under the jurisdiction of the metropolitan of Novgorod and St. Petersburg, and the Lutheran are under the direction of their own consistory.

The number of inhabitants in this government amounts to 202,300.

The arms of Revel are, or, three lions passant gardant azure, crowned of the field, crest on a helmet crowned, a demi-*virgin* proper, arrayed in white with a crown on her head, or.

The uniform; a light blue coat, collar and cuffs of the same, two buttons on the

flits of the cuffs, with yellow lining, waist-coat, and buttons.

VI.

The Government of Riga

Lies in the northern region or division, and is under the direction of the same governor general with the government of Revel. Its limits on the north are, the government of Revel; on the east it approaches the Tchude Lake, and the government of Pscov; on the south, the government of Polotsk and the dutchy of Courland; and on the west it is surrounded by a bay of the Baltic Sea, called the bay of Riga. The principal lakes in it are, the lake Virtzerve, the lake of Marienburg, and the Burtneck; and the chief rivers are, the Western Dvina, the Embakh, the Pernova, the Fellin, the Aa or the Treider-aa, the Evest, the Ogher, and the Salis. It is divided
into

into nine districts or circuits, in which are the following towns :

1. Riga, The capital of the government, a port town and a fortress, situated on the Western Dvina, at a distance of 14 versts from its mouth, which disembogues itself into the Baltic Sea in $56^{\circ} 56'$ latitude and $41^{\circ} 40'$ longitude, 545 versts from St. Petersburg, and 957 versts from Mosqua.
2. Venden, On the river Aa, 80 versts from Riga.
3. Volmar, On the river Aa, 112 versts from Riga.
4. Pernov, A fortress and an harbour at the mouth of the river Pernova, which
falls

- falls into the Baltic Sea,
72 versts from Riga.
5. Valk, On the river Peddel, 149
versts from Riga.
6. Derpt, otherwise }
called by the Rus- } On the river Em-
sians Yurievetz } bakh, 226 versts
Livonfkoy, } from Riga.
7. Fellin, On the lake Fellin, 241
versts from Riga.
8. Verro, On the Tchude lake,
230 versts from Riga.
9. Arensburg, An harbour on the island
of Oezel in the Baltic
Sea, 238 versts from
Riga.

Besides these, the fort of Dinamind is worth notice, as the duty of the ships sailing by is collected there. The circuit of Arensburg consists of the island of Oezel, and the smaller islands, the Moon,

Runo and others: the last of these two islands is inhabited by Swedish peasants, who speak the Swedish language. The island of Oezel is about 80 versts long, and 40 broad: the soil, though strong, is tolerably good for cultivation.

This government includes the whole of what formerly constituted the dutchy of Livonia, which was conquered from the Swedes in 1710, and, by the treaty concluded at Neustadt in 1721, entirely confirmed to Russia. The ancient inhabitants here are, the Livonians, Esthonians, and Lettonians. The districts of Derpt, Fellin, Pernov, and Arensburg are inhabited almost entirely by Esthonians, who to this day speak the Esthonian language. The Lettonians live in the districts of Riga, Venden, Volmar and Valk: they are of the same race with the Lithuanians and Courlanders, and speak the same language.

language. The Livonians live on the river Salis.

The natural state of the ground in this government is similar to that of the government of Revel ; but the agriculture is upon a more extensive scale and in a much more improved state, and the exportation of corn from the ports of this government, but particularly from that of Riga, is very considerable ; they export likewise flax, hemp, and linseed, and oil, wax, masts, timber in balks, deals, cloths, potashes and hides. In the neighbourhood of Riga there are several quarries of lime-stone and gypsum. But the most profitable trade here is that of making brandy and other spirits. The fishery of the Baltic Sea and of the lakes and rivers is likewise very advantageous ; and a great number of horned cattle and horses are sent from hence into the interior parts of Russia.

The Ruffian clergy are under the jurisdiction of the archbishop of Pfcov and Riga, and the Lutheran under that of their own consistory.

The number of inhabitants of both sexes in this government amounts to 507,150.

The arms of Riga are azure, a fortrefs in a pyramidal form, being a gate with a portcullis between two towers, all gules; at the entrance of the gate, a lion's head gardant proper, the fortrefs supported by an eagle, displayed with two heads, sable crowned or; in chief two keys placed saltierwise, argent, and over them, a cross of the same; above all a crown or.

The uniform; a light blue coat, with a collar and cuffs of the same colour, two buttons

buttons on the flits at the bottom of the cuffs, white waistcoat, lining and buttons.

VII.

The Government of Pscov

Lies in the northern region, and is under the direction of the same governor general with the government of Smolensk. It borders on the north on the government of St. Petersburg; on the east, on the governments of Novgorod, of Tver and Smolensk; on the south, on the government of Polotsk; and on the west, on the government of Polotsk and Riga. The most considerable lakes here are, the Podzo, the Khvat and Polista; and the rivers, the Velikaya, the Lovate, Shelone and Toropa. It is divided into nine districts or circuits, which contain the following towns:

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| 1. Pscov, | The capital of the government, on the rivers |
| | I 2 Velikaya |

- Velikaya and Pscov, in
 $57^{\circ} 40'$ latitude and $46^{\circ} 09'$ longitude, 346 versts from St. Petersburg and 717 from Mosqua.
2. Ostrov, On an island in the river Velikaya, and near the river Linenka, 50 versts from Pscov.
 3. Opotchka, or Opotchki, on an island in the river Velikaya, 137 versts from Pscov.
 4. Novorjev, Near the lakes Podzo, Arsho and Resso, 132 versts from Pscov.
 5. Velikiya Looki, On the rivers Lovate and Kolomenka, 230 versts from Pscov.
 6. Toropetz, On the river Toropa, 347 versts from Pscov.
 7. Kholm, On the rivers Lovate
and

and Kounya, 420 versts
from Pfcov.

8. Porkhov, On the river Shelone,
80 versts from Pfcov.

9. Petchora, or Petcheri, on the river
Pimja, 54 versts from
Pfcov.

Beside these there is a village, Izborsk,
which is worth notice, as it has been a con-
siderable town in ancient times.

The soil in this government in general
is low and level, with clay or sandy bot-
tom, which however, when drained and
manured properly, becomes very fit for
cultivation. Flax and hemp grow here
particularly well. There is a great plenty
of meadow-lands; likewise a great abun-
dance of timber for building. The lakes
and rivers abound with fish. The inhabi-
tants export their products in great quanti-

ties, and particularly flax, hemp, tar, wax, Ruffia leather, hides and timber, both to Narva and St. Petersburg, and to other places.

The clergy are subject to the jurisdiction of the archbishop of Pfcov and Riga.

The number of inhabitants of both sexes in this government amounts to 578,100.

The arms of Pfcov are azure, a tiger cat passant or, in chief a hand issuing from the clouds proper.

The uniform; a light blue coat, with collar, cuffs, and lining of the raspberry colour; three buttons on the cuffs, straw coloured waistcoat, and white buttons.

VIII.

The Government of Tver

Lies in the northern region, and is under the direction of the same governor general as
the

the government of Novgorod. Its limits are, on the north, the governments of Novgorod and Yaroslavl; on the east, the governments of Yaroslavl, Vladimir, and Moscov; on the south, the government of Smolensk; and on the west, the governments of Pfcov and Novgorod. The principal lakes in this government are the Seligher, Volgo, and Dvinez; and the rivers, the Volga, Dvina, Msta, Tvertza, Mologa, Medveditza, and Vazouza. It is divided into 13 districts, or circuits, containing the following towns:

1. Tver,

The capital of the government, on the rivers Volga, Tvertza, and Tmak, in the $56^{\circ} 50'$ of latitude, and $53^{\circ} 53'$ of longitude, 568 versts from St. Petersburg, and 162 from Moscov.

1 4

2. Koliazin,

2. Koliazin, On the rivers Volga and Jabna, 168 versts from Tver.
3. Kashin, On the river Kashinka, 121 versts from Tver.
4. Vefiyegonfk, On the rivers Mologa and Rena, 141 versts from Tver.
5. Krafnoy }
Kholm, } On the rivers Mogotcha and Neledina, 161 versts from Tver.
6. Vhifhney }
Volotchok, } On the rivers Mfta and Tvertza, 134 versts from Tver.
7. Biejtsfk, On the river Mologa, 107 versts from Tver.
8. Rjev Vladi- }
mirov, } Near the rivers Volga and Khaloonka, 137 versts from Tver.
9. Oftafhkov, Near the lake Seligher, 183 versts from Tver.
10. Zoubtzov,

10. Zoubtzov, On the rivers Volga and Vazouza, 116 versts from Tver.
11. Torjok, On the river Tvertza, 63 versts from Tver.
12. Staritza, On the rivers Volga and Staritza, 67 versts from Tver.
13. Kortcheva, On the rivers Volga and Kortchevka, 65 versts from Tver.

Besides Russians, there are some Finns in this government, settled about Biejetzk, who are of the Greek religion. The ground here most generally is rich and fruitful, producing corn and hemp in plenty. The inhabitants carry on a very considerable trade in these articles, which is greatly facilitated by the water-communication extending from hence to several parts of Russia. The town of Whishney Volotchok is much crowded

crowded with people every spring, on account of the great number of barges that frequent it at this season. There is a very great commerce carried on here for corn, flax, hemp, and timber. The towns of Biejetzk, Torjok, and Rjev Vladimerov, likewise carry on traffick to a very considerable amount, particularly the last mentioned town, from whence there is a great quantity of corn, hemp and tallow exported yearly to St. Petersburg. The canal of Vhishney Volotchok is in this government: it forms the communication between the rivers Tvertza and Msta. The canals of the Tvertza and the Tzna do not extend above $4\frac{1}{2}$ versts, and are made only to facilitate the communication of these two rivers. There are several reservoirs made near to supply the canals with water. The rivers Volga and Dvina take their rise in this government.

The

The clergy are under the direction of the archbishop of Tver and Kashin.

The number of inhabitants of both sexes amounts to 903,600.

The arms of Tver are gules, on a stand with four feet or, a cushion vert, on which is a ducal coronet of the 2d.

The uniform ; a light blue coat, with a collar and cuffs of raspberry colour, and six buttons; two of which are on the cuff, and four on the slit of it: the lining and waistcoat of the same raspberry colour, and white buttons, which on both sides of the coat are put in clusters.

IX.

The Government of Novgorod

Lies in the northern division, and is under the direction of the same governor general as the government of Tver. Its limits are, on
the

the north, the governments of Olonetz and St. Petersburg; on the east, the governments of Vologda and Yaroslavl; and on the west, the governments of St. Petersburg and Pscov. Its principal lakes are the Ilmen, Bielo-Ozero Voz, and the lake of Valday; and its rivers, the Volkhov, Sheksna, Msta, Mologa, Atchagoda, Shelone, Lovate, Sias, Pafha, Svid, and Oyat. It is divided into 10 districts, or circuits, containing the following towns:

1. Novgorod, The capital of the government, on the river Volkhov, in the $58^{\circ} 22'$ of latitude, and $49^{\circ} 15'$ of longitude, 180 versts from St. Petersburg, and 548 from Mosqua.
2. Krestzi, On the river Kholova, 93 versts from Novgorod.
3. Staraya Russa, On the rivers Polista, Forusskiye, and Pereritza,

- titza, 120 versts from
Novgorod.
4. Valday, On the lake of Valday,
150 versts from Novgo-
rod.
5. Borovitchi, On the river Msta, 183
versts from Novgorod.
6. Tikhvin, On the river Tikhvinka,
210 versts from Novgo-
rod.
7. Oustiužna, called the Jeliczopolskaya,
On the river Mologa,
357 versts from Novgo-
rod.
8. Bielozerfk, On the lake Bielo-
Ozero, 624 versts from
Novgorod.
9. Tcherepovetz, On the rivers Sheksna
and Yagorba, 476 versts
from Novgorod.
10. Kirilov, Between the lakes Dol-
goye,

goye, Sieverskoye, and Louyskoye, 533 versts from Novgorod.

In this government, besides Ruffians, there are some Finns settled, but chiefly in the northern part of it, where the ground is low, marshy, and full of bogs, covered with moss. To the southward the ground is upon a rise, more fit for vegetation, and produces corn, flax and hemp in abundance: the ground here being chiefly clay, loam, light, sandy, and frequently black earth, produces plenty of fine wood, and abounds in meadows. The principal commerce of this place consists in corn, flax, hemp, and timber. In several places about the rivers Shelone and Polista, but chiefly about the town of Staraya Ruffa, there are very rich salt springs, and on that account the manufactories for making salt are established there. About the river Shelone there

there are several quarries of lime-stone and gypsum. There is likewise iron-ore to be found in some places, but particularly in the circuit of Oufiužna, the inhabitants of which are chiefly employed in making of iron and carrying on the blacksmith's business. The famous Borovitkie Poroghi, that is, the cataracts of Borovitchi, on the river Msta, scattered on a distance of 30 versts, are in this government. The navigation, however, which formerly was very hazardous, is now conducted with great safety, owing to the experience of the pilots, and to some of the stones being cleared out of the way.

The Russian clergy are under the jurisdiction of the metropolitan of Novgorod and St. Petersburg.

The number of inhabitants of both sexes amounts to 577,500.

The arms of Novgorod are argent, in a pond azure, four fishes natant, of the field, above which a chair of state, adorned with candlesticks or, on a cushion gules, a sceptre and crozier, placed saltierwise or, the chair supported by two bears rampant fable.

The uniform; a light blue coat, with black velvet collar and cuffs, four buttons on the flits; white lining, waistcoat and buttons.

X.

The Government of Vologda

Is situate in the northern division, and is under the direction of the same governor general as the government of Yaroslavl. Its borders are, on the north, the government of Archangel; on the east, the government of Tobolsk; on the south, the governments
of

of Perme, Viatka, Kostroma, and Yaroslavl; and on the west, the governments of Novgorod and Olonetz. The most remarkable lake here is Koubinskoye; and the chief rivers are the Northern Dvina, the Great Petchora, the Soukhona, Whitcheгда, Vaga, Yug, Siffola and Mezene. This government is divided into two provinces, viz. the province of Vologda, and the province of Velikoy Oustiug, or the Great Oustiug, which are again subdivided into 12 circuits, or districts, containing the following towns:

In the Province of Vologda.

1. Vologda, The capital of the government, on the river Vologda, in $59^{\circ} 20'$ latitude, and $57^{\circ} 30'$ longitude, 689 versts from St. Petersburg, and 420 from Mosqua.

K

2. Velik,

2. Velfk, Between the rivers Vaga and Veliya, 280 versts from Vologda.
3. Totma, On the river Soukhona, 200 versts from Vologda.
4. Griazovitz, On the rivers Griazovka and Rjavka, 24 versts from Vologda.
5. Kadnikov, On the river Sadima, 42 versts from Vologda.

In the Province of Velikoy Ousliug.

6. Ousliug Velikoy, The capital of the province, on the river Soukhona, 474 versts from Vologda.
7. Solvhitchegodsk, On the river Whitcheгда, 558 versts from Vologda.
8. Lalsk, On the river Lale, 649 versts from Vologda.
9. Nikol'sk,

9. Nikol'sk, On the river Yug, 632 versts from Vologda.
10. Krasnoborsk, On the Northern Dvina, 576 versts from Vologda.
11. Ouste Sissolsk, On the river Sissola, 868 versts from Vologda.
12. Yarensk, On the rivers Whitchegda and Yarenga, 722 versts from Vologda.

The province of Vologda is much better peopled than that of Velikoy Oustug, and the soil in it likewise is much better, though in general it is low, marshy, sandy, and of clay mixed with sand, and frequently with pebble stones, producing but indifferent crops of corn. The inhabitants employ themselves in fishing, and other common country works, in turning wood, making all sorts of wooden utensils, and in making can-

dles, which they export to different places, but chiefly to St. Petersburg and Archangel, in great quantities. They prepare here a particular kind of small mushrooms, famous for their delicate taste, which they export in considerable quantities to different places. On account of the convenient situation of Vologda, it serves as a repository both for the Russian goods, which are forwarded by water to the port of Archangel, and for those which are imported from foreign countries, and are conveyed into the interior parts of Russia. Some of the merchants of this town have formed their mercantile connections on the frontiers of China, and as far as the Aleoutskie Islands, and have acquired thereby very considerable capitals. There is likewise a very great trade carried from Oustug Velikoy to the port of Archangel, by the rivers Soukhona, Yug, and Dvina. In the province of Velikoy

koy Oustiug, besides Russians, there are some Zhiryané settled on the rivers Whichegda, Siffola, and Vhym: this race are descendants from the Tchude or Finns. They embraced the Christian religion in the fourteenth century, and, having forgot their own dialect, speak now the Russian language. In their mode of living, they differ very little from the Russians: their chief employment is husbandry and hunting, and some go to seek for work in the iron works of the Oural Mountains. There are several salt works erected in this government, on account of the great abundance of salt-pits found in it.

The clergy are under the direction of the bishop of Vologda and Velikoy Oustiug.

The number of inhabitants of both sexes amounts to 556,200.

The arms of Vologda are gules, a sinister arm issuing from the clouds proper, holding a mound or, and a sword hilt argent, pommel or.

The uniform; a light blue coat, with round black velvet cuffs, lappels and collar; white lining and waistcoat, and yellow buttons.

XI.

The Government of Yaroslavl

Lies in the northern region, and is under the direction of the same governor general as the government of Vologda. Its limits are, on the north, the governments of Novgorod and Vologda; on the east, the government of Kostroma; on the south, the government of Vladimir; and on the west, the governments of Tver and Novgorod. The principal lake here is the Nero, or the lake of Rostov; and the rivers, the
Volga,

Volga, Sheksna, and Mologa. It is divided into 12 districts, or circuits, containing the following towns:

1. Yaroslavl, The capital of the government, on the rivers Volga and Kotrosle, in $57^{\circ} 37' 36''$ latitude, and $57^{\circ} 43'$ longitude, 830 versts from St. Petersburg, and 240 from Mosqua.
2. Rostov, On the lake Nero, 55 versts from Yaroslavl.
3. Petrovsk, On the rivers Sara and Petchora, 77 versts from Yaroslavl.
4. Borisoglebsk, On the river Volga, 32 versts from Yaroslavl.
5. Mhyshkin, On the river Volga, 126 versts from Yaroslavl.
- K 4 6. Ouglitch,

6. Ouglitch, On the river Volga, 101 versts from Yaroslavl.
7. Poshekhoniye, On the rivers Sogoja and Soga, 112 versts from Yaroslavl.
8. Rhybniy, or Rhybinsk, on the rivers Volga and Tcheremka, 73 versts from Yaroslavl.
9. Liubim, On the rivers Obnora and Outcha, 100 versts from Yaroslavl.
10. Mologa, On the rivers Volga and Mologa, 110 versts from Yaroslavl.
11. Danilov, On the river Pelenda, 63 versts from Yaroslavl.
12. Romanov, On the river Volga, 34 versts from Yaroslavl.

The soil in this government is chiefly clayey and sandy, and the husbandry in a very indifferent state; the surface of the ground in general is level. The inhabitants employ themselves in different handicrafts, but chiefly in mason's and plasterer's works, and in making earthen ware: they are famous likewise for cultivating, to a very great perfection, all kinds of garden vegetables, with which they supply the neighbouring places. There are here several famous fabrics of all kinds of linens, woollens, cottons and silks; but the principal is that of Zatrapeznoy, where they make table-cloths and napkins of superior quality, so much so, that they are in no wise inferior to any made abroad, and there is a great quantity of them exported to foreign kingdoms. In the town of Romanov there are likewise linen, silk and tanning fabrics. The river Volga, which
runs

runs through this government, supplies it abundantly with very fine fish, and particularly with the Sterliade and Bielaya Rybitza, which last is a kind of white salmon, and which are exported to several parts of the empire in great quantities.

The clergy are under the direction of the archbishop of Rostov and Yaroslavl.

The number of inhabitants of both sexes amounts to 740,900.

The arms of Yaroslavl are argent, a bear erect proper, bearing a halbert, or.

The uniform; a light blue coat, with black velvet round cuffs, lappels and collar, white lining, waistcoat and buttons.

XII.

The Government of Kostroma

Is situated in the northern region, and is
under

under the direction of the same governor general as the government of Vladimir: its limits are, on the north, the government of Vologda; on the east, the government of Viatka; on the south, the governments of Nizney-Novgorod and Vladimir; and on the west, the governments of Yaroslavl and Vologda. The principal lakes here are, the lake of Galitch and the lake of Tchoukhloma; and the rivers, the Volga, Vetlooga, Ounja, and Kostroma. It is divided into two provinces: viz. the province of Kostroma and that of Ounja, consisting of 15 districts or circuits, which contain the following towns:

The Province of Kostroma.

1. Kostroma, The capital of the government, on the rivers Volga and Kostroma, in

- 57° 25' latitude, and
59° 15' longitude, 802
versts from St. Peterf-
burg and 306 from
Mosqua.
2. Nerekhta, On the river Nerekhta,
42 versts from Kos-
troma.
3. Pleffa or Pless, On the river Pleffa, 54
versts from Kostroma.
4. Loukh, On the river Loukha,
112 versts from Kos-
troma.
5. Kineshma, On the river Volga, 81
versts from Kostroma.
6. Bouy, On the rivers Vekfa and
Kostroma, 126 versts
from Kostroma.
7. Sol Galitskaya, On the river Kostroma,
206 versts from Kos-
troma.
8. Yuryevetz

8. Yuryevetz Povolgskiy, on the river
Volga, 121 versts from
Kostroma.
9. Galitch, On the lake of Galitch,
114 versts from Kos-
trom.
10. Kadhiy, On the rivers Kadhi-
yevka and Votgata, 148
versts from Kostroma.
11. Tchoukhroma, On the lake of Tchou-
khroma, 167 versts
from Kostroma.

The Province of Ounja.

12. Makariyev } The capital of the pro-
on the Ounja, } vince, on the river
Ounja, 192 versts from
Kostroma.
13. Vetlooga, On the river Vetlooga,
332 versts from Kos-
trom.

14. Kologriv,

14. Kologriv, On the river Ounja, 254
versts from Kostroma.
15. Varnavin, On the river Vetlooga,
339 versts from Kos-
troma.

Besides these there are some villages,
which are worth notice, such as Ounja,
Souday, Parpheniyev and Soudislavl.

This government is very well peopled;
but the husbandry and the breeding of cattle
are in a very indifferent state. Flax and
hemp are cultivated here in abundance,
and a very considerable quantity of cloth
of several kinds is made. Great numbers
of the inhabitants of this government go
into the neighbouring places to seek for
work, and are employed chiefly as sail-
ors, watermen, carpenters and joiners.
At home their commerce consists chiefly

in tallow, tar, mats and wooden utensils. The town of Yuryevetz Povolgskiy exports a very considerable quantity of corn by the river Volga to Kostroma and Yaroslavl. Iron-ore has been discovered in some places.

The clergy are under the jurisdiction of the bishop of Kostroma and Galitch.

The number of inhabitants of both sexes amounts to 815,400.

The arms of Kostroma are azure, a galley rigged with the imperial standard proper.

The uniform; a light blue coat, lappels, collar, and round cuffs of a pale light blue velvet; lining and waistcoat of the same colour, and yellow buttons.

XIII.

The Government of Viatka

Lies in the northern region or division, and is under the direction of the same governor general as the government of Kazane. It is bounded on the north, by the government of Vologda ; on the east, by the government of Perme ; on the south, by the governments of Oufa and Kazane ; and on the west, by the governments of Vologda and Kostroma. The most remarkable rivers here are, the Kama, Viatka, Vetlooga, Siffola, Kokshaga, Tcheptza and Moloma. It is divided into 13 districts or circuits, containing the following towns :

1. Viatka (formerly called Khlinov), the capital of the government on the rivers

Viatka

Viatka and Khlinovitza, in $58^{\circ} 30'$ of latitude, and $68^{\circ} 22'$ of longitude, 1714 versts from Peterfburg, and 984 from Mosqua.

2. Kay or Kaygorod, on the river Kama, 246 versts from Viatka.

3. Kotelnitch, On the rivers Viatka and Vestka, 98 versts from Viatka.

4. Slobodskiy, On the river Viatka, 28 versts from Viatka.

5. Ourjourn, On the river Ourjournka, 163 versts from Viatka.

6. Orlov on the Viatka, On the rivers Viatka, Vorobyekha and Plestikha, 51 versts from Viatka.

7. Yaransk, On the river Yaran, 202 versts from Viatka.

L.

8. Tzarevoq-

8. Tzarevosantchoursk, On the rivers Kokshaga and Staritsa, 253 versts from Viatka.
9. Glazov, On the river Tcheptza, 214 versts from Viatka.
10. Elabouga, On the river Kama, 373 versts from Viatka.
11. Malmhish, On the river Shoshma, 249 versts from Viatka.
12. Sarapoole, On the river Kama, 510 versts from Viatka.
13. Noli or Nolinfk, On the rivers Voya and Dubrovka, 112 versts from Viatka.

Besides these, the village of Sheftakov is worth notice. Besides the Russians there are in this government the Votiaki or Votti, the Tchouvasshi and the Tcheremissi, settled from the ancient times about the rivers Viatka and Kama. These people descend

descend from the Finns, and in their mode of living they are very much like them. Great numbers of them are Christians, the rest Idolaters.

The condition of this government is chiefly boggy and mountainous, and the soil in general is clayey, except one part called the Meadow Bank of the river Kama, where the soil is black earth; and on that account the husbandry and the breeding of cattle here are brought to a very tolerable state of perfection.

The principal produce of this government is corn, honey, wax, linseed, Ruffia leather, and tallow, which are exported every year in great quantities to the port of Archangel. In the district of Slobodskiy, there are some iron and brandy works. In the circuits of Kotelnitch and Kaygorod, there are two swamps extend-

extending to several hundred versts. The rivers Kama, Viatka, and Vetlooga take their rise in them. There is a great quantity of wood growing in these swamps, which is made use of for building.

The Russian clergy are under the direction of the bishop of Viatka and Velikaya Perme, and the Idolaters are under the government of their own forcerers.

The number of inhabitants of both sexes amounts to 817,100.

The arms of Viatka are or, a sinister arm issuing from the clouds, holding a bow and arrow drawn proper, in chief a small cross gules.

The uniform. A light blue coat, with cloth collar, and cuffs of the same colour; on

on the cuffs four buttons on the flits; the lining and waistcoat of a straw colour, and yellow buttons, which are set in clusters on the flaps of the coat.

XIV.

The Government of Perme

Lies in the northern division, and is under the direction of the same governor-general as the government of Tobolsk. Its limits are, on the north, the government of Vologda; on the east, the government of Tobolsk; on the south, the government of Oufa; and on the west, the government of Viatka. The principal rivers here are, the Kama, Vhissera, Toura, Tchousovaya, Kolva Sylva, Pyshma, and Oufa. It is divided into two provinces; the province of Perme, and the province of Ecatherinburg, consisting of fifteen circuits or districts, which contain the following towns:

The Province of Perme.

1. Perme, The capital town of the government, on the river Kama, in $57^{\circ} 50'$ of latitude, and $74^{\circ} 10'$ longitude, 1949 versts from St. Petersburg, 1219 versts from Mosqua.
2. Koungour, On the rivers Sylva and Yrena, 90 versts from Perme.
3. Obv, or Obvinsk, On the rivers Obva and Yazva, 50 versts from Perme.
4. Okhane, or Okhansk, On the river Kama, 67 versts from Perme.
5. Solikamsk, Near the river Ouffolka, 263 versts from Perme.
6. Ossa, Near the rivers Kama
and

13. Irbit, On the rivers Irbit and Nitza, 572 versts from Perme.
14. Verkhotouriye, On the river Toura, 540 versts from Perme.
15. Alapayev, On the river Neyva, 501 versts from Perme.

Besides the Ruffians, Permians, and Zhiriané residing in this government, there are some Vogoulitchi settled on both sides of the Oural Mountains. They subsist chiefly by hunting and fishing, and pay their tribute in elks' skins. The Permians and the Zhiriané have a particular dialect, though all of them speak the Russian language, and otherwise differ very little from the Ruffians. This government, from north to south, is divided by a ridge of the Oural Mountains. The springs and rivulets
which

which rise on the eastern side of these mountains, form several rivers, falling into the Obe, which disembogues itself into the Glacial Sea; and those waters which rise on the western side of these mountains, by different streams, collect themselves into the river Kama, which joins with the Volga, and this last falls into the Caspian Sea.

This government abounds in rich ores of gold, copper, and iron; likewise in quarries of marble of different colours, and in other kinds of hard stones; besides, there are several salt works erected here. The husbandry and the breeding of cattle are in a very good state, and the rivers produce fish in abundance. This government at present contains eighty-eight different copper and iron works belonging to government, as well as to private people, and three gold works,

works, for separating gold ore. The metals extracted in these works are chiefly conveyed to St. Petersburg by water carriage on the river Tchusovaya, which falls into the Kama. In the circuit of Solikamsk there are some salt works belonging to government, as well as to private people. The salt which is made here is known by the name of Permyanka, and is carried from hence, by the river Kama, into different parts of Russia. The copper got at Ecattherinburg is made into coin; and the iron into anchors, and other tools. The mountain of Goomishevsk, which is situate in this government, produces plenty of marble, jasper, several other hard stones and malachites, which are dug here and polished. In the town of Irbit there is a fair held every year, which is frequented by merchants from the whole empire: here they
fell

sell or exchange the Russian as well as foreign products, for those of Siberia, but chiefly for peltry.

The clergy are under the jurisdiction of the bishop of Viatka and the great Permia.

The number of inhabitants amounts to 798,950.

The arms of Perme are gules, a bear passant argent bearing the Bible or, surmounted by a small cross of the 2d.

The uniform. A light blue coat, with collar, lappels, cuffs and lining of raspberry colour, five buttons on the flits, white waistcoat, and yellow buttons.

XV.

The Government of Tobolsk

Is situate in the northern region, and is under the direction of the same governor-general

general as the government of Perme. It is bounded on the north by the Glacial Sea; on the east, by the government of Irkoutsk; on the south, by the government of Irkoutsk and that of Kolhivane, as well as by the deserts of Kirghis-kaisaks; and on the west, by the governments of Archangel, Perme, and Oufa. The most remarkable lakes here are, the Tchani, Pelhim, Indrey, and Taymour; the rivers, the Obe, Eniffey, Tobol, Irtish, Tom, Tchulim, Kette, Vakh, Yugan, Taz, Touroukhan, the Upper, the Middle, and the Lower Tougoufka, Ishim, Khantanga, Tavda, Toura, and Iffete. This government is divided into two provinces, viz. the province of Tobolsk, and the province of Tomsk, both together consisting of sixteen districts, or circuits, in which are the following towns :

In the Province of Tobolsk.

1. Tobolsk, The capital town of the government, on the rivers Irtish and Tobol, in $58^{\circ} 12' 22''$ of latitude, and $85^{\circ} 56' 15''$ of longitude, distant 2881 versts from St. Petersburg, and 2153 from Mosqua.
2. Tara, On the rivers Irtish and Arkarka, 560 versts from Tobolsk.
3. Yaloutorovsk, On the river Tobol, 350 versts from Tobolsk.
4. Tiumene, On the Toura and Tiumenka, 254 versts from Tobolsk.
5. Tourinsk, On the Toura, 405 versts from Tobolsk.

6. Berezov, On the river Vogoulka,
897 versts from Tobolsk.
7. Sourgout, On the Obe, 783 versts
from Tobolsk.
8. Omsk, On the Ome and Irtysh,
712 versts from Tobolsk.
9. Ishim, On the Ishim, 380
versts from Tobolsk.
10. Kourgan, On the Tobol, 414 versts
from Tobolsk.

In the Province of Tomsk.

11. Tomsk, The capital town of the
province, situate on the
river Tom, 1424 versts
from Tobolsk.
12. Atchinsk, On the Tchoulhim, 820
versts from Tobolsk.
13. Enisseisk, On the river Eniffey,

- 1924 versts from Tobolsk.
14. Touroukhansk, formerly Mangazea,
On the rivers Enisley
and Touroukhan, 2972
versts from Tobolsk.
15. Kainak, Upon the Ome, in the
deserts of Baraba, 897
versts from Tobolsk.
16. Narim, On the Obe, Kette, and
Narimka, 1834 versts
from Tobolsk.

Besides these, the village Pelhim is not undeserving notice. The line of Ithim, which has been made to protect the country against the inroads of the Kirghis-Kaifaks, passes here. It extends eastward from the river Tobol as far as Omsk, and contains eleven forts.

In

In this government, besides Russians, there are the Ziriané, the Vogoulitchi, the Bukharians, the Tataré of different tribes, the Tchouvashi, the Semoyadi, and the Ostiaki and Toungoufi of different tribes. Some of these people are of the Mahometan religion, and some Idolaters. Part of them are fixed, and employ themselves in husbandry and the breeding of cattle; the rest lead a wandering life, and subsist by hunting and fishing. All of them pay their tribute chiefly in furs.

This government, which constitutes a part of Siberia, was conquered and annexed to Russia in 1584. The northern part of it is covered with impervious woods and morasses, except the part extending along the Icy Sea, which produces no kind of wood on account of the ice, which, as it remains from one year to another without thawing, destroys the vegetation, and only
increases

increases the number of morasses; and, by reason of this inconvenience, the northern part of this government is much more thinly peopled than the southern:

From the river Obe eastward, and as far as the Altay Mountains, there is a plain of a very considerable extent, known by the name of the Barabinskaya Stepe, viz. the Deserts of Baraba, the northern part of which, being rich and fit for cultivation, is accordingly inhabited by colonists, which came thither from different places: but the southern part of it, being only a sandy desert full of salt lakes, and unfit for cultivation, is therefore hardly inhabited, but by a few roving tribes. The chief produce of this government is corn and flax; but as it abounds likewise in wild beasts, birds, and fishes, it attracts a great number of hunt-

M

men,

men, &c. who carry on a very considerable trade in furs, and other articles.

The rivers Obe and Enissey receive a great number of other rivers, which are large and convenient for navigation, so much so, that goods of any weight may be conveyed for a trifling expence from the frontiers of China as far as Petersburg. This navigation is conducted in the following manner: viz. The river Selenga originates in the Chinese dominions, and runs into the Baikal Lake; out of this lake rises the Angara, which communicates with the Oka, where it receives the name of Toungooska; this falls into the Enissey, by which goods are conveyed to Enisseisk; from Enisseisk the goods are transported by land to Makovskoy Ostrog, which is a distance of 89 versts; there they are again
reloaded,

reloaded, and by the river Kette carried down as far as Narim, near which this river falls into the Obe; by the Obe they are conveyed to the mouth of the Ir-tish, where they are carried against the stream as far as the Tobol, and by this last to Tobolsk, and thence to the mouth of the Toura, by which they continue their route to Irbitt, where the water communication is interrupted by the Oural Mountains: here they are conveyed again through a small distance by land, where the water communication re-commences by the rivers Silva and Tchoufovaya, both running into the Kama, which communicates with the Volga, and by this last they are carried to those canals which form the communication with the port of St. Petersburg.

But the water communication, from Irbitt back to Siberia, is very difficult, as

the vessels are obliged to go against the rapid streams of the Obe, Kette and Angara, as far as Irkoutsk.

The Russian clergy are under the jurisdiction of the bishop of Tobolsk and Siberia; and those of a different persuasion under that of their own pastors.

The number of inhabitants amounts to 514,700.

The arms of Tobolsk are azure, a pyramid within a standard, or, having on each side an halbert argent and standards of colours gules.

The uniform; a light blue coat, with a straw colour velvet collar, lappels and cuffs, five buttons on the flits of the cuffs, lining and waistcoat of the same straw colour, and white buttons.

SECTION II.

The Middle Region or Division.

XVI.

*The Government of Moscov, commonly called
Mosqua,*

LIES in the middle division, and is under the direction of the chief commander of Mosqua, as well as of the high court of justice of this government. It is bounded, on the north, by the government of Tver; on the east, by the governments of Vladimir and Riazane; on the south, by the governments of Riazane, Toola and Kalouga; and on the west, by the government of Smolensk. The most remarkable rivers here are, the Oka, Mosqua, Kliasma and Pakhra. It is divided into 15 districts or circuits, which contain the following towns:

M 3

1. Moscov,

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|--|---|
| 1. Moscov, generally called by the Russians, Mosqua, | } The capital of the government, as well as of the empire, upon the rivers Mosqua, Yaouza and Neglinnaya, in $55^{\circ} 45' 45''$ of latitude, and $55^{\circ} 12' 45''$ of longitude, 728 versts from St. Petersburg. |
| 2. Volkresensk, | On the river Istra, 42 versts from Mosqua. |
| 3. Bogorodsk, | On the Kliasma, 48 versts from Mosqua. |
| 4. Bronnitsi, | On the Mosqua, 51 versts from Mosqua. |
| 5. Rouza, | On the Rouza, 88 versts from Mosqua. |
| 6. Kolomna, | On the Mosqua and Kolomenka, 100 versts from Mosqua. |
| | 7. Serpoukhov, |

7. Serpoukhov, Upon the Oka and Nara, 88 versts from Mosqua.
8. Nikitsk, Upon the Pakhra, 31 versts from Mosqua.
9. Podoll, or Podolsk, Upon the Pakhra, 33 versts from Mosqua.
10. Zvenigorod, On the Mosqua, 45 versts from Mosqua.
11. Mojaysk, Upon the Mosqua and Mojayka, 99 versts from Mosqua.
12. Volokolamsk, On the Lama, 101 versts from Mosqua.
13. Klin, Upon the Seftra, 82 versts from Mosqua.
14. Dmitrov, Upon the Yakhroma and Berezovka; 62 versts from Mosqua.
15. Vereya, Upon the Protva, 98 versts from Mosqua.

Besides these, the imperial country palaces are worth notice; such as Kolomenskoye Selo, the Preobraženskoye, Semenovskoye, and Ismailovskoye Selo, as well as the Monastery of the Holy Trinity and St. Sergius.

The agriculture and the breeding of cattle in this government are generally in a tolerable state, affording great profits to the inhabitants, who, besides the cultivation of the land, employ themselves in different fabricks and handicrafts, by the traffick whereof they procure themselves a very comfortable livelihood, and acquire considerable property. The commerce of Mosqua is very considerable on account of the water communication between the rivers Mosqua, Oka, Volga, Gjate, Vazouza and Shosha, which affords an opportunity to the inhabitants of Mosqua to form their connections with the

the

the principal towns in the empire. The inhabitants of the town of Colomna employ themselves chiefly in the breeding and grazing of cattle, which they buy up from the downs along the river Volga and others, and dispose of to a considerable profit. The stone for building is got from the villages Matchkova and Doubrovitzi. The town of Mojaysk trade chiefly to the port of Giate. The district of this town abounds with wood, and in the district of Dmitrov there is a china manufactory.

The clergy are subject to the jurisdiction of the metropolitan of Mosqua and Kalouga.

The number of inhabitants amounts to 883,400.

The arms of Mosqua are gules, St. George on horseback combating the dragon all proper.

The uniform ; a red coat, with collar and cuffs of iron colour, white lining and waist-coat, yellow buttons, button-holes of the coat embroidered with gold, two buttons on the cuffs, on the skirts of the flaps mock button-holes embroidered with gold, two buttons of the same, and likewise two mock button-holes embroidered on the seam near the cuffs.

XVII.

The Government of Smolensk

Is situate in the middle region, and is under the government of the same governor general with that of Pfcov. It is bounded on the north by the governments of Pfcov and Tver ; on the east, by the governments of Mosqua and Kalouga ; on the south, by those of Orel and Novgorod-Sieverkoy and Mhoghilev ; and on the west, by the government

government of Polotsk. The most remarkable rivers here are, the Dniepr, the Western Dvina, the Desna, Soz, Meja, Kasplia, Ougra, Viasma, Gjate and Vazouza. It is divided into twelve districts or circuits, containing the following towns:

1. Smolenfk, The capital of the government, situate on the Dniepr and the smaller rivers Ratchevka, Gourilovka and Gorodenka, in $54^{\circ} 45'$ latitude and $50^{\circ} 32'$ longitude, 777 versts from St. Petersburg, and 364 from Mosqua.
2. Roslavle, Between the rivers Stambovka and Glasomoyka, 16 versts from Smolenfk.
3. Dorogobouz, On the Dniepr, 87 versts from Smolenfk.

4. Porietchye,

4. Porietchye, On the Kasplia and Gobza, 78 versts from Smolensk.
5. Viasma, On the Viasma and Bebri, 163 versts from Smolensk.
6. Sitchevsk, On the Vazouza, 229 versts from Smolensk.
7. Bieloy, On the Obsha, 110 versts from Smolensk.
8. Elnya, On the Desna, Gorodtchanka and Bielomoyka, 89 versts from Smolensk.
9. Gjate, or Gjatsk, a port town on the river Gjate, 224 versts from Smolensk.
10. Doukhovstchina, on the Khvostetz, and Tzarevitch, 50 versts from Smolensk.
11. Krasnoy,

11. Krafnoy, On the Svinaya and
Mereyka, 46 versts from
Smolensk.
12. Yukhnov, On the Ougra and Ka-
nava, 224 versts from
Smolensk.

Besides these, the village Androuffovo is remarkable on account of the peace which was concluded here for thirteen years, between Russia and Poland, in the year 1667.

This government was recovered from the great dutchy of Lithuania in 1654, and, in consequence of the treaties concluded at Androuffovo and Mosqua, it is ceded to Russia for ever.

The soil in this government is generally very rich, producing corn, flax and hemp in abundance, and is very fit for the breeding and grazing of cattle; the stratum of it chiefly

chiefly clay, and in some places sandy and rich mould.

The principal produce is corn, the different sorts of which are made into different kinds of grits* ; likewise flax, hemp, honey, wax, hides, tallow, bristles, and carpets of remarkable goodness, wood for building, as well as masts, which are conveyed to different commercial towns, but particularly to Riga, by the river Kasplia, which falls into the Dvina; and to St. Petersburg by the Giate and Vazouza, which run into the Volga. There are some copper and iron ores found here, and works have been erected for smelting them.

The clergy are under the direction of the bishop of Smolensk and Dorogobouž.

* Grits are made by taking off the husks of corn under a mill-stone: they are used for different kinds of puddings and other Russian dishes.

The

The number of inhabitants amounts to 892,300.

The arms of Smolensk are argent, on a cannon mounted upon the ground, proper, the bird of Paradise.

The uniform ; a red coat with lappels, collar, cuffs, lining and waistcoat of sandy colour, five buttons on the flits, and the buttons white.

XVIII.

The Government of Polotsk

Lies in the middle region, and, together with the government of Moghilev, constitutes White Ruffia, and is under the direction of the same governor general with that of Moghilev. Its boundaries are, on the north, the governments of Riga and Pfcov; on the east, the government of Smolensk; on the south, Poland and the government
of

of Moghilev ; and on the west, Courland and the government of Riga, from both which it is divided by the Dvina. Out of the great number of lakes, the most remarkable are, the Liuban, Oufvyat, Sebez, and Nevel ; and of rivers, the Western Dvina, Drissa, Kasplia, Meja, Evest, and Toropa. It is divided into eleven districts, or circuits, containing the following towns :

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. Polotsk, | The capital of the government, on the rivers the Western Dvina and Polota, in $55^{\circ} 29'$ lat. and $46^{\circ} 19'$ long. 650 versts from St. Petersburg, and 670 from Mosqua. |
| 2. Driza, or } Drizin, } | On the Dvina and Driza, 71 versts from Polotsk. |
| 3. Sebez, | |

3. Sebez, On the lake Sebez, 96
versts from Polotsk.
4. Nevel, On the lake Nevel and
the river Emenka, 100
versts from Polotsk.
5. Dinaburg, On the Dvina and Shou-
nitza, 173 versts from
Polotsk.
6. Riefitzi, Upon the Riefitza, 182
versts from Polotsk.
7. Liutzin, Upon the Looja and
Lootza, 156 versts from
Polotsk.
8. Vitebsk, Upon the Dvina and
Vitba, 109 versts from
Polotsk.
9. Veliz, Upon the Dvina and
Velizka, 189 versts from
Polotsk.
10. Gorodetz, or } Upon the Gorodetz,
Gorodok, } 144 versts from Po-
lotsk.
- N 11. Souraz,

- II. Souraz, Upon the Dvina, Kaspia and Sourazka, 149 versts from Polotsk.

This government, constituting a part of White Russia, and anciently belonging to Russia, was restored from Poland to Russia by the treaty concluded in 1772. The inhabitants of it are Poles and Lithuanians, chiefly of the Roman Catholic religion; some few are of the Greek church, the rest of the United; and there are some Jews likewise.

The situation of this government in general is level; the soil chiefly sandy, loam and clay, which when properly cultivated produces in abundance hemp and flax, which are of the first quality, and, together with honey, wax, pot-ash, and cattle, constitute the principal produce of this government. There are fine forests, chiefly of lime-

lime-trees, in which there are great numbers of wild boars, wild goats and beavers; some iron-ore likewise has been discovered in it.

The Russian clergy are under the jurisdiction of the archbishop of Pscov and Riga; the Roman Catholic under that of the archbishop of White Russia, who has the care of all the Roman Catholic churches in Russia, and has his residence at Moghilev; and the United are subject to their own archbishop, who resides at Polotsk; and the Jews are governed by their own rabbins; they reside in different parts of White Russia, and are permitted to have their synagogues.

The number of inhabitants amounts to 620,600.

The arms of Polotsk are argent, a champion mounted on horseback, with a drawn scymitar proper, on a chief or, the demi-eagle of Russia sable, crowned or, and having over it another crown of the same.

The uniform; a red coat, with straw-colour velvet collar, lappels and round cuffs; lining of the same straw colour, white waistcoat and buttons.

XIX.

The Government of Moghilev

Lies in the middle region, and, as together with that of Polotsk, it constitutes White Russia, it is with it subject to the direction of one governor general. On the north it is bounded by the government of Polotsk; on the east, by the governments of Smolensk and Novgorod-Sieverskoy; on the south, by the government of Tchernigov; and on the west, by Poland, from
which

which it is divided by the rivers Dniepr and Druitz. The principal lake here is Siennoye. The most remarkable rivers are, the Western Dvina, Dniepr, Druitz, Soz, Befet, Ypoote and Lootchoffa. It is divided into twelve districts or circuits, containing the following towns :

1. Moghilev, The capital of the government, situate upon the Dniepr, in the lat. of $53^{\circ} 54'$, and long. $48^{\circ} 4'$, distant from St. Peterfburg 751, and from Mosqua 504 verfts.
2. Tchaouffi, On the river Bafs, 43 verfts from Moghilev.
3. StaroyBhykhov, Upon the Dniepr, 38 verfts from Moghilev.
4. Orfha, Upon the Dniepr and
N 3 Orfhitza,

- Orshitza, 69 versts from
Moghilev.
5. Babinovitchi, On the river Lootchosa,
111 versts from Mog-
hilev.
6. Kopyfs, On the river Dniepr, 49
versts from Moghilev.
7. Siennyoy, Near the lake Siennyoye,
and the river Krivina,
111 versts from Mog-
hilev.
8. Mstislavl, On the river Vekhra,
94 versts from Moghi-
lev.
9. Tchericov, Upon the river Soz, 82
versts from Moghilev.
10. Klimovitchi, On the river Oster and
Tapka, 128 versts from
Moghilev.
11. Rogatchev, On the rivers Dniepr and
Druitz;

- Druitz, 102 versts from
Moghilev.
12. Bielitzi, On the river Bielitza,
194 versts from Moghi-
lev.

Besides these, there are other considerable places, such as Shklov, Doubrovna, Kritchev, Tchetcherfk, Gomel, and Tolotchin.

This government, which constitutes a part of White Russia, and anciently belonged to Russia, was restored to it from Poland by the treaty concluded in 1772. It is inhabited by Poles and Lithuanians, who are of the Roman Catholic, the Greek, and the United confessions. There are some Jews likewise.

The situation of this government in general is level. Its soil consists of clay, oam, and sand in some places, and is richer

and better for corn than that of Polotsk. Hemp and flax of the first quality grow here in abundance. The breeding of cattle is very profitable. On the borders of the rivers Besset, Ypoute, Soz, Dniepr, and Druitz, there are fine forests of wood, which, in the spring, is floated to Riga in great quantities; and by the river Dniepr it is conveyed to several other ports of Russia. At Orsha there are quarries of lime-stone; and in the district of Bielitzi they have erected some iron and glass works. The town of Moghilev carries on a very considerable trade with Riga, Memel, Konigsberg, and Danzig, whither it sends a great quantity of cattle, timber, corn, hemp, flax, hemp-oil, honey, pot-ash, wax, Russia leather, hides, and tallow; and in return it receives wines, Spanish salt, silks, and galanterie wares: Shklov likewise is a mercantile place, where fairs are held that are much frequented.

The

The Russian clergy are under the jurisdiction of the archbishop of Moghilev, Mstislavl, and Orsha. The Roman Catholics are under that of the archbishop of White Russia, who has the care of all the Catholic churches in Russia, and resides at Moghilev; and the United are under the inspection of their own archbishop, who resides at Polotsk. The Jews are subject to their own rabbins, who reside in different places of White Russia, and have their synagogues.

The number of inhabitants of both sexes amounts to 662,500.

The arms of Moghilev are gules, a champion mounted on horseback, with a drawn scymitar proper, on a chief or, the demi-eagle of Russia sable crowned or, and having over it another crown of the same.

The

The uniform; a red coat with straw colour velvet lappels, round cuffs and collar; lining and waistcoat of the same colour, and white buttons.

XX.

The Government of Tchernigov

Lies in the middle region. This and the government of Kiev and Novgorod-Siever-skoy constitute Little Russia, and are all under the same governor general. It is bounded on the north by the government of Moghilev; on the east, by the governments of Novgorod-Sieverskoy and Kharkov; on the south, by the governments of Ekatherinoslav and Kiev; and on the west, by the governments of Kiev and Poland, from which it is divided by the river Dniepr. The chief rivers here are, the Dniepr, the Desna, the Snov, the Oster, the Pfiol, the Soula, and the Vorscia. It is

is divided into eleven districts, or circuits, containing the following towns :

1. Tchernigov, The capital of the government, on the rivers Desna and Strijen, in $51^{\circ} 24'$ latitude, and $49^{\circ} 13'$ longitude, distant 1156 versts from St. Petersburg, and 837 versts from Mosqua.
2. Gorodnia or Gorodnitsk, on the river Gorodnia, 50 versts from Tchernigov.
3. Beresin or Beresna, on the river Beresna, 34 versts from Tchernigov.
4. Borsna, Upon the river Borsna, 121 versts from Tchernigov.
5. Niejin,

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 5. Niejin, | On the river Oster, 74 versts from Tchernigov. |
| 6. Prilooki. | On the river Ouday, 140 versts from Tcher- nigov. |
| 7. Glinfk, | On the river Soula, 210 versts from Tchernigov. |
| 8. Romen, or Romny, | on the rivers Soula and Romen, 234 versts from Tchernigov. |
| 9. Lokhvitza, | On the rivers Lokhvitza and Soula, 270 versts from Tchernigov. |
| 10. Gadiatch, | On the river Pfiol, 291 versts from Tchernigov. |
| 11. Zienkov, | On the river Grounia, 323 versts from Tcher- nigov. |

One half of this government abounds
with very fine wood, of which they build
vessels

vessels upon the river Desna, where a considerable trade is carried on, as well as upon the river Dniepr; and the other half is no less remarkable on account of the considerable improvements they are making in the cultivation of their ground and the breeding of cattle. In the district of Romny they cultivate tobacco, a great quantity of which is exported; their gardens are well stored with plum-trees, vines, apples and other kinds of fruit trees. In the town of Niejin, besides the merchants of Great and Little Russia, there are some Greeks, who have been settled there for a considerable length of time, and who carry on their commerce to Turkey, Poland and Silesia; and near the Bielaya Veja there is a colony of other foreigners.

The clergy are under the jurisdiction of the bishop of Tchernigov and Niejin.

The number of inhabitants of both sexes amounts to 741,850.

The arms of Tchernigov are argent, an eagle displayed sable, armed and crowned or, bearing in its left talon a crozier of the last.

The uniform; a red coat with black velvet collar, pointed cuffs with four buttons on the flits, white lining and waistcoat, white buttons set in clumps on both sides of the coat, and long pockets.

XXI.

The Government of Novgorod-Sieverskoy

Is situate in the middle division, and, together with the governments of Tchernigov and Kiev, constitutes Little Ruffia, which is all under the direction of one

governor general. Its boundaries are, on the north, the governments of Moghilev and Smolenfk; on the east, those of Orel, Kourfk and Kharkov; on the south, the government of Tchernigov; and on the west, this last government and that of Moghilev. The chief rivers here are, the Desna, the Besset, Ypoute, Soudoste, Soula, Seym, and Snov. It is divided into eleven districts or circuits, and contains the following towns:

1. Novgorod-Sieverfkoy, the capital of the government, situated on the river Desna, in $51^{\circ} 54'$ latitude and $51^{\circ} 3'$ longitude, distant from St. Petersburg 1150 versts, and from Mosqua 570 versts.
2. Starodoub, On the river Babinetz, 73 versts

The number of inhabitants of both sexes amounts to 741,850.

The arms of Tchernigov are argent, an eagle displayed sable, armed and crowned or, bearing in its left talon a crozier of the last.

The uniform; a red coat with black velvet collar, pointed cuffs with four buttons on the flits, white lining and waist-coat, white buttons set in clumps on both sides of the coat, and long pockets.

XXI.

The Government of Novgorod-Sieveriskoy

Is situate in the middle division, and, together with the governments of Tchernigov and Kiev, constitutes Little Ruffia, which is all under the direction of one

governor general. Its boundaries are, on the north, the governments of Moghilev and Smolenfk; on the east, those of Orel, Koursk and Kharkov; on the south, the government of Tchernigov; and on the west, this last government and that of Moghilev. The chief rivers here are, the Desna, the Besset, Ypoute, Soudoste, Soula, Seym, and Snov. It is divided into eleven districts or circuits, and contains the following towns:

1. Novgorod-Sieverfkoy, the capital of the government, situated on the river Desna, in $51^{\circ} 54'$ latitude and $51^{\circ} 3'$ longitude, distant from St. Petersburg 1150 versts, and from Mosqua 570 versts.
2. Starodoub, On the river Babinetz,
73 versts

- 73 versts from Novgorod-Sieverskoy.
3. Pogar, On the river Soudoste, 64 versts from Novgorod-Sieverskoy.
 4. Mglin, On the rivers Soudinka and Molotkovka, 153 versts from Novgorod-Sieverskoy.
 5. Gloukhov, On the river Esmanc, 66 versts from Novgorod-Sieverskoy.
 6. Krolevetz, On the river Dobraya Voda, 64 versts from Novgorod-Sieverskoy.
 7. Korop, On the river Korop, 80 versts from Novgorod-Sieverskoy.
 8. Sofnitsa, On the rivers Desna, Seym and Oubeda, 94 versts from Novgorod-Sieverskoy.
 9. Konotop,

9. Konotop, On the river Ezoutcha,
115 versts from Novgorod-Sieverfkoy.
- 10 Novo-mesto, On the river Ypoute,
162 versts from Novgorod-Sieverfkoy.
11. Sourajitchi, or Souraz, on the river
Ypoute, 140 versts from
Novgorod-Sieverfkoy.

Besides these, Batourin also may be reckoned as a place not unworthy of note.

This government has very fine rich land, producing all kinds of grain abundantly: a very considerable part of which is turned into pasture, as there is a vast number of cattle bred here. It abounds with wood fit for building as well as for firing: they make and export from hence great quantities of charcoal, tar, lime, hides, linen cloth and

O

brandy;

brandy; but the principal products consist of grain, hemp, flax, honey, wax, pot-ash and lime. Their gardens are well furnished with different kinds of fruit trees as well as of vegetables.

The clergy are under the jurisdiction of the bishop of Novgorod-Sieverskoy and Gloukhov.

The number of inhabitants consists of 742,000.

The arms of Novgorod-Sieverskoy are vert, the wall of a city argent, with a tower gules, standing on the ground proper; on the dexter side a spear, and on the sinister a fabre, or, in chief an estoil of the last.

The uniform; a red coat, with pale green velvet lappels, collar and cuffs, four buttons

On the flits, lining and waistcoat of the same colour, and yellow buttons.

XXII.

The Government of Kharkov

Lies in the middle region, and is under the direction of the same governor general with the government of Ecatherinoflav and the province of Taurida. It is bounded on the north by the government of Kourfk; on the east, by the government of Voronez; on the south, by the government of Ecatherinoflav; and on the west, by the governments of Kiev, Tchernigov, and that of Novgorod-Sieverskoy. The principal rivers here are, the Donetz, the Oskol, the Ouda, the Vorskla, the Pfiol, and Soula. It is divided into 15 districts or circuits, which contain the following towns:

O 2

1. Kharkov;

1. Kharkov, The capital of the government, on the rivers Kharkov and Lopane, in $49^{\circ} 59' 20''$ latitude, and $53^{\circ} 55'$ longitude, distant 1408 versts from St. Petersburg, and 680 versts from Mosqua.
2. Tchougouyev, On the river Donetz, 35 versts from Kharkov.
3. Voltchansk, On the river Voltchaya, 70 versts from Kharkov.
4. Zolotchev, Upon the river Ouda, 37 versts from Kharkov.
5. Valki, On the river Mja, 52 versts from Kharkov.
6. Akhtyrka, On the rivers Akhtyrka and Moshenka, 110 versts from Kharkov.
7. Krasnoy Kout, or Krasnokoutsk, on the river Merla, 85 versts from Kharkov.
8. Bohodoukhov,

8. Bohodoukhov, On the river Merla, 57
versts from Kharkov.
9. Soumy, On the river Pfiol and
Souma, 180 versts from
Kharkov.
10. Miropolye, On the river Pfiol, 156
versts from Kharkov.
11. Bielopolye, On the river Kryga, 212
versts from Kharkov.
12. Lebedin, On the river Olshanaya,
67 versts from Kharkov.
13. Nedrigailov, On the rivers Soula and
Nedrigailovka, 216 versts
from Kharkov.
14. Khotmhishsk, On the river Vorfkla,
72 versts from Kharkov.
15. Yzium, On the rivers Donetz
and Yziumetz, 120
versts from Kharkov.

The country, peopled by the regiments
of Cozaks (which were formerly called

Slobodskie Polki, afterwards Goufars, and are now the light horse, that go under the name of regiments of Ostrogozsk, of Akhtyrka, of Kharkov, of Soumy, of Ukrain and of Yzium), is now incorporated with this government.

The ground of this government is chiefly level, low and very fit for cultivation as well as for the breeding of cattle. There are no great woods; but on the banks of the Donetz there is some fine oak, which is conveyed down by the river Don to the Black Sea, for building of ships. There are likewise several salt-petre works.

The clergy are under the jurisdiction of the bishop of Bielgorod and Koursk.

The number of inhabitants of both sexes amounts to 782,800.

The

The arms of Kharkov are vert, a cornucopia and caduceus placed saltierwise proper.

The uniform; a red coat, with light green round cuffs, collar, lining and waistcoat; and white buttons.

XXIII.

The Government of Koursk

Lies in the middle division, and is under the direction of the same governor general with the government of Orel. It is bounded on the north by the government of Orel; on the east, by that of Voronež; on the south, by the government of Kharkov; and on the west, by the government of Novgorod-Sieverskoy. The most considerable rivers here are the Seym, the Pfiol, the Vorkla, the Donetz, the Oskol, and the Svopa. It is divided into fifteen

districts or circuits, which contain the following towns:

1. Koursk, The capital of the government, upon the rivers Seym, Koura, and Toufkore, in $51^{\circ} 43' 30''$ lat. and $54^{\circ} 4'$ long. distant from St. Petersburg 1218 versts, and from Mosqua 494 versts.
2. Bielgorod, Between the rivers Sievernoy Donetz and Viazelka, 132 versts from Koursk.
3. Oboyane, On the rivers Pfiol and Oboyanka, 59 versts from Koursk.
4. Staroy Oskol, On the river Oskol, 130 versts from Koursk,
5. Rhyfck,

5. Rhyłsk, On the rivers Seym and Rhylo, 116 versts from Kourfk.
6. Poutivle, On the rivers Seym and Poutivle, 180 versts from Kourfk.
7. Novoy Oskol, On the river Oskol, 174 versts from Kourfk.
8. Korotcha, On the river Korotcha, 130 versts from Kourfk.
9. Soudja, On the river Souz̄nia and Oleshnia, 91 versts from Kourfk.
10. Bogatyē, On the river Pena, 16 versts from Kourfk.
11. Fatež, On the rivers Ousoja and Fatež, 45 versts from Kourfk.
12. Stchigry, On the rivers Stchigry and Vesovaya Plote, 50 versts from Kourfk.
13. Tim,

hemp, flax, and different kinds of fruit, as well as vegetables, sufficient not only for home consumption, but also for exportation. A great quantity of these goods is disposed of in the neighbouring places, as well as exported to Giate and Kherfon. There are fine forests of wood in different parts of this government, and many of the inhabitants are Odnodvortzi* and Little Russians, whose chief employment is agriculture.

The

* Odnodvortzi (which word signifies owners of one habitation only) are a certain set of Russian peasants. They were originally noblemen, but being reduced to poverty by different circumstances, they were obliged, what little ground they had remaining, to till it themselves for their maintenance. In the progress of time, people of different denominations, such chiefly as filled low offices of government, came and settled amongst them; and in the reign of the emperor Peter the Great, when every nobleman was obliged to enlist himself into the military service, several of them, even those

The clergy are under the jurisdiction of the bishop of Bielgorod and Koursk.

The number of inhabitants of both sexes amounts to 920,000.

The arms of Koursk are argent, on a bend azure ; three partridges, volant proper.

The uniform ; a red coat, with a light blue collar and pointed cuffs, four buttons

those of considerable property, chose this condition of life, preferring rather to pay taxes to government along with these peasants, than to go into the service. These peasants have their own landed property, which they can dispose of only to those of their own condition. They pay all taxes imposed by government ; they have free liberty to traffick ; to exercise any trade, art, or handicraft ; and to employ themselves in every pursuit agreeable to their own dispositions, and the laws of the country : but they cannot change their condition, nor remove from one district, and settle in another, without having first obtained a permission from the government,

on the flits, white lining, waistcoat, and buttons.

XXIV.

The Government of Orel

Is situated in the middle division, and is under the direction of the same governor general with the government of Koursk. It is bounded on the north by the governments of Kalouga and Toola; on the east, by those of Tambov and Voronež; on the south, by the governments of Voronež and Koursk; and on the west, by the governments of Novgorod-Sieverfkoy and Smolensk. The most remarkable rivers here are, the Don, the Oka, the Desna, the Zoufha, the Orel, and the Sofna. It is divided into thirteen districts, or circuits, containing the following towns:

1. Orel,

1. Orel, The capital of the government, on the rivers Oka and Orlick, in $52^{\circ} 56' 40''$ lat. and $53^{\circ} 37'$ long. distant from St. Petersburg 1095, and from Mosqua 367 versts.
2. Sievsk, On the river Siev and the lake Moritz, 145 versts from Orel.
3. Eletz, On the river Sofna, 184 versts from Orel.
4. Briansk, On the river Desna and Abolova, 138 versts from Orel.
5. Karatchev, On the river Sniejite, 84 versts from Orel.
6. Kromy, On the rivers Kroma and Nedna, 36 versts from Orel.
7. Mtzensk, On the rivers Zousha
and

- and Mentza, 53 versts
from Orel.
8. Bolkhov, On the rivers Nougra
and Bolkhovka, 54 versts
from Orel.
9. Troubtchevsk, On the rivers Desna and
Neroussa, 169 versts
from Orel.
10. Livny, On the rivers Sofna and
Livenka, 128 versts from
Orel.
11. Dmitrovsk, On the river Neroussa,
84 versts from Orel.
12. Deshkin, On the river Oka, 58
versts from Orel.
13. Malhye, that } On the river Kouli-
is, Little Arch- } kova Rjavytza, 70
anghelsk, } versts from Orel.

Besides these, the village of Loogane like-
wise is very considerable.

The

The situation of this government in general is level; the soil consists of black mould, which produces abundantly all kinds of grain, hemp, flax, tallow, bristles, honey, and wax. These articles constitute a very great commerce, which is carried on to Mosqua, to the port of Giate, and to Astrakhane.

In the vicinity of Briansk there is a great abundance of mast wood, which is carried to Riga and to the Black Sea, by the rivers Desna and Dniepr: linens, ropes, cables, cast-iron, iron, mats, bark of lime trees, lime, alabaster, and tar are likewise brought from hence to the above ports. The districts of Troubtchevsk and Karatchev likewise abound with fine forests.

In the town of Briansk an admiralty was formerly established, and a dock for building
of

of vessels, on account of its convenient situation: but at present there are only works for casting of guns, and making small arms. At Bolkhov there are several tanners works. Iron-ore has been discovered in some places, and fabricks have been erected in consequence. There are likewise in several parts of this government distilleries and glafs-houfes: and it is also remarkable in several places for a good breed of horses.

The clergy are under the jurisdiction of the bishop of Orel and Sievsk.

The number of inhabitants of both sexes amounts to 968,300.

The arms of Orel are azure, on a mount proper, a city argent, the roofs gules, on a tower of the third an eagle, sable, crowned or,

The uniform ; a red coat, with light blue lappels, round cuffs, collar and lining ; white waistcoat and buttons.

XXV.

The Government of Kalouga

Lies in the middle region, and is under the direction of one governor general with the government of Toola. Its boundaries are, on the north, the governments of Smolensk and Mosqua ; on the east, the governments of Mosqua and Toola ; on the south, the governments of Toola and Orel ; and on the west, the government of Smolensk. The chief lake is the Degon ; and the rivers, the Oka, the Bolva, the Jizdra, the Ougra, and the Protva. It is divided into twelve districts, or circuits, which contain the following towns :

1. Kalouga,

1. Kalouga, The capital of the government, on the river Oka, in $54^{\circ} 30'$ lat. and $53^{\circ} 47'$ long. distant from St. Petersburg 888 versts, and from Moskwa 160 versts.
2. Kozelsk, On the rivers Jizdra and Dragounka, 60 versts from Kalouga.
3. Peremyshle, On the river Oka, 29 versts from Kalouga.
4. Maloy Yaroslavetz, On the river Looja, 52 versts from Kalouga.
5. Likhvin, On the rivers Oka and Likhvinka, 45 versts from Kalouga.
6. Mestchovsk, On the river Toureya, 64 versts from Kalouga.
7. Serpeysk, On the river Serpeyka, 84 versts from Kalouga.
- P 2 8. Mossalsk,

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 8. Mossalsk, | On the river Mojaika, 77 versts from Kalouga. |
| 9. Tarouffa, | On the river Tarouffa, 60 versts from Kalouga. |
| 10. Medyne, | On the river Medynka, 54 versts from Kalouga. |
| 11. Borovsk, | On the river Protva, 72 versts from Kalouga. |
| 12. Jizdra, | On the rivers Jizdra and Brednia, 156 versts from Kalouga. |

Besides these, the village Vorotynsk deserves to be taken notice of.

The husbandry in this government is but in an inferior condition, and the produce of the land is barely sufficient to supply the wants of one year. Its situation chiefly is level, and its soil of different qualities. There are several large forests, which facilitate greatly the working of the iron-works.

The

The iron which is made here is exported down the rivers Desna and Dniepr into Little Ruffia, and other places. At Kalouga, as well as in other districts, there are several linen, woollen, and sail-cloth, silk, sugar, and paper manufactories, as well as fabricks for distilling and tanning. But the principal trade consists in hemp, hemp-oil, corn, tallow, and cattle.

The clergy are under the jurisdiction of different bishops; but the greatest part is subject to the bishop of Kroutitzi, and those of the town of Kalouga to the metropolitan of Mosqua.

The number of inhabitants of both sexes amounts to 784,500.

The arms of Kalouga are azure, as a fess, the river Oka, which runs near this town, argent, in chief the imperial crown, or.

The uniform; a red coat, with light blue velvet lappels, round cuffs, and collar, the lining and waistcoat of the same colour, and white buttons.

XXVI.

The Government of Toola

Lies in the middle region, and is under the direction of the same governor general as the government of Kalouga. It is bounded on the north by the government of Mosqua; on the east, by the governments of Riasane, Tambov, and Orel; on the south, by the government of Orel; and on the west, by that of Kalouga. The principal lake here is the Ivan; and the rivers, the Oka, the Don, the Oupa, the Oster, the Metcha, and the Zousha. It is divided into twelve districts or circuits, containing the following towns:

1. Toola,

1. Toola, The capital of the government, on the rivers Oupa and Toolitza, in $54^{\circ} 11'$ latitude, $54^{\circ} 55'$ longitude, distant from St. Petersburg 912 versts, and from Mosqua 182 versts.
2. Alexin, On the river Oka, 52 versts from Toola.
3. Kashira, On the river Oka, 100 versts from Toola.
4. Venev, On the river Venevka, 48 versts from Toola.
5. Bogoroditzk, On the river Oupert, 49 versts from Toola.
6. Epiphane, On the river Don, 84 versts from Toola.
7. Ephremov, On the river Metcha, 127 versts from Toola.

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 8. Novofil, | On the river Zoufha, 169 versts from Toola. |
| 9. Tcherne, | On the river Tcherne, 107 versts from Toola. |
| 10. Kropivna, | On the river Plava, 46 versts from Toola. |
| 11. Odoyev, | On the river Oupa, 49 versts from Toola. |
| 12. Bielev, | On the river Oka, 120 versts from Toola. |

Beside these, the villages Dedelov and Gremiatchev are not undeserving of notice,

The culture of corn and hemp, and the breeding of cattle, are but in an indifferent state in this government. Wood is scarce, but there is plenty of pasture-ground and meadows. The inhabitants employ themselves in tilling the ground, in making earthen-ware, and in carpentry. Some of them

them carry on trade with their own produce, such as corn and hemp, which they export to different parts of Russia.

In Toola there is a very famous establishment of iron-works, which supplies the whole Russian army with arms, and deserves particular notice, the work executed here being not inferior to that done in foreign countries; and the merchants of this town carry on a considerable commerce of all kinds of iron and steel goods, which they export to St. Petersburg and other ports, to Poland, and to the frontiers of China. The river Don rises in this government from the lake Ivan.

The clergy are under the jurisdiction of the bishop of Kolomna and Toola.

The number of inhabitants of both sexes amounts to 876, 200.

The

The arms of Toola are gules, two sword-blades placed saltierwise, surmounted by a gun-barrel in fess, proper, in chief and in base a hammer or.

The uniform; a red coat, with lappels, collar and cuffs of iron colour, four buttons on the flits; the lining and waistcoat of the same colour, and steel buttons.

XXVII.

The Government of Riazane

Is situated in the middle division, and is under the direction of the same governor general with the government of Tambov. Its boundaries are, on the north, the governments of Mosqua and Vladimir; on the east and south, the government of Tambov; and on the west, the government of Toola. The principal lakes here are the Vemskoye,
the

the Velikoye and the Stcheninskoye; and the rivers, the Oka, the Tzna, Don, Osetr, Pra, Pronia, Para, Liefnoy and Polnoy Voronež. It is divided into 12 districts, or circuits, containing the following towns:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Riazane, formerly Pereflavl Riazanskoj, | } The capital of the government, on the rivers Lebede and Troubez, which is a branch of the river Oka, in $54^{\circ} 55'$ latitude and $56^{\circ} 15'$ longitude, distant from St. Petersburg 910, and from Mosqua 184 versts. |
| 2. Zaráisk, | On the river Osetr, 56 versts from Riazane. |
| 3. Mikhailov, | On the river Pronia, 70 versts from Riazane. |
| | 4. Pronsk, |

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 4. Pronsk, | On the river Pronia, 58 versts from Riazane. |
| 5. Skopin, | On the river Verda, 158 versts from Riazane. |
| 6. Dankov, | On the river Don, 158 versts from Riazane. |
| 7. Riaz'k, | On the river Khoup ^t a, 110 versts from Riazane. |
| 8. Sapojok, | On the river Mashka, 120 versts from Riazane. |
| 9. Spask, | On the river Oka, 47 versts from Riazane. |
| 10. Kassimov, | On the rivers Oka, Babinka and Sieverka, 130 versts from Riazane. |
| 11. Raninburg, or Oranienburg, | } A fort on the rivers Riasa and the Yagod- naya, 169 versts from Riazane. |
| 12. Egorievsk, | On the river Gooslinka, 123 versts from Riazane. |
- Besides

Besides these, the village Petchernikov may be numbered amongst the places worthy of notice.

The situation of this government in general is flat, and the northern part of it is full of woods and morasses. The borders of the rivers Don, Pronia and Osetr, are mountainous and full of stone. The soil chiefly consists of black mould, and is consequently very fit for corn as well as for pasture. The inhabitants employ themselves in the usual country works; they likewise grow quantities of small apples, known by the name of Riazane, of which they make a considerable traffick. There are several distilleries and glass-houses established in this government. The inhabitants of Zaraisk carry on their trade chiefly by buying up a vast quantity of cattle in Little Ruffia,
and

and by driving them for sale to Mosqua and St. Petersburg.

In the district of Pronsk they have erected some iron-works. The Tartars who inhabit Kassimov carry on a very considerable commerce with Orenburg and Astrakhane and several Asiatic nations; and the commodities which they get in exchange are disposed of in different towns of Russia.

The clergy are under the jurisdiction of the bishop of Riazane and Shatsk.

The number of inhabitants amounts to 869,400.

The arms of Riazane are or, a prince habited in vert, cloak and belt gules, mantle proper, bearing in his right hand a sword, in his left the sheath proper.

The

The uniform; a red coat, with long pockets, collar, and pointed cuffs of the pale green velvet, four buttons on the flits; the lining and waistcoat of a straw colour, and yellow buttons.

XXVIII.

The Government of Vladimir

Lies in the middle division, and is under the direction of one governor general with the government of Kostroma. It is bounded on the north by the governments of Yaroslavl and Kostroma; on the east, by the government of Nizney-Novgorod; on the south, by the governments of Tambov and Riazane; and on the west, by the governments of Mosqua and of Tver. The chief lakes here are, the Plestcheyevo and the Sviato; and the rivers, the Oka, the Kliasma, the Bolshaya Nerl, Soudogda,

Teza, Koloksha and Troubez. It is divided into fourteen districts, or circuits, containing the following towns :

1. Vladimir, The capital of the government, on the river Kliasma, in 55 55' latitude, and 58° 12' longitude, distant from St. Petersburg 902, and from Mosqua 175 versts.
2. Soufdale, On the river Kamenka, 34 versts from Vladimir.
3. Pereflavl }
Zaleskiy, } On the river Troubez and lake Plestcheyevo, 125 versts from Vladimir.
4. Yuryev Polskiy, On the rivers Koloksha and Snakfa, 64 versts from Vladimir.
5. Shouya,

5. Shouya, On the river Teza, 113
versts from Vladimir.
6. Gorokhovetz, On the river Kliasma,
158 versts from Vladi-
mir.
7. Mourom, On the river Oka and
Mouromka, 120 versts
from Vladimir.
8. Alexandrov, On the river Sieraya,
122 versts from Vladi-
mir.
9. Kirjatch, On the river Kirjatch,
112 versts from Vladi-
mir.
10. Pocrov, On the river Shitka, 76
versts from Vladimir.
11. Soudogda, On the river Soudogda,
37 versts from Vladimir.
12. Kovrov, On the river Kliasma, 63
versts from Vladimir.
13. Viasniky, On the river Kliasma,

- 122 versts from Vladimir.
14. Melenky, On the river Ounja and Melenka, 138 versts Vladimir.

Husbandry and the breeding of cattle are brought here to a tolerable state of improvement.

The situation in general is level, the soil sandy, and in some places mixed with black mould, and there are many bogs in several places. The inhabitants employ themselves a good deal in cultivating cherries, which article constitutes a considerable part of their traffick. They likewise make soap and potash, and traffick in timber and wood for fuel, of which they have a great abundance.

The clergy are under the jurisdiction of the bishop of Soufdale and Vladimir.

The

The number of inhabitants amounts to 871,050.

The arms of Vladimir are gules, a lion erect, crowned or, bearing in his paws a crozier argent.

The uniform; a red coat, collar and cuffs of the same colour, five buttons on the flits, the lining and waistcoat of a straw colour, and white buttons.

XXIX.

The Government of Nizhney-Novgorod

Lies in the middle division, and is under the direction of the same governor general with the government of Penza. It is bounded on the north by the government of Kostroma; on the east, by the governments of Kazane and Sinbirsk; on the south, by the governments of Penza and

Tambov; and on the west, by the governments of Tambov and Vladimir. The principal rivers here are, the Volga, Oka, Vetlooga, Soura, Kerjenetz, Ouzola, Tesha, Piana, Seréja, and Alatyrr. It is divided into thirteen districts, or circuits, which contain the following towns:

1. Nizney-Novgorod, } The capital of the government, on the rivers Volga and Oka, in the lat. of $56^{\circ} 20'$ and the long. of $61^{\circ} 40'$, distant from St. Petersburg 1118, and from Mosqua 390 versts.
2. Gorbatov, } On the river Oka, 70 versts from Nizney-Novgorod.
3. Arzamass, } On the rivers Tesha and Shalka, 107 versts from Nizney-Novgorod.
4. Makariyev,

4. Makariyev, On the river Volga, 80 versts from Nizney-Novgorod.
5. Potchinki, On the river Roudnia, 212 versts from Nizney-Novgorod.
6. Ardatov, On the river Lemeta, 152 versts from Nizney-Novgorod.
7. Lookoyanov, On the rivers Tesha and Khvoftchovka, 167 versts from Nizney-Novgorod.
8. Sergatch, On the river Sergatchka, 138 versts from Nizney-Novgorod.
9. Perevoz, On the river Piana, 90 versts from Nizney-Novgorod.
10. Kniaghinin, On the rivers Kniaghininka and Ymza, 96 versts from Nizney-Novgorod.

11. Balakhna, On the rivers Volga and Ouzola, 32 versts from Nizney-Novgorod.
12. Vafil, On the rivers Volga and Soura, 144 versts from Nizney-Novgorod.
13. Semenov, On the river Sakhtanka, 60 versts from Nizney-Novgorod.

This government is inhabited, besides the Russians, by the Tchouvashi and Mordva, of whom the greatest number are Christians. The soil here is exceedingly fruitful, producing all kinds of grain in abundance, which are exported to different places by the rivers Oka and Volga, and therefore corn magazines are erected in this government, for supplying the two capitals of the empire, in case of need. On the borders of the rivers there are fine forests of oak, which

which is conveyed to different parts of the empire. In the neighbourhood of Arzamaf there are quarries of very fine marble and lime-stone, and near the river Soura gypsum has been discovered. At Arzamaf they have established fabricks for making soap, for tanning hides, and for dying; and at Nizney-Novgorod there are very famous works for making cables. Makariyev is much celebrated for the great fair which is held there every year, and which is much frequented by merchants from the whole empire, who resort thither, bringing their several commodities.

The clergy are under the jurisdiction of the bishop of Nizney-Novgorod and Alaty.

The number of inhabitants amounts to 816,200.

The arms of Nizney-Novgorod are, argent, a deer trippant gules, hoofed and horned sable.

The uniform; a red coat, with a sandy or mixed colour round cuffs, collar, lining and waistcoat, and yellow buttons.

XXX.

The Government of Kazane

Is situate in the middle division, and is under the direction of the same governor general as the government of Viatka. It is bounded on the north by the government of Viatka; on the east, by the governments of Viatka and Oufa; on the south, by the government of Sinbirsk; and on the west, by the governments of Sinbirsk and Nizney-Novgorod. The principal rivers here are, the Volga, Kama, Soura, Kokshaga, Sviaga,
Bolshiy

Bolshiy Tcheremshan, and Bolshaya Tzyvil. It is divided into thirteen districts, or circuits, containing the following towns:

1. Kazane, The capital of the government, on the river Kazanka, which falls into the Volga, in the lat. of $55^{\circ} 43' 58''$, and the long. of $67^{\circ} 02'$, distant from St. Petersburg 1463, and from Mosqua 735 versts.
2. Layshév, On the river Kama, 57 versts from Kazane.
3. Spas'k, On the river Bes'dna, 208 versts from Kazane.
4. Tchistopoliye, On the river Kama, 134 versts from Kazane.
5. Mamadysh, On the rivers Viatka and
Oshla,

- Oshta, 177 versts from Kazane.
6. Arsk, On the river Kazanka, 55 versts from Kazane.
7. Tzarevokok-shaïsk, } On the river Kokshaga, }
130 versts from Kazane.
8. Tchebokfary, On the rivers Volga and Tchebokfarka, 131 versts from Kazane.
9. Kusmodemiansk, On the river Volga, 181 versts from Kazane.
10. Yadrin, On the river Soura, 185 versts from Kazane.
11. Tzyvilsk, On the rivers the Great and the Little Tzyvil, 100 versts from Kazane.
12. Tetiushi, On the river Volga, 147 versts from Kazane.
13. Sviažsk, On the river Sviaga, 30 versts from Kazane.

Besides the Ruffians, this government is inhabited by the Tartars, Tcheremifi, Tchuvafhi, and Mordva, of whom many employ themselves in cultivating the ground, and rearing bees. In general the country people are very industrious and fond of husbandry. A great quantity of timber, fit for fhip-building, &c. is exported from hence; likewise corn, Ruffia leather, honey, wax, foap, and hides. In feveral places they grow a great quantity of hemp, and prefs the oil both from the hemp-feed and from filberts. In the vicinity of Kufmodemianfk and Tetiufhi, along the river Volga they dig alabafter, and about Bolgary there are fome falt-petre works. At Kazane they prepare the Ruffia and Morocco leather. Likewise there are manufactories for making foap, woollen cloths, and for tanning, and lately the government has erected a magazine for keeping corn,

and

and upon the river Kazanka there is a dock-yard for building ships of war, which are conducted down the Volga into the Caspian Sea. The merchants of this government carry on a very extensive traffick to Mosqua, St. Petersburg, Archangel, Astrakhane, Orenburg, Sibir, and Little Russia. In the district of Tzarevokokshaisk there are very fine forests of oak.

The Russian clergy are under the jurisdiction of the archbishop of Kazane and Sviazsk; the Tartars, who are of the Mahometan religion, under that of their own mully or abyzi; and those who are still addicted to idolatry have their own sacrificers.

The number of inhabitants of both sexes amounts to 763,300.

The

The arms of Kazane are argent, a dragon sable, winged gules, crowned or.

The uniform ; a red coat, with a black velvet collar and cuffs; four buttons on the flits, the lining black, white waistcoat, and yellow buttons.

XXXI.

The Government of Sinbirsk

Lies in the middle division, and is under the direction of the same governor general with the government of Oufa. It is bounded on the north by the government of Kazane; on the east, by the government of Oufa; on the south, by the governments of Oufa and Saratov; and on the west, by the governments of Nizney-Novgorod and Penza. The principal rivers in this government are, the Volga, Soura, Sviaga, Alatyr, Piana, Bolshiy-Teremshan, Barysh, Sok,

Sok, Samara, and Kinel. It is divided into thirteen districts, or circuits, containing the following towns :

1. Sinbirfk, The capital of the government, on the river Volga, in the lat. of $54^{\circ}24'$ and long. $66^{\circ}21'$, distant from St. Petersburg 1492, and from Mosqua 764 versts.
2. Senghileyev, On the rivers Volga, Senghileyka, and Toushvka, 55 versts from Sinbirfk.
3. Samara, On the rivers Volga and Samara; 204 versts from Sinbirfk.
4. Stavropole, A fort on the river Kounya-Voloshka (a branch of the Volga),

- 131 versts from Sinbirk.
5. Kanadey, On the rivers Syzrane and Kanadeyevka, 207 versts from Sinbirk.
6. Syzrane, A port-town, on the rivers Syzrane and Krymsa, 209 versts from Sinbirk.
7. Tagay, On the rivers Panzyrka and Tagayka, 50 versts from Sinbirk.
8. Karfoune, On the rivers Barysh and Karfounka, 94 versts from Sinbirk.
9. Kotiakov, On the rivers Soura and Gorenka, 114 versts from Sinbirk.
10. Alatyre, On the rivers Soura and Alatyre, 156 versts from Sinbirk.

11. Ardatov

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| 11. Ardatov upon Alatyre, | } On the river Alatyre, 178 versts from Sin- birsk. |
| 12. Kourmysh, | On the rivers Soura and Kourmishka, 315 versts from Sinbirsk. |
| 13. Bouinsk, | On the river Karla, 89 versts from Sinbirsk. |

To prevent the inroads of the Tartars, they began to fortify this government, by erecting some forts on its frontiers.

Besides Ruffians, Tartars, Tchouvashi, Mordva, and Tcheremiffi, there are some Kalmyki, who are Christians, residing in this government. They serve in the army as Kosacks, and get their livelihood chiefly by the breeding of cattle. The cultivation of ground and fishing are the principal employments

ployments pursued by the inhabitants of this country. From Sinbirsk and Syzrane they export a considerable quantity of corn of different kinds. About the river Samara the soil is very rich and fruitful, and produces grass of particular good quality, which grows sometimes five or six feet high. The Kozaks of Samara keep their country-houses here, chiefly for the purpose of grazing their cattle. They grow here likewise abundance of water-melons and Spanish pepper. The situation of this government is chiefly level, except those places where some branches of the Oural Mountains have extended themselves along the river Volga. Wood grows here in plenty. About Siernoy Gorodok (that is, the sulphurous village) there are works erected for preparing sulphur. They have likewise discovered there an hard kind of gypsum like alabaster. Copper and iron

R

works,

works, fabricks for tanning and distilleries, are erected in several places.

The clergy are under the jurisdiction of the archbishop of Kazane and Sviazsk.

The Mahometans, as well as the Idolaters, have their own spiritual guides.

The number of inhabitants amounts to 731,000.

The arms of Sinbirsk are azure, a pillar argent surmounted by a crown, or.

The uniform; a red coat with a light blue collar and pointed cuffs, long pockets, white buttons on both sides, and white lining and waistcoat.

- of $53^{\circ} 30'$, and the long. of $63^{\circ} 18'$, distant from St. Petersburg 1394, and from Mosqua 660 versts.
2. Verkhney (viz. the Upper) Lomov, On the river Lomov, 106 versts from Penza.
 3. Nizney (viz. the Lower) Lomov, on the river Lomov, 96 versts from Penza.
 4. Kerenfk, On the rivers Kerenda and Vada, 135 versts from Penza.
 5. Narovtchat, On the rivers Sheldayfa and Lopyjevka, 125 versts from Penza.
 6. Troitzk, On the rivers Moksha and Sezemka, 135 versts from Penza.
 7. Krasnoslobodsk, On the river Moksha, 173 versts from Penza.
 8. Infara,

8. Infara, On the rivers Infara, Issa and Lapshaika, 89 versts from Penza.
9. Tchenbar or } On the river Tchenbar,
Tchembar, } 129 versts from Penza.
10. Mokshan, On the river Moksha, 37 versts from Penza.
11. Gorodistché, On the rivers Yiulova and Kitchkeleyka, 46 versts from Penza.
12. Saransk, On the rivers Infara and Saranga, 124 versts from Penza.
13. Sheshkeyev, On the rivers Sheshkeyevka and Kalma, 147 versts from Penza.

Besides Russians, there is a great number of Mordva settled in this government: the greatest part of them are Christians;

their employment is husbandry and rearing of bees, and by these chiefly they get their maintenance. The soil here in general is black mould, very rich, and produces grain of all kinds plentifully. The situation of the country in general is level. On account of the great abundance of grain there are numerous distilleries erected here, but chiefly in the villages belonging to the nobility. The river Soura abounds with excellent fish; and at a small distance from this river they get very good millstones. There are likewise several fabricks of woollen cloths, pot-ash, soap, dying, vitriol, iron and glass works. And in the districts of Troitzk they find iron-ore in plenty.

The clergy are under the direction of the bishop of Tambov and Penza.

The number of inhabitants of both sexes extends to 640,700.

The

The arms of Penza are vert, three garbs of wheat, barley and millet, standing upon the ground proper.

The uniform ; a red coat, with pale green lappels, collar and cuffs, four buttons on the flits, the lining green, straw colour waistcoat and yellow buttons.

XXXIII.

The Government of Tambou

Is situate in the middle region, and is under the direction of the same governor general as the government of Riazane. It borders on the north upon the governments of Vladimir and Nizney-Novgorod ; on the east, upon the governments of Nizney-Novgorod, Penza and Saratov ; on the south, upon the governments of Saratov and Voronež ; and on the west, upon the governments of Voronež, Orel, Toola and Riazane. The principal rivers here

are, the Oka, Don, Moksha, Vad, Tzna, Vhysha, Vorona, Liesnoy and Polnoy Voronez, Bitiug and Koper. It is divided into twelve districts, or circuits, which contain the following towns:

1. Tambov, The capital of the government, on the river Tzna, in $52^{\circ} 43' 44''$ latitude, and $59^{\circ} 27' 15''$ longitude; distant from St. Petersburg 1306, and from Mosqua 576 versts.
2. Shatsk, On the river Shat, 130 versts from Tambov.
3. Kozlov, On the river Liesnoy Voronez, 72 versts from Tambov.
4. Temnikov, On the river Moksha, 291 versts from Tambov.
5. Lebedyan,

5. Lebedyan, On the river Don, 177
versts from Tambov.
6. Ouffmane, On the river Ouffmane,
158 versts from Tam-
bov.
7. Borisogliebzk, On the rivers Vorona
and Khoper, 152 versts
from Tambov.
8. Elatma, On the river Oka, 264
versts from Tambov.
9. Kirfanov, On the river Poursovka,
88 versts from Tambov.
10. Morsha, or } A port on the river
Morshansk } Tzna, 99 versts from
Tambov.
11. Spask, On the river Stoodenetz,
207 versts from Tam-
bov.
12. Lipetzk, On the river Voronez,
149 versts from Tam-
bov.

Besides

Besides these, the villages of Demshinsk and Dobroy are not unworthy of notice.

The surface of the ground in this government is] chiefly flat and open, and the soil consists of black mould, fit both for corn and pasture: the northern part of this government, along the rivers Moksha and Tzna, is covered with wood; in several districts they have established woollen cloth and paper manufactories, rope and cable works, distilleries, vitriol and alum fabricks and iron works; and at Lipetzsk the government has erected works for casting cannon and making other warlike instruments. In the town of Lebediane a fair is held yearly, famous for the sale of horses. The Odnodvortzi and the peasantry are employed chiefly in agriculture and the breeding of cattle, which bring them considerable profits; and the people of Little Ruffia, who
are

are settled in this government, get their livelihood by exporting salt and other articles, and disposing of them in the neighbouring places.

The clergy are under the jurisdiction of the bishop of Tambov and Penza.

The number of inhabitants amounts to 887,000.

The arms of Tambov are azure, a beehive standing on the ground, in chief three bees volant proper.

The uniform; a red coat with a light blue collar, pointed cuffs, the lining and waistcoat of the same colour; yellow buttons set on both sides of the coat, and long pockets.

XXXIV.

The Government of Voronež

Is situate in the middle region, and is under the direction of the same governor general as the government of Saratov. It is bounded on the north by the governments of Orel and Tambov; on the east, by the governments of Tambov and Saratov, as well as by the habitations of the Don Kozaks; on the south, by the government of Ecatherinoflav; and on the west, by the governments of Kharkov and Kourfk. The principal rivers here are, the Don, Sofna, Bitiug, Oskol, Liesnoy and Polnoy, Voronež and Ykoretz. It is divided into fifteen districts, or circuits, containing the following towns:

1. Voronež,

1. Voronež, The capital of the government, on the river Voronež, in $51^{\circ} 40' 30''$ latitude, and $56^{\circ} 55' 15''$ longitude; distant 1212 versts from St. Petersburg, and 484 versts from Mosqua.
2. Zadonsk, On the river Don, 90 versts from Voronež.
3. Bobrov, On the river Bitiug, 45 versts from Voronež.
4. Zemliansk, On the river Zemlianka, 90 versts from Voronež.
5. Niznedievitzk, On the river Dievitza, 54 versts from Voronež.
6. Biriutch, On the river Sofna, 127 versts from Voronež.
7. Livenk, On the rivers Valouy
and

- and Valouytchick, 173
versts from Voronež.
8. Kalitva, On the rivers Don and
Kalitva, 91 versts from
Voronež.
9. Volouyki, On the river Oskol, 223
versts from Voronež.
10. Bielovodsk, On the river Derkoul,
315 versts from Vo-
ronež.
11. Koupenfk, On the rivers Oskol and
Koupenka, 293 versts
from Voronež.
12. Bogoutchar, On the river Bogoutchar,
245 versts from Voro-
než.
13. Paulovfk, or } On the rivers Don and
Novopaulov- } Oufferda, 150 versts
fkaya Fort, } from Voronež.
14. Ostrogozfk, On the rivers Ostrogoz-
ka and Tikhaya-Sofna,
102 versts

- 102 versts from Voronež.
15. Korotoyak, On the rivers Don and Korotoyak, 80 versts from Voronež.

Besides these, there are other places worth notice, such as Tavrov, a fort, formerly the site of an admiralty and a dock on the river Voronež, and the villages Oshansk, Kostiansk, Ouryv, Guazda, Verkhofsenfk, and the dockyard of Ykoretz.

The surface of the ground in this government in general is level; the soil black mould, rich, producing all kinds of grain in abundance: the breeding of cattle is very much attended to; the cultivation of fruit, as well as kitchen gardens, is brought to a considerable degree of perfection; grapes, water-melons, &c. grow remarkably well.

The

The inhabitants carry on a very considerable traffick in their own products. They breed horses and sheep in great numbers, and have established several woollen manufactories. Amongst the inhabitants there are several Odnodvortzi as well as Little Ruffians, who live in separate villages; and in the vicinity of Ostrogozsk there are some colonists of the Augsburg confession.

The clergy are under the jurisdiction of the bishop of Voronež.

The number of inhabitants extends to 809,600.

The arms of Voronež are party per fess or and gules, in chief the imperial eagle displayed sable, in base a vase overturned, from whence issues the river Voronež.

The uniform; a red coat with a black velvet collar and cuffs, four buttons on the flits, straw colour lining and waistcoat, and yellow buttons.

XXXV.

The Government of Saratov

Is situate in the middle division, and is under the direction of the same governor general as the government of Voronež. Its borders are, on the north, the governments of Penza and Sinbirsk; on the east, the governments of Oufa and Astrakhane; on the south, the government of Astrakhane; and on the west, the habitations of the Don Kozaks, and the governments of Tambov and Voronež.

The most remarkable lakes in this go-

S

vernment

11. Tzaritzin, On the rivers Volga and
Tzaritza, 155 versts
from Saratov.

Besides these, Doubovskoy Gorodok is worth notice, as it gives name to the Doubovskie Kozaks who separated themselves from the Donskie Kozaks in 1764, and are now inhabiting the government of Caucasus; likewise the colony of Sarepta, near the river Sarpa, which is inhabited by the Moravians, and is in a very flourishing state. There are also between the rivers Medveditza and Ylavlya, and on both sides of the Volga, about 100 colonies peopled by the inhabitants of different nations, and the principal of them have their schools as well as churches. The colonists employ themselves in agriculture, breeding of cattle, in different handicrafts as well as manufactories, and in the cultivation of tobacco from American seeds, which seems to thrive here very well. Upon the river Great Yrghis

Yrghis there are several considerable villages, peopled by the inhabitants who came to settle here from the frontiers of Poland, amongst whom there are four monasteries for men, and two for women, who are permitted to exercise their own religion. Almost in every district of this government there are some Tartars, who are settled, and perform the military service.

To the north-west of the town of Tzaritzin, as far as the river Don, as well as to the south-east of the same town, along the Volga, several forts have been erected, which are called the Line of Tzaritzin.

The western side of the Volga, which is peopled, and is known by the name of the Mountainous or Hilly side, is very fruitful; but the eastern, which is called the Meadow side of the Volga, though it be twice as large as the other, remains uncultivated

and uninhabited except by some sectaries and a few colonists. With regard to those vast tracts of land, which on the south side of the Yrghis extend 500 versts, and include great numbers of bitter and salt lakes, bogs and rivers, they are very barren and unfit for cultivation. The chief produce of this government is corn, hemp, hemp-oil, hides, tallow and liquorice. The breeding of cattle and fishing also occupy greatly the inhabitants of this place, and is attended with a considerable profit. The Elton Lake produces vast quantities of salt, which is deposited in the magazines at Saratov and Kamyshin, and from thence distributed through the whole empire. About the river Akhtouba there is a very great number of mulberry trees, on which account they have erected a silk manufactory, and for the working of it the government employs several hundred of those
people

people who could not give an account of their birth or pedigree, and who on that account were planted about the river Akhtouba. The banks of the river Yrg-his are furnished with fine forests of oak, which cover 150 versts. On the crown-lands near Tzaritzin there are springs of mineral water known by the name of Sa-repta, which in the summer season draw a vast concourse of people. In the time of the emperor Peter the Great there was a project formed to cut a channel from the river Ylavlya to the source of the river Kamyshinka, for the sake of making a communication between the Don and the Volga. The work was begun and continued for three versts, but the project remained unfinished; because the current of the Don in this place is found higher than that of the Volga by 50 sajens, so that they would have been obliged to fill all the sluices from

the river Don, which even without it is frequently found to be very shallow.

The Russian clergy are under the jurisdiction of the archbishop of Astrakhane and Stavropole; and those of a different religion under that of their own pastors.

The number of inhabitants of both sexes amounts to 624,000.

The arms of Saratov are azure, three fishes called sterlyade, two in chief and one in base, with their heads to the nombril point or,

The uniform; a red coat, with light blue cuffs, collar, lining and waistcoat; and yellow buttons.

XXXVI.

The Government of Oufa

Is situate in the middle division, and is under the direction of the same governor general as the government of Sinbirsk. It is bounded on the north by the governments of Viatka and Perme ; on the east, by the government of Tobolsk and the deserts of Kirghis-kaifaks, from which it is divided by the rivers Oural and Ouy ; on the south, also by the deserts of Kirghis-kaifaks and the government of Caucasus ; and on the west, by the governments of Saratov, Sinbirsk and Kazane. The principal lakes here are, the Kamennoye, the Tshernopad and the Sarycoole ; and the rivers, the Oural, Kama, Tobol, Bielaya, Sakmara, Oufa, Ouy, Samara, Kinel and Miyas. It is
divided

divided into two provinces, viz. the province of Oufa and the province of Orenburg, which consist of thirteen districts, or circuits, containing the following towns :

1. Oufa, The capital of the government, situate on the rivers Bielaya, Oufa and Soutolok, in $54^{\circ} 52' 45''$ latitude, and $73^{\circ} 33' 30''$ longitude, distant from St. Petersburg 1911, and from Mosqua 1183 versts.
2. Birk, On the river Bielaya, 105 versts from Oufa.
3. Menzelinsk, On the river Menzel, 240 versts from Oufa.
4. Bougoulma, On the river Bougoulma, 219 versts from Oufa.
5. Bou-

5. Bougourouflan, On the river Kinel, 300
versts from Oufa.
6. Tchelyabinsk, On the river Miyas, 400
versts from Oufa.
7. Bielebeye, On the river Bielebeya,
162 versts from Oufa.
8. Sterlitamak, On the rivers Bielaya
and Sterle, 111 versts
from Oufa.

In the Province of Orenburg.

9. Orenburg, A fort and the capital
town of the province, on
the river Oural, 319
versts from Oufa.
10. Verkho-ouralsk, Near the springs of the
Oural, 213 versts from
Oufa.
11. Bouzoulook, A fort, on the rivers Sa-
mara and Domashnya,
300 versts from Oufa.
12. Serg-

12. Serghiyevsk, On the river Soka, 349
versts from Oufa.
13. Troitzk, On the river Ouy, 352
versts from Oufa.

To prevent the inroads of the Kirghis-kaifaks, there are about fifty fortresses and redoubts erected in different lines along the rivers Samara, Oural, Sakmara and Ouy, as well as in several other places within the government.

The northern part of this government is inhabited, besides Russians, by the Tartars, Mordva, Tcheremhisi, Tchouvashi, Votia-ki, Bashkirtzi and Tepteri. They live chiefly in the neighbourhood of the rivers Bielaya, Miyas, Tetché and Sinora, and employ themselves in agriculture, breeding of cattle and rearing of bees; and the south-eastern part is inhabited by Mestcheryaki Kalmhiki and Kirghis-kaifaki, who lead a

wan-

wandering life and are of the Mahometan religion.

The northern part of this government, which lies on the other side of the Oural Mountains is very hilly; the valleys are covered with wood, which in some places are interspersed with arable and meadow lands, and the mountains abound with iron and copper ore, for which purpose there are several works erected, and the produce of them is conveyed to St. Petersburg: the other part of this government, which extends from the Oural Mountains southward as far as the borders of the Kirghis-kaifaki, is level and uninhabited. About the Ylek Fort, which is built upon the river Ylek, they get a vast quantity of the native mountain salt, which lies in the earth disposed into strata or layers of considerable depth. At Orenburg and Troitzk they
carry

carry on a very considerable commerce with the Bukharians, Khivi or Khivintzi, Kirghis-kaisaks and other tribes: the traffick is conducted chiefly by barter, and consists of different sorts of India silk and cotton-stuffs, gold-dust, horses and other commodities; and the duties are collected in places established there for that purpose.

The deserts or plains of the Kirghis-kaisaks are bounded on the north by the governments of Oufa, Tobolsk and Kolhivane, and extend from the river Oural, between the Caspian and the Aral Seas, along the frontiers of Russia, as far as China: The surface of these extensive plains is level, in several places interrupted by branches of the Oural Mountains: the soil is similar to that which lies between the Volga and the Oural, full of marshes
and

and salt lakes. The intense heat burns up their pastures to that degree, that the Kirghis-kaisaks of the Little Horde are under the necessity at that time to remove their cattle to the borders of the Oural. The principal lakes in these deserts are, the Khargaldjin, Akfakal, Naourzym, Tayfougan, Karakoul, and the Ingherskoye; and the rivers, the Emba, Syr, Yrghis, Tourgay and Ishim.

The Kirghis-kaisaks are divided into three hordes. The great horde occupies the plains between the Great Bukharia and the habitations of Kalmuks, and is not subject to the dominion of Russia; the middle horde is situate near the Lines of Ishim, and the little horde, which is now more populous than the rest, occupies the western end of the deserts bordering on the government of Oufa. Though both these last

hordes pay no tribute to Russia, and have their own Khans, yet these Khans take the oath of allegiance to Russia, are in her protection, receive a small pay, and send hostages to Russia as a pledge of their fidelity. Like the Kalmuks they live in kibitki, a kind of tents: their riches consist of camels, horses and sheep, which, as well as their hides, lamb-skins and tallow, they dispose of to a very considerable amount at Orenburgh, Troitzk and other places; and though in general they are not poor, yet from their youth they acquire such a propensity for robbery that they never cease committing it on their neighbours. They are all Mahometans, and labour under such ignorance that they scarcely have an idea of their religion.

The Russian clergy are under the jurisdiction of the bishop of Viatka and the
Great

Great Permian; the other people under that of their own spiritual leaders.

The number of inhabitants of both sexes amounts to 355,598.

The arms of Oufa are argent, a marten passant on the ground proper.

The uniform; a red coat with a collar, and pointed cuffs of the same, four buttons on the flits; white lining, waistcoat and buttons; long pockets to the coat, and buttons on both sides set in clusters.

XXXVII.

The Government of Kolbyvane

Lies in the middle division, and is under the direction of the same governor general as the government of Irkoutsk. Its boundaries are, on the north, the government

T

of

of Tobolsk; on the east, the government of Irkoutsk; on the south, China; and on the west, the deserts of the Kirghis-kaifaks, from which it is divided by the river Irtysh. The principal lakes here are, the Tschani, the Teletskoye or Altyn, the Karafouk, the Madjar, and the Yamhishevskoye; and the rivers, the Obe, Enissey, Irtysh, Tom, Abakan, Touba, Biya, Katounia, Kan, Tchoumysh and Aouley. It is divided into five districts, or circuits, containing the following towns:

1. Kolhyvane, The capital of the government, on the Obe, in $54^{\circ} 48'$ latitude, and $99^{\circ} 35'$ longitude, distant from St. Petersburg 4835, and from Mosqua 4107 versts.

2. Semi-

2. Semipalatnye, A fort on the river Irtish.
3. Biysk, A fort on the rivers Biya and Katounia, 260 versts from Kolhyvane.
4. Kouznetzk, On the river Tom and Kondoma.
5. Krasnoyarsk, On the rivers Eniffey and Katcha, 1981 versts from Kolhyvane.

In this government there is a line which is called the Line of Irtish, as it extends along the river Irtish. They have erected here four fortresses, some advanced posts, and other fortifications. The same line is continued within the government as far as Biysk. It has three fortresses and some other strong places of defence, as well as some light or mark houses.

In this government, besides Russians, there are some Teleouti, Arintzi and Tartars; and as they are scattered in different places, villages and along the rivers, so, on that account, they bear different names. Some of them lead a wandering life, and others are fixed to one spot. Some few of them are Christians, the rest are of the Mahometan religion. There are few who cultivate their lands, the rest get their livelihood by breeding of cattle, hunting and fishing. Almost all of them pay a tribute. This government contains some very rich gold and silver ore; and on that account they have erected several works for extracting these metals, which, by the particular attention of the inspector major general Soymonoff, are now brought to very great perfection.

This government, which constitutes the
southern

southern part of Siberia, abounds with wood, wherein cedars are to be met with. The agriculture and the breeding of cattle in several places are very considerable. But the principal employment of the inhabitants consists in hunting and fishing, likewise in working and transporting of ores. The Yamhishevkoye Lake produces very fine and very clear salt, which is disposed of in different towns situate on the Line of Irtysh. The Poles who are settled in the neighbourhood of Semipalatnye follow the employment of agriculture.

The Russian clergy are under the direction of the bishop of Tobolsk and Siberia; and those of other nations under that of their own spiritual leaders.

The number of inhabitants of both sexes amounts to 170,000.

The arms of Kolhyvane are not yet established.

The uniform; a red coat with light blue velvet lappels, collar, and cuffs; two buttons on the flits; the lining and waist-coat of a buff colour, and white buttons.

XXXVIII.

The Government of Irkoutsk

Is situate in the middle region or division, and is under the direction of the same governor general as the government of Kolhyvane. It is bounded on the north by the Icy Sea; on the east, by the Icy Sea and the Eastern Ocean, and is separated by the Straits of Behring from America; on the south, it borders on China; and on the west, on the government of Tobolsk and that of Kolhyvane. The principal lakes here are, the Baikal, which on account of
its

its extent is called Sea; the Tarey, the Eravna, the Kronotfkoye, and the Kourilfkoye; and the chief rivers are, the Lena, Kolhyma, Indighirka, Olenfk, Aldan, Viliuy, Selenga, Shilka, Argounia, Angara, Yana, Khrona, Vitim, Alazeya, Olekma, the three Toungoofki, Oka, Ingoda, Onon, the Great Talba, Anadyr, Kamtchatka, Bolshaya, Tigyl, and Avatcha. This government is divided into four provinces, viz. the province of Irkoutfk, the province of Nertchinsk, the province of Yakoutfk, and the province of Okhotfk: they consist of seventeen districts or circuits, containing the following towns:

The Province of Irkoutfk.

1. Irkoutfk, The capital of the government, on the rivers Angara and Irkout, in $52^{\circ} 18' 15''$ latitude, and
- T 4 122°

122° 13' 30" [longitude,
distant from St. Peterf-
burg 5821, and from
Mosqua 5093 verfts.

2. Verkhney (that is, the upper) Oudinsk,
On the rivers Ouda and
Selenga, 295 verfts from
Irkoutfk.

3. Nizney (viz. the lower) Oudinsk, on
the river Ouda, 475
verfts from Irkoutfk.

4. Kirensk, On the rivers Lena and
Kirena, 945 verfts from
Irkoutfk.

The Province of Nertchinsk.

5. Nertchinsk, The capital of the pro-
vince, on the river Ner-
tcha, which falls into
the Shilka, 961 verfts
from Irkoutfk.

6. Doroninsk

6. Doroninsk, On the river Ingoda, 871
versts from Irkoutsk.
7. Bargoozin, On the river Bargoozina,
524 versts from Irkoutsk.
8. Strietinsk, On the river Shilka, 1043
versts from Irkoutsk.

The Province of Yakoutsk.

9. Yakoutsk, The capital of the pro-
vince, on the river Lena,
2486 versts from Ir-
koutsk.
10. Olekminsk, On the rivers Lena and
Olekma, 1931 versts
from Irkoutsk.
11. Olenisk, On the river Olenisk,
3486 versts from Ir-
koutsk.
12. Jiganisk, On the river Lena, 3302
versts from Irkoutsk.
13. Zashiversk,

13. Zashiversk, On the river Indighirka, 3369 versts from Irkoutsk.

The Province of Okhotsk.

14. Okhotsk, The capital of the province, and a port on the river Okhota, which falls into the sea of Okhotsk, 3436 versts from Irkoutsk.

15. Yjighinsk, On the river Yjigna, 4484 versts from Irkoutsk.

16. Aklansk, On the rivers Aklana and Penja, 4674 versts from Irkoutsk.

17. Nizney, (that is, the lower) Kamtchatk, On the peninsula of Kamtchatka, upon the river Kamtchatka, 5876 versts from Irkoutsk.

Besides

Beside these, in the province of Irkoutsk the villages of Ylimsk and Selenghinsk are worth notice; likewise Kiakhta, a commercial place; and Petropavlovskaya Fortrefs, in which they load vessels for conveying goods from China to Russia, for which purpose there is a custom-house established in it. Both to the west and to the east of Kiakhta they have made several fortresses and guard-houses, in which the duty is performed by the Kozaks and Mungals, who serve as Kozaks. In the province of Nertchinsk also, on the rivers Onon and Argounia, they have established forts and some advanced posts as well as guard and light-houses.

In the province of Okhotsk, Avatcha, or the town and port of St. Peter and Paul, as well as the port and town of Bolsheretzsk, deserve to be noticed; they are both on the peninsula of Kamtchatka.

This

This government, besides Russians, is inhabited by many other nations, such as Mungals, Toungoofi, Boureti, Yakouti, Yiukaghiri, Tchouktchi, Koriaki and Kamtchadals. Some of these people lead a wandering life, and some are fixed to one place. A small number of them have received the Christian religion, but the greatest number profess that of Lama, or are governed by Shamans; and some are still remaining in the grossest ignorance and superstition. They live in yurts, and subsist by hunting, fishing, catching seals, and eating different kinds of roots, grasses and wild animals, as well as insects. Their riches consist of deer, horses, sheep and dogs. They all acknowledge themselves to be the subjects of Russia, but do not all pay tribute.

This government constitutes the eastern part of Siberia, but, considering its extent,

is thinner peopled than the rest. The province of Irkoutsk has very fine lands, which produce grain, fruit, and vegetables in abundance. The inhabitants of Irkoutsk acquire very considerable property by means of commerce, which is carried on at Kiakhta by bartering the Russian products for those of China, Bucharia and Mungalia, to a very great amount. There are two villages settled here for the purpose of carrying on this traffick at a distance of 120 sajens one from the other, and one of them is inhabited by the Russians, and the other by the Chinese. At Irkoutsk there are some tanneries and glafs-works. In the village of Ouffolsk there are some salt-springs belonging to government, producing a very great quantity of salt; and about Selenghinsk they cultivate rhubarb in great abundance. The Russians sell to the Chinese and Bukharians, beavers, foxes, wolves, fables, martens,

martens, ermins, and squirrels: they reap a very great benefit by this trade; because the Chinese take all sorts of peltry without distinction even as to their quality. They buy likewise all sorts of woollen and linen cloths of Russian manufactory. From the Chinese in return we take tea of different kinds, the best sort of rhubarb, raw silk, different kinds of silk as well as cotton stuffs, china, and other produce of their manufactories.

In the province of Nertchinsk, the Daourian* Mountains contain a great quantity of gold as well as silver ore; for extracting which the government has erected several works, in which the labourers are con-

* Daouria is that extent of land which is traversed by the river Amour: it is so called on account of the Daouri, its ancient inhabitants, who were a race of the Toungoosi or Mangouri.

victs as well as free people for hire. The inhabitants who live at a distance from those works employ themselves in agriculture, and supply the manufactories with the produce of their labour. They reckon here about ninety different mines. There are several salt lakes here, which supply the neighbouring places with salt.

The province of Yakoutsk is very thinly peopled, so much so, that there are hardly any other inhabitants except a few of the wild tribe who are scattered about the woods and the sea-shores. They cultivate no grain here, but depend upon their neighbours for the supply of it. In the district of Yakoutsk, about the rivers Vitim, Olekma, Aldan, and Ouda, the best and the most valuable fables are to be found. This province in general is very abundant in horned cattle, wild beasts and fishes, which afford
both

both an employment as well as livelihood to the inhabitants.

The province of Okhotsk, as well as the peninsula of Kamchatka belonging to it, are likewise very thin of inhabitants, who consist chiefly of the wandering tribes of the Koriaki, Tchouktchi and Kamtchadali. Merchants going to Kamtchatka generally take their departure from Okhotsk by sea, and land at the port of Bolsheretsk. The peninsula of Kamtchatka supplies all kinds of animals valuable for the goodness of their furs, but particularly foxes and sables. At Kamtchatka, about the Verkhney and Nizney Ostrog, that is, about the upper and the lower forts, there are some spots which produce grain, fruits and vegetables. There are three volcanos at Kamtchatka, the greatest of which is called Gorelaya, the other Tolbotchinskaya, and the third Avatchinskaya

Avatchinskaya Sopka. In this peninsula, as well as about the Baikal and the Altay Mountains, there are frequent and severe shocks of earthquakes.

The Russian clergy are under the jurisdiction of the bishop of Irkoutsk and Neretchinsk, and the other nations under that of their own spiritual leaders.

The number of inhabitants of both sexes amounts to 375,150.

The arms of Irkoutsk are not yet established.

The uniform; a red coat with light blue lappels, collar and cuffs, five buttons on the flits; lining and waistcoat of buff colour, and white buttons.

The Kourilskie Islands.

These islands, which may be reckoned as belonging to the government of Irkoutsk, lie on the Eastern Ocean, extending 1300 versts from the southern point of Kamtchatka to the south-west as far as Japan. After the conquest of Kamtchatka they were discovered, and by degrees brought under the dominion of Russia. At present their number is reckoned to be twenty-one. Some of them are inhabited by people greatly resembling the Kamtchadals, but differing from them, as well as from the other Siberian savage tribes, in their having large black beards, and in being more civilized and of better dispositions. They have carried on a commercial intercourse with the Japanese for a long time. Their food consists of fish and flesh, and fat of the sea animals, whose skins serve them for clothing. Every other or

third year the Ruffians fend thither their vessels for collecting a tribute, which consists of the skins of otters, foxes and other animals. Some of these islands have volcanos, which are covered with ashes: they are entirely barren, uninhabited, and totally deficient both in wood and water; but those islands which are inhabited, are plentifully stored with all kinds of animals, and the rivers abound with fish and water-fowl.

The Aleoutskie Islands

Are scattered in the Eastern Ocean, eastward of Kamtchatka; the nearest of them are called Behring's or Commodore's and Copper Islands; they are about 200 versts from the mouth of the river Kamtchatka. Those lying beyond these are called the middle Aleoutskie or Andrian's Islands, and extend to 210 degrees of longitude. Those still farther to the east are called Fox Islands:

these last are larger, better peopled, and of more consequence to the Russians than all the rest. All these islands lie between 51° and 57° of north latitude: all resemble one another in the want of wood, and in being full of mountains, and having craggy sea-shores. Some of them have volcanos, lakes, hot springs and rapid rivers. The inhabitants of these islands, in appearance, language, customs, and the manner of living, resemble very much the Americans, called the Esquimaux, and the Greenlanders, and seem to be of the same race with them. The number of inhabitants cannot be ascertained exactly; however the islands in general appear to be well peopled. They almost all pay tribute. Several of them understand the Russian language, having learned it from the Russian hunters, who frequently reside amongst them four years successively. They are all Idolaters.

SECTION III.

The Southern Region or Division.

XXXIX.

The Government of Kiev

LIES in the southern division, and, together with the governments of Tchernigov and Novgorod-Sieverskoy, constitutes Little Russia, and is under the direction of the same governor general. It is bounded on the north by Poland and the government of Tchernigov on the east, by the government of Tchernigov and that of Ekatherinoflav; on the south, by this last government; and on the west, by Poland, from which it is divided by the river Dniepr, and the Yrten and Stougna, which fall into

it. The principal rivers here are, the Dniepr, Desna, Ostr, Soula, Pfiol, Troubez, and Khorol. It is divided into eleven districts or circuits, containing the following towns ;

1. Kiev, The capital of the government, and a fortress on the river Dniepr, in $50^{\circ} 27'$ latitude and $48^{\circ} 47' 30''$ longitude, distant from St. Petersburg 1307, and from Mosqua 852 versts.
2. Oster, On the river Ostr, 90 versts from Kiev.
3. Kozeletz, On the river Ostr, 72 versts from Kiev.
4. Percyassavl, On the rivers Troubez and Alta, 78 versts from Kiev.
5. Piryatin, On the river Ouday, 162 versts from Kiev.
6. Loubni,

6. Loubny, On the river Soula, 198
versts from Kiev.
7. Mirgorod, On the river Khorol,
245 versts from Kiev.
8. Khorol, On the river Khorol,
230 versts from Kiev.
9. Zolotonosha, On the river Zolotono-
sha, 138 versts from Kiev.
10. Gorodistché, On the river Dniepr,
239 versts from Kiev.
11. Goltva, On the rivers Pfiol and
Goltva, 302 versts from
Kiev.

Besides these, the village Vasilkov is worth notice, a frontier custom-house being established in it; and near Kiev and Oster there are some colonies of Germans.

Out of the above mentioned three governments, as was said before, is composed Little Ruffia, which, in the year 1320, was

ceded to Poland, but in 1654 was restored to Russia. It was formerly inhabited by the Kozaks of Little Russia, which at present are formed into regular regiments of carabiniers; viz. the regiment of Kiev, of Tchernigov, of Loubny, of Starodoub, of Pereyaslavl, of Gloukhov, of Sophia, of Tver, and the Sieverskoy, and likewise the regiment of grenadiers, which is to be raised out of the peasants who formerly belonged to monasteries, but now are called Economick Peasants*.

* Economick peasants are called those who formerly belonged to the monasteries: but some time ago the government thought proper to institute a different regulation for them; and the taxes, which are annually collected from these peasants, instead of supporting the monasteries only, are used at present for the clergy in general, and for the support of different universities, academies and schools established in different parts of the empire,

This

This government has a great extent of open land, plentifully stored with cattle, and produces abundance of corn of all sorts. They have very extensive fruit-gardens, breed fine flocks of sheep, rear great quantities of bees, and have established several silk, woollen, and tanning manufactories; but feel greatly the want of wood, so much so, that the peasants are obliged to use for fuel wild weeds, rushes, straw, and dried fresh dung. The principal produce of this government consists in hemp, flax, pot-ash, hemp and lintseed-oil; tobacco, honey, wax, wool, tallow, and brandy. They breed a great many horses, and all other kinds of cattle, but particularly oxen, of which a great number is driven to St. Petersburg, but a much greater to Silesia, where there is a very great market for them.

The clergy are under the jurisdiction of the metropolitan of Kiev: this metropolitan has a coadjutor, who lives in the town of Sloutsk, beyond the frontier, and has the direction of the Greek clergy residing in Poland.

The number of inhabitants of both sexes amounts to 795,800.

The arms of Kiev are azure, St. Michael the archangel arrayed in white, and bearing a sword; his head surrounded with rays, or.

The uniform; a dark cherry-colour coat, with light blue velvet lappels, collar, and cuffs, four buttons on the flits, light blue lining, and white waistcoat and buttons,

XL.

The Government of Ekatherinoslaw

Is situate in the southern region, and is under the direction of one governor general with the province of Tavrida and the government of Kharkov. It is bounded on the north by Poland and the governments of Kiev, Tchernigov Kharkov, and Voronez, as well as by the habitations of the Don Kozaks; on the east, by the same habitations of the Don Kozaks; on the south, by Tavrida, the Sea of Azov, and the government of Caucasus; and on the west, by Poland and the plains or deserts of Otchakov, from which it is divided by the river Boug and the river Siniukha, which falls into it. The principal rivers here are, the Dniepr, Don, Pfiol, Vorkla, Orel, Donetz, Siniukha, Samara, Ingoul, Ingouletz, Atius and Kalmius. It is divid-
ed

ed into fifteen districts or circuits, containing the following towns :

1. Ekatherinoslav, The capital of the government, on the river Dniepr, opposite to the first of its cataracts, which is called Kaidak, in $48^{\circ} 4'$ lat. and $53^{\circ} 20'$ long. distant from St. Petersburg 1596, and from Mosqua 868 versts.
2. Gradistché, } On the river Dniepr, 136
or Gradizsk, } versts from Ekatherinoslav.
3. Poltava, On the rivers Vorskla and Poltavka, 171 versts from Ekatherinoslav.

This town will remain celebrated in the
annals

annals of Russia for ever, on account of the signal victory gained by the emperor Peter the Great over Charles XII. king of Sweden, on the 27th of June 1709, when both these sovereigns commanded their armies in person. Charles XII. after his defeat, was obliged to save himself by flying to Bender, under the protection of the Turks; the remainder of his army, under the command of general Levenhaupt, laid down their arms without any resistance, near Perevolotchna, on the 30th of June. The number of prisoners taken in consequence of this victory exceeded 36,000.

4. Slavyansk (formerly called Tor),
On the rivers Toretz
and Donetz, 225 versts
from Ekatherinoslav.

5. Mari-

5. Marioupoule, At the mouth of the river Calmius, near the Sea of Azov, 321 versts from Ekatherinoslav.
6. Kherfon, A port-town, a fortrefs, and an admiralty, on the Dniepr, 30 versts from the mouth of the said river, and 290 versts from Ekatherinoslav.
7. Bakhmout, On the river Backhmout, 368 versts from Ekatherinoslav.
8. Pavlograd, On the river Voltchaya, 202 versts from Ekatherinoslav.
9. Novomirgorod, On the river Vifa, 288 versts from Ekatherinoslav.
10. Elifabethgrad (formerly the fort of St. Eliza-

Elizabeth), on the river
Ingoul, 211 versts from
Ekatherinoflav.

11. Novomoskovsk (formerly the fort of
Old Samara), on the
river Samara, 18 versts
from Ekatherinoflav.

12. Konstantinograd (formerly Bielevskaya
Fort), on the rivers Ore-
lia and Bereftova, 227
versts from Ekatherino-
flav.

13. Alexopole, On the river Orelia, 115
versts from Ekatherino-
flav.

14. Donetzsk, On the river Donetz,
443 versts from Ekathe-
rinoflav.

15. Alexandria, On the river Ingouletz,
184 versts from Ekathe-
rinoflav.

Besides

Besides these, the following places are also worth notice : viz. the town and fort of Azov ; Taganrog, having a port, a fortress, and an admiralty ; the fort of St. Demetrius of Rostov ; the fort of Perevolotchna, and the towns of Nikopole, Olviopole, Berislav, Nakhitchevan, and Krementchoug, as well as the village Vitovka, on the river Boug, where they build vessels. There are two lines formed in this government for the defence of the country ; one is called the Line of the Dniepr, and the other the Line of Ukraina : there are twenty-two different forts built upon them.

There is a certain part of this government allotted for quartering of some troops, which are called the light-horse of Ekaterinoslav : they are the regiments of Poltava, of Olviopole, of Alexandria, of Marioupole,

oupole, of Pavlograd, of Voronez, and of Elifabethgrad.

This government is inhabited in several places by the Servians, Bolgarians, Moldavians, Valakhians, Greeks, Albanians, Arnaouts, and Armenians.

The situation of this government is chiefly open and level; corn of all kinds grows in abundance, but particularly so in the district of Bakhmout. The breeding of cattle and horses likewise is very considerable. In several places there are distilleries, linen, and thread manufactories, salt-works, tanneries, &c. The village of Reshetilovka is very famous for that very fine kind of curled lambskin which makes a considerable article of trade. The inhabitants likewise employ themselves a great deal in fishing, rearing bees, cultivating

X

fruit

fruit and kitchen gardens, and in growing melons and water-melons.

The Russian clergy are under the jurisdiction of the archbishop of Ekatherinoflav, Kherfon, and Taurida, who is the vicar of the exarchy of Moldavia and Valakhia; and the other nations under that of their own pastors.

The number of inhabitants of both sexes amounts to 744,550.

The arms of Ekatherinoflav are not yet established.

The uniform; a dark cherry-colour coat, with green velvet lappels, collar, and cuffs; green lining, white waistcoat, and yellow buttons: the button-holes worked with gold; four buttons on the flits of the cuffs; the embroidery of the uniforms is
required

required only of the staff and other higher officers; but the lower ranks are exempt from it.

Otchakov is a town and a fortress of considerable strength, situate on the right side of the Liman, which is the mouth of the river Dniepr, directly opposite to the fortress of Kinburn, in the province of Tavrida. In 1737, the 13th of July, this town was besieged and taken by the Russian army, under the command of field-marshal Count Münich. The same year, in the month of October, the Turks, in hopes of better success, undertook to retake Otchakov; but by the gallant behaviour of General Stoffeln, who remained as governor of the town, they were repulsed, and obliged to raise the siege. After this it remained in the possession of Russia till the month of September

1739, when, in consequence of the treaty of peace concluded at Belgrade, the town was rased and abandoned to the Turks, who had it rebuilt and fortified. In the progress of the war which broke out with the Turks in 1787, it was besieged again by the Russian army under the command of Prince Potemkin, and taken on the 6th of December 1788, O. S.; and by the late negotiations and preliminaries, signed by the Vizir and Prince Repnin on the 11th of August 1791, and afterwards by the treaty of peace concluded at Yassy on the 29th of December 1791, O. S. it is ceded to Russia, with the whole district belonging to it, which extends between the rivers Boug and Dniestr; and as this district is contiguous to the government of Ekatherinoslav, it is probable they will be joined together.

XLI.

The Province of Taurida

Lies in the southern region, and is under the direction of the same governor general as the governments of Ekatherinoflav and Kharkov. Its boundaries are, on the north, the government of Ekatherinoflav; on the east, the Sea of Azov, and the government of Caucasus; and on the south and west, it is surrounded by the Black Sea. The principal rivers here are the Alma, Katcha, Kabarta, the three Indals, Salghir, Bouzoukfou, and Karafou. It is divided into seven districts, containing the following towns:

1. Sympheropole (formerly called Akh-metchet), the capital of the province, on the river Salghir, in $45^{\circ} 12'$ lat. and $52^{\circ} 47'$ long. distant
X 3 from

- from St. Peterburg
2187, and from Mosqua
1459 versts.
2. Theodosia (formerly Kęfa), upon
the Black Sea.
 3. Evpatoria (formerly Kozlove, or
Gesleve), on the Black
Sea, 60 versts from Sym-
pheropole.
 4. Perekop, On the isthmus between
the Black Sea and the
Putrid Sea, 140 versts
from Sympheropole.
 5. Dnieprovsk, On the river Dniepr,
300 versts from Sym-
pheropole.
 6. Melitopole, On the river Molotch-
niya Vodi (viz. the milk-
waters), 220 versts from
Sympheropole.
 7. Phanagoria (formerly Taman), on
the island of Taman,

near the straits of Yenicalé, 240 versts from Sympheropole.

Besides these, the following places are worth notice: viz. the fort of Kinburn; Sevastopole (formerly Akhtiar), a principal haven, fort, and an admiralty; Balaklava, a port; Inkerman, Baktchi Sarai, Karasoubazar, Levcopole (formerly Eski-crim), Arabat, Aphiney (formerly Soudak), Vofpor, Kertch, and Yenicalé.

As this territory is but lately added to the dominions of Russia, I think it necessary briefly to mention its ancient state and changes, collected from different descriptions of it.

So long ago as the times of the Argonauts, that is, about 1400 years before the birth of our Saviour, this peninsula was not only known, but even famous. Its

inhabitants were called Cimmerii, of whom those settled in the mountains were called Tauri, who in process of time gave the name of Tavnca (now Tavrida) to the whole peninsula. The western and the southern shores of it were peopled by Greek colonies from Miletus, who built the town of Kherfon, which was some few miles distant to the south-west of the place where the town of Sevastopole stands at present, and which at that time was the richest and most populous town of the whole peninsula. The eastern part of it, as far as the river Don, was subject to the dominion of the kings of Bosphorus, who were so called from the city of Bosphorus, which is now called Ketchc, and anciently Panticapeum. The inland parts of the peninsula were inhabited by the Scythians, who, by their frequent inroads upon the Greek possessions, obliged the Greeks to apply for assistance to Mithridates,

ridates, the king of Pontus ; who, having driven the Scythians out of the Chersonesus Taurica, laid the foundation of the kingdom of Bosphorus, which included in it the eastern part of the peninsula, as well as the territory opposite to it, eastward as far as the mountains of Caucasus. The western part of the peninsula belonged to the inhabitants of Chersonesus, who had frequent quarrels with the Bosphorani.

In the reign of Diocletian the Sarmatians took possession of these places ; then the Allani, then the Goths, and afterwards the Grecian kings ; then the Hunns and Hungarians, and after them the Kozaré, and, at last, the Polovtſi had a share in the dominion of it. Towards the latter end of the 12th century, the Genoese, having got possession of the Pontus and all its harbours, settled themselves along the shores of the Chersonesus Taurica. In the 13th century

century the Polovtſi were driven out of their dominions by the Mungals and Tartars; and theſe laſt changed the name of the town of Solgat into that of Crim, which, in the Tartarian language, means a fortrefs; but the whole peninſula of Crimea, as ſome writers pretend, has got its name from the Greek word Cimmerium, which was the ancient name of this territory. The Genoefe at this time got ſo very ſtrong in their poſſeſſions, that the Mungals could not drive them out either of their ſea-ports or fortrefſes; and they continued in poſſeſſion of the town of Caffa to the year 1475, when the Turks took it, and afterwards conquered the whole peninſula. In the year 1774 the Crimean Tartars became independent by means of Ruſſia; and in 1783 the whole peninſula came under the dominion of Ruſſia, and recovered its ancient name of
the

the Chersonesus Taurica. The open part of this territory has no wood, but a great number of salt lakes, and is tolerably good both for cultivation and for pasture; but in the mountainous part of it, some of the hills are covered with wood; and in the valleys, which have a variety of fine rivers, springs, and rivulets gliding through them, the soil is admirably rich, the greatest part of which is laid out into gardens, which are plentifully furnished by the hand of Nature with apricots, peaches, plums, and cherries of different kinds; mulberries, almonds, prunes, granates, figs, walnuts, nuts, quinces, pears, apples, grapes of various sorts, melons, and water-melons.

There are few spots on the globe that have so many perfections joined together as the hilly parts of Tavrida, which, with regard to its climate, has by nature every
good

good quality, and none bad, except the places adjoining the Sivasth or the Putrid Sea. Beasts in the woods are chiefly of the same kinds as in other southern parts of Russia, except bears, of which there are none in the province of Tavrída: its rivers abound with every kind of fish. The island of Taman, which belongs to this province, is divided from it by the straits of Yenicalé, which are about 10 versts wide. There are neither woods nor rivers in this island; the greatest curiosities in it are some caverns, which throw up a kind of salt mud, and some salt springs, containing a black petroleum. The chief produce of Tavrída consists in wheat, millet, barley, wine, tobacco, salt, honey, wax, wool, soap-earth, known by the name of keal, hides, sheep-skins, felts, grey and black lamb-skins, yellow and red Spanish leather, salt fish, caviare and isinglass.

The

The Russian clergy are under the jurisdiction of the archbishop of Ekatherinoslav and Chersonesus Taurica; and those of the Mahometan religion have their own spiritual leaders.

The number of inhabitants of both sexes amounts to 100,000.

The arms of Tavrida are or, on the breast of the imperial eagle displayed sable, bearing the mound and sceptre, an inescutcheon azure charged with a cross* of eight angles of the field.

The uniform; a dark cherry-coloured coat, with green velvet lappels; collar with two buttons, and cuffs with four buttons on

* In the arms of Tavrida the cross is implanted, in order to shew that Christianity was introduced into Russia by way of Tavrida, and that a cross was sent to Russia by the Greek emperors, at the time when the grand dukes of Russia received the Christian religion.

the

the flits ; green lining, white waistcoat and buttons. The button-holes on the coat are bound with small plated silver loops and tassels.

XLII.

The Habitations of the Kozaks of the Don.

Besides the above described governments, there are some lands occupied by the Kozaks of the Don, who are under the direction of their chief (called the Ataman) and the civil government, in which perpetual judges preside ; to these last are subject the chiefs or the Atamans of the different stanitzi or stations : but the supreme government of the whole body of the Kozaks is committed to the care and direction of the general in chief of the irregular troops. The habitations of the Don Kozaks are bounded on the north by the government of Saratov ; on the east, by the same government

vernment of Saratov and that of Caucasus ; on the south, by the same government of Caucasus ; and on the west, by the governments of Voronež and Ekatherinoflav. The principal rivers here are, the Don, Donetz, Khoper, Medveditza, Ylavlia, Bouzoulook, Sal and Manhytch.

The troops of the Don Kozaks are divided into 112 stanitzi or stations, which are disposed along the rivers, as follows :

On the River Don.

| | |
|------------|---|
| Tcherkask, | The capital town of the Don Kozaks in $47^{\circ} 13' 30''$ latitude, and $57^{\circ} 30'$ longitude. It consists of 11 stanitzi or stations. Its distance from St. Petersburg is 1936, and from Mosqua 1208 versts. Besides the town |
| | of |

of Tcherkask, there are
51 other stanitzi dis-
posed on the river Don.

On the Donetz

There are nine stanitzi.

On the Khoper

There are twenty stanitzi.

On the Medveditza

There are eleven stanitzi.

On the Bouzoulook

There are ten stanitzi.

The Ataman of the troops, that is, the chief of the Kozaks, resides at Tcherkask; which town is likewise the place of their supreme court of judicature, as well as of their public meetings for discussing or consulting about their military preparations, as well as other internal matters. Their artillery and the military chest are also deposited in the same town.

Besides

Besides the stanitzi, that is, the villages inhabited by the Kozaks, there are other settlements upon their lands which are peopled by Little Russians as well as other peasantry, whose number is very considerable. Amongst the Kozaks there are some Tartars and Kalmuks, of whom those that are christened are permitted to intermarry with the Kozaks.

The ground occupied by the Kozaks is exceedingly rich and fruitful, very proper for agriculture, for the cultivation of vines, for gardening, and for pasture; but the Kozaks, whose supineness is unpardonable, being totally given up to laziness, make not the least advantage of their fine situation, and neglect every advantage which would enable them to be happy themselves as well as useful to their neighbours. They carry on a tolerable commerce with the Greeks

and the inhabitants of Cubane, which consists in fish, horses, horned cattle and other products: they make some wine, but in so small a quantity that the whole of it is consumed at home. In the plains near the river Manhytch there are some salt lakes. About the Don, as well as in almost every part of Ruffia, from time to time are found gipsies, a race well known every where by their cheating and pilfering. They have no fixed residence, but wander continually from one place to another, and exercise the trades of blacksmiths and farriers and horse-dealers, which last they generally do by exchanging instead of selling their horses. In order to collect the poll-tax with more certainty, the greatest part of them are put under the inspection of different masters, of whom they are obliged to take their passports before they can go upon their peregrinations.

The

The clergy are under the jurisdiction of the bishop of Voronež.

The Kozaks always have 25,000 men ready for service ; in consideration of which they pay no taxes whatsoever, and besides that, whenever they are out of their habitations, and employed in actual service, the government furnishes them with pay as well as provisions.

Their number of both sexes is reckoned to be about 200,000.

To the number of the Kozaks may be added the inhabitants newly planted in the neighbourhood of the Black Sea. These last are under the direction of the great Hetman of the Kozaks of Ekatherinoflav and the Black Sea, whose number is not yet exactly ascertained.

XLIII.

The Government of Caucasus

Is situate in the southern division, and has its own governor general. It is bounded on the north by the governments of Saratov and Ekatherinoflav, and by the habitations of the Don Kozaks; on the east, by the Caspian Sea, the government of Oufa and the deserts of Kirghis Kaifaks, from whom it is divided by the river Oural; on the south, by the tribes of different nations settled at the foot of the Caucasian Mountains, such as the Nagaitzi of Cubane, Tcherkeffi, Offetintzi, Kiftentzi, Koumyki, and a part of Daghestan belonging to Persia; and on the west, by the sea of Azov and the province of Tavrida. The principal lakes here are, the Great Liman, and the Kamhish Samara; and the rivers, the Volga, the Oural, Gashoum, Ouzene, Sarpa, Koubane,

bane, Terek, Manitch, Kouma, Malka, Sounja, Koyfou and Soulak. It is divided into two provinces, viz. the province of Caucasus, and the province of Astrakhane, which consist of ten districts or circuits, containing the following towns :

The Province of Caucasus.

1. Ecatherinograd (formerly the fort of St. Catherine), the capital town of the government, on the river Malka, in $43^{\circ} 43' 34'$ latitude, and $64^{\circ} 40'$ longitude, distant from St. Petersburg 2528, and from Mosqua 1800 versts.
2. Kizliar, On the river Terek, 240 versts from Ecatherinograd.
3. Mozdok, A fort on the river
Y 3
Terek,

- Terek, 34 versts from Ecatherinograd.
4. Georghiyevsk, Fort of St. George, on the river Malaya Kouma, 60 versts from Ecatherinograd.
5. Alexandrovsk, A fort on the river Kalaoufs, 150 versts from Ecatherinograd.
6. Stavropole, A fort on the river Ashla, 220 versts from Ecatherinograd.

The Province of Astrakhane.

7. Astrakhane, The capital of the province, having a port, an admiralty and a dock, on the river Volga, which falls into the Caspian Sea, 740 versts from Ecatherinograd.
8. Enotayevsk,

8. Enotayevsk, A fort on the river Volga, 890 versts from Ecatherinograd.
9. Tchernoyarsk, On the river Volga, 900 versts from Ecatherinograd.
10. Krasnoyarsk, At the mouth of the Volga, 770 versts from Ecatherinograd.

Besides these, the following places are worth notice, viz. the Atchouyev, Temriuk, and Kopyl.

On the rivers Cubane and Terek there is a line formed of several fortresses, redoubts and other fortified places, which are inhabited by the Kozaks and others from the neighbourhood of Mozdok; from Astrakhane up the Volga there are likewise several fortifications. Upon the river Oural there are the towns of Gouryev and Ouralsk,

which last is the principal place of the Kozaks of the Oural; between these two towns along the Oural there are several small forts and other fortifications erected, in order to prevent the inroads of the Kirghis Kaifaks. They are guarded by the Oural Kozaks, who live chiefly in the neighbourhood of the river Oural. The principal employment of these people is the rich fishery in the river Oural, which abounds with most excellent fish, such as the osetr (common sturgeon, *accipenser sturio*), the bielouga (isingslass sturgeon, *accipenser huso* Linn.), and the sevriuga (red sturgeon, *accipenser stellatus* Pall.) Several hundred thousand of these fish are caught every year, and transported into the interior parts of Russia, fresh as well as salted. They make also a very considerable quantity of caviare and isingslass. These Kozaks keep always about twelve thousand men ready for service, amongst whom there
are

are feveral Tartars and Kalmyki, who have embraced the Chriftian religion.

The climate of this government is temperate in general, and even hot in fome places. The foil in the fouthern part of the province of Caucasus is very rich and fruitful, but particularly fo on the banks of the Terek, and in the vicinity of Mofdok. The downs, or flat places, have a great many marfhes and falt lakes, and are therefore not fo proper for cultivation. There are feveral fine forefts about the rivers Terek, Malka, Kouma and Malaya, that is, the Little Kouma, as well as in the neighbourhood of Stavropole. The province of Afrakhane is almoft uninhabited, on account of the barrennefs of the foil, except the banks of the rivers Volga, Oural, and fuch other rivers as fall into them, which are thinly peopled by the Kazane and the Oural Kozaks and
fishermen,

fishermen, as well as by different tribes of Tartars and Kalmyki, who in general are very bad husbandmen. In the neighbourhood of Kizliar and the river Manitch, as well as near Astrakhane, there are a great many salt lakes, which produce a sufficient quantity of salt, not only for the use of the inhabitants, but even for exportation into other governments. On the other side of the Terek there are hot springs of mineral waters in several places, and near the river Sounja there are some springs of petroleum.

In the year 1783 the southern frontiers of the Russian empire extended as far as the Caucasian Mountains, which gave the name of a government to this part of the country, as well as to that which formerly was called the government, but now only the province of Astrakhane. This
government

government was opened in 1785, and named the government of Caucasus. In it, besides Russians, there are several other inhabitants, such as the Kozaks of the Koper, Volga, Don, and the Semeynie, Doubovskie and Grebenskie Kozaks. It is intended to form here a settlement of people who have been in the military service, and have got their discharge. On the mountains of Caucasus there are several tribes, which, though not populous, and for the most part like one another in their mode of living, their dress and religion, yet speak different languages, are independant of one another, and are governed by their own chiefs. The principal of them are the Kabarda or Tcherkessi, Lesguintzi, the Nagaitzi of Koubane, the Abhazi, Kiftentzi, Ofsentzi and Koumyki. The greatest number of them are Mahometans, but so exceedingly ignorant that they hardly possess any idea of their religion.

religion. A small number of them employ themselves in husbandry, but the greatest number get their livelihood by the breeding of cattle: in general they are very much addicted to thieving and robbery.

The Kabarda acknowledge the superiority of the Russian power over them, and have their corn-lands, as well as pastures, within the dominion of the Russian empire. The Lesguintzi are the most restless and faithless tribe, making frequent incursions into Georgia and other neighbouring countries. The Osetintzi are the most attached to Russia, and a considerable number of them have received the Christian religion. Georgia and Imeretia are under the protection of Russia; and for this purpose there are always some Russian troops stationed in them.

At Astrakhane, besides Russians, there
are

are some Indians, Khivians, Turkestanians, Armenians, Georgians and Persians. They carry on a very considerable commerce with India, Khivi, Buckharia and Persia, where they export a great variety of the Russian products, such as linens, wax, soap, gold, silver and copper wrought, tin, iron, steel, quicksilver, alum, copperas, sal ammoniac, and Russia leather. And the goods imported from Persia and the port of Manghishlak consist in silk-stuffs, raw silk, cotton raw and wrought, otter-skins, frankincense, lamb-skins, Circassian touloups or fur gowns, bed-gowns, tobacco, rice, Persian peas, and different kinds of fruits and other articles. The fishery likewise is very profitable here; seals and sea-calves are caught in great numbers. In their gardens they have very fine grapes and other fruit, and water-melons of most exquisite taste. But the principal products

of the province of Caucasus are honey, wax; fox, marten, otter and sheep skins; hides, wool, timber and fruit of different kinds, &c.

The Russian clergy are under the jurisdiction of the archbishop of Astrakhane and Stavropole; and the nations of the Mahometan religion, as well as the Idolaters, under that of their own spiritual leaders.

The number of inhabitants of both sexes in this government amounts to 48,350; besides which, there are 400 families, and 12,250 kikitki, that is, tents of Kalmyki or Kalmuks.

The arms of Caucasus are not yet established.

The

The uniform; a dark cherry-colour coat, with light blue velvet collar, and pointed cuffs, with four buttons on the flits; the lining and waistcoat of the same colour; white buttons set in clusters on both sides of the coat, and long pockets.

According to the last revision, the population of Russia amounts to 26 millions; but it is to be observed, that the nobility, clergy, land as well as sea forces, different officers, servants belonging to the court, persons employed under government in civil and other offices; the students of different universities, academies, seminaries, and other schools; hospitals of different denominations; likewise all the irregular troops, the roving hordes of different tribes, foreigners and colonists, or settlers of different nations, are not included in the above-mentioned number: but with the addition
of

of all these, the population of Russia, of both sexes, may be supposed to come near to 30 millions.

The revenue of Russia is estimated at upwards of 40,000,000 roubles. The expences in time of peace never exceed 38,000,000 roubles: the remainder is not treasured up, but is employed by her Imperial Majesty in constructing public edifices, making harbours, canals, roads, and other useful works, for the glory of the empire, and the benefit of her subjects.

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ABBREVIATIONS.

- C. Canal.
- C. E. Capital of the Empire.
- C. P. Capital of a Province.
- C. A. Capital of a Government.
- C. T. Capital Town.
- D. T. A District Town.
- F. A Fort or Fortrefs.
- Gov. A Government.
- H. An Haven or Harbour.
- Isl. An Island.
- L. Lake.
- M. Mountain or Mountains.
- N. Nation or a Tribe.
- R. River.
- Str. Straits.
- Vil. Village.

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F I N I S.

E R R A T A .

- Page 11, Line 2, for 5 0thdegree, read 50th degree.
- 11, — 5, for Voronez, read Voronez.
- 15, — 3, for thef aith, read the faith.
- 28, — 7, for More, read Moré.
- 30, — 2, for More, read Moré.
- 34, — 15, for Ebele, read Ebelé.
- 37, — 18, for Konskiya, Vodi, read Konskiya Vodi.
- 58, — 13, for Elizan, read Edizan.
- 63, — 13, for Ourousovtzi, read Naourousovtzi.
- 64, — 19, for the Mangazeykie, read the Mangazeyskie.
- 65, — 1, for the Tafa, read the Taz.
- 91, — 18, for Kholmogor, read Kholmogori.
- 92, — 4, for Kholmogor, read Kholmogori.
- 115, — 12, for government of Polottk and Riga, read govern-
ments of Polottk and Riga.
- 124, — 3, after Vologda and Yaroslavl, read On the fourth the
governments of Pfcov and Tver.
- 124, — 6, for Bielo-Ozero Vož, read Bielo-Ozero, Vož.
- 143, — 14, for Kolva Sylva, read Kolva, Sylva.
- 249, — 16, for Stoodenetz, read Stoudenetz.
- 255, — 5, for Olshank, read Olshank.
- 259, — 10, for Serboda, read Serdoba.
- 285, — 8, for Bucharia, read Boukharia.
- 299, — 19, for Atius, read Mius.
- 312, — 27, for Ketché, read Kertché.







