Mountains.—The Sierra de Estrella, in Estremadura; the Picota Mountains, in Algarva.

CAPES.—Rock of Lisbon, the most westerly point of Europe; Cape St. Vincent.

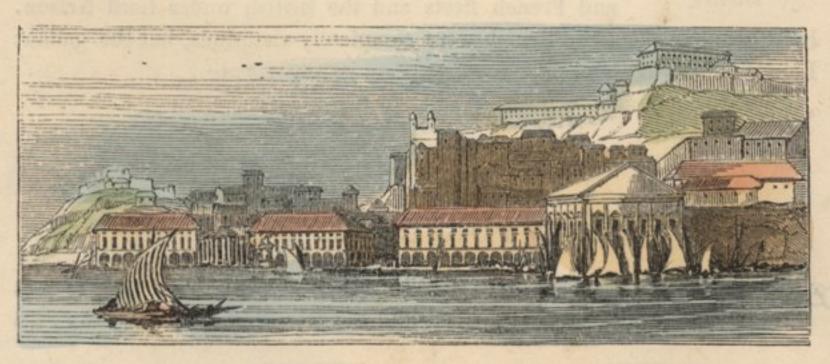
Features of the Country.—Portugal may be said to be a continuation of Spain. The Estrella Mountains are merely a continuation of those in Castile, and the Picota of the Sierra Moreno range. The chief rivers also rise in Spain, and seek a passage to the sea through the valleys of Portugal.

AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, &c.—The chief production of Portugal is wine, very large quantities of which are exported from Lisbon and Oporto. From the latter town the name *port* wine is derived. Oranges and lemons are grown in considerable numbers. There are few manufactures and few mines. The chief seats of commerce are Lisbon and Oporto.

The GOVERNMENT is a limited monarchy, and the religion is the Roman Catholic.

The Population is about 3½ millions, and the Area 34,500 square miles.

The Foreign Possessions of Portugal were at one time much more extensive than they are now. At present they are limited to the Azores Islands, in the Atlantic, of which St. Michael, Terceira, and Pico are the principal; Madeira, Cape de Verd Islands, and some settlements on the coast of Africa; Goa, in the East Indies; and Macao, an island off the coast of China.



LISBON

Remarkable Places.—Lisbon, the capital, is situated at the mouth of the Tagus, and contains a population of nearly 300,000. It suffered severely from an earthquake in the year 1755, by which 50,000 persons were destroyed. Setubal, or St. Ubes, is famous for its export of salt. At Coimbra is a university, the only one existing in Portugal.

The most important islands in the West Indies, the whole of Central America, and a large portion of South America, belonged at one time to Spain; but a long-continued system of tyrannical government, and a restrictive commercial policy, have caused Spain to lose all these fair and rich territories. Her foreign possessions now consist of Cuba and Porto Rico in the West Indies, and the Philippine Islands in the East.

Remarkable Places.—Madrid, the capital of Spain, is situated on a branch of the Tagus, and contains a population of about 300,000. Toledo is famous for its manufactory of sword-blades. At Talavera, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajos, Tarragona, Saragossa, Vittoria, and Corunna, severe battles were fought from 1808 to 1813, during what was called the Peninsular War, between the British and Spaniards on one side and the French



SPANIARD,

on the other. In nearly all these battles the French were defeated, and were ultimately driven from Spain. Granada is famous for the palace of the Alhambra, built by the Moors when they possessed the south of Spain. Carthagena and Cadiz are amongst the oldest towns of Europe, the former having been founded by Phænicians from Carthage, and the latter by Phænicians from Tyre. Gibraltar came into the possession of the English in 1764; it has sustained several sieges, the most furious of which continued for nearly five years, from 1779 to 1783. Off Cape Trafalgar a naval battle was fought on the 21st of October 1805, between the combined Spanish and French fleets and the British under Lord Nelson.

In this engagement the British were completely victorious, but the gallant Lord Nelson was slain.

Confront mum laided de a Bong on Ear. 2, 2003 Aus US\$ 4,95 +1/2 ENS\$1/600 PORTUGAL STEPHEN JONES, agriffin

Atlantic Ocean. Portugal is divided into the following six provinces:

PROVINCES.

CHIEF CITIES.

ESTREMADURA . . . LISBON, Santarem, Torres Vedras, Setubal, Abrantes.

ALENTEJO Evora, Beja, Elvas.

ALGARVE. Faro, Tavira.

Beira Coimbra, Almeida, Guardo.

TRAS OS MONTES . . . Braganza, Chunes. Entre Douro e Minho . Oporto, Braga.

RIVERS.—The Tagus, Douro, Mondego, and Minho.