

luxuries of life. Grain of various kinds is raised in all quarters, except in the extreme north; while the vine, olive, mulberry, and orange, flourish in the south.

8. The amount and variety of the manufactures of the European nations are unrivalled; and by means of the extensive commerce carried on by the maritime states, they are distributed over almost every quarter of the globe.

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9. Though Europe was the latest portion of the eastern continent that received the light of civilization, yet it is now the centre of refinement and learning. The most useful inventions, the finest productions of genius, and the improvement of all the sciences, belong to the people of this region.

10. Universities and colleges are numerous in almost all European countries. These provide for the higher branches of learning, and are generally on a larger scale than any in America. Some of them are endowed with extensive funds, valuable libraries, and botanic gardens; and attract many students from various quarters, of whom, some are from our own country, and other parts of the world.

11. In several parts of Europe, the common branches of school education are much neglected, and the lower orders of the people are not so well instructed as in the United States. Numbers of them are unable to read or write; and in some countries they are extremely ignorant and bigoted.

12. Schools for instructing the poorer classes are most numerous in Prussia, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, and Scotland. In the latter country, more of the people receive a learned education than elsewhere. England, Germany and France, excel in literature and science.

13. In almost every part of Europe, great distinctions of rank prevail between the upper and lower classes of society. Orders of nobility are established everywhere, except in Switzerland, Norway, and Turkey. Nearly all the individ

9. What is said of Europe? 10. Of universities and colleges? 11. Common branches of education? 12. Where are schools most numer.