

10. BATAVIA, on the north side of the Island of Ja'va, is a highly important commercial town, and is the residence of the governor-general of the Dutch possessions.

11. MANILA, on the southwest coast of the Island of Luzon', is the capital of the Spanish settlements.

Questions.—1. What does Malay'sia embrace? 2. Physical character of these islands? 3. Climate? 4. The ruling people and their pursuits? 5. The greater part of the population? 6. Animals? 7. Vegetable productions? 8. Particular kinds? 9. Sovereignty? 10. Bata'via? 11. Mani'a?

LESSON CL. AUSTRALASIA.

1. AUSTRALASIA includes Australia, with numerous islands in the adjacent seas.

AUSTRALIA AND VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

2. Australia is the largest island in the world; its area being more than four fifths as great as that of Europe.

3. The hilly portions, so far as known, appear to be confined to the neighborhood of the coasts, while the interior spreads out into low and flat plains.

4. The climate is generally dry and healthy; the heat of the northern section being, from its situation, that of the torrid zone, and the temperature of the southern portion, from a like cause, that of the temperate zone.

5. The animals peculiar to Australia, are the kangaroo, wombat, and ornithorynchus. The last named has the bill and feet of a duck, the body and fur of a mole, and the internal structure of a reptile. Sheep have multiplied greatly, and immense quantities of wool are produced.



KANGAROO.

6. The vegetation of Australia is strikingly different from that of the other parts of the globe. The native trees are all evergreens. All the principal food-plants of Europe have been introduced, and are cultivated with success.

7. Australia abounds in minerals, particularly gold, copper, iron, and lead. Its deposits of gold are exceedingly rich.

8. The natives of Australia are in the lowest and most degraded condition of barbarism. The greater portion of the population are British colonists and their descendants.

9. Australia is a dependency of Great Britain. It contains four colonies, namely, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia.

10. SYDNEY, the capital of New South Wales and the largest town in Australia, is an active commercial place. MELBOURNE, the capital of Victoria, and ADLAIDE, the capital of South Australia, are flourishing towns.

11. VAN DIEMAN'S LAND is a penal colony of Great Britain. More than half the inhabitants are convicts transported from England. Its capital is HO'BART TOWN.

Questions.—1. What does Australia include? 2. What is said of Australia? 3. Its surface? 4. Climate? 5. Animals? 6. Vegetation? 7. Minerals? 8. People? 9. To whom does Australia belong? Name the colonies. 10. Sydney, etc.? 11. Van Die'man's Land? Its capital?

LESSON CLII. NEW ZEALAND.

1. NEW ZEALAND was constituted a colony of Great Britain in 1840. The surface is more or less mountainous; the climate, moist; and the country, everywhere covered with verdure.

2. The vegetable productions include several kinds of valuable timber, but no native fruit or grain of any description. European grain, fruits, and vegetables have been introduced by the colonists, and are found to thrive luxuriantly.

3. The native inhabitants belong to the Malay family of nations, and possess many qualities superior to those of savage nations in general. Many of them are beginning to adopt the habits and pursuits of the European settlers.

4. The exports are wool, the produce of the whale-fishery, flax, and some copper and timber. AUCKLAND is the capital.

NEW GUINEA AND THE ADJACENT ISLANDS.

5. The remaining islands of Australasia, comprising New Guinea, and the various islands enumerated in the answer